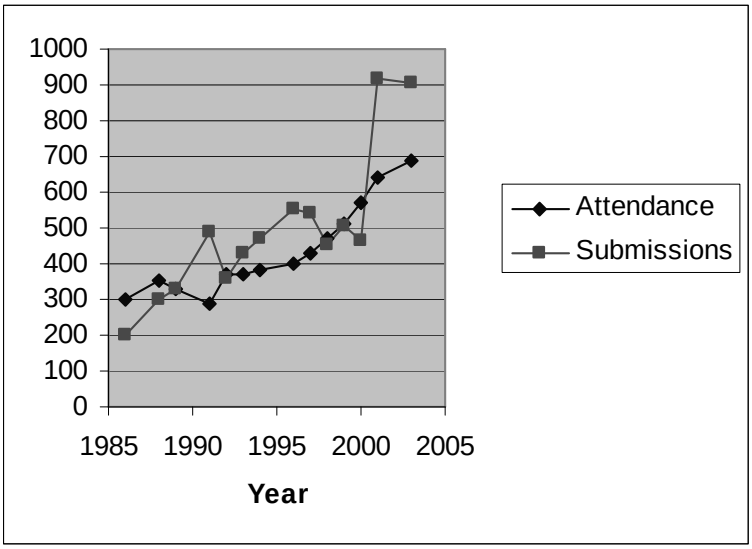
PAMI TC Agenda

- Report on CVPR 2003 (Dyer)
- Reports on Future Meetings
  - ICCV 2003, Nice, France (Triggs)
  - CVPR 2004, Washington, D.C. (Davis)
  - WACV 2004 ?
  - ICPR 2008 ?
- Report on *IEEE Transactions PAMI* (Chellappa)
- IAPR (Kasturi)
- CVPR 2005 Proposals
  - Anchorage, Alaska (Medioni)
  - San Diego, California (Kriegman)
- Election of TC Chair for 2004-2005
- Directions for Future CVPRs (Aloimonos)

CVPR 2003: Madison

- Papers
  - Submitted: 905
  - Accepted: 23% (60 oral, 149 poster)
- 10 Workshops, 10 Short Courses
- Attendance: 690
- Industrial Donations
  - $19K from Intel, Microsoft, Point Grey, Siemens, Vision IQ
- New Features
  - Paper reviewer discussion period, PC member paper ranking, and author rebuttal period
  - "Free" workshops and tutorials (CD-ROM only)

CVPR Growth



PAMI TC Budget

- Income
  - PAMI TC annual budget is at most 35% of PAMI TC sponsored conference revenue from prior year
  - Use it or lose it
- Expenses
  - Student travel grants to CVPR and ICCV ($10,000)
  - IAPR dues and newsletter mailings ($5,000)
  - Travel to IEEE CS TC meetings ($2,000)
  - Awards ($1,000)
  - What else do we want to support?

IAPR Newsletter: Paper or Electronic?

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PATTERN RECOGNITION

IAPR Newsletter

Volume 25 Number 3
June 2003

Pattern Recognition in Security and Entertainment

The genesis was a scene that any researcher knows well: an invited talk at a research lab, a few interested attendees, a few more attendees exhorted to attend by the host, polite applause at the end, most people quickly getting back to their offices, and the only follow-up being a comment or two at lunch to the effect that the talk was "interesting" or otherwise. However, there was a difference with this talk, something as prized by scientists as it is rare. Three people stayed in the room after the talk and discussed the topic late into the evening. At the end of the day they had come up with an idea that would lead to seminal technology, a ride on the dot-com roller coaster, and a date with Hollywood.

Ingemar Cox, Joe Kilian and Talal Shamoon were the scientists at NEC Research Labs in Princeton, NJ, who stayed after the talk. The subject was watermarking and the year 1995. Although watermarking itself is certainly not new, it was becoming evident that digital watermarking would be needed to ensure the flow of copyrighted content on the Internet. Without protection, authors would be hesitant to place their material there for fear of theft. Digital watermarking, just like paper and currency watermarking (see figure of U.S. $50 bill) is a way to hide information in an image for security purposes. A well-publicized example of this is the watermarking technique developed at IBM that was applied to images of objects in the Vatican collection. This watermark is a visible, but unobtrusive, translucent rendition of the Vatican Library seal (see http://www-3.ibm.com/software/is/dig-lib/vatican/manuscript.html). However, the NEC researchers were interested in a more challenging problem, placing an *invisible* watermark in the image.

They found that using spread spectrum processing and perceptual modeling to apply a watermark to an image would have the least visual effect on the image and would be most difficult to maliciously remove. Since there is a Hollywood component to the modern story, it behooves us to say that spread spectrum was first invented by Hollywood actress and inventor Hedy Lamarr with co-inventor George Antheil during World War II. Their idea, that would become known as frequency hopping spread spectrum, was a way for torpedoes to be controlled by sending signals over multiple radio frequencies using random patterns. The spread spectrum watermarking idea does not include frequency hopping, but instead places a watermark signal into an image at many different frequencies at the same

(Continued on page 4)

INSIDE

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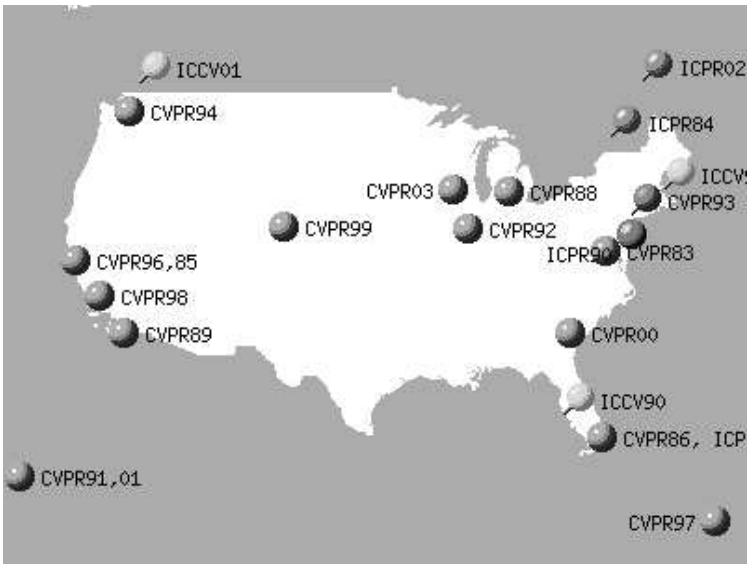
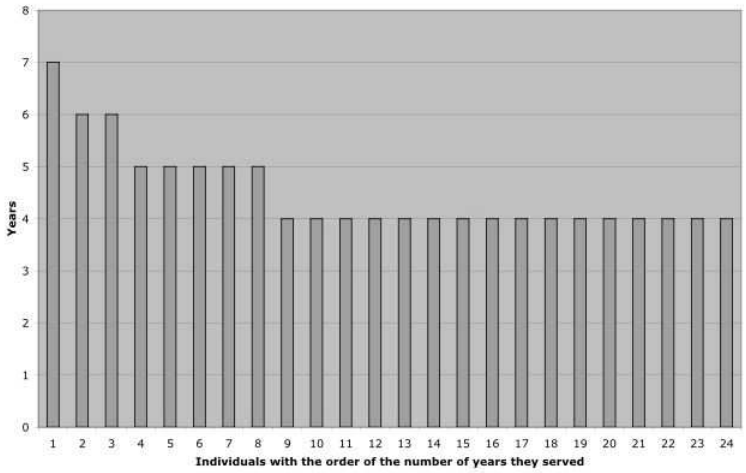
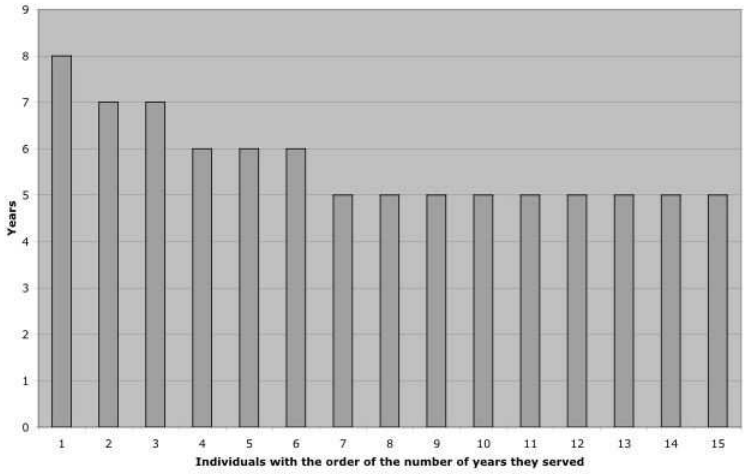
CVPR 2005 Site Selection

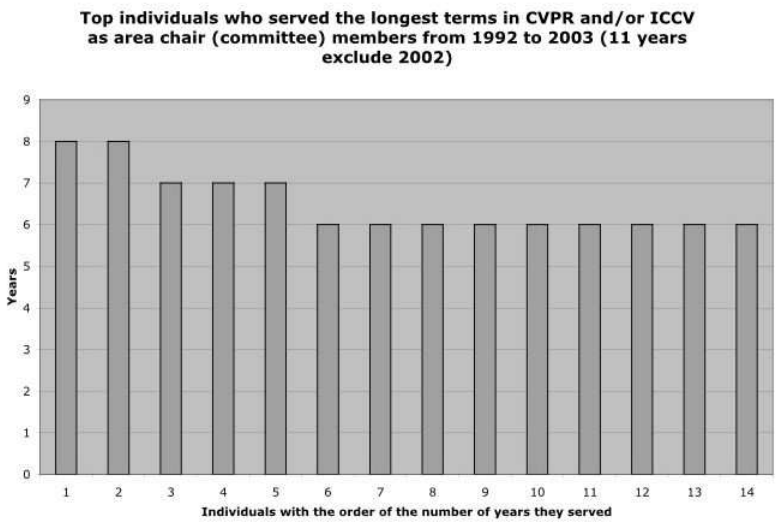


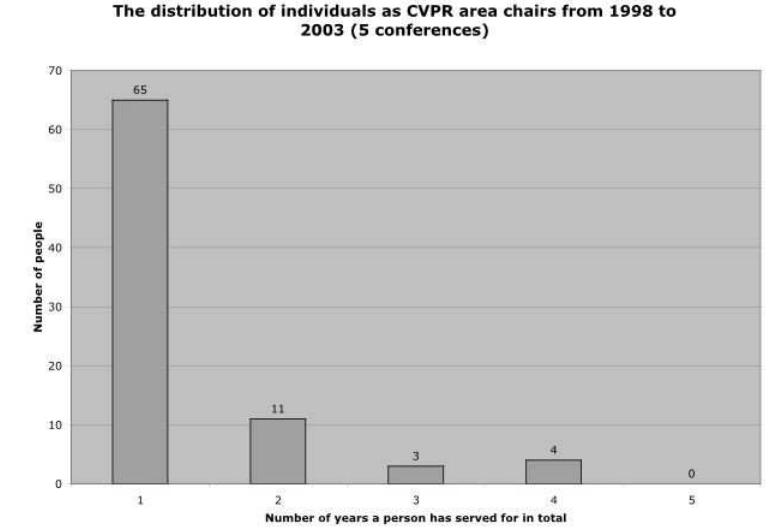
Top individuals who served the longest terms in CVPR as area chair (committee) members from 1992 to 2003 (10 conferences)

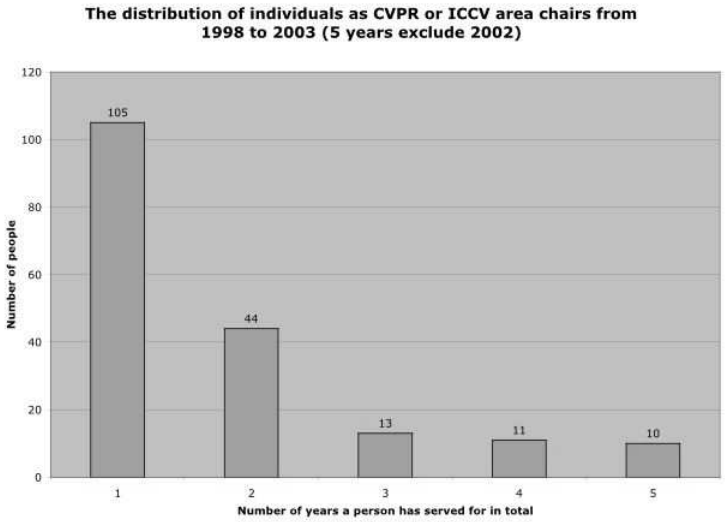


Top individuals who served the longest terms in ICCV as area chair (committee) members of all 9 conferences




Top individuals who served the longest terms in CVPR and/or ICCV as area chair (committee) members from 1992 to 2003 (11 years exclude 2002)
Years
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Individuals with the order of the number of years they served


The distribution of individuals as CVPR area chairs from 1998 to 2003 (5 conferences)
Number of people
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
65
11
3
4
0
1
2
3
4
5
Number of years a person has served for in total


The distribution of individuals as CVPR or ICCV area chairs from 1998 to 2003 (5 years exclude 2002)
Number of people
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
105
44
13
11
10
1
2
3
4
5
Number of years a person has served for in total