

systems. Following a social period and coffee break, the speakers answered numerous questions presented by the audience.—Arthur J. Miller, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Du Art Film Labs, 245 West 55 St., New York 19.

The February 22 meeting of the **Rochester Section**, held at the Dryden Theater Auditorium of the Eastman House, was excellent and well attended by approximately 100 members and guests.

After the screening of a documentary on the history of steel making, John Maurer, President, JM Developments, Inc., New York, presented a speech emphasizing the coming significance of 8mm sound in professional photography. He felt that the program could be greatly accelerated if optical sound rather than magnetic were adapted and standardized.

Mr. Maurer expects production of 8mm soundfilm to increase sharply within 12-15 months, and expressed the need for a good, yet simple, projector. Slides were shown embodying proposed standards and a sound demonstration of an 8mm optical printer was given.—Harold H. Schroeder, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer*, 77 Eastwood Trail, Rochester 9, N.Y.

The March 20 meeting of the **San Francisco Section** consisted of a showing of D. W. Griffith's *The Birth of a Nation* to an audience of 30 members and guests.

This was probably the most controversial film ever made, and created a very lively

discussion of the political aspects of the story as well as the old time techniques and equipment introduced by Mr. Griffith in this masterpiece.—Harry N. Jacobs, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 333 Buena Vista, Mill Valley, Calif.

Obituaries



William C. Kunzmann

William C. Kunzmann, a Life Member of the Society since 1952, died April 14, 1962, at the age of 77. A projectionist and theater owner in the days when motion pictures were known as nickelodeans, in 1907 he decided to accept a post with National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and for nearly half a century thereafter he was associated with the company's

projector-carbon business. He retired in 1952 and acted as consultant to the firm until 1956.

He was a charter member of the SMPTE, assisting actively in its organization in 1916. His unceasing devotion to the Society found expression not only in filling elective posts but in arduous behind-the-scenes activities. He served as Convention Vice-President from 1934 until 1952. In 1933 he served as Vice-President (at that time the post of Convention Vice-President had not been created), and prior to that time he had also served on the Board of Governors. Following his retirement from National Carbon in 1952, the grade of Life Member was created expressly for him as a unique (at that time) honor in recognition of his untiring efforts in behalf of the Society. He was presented with a gold membership card at the 72d Convention held in the Fall of 1952 in Washington, D.C. The citation accompanying the presentation stated, in part, "in grateful recognition of 36 years of enthusiastic participation and inspired leadership in the work of the Society."

Among his other activities he was an early contributor to the *Journal* (at that time called the *Transactions of the SMPE*). He is the author of a paper on "Carbon Arc for Motion Picture Projection" which appeared in the November 1918 issue of the *Transactions* (No. 7) and (with W. R. Mott) "Efficiency in Carbon Arc Projection" in the May 1923 *Transactions* (No. 16).

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James L. Carlton

James L. Carlton died February 25, 1962, in Baltimore, Md., at the age of 92. One of the pioneers of the motion-picture industry, he held the degree of Doctor of Physics from Trinity College, Dublin. He was a contemporary and often a colleague of early motion-picture innovators such as Edison, Gaumont, Melies, Saunders, Lumiere and others. In 1887, together with Cecil Hepworth and Henry V. Hopwood, he operated the Warwick Trading Com-

pany in London (see contemporary advertisement below). This firm later marketed the Prestwick Motion Picture Camera.

In 1906 he came to the United States and shortly thereafter established Gaumont Talking Pictures. Later he became interested in the application of the incandescent lamp to film projection and was among the first to approach the problem of practical color motion pictures. He served as consulting engineer in the development of the Bi-Pack Color Process and participated in the development of the Willett Color Process. He was associated with Movielab Film Laboratories for many years. Following his retirement, after having spent about 70 years in active participation in the motion-picture industry, he made his home in Baltimore.

Sidney M. Lipton

Sidney M. Lipton died in February, 1960, at the age of 47. An authority on missile-tracking instruments, he had been with the J. W. Fecker Division of American Optical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1957, and at the time of his death held the post of Assistant to the President. He had joined

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the firm as Manager of Optical Instrumentation and had been influential in introducing in the United States various types of advanced missile-tracking instruments, including a Swiss-manufactured cinethodolite. He also supervised development and sales procedures for telescopes and other instruments.

In 1958, in cooperation with Federal personnel, he began preliminary studies for the design and construction of a high-accuracy theodolite range at the FAA Test Center at Pleasantville, N.J., for aircraft landing and takeoff measurements. At the time of his death, he was still devoting much of his time to intensive research and planning for this project. Prior to his affiliation with the Fecker organization he was at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, as Manager of Optics Engineering of RCA Service Co.

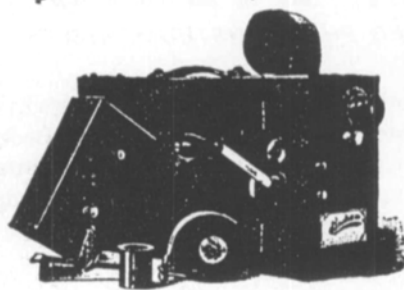
From 1929 to 1935 he attended the College of the City of New York, being granted first the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering and then the degree of Master of Science in Chemical Engineering. From 1935 to 1937 he was employed by the City of New York as Surveyor and Draftsman. Subsequent activities included employment as Production and Development Engineer with Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J.; assignments as Chemical Engineer with the Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.; the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, Hingham, Mass.; and the Ordnance Corps., Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. He was with the Bendix Radio Division, Baltimore, Md., during 1953 and 1954, and in August 1954 he was employed by RCA and was stationed at Patrick Air Force Base until 1957.

One of his more recent activities in behalf of the Society was in May 1957 when he was Program Topic Chairman of a Symposium on Optical Instrumentation for Missile Testing. Papers presented at the Symposium were published in the April 1958 issue of the *Journal*, for which he wrote an introduction beginning with:

"During the decade in which the Society has had an organized interest in the applications and development of high-speed photography, missile programs have been extended far beyond anything foreseen at the time the Committee on High-Speed Photography was first appointed. The demands of the Age of Space have brought about a greatly expanded concept of photography and its relation to military science, though photography is only a part of the mechanism of detecting and recording the visible and infrared spectrum perceived by optical instruments in this field."

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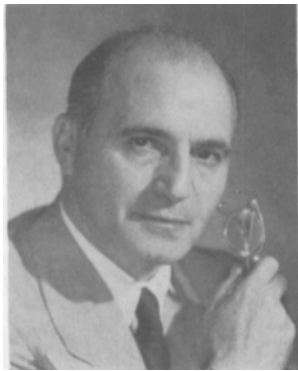


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Jacques Bolsey

Jacques Bolsey, founder and president of the Bolsey Corporation of America, died suddenly on January 20, 1962, at the age of 66. A resident of Switzerland until 1939, his education included studies in engineering, art and medicine. In 1920 he designed and built the first nonprofessional 35mm motion-picture projector which he called the Cinegraph Bol, and later he developed the Bolex line of 16mm cameras, projectors and accessories, presently manufactured by Paillard, S.A.

In 1939 he settled in the United States and in 1941 he organized Bolsey Laboratories, Inc., for research, design and development. He was appointed consulting engineer to several companies, including Graflex Corp., Argus, Inc., Sperry Gyroscope and Bulova Watch Co. Shortly before and during World War II he was actively engaged in research and develop-

ment activities for the U.S. Navy and other government agencies. In 1944 he founded the Bolsey Corporation of America, and in 1949 he founded the Bolsey Research and Development Corporation. This organization has carried out large research and development programs for the Department of Defense, among other activities.

One of Mr. Bolsey's later achievements was the design and development of a miniature 8mm motion-picture camera which is currently manufactured in Switzerland. For many years a member of the Society, his activities included authorship of a paper which appeared in the November 1946 issue of the *Journal* on "Naval Training-Type Epidiascope for Universal Projection of Solid Objects." He also was a member of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers.

Ed. Note: The Society is deeply appreciative of the following tribute to Jacques Bolsey, contributed by Max Beard.

"I would like to add a personal note to the obituary of Jacques Bolsey, whom I had known since 1942. We in research and development in the Navy owe a debt of gratitude for the always helpful advice on photographic instrumentation given to the Navy by Mr. Bolsey over the years, and certainly I myself for the continuous benefits realized by personal association with him. The benefits to the SMPTE were particularly noticeable at the Fifth International Congress on High-Speed Photography during which time his complete understanding of people of all nationalities

and his ability to interpret the intended meaning of conversation more than adequately supplied a means of communication between representatives of the Eastern and Western worlds.

"Although an American, Jacques Bolsey retained the continental bearing that made him an international figure. He was equally at ease whether eating watermelon in a recreation room, hot dogs at an all-night lunch counter or as a guest at formal receptions in Washington. I have been with him on such occasions and he was always the perfect conversationalist and gentleman.

"Jacques Bolsey's greatest interest was in people and his idealism and understanding will be missed by many of us that knew him. In particular, the loss of his understanding of people and multilingual ability will certainly be felt by SMPTE, since just prior to his passing he had volunteered to again serve our Society by acting as personal interpreter for the American delegates to the 6th International Congress on High-Speed Photography in the Netherlands. His value to international good will was also recognized by the Congress Chairman, Dr. J. G. A. de Graaf, who was requesting him to act as special interpreter at the International Committee meeting for the ten to fifteen countries represented.

"In addition to stating my sadness at his passing, I most emphatically want to state my appreciation for what he has done for the field of photographic instrumentation, and, equally important, his contribution to the personal betterment of those of us who knew him.—*Max Beard.*

an SMPTE publication

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Prepared by a Special Subcommittee of the Laboratory Practice Committee of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

WALTER I. KISNER
Subcommittee Chairman

Foreword by **E. H. REICHARD**
Chairman, Laboratory Practice Committee

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