

Biographical Note

Richard G. Streeter

SMPTE

Engineering

Vice-President

1984-1985



Richard G. Streeter.

Richard Streeter is the newly elected SMPTE Engineering Vice-President. He brings to this position over 20 years of television engineering experience, and is currently director, advanced development, with the CBS Broadcast Group, Engineering and Development.

Streeter's engineering career began in 1956 when, upon graduating with a BSEE degree, he joined the Bell Telephone Co. as a participant in the management training program. His first assignment with the group responsible for the design of municipal and private radio mobile systems was cut short when he was called to active duty with the U.S. Air Force. He served for two years as a base communications officer and, upon his release in 1959, he returned to the Bell Telephone Co.

In July, 1960, Streeter joined the CBS Television Network as a project

engineer in the Audio/Video Group. Although his initial activities were associated with audio, he quickly became involved with television cameras and other video projects. He was the engineer responsible for the installation of cameras equipped with 4½-in. image orthicons in the Ed Sullivan theater. Later, he had the responsibility for evaluation of the Plumbicon pickup tube and for the installation of the first color cameras to be equipped with these tubes in the U.S.

Since the mid-1960's, Streeter has had project management responsibility for CBS Television Network development efforts at the CBS Technology Center in Stamford, Conn. He was involved with the development of a laser TVR and the CBS Emmy Award-winning Minicam, which was first used at the 1968 political conventions. This work led to the development of the Microcam,

also developed at the CBS Technology Center.

In 1970, Streeter returned to active duty with the U.S. Air Force to attend the AF Command Staff College and Auburn University, where he received an MBA in 1971.

Since his return to CBS, his major activities have included projects associated with advancements in studio and field cameras and videotape recorders. Working closely with manufacturers, Streeter helped develop the equipment needed for electronic newsgathering, and participated in the CBS contributions to the introduction and standardization of the 1-in. Type-C format.

Streeter maintains close contact with manufacturers, broadcasting organizations, and research laboratories throughout the world. In 1983, he visited China and participated in discussions on broadcast technology. Recent project activities have included HDTV, digital scrambling, and the development of the EC-35 camera associated with electronic cinematography.

Streeter is a member of the NAB Engineering Conference Committee and the G-4 EBU Sub-Group, and he is a fellow of the SMPTE. Beyond his business activities, he is active in the Air Force Reserve, holding the rank of colonel with an M-Day assignment as director of technical services, Office of Special Investigations. He is married and has two sons, one in college and the other with ABC Engineering. His hobbies include photography, ham radio, and computers.

SECTION MEETINGS

Ottawa, September 13, 1983 — Guest speaker at the first meeting of the 1983 season was John Howells, manager, Industrial Audio/Video Dept., Panasonic Canada, whose subject was the optical disk recording system. He began by describing the difference between the compact audio disk and videodisk recording, explaining that the former is accomplished digitally, and the latter is still analog because of packing density limits. He traced the development of videodisk recording, mentioning the Ampex magnetic disk recorder for slow motion; RCA's CED system; the laser vision systems of

Pioneer, MCA, Philips, and Sony; and the VHD system.

Howells then gave a detailed description of Panasonic's optical memory disk recorder system, mentioning the two color and one monochrome player/recorders. The system incorporates an 8-in. pre-grooved disk of tellurium sub-oxide recording coating, enclosed in a protective polymethyl methacrylate layer. Playback is achieved through the detection of difference in reflectivity.

The system is capable of single frame recording up to a maximum of 2 frames/sec. Playback is variable from still



John Howells, guest speaker.