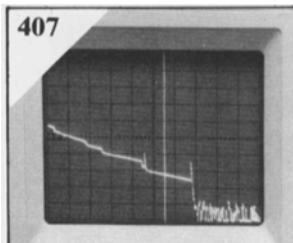
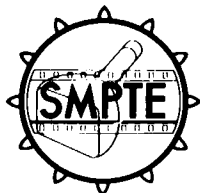




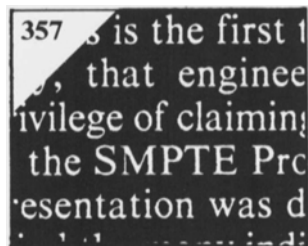
HIGHLIGHTS



Television

L. M. Thomas

Television technology continues to show an ever-increasing advancement in the eighties. In 1982, manufacturers concentrated on the enhancement of current equipment, introducing improved models or new systems which expanded and advanced current technology. Resulting from the development of high definition TV and digital TV, equipment introduced during 1982 showed quality improvement in all areas of the industry. Major changes took place in the size and weight of equipment, and computer-based equipment for control, setup, and operation continued in ever-increasing importance.



Engineering Report

R. J. Zavada

The year 1982 was one of challenge for the SMPTE, providing new opportunities for national and international standards development. Rapidly emerging technologies, with their greatly advanced capabilities of capturing and generating images, made it increasingly difficult to delineate specific roles for motion picture (film) and television (electronics).

In 1982, the need was established for sophisticated applications to combine the separate disciplines of motion pictures and television into a single concept of imagery, or "what the eye sees." From the technical/scientific point of view, imagery is what we can capture, process, modify, reproduce, store, distribute, and display. Electronics has had an important influence in the adoption of this concept of imagery. Challenges to the Society include its expanded role as a standards developer, coordination with other similar organizations, and participation in studies of the new technologies.

- 411 ...our company now sponsor
...er internships or cooperative
...ducation programs for college
students?
2. If so, would referral to you of
qualified students identified by
SMPTE be of assistance?
3. If not, would your company be
interested in examining the
possibilities of beginning such a
program?

Education

F. M. Remley

A study was made of the educational objectives of the SMPTE during the last half of 1981 and the first half of 1982. The study indicated a need for the Society to identify in meeting the needs of young people seeking educational opportunities in the technologies of motion pictures and television. An Ad Hoc Committee on Student Programs recommended that either an internship or a cooperative education program be considered for SMPTE sponsorship. The program would permit students to work as employees for part of the year or serve as interns in the laboratories or engineering departments of companies developing equipment, supplies, and systems for the motion-picture or television industries. A committee was established to conduct a survey of Sustaining Members to determine their interest in providing work-related experiences for students identified by SMPTE. The results of the survey are discussed in this report.

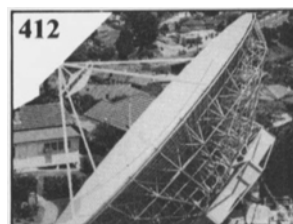


Motion Pictures

H. LaZare

One of the most significant developments in the field of motion-picture technology is the increased use of high-speed original negative film, which extends the range of shooting film without additional light. The filmmaker has the ability to shoot anywhere, and under almost any circumstance. This has affected both the artistic and the economic aspects of production. In addition, there has been rapid progress in coordinating the film and video technologies. 1982 was also the most outstanding year in terms of increased dollar revenues from motion pictures.

Special reports are given on the latest techniques on film, lighting, cameras and their accessories, lenses and other optical equipment, special effects, sound, post-production, laboratory equipment, editing devices, and projection and exhibition equipment.



International

This section discusses the state of motion pictures and television in many countries in the world, together with an overview of the latest in equipment and technology. Changes taking place during 1982 are discussed with reference to the following countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and Switzerland. Topics covered include developments relating to studios, commercial television, videotape recording, types of cameras, satellite broadcasting, emergency alert broadcasting systems, high-definition TV, disks, projection equipment, and others.