



# Section Meetings

**Atlanta, 22 January** — The meeting — the first of 1979 — was held at Eastman Kodak Marketing Center with an attendance of 21 members and guests. William Reddick of Eastman Kodak presented a paper entitled "Care, Handling and Storage of Film Images for Television Broadcast and Motion-Picture Projection." He also presented a paper by Doody, Einhaus and Stephen entitled "Process RVNP — A New Alternative Process for Eastman Ektachrome Video News Film." Gene Myler of Eastman Kodak presented a paper entitled "Flashing of Eastman Ektachrome Video News Film for Intercutting with Ektachrome Commercial Film 7252." — Hugo A. Bondy (Secretary-Treasurer), 149 Mockingbird Lane, Decatur, GA 30030.

**Chicago, 2 December** — The meeting was held at the Ramada Inn, O'Hare, with an attendance of 206 members and guests. On the program were Jack Behrend of Behrend's, Inc.; Ed Blasko of Eastman Kodak; and Byron Friend of Telecine Film Studios. Behrend presented a visually exciting paper on what we may expect

from digital technology in the area of noise reduction. Following the presentation, Blasko presented awards on behalf of the Chicago Section to those individuals who, during 1978, gave generously of their time and efforts toward the growth and prestige of the SMPTE. After an eloquent opening address, Friend delighted the audience with a brief historical outline of the Chicago Section. — Paul R. Markun (Secretary-Treasurer), 230 East Ontario, Chicago, IL 60611.

**Dallas/Fort Worth, 10 January** — The meeting was held at World Broadcast Systems (WBS) in Dallas. Due to an unexpected rain/sleet/snow storm attendance was limited to 12. Dale Scott, National Sales Manager of HM Electronics, lectured on the principles of wireless microphones and demonstrated several of the systems offered by HME. Of particular interest to the audience was the triple diversity receiving antenna system and the new HME Model WM152 flatpack portable receiver. The receiving antenna system virtually eliminates dropout

caused by reflectants and absorbance of structural elements in an enclosed space, and the flat-pack receiver has the same features as larger units but weighs 2 lb and measures approximately 2 x 5 x 1 1/2 in. It incorporates many safety features and can be powered from a wide variety of sources. Scott demonstrated the advantages and limitations of wireless microphones and shared many "do's and don'ts" with the audience.

Pete Blair of Rep. Tech. Inc. demonstrated the DBX Model 155 tape noise reduction system. The unit is said to reduce tape noise by 30 dB and to provide a 10 dB increase in recorder head room. In the record mode the unit compresses the input signal by a 2:1 ratio linear in decibels over a 100 decibel range. In the playback mode the circuitry is switched to provide exact complementary 1:2 expansion of the encoded signal. Blair then demonstrated the system with an audio tape showing comparisons of music and voice with and without noise reduction systems.

Gary French, Chief Audio Engineer of WBS and host of the meeting demonstrated the new Quad-Eight audio mix board which had been recently installed. The audience was intrigued by the unusual features of the board for post-production mixing of sound for film. — Michael Lorfing, Univ. of Texas Health-Science Center, Medical Illustration Services (Secretary-Treasurer), 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75231.

**Detroit, 16 January** — The meeting was held at Creative Technologies in Troy, Mich., with an attendance of 40 members and guests. First on the program was Dan Curry of the Federal Communications Commission who addressed the meeting briefly asking for input from engineers, manufacturers and consumers concerning radio frequency interference problems. This input is to be used by the FCC in formulating new policies and regulations.

Second on the program was Gerald Jones of Creative Technologies, Inc., who presented a slide talk demonstrating both the artistic possibilities and the technical functions of CTI's newly installed Genigraphics 100B system. All of the graphic slides, including the diagrams of the computer and photographic elements of the Genigraphic 100B were produced on the system.

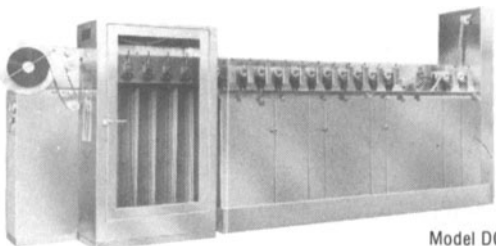
With the keyboard and interactive electronic pen of the computer, Jo Ann Fell and Debbie Smith held the 40 members and guests captivated with a dazzling display of colors, text and graphic elements, literally creating slide art before the audience's eyes.

John Henderson, of Creative Technologies, walked us through the E-6 processing and control facilities which produce the finished slides. The meeting ended with a running display of CTI-produced sample slides and refreshments, courtesy of the host. — Sherwin H. Becker (Secretary-Treasurer), Allied Film Laboratory, 7375 Woodward, Detroit, MI 48202.

**Hollywood, 11 January** — The meeting was held at the ABC Television Center, Stage 54, with an attendance of 276 members and guests. An excellent paper on the Ampex VPR-2 1-in videotape recorder/reproducer was presented by Mark Sanders, of Ampex Corp. The ABC Television Center facilities were ideally suited to demonstrate the many features of the VPR-2 and its companion equipment. The VPR-2 represents a major advance offering great flexibility in operation, including continuously variable slow-

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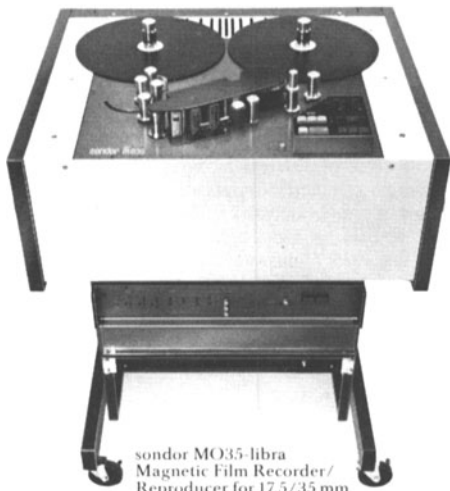
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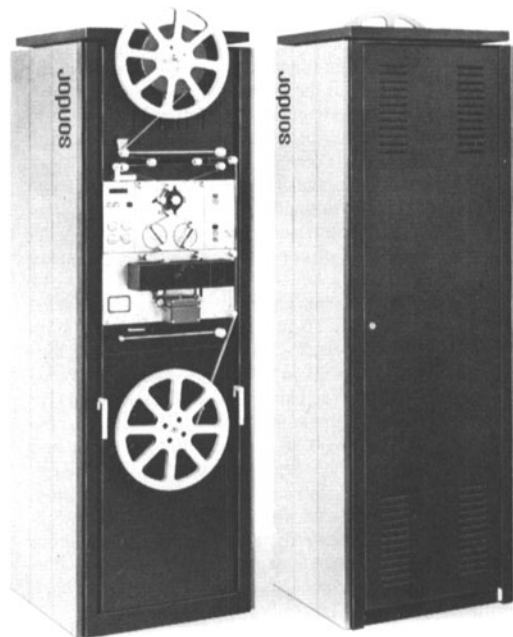


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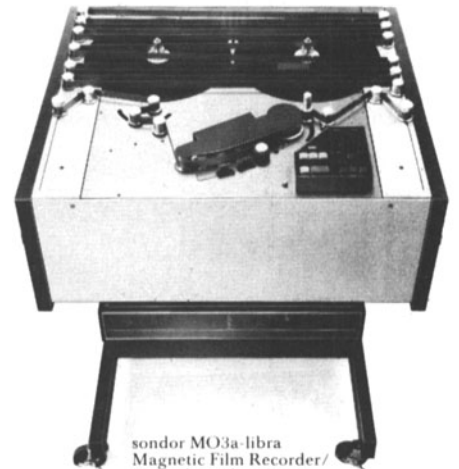
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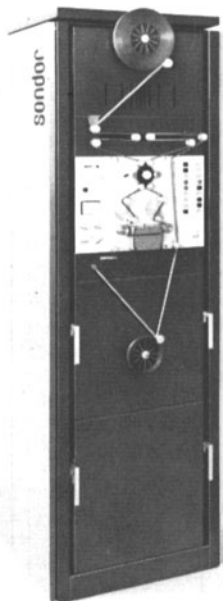
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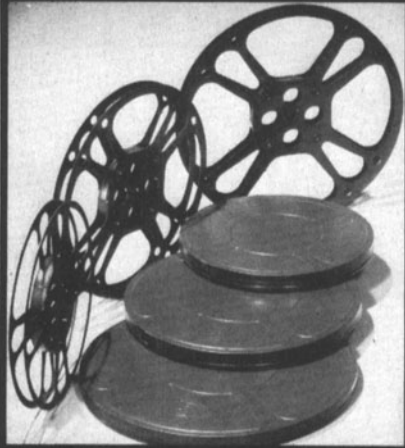
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**New York, 16 January** — The meeting was held at the United Engineering Center with an attendance of some 90 members and guests. First on the program was Irwin Young, Chairman of the Board of Du Art Film Laboratories, New York, whose presentation, entitled "A Print Corrector," described the use of a computer and punched paper tape in the manufacture of film prints. The print corrector consists of a display, keyboard, frame counter, reader and punch interfaced to a computer. The timer reads into memory the timing and cueing information of the print he is correcting. While reviewing the print, he uses the keyboard to make timing corrections, to add cues with additional timing or to delete cues and timing. The display guides him in making his corrections by frame count. When completed, a punch delivers a new timing and cueing tape to make the next print. The system enables the timer to make accurately and easily any number of corrections he or the filmmaker desires.

The second presentation, entitled "What Should I Do To Intercut Color Negative With Color Reversal? What About Black-and-White?" was given by Paul A. Kaufman, President, and Don Donigi, Vice-President, of Du Art Film Laboratories. Kaufman explored the problems involved in intercutting reversal and negative, the fundamental problem being: should the negative be transferred to a positive and intercut with the reversal? or should the reversal be transferred to a negative and intercut with the original negative? An elaborate film using split-screen showed the differences of each approach.

Donigi then discussed intercutting black-and-white original and print footage into a color film. All of the various intermediate approaches were demonstrated with a specially produced film. The audience was very responsive and a lengthy question-and-answer period followed the presentations. — Richard Marcus (Reporter), Rombex Productions Corp., 245 W. 55 St., New York, NY 10019.

**Pacific Northwest, 29 September** — The meeting was held in the studios of KPTV in Portland, Ore., with an attendance of 40 members and guests. Gene Phelps, Chief Engineer of KPTV, and Val Roberts, Assistant Chief Engineer, gave a brief description of KPTV's new production facilities. The presentation was followed by a tour conducted through Master Control and the new production facilities which included a demonstration of the new computerized videotape editing system. The equipment is capable of making insertion edits as short as a single frame (1/30th of a second) into a taped program. There was ample time for questions and discussions regarding the new equipment. — Arlan E. Evensen (Secretary-Treasurer), Teknifilm, Inc.; home address: 3215 S.E. Harvey St., Milwaukie, OR 97222.

**San Francisco, 16 January** — The meeting was held in the Ampex Cafeteria, Redwood City, Calif., with an attendance of 50 members and guests. Joe Roizen, President of Telegen, gave a report on Teletext systems used to broadcast alphanumeric information simultaneously with television signals. Teletext is a generic name used to identify specific systems such as Antiope, Ceefax and Oracle now in use in various countries throughout the world. Similar systems are being considered in the U.S. as a result of recent FCC decisions to look favorably on applications for on-air experimental licenses, Roizen revealed.

A Teletext system transmits digital information on two or more lines during the vertical interval of the television signal providing information for a number of "pages" which may be selected by the viewer with a suitably equipped television set. As an example, the BBC Research-developed Ceefax system provides 100 pages with a 25-s wait for each page which is then continuously displayed in color on the television screen. Other systems, such as Antiope, using more TV lines for digital information, can provide enough pages for a possible "newspaper of the air."

Roizen's presentation included a large number of color slides showing typical uses of Teletext and some operational facilities using a surprisingly small amount of equipment for the generation of data to be added to the television signal. Use of Teletext in the U.S. is going to require a commercial application in order to interest our major networks, Roizen said. Due to the versatility of the system and the expected decreasing costs of the television receiver accessories required, Roizen predicted a major U.S. involvement in Teletext within the next five years.

Following the formal presentation there was a very lively question-and-answer session covering such things as types of interactive Teletext systems, possible connection to home computer systems, costs, picture quality and future plans for the U.S. market. — David K. Fibush (Secretary-Treasurer), Ampex Corp., 401 Broadway, Redwood City, CA 94063.

**Washington, 17 January** — The meeting was held at FCC's Monitoring Station and Laboratory in Laurel, Md., with an attendance of 76 members and guests. Through the courtesy of Phil Horne, Chief of the FCC Field Operations Bureau, the entire laboratory and monitoring facilities were opened for a tour. Each point of interest was visited and an explanation of its operation was presented by one of the engineer/scientists working in the area. At the monitoring station, an explanation and demonstration of the techniques and equipment used for radio services monitoring was given. Available for inspection were a microwave monitoring van and an FM/TV monitoring van. A complete demonstration of the techniques used for field monitoring was provided.

The laboratory equipment calibration facilities were shown as well as the type of acceptance measurement areas. We were also shown the Texas Instruments TV receiver being used with other receivers in interference testing. The satellite monitoring facility together with the computer assisted automated monitoring equipment were explained. So much interest was shown by members and guests that the tour ran much longer than had been planned. — Dudley Spruill (Secretary-Treasurer), ACVL, Inc., P.O. Box 34932, Bethesda, MD 20034.