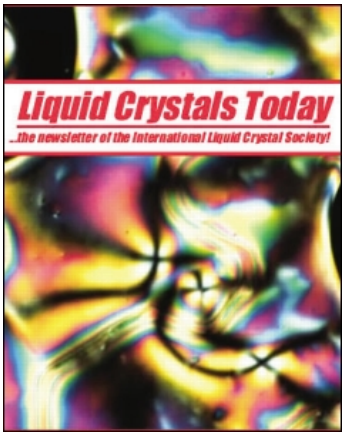

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The Third Russian Symposium on Liquid Crystal Polymers

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uniformity performance of the Pi cell. A full colour antiferroelectric LCD with wide viewing angle was presented by Y. Yamada. S. Zimmerman discussed a means to 'funnel' light into various parts of the LCD to improve viewing angle. D. Broer reported on thin plastic films formed by *in situ* photopolymerization of reactive liquid crystals that are useful for compensators and polarization control.

There is significant effort in the continual evolution of active matrix liquid crystal displays; many presentations focused on refining this technology and lowering its manufacturing cost. Other sessions concentrated on the infrastructure of LCDs (colour filters, backlights, addressing schemes, display measurement, etc.) and manufacturing issues. Conduction effects in liquid crystal materials were presented by A. Kmetz who attributed the delayed appearance of cosmetic defects in super twisted nematic (STN) displays to conduction effects and by B. Maximus who reviewed the various conduction regimes in LCDs. The poster session devoted to liquid crystal technology at the conference was extremely fertile, ranging from simulation and computational aspects of LCDs to passive optical elements for improved viewing angle performance. Unfortunately, presentations on ferroelectric liquid crystals were sparse.

It was obvious from the number of presentations at the conference on LCD technology that LCDs have emerged as a mature flat panel display technology that will become more dominant as we progress even further into the information age.

The Third Russian Symposium on Liquid Crystal Polymers

20–23 February, 1995, Moscow, Russia

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The third Russian Symposium on Liquid Crystal Polymers (LCP) took place in Moscow (Chernogolovka town) from 20 to 23 February, 1995. More than 130 scientists from Russia, France, Germany, The Netherlands, USA, Uzbekistan, etc. participated in the scientific programme of the Symposium. There were many leading experts in the area of LCPs, among them representatives of well-known research institutes and universities and companies (Shell, Hoechst Celanese Corporation, DSM). The programme included 18 invited lectures and about 100 posters. A wide spectrum of topics in the chemistry and physics of main chain and side chain LCP were covered, e.g. mesophase formation by

CORRECTION AND APOLOGY

Polymer Dispersed Liquid Crystals: A Look Back, a Look Ahead by Paul Drzaic, Raychem Corporation, *Liquid Crystals Today*, Vol. 5, 1 (1995).

The editor regrets that figure 4 of Paul Drzaic's article was incorrectly reproduced, and is pleased to reprint it here, as an example of the application of dichroic PDLC films.

Figure 4 A reflective NCAP (PDLC) display used as a control panel on Xerox model 4850 and 4890 copiers. The display consists of a dichroic PDLC panel coupled to colour reflectors. The display exhibits high relative brightness under both high and low illumination conditions, and possesses excellent viewing angle without backlighting.