

tion. That the experiment was a success is proven by the subject, Howard Payne, having increased his performance to set a new British record in the sport and to achieve the Olympic qualifying standard.

The final paper by S. F. Goldstein, M. E. J. Holwill and N. R. Sylvester of Queen Elizabeth College, London, had an intriguing title, "Laser Micro-Beam Irradiation of Micro-Organisms." It was presented by Dr. Goldstein and concerned studies of sperm-like micro-

organisms and the action of their whip-like tails. The laser micro-beam is used to cut the tail at different points along it and then note the ability of the organism to maintain or change its mode of tail action is noted. The films are made through a microscope with a synchronized strobe-illumination. A number of interesting facts about the decision-making cells of such organisms have been deduced.

The conference as a whole ran very

smoothly and all papers were clearly presented. Discussion was widespread and active especially in the coffee lounge around the exhibits including a live demonstration of the Dawe Cine-Strobe.

The Association's next conference is to be in conjunction with the Shock-Tube Liaison Group and will be held at Liverpool University about Easter 1970. The Autumn Conference 1970 will be in London and will be a report of the Denver International Conference.

Erratum

There is given below information to correct what was regrettably not properly given in the original *Journal* publication.

NOVEMBER 1969

On pp. 941, 942, paper by Max Berry and John Poole, Figs. 10 through 15:

Figure titles remain in the order given but figures (diagrams) should be transposed as follows: the diagram printed as Fig. 10 becomes Fig. 15; diagrams printed as Figs. 11 through Fig. 15 become Figs. 10 through 14, respectively.

standards and recommended practices

Approved American National Standards

On September 2, 1969, the American National Standards Institute approved four new American National Standards which are published here for your information.

Three of the standards, PH22.8-1969, Dimensions of Projectable Image Area on 16mm Motion-Picture Film, PH22.20-1969, Dimensions of Projectable Image Area on 8mm Motion-Picture Film, and PH22.58-1969, Dimensions of Projectable Image Area on 35mm Nonanamorphic Motion-Picture Film, are in fact reaffirmations of the earlier issues being modified editorially to specify the pictorial area on the film and not an opening in a piece of metal. Previously these documents were referred to as projection aperture standards. It is obvious that the aperture dimension will vary with respect to its physical location in the optical system and cannot be specified in a standard.

The fourth standard, PH22.152-1969, Dimensions of Projectable Image Area on 70mm Motion-Picture Film, reflects established engineering practices.

American National Standard Reaffirmed

On October 15, 1969, the American National Standards Institute, taking the recommendation of the SMPTE Engineering Committees and the ANSI Standards Committee PH22, reaffirmed without change PH22.35-1962, Dimensions for 16-Tooth 35mm Motion-Picture Projector Sprockets (published in May 1962 *Journal*).

Withdrawal of American National Standards

On October 9, 1969, the American National Standards Institute approved the withdrawal of the following two ANSI Standards. The withdrawal of PH22.60-1959, Theater Sound Test Film for 35mm Motion-Picture Sound Reproducing Systems, and PH22.79-1950, 16-Millimeter Sound Projector Test Film has been initiated because it was felt that the subject matter was inappropriate as an ANSI Standard and has been published as an SMPTE Recommended Practice, RP 35, Specifications for Theater Test Film for Motion-Picture Projection Sound Reproducing Systems, published in the November 1968 *Journal*. PH22.60 and PH22.79 were published in the November 1948 and April 1950 issues of the *Journal*.—A.E.A.