

speakers were Irwin L. Ross of WPVI-TV and Anthony Fiori of Spectra-Vision Corp. Mr. Ross presented a paper on "Parallel Remote Controlled TV Transmitters" and Mr. Fiori spoke on "A Hybrid Editing System Utilizing Super-8 Film and Videotape."

Mr. Ross discussed the evaluation of transmitting systems and the choice of a parallel remote controlled transmitter, the philosophy of choosing the manufacturers, and the installation and shakedown of the equipment and its performance.

Mr. Fiori described the marriage of inexpensive super-8 film pickups with videotape transfer from film for final editing in a videotape format. He gave a demonstration of the quality of the resultant playback to show the feasibility of the system and the resultant image quality.

Both presentations were followed with live-question and answer periods. — Charles G. Perry III (Secretary-Treasurer), Jerrold Electronics Corp., 200 Witmer Rd., Horsham, PA 19044.

ROCHESTER, 11 Sept. — The meeting, held at the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery with an attendance of 38 members and guests, opened with a movie on the Bolex EL camera. There were three speakers, Joseph Flaherty of CBS, Dennis Donnelly of RCA Corp. and Hartwell Sweeney of Eastman Kodak. Mr. Flaherty's and Mr. Donnelly's presentations were on tape and Mr. Sweeney's presentation (a paper on "A Film for Television News") was given "live." Mr. Flaherty's paper, "An All Electronic News Gathering Station" and Mr. Donnelly's on "Automatic Film Handling and Color Correction in Broadcast and Television Environment" were presented using the Advent Videobeam Projector. — Richard W. Bauer (Secretary-Treasurer), 244 True Hickory Dr., Rochester, NY 14615.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29 July — The meeting was held at KRON-TV with an attendance of 80 members and guests. Subject of the meeting was the CMX System 40 with Stan Becker, Chief Engineer for CMX describing the system — a computer-assisted time code editing system for automated off-line videotape editing — and Peter Knight, CMX Videotape Editor, providing a demonstration. Mr. Becker's presentation was illustrated by videotape and slides. In demonstrating the equipment, Mr. Knight explained some of the methods he used for assembling and editing material. A computer keeps track of editing decisions and scenes and then recalls them in hard copy printout and punched paper tape which can then be used for automated cutting. Edit decisions are also displayed on the video monitor. Edits are recorded at a typewriter-style key-

board at an editing console. — Kay Kibby (Secretary-Treasurer), W. A. Palmer Films, Inc., 611 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29 August — San Francisco's annual social meeting was held as it had been in previous years — aboard the former Coast Guard cutter, the Alert, owned by Barry Brose of Highland Laboratories. Sixty members and guests enjoyed the three-hour cruise of San Francisco Bay. The weather was good and the sailing was smooth. The cruise was preceded by a dinner at Castagnola's Restaurant at Fisherman's Wharf. — Kay Kibby (Secretary-Treasurer), W. A. Palmer Films, Inc., 611 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10 Sept. — The meeting, held jointly with the Audio Engineering Society, took place at the Eastman Kodak Co. facilities in San Francisco with an attendance of 95 members and guests. The speakers were William A. Palmer of W. A. Palmer Films, Inc., Frank E. Pontius of Westrex Corp. and Joseph A. Semmelmayr of Eastman Kodak Co. Mr. Palmer presented a paper entitled "Optical Sound Review." Mr. Pontius spoke on "Color Photographic Soundtrack for Motion Pictures" and Mr. Semmelmayr's paper was on "The Kodak Stereo Optical System."

Mr. Palmer outlined the history of optical sound including a discussion of variable area and density soundtracks and some photographic considerations affecting them. His presentation, which was illustrated with slides and film examples, explained basic optical sound recording theory and showed how recording equipment had been designed and developed.

Mr. Pontius's paper dealt with the new color photographic soundtrack for motion pictures. A new type of stereo track utilizes the red and green layers of color film. The stored information is read out as a color ratio. Mr. Pontius illustrated his paper with slides showing the equipment used for recording and playback. The system has been built and it is said to give good results with an excellent signal-to-noise ratio.

Mr. Semmelmayr's paper described Eastman Kodak's stereo optical system. Each stereophonic channel is recorded in one-half the area of the normal variable-area soundtrack. The tracks can be recorded with Dolby Type A or Type B noise-reduction system. The method can also be used to produce bilingual tracks with one language on each channel. A stereophonic sound and motion-picture demonstration was presented. — Kay Kibby (Secretary-Treasurer), W. A. Palmer Films, Inc., 611 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

more than 700 super-8 items is available from Super8 Sound, Inc., 95 Harvey St., Cambridge, MA 02140. The 72-page illustrated catalog lists such items as recorders, cameras, editing equipment, equipment for transferring super-8 films to video and other systems and accessories for use in super-8 filming."

Advertisement for Frezzolini Electronics Inc.

AUGUST 1975 *Journal*, p. 647

The picture of the Frezzolini LW-16 professional 16mm ciné camera in the advertisement for Frezzolini Electronics Inc. was printed improperly.



books reviewed

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An Introduction to Electrooptic Devices

By Ivan P. Kaminow. Published (1974) by Academic Press Inc., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10003. 410 + xii pp. Diagrams. 6 by 9 in. Price \$17.50.

There has been in recent years a considerable interest in solid-state conduction, and this has resulted in significant advances in electronic devices that formerly depended on conduction by electrons in a vacuum or near-vacuum. This trend has given substantial encouragement to the possibilities of extending the advantages of the solid-state conduction to cases of electrical interaction with light. Applications of gallium arsenide and other compounds have been used over small areas for display purposes, and there have been experiments with solid-state light charge-transfer sensors.

Generalized electrooptical interactions cover first the control (or generation) of light by electrons, and second the control of electrons by light. Obviously to keep his treatment within a reasonable compass, the author has limited his definition of "electrooptic effect" to "a change in the refractive index of a transparent substance induced by an applied electric field." The "devices" namely cover the use of effects essentially as a high-speed electrical light valve.

In the fields of concern to readers of the *SMPTE Journal*, the greatest interest would, presumably, lie in the various schemes utilized in high-speed and scientific photography. In television the interest would seem largely in communication links using lasers or the like. Although the broad title could conceivably suggest eventual camera and receiving screen possibilities, the present status of these and the restricted field would limit the interest here to a general scientific knowledge developed in the text and amplified in the reprints.

The author starts his text with a brief survey of crystal optics and crystallography. This is natural because the involvement of light depends significantly on the crystal structure of the light conducting medium. The author goes into a study of lattice types and their various dimensions and forms of symmetry — which takes some space as it is not simple. He outlines geometric properties of vectors and tensors of various ranks, and effects of rotations and other transformations. Then follow characteristics of light propagation in anisotropic crystals and wave vector surfaces, the optical indicatrix, birefringence and wave plates. He gets into group velocity for pulses and, finally, crystal optical activity. A second chapter considers non-linear dielectric effects, involving modulation and more complicated electrooptical phenomena. A substantial part of the book is then devoted to reprints of his more substantive citations. These constitute an unusual

Errata

OCTOBER 1975 *Journal*, p. 826

The first item under the heading **Booklets and Brochures**, "The Super8 Sound Recorder User's Manual" appears with an erroneous ampersand (&) after "Sound." The ampersand is incorrect and should be disregarded in reading the item.

The second item under that heading is also erroneous. Instead of "The Super8 Sound Recorder User's Manual ..." the second item should read as follows:

"The Super8 Sound™ Catalog listing