also tends to answer the question of level to be used for our preferred one or two signals. Since it is somewhat of a problem to handle 4-volt signals with such circuits, it would be advisable to reduce them to 2 volts (similar to present 625-line standards) or perhaps better still to 1 volt for compatibility with video signals.

It might also be pointed out that the reduction of pulse distribution systems to handle at the most two signals means that there is no unnecessary capital investment in equipment that may not be useful in a few years time should one logical development occur, that of having each camera fitted with its own sync generator and only distributing a genlocking signal.

Finally, it has been brought to my attention that a subcommittee of the EIA is in the process of drafting proposed standards for American equipment. Unfortunately these standards will be too late for the current crop of color equipment, but it is to be hoped that both American and International suppliers will take note of any such recommendations and act on them promptly to reduce the confusion outlined above. Perhaps the EIA would also let us all know what it is they are proposing, rather than wait until their Standard is formally issued.

September 24, 1965

Michael W. Barlow
5052 Chestnut Avenue
Pierrefonds
Montreal, Can.

# Errata

There have been errors in these *Journals;* March 1965, paper by Arch D. Smith; May 1965 Progress Report; and the June 1965 Education Industry News column.

## MARCH

Arch D. Smith, "Engineering photography methods for the Titan II research and development flight program"

On p. 248, the top two pictures are in order but a correction is to be made in titles,

*For:* **Fig. 11. Break-up of inter-stage portion at top of first stage.**
**Fig. 12. Camera in recoverable pod on the outside of the second stage.**

*Read:* **Fig. 11. Camera in recoverable pod on the outside of the second stage.**
**Fig. 12. Break-up of inter-stage portion at top of first stage.**

On p. 248, col. 1, line 16,

*For:* "Figure 11 illustrates the 'fire in the hole' technique which caused considerable break-up of the inter-stage portion at the top of the first stage. Engineers could not tell from films of this nature just what the exact repercussions were.

"A camera was mounted in a recoverable pod on the outside of the second stage (Fig. 12). The technique, despite the break-up, was successful, but the engineers were not satisfied. . ."

*Read:* "The 'fire in the hole' technique caused considerable break-up of the inter-stage portion at the top of the first stage. Engineers could not tell from films of this nature just what the exact repercussions were.

"A camera was mounted in a recoverable pod on the outside of the second stage (Fig. 11). The technique, despite the break-up, was successful, but the engineers were not satisfied (Fig. 12). . . ."

## MAY

Putnam, "Progress committee report for 1964"

On p. 387, col. 2, line 14,

*For:* ". . . Possibly 50,000 to 60,000 8mm sound projectors are being used, primarily in schools and business.[7]"

*Read:* ". . . Possibly 50,000 to 60,000 8mm sound and silent projectors are being used, primarily in schools and business.[7]"

## JUNE

Education, Industry News, "Video International Productions"

On p. 556, col. 3, line 49,

*For:* ". . . (His address is 6, Minnie Mansions, Hamilton St., Pretoria, South Africa)."

*Read:* ". . . (His address is 205 Ella Court, 296 Smit Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg)."

# standards and recommended practices

## Approved American Standard

Published here for your information is one American Standard approved on August 9, 1965, by the American Standards Association. PH22.106-1965, Dimensions of 35mm Motion-Picture Anamorphic Projected Image Area, 2.35:1 Aspect Ratio, is a revision of the existing standard differing from it's previous version only in an editorial manner.

Inasmuch as compliance with American Standards is purely voluntary, the standards will become truly effective if very broad publicity is given to their existence. The ASA and the SMPTE would appreciate any personal influence to promote the use of standards where such action is appropriate and proper. Copies of the standard may be obtained for a nominal fee from the American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, 10016.—*A.E.A.*