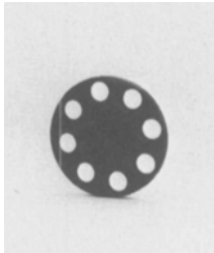


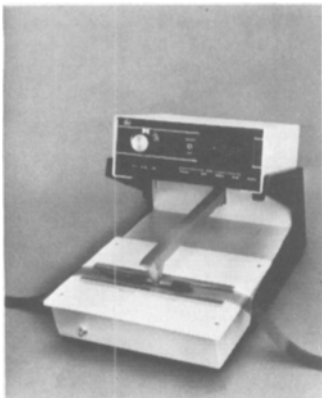
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isation. An expert on film technology and projection engineering, his entire career was spent with the Rank Organisation as an engineering executive. Following retirement he continued to serve the industry as an independent consultant.

Recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the field of cinematography, he travelled throughout the world to study and to assist in the development of cinematographic equipment and techniques. He had been involved in the development of a number of innovations including CinemaScope, Superscope, Technirama, Todd-AO and Cinerama. He had been also involved in the development of new presentation techniques in the motion-picture field and his influence can be seen in the technical design of such notable theaters as the Odeon, Marble Arch and the first fully automated twin cinema, the Odeon at Nottingham.

Pulman's services to the BKSTS included chairmanship of the BKSTS Audio Visual Steering Committee and of various other technical committees. He was instrumental in getting the BKSTS involved in international conferences, and it was he who launched Film 69 which grew to a biennial international event attended by thousands of film practitioners and aficionados.

In 1963 Pulman was awarded the highest honor bestowed by the British Kinematograph Sound and Television Society — the BKSTS Award of Merit. This award had been bestowed only once before in that society's history.

Pulman became a member of the SMPTE in 1942. He was made a Fellow in 1966.

He was a member of a number of other distinguished organizations other than the SMPTE and the BKSTS including the Illuminating Engineering Society of England and the Deutsche Kinotechnische Gesellschaft of Germany.

Sydney A. Weinberg

Sydney A. Weinberg, retired associate in radiology at the University of Rochester Medical Center, a pioneer in x-ray photography, died 29 March at the age of 67.

Weinberg worked with several other University of Rochester scientists in the later 1940s and early 1950s in developing processes for motion and still x-ray pictures. His work in the development of a motion-picture process greatly aided doctors who previously could study a patient's internal movements only while the patient was being x-rayed. Videotape cameras are now used to record x-rays; however motion pictures continue to be used to record x-ray pictures when heart and other delicate surgery is required.

Weinberg, along with such scientists as Dr. James Sibley Watson, Research Professor of Radiology; Dr. Harry Segal, Professor Emeritus of Medicine; and Dr. George Ramsey, late Chairman Emeritus of Radiology, developed other advances in x-ray technology at the university. Author of several *Journal* papers, together with co-authors Watson and Ramsey, Weinberg, for many years a member of SMPTE, reported on advances in x-ray technology. Titles of the papers include: "A 16mm Projector for Research Films" (November 1954); "X-Ray Motion Picture Techniques Employed in Medical Diagnosis and Research" (October 1952); "X-Ray Camera and Printer for 70mm Film" (January 1953); and (with R. Gramiak) "Stereo X-Ray Motion Pictures."

Weinberg also helped develop the first gastroscopic camera for taking color still pictures of the inside of the stomach, as well as x-ray motion picture refinements and apparatus that reduced x-ray dangers to patients.



Section Meetings

Erratum: *Journal*, p. 451, June 1977 — in the report on the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Section, 11 March, the speaker was incorrectly identified as Frank Flemming of National Broadcasting Company, New York. The speaker was Frank E. Fleming, 2075 Cumbria Drive, White Rock, B.C., Canada V4A 5K2.

Dallas/Fort Worth, 4 May — The meeting was held at the KERA-TV Channel 13 studios with an attendance of 33 members and guests. The program was devoted to satellites and their uses in broadcasting. KERA-TV, the local public broadcasting station, is the first station in the network to be equipped with a direct satellite reception station in a planned PBS nationwide interconnected system. The system, planned initially for six stations, will have a total of 165 interconnected stations when completed. The design calls for four national circuits and five regional sub-circuits. The system is currently

using Western Union's Westar I and II common carrier communication satellites.

Charles M. Willingham, systems design engineer for Collins Radio Co., the general contractor for the satellite for PBS, presented a technical discussion on the design and construction of the system. Willingham went into the functional aspects of the current system as installed, its design criteria and the future applications and enlargement of the system. He provided some technical information on how the satellite link-up is accomplished in the current phase and how it will be accomplished in the future.

Clyde Miller, Chief of Technical Operations at KERA-TV, gave a slide presentation showing the construction of the 10-m earth station dish located at their plant in downtown Dallas. He described the applications of satellite broadcasting and their use by public broadcast system stations.

During the meeting material that was being broadcast via the satellite system was picked up to serve as a demonstration. Some of this included programming (the Nixon-Frost interviews) and test signals being handled via the Westar satellites. Also presented were two public affairs productions of KERA-TV on national public broadcasting that had been recently aired. — *Thirst in the Valley*, produced by Travis Rhodes and Steve Singer, a documentary which won the Peabody Award, and *Brazos River Ballet*, an experimental film set to synthesizer music.

The final events of the program were tours conducted by Willingham and Miller to the earth station site adjacent to the Channel 13 studios and through the updated plant facilities of KERA-TV — Paul E. Brown (Secretary-Treasurer), Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission, 6350 West Freeway, Fort Worth, TX 76116.

Dallas/Fort Worth, 1 June — The meeting was held in the offices of Frazier Industries in Dallas with an attendance of 16 members and guests. The program on sound (an annual event) was in two parts, the first on reverberation and the second on speakers. First on the program was William Hall of MICMIX Audio Products, manufacturer of reverberation equipment and other audio products. Hall presented a history of reverberation and explained how it differs from echo, including construction and design of auditoriums and reverberation chambers constructed for studios. He emphasized that many people who attempt to design reverberation chambers do not design them properly and also fail to use the standard design handbook readily available in the industry.

Hall went on to elaborate on some designs currently used in natural chambers and their counterparts in live acoustic rooms such as old, hard-surface auditoriums. The design of an electronic chamber, however, should be related to a true form of reverberation such as experienced in a real auditorium. Design concepts in this, he said, should allow for delays before ambient reverberation begins in a mechanical or an electronic chamber. He went also into the psychoacoustic values in reverberation and the changing applications and requirements within the industry.

Hall also discussed the design of computer-type electronic reverbs currently being placed on the market. He discussed the use of various types of memory systems that can hold up to five seconds in memory and sample various points along this memory to provide delayed reverberation effects. He explained that the cost of this type is prohibitive for most users. Other means of electronic reverberation can be accomplished by use of bucket-brigade delay lines readily available within the integrated circuit industry; however, the noise and distortion figures do not meet industry standards and thus this type of system is usable only for special effects.

As a special feature, Hall presented a set of slides taken from the historical display at the Audio Engineering Society's 100th Anniversary of Sound in May 1977. The slides showed many of the early types of recording systems including some of the first film/disc linked sound motion-picture recorders and some early recorders captured from Germany in World War II. Much of the history of recording, including disc recording and early microphones, was displayed in this very interesting exhibit.

Jack Frazier of Frazier Industries, a pioneer in audio, provided a number of interesting

comments on the items displayed on the slides. Frazier then presented a special program on the designs of various speaker systems from the smallest compact "bookshelf" type to the large systems used in arenas and auditoriums. A major manufacturer of sound equipment, Frazier discussed the many types of speakers available in the industry today, describing the design criteria and the uses of speakers for sound reinforcement or studio monitoring.

The meeting was held in the speaker demonstration room to allow selections of various types of speaker systems for demonstration of their efficiency and response. Some special, directly-recorded discs (some of them historical) were played as an example of the various types of sound sources available. — Paul F. Brown (Secretary-Treasurer), Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission, 6350 West Freeway, Fort Worth, TX 76116.

Florida/Caribbean, 22 June — The meeting was held at Station WCKT-TV, Channel 7 in Miami with an attendance of 16 members and guests. Subject of the program was the Saticon, the small high-performance pickup tube developed by Japan Broadcasting Co. to increase the portability of color cameras without sacrificing picture quality. Toshio Furukawa of Hitachi America Ltd. described the development and characteristics of the Saticon. Mike Monk of Hitachi Denshi America, Ltd. compared the Saticon with other pickup tubes. He demonstrated an ENG camera equipped with Saticon tubes under various lighting conditions down to a light level of less than 5 fc. The demonstration was followed by a lively question and answer period. — Chris Lankester (Secretary-Treasurer), 320 N. Luna Ct., Hollywood, FL 33021.

New England, 15 June — The meeting, held jointly with the Society of Broadcast Engineers, took place at Lake Systems Inc. in Newton, Mass., with an attendance of 80 members and guests of both organizations. The meeting was devoted to discussions of new technology and new products including cameras and video recorders. Highlights of the meeting included hands-on demonstrations of computer-assisted tape editing programmers and U-Matic A and B roll dissolves using two digital time-base correctors and special effects switchers with colorized/edged downstream keyers. Some eleven speakers represented such firms as Convergence Corp., TRI, Sony, Hitachi, CEI, 3M Minicom, Century Strand, Eigen, GBC, CVS, and Lake Systems. — John P. Olsen (Secretary-Treasurer), Foxboro Corp., Neponset Ave., Foxboro, MA 02035.

Rocky Mountain, 23 June — The meeting was a dinner meeting held at the Shalamar in Littleton, Colo., with 42 members and guests in attendance. During the cocktail hour Stan Phillips and Dean Schneider demonstrated the Steadicam harness and showed some demonstration films. Following the dinner, Frank Currier, anchorman for KBTv and Tom Baer, chief photographer for KBTv, showed three of their mini-documentaries from the series *Assignment: Colorado*. Each documentary was received with great enthusiasm and much applause. The methods and filming problems were discussed as well as the subject and how the assignment had come about. Following this presentation the ABC film from the summer Olympics in Montreal was shown. — Philip C. Vogel (Secretary-Treasurer), Eastman Kodak Co., 5555 S. Trenton B-5, Denver, CO 80110.

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