

the angle it is tilted, the lens used, and the speed, if traveling, are recorded. When the foreground is superimposed, the corresponding conditions of the camera must conform to these measurements or the results will appear obviously bad in perspective.

The things to be avoided in process work are so numerous, and so seldom appear twice, that no two men experienced in this kind of work will attack the problems in the same way, or even arrive at identical solutions of a given problem, so that it is impossible to prepare a blanket statement of what not to do.

A group of highly trained men specializing in nothing but process photography has been developed to handle this work for the majority of the Hollywood studios. Every day a new commercial use is being found for process technic, not only to overcome photographic and sound recording obstacles, but to save a considerable amount of time and money.

ERRATUM

The following corrections should be made in the paper, *Résumé of the Proceedings of the Dresden International Photographic Congress*, by S. E. Sheppard beginning on page 232 of the February, 1932, issue of the JOURNAL. The dimensions given on p. 234 should read:

(I) <i>Perforation Pitch</i>	475	+1 - 0	mm.
(II) <i>Width of Take-Up (also Feed) Sprocket between Centers of Sprocket Teeth</i>	28.15	+0 -0.05 +0	mm.
(III) <i>Over-All Width of Take-Up (and Feed) Sprocket</i>	35.00	-0.20	mm.