haps it was the best one ever presented. It was an in-depth opportunity for ISSCO users and others in the field to share their gathered wisdom, to let their hair down and give each other a chance to see where they are coming from and where they are going in their own uses of business graphics, and to take the measure of the field as it exists today and might continue to grow in the immediate future."

CAE/CAD/CAM revenues top $5 billion in 1984

CAE workstations and IBM show the greatest gains for 1984, according to a study by International Technology Marketing of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. Sales in CAE workstations doubled the 1983 figure with $400 million, and IBM increased its lead over second-place Computervision, attaining revenues of $900 million compared to $550 million.

Included in the report are sales of turnkey CAD/CAM systems, CAE workstations, and CAD/CAM workstations, hardware, software, and services. Of the $2.9 billion in CAD/CAM system sales, seven industry leaders accounted for 80 percent of the total, including IBM, Computervision, Intergraph, Calma, Applicon, Prime, and McAuto.

Although CAD/CAM sales accounted for more than 50 percent of the market, the report claims, the greatest percentage of growth in sales revenues occurred in the CAE workstation segment, where sales doubled. Total sales of CAE workstations were slightly more than $400 million, a 100 percent increase over 1983. Leaders in this market were Apollo, Daisy, Mentor, and Valid Logic. Apollo accounted for half the sales of this group for a total of $200 million, and 50 percent of these sales were to OEMs, including Calma, Auto
trol, and Mentor.

Growth projected by ITM for 1985 reflects a moderately lower industry pattern of 40 percent. Other trends identified in the report include a proliferation of new products, especially CAE and CAD/CAM workstations and applications software for personal computers. Copies of the report were issued as part of ITM's CAE/CAD/CAM Industry Information Service, and they are available to all subscribers. More information is available from International Technology Marketing, 120 Cedar Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02181; (617) 237-2089.

Errata

A Note

In "A Note On an Efficient General Line-Clipping Algorithm," by David F. Rogers and Linda M. Rybak (IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 82-86), an error appeared in Equation (3). The equation should read:

\[ t = \frac{n_1(P_1 - f_1)}{n_1(P_2 - P_1)} \]

Further, the upper right-hand cylinder in Figure 5 should be labeled (a), the left-hand center cylinder (b), and the lower right-hand cylinder (c). The photograph of the welded cylinder in Figure 6 is incorrectly labeled (c). It should be labeled (d), and the developed pattern with the holes just to the left should be labeled (c). IEEE CG&A apologizes to the authors and readers for the errors.

A Solid Modeler

Figure 11 appearing on page 56 of CG&A's April 1985 issue in "A Solid Modeler with a 4 x 4 Determinant Processor" was printed improperly. We apologize to authors Fujio Yamaguchi and Toshiya Tokieda and print the correct figure here.