Cine 60 Inc.
Consolidated Video Systems, Inc.
Datatron, Inc.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Ecam Company
Ehrenreich Photo Optical Industries, Inc.
Electro-Voice, Inc.
Elmo Mfg. Corp.
F&B/Ceco, Inc.
Filmthings
Frezzolini Electronics Inc.
Frigidheat Industries
General Electric Co., Lamp Bus. Div.
General Enterprises, Inc.
General Rayfin Ltd.
Goldberg Bros.
GTE Sylvania
Hazeltine
Karl Heitz, Inc.
Honeywell, Inc.
Image Devices, Inc.
International Video Corp.
KLM Associates, Inc.
Laumic Co., Inc.
LaVezzi Machine Works, Inc.
Lowel-Light Mfg., Inc.
L.T.M.
L-W International
MM Editing Systems, Inc.
Magnasync/Moviola Corp.
Magna-Tech Electronic Co., Inc.
Matthews Studio Equipment, Inc.
Micro Consultants, Inc.
Mole-Richardson Co.
Motion Picture Enterprises, Inc.
Multi-Track Magnetics, Inc.
Nagra Magnetic Recorders, Inc.
Norton Associates, Inc.
O'Connor Engineering Laboratories, Inc.
Plastic Reel Corp. of America
Publishers For Conventions, Inc.
Recortec, Inc.
Research Technology, Inc.
Rosco Laboratories Inc.
Sony Corp. of America
Stellavox Corp. of America
Super8 Sound, Inc.
3M Co., Magnetic Audio/Video Prod. Div.
Westrex

International Standardization
Paris, May 1976

By ALEX E. ALDEN, Staff Engineer

Paris in the spring was a most appropriate choice for the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the ISO Technical Committee 36 on Cinematography. During the week of 17 May 1976, 58 motion-picture specialists from 14 countries met at excellent facilities provided by the French standardization association (Association Française de Normalisation) to consider the many problems emanating from the ever expanding international exchange of motion-picture materials.

The delegates were given a warm welcome by Monsieur Raymond Frontard, Director General of AFNOR, who hosted the meeting.

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide specialized organization for standardization and is the largest of the many international voluntary groups for industrial and technical cooperation. ISO brings together the interests of standards producers and those of standards users by the preparation of International Standards. Its work covers virtually every area of technology; the major exception is electrotechnical questions, which are the responsibility of ISO's affiliated organization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

A nongovernmental organization, ISO and its standards have no legal force. However, more than half its members — the official standards bodies of 63 countries — are governmental agencies or bodies incorporated by public law.

ISO has approximately 152 technical committees and more than 1300 subcommittees and working groups. It has established over 3000 International Standards, nearly half of which were published since 1969. These figures continue to grow in proportion to its expanding scope and activity.

The origin of ISO can be traced as far back as 1926 when the International Federation of National Standardizing Associations (ISA) was constituted. The 20 member countries which comprised the association laid the foundation for international cooperation in the field of standardization. In 1942, the work of the association ceased officially and was resumed by the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee (UNSCC). Valuable contributions to the war effort were made by the groups who did much to further international standardization. UNSCC members and representatives of other nonmember standardizing bodies met in London in October of 1946 and unanimously adopted the ISO Constitution and Rules of Procedures.

Technical Committee 36 on Cinematography

TC 36 activities began in 1952 with its first meeting. Since that date, the committee has met regularly at approximately three-year intervals:

1952 — New York City (Oct. 1952 *Journal*, pp. 351-355)
1955 — Stockholm (Feb. 1956 *Journal*, pp. 102-107)
1958 — Harrogate (Jan. 1959 *Journal*, pp. 32-37)
1961 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Jan. 1962 *Journal*, pp. 32-37)
1965 — Milan (Dec. 1965 *Journal*, pp. 1112-1116)
1967 — Moscow (Nov. 1967 *Journal*, pp. 1113-1115)
1971 — London (Oct. 1971 *Journal*, pp. 832-833)
1973 — Williamsburg (Feb. 1974 *Journal*, pp. 134-136)
1976 — Paris

Actions by this committee have resulted in the acceptance of 63 International Standards in the field of motion pictures.

TC 36 consists of 18 Participating Member Bodies, 12 Observer Member Bodies and 10 Liaison Organizations.

Participating Member Bodies

Australia	France	Poland
Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Bulgaria	India	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Japan	USA
Denmark	Netherlands	USSR

Observer Member Bodies

Austria	Iran	Romania
Chile	Mexico	South Africa
Greece	Pakistan	Spain
Hungary	Portugal	Yugoslavia

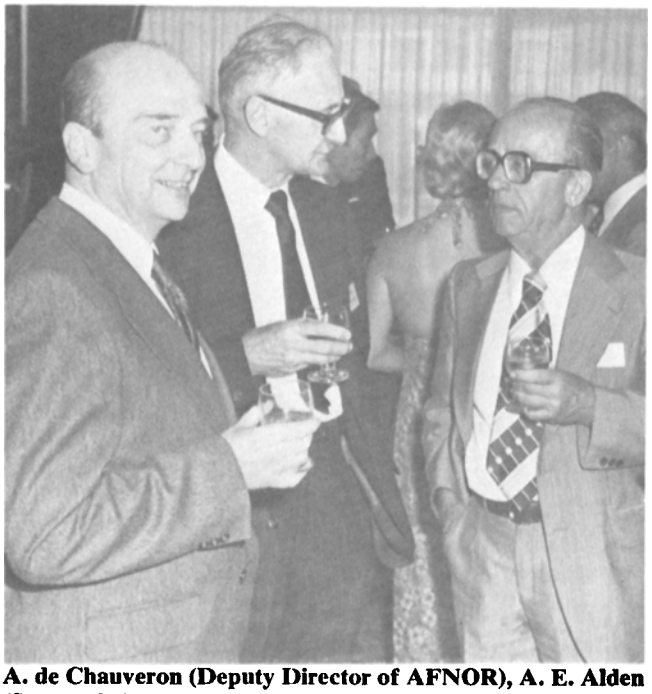
Liaison Organizations

ISO Technical Committee 42, Photography
ISO Technical Committee 46, Documentation
ISO Technical Committee 73, Consumer Questions
IEC Technical Committee 60, Recording
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
International Commission on Illumination (CIE)
International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
International Radio Consultative Committee of ITU (CCIR)

Rear row: C. E. Hilton (ISO/TC 42). Front row: F. J. Scobey (USA), V. G. Frith (USA), S. J. Kravontka (USA), R. A. Garth (USA).

Members of the Russian Delegation: V. F. Romanov, Dr. N. D. Bernstein, Dr. A. A. Khruschev, Dr. V. G. Makoveev.

J. B. Aldred (UK), M. P. Lonnon (UK), J. A. Smibert (Australia).



A. de Chauveron (Deputy Director of AFNOR), A. E. Alden (Secretariat), Dr. W. Behrendt (Germany).

Ninth Plenary Meeting of TC 36

The meeting convened under the able chairmanship of Mr. Gordon A. Chambers (USA) who has actively participated in the work of TC 36 for many years.

Secretariat responsibilities were under the jurisdiction of Mr. Alex E. Alden, who administers the work in ANSI's name. The Society's International Standards Coordinator, Peggy Caggiano, again took charge of the pool of secretaries, assisting Mr. Alden in maintaining the flow of activities and document preparation required for efficient functioning of the working groups.

The USA Delegation was again under the leadership of Roland J. Zavada, Eastman Kodak Co., the Society's Engineering Vice-President, who held this post for two previous meetings. The Delegation was comprised of the following experts:

L. L. Endelman, Perkin-Elmer Corp.
V. G. Frith, Dymat International Corp.
R. A. Garth, Eastman Kodak Co.
N. P. Goldberg, Goldberg Brothers
E. V. Knutsen, Eastman Kodak Co.
F. J. Kolb, Jr., Eastman Kodak Co.
S. J. Kravontka, Board of Education, City of New York
R. C. Lovick, Eastman Kodak Co.
D. W. McConnell, Eastman Kodak Co.
F. J. Scobey, DeLuxe General Inc.

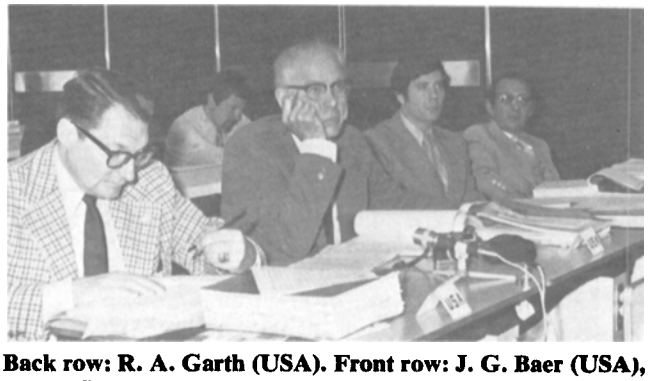
The 11-man delegation contributed greatly to the success of the meetings of the six working groups.

Currently, the technical committee works through the following working groups and designated USA specialists:

Working Group 1, Raw Stock, Dimensioning and Labelling
Chairman: Germany
USA Specialist: E. V. Knutsen

Working Group 2, International Film Exchange, Printing and Processing
Chairman: USSR
USA Specialist: F. J. Scobey

A. E. Alden (Secretariat), G. H. Chambers (Chairman), Mme de Gallier (Interpreter).



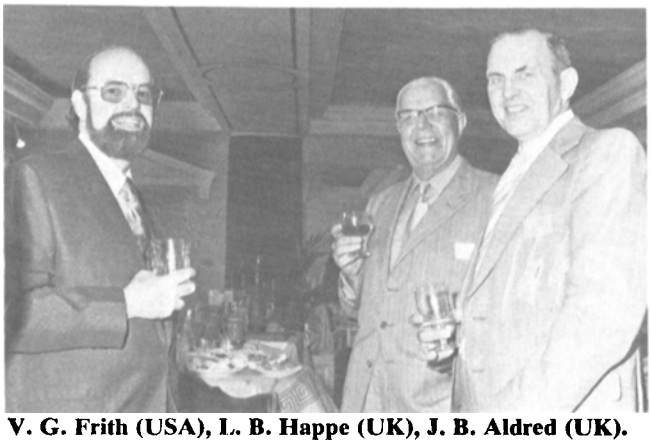
Back row: R. A. Garth (USA). Front row: J. G. Baer (USA), Dr. F. J. Kolb, Jr. (USA), D. W. McConnell (USA), N. P. Goldberg (USA).

Members of the Japanese Delegation: M. Utsugi, H. Teshi, M. Masaki, Y. Yasuda.

Second row: J. Ferrière (France), E. Pochadt (Germany), Dr. W. Behrendt (Germany). Front row: Dr. N. Schmitz (Germany), W. Grau (Germany), H. Teshi (Japan).

Second row: Prof. L. Elia (Italy). Front row: Y. Yasuda (Japan), N. Takahashi (Japan), A. Tholle (Denmark), E. Rasmussen (Denmark).

Members of the British Delegation: B. J. Davis, G. Pryke, L. B. Happe, A. W. Lumkin.



V. G. Frith (USA), L. B. Happe (UK), J. B. Aldred (UK).

Back row: Dr. F. J. Kolb, Jr. (USA), D. W. McConnell (USA), N. P. Goldberg (USA). Front row: W. H. J. Koeter (Netherlands), C. Hackl (Switzerland), R. J. Zavada (USA), R. C. Lovick (USA).

E. V. Knutsen (USA), Dr. F. J. Kolb, Jr. (USA), Dr. N. Schmitz (Germany).

Second row: G. Kiess (Germany), E. Pochadt (Germany), Dr. W. Behrendt (Germany), K. Bechtel (Germany), W. Stoye (Germany). Front row: Dr. N. Schmitz (Germany), W. Grau (Germany), H. Teshi (Japan), M. Masaki (Japan).

Working Group 3, Sound Recording and Reproduction
Chairman: United Kingdom
USA Specialists: F. J. Kolb, Jr., C. C. Adams, Petro Vlahos

Working Group 4, Projection
Chairman: To be appointed
USA Specialist: G. M. Berggren

Working Group 5, Spools, Shafts and Magazines
Chairman: USA
USA Specialist: D. W. McConnell

Working Group 6, Motion-Picture Films and Slides for Television
Chairman: USA
USA Specialist: R. J. Zavada

The ever-increasing importance of international standardization was reflected not only by the large attendance but was stressed again and again during the full week of meetings as each item was diligently discussed, debated and finally resolved. Efficient handling of the lengthy 70-point agenda by the six working groups enabled the USA delegation members to be assigned effectively among the meetings to ensure that USA interests were not only well represented but supported.

The success of the meeting is illustrated by the fact that eight subjects were approved for circulation as Draft ISO Proposals, nine proposals were approved for circulation as Draft International Standards and nine proposals were submitted to the ISO Council for consideration as International Standards.

The American motion-picture and television industry owes a debt of gratitude to the men who made up the USA Delegation and to the organizations who made their participation possible. Society members should take pride that their Society, as sponsor of all American National Standards on cinematography, was instrumental in providing the foundation for the international acceptance of many USA practices. Society members are urged to share this important responsibility with the Engineering Committee members who draft American National Standards. Careful review of the proposals published in the *Journal* for trial and comment enables the Society to ensure technical accuracy and maintain consistency with current industry practices.

Participation in international standardization is increasing, particularly with respect to the exchange of motion-picture release prints and television film programs. To be considered abroad, American National Standards must be accepted and used in our own country; therefore, industry is urged to refer to and follow American National Standards and SMPTE Recommended Practices whenever possible. If the United States is to remain a recognized authority on cinematography, the Society must be provided with adequate technical and financial assistance in order to effectively carry out its national and international responsibilities.

Standards & Recommended Practices

Approved SMPTE Recommended Practices

On 17 December 1975, the Society's Board of Governors approved two SMPTE Recommended Practices: RP 43-1975, Video Test Tape for Quadruplex Video Frequency Magnetic Tape Recorders Operating at 15 in/s and Practice HB of SMPTE Recommended Practice RP 6, and RP 44-1975, Video Test Tape for Quadruplex Video Frequency Magnetic Tape Recorders Operating at 7.5 in/s and Practice HB of SMPTE Recommended Practice RP 6. Modifications to the 1971 versions include specifying the axis of the multibursts at 55 IRE units, the peak-to-peak amplitude of the bursts at 90, the window signal as a modulated 12-1/2T pulse, and the addition of an audio record to the two tracks.

Copies of these and other SMPTE Recommended Practices may be purchased from Society Headquarters at $1.00 per copy.

Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practices

Two Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practices are published for a trial period and public review: RP 71, Setting Chromaticity and Luminance of White for Color Television Monitors Using Shadow-Mask Picture Tubes, and RP 72, Specifications for an Illuminator of Test Pattern Transparencies for Television Studio Cameras.

Reaffirmation of American National Standards

The American National Standards Institute reaffirmed without change on 29 March 1976 American National Standards C98.1-1963, Dimensions of 2-Inch Video Magnetic Tape, C98.4-1970, Speed of 2-Inch Tape for Quadruplex Video Magnetic Tape Recording, and C98.5-1970, Dimensions of 2-Inch Video Magnetic Tape Reels.

Draft American National Standards

Two Draft American National Standards are published for a trial period and public review: PH22.194, Specifications for Projector Usage of 35-mm Release Prints Having Four Perforations Per Picture Frame, is a consolidation of PH22.3-1961 and PH22.103-1966 to facilitate usage. PH22.195, Dimensions of Projectable Image Area on 35-mm Motion-Picture Prints, combines PH22.58-1969 and PH22.106-1971 into a single projector aperture standard to increase its usefulness.

Approved International Standards

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) approved International Standards ISO 28-1976, Cinematography — Camera Usage of 8-mm Type R Motion-Picture Film — Specifications, and ISO 3642-1976, Cinematography — Cemented or Welded Splices on 8-mm Type S Motion-Picture Film for Projector Use — Dimensions. ISO 28 is in essential agreement with ANSI PH22.21-1975 although the USA does not have a comparable standard for camera usage of single-width 8-mm motion-picture film. ISO 3642 agrees with ANSI PH22.172.1-1969 (R1975).

Complete copies of International Standards are sold by the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Comments on the Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practices and Draft American National Standards should be addressed to Alex E. Alden, *Staff Engineer*, at Society Headquarters prior to 1 September 1976. The draft standards have been submitted to American National Standards Committee PH22. All comments received through *Journal* publication will be reviewed before conclusion of committee action. If no adverse criticism is received on the proposed practices, they will be submitted to the Board of Governors for final approval. — A. E. Alden, *Staff Engineer*.