



The bride was not impressed with her sister's choice of hat for the occasion. Phase correlation is the height of fashion! (Fig. 7 from *SMPTE J.*, Sept. 2000, p. 724.).

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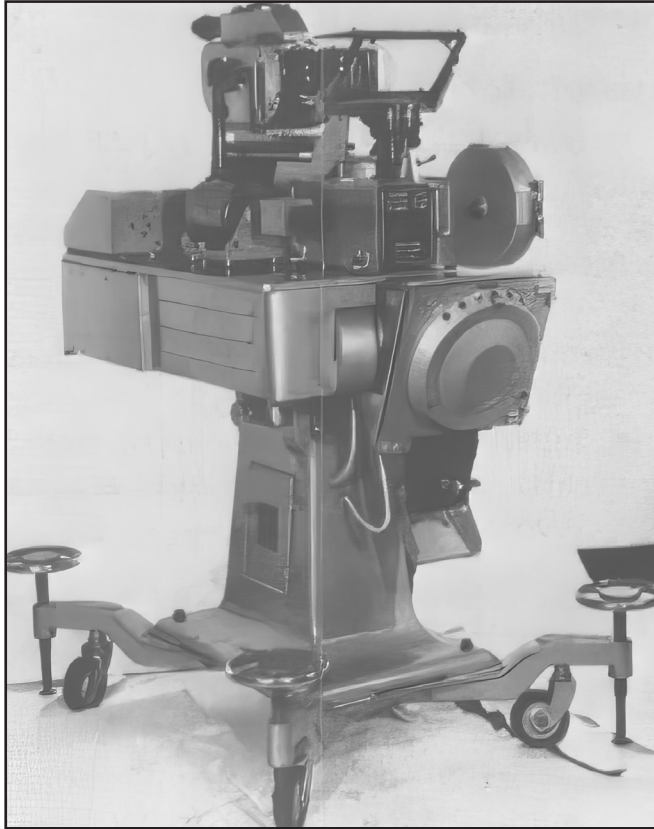
25 Years Ago in the Journal

The September 2000 *Journal* published in: “Navigating the Rapids of DTV Standards Conversion” by Peter Wilson: “In the modern world of digital television (DTV), lives have become complicated beyond all reason. For various technopolitical reasons, television formats come in an abundance of flavors; 703 are worst case (for up and down conversion there are 19 DTV variants and 37 HDTV variants)! Progressive or interlace exists in a multitude of field or frame rates, therefore, users or originators of DTV programming may have to deal with all of these formats... Phase correlation (Ph.C) is the most successful method to date... In practical systems a steered block matching type process follows phase correlation (Fig. 7).” For the full article, see: <https://tinyurl.com/yc8jmk6u>

50 Years Ago in the Journal

The September 1975 *Journal* published in: “Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Cinematography Addendum to the Progress Committee Report” by V. L. Trusko: “Motion-picture theaters in the USSR continue to enjoy a high degree of popularity. The yearly attendance reached 4.6 billion in 1974, which means that, on the av-

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.



Luch front projection equipment (**Fig. 1** from *JSMPT*, Sept. 1975, p. 732.).

erage, each person in the USSR visited a motion-picture theater 18.3 times during the year and 235 new full-length feature films were produced. At present, 690 wide-screen motion-picture theaters and movie halls are equipped for showing films printed on 70mm stock. Some of the films, released in 1974, were photographed on 70mm negative stock and a number of films were enlarged to 70mm positives from 35mm masters. The principal thrust of Soviet developments in cinematography includes improvement in the techniques of film production, the search for new types of cinematographic facilities and the building of new motion-picture theatersFigure 1 shows an overall view of the Luch equipment (type 35-FPV) which is intended for composite photography by the front-projection technique on 35mm monochrome or color film in both normal and wide-screen frame formats." For the full article, see: <https://tinyurl.com/3h4uxp8j>

75 Years Ago in the Journal

The September 1950 *Journal* published in: "68th Convention," "RESERVATIONS are coining into the Lake Placid Club and to the Hotel Marcy, these in response to the Convention Advance Notice which went to all members in mid-August...PAPERS have been scheduled for ten technical sessions; two evenings will be devoted to awards and Banquet; one evening is reserved for prerelease showing of a feature motion picture; and a prerelease feature motion picture will also be shown on one afternoon...AT LAKE PLACID, there will be a program with many attractions: some new subjects and some generally familiar ones newly high-lighted; entertainment and recreation of inviting variety." For the full article, see: <https://tinyurl.com/ybvztzc>

100 Years Ago in the Journal

The September 1925 *Transactions* published in: "Infra-Red Photography in Motion Picture Work" by J. A. Ball: Photographs by infrared light were first made some years ago by Professor R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University. He noted that the most striking features of these pictures were that blue skies were rendered very dark, whereas green foliage was rendered very light. Photographs by infrared light with these characteristics have remained more or less of a scientific curiosity ever since. In Professor Wood's day the available photographic sensitivity in the infrared was very low and the required exposure very long; furthermore, no one had pointed out a practical use for this effect. More recently, Haller has announced an infra-red sensitizer which gives considerably increased speed and this, in combination with the Technicolor film sensitizing technique, has made possible a film semitized in the infra-red which can be produced uniformly and economically in any quantity, large or small, and of sufficient speed to allow for good exposures in motion picture work." For the full article, see: <https://tinyurl.com/34vepzz3>

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