

Awards Presentation

The Awards Presentation, a ceremony observed annually at the Society's Conferences, took place 10 November at the Awards Luncheon held in the New York Hilton Hotel. SMPTE President Robert M. Smith presented the awards to the recipients. On the following day, 11 November, President Smith presented certificates to 12 newly elected SMPTE Fellows at the Fellows Luncheon. Brief biographies of the recipients of the awards and the certificates are given below.

Honorary Membership

It is the purpose of Honorary Membership in the Society to honor an individual who has performed eminent service in the advancement of engineering in motion pictures, television, or in the allied arts and sciences.

Honorary Membership in the SMPTE is awarded to Loren L. Ryder for his innumerable technical contributions advancing the state of the art of sound recording, and most particularly his outstanding contribution in the area of the use of magnetic sound recording techniques and equipment.

In 1923 **Loren L. Ryder** participated in installing the first carrier telephone system (radio over wires) for improved quality and transmission of transcontinental telephone calls.

From his employment in 1928, as Sound Director by Paramount Pictures, to this date, Loren Ryder has been responsible for many of the innovations in motion picture sound. His contributions have been recognized by two Oscars, 11 Academy Award nominations for sound, and two Academy Scientific or Technical Awards. He received also the Academy Medal of Commendation in 1979. Ryder served as President of the SMPTE (1947-48) and was the author of many papers in the *SMPTE Journal*. In 1948 he founded Ryder Sound Services, serving as its President until his retirement in 1976.

While Loren Ryder may be identified with many innovative accomplishments such as his early development of noise reduction in optical recording, the first use of fine grain film for optical sound recording, perhaps his most outstanding contribution was his work on magnetic sound recording techniques and equipment. A pioneer in that area, through his efforts magnetic tape became the universal recording medium for the motion picture industry. Ryder's involvement with the portable 1/4-in Nagra recorder led to its almost universal use in the industry, greatly facilitating realistic location motion picture production.

Progress Medal

It is the purpose of this award to honor the individual by recognizing outstanding technical contributions to the progress of engineering phases of the motion picture and/or television industries.

The Progress Medal is presented to Dr.

August Arnold, co-founder of the firm of Arnold and Richter in Germany, for his many years of significant technical contributions to the motion picture industry, including the design and building of the first practical mirror reflex motion picture camera, the Arriflex 35.

August Arnold, together with his late partner and friend **Robert Richter**, founded in 1917 the company Arnold & Richter which has contributed actively to the advancement of the motion picture industry through numerous important inventions. Only one year after its founding, Arnold & Richter contributed their first invention, a motorized film printing machine which today is on permanent display at the German Museum of Technology in Munich.

In the early 1920s they offered their first cameras to the rapidly expanding motion picture industry, and in 1936 they introduced the first spinning mirror reflex camera, successor models of which are still manufactured and in active, worldwide use.

In 1961 August Arnold was awarded an Honorary Doctorate from the Technical University in Munich for his engineering contributions.

For his meritorious and longstanding work at the service of motion pictures and their technology, Dr. Arnold has received many honors. In 1953 he received the Iskar Messter Medal from the German Kinotechnical Society; in 1958, the Laterna Magica, from Eurotechnia; in 1965, the Diesel Medal from the Society of German Inventors; 1967, an Academy Award; 1968, Fellow of the SMPTE; 1971, Honorary Fellow, British Kinematograph and Television Society; 1972, the Bavarian Order of Merit; 1972, Honorary Member of the American Society of Cinematographers; 1974, an Academy Award; and in 1976, the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 1978, at the age of 80 and during his last active year at Arnold & Richter, Dr. Arnold received yet another patent in connection with his pioneering work in HMI lighting equipment.

The Agfa-Gevaert Gold Medal

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing the individual's outstanding leadership, inventiveness, and/or other achievements, in the research, development, or engineering of new techniques and/or equipment which result in a significant improvement to the interface between motion picture film and television imaging systems, whereby the combined advances of both contribute to further development of visual communications systems.

The Agfa-Gevaert Gold Medal Award is presented to Kenneth G. Lisk in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the research, development, and engineering of equipment and techniques to transfer television images to motion picture film. Equipment, based on his developments,



Loren L. Ryder (center), whose career in the science and art of magnetic sound recording began more than a half century ago, was made an Honorary Member of the SMPTE, the highest accolade bestowed by the Society. One of the Society's best-loved, long-time members, announcement of the Award was greeted by a standing ovation from the audience at the Awards Luncheon. He is shown here expressing his surprise and joy at this expression of esteem.



Volker Bahnemann accepting the Progress Medal for August Arnold.

are in use throughout the world to obtain high quality video tape-to-film transfers.

Kenneth G. Lisk attended the University of Rochester under the Naval Officers Training Program and was graduated from Clarkson College of Technology with a B.S. in Electronic Engineering. Soon after graduation in 1948, he joined Eastman Kodak Co. and worked in an electronic group in the Emulsion Coating Division. In 1952 he transferred to the Kodak Research Laboratories and worked on various projects relating to the interface of film and electronics. During his 22 years at the Kodak Research Laboratories, he became involved with television systems for broadcast and production. He also studied the effects of cathode ray tube phosphors and films for kinescope recording. This work ultimately led to the work on tape-to-film transfer utilizing the shadow mask tube. The next step was the development of the trinoscope utilizing three cathode ray tubes and a dichroic filter system similar to additive color motion picture printers. A paper in the *SMPTE Journal* describing this work won the SMPTE Journal Award in 1974.

Lisk joined the Photographic Technology Division of Eastman Kodak in 1974 and is presently the project leader of the Video Technology Group continuing development work on the film/electronic interface for motion picture and audiovisual applications.

Eastman Kodak Gold Medal Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing outstanding contributions which lead to new or unique educational programs utilizing motion pictures, television, high-speed and instrumentation photography, or other photographic sciences. The award shall recognize developments in equipment, systems, or instructional applications which result in advancing the educational process at any or all levels.

The Eastman Kodak Gold Medal Award is given to Dr. Irwin A. Moon for his advancement of the educational process through many unique uses of the art of the motion picture. In his capacity of producer and manager of the Moody Institute of Science, Dr. Moon contributed enormously in



Kenneth G. Lisk accepting the Agfa-Gevaert Gold Medal Award.

the creation of an outstanding library of visual materials utilized throughout the world.

Irwin A. Moon, founder of the Moody Institute of Science and an early pioneer in 16mm color motion pictures, made significant contributions in designing, adapting, and even building the equipment he needed to capture on film those rare, spectacular sights that had up to his time escaped the eyes of men.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Dr. Moon built his own intervalometer and escapement mechanisms to utilize time-lapse photography as an educational tool. Hundreds of thousands of people had their first encounter with time-lapse photography through Dr. Moon's studies of plant growth in the film *Plant Life at Work*.

Because macrocinematography of biological subjects and the unavailability of adequate equipment presented a unique challenge to Dr. Moon, he replaced the inefficiency of lens extension tubes and bellows with the use of a supplemental lens arrangement.

In 1950, through Dr. Moon's ingenuity, a multipurpose processing machine was constructed to process black-and-white or color, 16-mm or 35-mm, picture or sound, negative or positive. Its features included an individual torque motor drive on each shaft, giving a constant tension system with automatic pile-up and break controls. His foresight also allowed him to take available hardware and design a complex sound system for 16-mm magnetic film. These innovations made it financially feasible for small 16-mm motion picture companies to compete with the professional studios. Dr. Moon's most significant contribution to the study of medicine was the development of a unique instrument known as the cardiac pulse duplicator which was used to photograph the interior valve action of the human heart.

Thirty-nine educational films produced by the Moody Institute of Science under Dr. Moon's direction have won a total of twenty-seven national and international awards.

Dr. Moon had the ability to take an esoteric subject and present it in a way that was both understandable and enjoyable to the nonscientific mind without offending the professionals.



Irwin A. Moon accepting the Eastman Kodak Gold Medal Award.

John Grierson International Medal Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing significant technical achievements related to the production of documentary motion picture films.

The John Grierson International Medal Award is presented to Chester E. Beachell for his many innovative techniques, procedures, and engineering developments over the years to enhance the technology, quality, and economy in cinematography and sound recording for Documentary Motion Pictures and Television.

Chester Beachell began his career with the National Film Board as a sound transmission engineer in 1949 and within a few years had received the Civil Service Award for Contribution to Technical Progress. In 1969 he was certified an NASDS diver and has since been active in underwater sound recording and photography and the development of wide range and specialized hydrophones. Beachell's interest in Orca led to the development of equipment to follow and record Orca vocalizations at night. He engaged in a number of expeditions including diving in Alaska and the Arctic. He was involved in the first live color television transmitted to the CBC National Network from 40 feet under the Arctic ice at Resolute Bay. Beachell has acted as consultant in the designing of underwater housing for color video cameras, and later in his career he was involved in underwater recording and photography with the Canadian Forces in the Atlantic and an archaeological dive sight of the British Gun Ship Sapphire.

Technical developments by Beachell have included a multicam system for Canadian Showcase film; 3-D oscillograms; split optical soundtrack for stereo or bilingual films; 3-D stereo motion picture camera setups; sprocketape; time lapse photography system for the *Sky* film; lightweight camera design; animation plotting device; five-camera mount, including synchronizing system for Labyrinth five-screen film; maze lighting control system for Labyrinth and underwater filming devices, including camera housings and hydrophones.

The Journal Award

It is the purpose of this award to recognize the outstanding paper originally published in the *Journal of the Society* during the previous calendar year.

The Journal Award for 1980 is presented to Andrew Oliphant and Martin Weston for their paper entitled "A Digital Telecine Processing Channel," published in the July 1979 SMPTE Journal.

Journal Award — Honorable Mention

To A. A. Goldberg, S. Juchnowycz, and J. Rossi for their paper entitled "Optical Television Link Employing a Digitally Modulated Laser," published in the June 1979 SMPTE Journal.

Herbert T. Kalmus Memorial Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing outstanding contributions in the development of color films, processing, techniques or equipment useful in making color motion pictures for theater or television use.

The Herbert T. Kalmus Memorial Award is awarded to Alan M. Gundelfinger in recognition of his substantial contributions over 50 years as both a chemist and chemical engineer to the development of color films and also his work as an optical engineer applying computer technology to lens design useful in making color motion pictures.

Alan M. Gundelfinger began his career with Cinecolor Corporation as Chief Chemist, progressing to Vice-President and Director of the Corporation, during which time he devised the processing procedure for the two-color and, later, the three-color systems and all of the chemical procedures.

In 1953 Gundelfinger joined Technicolor and was a part of this organization until he began his career as consultant in 1971. At Technicolor he was responsible for the design of the illumination optics on most of the printers and projectors. He also designed edge number optics, zoom aperture lenses, zoom condenser lenses, optics for optical overlay titles, and anamorphic

printing lenses now in use at Technicolor. He headed a group responsible for the design, development, and construction of a high speed color paper printer. As Chief Optical Engineer, he designed and supervised the manufacture of anamorphic printing lenses, multiple image optical systems, programmed ray trace and optical design algorithms in Fortran IV and PLI languages.

He was an optical consultant for several space and military oriented companies in the design of quartz systems for solar simulators and illumination optical systems for multicomponent data display projectors. He has also designed systems involving fiber optics, an anamorphic projection pascan optical system for Vidronics telecine chain, and he is the author of numerous technical articles.

Photo-Sonics Achievement Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing outstanding contributions in the development of new techniques or equipment which have contributed to the improvement of the engineering phases of instrumentation and/or high speed photography.

Rudi Schall is awarded the Photo-Sonics Medal for his many technical contributions. He has developed techniques and methods to study shock waves by using flash radiography at the University of Berlin and was the first to develop a method for obtaining flash x-ray diffraction patterns. He performed these studies at the German-French Research Institute at Saint-Louis, France. He succeeded Professor Hubert Schardin as the director of the Institute and continued to advance the traditions of the Institute in High Speed Photography.

Dr. Schall is well known for his dedication to scientific photography and to the International High Speed Photographic Congress, where he has been the National Delegate.

Rudi Schall received his Doctors degree in Acoustics in 1937 from the Berlin University. Since his University was located in the Eastern Sector of Berlin, he

accepted an invitation from Prof. Schardin to join the German-French Research Institute at Saint-Louis, France. There he obtained the first x-ray flash diffraction patterns of dynamically loaded crystals.

In 1965 he was sent to the NATO Scientific Affairs Division to chair the NATO Science Committee, which included several Nobel Prize winners as National Representatives.

In 1969 he returned to Saint-Louis to take over the directorship of the German-French Research Institute, with its traditional emphasis on high speed photography, and at the same time he became the National Delegate to the International High-Speed Congresses. He is a member of the German Physical Society and Vice-President of the Deutsche Wehrtechnische Gesellschaft.

Dr. Schall retired from the Institute in 1979, but still continues to be active in teaching and organization at the post graduate level.

Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the individual by recognizing outstanding contributions in the design and development of new and improved methods and/or apparatus for sound-on-film motion pictures, including any step in the process.

The Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award is presented to Arthur C. Blaney for his research and development of photographically recording sound on film, his pioneering of cross-modulation testing and quality control techniques related to variable area tracks, and more recently his contribution to the design of the optical system used in recording stereo variable area photographic soundtracks, as well as an optical system for super 8 photographic soundtracks.

Arthur Blaney received the B.S. degree in Electro-Chemistry in 1927 from Penn State University, and in 1929 began a career at RCA that was to continue for 43 years. His early work included improving image definition by means of light filtering



Chester Beachell accepting the John Grierson International Medal Award.



R. Longman accepting the Journal Award for A. Oliphant and M. Weston.



J. Hopkinson accepting the Kalmus Memorial Award for Alan M. Gundelfinger.



Rudi Schall accepting the Photo-Sonics Achievement Award.



Jack Leahy accepting the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award for Arthur C. Blaney.



Maurice Lemoine accepting the David Sarnoff Gold Medal Award.



Paul Yang accepting a Citation for Outstanding Service to the Society.

and formulating a special developer for sound negatives, as well as determining the first "balance" print density.

In 1936 he was given the responsibility for the photographic quality control of RCA's sound recording licenses in Hollywood and, at that time, converted all the sound equipment to the use of the class "B" type of track.

In 1943 he was appointed Manager, Development and Design Engineering, and between 1930 and 1955 was granted twelve patents, all in the field of sound recording.

In 1955 Blaney was appointed Manager, Mechanical Engineering and Drafting for RCA's Defense activity in Los Angeles; and in 1963 became R & D Staff Engineering Scientist working on electronic countermeasures equipment.

Since his retirement in 1970, he has continued in his field of sound recording and motion picture projection equipment as a consultant, designing the first stereo optical recording system for RCA and training operating personnel in sound recording studios in Australia, South America, and the United States.

David Sarnoff Gold Medal Award

It is the purpose of this award to honor the recipient by recognizing outstanding contributions in the development of new techniques or equipment which have contributed to the improvement of the engineering phases of television, including theater television.

The David Sarnoff Gold Medal is awarded to Maurice G. Lemoine for his leadership in and technical contributions to digital equipment design that have led to the introduction of digital time base correctors for several videotape recorders and, more recently, to the achievement and public demonstration of high quality videotape recording.

Maurice G. Lemoine received his engineering degree from the University of Paris, France, and is now the principal engineer at Ampex Corp. From 1955 to 1965, Mr. Lemoine was engaged in the design of navigation equipment and microwave communication systems. During the next five year period, he was involved in the design of signal systems and servo mechanisms for various analog broadcast video recorders. This was followed by a feasibility study to product design of several versions of a digital time base error compensator for quadruplex and helical video recorders.

From 1975 to the present, Lemoine has been the head of a small group engaged in a feasibility study of pulse code modulation video recording, including the design, building, and evaluation of several experimental recorders. He is continuing work on a higher performance digital videotape recorder.

In 1974 Mr. Lemoine received the Alexander Poniatoff Award for a digital time base corrector, and in 1978 he received the same award for a digital recorder.

Citation for Outstanding Service to the Society

It is the purpose of this award to provide recognition of individuals for outstanding contributions of major benefit to the Society.

William R. Ahern, National Broadcasting Company, for long-term involvement in the New York Section as a Manager, most particularly his reliability and management of the audiovisual facilities for the New York Section meetings.

Eugene R. Myler, Eastman Kodak Co., for his continued active participation in the Atlanta Section as Manager, Secretary/Treasurer, and Chairman, as well as his expert involvement in the 1968 Winter TV Conference as Audiovisual Facilities Chairman and the 1978 Winter TV Conference as General Arrangements Chairman.

Paul Yang, Paul Yang & Associates, Inc., for his efforts and success in enlarging the SMPTE Membership in Southeast Asia. Mr. Yang was also instrumental in arranging two exchange visits for officers of the Society: one to the People's Republic of China and the second to Southeast Asian countries.

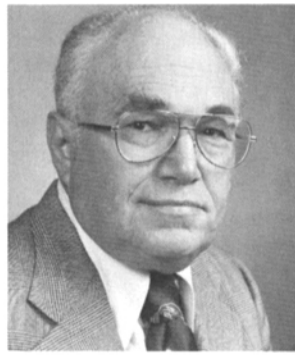
New Fellows of the Society

Robert D. Auguste, Chief Engineer, Cinema Products Corp., worked on a 2 1/2 million frame per second Kerr Cell camera with Dr. Ellis in 1958 and, later, developed a numeric film marking system for use in high speed cameras as well as a drive system for a continuously variable frame rate servo-controlled high speed camera. He has developed and has patents on film transport mechanisms. From 1968 to the present he has, personally and for the company, been awarded three Academy Awards, for the development and introduction of a new crystal controlled lightweight motor for the 35-mm Arriflex camera, for a control motor to activate zoom lenses on motion picture cameras, and for the invention and development of the Steadicam. He is presently developing an LED device to mark film in the camera with the SMPTE time code.

Sidney L. Bendell, Principal Member, Engineering Staff, RCA, has devoted a major portion of his time since 1944 in the advanced development of television cameras, and holds more than a dozen patents in this area. He was a key engineer in the development of the RCA TK-26 color telecine island concept in the early 1950s. This system, including the successor TK-27 and TK-28 cameras, is the most widely used telecine equipment in the television industry. He has also been a key contributor to the development of pickup tube/optical system components in all RCA live color cameras since the days of the TK-41, and has played a major role in developing the highly successful TK-76 ENG camera. He received the Group Achievement Award-



Robert D. Auguste



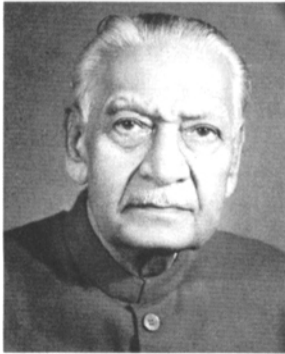
Sidney L. Bendell



Solomon A. Bongard



Lincoln L. Endelman



Krishna Gopal



Norman T. Prisant



Robert J. Ringer



Joe Roizen



Koichi Sadashige



Richard J. Stumpf



Hartwell T. Sweeney

NASA in 1971, an Outstanding Achievement Award in 1975, and the David Sarnoff Outstanding Achievement Award in 1977.

Solomon A. Bongard, Deputy Director, Cinema & Photo Research Institute, (NIKFI) was responsible for the design and construction of the first imbibition processing facility in the USSR, as well as for the development of the first multilayer color sensitive material manufactured in the Soviet Union. Since 1963 Dr. Bongard has been the Science Deputy Director of NIKFI and has the responsibility for research and development on all cine photomaterials production and processes. He has published over 80 articles as well as a technical book, *Color Development*, and is a member of the Editorial Staff of the Scientific Journal *Technica Kino i Televideniya*. Dr. Bongard serves as the Scientific Secretary of the Specialized Degree Council and is presently Chairman of the Moscow Cine-

technique of the Filmmakers Union of the USSR. He has also been active in the ISO TC-36 Committee for many years.

Al Boudouris, Chairman of the Board, EPRAD, Inc., has numerous inventions to his credit and has made a significant contribution to the design of the stereo/optical sound systems presently being manufactured by EPRAD. Since 1972 Mr. Boudouris has been very active, both at EPRAD and in the NATO organization. In 1976 he was elected President of Ohio NATO, and in 1978 he played a key role in having Ohio enact one of the first anti-blind-bidding laws. He developed an entire automated theater system and an automatic rewind device, dubbed SWORD. He also invented a xenon light source system for projection to monaural and stereo-optical sound systems. He was the recipient of the Trueman T. Rembusch Award given by NATO of Ohio for distinguished service to theater owners.

Lincoln L. Endelman, Manager, Test Equipment Engineering, Aerospace Systems, Perkin-Elmer, has been with this company for over 15 years. He is responsible for directing a group that is engaged in data acquisition, analysis, and evaluation of various systems under test, which systems include photographic equipment, lasers, laboratory optical testing instruments, and various forms of electronic instrumentation equipment. Endelman is the author of several articles which have appeared in the *SMPTE Journal*. He is the Society's Vice-President for Photonic Affairs; 1976 and 1978 U.S.A. Delegate to the International High-Speed Congresses; and Member of the U.S.A. Delegation to the International Standards Organization in 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979.

Krishna Gopal, Proprietor, Processlabs Pvt., Ltd., Bombay, India, designed and constructed a bipack color processing machine in 1936 and an integral

tripack color processing machine in 1941. He has also been responsible for the design and construction of the first indigenous additive film printer and the first indigenous x-ray sheet film processor in 1978. He has been the recipient of a number of patents. He is Hon. Advisor to the Government of Assam on its film project and a Member of the Advisory Panel of the Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd. since its inception. Gopal is a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain and a Life Member of the Western India Cinematographic Association.

Norman T. Prisament, President, Magna-Tech Electronic Co., Inc., has been actively engaged in various aspects of the recording industry since 1941. Under his leadership, advanced and sophisticated technology has been applied to sound equipment in many of the major sound studios throughout the world, and recorders, dubbers, and projectors that would operate at high speed in interlock were manufactured and distributed. He was also instrumental in the introduction of the high speed electronic looping system, videotape recording to sprocket machine SMPTE interlock; electronic pulse driven high speed dubbers and recorders; electronic pulse driven high speed projectors and electronic pulse driven high speed interlock systems. Prisament received the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award from SMPTE in 1979.

Robert J. Ringer, President, Image Transform, Inc., began his career as a cameraman on such shows as the original Dave Garroway Show and Kukla, Fran and Ollie, and in 1950 joined KTTV, Los Angeles, as a remote crew cameraman and

later, Remote Supervisor. While at Glenn-Armistead he was introduced to black-and-white, tape-to-film transfers, and also collaborated on the development of the three-color separation system for videotape-to-film transfers. At Image Transform, Ringer supervised and developed techniques for processing pictures from the moon that utilized image enhancement and noise reduction. He was also involved in the processing of NASA pictures from Apollo 14 through Skylab and Apollo-Soyuz and was technically responsible for six motion pictures done on 655/24 system.

Joe Roizen, President, Telegen. Prior to founding Telegen, Roizen spent over 12 years with Ampex Corp. and four with Paramount Pictures, during which time he contributed to the development of color television and videotape recording equipment, particularly in the editing and color recording areas. Starting with the Rome Olympics in 1960, he has acted as a technical consultant for nine sets of games. He was the recipient of an Emmy Citation for recording the Nixon/Khrushchev debate in Moscow in 1958. His association with the SECAM process commenced in 1960. In 1974 he supervised a color television exhibit at the Exposition Palace in Peking and, later that year monitored the use of SECAM at the Asian Olympic Games. He is a Fellow of the Royal Television Society and Chairman of IEC/SC60B.

Koichi Sadashige, Director, Engineering Development, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Manager of the Applied Research Laboratories. Mr. Sadashige is presently handling the coordination of specialized engineering and marketing efforts between Japan and the United States. He

was Engineering Unit Manager, Electronic Recording Equipment at RCA Corp. from 1953 to December 1978. Sadashige was the recipient of the *SMPTE Journal* Honorable Mention Award in 1977 and is the author of numerous technical articles appearing in the *SMPTE Journal*, *Radio Electron Eng.* and *IEEE Trans. Broadcast*. He is a member of the IEEE and the Institute of Television Engineers of Japan.

Richard J. Stumpf, Director, Sound and Electronics Dept., Universal Studios, was a principal inventor and received a patent on Special Effects Generation and Control System for Motion Pictures, as well as being a co-inventor of an optical image focusing device with audible indication. Among his developments have been a crystal controlled camera motor for Arriflex cameras; procedures for high quality practical television, including an established basis of 24 frame video to eliminate shutter bar which is commonly used today, and also a demonstration of the first digitally controlled automated re-recording mixing system at RCA in 1966. He was the recipient of an Academy Class II award for the development of Sensurround.

Hartwell T. Sweeney, Director, Administration and Analysis, Motion Picture and Audiovisual Markets Division, Eastman Kodak Co. During his 15 years as a sales and engineering representative, and later in Chicago and Hollywood, he was noted for his valuable and high level engineering service to the motion picture laboratory and television industries. Sweeney is First Vice-President, Council on International Nontheatrical Events, Inc.

Standards & Recommended Practices

Proposed American National Standards

Two Proposed American National Standards are published here for a trial period and public review: PH22.17, Dimensions for 16-mm Motion-Picture Film Perforated 8-mm Type R, 2R; PH22.24, Dimensions of Transverse Cemented Splices on 16-mm and 8-mm Type R Motion-Picture Film. PH22.17 reflects the addition of short-pitch specifications (Dimensions B' and L'). PH22.24 is a revision and consolidation of PH22.24-1975 and PH22.77-1975 since there are only three dimensions that are different.

Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practices

Three Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practices are also published for trial and comment: RP 104, Cross-Modulation Tests for Variable-Area Photographic Sound Tracks; RP 105, Method of De-

termining the Degree of Jump and Weave in 70-mm, 35-mm and 16-mm Motion-Picture Projected Images; and RP 106, Film Tension in 35-mm Motion-Picture Systems Operating Under 0.9 m/s (180 ft/min).

Reaffirmed American National Standards

The American National Standards Institute approved reaffirmation of two American National Standards on 23 September 1980: ANSI PH22.108-1974 (R1980), Position, Dimensions and Reproducing Speed of Four 150-Mil Magnetic Sound Records on 35-mm Motion-Picture Film; and ANSI PH22.186-1974 (R1980), Position, Dimensions and Reproducing Speed of Six 100-Mil Magnetic Sound Records on 35-mm Motion-Picture Film. — *Alex E. Alden, Manager of Engineering Services*