



This photo shows how pupil is posed and how camera is held for best movie instruction results

Making Movies for Instruction is Simple Operation

MOTION PICTURE golf instruction continues to grow in favor and effectiveness among the professionals. Various techniques are being employed by the professionals with the result that there is a promise of a fairly standardized method of this instruction before much more time passes.

Al Lesperance, pro at Westmoreland C. C. (Chicago district) a veteran in motion picture instruction, is of the opinion that while movie instruction still is comparatively new, the simple method of taking the shots (1) facing the pupil at a 90 degree angle to the line of flight, and (2) directly in line with the hole, from the pupil's right side, will suffice. However, the interesting possibilities of instruction pictures taken from an elevation in line with the shot and on the pupil's right are

getting considerable study from Lesperance and other instructors since the Jones films presented this shot angle combining the horizontal and vertical plane instruction details.

Slow and Normal Camera

Technical details of motion picture taking have some of the boys bothered, as they entertain the notion that movie camera selection and operation is full of abstruse points. On this matter, Charley Ziebarth, golf enthusiast and general superintendent of the Bell & Howell, organization, assures the pros that picture making is practically fool-proof. Ziebarth points out that normal speed of a movie camera like the Filmo is 16 frames per second. Slow motion suitable for golf instruction pictures is 64 frames a second, but this slow motion would ordinarily be

liable to blur the pictures somewhat at the bottom of the swing when the clubhead is moving rapidly. To overcome this the Filmo people developed a special camera called Model 70-DB which has a shutter opening of 110 degrees. This enables action to be reproduced at normal projection speed in such detail that the slow motion film of the swing may be accurately analyzed. The 110 degree shutter opening makes it possible to "stop" the action of a golf stroke with the clearness of a slow motion camera taking 128 pictures a second. This newly developed camera makes it possible for the pro to take either slow motion or normal speed pictures with the same camera, and cuts down the pro investment necessary for a thorough handling of golf instruction.

Regarding the operation of the camera, Ziebarth tells the pros: Camera use is very simple and can be divided into four sections:

1. Threading the camera.
2. How to hold the camera.
3. How to set the picture speed and the lens.
4. Taking the pictures.

Operating the Camera

1. *Threading the Camera:* The film used in the camera is similar to that used in an ordinary roll film still camera. The chief difference is that the 16 mm. film is 100 ft. long and only about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide. The roll can be threaded and unloaded in daylight.

There is one important difference in the threading of a movie camera to the threading of an ordinary roll film camera. In the movie camera, the film must be threaded around the top (feed) sprocket; a loop is formed between the sprocket and film channel; then another loop made between the film channel and the lower (take-up) sprocket. About six perforations are visible in each loop when the camera is properly threaded and the film channel gate is closed.

After the camera is threaded, push the starting button to make sure that the camera is operating perfectly; let it run until the word "Stop" appears on the film on the top loop; then put on the door and turn the latches.

The footage dial is set with the zero opposite the first right-hand dot on the camera frame. Run the camera until the zero comes opposite the middle dot—at this point the safety film leader is run off and the film is in position, ready to start "shooting."

2. *Holding the Camera:* This is best shown by the accompanying illustration. The camera is grasped firmly at the bottom, in the left hand. The thumb on the right hand is placed underneath the turret and the first or second finger is placed on the starting button. Hold the camera against the forehead, with the left eye against the finder eyepiece. The camera acts as a blank for the other eye and avoids squinting. It is important to hold the camera steady.

3. *How to Set the Picture Speed and the Lens:* The speed adjusting dial can be set for taking from 8 to 64 pictures per second. For analyzing golf strokes, set the indicator on "64." Using the special 70-DB Filmo camera, on a bright sunny day (during the summer months) between the hours of 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., set the lens at 4 with regular panchromatic film, and at 5.5 with super-sensitive panchromatic film. On a bright cloudy day, at the same time, use 3.5 with regular panchromatic film, and 4 with super-sensitive panchromatic film.

4. *Taking the Pictures:* Hold the camera against the forehead, looking through the viewfinder with the left eye. What you see through the finder is the field of your picture. Have your pupil swing the club while you are watching through the viewfinder, to be sure that you have the entire swing in the finder field. When the pupil is ready to swing, press the button, holding it down until the swing is completed, and then release it quickly and the camera will stop.

SAND traps should be constructed so that entrance into them and exit from them is easy. Otherwise, players clambering up over their banks will break down the carefully prepared sand walls of the hazard and make proper maintenance expensive, if not impossible.

GAY GOLF SCENES ON PAPER TABLE COVER

Menasha, Wis. — Particularly adaptable for clubhouse dining room use is a new crepe-paper table cover manufactured by the Menasha Products Co. Along each border of the light green paper, which is 40 inches wide, runs a gayly colored golf scene, cartoon style. The paper comes in rolls of 200 feet and can be cut to fit large or small tables. Napkins to match may be obtained from the manufacturers.

The cover is particularly fit for use at banquets, afternoon teas and all special country club meals where a novel effect in decorations is desired.