firm's newly created Technical Services office in Los Angeles, according to an announcement by Robert M. Verburg, General Manager of the Division and Corporation Vice-President. Dr. Gerhardt was chairman of the special subcommittee of the SMPTE Color Committee which prepared the revised edition of *Principles of Color Sensitometry*.

William P. Howard has been appointed Sales Manager of Movielab, Inc., 619 W. 54 St., New York 19. Prior to this appointment he was Eastern Sales Manager of Comprehensive Service Corp.

Earle M. Knibiehly has been named Director of Research and Development for LogEtronics, Inc., 500 E. Monroe Ave., Alexandria, Va. He was previously employed by the U.S. government and had served as Chief of the Photogrammetric Laboratory in the Army Map Service.

B. F. Adcock has been appointed Dallas Resident Vice-President of Alexander Film Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. He will represent the firm in Texas and Oklahoma. He has been with the firm for 15 years and prior to the present appointment he was Southwestern Zone Manager.

Anthony W. Severdia has been appointed Manager of Manufacturing of Machtronics, Inc., Mountain View, Calif. He was formerly associated with KGO-TV and KPIX-TV, San Francisco, and the Video Instrumentation Products Div. of Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif.

René Mathieu has been appointed Vice-President in Charge of Laboratory Operations for the Geo. W. Colburn Laboratory, Inc., 164 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6. Mr. Mathieu joined the laboratory's processing department in 1943 and directed that operation until he was named laboratory superintendent in 1953.

A technique of heating a tungsten cathode with a pulsed laser beam, developed by researchers in Cornell University's School of Engineering, is expected to lead to development of high-frequency radio tubes producing power at 100 to 200 kmc as compared with an upper limit of 100 kmc now available. Heating the tungsten with a pulsed laser beam makes it possible to obtain 10,000 or more amperes per square centimeter as compared to 1 to 10 amperes obtained from conventionally heated cathodes.

Tiros VII, designed and built by RCA Astro-Electronics Division, Princeton, N.J., for NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, was launched in June. The new weather satellite resembles its predecessors, Tiros I through VI, in size (42 in. in diameter and 22 in. in height), it is heavier than the earlier satellites and carries additional experiments. Among the added experiments are NASA's Medium Resolution Infrared Experiment and its associated Nimbus-type infrared tape recorder; the University of Wisconsin's Omni-Directional infrared detection device, and the University of Michigan's Electron Temperature Probe.

SMPTE Test Films

The Society has available a number of films for testing projection and sound equipment in the various fields listed below. These films are planned by SMPTE Engineering Committees and manufactured to a high degree of precision to serve the needs of maintenance and other engineers, dealers, manufacturers, and audio-visual equipment users.

Television—Picture Only
35mm—Cinemascope
35mm—Picture Only
35mm—Sound Only—Photographic
35mm—Sound Only—Magnetic
70mm—Test Films
16mm—Sound Only—Magnetic
16mm—Picture and Photographic Sound
16mm—Sound Only—Photographic
16mm—Picture Only

A catalog containing details and prices of all the films available in these categories can be obtained from SMPTE headquarters.

books reviewed

Motion Picture Production Facilities of Selected Colleges and Universities

A Survey by the University Film Foundation Reported by Don G. Williams and Luella V. Snyder for the Foundation. Published (1963) by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (OE-51005, Bulletin 1963 Number 15). Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 345 pp. Illustrated. 6 by 9 in. Price $1.25.

This is the first book that provides a comprehensive overview of a unique American contribution to education — the university-based motion-picture production unit. Just as university presses have attempted to publish scholarly works that would not otherwise appear in print, so on-campus film units are today tending to produce motion pictures aimed at improving instruction.

The present study was made possible through a research contract from the U.S. Office of Education pursuant to Title VII of the National Defense Education Act. The purpose in undertaking it was to collect and organize comprehensive information about the facilities available for the production of educational, research and scientific motion pictures at colleges and universities in the United States. The extent of these facilities is not widely recognized. Many units are not well-known even on their own campuses, nor is the university film movement, as a whole, familiar to foundations, government agencies, and professional associations which are concerned about the need for improving the quality of education in the United States.

For example, few persons within the motion-picture industry itself would know that during the academic year 1959–60 the approximately 80 university film production units turned out 3,231 reels of product, primarily 16mm.

Professor Williams, Miss Snyder, and the trustees of the University Film Foundation deserve credit for amassing a wealth of statistics and helpful information about the status and problems of these units.

It would appear that the economic justification for these units is inextricably linked with the academic status of the motion-picture medium itself. As individual members of the units achieve graduate degrees and fulfill the traditional requirements for academic advancement, so will their prestige increase on campus, thereby winning for film a support too often now denied.