

John P. Livadary was elected in 1949 to fill a one-year West Coast Governorship vacancy. The unfilled position was left vacant by the resignation of S. P. Solow who in 1948 was elected to two Society offices and chose to retain the Chairmanship of the Pacific Coast Section. Mr. Livadary is a member and friend of the Society of long standing who now begins his first term on the Board. Having been Sound Director of Columbia Pictures for many years, he is active in the work of the Motion Picture Research Council and of our own sound committee, and may be reached at 4034 Cromwell Ave., Los Angeles 27.

Section Officers

The Atlantic Coast Section Chairman for 1950 is Edward Schmidt, Technical Representative for Reeves Sound Studio, 304 East 44th St., New York 17. The Secretary-Treasurer is Harry Milholland, head of the Tele-Transcription Department at Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 515 Madison Ave., New York 22.

Central Section Chairman is George W. Colburn, President of George W. Colburn Laboratories, 164 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. The Secretary-Treasurer is C. E. Heppberger, Lighting Carbon Technical Specialist, National Carbon Company, Inc., 230 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1.

Pacific Coast Chairman is Charles R. Daily, Optical Engineer, Paramount Pictures, Inc., 5451 Marathon St., Hollywood 38, Calif. The Secretary-Treasurer is Vaughn C. Shaner, Technical Service, Eastman Kodak Company, 6706 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38, Calif.

Engineering Committees

In addition to appointing new chairmen for several of the Society's eighteen engineering committees, F. T. Bowditch, newly elected Engineering Vice-President, and Bill Deacy, Society Staff Engineer, have just completed an impressive schedule of engineering committee projects for 1950. Most of them are a continuation of work that was begun during 1949 or earlier, but several of the projects are entirely new. One example concerns a special leader for 16-mm television films that would replace the conventional "academy" leader that is generally not favored by television film users. One of the requirements of the

new leader is that it give an accurate "on the air" cue for both the television projector operator and the program director. This is a serious matter to television broadcasters since film must be cued to start on the second with no such liberal tolerances as are standard practice in theaters.

Another of the new projects, and one that was suggested by the Technical Editor of a motion picture trade magazine, has to do with possible standards or recommendations for air conditioning of theater auditoriums.

So that members may keep posted throughout the year on the current status of these and other projects, each issue of the JOURNAL for 1950 will review some of the work of several engineering committees. This is something new and Bill Deacy would appreciate comments on this method of reporting.

Frank E. Carlson of General Electric, Nela Park, Cleveland, has just been appointed Chairman of the Standards Committee for his second consecutive two-year term. In this issue of the JOURNAL he reports on changes made in the organization of the Standards Committee when he became chairman early in 1948, and on the accomplishments of the committee over the past two years. During that time the Standards Committee has served primarily as a policy-making body, supervising the Society's standardization activities and advising the Engineering Vice-President. A careful study of Mr. Carlson's report will give a good working knowledge of the way in which standards are developed; and his report should be of interest to members who either use these American Standards or participate in some phase of the Society's committee work.

The final result of almost any engineering project has in the past been either a specific formal standards proposal or a detailed committee report which, though generally not as concise as a standard, has served to document a particular chapter or phase of our engineering history. For some time we have needed an "in-between" type of document, less formal than a standard but more specific than the customary committee report. It should be a way of presenting committee recommendations as a series of reference publications on subjects that do not lend themselves readily to standardization under rigid ASA procedures. To fill this gap, the Society's Board of Governors recently approved publication of "Society Recommendations." A description of this new type of publication is part of the report of the President for 1949 that appears in this issue.