

## Section Meetings

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### Midwest

Chairman R. T. Van Niman called to order the March 22, 1948, meeting of the Midwest Section at the Hotel Stevens in Chicago. A motion picture short entitled "Atomic Energy" by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films was shown.

Mr. W. C. DeVry was introduced as Honorary Chairman for the meeting. The first speaker of the evening was Dr. V. C. Arnsperger, Executive Vice-President of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, who addressed the audience with "The Role of the Instructional Film in Human Enlightenment."

Mr. O. H. Coelln, Jr., editor and publisher of *Business Screen and See and Hear* magazines, was next introduced. His subject was "Harnessing Picture Power in Business and Industry." This talk was reinforced with several samples of excellent sound films used in industry.

A short discussion period followed the films in which both speakers and people from the floor were involved.

Ninety members and guests attended the April 15, 1948, meeting of the Midwest Section of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. Chairman R. T. Van Niman presided.

The meeting opened with a 16-mm color print entitled "Let's See," which concerns the British optical industry.

Percival H. Case, of Excel Movie Products, gave a talk on "A 16-Mm Sound Projector for the Mass Market," in which he described a machine which is designed for the home and other small groups. A 10-minute sound film showing the projector and how it operates was projected with one of these machines.

Phillip L. Karr, chief engineer of the same company described the technical aspects of the Apollo Sound Projector. This low-cost unit eliminates the conventional sound optical system and amplifier. The exciter lamp is replaced by a small piece of resistance wire which is heated in the infrared range with raw alternating current. The phototube, the size of an ordinary rubber tip of a pencil, is the Cashman lead-sulfide cell.

A piece of glass stirring rod is used as a cylindrical lens to image the heated wire on the sound track at a 12-to-1 reduction. This gives a slit image of approximately  $1\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch. The voltage of the phototube is fed to a two-tube oscillator of the type used for phonograph-record-player broadcast.

A radio is used to produce the sound. The oscillator may be tuned to an open space on the radio broadcast band. There is no direct wire connection between speaker and projector.