

raphy, cinematography and other methods of image and sound recording. Each article is to provide a general account of its area and list references for those who would pursue the matter further. *Perspective* will also publish digest or extracts from the current literature.

Independent of the quarterly but allied and complementary in aim, the publishers plan a series of monographs called *The Progress Library of the Science and Applications of Photography*, to be written by specialists for specialists.

**British Broadcasting: A Bibliography (1958)** published by the British Broadcasting Corp., Broadcasting House, London W.1. replaces *Books About Broadcasting*, published in 1948. The 49-page bibliography lists books published in Great Britain on television, with the exception of those on engineering. The bibliography also lists selected articles, Parliamentary debates and government and official publications relating to B.B.C. Subject categories include: Monopoly and Commercial Broadcasting; Art and Technique of Broadcasting; Biography; and Finance. The bibliography is priced at 5 shillings.

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## Translated Abstracts From Foreign Journals

The *Journal* is scheduled to publish from time to time lots of abstracts such as these, chiefly from U.S.S.R., from the *Kodak Monthly Abstract Bulletin*.

### Electronic Image-Intensification

Electronic image-converters based on photoelectric emission are used to intensify images, and on the score of definition and contrast, they satisfy the highest requirements of cinematography. The low threshold illumination and great intensification obtainable with cascade converters allow one to count on a lowering of the illumination necessary for exposure by a factor of 1000 or more. This makes it possible to film under practically any circumstances of lighting. The time has come to turn to the practical consideration of this problem. The use of electronic image-converters and TV techniques opens up new technical possibilities in film-making. (Translation of Author's Abstract, S. C. G.)—A. M. Khalfin, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 10-19, Sept. 1958.

### Machines for Coating Ferromagnetic Suspensions on Motion-Picture Film

Two machines have been built in the Moscow Constructional Bureau for Motion-Picture Apparatus for coating magnetic suspensions of 35mm, 16mm and 32mm

film. They are claimed to be better than the foreign machines known, in quality of construction and the high level of automatization. The constructional details of the 16mm machine and its control system are given. The 35mm machine is not essentially different, and so is not described in detail. (S. C. G.)—K. Kh. Sutyushev and M. B. Khalameizer, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 57-63, Sept. 1958.

### New Methods and Apparatus for Testing Cine Cameras

The apparatus described is an autocollimator into which are inserted, in turn, three transparent test objects, with appropriate illumination. The camera is aligned and exposures are made. The first test object is intended to determine frame stability, the second to test the accuracy of setting of the distance scales on the objectives, and the third to check the correspondence between the framing of the viewer and the framing of the film. The overall length of the apparatus does not exceed 600 mm and the test objects are 220 and 160 mm in size. A design for a general-purpose autocollimator is given. (S. C. G.)—O. I. Reznikov, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 62-65, Nov. 1958.

### The Relation Between the Resolution of Fine Detail after Multiple Copying and the Character of the Light-Beam Used

A duplicate-positive film, a duplicate-negative film and a motion-picture-positive

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film were studied. Beginning with the contact printing of a line test-object on to the duplicate-positive film, further printings were made in the order: duplicate-negative, duplicate-positive, duplicate-negative, final positive. For printing, white light or ultraviolet radiation was used, either in a diffuse or a parallel beam. Exposures were chosen at each stage so as to obtain the maximum resolving power. The resolutions obtained at each stage in the different methods of printing are tabulated. Resolving power decreased at every stage of the repeated printing, but the fall was most marked in the first two stages. Ultraviolet radiation gave about twice the resolution obtained with white light, and a further improvement was obtained by using a

parallel instead of a diffuse beam. An experiment with a microcopying film indicated that the correct choice of illumination was more effective in improving resolution than using a material of higher resolving power. (S. C. G.)—I. I. Breido and L. V. Kruglyakova, *Zhur. Nauch i Priklad. Fotografii i Kinematografi*, 3: 359-62, Sept./Oct. 1958.

#### An Infrared Reversal Film for Special Effects Cinematography with the Traveling-Matte Technique

The new, Russian-made infrared reversal film, Type 2, has its maximum sensitivity in the zone, 805-810 m $\mu$ . It has three coatings, the lowest of which is a colloidal silver layer, with an optical density of at least

two, which intercepts any infrared radiation penetrating the base. The emulsion layer is coated on this and a gelatin protective layer forms the third. The actor is filmed against an infrared reflecting screen with a double-exposure camera and color film (unaffected by infrared) and the masking film. The latter is reversal-processed to give a dark mask on a transparent background, and is then used over the still undeveloped color film to shoot the required background. The sensitometric properties of the film are discussed. (S. C. G.)—A. M. Churaeva, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 10-15, Oct. 1958.

#### A Unit for the Transcription of Magnetic Stereophonic Soundtracks onto Wide-Screen Film Prints

An outline is given of the principles on which was based the development of the Type KMP-1 machine for the transcription of magnetic stereophonic soundtracks. Technical data are supplied and the basic elements of the unit are described. (Translations of Authors' Abstract, S. C. G.)—G. K. Khanova and Z. Lyubman, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 38-41, Nov. 1958.

#### Composite Pictures with a Single Exposure

A simple attachment to a cinematograph camera consisting of a transparency holder, a semitransparent mirror, and a supplementary lens allows a composite picture to be made of action against a transparency background, in a single filming operation. (S. C. G.)—B. G. Khrennikov, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 38-41, Nov. 1958.

#### Picture Sharpness in Cinematography and Television

It is shown that test-object measurements do not give a complete presentation of the resolving power of a motion-picture film. The number of effectively different elements in the height of the screen under conditions of ideal frame stability and small viewing distances agrees well with the number of effectively different elements of the soundtrack within the height of the frame. The picture quality is best at the smallest distance at which image defects—the screen structure in television, and instability of the image in cinematography—just become unnoticeable. At such distances, equal to 4 to 6 times the height of the screen, the number of effectively different elements of the picture in the height of the screen, determined by the contrast pattern of alternating white and black lines, is equal to approximately 400, both in television and in cinematography.

It is shown that the subjective evaluation of a pictorial image is greatly influenced by the overall picture quality, the rendering of intermediate tones, the presence of interference, and other causes. Because of this, in order to obtain the greatest sharpness in the rendering of a pictorial subject, it is necessary in the first place to ensure the correct reproduction of intermediate tones, without which a simple multiplication of the number of scanning lines cannot give a real increase in quality. (Translation of Author's Abstract, S. C. G.)—Yu. M. Braude-Zolotarev, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 4-9, Dec. 1958.



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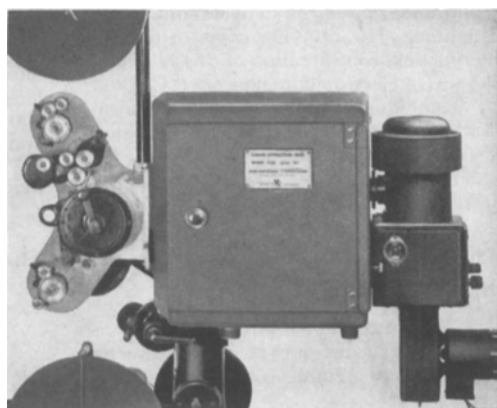
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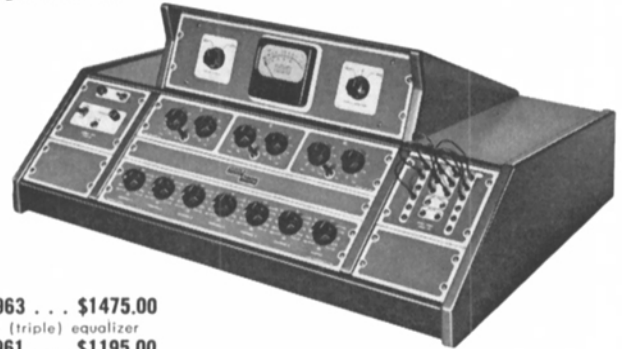
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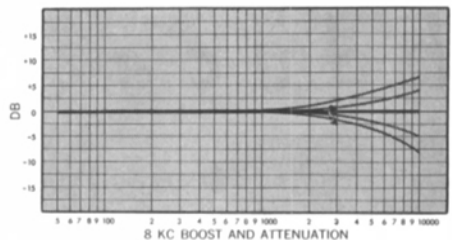
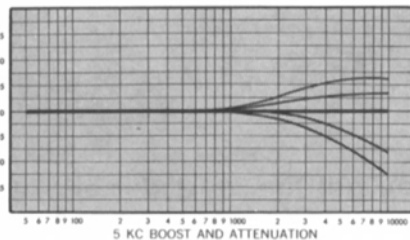
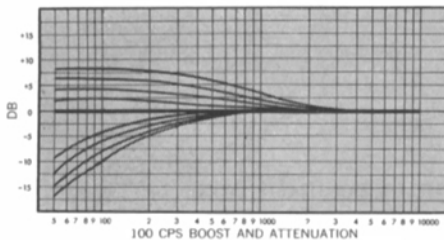
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### Generalized Light-Scattering Characteristics of Cine Screens

Formulae are derived for an averaged brightness coefficient,  $\bar{r}$ , characterizing the concentration of reflected light-flux within a solid angle of scattering. Examples of the calculation of  $\bar{r}$  are given for basic types of screen. Values of  $\bar{r}$  for the correct evaluation and choice of motion-picture screens are given. (Translation of Author's Abstract, S. C. G.)—M. V. Tsvikin, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 26-31, Dec. 1958.

### A Double-Plate Crystal Light-Modulator

The crystal light-modulator, making use of the change in birefringence of a crystal ( $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) in a varying electric field, has been under study for some time in the NIKFI laboratories as a device for recording sound on film. The two-plate, three-electrode form, which gives a greater dynamic range than the single-plate form, is analyzed theoretically. The best working conditions, the value of the polarizing voltage, and the harmonic distortion arising under these conditions are discussed. (S. C. G.)—G. S. Arushanov, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya*, pp. 32-8, Dec. 1958.

### Effect of Electrons on Multilayer Films

A three-layer, color, motion-picture film, Type B (presumably Russian), was exposed four different times to electron beams of 30-, 40-, 60- and 80-kv energy. It was found that electrons of different energies produce different colored images in the processed film. The 30-kv electrons pene-

trate no farther than the first layer, the 40-kv electrons expose the second layer, and the 60-kv and higher-energy electrons cause exposure of all three layers. Differences in exposure time affected the saturation but not hue to any appreciable extent. In addition, the reflected electron beam in a reflection electron microscope, using a 60-kv primary beam and a polished aluminum specimen, was passed through a magnetic analyzer and focused onto a strip of the same type of color film. A colored spectrum was produced on the film corresponding to the spectrum of energies in the electron beam. This indicated that many of the electrons lost more than half their energy in being reflected, but the authors make no attempt to evaluate the energy loss quantitatively. (J. F. H.)—N. G. Sushkin and Yu. M. Kushnir, *Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 28: 908-09, No. 4, 1958.

### A Multilayer Color Cine Film with High Sensitivity for Use with Incandescent Lighting

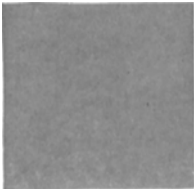
A new, multilayer color negative Soviet film, LN-3, for cinematography in artificial light is described. It is said to be 2.5 to 3 times as sensitive as the earlier LN-2 Film, but other properties remain unaltered — the speed and gamma balance, contrast, fog, latitude and resolving power. In making the new film, a study was made of the causes of the appearance of a high magenta fog which prevented increasing the speed of the ammoniacal emulsions, and of methods of eliminating it. It was

found that the formation of the fog was aided by all factors tending to increase the solubility of the silver halide, especially at the contact between the emulsion (green-sensitive) and filter coatings. A considerable decrease in fog was obtained by introducing either citric or acetic acid into the emulsion, especially during digestion, the decrease in fog being the greater, the earlier the introduction of the acid. Contact between the emulsion and filter coatings was eliminated by the insertion of a gelatin intermediate layer. LN-3 Film is also suitable for use in daylight with a yellow Agfa-1 Filter, when, because of the lowering of the overall speed, it is no faster than DS-2 [Soviet?] daylight film. (Translated from *Referativnyi Zhur. Fizika*, p. 314, 1958, S. C. G.)—I. M. Kilinskii, *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issled. Kinofotoinst.*, pp. 43-6, No. 5 (15), 1957.

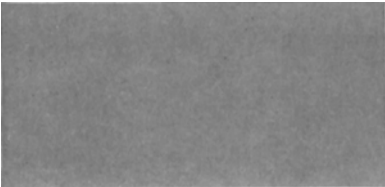
### Application of Vanadium Development to Television

Photographic development by vanadium salt solutions is useful for rapid processing of film in the field of television. A developer was produced by reducing electrolytically a solution of the following composition: sulfuric acid (95%), 68 ml; vanadium pentoxide, 40 gm; oxalic acid, 30 gm; and water up to 1 liter, at a current density of 250 amp per square meter and an applied potential of 6 to 8 v. The developer can be replenished by electrolysis and circulated in a developing machine. Fog was reduced considerably by the addition of

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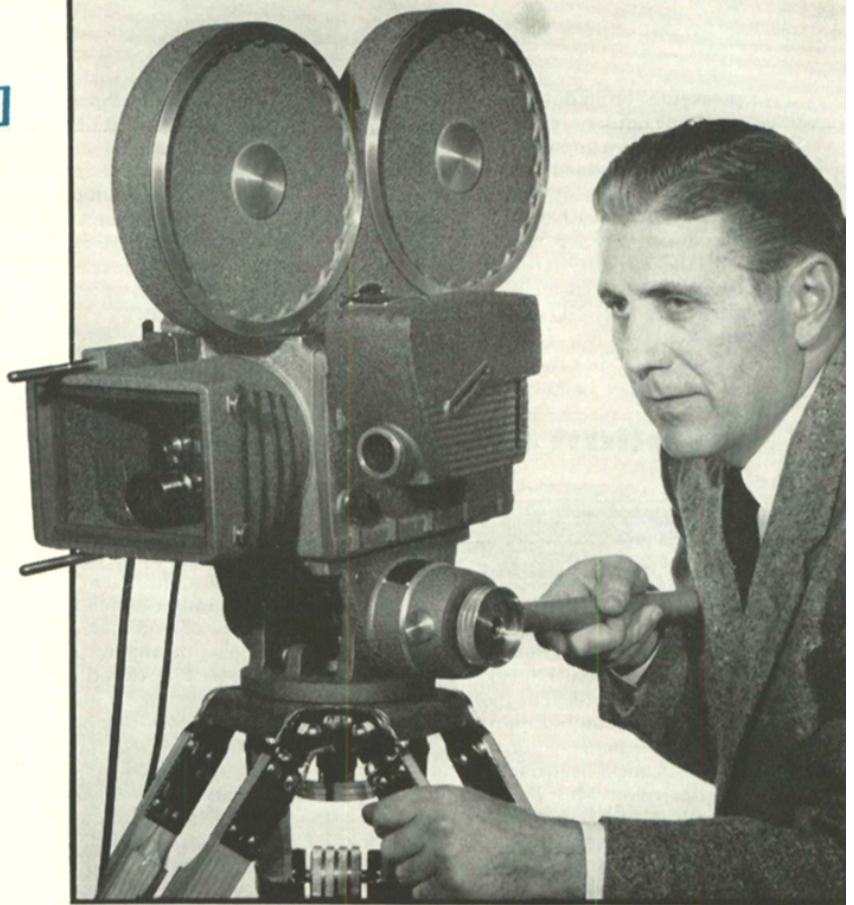


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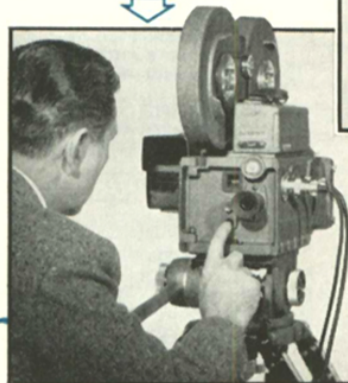
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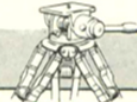
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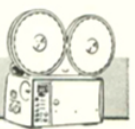
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potassium bromide of 10 to 12 gm per liter, but not by organic antifoggants, such as 6-nitrobenzimidazole. A developing machine connected with a kinescope recording equipment and a television projector are described, in which film is developed only for 10 to 20 sec, at 15 C and the electrolysis of developer is controlled by a colorimetric method. (From *Chem. Abstracts*)—T. Kitagawa, K. Akaike, and K. Hiwatari, *J. Soc. Sci. Phot. Japan*, 20: 62-6, 1957.

## section reports



The Canadian Section met on February 12 at the National Film Board Auditorium in Montreal. Al Turnbull, Chief Eng., Dominion Sound Equipment Ltd., addressed the audience of ninety on "Stereo Sound in the Theatre and Home." During his discussion Mr. Turnbull dramatically described and demonstrated stereo sound in the theatre. The National Film Board staff did a very fine job in installing excellent equipment to be used specially for this presentation.

The second speaker of the evening was Walter Senteleman, National Film Board,

was discussed "Special Photographic Effects and Allied Procedures." Now in charge of special effects at the National Film Board, Mr. Senteleman was previously in charge of production of special effects with Technicolor, London, J. Arthur Rank, and MGM Studios.—Ron E. Ringler, *Secretary-Treasurer*, DuPont Co. of Canada Ltd., 85 Eglinton Ave., E., Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Section met April 14 at the National Film Board Auditorium in Montreal with an attendance of 70. Speakers were Wilton R. Holm, Photo Products Division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Inc., and Arthur Chetwynd, President, Chetwynd Films Ltd., Toronto.

The meeting opened with an early 16mm color film produced in 1952. The film was one of the first in Canada to be produced using 16mm anamorphic equipment. This served to emphasize the strides taken in the use of anamorphic lenses as outlined in Mr. Chetwynd's discussion of "The Practical Use of the 16mm Anamorphic Lens," which described the developmental testing required for the successful use of this medium in his company's present operation. Bob Brooks of the Chetwynd organization demonstrated the equipment. Examples of coaching film made for the Canadian Big Four Football League were shown following the demonstration.

Mr. Holm discussed "Sensitometry Principles and Practical Applications." His graphic concise outline of sensitometry and

its practical use in motion pictures did much to stimulate thought on a subject which is extremely vital in Canada at the present time.—Ron E. Ringler, *Secretary-Treasurer*, DuPont Co. of Canada Ltd., 85 Eglinton Ave., E., Toronto, Ont.

The Chicago Section opened the 1959 calendar year with an unusual symposium on the use of "Film in Sports," at its January 22 meeting. 53 people attended.

Participating in the symposium were Jack Gibney, Imperial World Films, Production Manager of "Wrestling From Chicago"; Sidney Goltz, Sid Goltz Associates, Producer of "All-Star Golf" and "Championship Bowling" and C. N. Hockman, Director, Motion Picture Production, University of Oklahoma, and Producer of "Inside Football with Bud Wilkinson."

Following the presentation of papers describing in detail the techniques and methods used in filming each of the sports events, the speakers formed a panel for further informal discussion and a question and answer period.

Demonstration films were particularly good and included a special color film prepared by Mr. Gobney illustrating highlights of the "Wrestling From Chicago" series, film excerpts from the "All-Star Golf" shows, and a 15-minute film from the "Inside Football" Library.

A coffee and coke session followed the meeting.—William H. Smith, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Lakeside Laboratory, Gary, Ind.

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