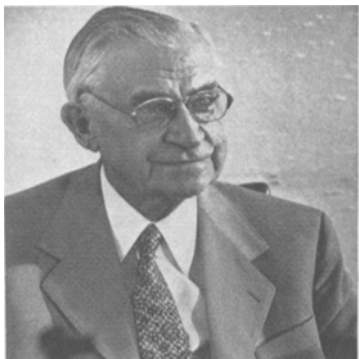


Biographical Note



August Arnold

(The following Biographical Note has been made possible through the courtesy of W. Roth, Editor-in-Chief of *Fernseh- und Kino-Technik*, who supplied the *Journal* with information on the career of August Arnold. A translation and abridgment of the information thus supplied is included in the Biographical Note.)

August Arnold, a pioneer in the motion-picture industry and (with Robert Richter) the inventor of the Arriflex 35 camera, celebrated his 76th birthday 12 September 1974.

He was born in 1898 in Werfen, Salsburg, Austria. His father, Georg Diedrich Arnold, was an Imperial and Royal Forest officer. Au-

gust Arnold completed his engineering studies in 1915 in Mittweida, Saxony; many years later (in 1961) he received an honorary degree, that of Doctor of Engineering, from the Technisch Hochschule Munchen.

In 1913, as high-school students, he and his friend, Robert Richter, became deeply interested in motion-picture technology, becoming fascinated with the hand-cranked cameras then in use. They studied filmmaking with a well-known Munich cameraman, Martin Kopp, and with Peter Ostermayr who had established a motion-picture studio in 1909. While still very young, Arnold filmed some 140 feature productions.

During World War I, he served in the Army; he was wounded and honorably discharged in 1917. That same year the two friends founded the firm of Arnold & Richter (ARRI) which, 57 years later, continues as one of the great names in the motion-picture industry. Robert Richter died in 1972 (*Journal*, p. 625, August 1972) but the firm still bears his name.

Because of their youth (they were only 19 years old), the two young men had to have special permission from the courts for this venture; they were declared of full age for the purpose of founding the firm. The original firm was housed in a small shop on the Turkenstrasse in Munich and the present plant, which over the years has become much, much larger, is still on that same street. The plant was virtually destroyed during World War II, but shortly after the end of the war it was rebuilt and modernized.

Beginning with its initial establishment, the firm manufactured motion-picture equipment including printing and processing machines; however, its most successful venture, in terms of worldwide recognition, was the development of the Arriflex camera, introduced in 1936. At present there are some 35,000 Arriflex cameras in use; even a few of the very early cameras are still being used.

During the years, Arnold has received many honors for his contributions to the motion-picture industry, among them, the Oscar Messter Medal, presented to him in 1953; that same year he also received the First Class Merit Cross of the Order of Merit of the German Federal Republic. In 1958 he received the Lanterna Magica Award and in 1965 he was presented with the Diesel Medal by the German Association of Inventors. In 1968 he received the Grand Cross of Merit of the German Federal Republic and in 1972 he was presented with the German Film Award, Filmband in Gold, presented by the Minister of the Interior.

In 1970 he was appointed Consul of the Republic of Togo for the State of Bavaria. He was presented with the Bavarian Order of Merit in 1972.

He was been a member of the Society since 1956 and was made a Fellow in 1968. Other professional societies which have honored him include the British Kinematograph, Sound and Television Society, which made him an Honorary Fellow in 1971, and the American Society of Cinematographers which, in 1972, made him an Honorary Member, a membership grade rarely bestowed by that society.

standards and recommended practices

Approved American National Standards

On 2 April 1975, the American National Standards Institute approved two new standards: C98.12-1975, Time and Control Code for Video and Audio Tape for 525 Line/60 Field Television Systems, specifies a digital code format for use on video and audio magnetic tape recorders to be used for timing and control purposes; and C98.13-1975, Dimensions of Cartridge Spools for 2-Inch Quadruplex Video Magnetic Tape, specifies the dimensions for a supply spool to be used in quadruplex equipment designed to utilize a reloadable cartridge or cassette.

Your attention is directed to C98.12 inasmuch as the time code specified is the same code which has been identified up to now as the SMPTE Code.

Reaffirmed American National Standards

On 2 April 1975, the American National Standards Institute, taking the recommendations of the SMPTE Engineering Committees and American National Standards Committee C98, reaffirmed without change the following American National Standards: C98.2-1963 (R1969), Specifications of Monochrome Video Magnetic Tape Leader (published in the December 1963 *SMPTE Journal*), and C98.9-1967, Specifications for Color Video Magnetic Tape Leader (published in the September 1967 *SMPTE Journal*).

Inasmuch as compliance with American National Standards is purely voluntary, these standards will become truly effective when broad publicity is given to their existence. ANSI and SMPTE would appreciate any personal influence to promote the use of these standards where such action is appropri-

ate. Copies of the standards may be obtained for a nominal fee from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Approved International Standards

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) approved two International Standards, the technical content of which is published here for information: ISO 2967-1975, Cinematography — Magnetic Stripes for Sound Records on 35-mm Motion-Picture Film Perforated 8-mm Type S-5R (1-3-5-7-0)-Positions and Width Dimensions, is in complete agreement with American National Standard PH22.163-1968 (R1973); and ISO 3024-1975, Cinematography — Motion-Picture Camera Cartridge, 8-mm Type S, Model 1 — Camera Run Length, Perforation Cut-Out and End-of-Run Notch in Film — Specifications, is in complete agreement with American National Standard PH22.159.5-1974.

Complete copies of all International Standards are available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. The International Standards published here were developed by Technical Committee 36 on Cinematography. The work of this committee is administered by the Engineering Department of the SMPTE which functions as the secretariat in ANSI's name. The report of the last meeting of the committee was published in the February 1974 *Journal of the SMPTE*. — Alex E. Alden, *Staff Engineer*