

## HIGHLIGHTS



With many other industries moving into the high tech fields, a shortage of skilled technicians has been created. To help fill this void, many manufacturers have designed self-diagnostic systems into their equipment and offer module repair at a nominal charge.

**303** Two documents (now ANSI-SMPTE 7M and SMPTE RP113, were published in the September, 1982, issue of the *SMPTE Journal* for public comment. A joint report to the industry was presented by the EBU Ad Hoc Committee for Control and this working group. It was published in the October, 1983, *SMPTE Journal*.

### Engineering Report

*R. J. Zavada*

The past year produced technical contributions which gave us a better understanding of the capability of film and electronic systems to capture, process, and display images for present and anticipated advancements in television and film systems.

During 1983, we were able to pursue the technical and scientific point of view of imagery as a concept. The Image Technology Standards Board (ITSB) of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) recommended jointly to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), that a structure be formed to ensure an effective joint administration of the multiple roles of electronic and photographic image capture through multiple-concept display technologies.



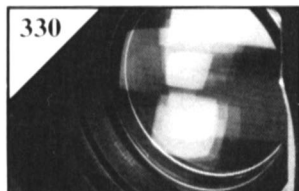
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### Motion Pictures

*H. T. La Zare*

To properly report on the technological progress of 1983, I have called upon respected individuals from various facets of the motion-picture community. Their contributions were gratefully accepted. The equipment/developments section was gathered and edited by the *Journal* staff.

The year 1983 was the most successful in history for the motion-picture theater industry. Box office receipts exceeded \$3.5 billion with attendance near 1.2 billion. The number of screens increased to nearly 19,000.



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### Television

*L. M. Thomas*

A number of new products were introduced to the television market in 1983. Most of them continue to follow the traditions of past years, using microprocessors to control the units. The complexity of the new systems requires more highly skilled technical personnel than in the past.

**337** Quebec-Ottawa Sections was a field April 22-24 in George Eastman House to explore

### Education

*T. Roth*

Highlighting the SMPTE's educational activities in 1983 were two courses sponsored by the Society in conjunction with the School of Cinema/Television and the Performing Arts Program of the College of Continuing Education, U.S.C. These lectures were organized and conducted by the Education Committee of the Hollywood Section.

The topic for the spring semester was "Special Effects in Motion Pictures and Television." The course covered all phases of special effects including production design prop making and set construction, mechanical and photographic effects, sound effects, makeup, electronically generated images, and budgeting.

**339** Speed X-ray cine photo under tool that has been applications and equipment development. This type of photo also used in explosives and dies, but has had more applications in the medical

### Photonics

*L. L. Endelman*

The field of photonics has continued its development over the past year. Expanded use of high-speed videography is a major area of greater utilization of high-speed techniques. Numerous organizations are now able to acquire information by observing the immediate playback of the event sequence, instead of waiting for the development of film and for analysis.

The video systems basically are more expensive to purchase than an individual high-speed camera. However, if extensive use is required, there are significant cost savings in time, film, processing, and analysis.



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### International

This section discusses the state of motion pictures and television in many countries of the world, together with an overview of the latest in equipment and technology. Changes taking place during 1983 are discussed with reference to the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, People's Republic of China, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia, in addition to a European overview and report on the countries in the EBU. Topics covered include developments relating to studios, commercial television, film, lighting, videotape recording, cameras, satellite broadcasting, high-definition TV, disks, projection equipment, and others.