been active in development work since before World War II. Television control of drone aircraft was successfully demonstrated and used in the South Pacific by the Navy in 1944. More recently, as reported in the press, it has been used successfully in Korea.

The employment of television for Naval purposes opens many new possibilities. Improvement in the equipment will, however, be necessary. Needed are further reduction in size and weight of camera and transmitting equipment, and considerable improvement in reliability under very adverse operating conditions with substantial increase in reception distance. These requirements sound somewhat contradictory but I am confident that the industry can solve the problems.

Photo recording of television and cathode-ray tube images has been carried out in the Navy for some time. This utilization has progressed to the point where much of the work is done automatically. There is still room for progress, however, in the development of new and more sensitive emulsions and more rapid processing of these emulsions. Results obtained along these lines, to date, have been very gratifying. In the field of group instruction, television has been used experimentally and the Navy Special Devices Center is continuing study of this medium. Test instruction has been quite satisfactory and indicated a good percentage retention of transmitted information. Closed circuit, broadcast, and kinescope methods have been used in this program. The feasibility of using this system for briefing purposes and group instruction within task forces at sea is under development for evaluation.

The uses of television in the testing and examination of devices and equipment for naval employment are almost limitless. Small television cameras can be placed within equipment where it is physically impossible for a human observer to be under such conditions as: limitations of space, atmospheric conditions, high G forces, high temperatures, or severe vibration. There are many more.

The Navy is vitally interested in new developments in the field of television and motion pictures. Their parallel use holds great promise for the future. We look to the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers for future developments that will make past successes seem insignificant by comparison.

Engineering Activities

72d Convention Thirteen Engineering Committees held meetings at the 72d Convention in Washington, D.C., October 6–10. This in itself made for lively, efficient meetings. The schedule was tight and required the use of mornings, afternoons and evenings — including the "morning after" the Wednesday night banquet. On several occasions there was hardly time for the chairs to cool as one meeting adjourned and another was called to order. The meetings successfully furthered standards activity and provided opportunities for the exchange of "shop" talk.

Standards activity is at a very high level today. In addition to the development of new standards required by growth and changes in the industry, the Society is in the process of actively reviewing (in accordance with ASA rules) all standards currently over three years old. The highlights of this activity as discussed in the various committee meetings will be presented below and also in the December *Journal*.

Film Dimensions Dr. E. K. Carver, Chairman, was unable to be present and his alternate, Dr. A. C. Robertson, chaired the meeting. The status of active projects was reported as follows:

PH22.1, Alternate Standards for Positive or Negative 35mm Raw Stock Film — This proposal was published for trial in the September 1951 *Journal*, approved by the Standards Committee in July 1952, by ASA Sectional Committee PH22 and SMPTE Board of Governors in October 1952 and is presently before the Photographic Standards Correlating Committee.

The following three standards (two revised standards and a new proposal) were approved by the Film Dimensions Committee and are now being reviewed by the Standards Committee.

PH22.5, Dimensions of 16mm Silent Motion Picture Film,

PH22.12, Dimensions of 16mm Sound Motion Picture Film, and

PH22.93, Dimensions of 35mm Low Shrink Camera Raw Stock Film

The periodic review of standards has brought four standards up for consideration and it was agreed that three should be revised:

Z22.17-1947, 8mm Film Dimensions,

Z22.31-1946, Definition for Safety Film,

Z22.36-1947, 35mm Positive Film Dimensions;

and the fourth reaffirmed:

Z22.37, 1944, 35mm Raw Stock Cores.

Film Projection Practice This committee is similarly reviewing four standards and here it was also agreed that one should be reaffirmed:

Z22.4-1941, 35mm Projection Reels;

and three revised:

Z22.29-1946, Projection Rooms and Lenses,

Z22.35-1947, 35mm Sprockets, and

Z22.58-1947, 35mm Projector Aperture.

In addition several dormant projects, "Projection Room Plans," and "Arc-Lamp Mounting Dimensions," were discussed and plans made to reactivate them. Finally, the desirability of standardizing the Society Leader from both a television and a theater point of view was mentioned and initial action in that direction approved.

Films for Television This committee was largely responsible for the development of the Television Test Film. Much thought was given at this meeting to ways and means of further improving it and changes may be expected in the near future.

Standardization of the Society Leader was discussed at this meeting also. As was mentioned in the May 1951 *Journal*, this leader was developed by the Leader Subcommittee, chaired by Charles Townsend. It was designed to keep the basic features of the Academy Leader required by the theater projectionists while adding useful information required in projecting films for television. The Subcommittee was now asked to revise paragraph 3 of the Release Print Standard, Z22.55-1947, to incorporate use of this new all-purpose leader.

Laboratory Practice Some half dozen standards are being reviewed by this committee but discussion on them was tabled until returns on the letter ballot, issued a few weeks before the meeting, are more complete.

Instead the discussion revolved about two projects which have occupied the committee's attention for some time: (1) Screen Brightness in 16mm Laboratory Review Rooms; and (2) Printer Light Change Cueing. No fundamental differences exist about the latter and agreement was readily reached on a second draft soon to be circulated to the committee. Quite the converse is true of the former. Here there are two schools of thought, one holding that 16mm and 35mm screen brightness should be the same (9–14 ft-L) and the other arguing for a lower value (5–10 ft-L) in 16mm review rooms. The final decision was to issue a second letter ballot, this time setting forth the arguments for both positions and allowing for a choice of either set of values.

Screen Brightness The 16mm review room screen brightness proposal was also discussed here and with similar views expressed. This committee will receive the same letter ballot prepared for the LP Committee.

The Subcommittee on Instruments and Procedures submitted a final report of its findings. This was approved for *Journal* publication with but minor editorial changes.

Wallace Lozier, Chairman, reported on the status of the revision of the Screen Brightness Standard, PH22.39. This has run the gamut of approval within the SMPTE, was published in the May 1952 *Journal* for trial (no adverse comment was received) and is presently being reviewed by ASA Sectional Committee PH22—*Henry Kogel*, Staff Engineer.