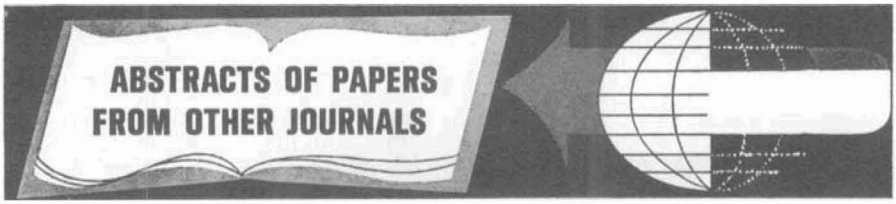

Abstracts of papers appearing in other journals chosen for their importance and possible value to researchers, as well as those of timely interest, are published in the *Journal* from time to time. Many translations of abstracts from foreign journals, chiefly those of the USSR, are made available to the *Journal* by the Research Laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company. As a rule, translations are made of the abstracts and not of the papers. The journals in which the papers appear can be consulted at some libraries. Current issues of *Tekhnika Kino i Televideniya* can be consulted at, or borrowed from the Society's Headquarters Office.

The subject areas are grouped below:
Cameras
Cinematography
Data Recording and Processing
Film and Its Properties
General
High-Speed Photography and Instrumentation
Holography
Lasers
Light Sources
Optics
Photographic Theory and Materials
Projectors and Projection
Sound
Television

CAMERAS

The new Panaflex camera makes its production debut, Herb A. Lightman, *Am. Cinemat, 54:* 564–567, 598–599, 611–620.

The first production model of the new Panaflex camera was used on the Zanuck/Brown production for Universal, *The Sugarland Express.* This production was chosen because of some unusual photographic problems involved, including 360° pans from inside a moving car with two travelling vehicles involved. The new Panaflex looks almost like a toy beside the Panavision R-200 camera, but it functions like the incredibly sophisticated electronic instrument that it is. Everyone who worked on the production seemed delighted with its performance.

Aerial camera mount for 70mm stereo, Floyd F. Sabins, Jr., *Photogrammetric Eng., 36:* 579–582, June 1973.

For many applications which do not involve large survey areas 70mm aerial stereophotography is valuable. Specifications are given for a rugged and versatile camera mount which provides leveling and aircraft crab adjustments. A reticle is described that converts the camera reflex viewfinder for two purposes: (1) a drift sight to correct for aircraft crab and (2) an intervalometer to determine time between exposures for correct overlap of successive frames. This equipment has been used to produce mosaics of areas as large as 100 square miles.

A gyroscopic suppressor for the angular vibrations of a motion-picture camera, (in Russian), V. A. Kolesnikov, V. A. Pavlov, Yu. N. Sokolov and N. S. Savin, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya,* 36–39, Dec. 1972.

A device based on the use of a gyroscope is described for the damping of angular vibrations in a hand held motion-picture camera. — S.C.G.

CINEMATOGRAPHY

Problems and apparatus in cinematographic analysis (in Czech), J. Hampl. *Jemná Mech. a Opt.,* 159–166, No. 6, 1972; *Ref. Zh., Fotokinotekhnika,* Abstract No. 9.46.213, 1972.

The analysis of phenomena recorded on motion-picture film has a qualitative and a quantitative aspect. Apparatus available on the international market for these two kinds of analysis is described. — S.C.G. (Abridged from *Ref. Zh., Fotokinotekhnika*)

A characteristic of the interaction between visual and aural perception under the conditions of cinematography (in Russian), V. S. Man'kovskiĭ. *Trudy Leningr., Inst. Kinoinzh.,* 185–193, No. 18, 1972; *Ref. Zh., Fotokinotekhnika,* Abstract No. 10.46.184. 1972.

An analysis has been made of the interaction between visual and aural perception which takes place under conditions of stereophonic wide-screen cinema performances. — S.C.G. (Translated from *Ref. Zh., Fotokinotekhnika*).

An electronic time-lapse device for narrow-gage cameras (German) G. Glück. *Radio-Fernsehen-Elektron. 21:* 238–239 (No. 7, 1972); *Ref. Zh., Fotokinotekhnika,* Abstract No. 9.46.172, 1972.

A description is given of a portable unit which allows cinematography to be carried out with a speed reduction of 1:100 to 1:15,000. This means that 8 hours photography corresponds to a projection time of 5 min to 2 s with a projection frequency of 16 frames/s. The necessary conditions for the use of the unit are a socket for a cable release, and, if possible, the provision for frame-by-frame photography. The main element of the unit is a generator of timing impulse, the source of which is an unstable asymmetric multivibrator in the generator. An external view and the main electronic circuit are given, together with the working principles of the impulses generator and technical data for the electromagnet of the release mechanism on which the impulses operate. Practical recommendations are given for mounting the electromagnet and the cable release on cameras of the given type and for the electrical connections of the impulse generator and the electromagnet. It is pointed out that it is possible to use a gas-discharge electronic flash lamp with time-lapse cinematography by designing additional equipment controlled by the electronic unit described here.

A high-speed cinematographic study of hydrodynamic processes in the breakdown of small gaps in a liquid (in Russian), G. A. Volkova, A. S. Zingerman and Yu. M. Kruglov, *Trudy Leningr. Inst. Kinoinzh.,* 3–10 No. 18, 1972; *Ref. Zh.*

Biographical Note

John A. Pistor

John A. Pistor retired 1 February 1974 from Eastman Kodak Co. as Director Sales Development, Motion Picture and Television Markets, in the Motion Picture and Audio-Visual Markets Div. of the U.S. and Canadian Photographic Division. Born in 1915 in Montclair, N.J., he was graduated from Cornell University in 1938 with the B.S. degree in administrative engineering. That same year, on July 5, he joined Eastman Kodak Co. as a trainee.

His first appointment was in the physics division of Kodak Research Laboratories. A few months later he was transferred to the finished film department and in October 1946 he transferred to the motion-picture sales department at the Kodak Office, 343 State St., Rochester, N.Y. On 23 July 1956 he was granted a leave of absence from Kodak to join W. J. German, Inc., on the west coast, in an executive capacity. On 16 December 1963 he returned to Kodak as General Manager of the East Coast Division, Motion Picture Products Sales Department. In March 1965 he was made Director, Motion Picture Trade Relations, Motion Picture and Education Markets and in September 1969 he was appointed Director, Sales Development, Television Broadcast Markets, a position he held until his retirement.

Mr. Pistor has been a member of the Society since 1953. He was made a Fellow in 1965. Other professional organizations of which he is a member include the American Society of Cinematographers, National Press Photographers Association, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, British Kinematograph, Sound and Television Society, Radio and Television News Director Association and the International Radio and Television Society. He is also a member of Tau Beta Pi, an engineering honor society — *Glenn E. Matthews*