68th Convention

RESERVATIONS are coming in to the Lake Placid Club and to the Hotel Marcy, these in response to the Convention Advance Notice which went to all members in mid-August. If you have overlooked yours, ask Society headquarters for the information and make your arrangements without delay.

PAPERS have been scheduled for ten technical sessions; two evenings will be devoted to awards and Banquet; one evening is reserved for prerelease showing of a feature motion picture; and a prerelease feature motion picture will also be shown on one afternoon. Sessions topics, detailed in the Tentative Program being mailed separately, are:

Monday Afternoon	Television
Monday Evening	Award Presentation
Tuesday Morning	Television and TV Film Pictures
Tuesday Afternoon	Television, Sound Recording, Color
Wednesday Morning	Magnetic Recording
Wednesday Afternoon	High-speed Photography
Wednesday Evening	Cocktail Party, Banquet and Dance
Thursday Morning	High-Speed Photography
Thursday Afternoon	Film Registration, Aperture Calibration and Sound Recording
Thursday Evening	Color and Trick Photography
Friday Morning	Sound, Projector Carbon and Theater Television
Friday Afternoon	Theater Television

AT LAKE PLACID, there will be a program with many attractions: some new subjects and some generally familiar ones newly high-lighted; entertainment and recreation of inviting variety.

Engineering Committees Activities

Screen Brightness

The Screen Brightness Committee under Wallace Lozier's Chairmanship is now ready to start the 100-theater screen brightness survey which has been under discussion for the last six months. Actual measurements will begin about mid-September. Task groups responsible for survey work have been set up in Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toledo and Rochester. The first theaters visited will be in the New York area, where it is planned to start with 30 indoor and two outdoor theaters.

The photoelectric instrument developed by Allen Stimson of the General Electric Co. has been checked to assure accurate measurements, and since there is only one in existence the survey will necessarily have to proceed slowly at first. General Electric has agreed, however, to supply instruments for $345 each, providing ten or more can be manufactured at one time. All likely customers are being canvassed, and it is hoped to have before long additional instruments available to survey teams.

Every means possible will be taken by those making the survey to avoid upsetting normal theater operation, and at least 24 hours' notice will be given any house it is proposed to survey. With the exception of about 15 minutes for making actual screen measurements, the remaining data can be gathered during the regular show.

A word of thanks is due the *International Projectionist* for the excellent publicity they have given this project in both their June and July issues. We have every anticipation of a worth-while job being done.

Television

The first regular meeting of the Joint RTMA-SMPTE Committee on Television Film Equipment was held at the Hotel New Yorker on July 18. Their work got off to an excellent start with all of the SMPTE delegates on hand. The primary task at the moment is the completion of a specification for a 16-mm television film projector which originated within RTMA.

While the specification framework has been completed, many of the detail requirements need further study. Approximately a dozen task groups were organized and requested to prepare drafts of various sections for circulation to committee members prior to the next meeting. Standards for picture aperture size to be used in video recording and the area to be scanned in reproduction of opaques and slides were also discussed and recommendations will be made in the near future.

Magnetic Recording

Last April, Glenn Dimmick's subcommittee working on standards for magnetic recording recommended submitting proposed standards for track location on 35-, $17^1/_2$-, 16- and 8-mm motion picture film to the Sound Committee for its recommendations on publication. The ballot was sent out early in July, but serious objections were received from one of the major studios which felt that the limited experience with the present proposals did not warrant wide circulation in the JOURNAL. Further action will be delayed until this problem is resolved within the Sound Committee.

High-Speed Photography Question Box

Here are answers to five questions on high-speed photographic techniques which appeared on p. 122 of the July JOURNAL. These answers were contributed by: J. H. Waddell of Wollensak Optical Co.; Henry M. Lester, Consultant; Kenneth Shaftan of Burke and James; and Eugene L. Perrine of the Armour Research Foundation.

Further questions and answers will appear in subsequent JOURNALS. If you wish to participate send either your questions or answers to Society Headquarters.

A1. This question concerned taking high-speed motion pictures of moving parts inside a black bakelite device the size of a dime. Speeds of 4,000 to 8,000 frames/sec were required. With methods now being used, insufficient exposure has been obtained when using Super XX film and heat generated by the light source altered performance of the device under test.

One suggested solution was the use of continuous flash lighting units to provide ample light free of heating effects normally encountered with tungsten or arc illumination. Adequate exposure and depth of field can be secured by using two flash units properly placed, and a 2-in. lens with a suitable extension tube at effective apertures ranging from $f/6.3$ to $f/9$.

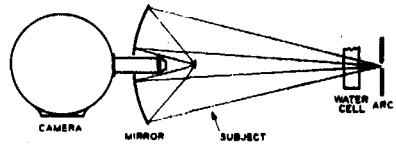

Figure A–1.

A second solution is proposed in Figure A–1. In this method the center was cut