radio stations. In 1923 he joined station WEAF (later WNBC), in New York, as Staff Engineer. Later he became Plant Manager and when the station was acquired by NBC in 1926 he was made Chief Engineer. He held many patents for inventions and developments in the fields of radio, television and acoustics.

A Fellow of the Society, he was quietly influential in its affairs for many years. He was also a Fellow of the IRE and of the Acoustical Society of America.

Monroe Sweet

Monroe Sweet, 47, died September 8, 1961, in the crash of a private plane at Binghamton, N.Y. An experienced pilot with many years experience, he was alone in the plane when it crashed as he was attempting to land. It was reported that he was testing the engine before making a flight with a group of photographers.

At the time of his death he was President of Quantametric Devices, Inc., of Binghamton. He had been associated with Ansco Division, General Aniline & Film Corp. for about 20 years, beginning in 1939 when he joined Ansco as a research physicist, specializing in problems relating to production of photographic materials. During the time he was with Ansco, among his inventions and developments were included the Ansco-Sweet Densitometer (described in the February 1942 *Journal* ("A Precision Direct-Reading Densitometer")) and the Intensity Scale Sensitometer. He is the author of "The Densitometry of Modern Reversible Color Film," published in the June 1945 *Journal* and of a number of papers in other scientific publications.

Born in Ossining, N.Y., he was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1937. During 1937 and 1938 he was employed by the Weston Instrument Co. of Trenton, N.J.

He had been a member of the Society since 1945.

section reports

Five hundred persons attended the September 19 meeting of the **Hollywood Section** at the Directors Guild of America Theatre.

The opening film, "The Miracle of Todd-AO," and selected outstanding production excerpts in 70mm, provided through the courtesy of Fred Haynes of Todd-AO Corp., were extremely interesting and drew enthusiastic audience response.

In a paper entitled "A Novel Shutter and Intermittent for a Video Recording Camera," Bill Palmer described a new video recording camera design incorporating a shutter which spreads the picture splice over a time interval of about 40 video lines, resulting in the elimination of shutter bar problems. An extremely rapid pulldown, required by this shutter design is achieved by releasing energy stored in a

spring. A fixed register pin locks the film during exposure to insure vertical steadiness. A 16mm film detailing the camera operation, and some sample recordings, were shown. Mr. Palmer is associated with W. A. Palmer Films, Inc., of San Francisco.

"Recent Advances in Travelling Matte Systems," was the title of a discussion by Petro Vlahos of Systems Development Corp. of Santa Monica.

Mr. Vlahos described the sodium system, the color difference system, and a self-matting black-and-white system. For the first time anywhere, details were given of a self-matting black-and-white system whereby the foreground film is self matting for both the foreground and background scenes. Basic problems common to the industry were discussed and specific recommendations were made concerning the need for special equipment and continued development in this field.

Interesting matte shots from MGM's *Ben Hur*, and Walt Disney's *Parent Trap*, were among the illustrations used by the speaker.

A pre-meeting dinner at the Cafe de Paris in Hollywood was attended by 50 people.—John Kiel, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Producers Service Co., 820 South Mariposa St., Burbank, Calif.

The Nashville Section met on September 16 at the studios of WSM-TV with an attendance of 20 members and guests. The featured speaker was Gordon Chambers of Eastman Kodak Co.

Mr. Chambers, in his address entitled "New Kodak Reflex Special Camera and Viscomat Processor," discussed the new Kodak Viscomat Processor, giving background information on the viscous application of processing chemicals, and the development of a new 16mm professional camera. He related the thinking that went into the specifications of the Kodak Reflex Special Camera and had one of the cameras set up for inspection by the audience.

A film prepared by Kodak demonstrating the use of color in the graphic arts showed some unusual and effective high-key color photography.

Coffee and pastries, courtesy of WSM-TV, were served during a discussion period which followed Mr. Chambers' presentation.—H. R. Briscoe, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*, 403 Signal View, Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

The New York Section met on September 13 at the Word Affairs Center Auditorium with an attendance of 75. Arthur Miller of Du Art Laboratories read a paper entitled "Fiber Optics for Continuous Printers," prepared by Mr. Miller and Robert Hartshorne.

Mr. Miller described the advantages of the incoherent bundle of glass fibers in producing a bright, uniform illumination at the gate of a continuous motion-picture film printer. He also explained the ability of fiber optics to produce a diffuse illumination, with the advantage of minimizing negative defects, and without the great loss of intensity that would result from the introduction of opal or ground glass in the path of conventional optics.

Slides showing a printer with a fiber-optic light source were projected. The speaker also described methods of using fiber optic bundles in which a percentage of the fibers are detached from the main bundle and which can be used to monitor the light source, or be used for some extreme printing function.

This paper by Mr. Miller and Mr. Hartshorne was printed in the September 1961 issue of the SMPTE Journal.

Attending the meeting were Richard Wilson and Dr. Walter Siegmund of American Optical Co., manufacturers of fiber-optic bundles. These gentlemen participated in the discussion that followed the formal presentation of the paper by Mr. Miller.—Peter Keane, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Screen Gems, Inc., 711 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

books reviewed

Russian-English Dictionary of Science, Technology, and Art of Cinematography

By Val Telberg. Published (1961) by Telberg Book Co., 544 Sixth Ave., New York 11. 103 pp. 8½ by 11-in. Price $9.80.

The publication at the present time of this notable volume is both a demonstration and a reminder of our expanding cultural relations with the U.S.S.R. — either as the result of private initiative or under the auspices of the Department of State — in the domain that Lenin once called the Soviet Union's "most important of arts," i.e., the motion picture.

As the first Russian-English glossary of film terms ever published, it must be welcomed for the significant timeliness of its appearance among the essential reference books in any basic library. This work has been successfully undertaken by Mr. Telberg, whose qualifications for the task stem from his background as expert photographer and translator from the Russian.

Over two thousand words and phrases are rendered into English in what appears to be a fairly comprehensive coverage of the field. The three categories referred to by the author (science, technology, and art of cinematography) are not set apart; the arrangement is alphabetical throughout and often several meanings are supplied for a given term. Grammatical particulars are omitted, and there is no indication of verbs, adjectives, or nouns, or of the gender of nouns.

The importance of this compilation leads one to regret the minor flaws of its physical appearance. The book, while bound in hard