have been compressed to a point of anguish for the authors, and perhaps of confusion for the readers. However, the major ideas are adequately presented.

The *Proceedings* appeared originally as a supplement to Vol. 31 No. 5. of the *Journal of Applied Physics*. The present volume is a well bound edition, worthy of any technical library as a record of the present state of the magnetics art.—*V. E. Legg*, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Whippany, N.J.

Obituaries

Philip A. Hunt

Philip Arthur Hunt died November 15, 1961, in an automobile accident which occurred near New York City. He was 75 years of age. He was President of the Philip A. Hunt Company, Palisades Park, N.J., which he founded in 1909. At that time he located the company in Brooklyn. The company later expanded its activities and is now one of the leading manufacturers of photographic, graphic arts and x-ray chemicals.

Mr. Hunt was born in New York City on October 9, 1886. When he was six years old he was placed in an orphanage following the death of his mother. He left the orphanage at the age of 13 to earn his own living and only ten years later he had founded his own company. At the time of his death he was still actively carrying out his responsibilities as head of the company.

Kern Moyse died suddenly early in December while vacationing in the Canary Islands. He was 65 years of age. He had retired last August after serving 15 years as President of Peerless Film Processing Corporation. (His retirement was announced in a Biographical Note published in the August 1961 issue of the *Journal*.) At that time in discussing retirement plans he said that he planned to spend most of his time at his home in Old Lyme, Conn.

A graduate of Harvard, Mr. Moyse served in World War I as infantry machine gun officer and served in the Army again during World War II. His activities in behalf of the industry included his becoming one of the founders of the Association of Cinema Laboratories. He was also a founder of the Motion Picture Industry Group of the National Association of Credit Management and had held office in various organizations including the New York Film Council.

section reports

The Atlanta Chapter met October 10 with an attendance of 19. The program was devoted to a discussion of "Simplified Control Systems for Synchronous Recording and Effective Sound Monitoring" presented by Walter W. Winn, Lockheed Aircraft.

Color slides were used to illustrate a special electronic device developed by Mr. Winn that would give the sound engineer remote control, from the recording console, of a variable number of prerecording functions—such as interruption of telephone circuits to the recording area, energizing of studio recording warning lights—making it possible to preset and instantaneously start or stop projectors, recording dummies, and tape recorders.

It was brought out in the program that while good basic equipment is essential in monitoring sound recordings, much of the final result depends on how effectively the sound engineer is able to reproduce the original sound as it would normally be heard by the human ear.

An award-winning 16mm color film, *Operation Checkmate*, produced by Lockheed, was shown in which many of the special sound effects were dubbed-in in a post-synchronous recording. After the film presentation there was a question-and-answer session on individual sound recording problems.

A social period followed the meeting and coffee and doughnuts were served. Several members and guests took this opportunity to participate in a guided tour offered by our hosts, the Eastman Kodak Processing Laboratory.—John C. Horne, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 404 Page Ave., N.E., Atlanta 7, Ga.

The Atlanta Section met November 6 with an attendance of 19. Following an informal dinner for John W. Wentworth, manager, Educational Electronics, Broadcast and Television Div., RCA, at the Riviera Restaurant in Atlanta, the group proceeded to the studios of WSB-TV where Mr. Wentworth gave a very interesting and informative talk. He outlined the technical problems involved in establishing the standards for compatible color television as approved by the FCC for broadcast use.

The talk was well illustrated with color slides which graphically and pictorially showed the various steps involved in extending the principles used in monochrome television to include a means of controlling hue and saturation for color transmission. The individual functions of matrixing, bandshaping and two-phase modulation were explained in detail.

In concluding his talk, Mr. Wentworth gave a summary of all the major processes used in compatible color television from the camera input to the receiver output. A question-and-answer period followed.

Those in attendance expressed the opin-

ion that this program was one of the highlights of the Atlanta Section meetings for 1961.—John C. Horne, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 404 Page Ave., N.E., Atlanta 7, Ga.

The Canadian Section resumed its Toronto meetings on October 18 with a most interesting and informative evening. The film *Quetico* was shown to open the meeting. The film, in color, is an award winner. The photography certainly captured the beauty of the Canadian scene. In the film Bill Mason travels by canoe in the same wilderness that was once the gateway to the west for fur trading voyages.

The first speaker was Dr. R. B. Holmes, Toronto General Hospital. He first spoke of the discovery and history of x-rays and the principles of modern x-ray techniques, and then described new advances in the use of TV for radiology. He showed slides of the Toronto General Hospital equipment and motion-picture records of cases which were examined by this new technique.

Refreshments were served, courtesy of Alex L. Clark Ltd. Then S. W. Caldwell addressed the group concerning the new CTV Network. He outlined the organization which is being set up and described some of the closed-circuit conference room facilities which are being installed in the new building. He then discussed the company's objectives for the future of this new venture.

The Four Seasons Motel was the location for dinner, with the speakers and members of the Toronto executive attending.—R. B. Mackenzie, *Program Chairman*, c/o Mackenzie Equipment Co., 433 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Section had an outstanding meeting in Montreal, in the Board Room of CBC, November 7.

R. Snow of the Marconi Electric engineering staff got the meeting under way with an informative address on "Pulse and Bar Testing of TV Equipment." Transmitter faults and suggested methods of correction were particularly emphasized.

A fascinating address by Dr. K. L. S. Gunn, Associate Professor of Physics, McGill University, on "Weather Radar" followed. This was of equal interest to both engineer and layman. The general theory of the operation was discussed and aptly displayed through the medium of slides. Existing and potential benefits of the system were pointed up, as well as some of the unsolved problems encountered.

Following a refreshment period, courtesy of Alex L. Clark Ltd., the third and final address was delivered by John D. Hayes, Bausch & Lomb Inc. "Camera Lenses" was the subject of Mr. Hayes' address. Although the title was indicative of specialization, the address proved to be of interest to everyone. As a matter of fact, the question-and-answer period had to be cut short because of the lateness of the hour.

Unfortunately the attendance was much smaller than usual, 42 to be exact. This smaller audience has since been attributed to an experiment in rotating the locale of the meetings. Formerly all meetings were held at National Film Board. It now appears that this location is best suited to the convenience of the local membership.—Harold Green, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Park Photo Supply Co., 77 Craig St. West, Montreal 1, P.Q.

The Chicago and Detroit Sections enjoyed a joint regional meeting on October 27 and 28 in the fine facilities of Ohio State University, Columbus. William Drake, Motion Picture Div., Ohio State University, was in charge of local arrangements for this meeting. Approximately 75 persons attended. An interesting program of 12 technical papers was presented, as well as a social hour and banquet.

The following papers were presented: "Television Engineering in a University Situation," by Harold Gorsuch, Chief Engineer, WOSU-TV; "Engineering Reports or Public Relations Films Utilizing the Same Original Material," by Rudolph Carlson, Supervisor, Motion Picture Unit, Columbus Div., North American Aviation, Inc.; "A Front Projection System—An Easy Approach to Process Photography," by Robert W. Wagner and Joseph L. Anderson, Ohio State University; "The Use of Motion Pictures in an Analysis of the Masticating Cycle," by Judson C. Hickey, Julian B. Woelfel and John L. Friend, Ohio State University; "16mm Duplicating Films for Release Printing," by William D. Hedden, Calvin Productions, Inc.; "Kodak Reflex Special Camera and the Eastman Viscomat Processor," by

William A. Koch, Midwest Div., Motion Picture Department, Eastman Kodak Company; "Motion-Picture Photography in Engineering Research," by Paul Forgrave, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; "Automatic Additive Color Printing—A New Concept," by Hans C. Wohlrab, Bell & Howell, Chicago; "A Non-Standard Use of 16mm to Meet 8mm Print Cost Challenge," by Henry C. Mengeringhausen and William R. Witherell, Jr., Video Films, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; "High-Speed Photographic Recording—An Invaluable Engineering Tool," by Richard O. Painter, General Motors Proving Grounds, Milford, Mich.; "Value of Motion Pictures in Metallurgical Research," by M. G. Fontana and J. W. Spretnak, Ohio State University; "Closed Circuit Television System for X-Ray Inspection," by Jay P. Mitchell and Merle L. Rhoten, Ohio State University.—William D. Hedden, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Calvin Productions, Inc., 1105 Truman Rd., Kansas City 6, Mo.

The Chicago Section held its monthly meeting at the Eastman Kodak Processing Laboratory on November 14. Approximately 300 members and guests attended. The program was started with three technical presentations. Hans C. Wohlrab, Bell & Howell, presented a 15-min film on sensitometry prepared as part of a course in motion-picture engineering given at Northwestern University in the winter of 1960-61. W. D. Hedden, Calvin Productions, Inc., presented a number of slides illustrating various production methods of printing and processing controls. Philip Smith, Assistant Manager, Eastman Kodak Co., Chicago Processing Lab, concluded this phase of the program by describing the various processing methods used in motion-picture development.

After the presentations, a number of the Eastman personnel conducted small groups through the entire processing laboratory. All of the operations relative to 16mm, 8mm and 35mm amateur and professional color film were shown and explained.

Following the tours, refreshments and fellowship were enjoyed in the Eastman lunchroom.—William D. Hedden, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Calvin Productions, Inc., 1105 Truman Rd., Kansas City 6, Mo.

The Dallas-Ft. Worth Section met on October 10, with an attendance of 42, at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas. Gordon Chambers, Eastman Kodak Co., described the Viscomat process and processor and the 16mm Kodak Reflex Special camera. This was followed by a film, *Treasures of the Earth*, presented by Pope McDonald, Visual Presentations.—R. T. Blair, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1924 Hillburn Dr., Dallas.

The Dallas-Ft. Worth Section met on November 21, with an attendance of 37, at the Dynacolor Corp., Dallas. Robin Lewis of Dynacolor spoke on the firm's processing facilities. The talk was followed by a film, *The Dynacolor Story*, and a tour of the film processing facilities.—R. T. Blair, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1924 Hillburn Dr., Dallas.

The first fall meeting of the newly organized **Detroit Section** was held at the General Motors Photographic Sound Stage on September 25. 78 members and guests heard a paper on "8mm Optical Sound" by John Maurer, JM Developments Inc. Russell Holslag, assistant to Mr. Maurer, made the presentation and demonstrated an excellent test film on a specially converted 8mm Pageant sound projector. An exciting sound movie on the Daytona 500 stock car race, plus exchanges of ideas over coffee, rounded out a highly successful meeting.—James W. Bostwick, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o General Motors, 465 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

The Hollywood Section October 17 meeting was addressed by Rodger Ross, CBC, on "Some Practical Aspects of an Engineering Approach to TV Film." The enthusiasm of the members, participating in a question-and-answer period before the subject of the evening was presented, established a rapport between speaker and audience that resulted in a most interesting and informative meeting. A pre-meeting dinner at the Smokehouse Restaurant was attended by 58 people. Attendance at the meeting was 160.—John Kiel, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Photo-Sonics, Inc., 820 South Mariposa St., Burbank, Calif.

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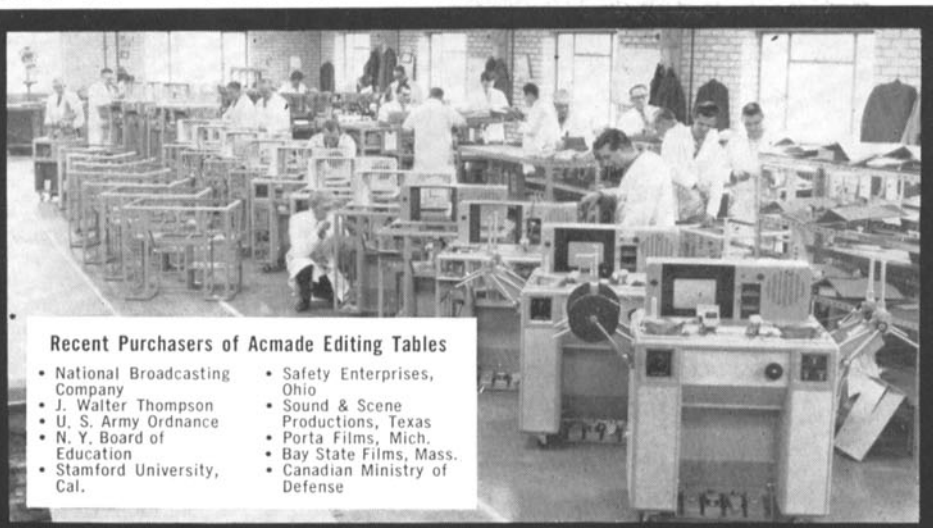

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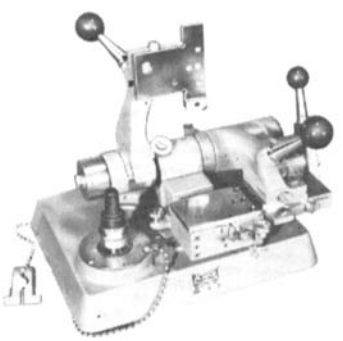

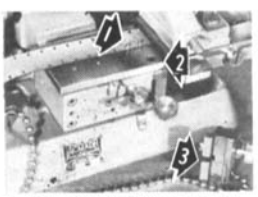

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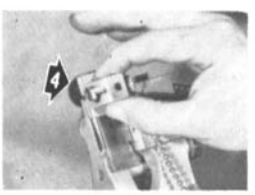

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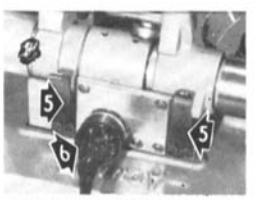

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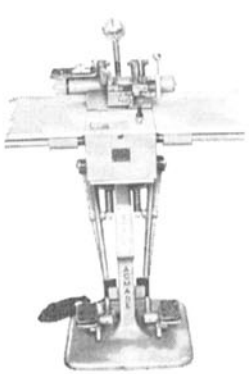

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The Nashville Section met on November 18 at the studios of the Audio Visual Department of the Church of God of Prophecy, Cleveland, Tenn., with an attendance of 22 members and guests. The meeting was conducted by Tony Pilversack, Program Chairman. After a word of welcome from Jack Decker of the host organization, the guest speaker, Col. Richard Ranger of Rangertone, was introduced.

Col. Ranger presented a very informative history of magnetic recording in the United States, including the early development of the Rangertone system of synchronous recording on ¼-in. tape. He then discussed and demonstrated the Ranjola, an editing machine for use with 16mm picture and ¼-in. tape. The Ranjola in use at the host studio is the only one outside the Rangertone laboratory and this was the first public talk Col. Ranger has given on the machine. The machine should enable the producer to improve sound quality by retaining sound on ¼-in. tape throughout the editing process, until the final transfer to the optical-track negative.

After Col. Ranger had discussed other developments in synchronous tape recording, the meeting paused for coffee and refreshments accompanied by informal questions and discussions. The meeting then reassembled to allow Col. Ranger to elaborate on some of the points that had arisen. The meeting adjourned after three hours. Arrangements were made for those who so desired to have dinner together.—H. R. Briscoe, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*, 403 Signal View, Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

The New York Section October 11 meeting was addressed by George T. Keene, Eastman Kodak Co., Color Technology Div., on "Simulated Night Photography." Mr. Keene's paper dealt with methods of photographing scenes depicting night time action, but actually taken in daylight, outdoors. 16mm color motion pictures were shown as examples of the effects of the different recommended procedures.

Mr. Keene said the method often used to create night effects in outdoor photography is to underexpose the Ektachrome (No. 7255) after removing the Wratten 85 conversion filter. This, however, gives exaggerated colors, brighter blue skies, and highlights. A more successful technique, illustrated by projected examples, is to overexpose the Ektachrome nearly three stops. These scenes were printed via a medium-density printing master so that intercutting over normally exposed scenes would be feasible. This technique resulted in reduced hue and saturation as well as compressed high-lights; and, when printed, dark blue gave the desired night effect.—Peter Keane, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Screen Gems, Inc., 711 Fifth Ave., New York 22.

The New York Section November 16 meeting was a joint session with the local membership of the Society of Photographic Instrumentation Engineers. Dr. J. S. Courtney-Pratt, Bell Telephone Labs, described the step-by-step action within a ruby rod which takes place when it is stimulated under maser conditions. He explained with great clarity how the stimulating wave grows in intensity as it travels through the crystal.

He pointed out that while the spot of infrared light emitted is small, this is an advantage in micrography. The intensity of the focused maser beam is 10,000 times greater than a focused beam of the sun. This makes very brief exposures possible. Dr. Courtney-Pratt showed some slides as examples of his technique.—Peter Keane, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Screen Gems, Inc. 711 Fifth Ave., New York 22.

On October 26, the **Rochester Chapter** met in the auditorium of Kodak Park to learn about the quality-control methods, testing and processing of professional motion-picture film, both black-and-white and color. R. M. Wilson, Manager, Eastman Kodak Film Manufacturing, welcomed the members and briefly outlined the evening meeting and succeeding tour. H. R. Sprentall, Director, Eastman Kodak Film Testing Div., then delivered an illustrated lecture to acquaint the members with quality control, film testing, and processing methods, with specific reference to the equipment to be seen at the various tour stations.

A tour of Building 6, film testing and processing facilities, followed. It was very well set up, with qualified personnel stationed at each point. Small groups of members were simultaneously conducted

through the following operations: film processing; analytical and sensitometric control; printing; evaluation, including the timing and filter selection for printing of motion-picture film prints; and comparative projection on two matched dual projectors. All groups were moved through the tour points by buzzer and intercom control.

At the conclusion of the meeting a coffee-and-refreshment social period was held in the cafeteria of Building 28. Questions raised by the members were answered by the appropriate Eastman Kodak personnel. The meeting was excellent in every respect.—D. Lisle Conway, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Maple Hill Farm, R.D.2, West Monroe, N.Y.

The November 9 meeting of the **Rochester Section** was held jointly with the Rochester SPSE Chapter at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Three papers were presented. "The Measurement of the Color Concept, ICI System," was well illustrated with slides and was presented by David L. McAdam, Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories. This paper, a "visual encyclopedia" talk, took into account the derivation of various colors and shades of colors as subtended in the ICI color location chart.

The second paper, by John Turner, also of Eastman Kodak, covered the physical and chemical problems of applying a viscous coating to a motion-picture film for rapid processing. It was very well received and prepared the way for the third, by Harold Lowry, on operation and design of the Eastman Kodak Viscomat processor.

Mr. Lowry's talk brought forth several questions from the audience. The Viscomat, a small unit occupying the space of a standard file cabinet, appears to hold much promise for the TV industry and small film producer. The prototype Viscomat was on display following the meeting.

The meeting was very interesting and is to be recommended to other Chapters for their program consideration.—D. Lisle Conway, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Maple Hill Farm, R.D.2, West Monroe, N.Y.

After an enjoyable meal at Schroeder's, the **San Francisco Section** met at the W. A. Palmer Films establishment for its September 19 meeting and enjoyed a good, instructive talk by Ross Aiken, Director of Research, Kaiser West Coast Electronics Laboratory.

Mr. Aiken described in detail the advantages of using a carrier system for compressor and expander control of an amplifier. The carrier system eliminates the objective thump produced by d-c control biased systems which are quite common today. A review of past systems was first given and then a description of his new method was explained in detail. By the use of tape and slides, Mr. Aiken was able to demonstrate the results of his method. All questions from the audience were answered and everyone who attended appeared to understand thoroughly his system.—Clifton R. Skinner, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Skinner, Hirsch & Kaye, 336 Funston Ave., San Francisco 8.

The San Francisco Section met on October 17 at the Rathskeller Restaurant where Al Isberg, who was substituting for our chairman, held informal discussion with the 66 members in attendance.

We then retired to the KGO Studio to listen to a very interesting message by Michael Rettinger, RCA Engineering Dept., Hollywood, Calif., who described a new directional condenser microphone and pointed out all the new features. His speech was supplemented by slides. It was quite clear from the discussion afterwards that everyone understood him completely. He then gave a very good talk on sound stages as they had been developed in the Hollywood studios, and answered questions from the audience.

We had a larger than normal attendance and everybody seemed to be well pleased with the discussion.—Clifton R. Skinner, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Skinner, Hirsch & Kaye, 336 Funston Ave., San Francisco 8.

On November 6, after a dinner at the Rathskeller, 69 members of the **San Francisco Section** met in KGO-TV Studio A to hear three speakers from Eastman Kodak Co. Ray Grant gave an interesting talk on the new Eastman Kodak reflex camera with variable shutter. Bob Hufford then gave very interesting statistics and read part of the papers given at Lake Placid convention concerning duplicating of Kodachrome Type 2. A comparison was made of different ways of printing. This was sup-

plemented with slides, running two projectors at once for comparison. "Testing of Magnetic Striping," by Robert Lovick, which was also given at Lake Placid, was reviewed by Mr. Hufford.

Discussions and questions were answered thoroughly. Everyone was enlightened as to the possibilities of the new Eastman Kodak reflex camera and 8mm camera for commercial prints. After the meeting the group was allowed to examine the camera and ask further questions.—Clifton R. Skinner, *Secretary-Treasurer*, c/o Skinner, Hirsch & Kaye, 336 Funston Ave., San Francisco 8.

8mm sound, utilization and technical possibilities, was presented to the **Washington, D. C. Section** on September 13 in two meetings arranged by William E. Youngs, Section Chairman. Because many section members are also members of the Washington Film Council, the coverage was most comprehensive.

Thomas W. Hope, Assistant Advisor on Non-Theatrical Films, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., presented non-technical prospects of the medium at noon. He dealt with the use possibilities in education and industry, costs of release prints and equipment, as well as the amateur field. His talk was vividly presented by the use of 2×2 color slides using Eastman's new remotely controlled slide projector. Then the group of about 150 people saw and heard black-and-white and color prints on the Eastman 8mm magnetic sound projector. Under extremely unfavorable conditions the equipment demonstrated that it was destined for wider use than only in the home or small office.

Prior to the evening meeting 15 members of the Board of Managers and guests met for dinner at Blackie's House of Beef. We met later in the newly air-conditioned lecture hall in the National Academy of Sciences.

Again, Mr. Hope in collaboration with H. Edward White, Motion Picture Film Dept., Eastman Kodak Co., N.Y., opened the evening program by dealing with technical aspects of 8mm sound. Of value and interest was the current information concerning developments, problems, and limitations with regard to 8mm magnetic sound release prints. As at noon, he used the slide medium to reinforce his points and the 8mm magnetic sound projector to show examples. Those who had seen 8mm release prints a year ago agreed that the improvement was noticeable.

This presentation set the stage very well for John A. Maurer's eloquent plea that the industry set the highest possible standards for the 8mm sound motion picture. Mr. Maurer is president of J-M Developments, Inc., N.Y., and is active in sound and photographic standards. Some of the audience felt his points about the mediocrity of sound standards for 35mm and 16mm photographic optical sound, compounded by too frequent mediocre release print and production work, were, alas, too true. To give emphasis to his points, his demonstration of 8mm photographic optical sound as he had developed it was very impressive. The same held true for his confidence that what he had demonstrated could be achieved in 8mm release prints.

Mr. Maurer asked that, in the excitement of adding sound to 8mm film, the possibilities and advantages of photographic optical sound be very carefully considered before any final decision is made regarding sound track standards.

While the August 1961 issue of the *Journal* reports much of what Mr. Maurer and Mr. Hope told us, and much that they did not have time to deal with; their able and sincerely given demonstrations helped members of the section gain insights and understandings of developments and prospects of the 8mm sound motion picture medium.

Mr. Maurer was the first speaker for the Washington Section and Mr. Hope is also well known here. It was only natural, then, that a lively question and answer period followed the presentation of both papers. Refreshments were served, through the courtesy of Horace Jones and the Victor Animatograph Corp., between the two presentations in the evening. Thanks are due to the speakers, R. T. VanNiman, Walter Shea and Keith Lewis for their assistance.—David E. Strom, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1002 By-Pass Road, Williamsburg, Va.

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