the period 1940–1949. The main listing is alphabetical by author and contains 1867 titles. Nearly all are references to journal articles; only 5% are books, monographs, tests or special reports.

There is also an alphabetical listing according to 438 subject headings (Schlagworten). Few references are classified under most of these headings but there are 12 headings under each of which more than 30 references are classified. English equivalents of these 12 are: paint technique, color photography, color blindness, general color information, color vision, color measurement, color metric, color vision testing, resistance to bleaching, spectrophotometry, pseudo-isochromatic charts and dyeing of textiles.

Since the bibliography is of world scope, an estimation of the contributions by country is of interest. The breakdown with respect to nationality or at least publication language, is as follows: 59% English, 31% German, 7% French, 2% Russian, and less than 1% for the rest.

The difficulty of securing really adequate coverage in an international bibliography of this character, even when limited to a 10-year period, may be suggested by a comparison. A 10% sampling indicated that the Richter bibliography is about 35% as large as one of the unpublished American bibliographies in the same period; and that the Richter bibliography includes only about 20% of the same references. In other words, the American bibliography would itself be 15% larger if it included all of the Richter references. The breakdown by publication language differs in expected directions. Thus, whereas the Richter bibliography was estimated to be 59% English and 31% German, the English bibliography was 75% English and 15% German. The lack of agreement can be ascribed in part to the occurrence in this period of World War II; but language and geographical factors are always present.

Several features of the Richter bibliography which contribute to its usefulness seem worth noting. Many of the articles are accompanied by a brief abstract or characterizing statement. The Russian references are usually presented in German also. Each reference is accompanied by the corresponding Universal Decimal Classification number (German). There is a brief appendix or glossary for clarifying certain terms related to color metric.

All in all, this bibliography is a valuable and convenient source of references for workers on scientific and technical color problems. It is encouraging to note the "Nr. 1" on the title page with its implication of following volumes for future decades.—*S. M. Newhall*, Color Technology Div., Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester 4, N.Y.

Central Section Meeting

The Section's Managers met on April 16 at 4:00 P.M. at Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Inc., in Wilmette. Besides the planning of future Section Meetings, the Managers reviewed the matter of members delinquent on their 1953 dues. A list of those members will be circulated among the Managers who will endeavor to remind Central Section delinquents that the Society cannot operate without dues.

Final plans were made for the May 21 and June 11 meetings and it was decided to hold a Regional Meeting on September 11 at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Jane Bernier, President of Synthetic Vision Corp., will handle details for the Dayton meeting.

The Section's General Meeting of April 14 convened at 8:00 P.M. on the sound stage at Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Studio. Dr. Brodshaug welcomed the SMPTE members, numbering about 100. A film, *Inflation*, produced by Mr. Bobbitt of EBF was exhibited. John J. Walker, Director of Technical Production for EBF, discussed the problems encountered by EBF in converting a theater into a sound film studio. The group also toured and inspected the entire studio and library facilities of EBF.—*James L. Wassell*, Secretary-Treasurer, Central Section, 247 E. Ontario St., Chicago 11, Ill.