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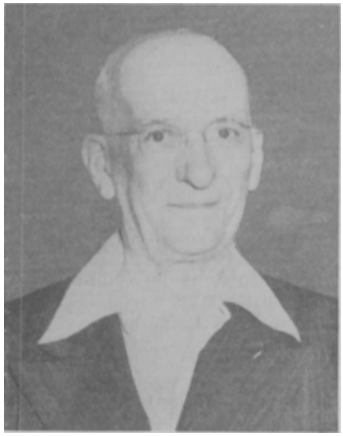

JOSEPH A. DUBRAY

JOSEPH A. DUBRAY, who joined the Society of Motion Picture Engineers in 1928 and was elected a Fellow in 1934, resigned his membership in the Society early last year because of ill health. He also retired from Bell and Howell, with whom he had been associated since 1929, and has gone to live near Paris.

In 1898 he started experimenting with motion picture photography and in 1905 he became active in this field. During World War I he was associated with the Pathé Company in Paris where he did experimental work with moving pictures. After the war, he came to the United States where he was employed by several different motion picture companies before he resigned to do free-lance photography and to perfect the technical aspects of his work.

With the advent of sound motion pictures, Mr. Dubray joined the Bell and Howell company. He was placed in charge of the Hollywood office and later was sent to Europe to organize company interests in the motion picture industry there. Upon his return, he was in charge of the Professional Equipment Division of the company.

Mr. Dubray was very active in the affairs of the Society and served on the following committees: Admissions; ASA Sectional Committee on Motion Pictures, Z22; Historical and Museum; Journal Award; Laboratory Practice; Membership and Subscription; Papers; Progress; Standards and Nomenclature; and Standards. He was a Manager of the Pacific Coast Section in 1933; a Manager of the Midwest Section in 1939, and Chairman during 1940–1941.

Mr. Dubray was the author or coauthor of nine papers published in the JOURNAL, and made important contributions in the fields of printing and perforating.

PERSONAL

HENRY PHELPS GAGE

HENRY PHELPS GAGE, vice-president of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers from 1927 through 1930, retired from active duty at the Corning Glass Works on July 1, 1947.

Dr. Gage was born on October 4, 1886, at Ithaca, New York. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1908 and received the Ph.D. degree in physics from there in 1911. His postgraduate years were devoted to the study of arc lamps and color problems. At this time he made some of the engineering experiments and researches recorded in "Optic Projection", published in 1914 and written in collaboration with his father, Simon Henry Gage. In this book, one chapter is devoted to the projection of motion pictures.

In 1911, Dr. Gage joined the Optical Laboratory of the Corning Glass Works, where he specialized in the design of pressed signal lenses and the development and standardization of signal colors for use by the railroads. These laboratory studies have since been enlarged to include some phases of illuminating engineering, as well as colored glasses for scientific, industrial, and theatrical purposes. Two of the products developed are the corrugated "CONZA" condenser for motion picture projection and the two "black-light" glasses. One of these, opaque to the visible and transparent to the ultraviolet, is used for spectacular scenic effects with fluorescent materials and also in some advanced types of sound recording. The other is opaque to visible rays and transparent to infrared or "heat rays". Both had important military applications.

Dr. Gage has presented nineteen papers before the Society of Motion Picture Engineers and other technical societies, and has published five in the TRANSACTIONS and the JOURNAL of the SMPE.