## Society Awards



J. Lewis Powell, Special Assistant on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, guest speaker at the Awards Session.

A special session for the made in advance of awards was held the evening of October 18 in the Sheraton Hall with President Norwood L. Simmons presiding. Guest speaker was J. Lewis Powell, of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense who spoke on "Muscles to Missiles." Session arrangements were under the direction of Joseph E. Aiken of the U.S. Naval Photographic Center.

Some of the special activities and accomplishments of the Society were reflected in awards and citations other than those given each year.

### **Special Citations**

### Citation to John Waddell

John Waddell was presented with a citation in recognition of his efforts in bringing about the first International Congress on High-Speed Photography which was held in Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers and concurrent with the 72d SMPTE Convention. As the Certificate stated, this was "in recognition of his out-



New Fellows of the Society. Front row, left to right: Sigmund J. Jacobs, Hubert Schardin, Charles W. Wyckoff, John R. Turner, Richard E. Putman. Back row: Morton Sultanoff, Robert C. Rheineck, Neal G. Keehn, Fred J. Scobey, Eldon Moyer, Jerome C. Diebold-

standing service and able leadership in the organization of the first International Congress on High-Speed Photography in Washington, D.C., October 6–10, 1952, which served to initiate a continuing series of international symposia providing for the free interchange of scientific and technological thought in the field of high-speed photography."

### Progress Reports

A Special Citation was made in advance to Lloyd Thompson for "outstanding services as Chairman of the Society's Progress Committee in the preparation of five excellent reports on world progress in motionpicture and television engineering and instrumentation and high-speed photography." Mr. Thompson retired this year as Chairman of the Progress Committee after five years of service.

#### Control Techniques in Film Processing

In recognition of the monumental task performed by Walter I. Kisner, Chairman, and the Subcommittee of the SMPTE Laboratory Practice Committee which prepared Control Techniques in Film Processing, citations were given earlier to members of the Subcommittee and Chairman Kisner who also was coordinator and editor of the book.

#### Scrolls to National Delegates

As a special gesture of appreciation a certificate was presented to each of the National Delegates, "in recognition of services to the Fifth International Congress."

### E. I. du Pont Gold Medal

First recipient of the newly established E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award is Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hubert H. Schardin, Director of the German-French Research Institute, St.-Louis, France. The award was made in recognition of his outstanding career and pioneering work in the field of high-speed photography.

This award will be offered annually to an individual selected by the SMPTE for outstanding contributions to the development of techniques and equipment in the fields of instrumentation and high-speed pho-



Dr.-Ing. Hubert Schardin receives the E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award from President Norwood L. Simmons. Garland C. Misener, Chairman of the Award Committee, is at the left.



Ub Iwerks, Walt Disney Productions, holds the Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award presented to him by President Norwood L. Simmons, while William E. Gephart, Jr., Chairman of the Award Committee, looks on.

## **33 MINUTE SCOOP!**



ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—With an alert on-thc-spot cameraman plus speedy film processing, WHBF-TV recently telecast motion picture coverage of a local criminal capture only 33 minutes after the event.

At 9:28 p.m. an alert WHBF-TV newsman shot the action and rushed to the station. By 9:40 the film was started through their Labmaster film processor. And at 10:01 this film was lead story on the regular WHBF-TV Sunday night newscast.

"Motion picture coverage of late-breaking news was extremely difficult," says the WHBF-TV news chief, Jim Koch, "prior to installing our automatic



Houston Fearless Labmaster. But now our normal processing deadline for news film is a short 35 minutes before going on the air."

In addition, the station speeds film processing of sports, special events, and locally produced commercials with the efficient, profit-making Labmaster - more than 35 miles of action-packed film yearly!

The WHBF-TV story is typical of the many advantages TV stations across the country get from Labmaster's fast, quality film processing. Your station could profit too! For complete Labmaster details mail this coupon today.

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December 1960 Journal of the SMPTE Volume 69





tography. The E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award is sponsored by the Photo Products Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. The firm has been a major supplier of film to the motion-picture industry since 1925 and has made a number of significant contributions to the development of motion-picture film through its broad research program.

The citation was read by Garland C. Misener, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Special Awards:

Over the past twenty-five years, Professor Schardin has carved a singularly outstanding career in the field of high-speed photographic instrumentation, and in ballistic studies applying this instrumentation. In recognition of his originality, ingenious inventiveness and exceptional ability, many of the techniques and physical events observed by these techniques bear his name. Time does not permit a listing of his papers, many of which are classics in the instrumentation and physical research fields. It seems more appropriate, on this occasion of the first presentation of the E. I. du Pont Gold Mcdal Award, to acquaint you with the man, since everyone in photographic instrumentation, or its scientific applications, is acquainted with Professor Schardin's technical accomplishments and publications.

In 1927 he entered the Geheimrat Military Institute of Professor Carl Cranz, the founder of modern ballistics, where he obtained his doctorate in physics in 1934. His thesis, which followed many earlier publications on high-speed photographic techniques dating back to 1929, was the result of an outstanding research project covering high-speed photographic instrumentation for ballistic events, and was entitled "The Quantitative Application of the Schlieren Method." Professor Schardin was soon appointed as assistant to Professor Cranz. In 1935 they were commissioned by the Chinese to establish the first military institute in China.

After a year in China, Professor Schardin was appointed to the position of Director of the Ballistic Research Institute of the Technical Air Force Academy in Berlin. The Academy soon built the reputation of being the most outstanding ballistic and high-speed photographic institute in the world. New techniques which led to the de-



Otto H. Schade, Radio Corp. of America, center, is presented with the Progress Medal Award by President Norwood L. Simmons. Deane R. White, Award Committee Chairman, is at the left.



Dr. William F. Schreiber, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recipient of the Journal Award, talks with President Norwood L. Simmons and James L. Wassell, Chairman of the Award Committee.

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velopment of the well-known Askania bombsight, to analysis of armor penetration by solid shot and shaped charge, and many more developed under the capable direction of Professor Schardin.

At the end of World War II, most of the staff of the Academy moved to the Lake Constance area where remnants of the Air Force Technical Academy were housed. Soon, General Fayolle and a group of top French scientists visited Professor Schardin, and were impressed by his modern ballistics concepts. Later, in June 1959, President

DeGaulle and the French Congress approved the establishment of the Joint French-German Institute St.-Louis, with Professor Schardin as Scientific Director, the position which he now holds.

Committee.

Mr.

Professor Schardin is not content mercly with his important official responsibilities. He is also an active lecturer as Director of Technical Physics at the University of Freiburg.

He has also established, and is active in, an Adult Education School in his home town of Weil am Rhein, which stresses both



technical and non-technical education. As an extension of work with the Fraunhofer Society, the Ernst Mach Institute has been set up under Dr. Schardin's directorship. Here he is free to extend nonmilitary studies in his favorite research projects on brittle fracture processes and related high-speed events.

At home, his wife and four daughters and his friends enjoy color slide shows of Professor Schardin's excellent collection of flower pictures.

Those who have been fortunate enough to have personal contact with Professor Schardin, recognize in this quiet, unpretentious man, an outstanding ability to grasp any situation with penetrating insight, and a determination and drive which will not be deterred however great the difficulties.

The presentation of the SMPTE E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award to Professor Schardin is not only recognition of his stellar career, but it is also recognition of his current achievements, which have grown in significance with each new development, adding greatly to the universal knowledge of ballistic phenomena through high-speed photographic instrumentation.

In accepting the award, Prof. Schardin said:

It is a very great honor for me to receive today the E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award of the Society for 1960.

For more than 30 years I have been working in the field of high-speed photography. I consider this Gold Medal not only as a recognition of my own work but also as a visible sign that high-speed photography has become an important tool of research in opening the world of high-speed phenomena. In 1864, the first professor holding a chair for photography at the Technical University in Berlin, Vernanne Vogel, said in a talk he gave in memory of Louis Jacques Daguerre, the first famous person in France who had taken permanent photographic pictures: "What the invention of printing did for the preservation of thoughts and ideas the invention of photography docs and will do for the recording of the visible world."

We cannot conceive of the modern world without photography, not only to take portraits, or to produce souvenirs, but also for scientific purposes: to record an exact image of a physical phenomenon at a definite time. However old-fashioned photography docs not give us what we believe is essential for recording motion.

At the end of the last century and thanks to the work of Anschutz, Edison, Lumicre, Messter, and others, cinematography was born.

The continuous sequence of frames enables us to record our surroundings in a dynamic fashion - in a similar manner as we see it with our eyes - and to reproduce this moving picture as often as we want to. But whereas normal cinematography reproduces only what we can see with our eyes, high-speed cinematography or high-speed photography opens up a new world --- the world of rapid events, which we may call high-speed physics or short-time physics.

For the first cas, the frames of a highspeed cinematographic series are used for a physical evaluation but - if the frames are projected - the high-speed phenom-



enon can be followed with the eyes. The enlargement of the time goes up to a million times as the electronic space microscope.

This possibility of the projection of a high-speed phenomenon must be sufficiently appreciated; because by reviewing such a high-speed film one obtains a direct feeling for events which do not necessarily agree with our normal experience. For instance, the inertia of mass plays a much more important role in high-speed events. And I believe to be justified to claim that even a good physicist is more frequently guided in judging a physical event by his feelings than he himself believes.

I became an enthusiast of high-speedphotography, thanks to the inspiration from my teacher, Carl Cranz, 35 years ago. He was a ballistic expert and found out that high-speed photography is a very important tool to establish a physical understanding of ballistic events.

If I succeeded in contributing a little bit to the development of high-speed photography itself, and in applying high-speed photography for several research problems, I emphasize that this was only possible (1) by the foundations I owe to my teacher, Carl Cranz; and (2) by luck, that for 25 years I was surrounded by a number of very able co-workers, some of whom are present here today.

At this moment, I would like to add to the thanks which I owe to the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers which has honored me with the E. I. du Pont Gold Medal Award, and with thanks to my colleagues who work together with me in the field of high-speed photography in the laboratories in St.-Louis, France, and in Freiburg, Germany.



### Honor Roll

The name of Oskar Messter was placed on the Honor Roll of the Society. Names on the Honor Roll, now numbering 23, are those of distinguished pioneers who were Honorary Members of the Society or whose work has been posthumously recognized as fully meriting this award.

The citation was prepared by the Honorary Membership Committee under the Chairmanship of Charles R. Fordyce:

In 1895 Oskar Messter of Berlin, Germany, began work on his noteworthy inventions of motion-picture equipment. His first projector was built and sold in 1896. Also in that year he started to make entertainment films and was author, director, processor, printer and projectionist of many of them.

Between 1896 and 1920 he brought out 17 new models of projectors, including several which used the principle of optical compensation. His first camera was built in 1896.

He owned and operated several large studios in Berlin and one in Vienna during his lifetime. In 1901 he founded the Kosmograph Company (later known as Messter Film GmbH) which specialized in the manufacture and professional demonstration of equipment as well as motion-picture production. In October 1914 he started the "Messter Week," a weekly newsreel which became famous through its truthful news reporting.

Starting about 1903 he began designing and building various electrical equipment for the synchronization of projected motion pictures with sound from phonograph records.

He gave performances in Europe and at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. By 1913, over 500 theaters in Europe had installed his synchronizer called the Biophone.

In 1900 he began experimenting with color motion pictures and built a triple-lens camera for additive-color cinematography. This camera and other equipment built by Messter are on display in the German Museum in Munich.

For his distinguished contributions to many fields of cinematography, he was awarded on December 1, 1927, the first Oskar Messter Medal of the Deutsche Kinotechnische Gesellschaft. Messter was the first president of this important technil cal society in 1920. In 1936, the Technica-University of Berlin granted him the title of Honorary Senator in recognition of his services to university education. The German Museum in Munich appointed him a life member of its committee and bestowed on him the golden museum ring.

A review of his more than 60 German patents shows the tremendous versatility of this inventive mind. For nearly 50 years, this distinguished German pioneer dedicated his life to the development and improvement of the science and the art of motion pictures. He has earned for himself a well-deserved place among the outstanding pioneers in cinematography. The SMPTE takes pride in adding the name of Oskar Messter to its Honor Roll.

(See also "Oskar Messter and His Work" by Albert Narath in the October 1960 Journal, pp. 726-734.)

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camera.

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December 1960 Journal of the SMPTE Volume 69

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### Fellows

The following members were raised to the rank of Fellow. Certificates were presented by Ethan M. Stifle, Financial Vice-President:

Edw. P. Ancona, Jr.	Richard E. Putnam
Jerome C. Diebold	Robert C. Rheineck
George C. Higgins	Hubert H. Schardin
Sigmund J. Jacobs	Fred J. Scobey
Neal G. Keehn	Morton Sultanoff
Eldon Moyer	John R. Turner
Richard S. O'Brien	Charles W. Wyckoff

### Journal Award

The 1960 Journal Award was presented for the paper "Synthetic Highs-An Experimental TV Bandwidth Reduction System," to the authors, William F. Schreiber, Christopher F. Knapp and Norman D. Kay. The paper, published in the August 1959 Journal, describes an extensive research project carried on by the authors at Technicolor Corp.

For Honorable Mention, the Journal Award Committee chose a group of three papers entitled, "An Engineering Approach to Television Film," which appeared in the November 1959 issue of the Journal. The authors are L. J. Murch, Harold Wright and Rodger J. Ross, all with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

James L. Wassell, Chairman of the Committee, read the Journal Award citation.



### Student Member Award

The Student Member Award was presented to Richard E. Burkhart and Conrad A. Strub of Rochester Institute of Technology for their paper "Development Determination by Infrared Sensitometry."

The Student Member Award was created to afford special recognition to those Society Members who are today preparing themselves for positions in the motion-picture and television field.

### **Progress Medal**

1960 Progress Medal of the Society was presented to Otto H. Schade, Sr., staff engineer at Radio Corporation of America in Harrison, N. J., for outstanding technical contributions to the progress of engineering phases of the motion picture and television industries. The citation, prepared by the Progress Medal Award Committee, was read by Deane R. White, Chairman:

Dr. Schade was born in Germany and studied at the Technische Hochschule, Berlin-Charlottenburg, from 1922-1924. In 1933 he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Electrical Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

In 1926 he came to the United States and was employed by A. Atwater-Kent, Inc., as an engineer specializing in audio systems. He joined the Electron Tube Division of RCA in 1931 and since that time has been engaged in broad studies of electron tubes and their influence on the performance of audio and video systems. In the course of this work he found it necessary to originate methods and techniques for evaluating and specifying the several elements of a television or motion-picture system which determine its overall performance. His development of the sine wave response technique is recognized as a valuable contribution to the analysis of such systems. His numerous investigations in the motionpicture and television fields have resulted in many significant contributions to the technical literature, one of the most recent, "The Quality of Color Television Images and Perception of Color Detail," receiving Honorable Mention in the 1958 Journal Award.

For his outstanding accomplishments in the fields of television and motion-picture science and engineering Dr. Schade has been granted 75 U.S. patents. In 1941, the National Association of Manufacturers bestowed upon him its Modern Pioneer Award. He received the Morris Liebman Memorial Prize of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1950. SMPTE honored him with its David Sarnoff Gold Medal in 1951 for his outstanding accomplishments in outlining the potentialities of television and film systems as to the fidelity of photography and reproduction of images. He is a Fellow of the IRE and of this Society.

Dr. Schade is presently engaged in research on the extension of electron tube theory and the electrical and thermal design of nuvistor tubes.

### Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal

Ub Iwerks, Director of Technical Research at the Walt Disney Studio in Burbank, California, was awarded the 1960 Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award for his outstanding contributions to the tech-

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nology in equipment and processes for the making of color motion pictures.

W. E. Gephart, Chairman of the Kalmus Award Committee, read the citation, prepared by the Committee, which states in part:

Mr. fwerks directed and supervised the technical aspects in the making of color military training films during the war years. He developed the double-headed optical color printer for combining live action and cartoons which was used on such pictures as Song of the South and Soludos Amigos and developed the color correction masking process and color separation method used in 16mm color blow-ups to 35mm used in Disney's True Life Adventure series. He was largely responsible for developing the successive exposure method used to photograph color cartoons and has worked with the color paint laboratory at the Disney Studio in developing the cell color paints that give good photographic results for cartoons. He developed, in cooperation with Technicolor, the special anamorphic lens and photographic system used to make the 8-perforation color negatives used on *Sleeping Beauty*.

He helped in the development of the multiple-camera system used in *Circarama*, U.S.A., which was shown in color at the Brussels World's Fair and last year in Moscow, and has recently been involved in the design of the xenon-lamp projection system for the American Telephone and Telegraph Circarama color exhibit at Disneyland.



He recently developed the xerography process of transferring color animated drawings to cells now being used entirely in the new Walt Disney feature cartoon production, 101 Dalmations.

Mr. Iwerks was first associated with Walt Disney in 1920 during the pioneering days of cartoon films. After operating his own studio for sixteen years, he rejoined Disney and became head of the special photographic effects department there. During his long association with Disney he has worked particularly on color photographic problems at the studio and at Disneyland.

Mr. Iwerks is a Fellow of the SMPTE and serves on the Board of Governors of the Society. He is also a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the American Society of Cinematographers. In 1959 he was honored by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences with a Technical Award for the design of an improved optical printer for special effects and matte shots in color.

The Herbert T. Kalmus Gold Medal Award established in 1955 is awarded each year to the individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the development of color films, processes, techniques or equipment useful for color motion pictures for theatrical, television, or other commercial uses.

### **SMPTE Elections**

Results of the 1960 elections were announced at the 5th International High-Speed Congress. Officers elected (or reelected) for the 1961-62 term are:

President: John W. Servies

Executive Vice-President: Reid H. Ray

Editorial Vice-President: Lloyd Thompson Convention Vice-President: Harry Teitelbaum Secretary: Herbert E. Farmer

Six Governors were elected:

- (East Coast) Walter I. Kisner and Rodger J. Ross
- (Midwest Division) James W. Bostwick and Kenneth M. Mason
- (West Coast) G. R. Crane and Robert G. Hufford

Section Officers and Managers elected are: `

ATLANTA: Chairman, Wesley R. Sandell; Secretary-Treasurer, John C. Horne; Board of Managers, Edward E. Burris, Robert A. Holbrook and Leigh H. Kelley.

BOSTON: Chairman, Robert M. Fraser; Secretary-Treasurer, Lester Bernd; Board of Managers, Harris Cohen, Willard H. Hauser and Charles W. Wyckoff.

CANADA: Chairman, Findlay J. Quinn; Secretary-Treasurer, Harold Green; Board of Managers, Michael W. Barlow, Hellmut Berger and Maurice French.

CHICAGO: Chairman, William H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Philip E. Smith; Board of Managers, Jack Behrend, Harold Kinzle and Hartwell T. Sweeney.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH: Chairman, Malcolm D. McCarty; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard T. Blair; Board of Managers, Lewis E. Cearly, Jr., Bruce S. Jamicson and Erwin J. Pattist.