

16 & 8mm Motion Pictures

Changes in five American Standards were given serious consideration: 16mm Camera Aperture (Z22.7-1950); 16mm Projector Aperture (Z22.8-1950); 16mm Double Perforated Film, Usage in Camera (Z22.9-1946); 16mm Double Perforated Film, Usage in Projector (Z22.10-1947); and 8mm Reels (Z22.23-1941). The first two of these involved edge-guiding. Based on a recent study by Messrs. Chandler and Lyman, agreement was reached to ballot the full committee on revision of these two standards. The next two were concerned with rate of 16mm silent film travel through the camera and projector. Now that magnetic striping seems likely to be employed widely, 16mm "silent" projectors are not necessarily silent. Action on these two standards, under consideration for the last two years, was finally concluded and revised drafts are to be submitted to the Standards Committee for further processing. Proposed revision of the 8mm reel standard was approved for letter ballot of the full committee. In addition, further study of a test film for 8mm projectors and standardization of a 16mm reel was initiated.

Sound

Two test film standards, 35mm Sound Focusing (Z22.61-1949) and 35mm Buzz Track (Z22.68-1949), were reaffirmed without change and are to be submitted to the Standards Committee for further processing. In addition, exploratory talks were held on standardization of perspective sound, the status of studies on the absolute measurement of magnetic level was reviewed and the quality of the existing four-track CinemaScope test film was investigated and found adequate.

Magnetic Recording Subcommittee

One proposed standard, 35mm Magnetic Azimuth Checking Test Film, was withdrawn since this specific test film is no longer needed. A new proposal was initiated establishing the separation between the picture and corresponding sound for 16mm film employing magnetic sound recording. A report was made on the status of the studies made by the Navy on the absolute measurement of magnetic level; this report is to be distributed to all members of the subcommittee. Plans were made for the production of some experimental footage of 16mm azimuth test film of the 1000-pulse, 140- μ sec dimension variety. This film is to be distributed to the committee for consideration as a desirable method of setting azimuth.

Television

This group was primarily concerned with concluding the arrangements for the production of a test film and test slides for color television. Every effort is being made to make this test material available within the first few months of 1955.

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This meeting was called for the purpose of reviewing the status of the international standardization program and to establish the United States position as to the participation in and calling of a special meeting of ISO/TC 36 Committee on Cinematography for June 1955. The conclusion was

reached that the United States would not request the arrangement of such a meeting by ASA as Secretariat for the ISO committee but would cooperate in the formation of a delegation to attend a meeting, if there is sufficiently widespread interest on the part of the other members in having one called.

International Standardization

The ASA, as Secretariat, canvassed the members of ISO/TC 36, Cinematography regarding their interest in participating in a June 1955 meeting. The response was overwhelmingly in favor and it was therefore decided to call a meeting of this committee in Stockholm, Sweden, sometime during the period of June 6 to 18, 1955. Preparations are now being made to form the United States delegation and to establish the items the United States would like to have on the agenda.—Henry Kogel, Staff Engineer.

Biographical Note



Dr. Alexander Ernemann, General Manager of Zeiss Ikon A.G., has just celebrated the completion of his fiftieth year in the motion-picture industry. When Dr. Ernemann went to work in his father's factory in 1904, 17.5mm film with center perforations was in use and projectors were of brass with wooden housing. Ernemann early traveled to the U.S. and as a result of experience gained on his travels began to manufacture an all-metal projector, the Ernemann Emperor, which continued to be a standard projector until well after the First World War.

In commercial cooperation with Krupp, of Essen, Ernemann put out the first German sound film projector in 1925. Since 1926, when the firm of Zeiss Ikon A.G. was organized, he has been associated with that company, year after year bringing out his numbered series of Ernemann projectors. The latest of these to appear from the Kiel plant, to which Zeiss Ikon moved from Dresden after World War II, is the Ernemann X, which incorporates a magnetic sound reproduction unit.

section reports

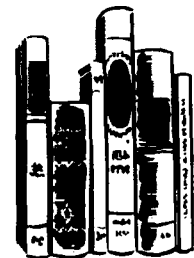


The Central Section held its last meeting of 1954 on December 13 in the United Airlines building at Midway Airport. Approximately 100 people listened to J. E. Sandow, Chief of Flight Training at United Airlines, discuss the operation of the Dehml training unit for training airline pilots. This apparatus constructed by Douglas provides very impressive simulated flight for pilot training along with all possible emergency situations. Actual demonstration of the training unit was conducted by two United Airlines pilots. Coffee and doughnuts were served following the meeting.

At the pre-meeting Board of Managers session, the three new managers recently elected in the Central Section were welcomed. These are: D. W. Ridgway, Encyclopaedia Britannica Films; R. G. Herbst, Bell & Howell Co.; and J. C. Diebold, Wilding Picture Productions. Preliminary plans for the 77th Semiannual Convention in Chicago were discussed.—Kenneth M. Mason, Secretary-Treasurer, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., 137 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2.

The Southwest Subsection election results have been announced by I. L. Miller, with the following officers elected for 1955 and Managers for 1955-56:

Ernest D. Gaw, Chairman
Orville H. Mills, Secretary-Treasurer
Bruce Howard, Manager
Wm. H. Carter, Jr., Manager



books reviewed

The Theory of the Photographic Process, Revised Edition

By C. E. Kenneth Mee. Published (1954) by Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11. i-x + 1133 pp. 416 illus. 6 X 9 in. Price \$21.50.

The long awaited revision of this standard reference work has now appeared, and it is evident that this much used contribution to the photographic literature has been greatly extended, with a thorough coverage of the intervening 12 years since original publication. All chapters and sections have been thoroughly rewritten and in general improved, in part due to the fact that the information available is more complete at present. New chapters have been