



By Michael Dolan

In this column we provide interesting historical briefs from the Journal articles of days past. The purpose of this column is primarily entertainment, but we hope it will also stimulate your thinking and reflection on the Society's history, how

far we have come in the industry, and (sometimes) how some things never change. This is not meant to be an authoritative reference, and no attempt is made to correct any past errors or omissions of the Journal. We simply hope you enjoy the material.

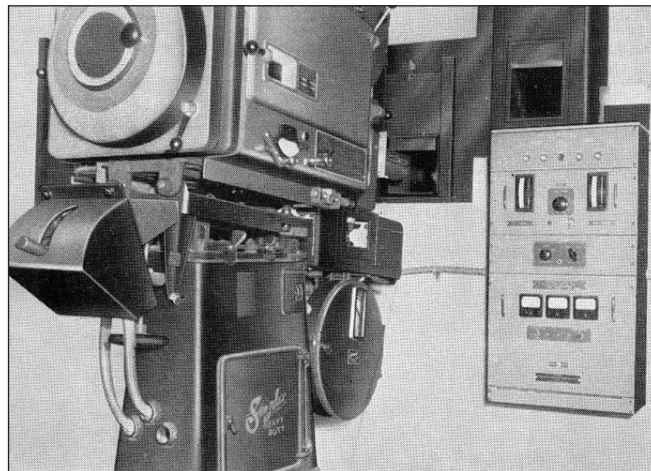
25 Years Ago in the Journal

The April 1981 *Journal* published in "Why Participate in International Standards" by Alex E. Alden: "If we in the United States desire to advance our economic position and standard of living, more attention must be given to international standardization, as it is clear that we cannot advance by living within ourselves and must look to markets abroad...The purpose of ISO is the development of standards for worldwide use with the view of facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and the development of cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. These international standards are effected through the activities of more than 200 Technical Committees, each being responsible for a particular discipline...What is ISO/TC 36. Full national or international agreement is a rarity today, yet there is one area—the manufacture of motion picture film and equipment—in which there is a high degree of accord. Standards have made motion pictures a worldwide medium. This film can be shown any place in the world where motion picture equipment is sold, regardless of manufacturer. For example, a picture photographed on American film with a German camera can be shown in the Congo on a Russian projector."

50 Years Ago in the Journal

The April 1956 *Journal* reported in "Military Theater Equipment Modernization" by Robert A. Haines "A comprehensive modernization program of 35mm projection and sound equipment has been executed for its 120-theater military circuit by the Far East Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service...To meet the concept requirements for quality professional equipment operated by non-professional servicemen projectionists, some original designs have been achieved in modification of existing commercial equipment and development where no counterpart has been available from trade supply sources. The Far East Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service is a quasi-governmental, self-supporting agency serving military personnel in the Orient. Established in 1946, it provides 35mm entertainment motion-picture service in more than 120 fixed theaters, and services more than 650 smaller unit

accounts with 16mm sound projectors and reduction prints of feature and short subjects...Careful study, and discussion with numerous industry representatives visiting Tokyo indicated that modernization planning should be based upon the concept of 'more light on larger screens.'"



Typical installation view of PAM-8002-A Perspecta Integrator assembly with Pushbutton Controller panel. Lefthand assembly comprises Simplex X-L, RCA MI-9030-BC and Strong Mighty "90" on LL-I Heavy-Duty Pedestal.

75 Years Ago in the Journal

The April 1931 *Journal* reported in "Effect of the Water Supply in Processing Motion Picture Film" by J. I. Crabtree and G. E. Matthews: "Water is the most widely used chemical in the processing of motion picture film and it is important to know to what extent the impurities present in it may be harmful to the various operations and how these impurities may be removed...If a developing solution is prepared with water containing calcium salts, a white precipitate consisting largely of calcium sulfite, but with some calcium carbonate, is apt to form on mixing...It is customary to add copper sulfate to certain water supplies at periodic intervals in order to kill vegetable and biological growths. While the presence of 1 part in 10,000 of the copper salt in a developer will cause aerial fog, the concentration of the copper salt in the water supply usually is much lower than this. Dirt and iron rust suspended in the developer solution often produce spots and stains...Particles of finely divided sulfur which give the characteristic opalescence to sulfur waters will cause fog...Extracts from decayed vegetable matter or the bark of trees usually discolor developing solutions but are often precipitated if the developer is prepared with warm water and allowed to stand...Hydrogen sulfide gas will cause bad chemical fog in the developer but may be removed by boiling the water or by precipitating with lead acetate before mixing."