In 1948 approximately 200,000 American homes had television sets; fifteen television stations were broadcasting regularly. By 1958 some 520 stations were broadcasting to receivers in 42 million homes. Today there are tens of thousands of broadcasters and approximately 100 million homes have television sets. More than 95 per cent of American homes have TV sets today, approximately 14 millions of which are color. In fact set manufacturers sell TVs in U.S. homes to telephones, bathtubs or refrigerators. TV antennae bristle from the rooftops of homes that don’t even have plumbing. An estimated quarter-billion television receivers are in use around the world.

Television is the software of the Earth.

The videosphere is the nosecone–global organized intelligence–transformed into a perceivable state.

Direct-from-satellite reception for about $50 and (in black-and-white at least) deliver a set could be modified to pick up the signal for $100 to $150. Spokesmen for General Electric, however, maintain that the average American TV set could be converted to a higher picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would deliver a better picture than most sets get now.

Television, like the computer, is a sleeping giant. But those who are beginning to use it in revolutionary new ways are very much awake. The first generation of television babies has reached maturity and has watched 15,000 hours of television while consuming only 10,000 hours of formal education through high school. Yet television itself still has not the breadth of comprehension that print had the power to provide. Television has not mimicked a theater for over twenty years. But the new generation with its revolutionary interplay of video consciousness will not tolerate the miniaturistic vanguard that is television's cornered employability. We will liberate the media.

Cheap, mass-produced, personal radar sets and house-to-house-closed-circuit television broadcasting soon will be available.

Approximately 75 per cent of all TV homes in America are now "all-channel," that is, receiving UHF as well as VHF programming. It is estimated that 97 per cent will be all channel by 1974. Meanwhile there are fewer than 800 communities of more than 2500 population that do not have CATV systems now operating or with applications under consideration.

The FCC recently granted permission for Microwave Communications, Inc. to compete with AT&T by offering CATV systems for rent at parts of a circuit for a part of a day. AT&T charges for a whole circuit 24 hours a day. The first lines were to be available between Chicago and St. Louis by July 1970.

...a new way to transmit CATV systems without laying down miles of cable has been developed... a two-way television system with power requirements in the range of a flashlight battery... the system transmits up to 15 miles and is "virtually impervious" to atmospheric conditions.

The New York County Lawyers Association currently is studying the question of whether the public has reason to expect a right to compel TV stations to provide free CATV service since it is the clearest reception.

...a two-way television system that can measure audience reactions instantly via cable and computer interface.

By autumn of this year, Bell Telephone's first commercial Picturephone service will be available to the public... AT&T will begin testing a variety of equipment that can read your gas and electric meters via the same wires.

...a laser videophone is now in operation at the headquarters of Nippon Electric Company in Japan, between buildings 300 yards apart...

...laser television that also carries black-and-white TV is now in operation in a high-rise office building in Mexico City...

...demanded TV" or "television" systems are expected by around 1978. This system will allow an individual to telephone regional video library/switchboards, ordering programs from among thousands listed in catalogues. The programs will be transmitted immediately by cable.

Two networks in Japan are now so automated that two computers in headquarters control 26 television stations, while another computer controls 500 all-black-and-white master switching controls, warm up equipment, select films and tapes and put them on the air. They do much the same for 33 radio stations.

...videofax or "homofax," process of facsimile replication and distribution by which one will receive newspapers, magazines and educational documents over home facsimile receivers. Although demonstrated as early as the 1930's homofax systems are only now coming into commercial use and the revolution challenges current FCC regulations of content of CATV programs. Since the "content" of the facsimile system is a newspaper, present government rulings amount to an impairment of freedom of the press.

The three major satellite networks - the Comsat/Intelsat series, the U.S. Department Defense series and the Soviet Molnia series - are by 1972 no geographical area of the world will be without access to communications satellites.

Direct satellite-to-home TV is planned for NASA's Applications Technology Satellite-C scheduled for launch in 1974. According to a study made for NASA by Sylvania, home TV sets could be modified to pick up the signal for $10 to $150. Spokesmen for General Electric, however, maintain that the average American TV set could be converted to direct-from-satellite reception for about $50 and (in black-and-white at least) deliver a better picture than most sets get now. Comsat claims its "local" satellite system would require no modifications of the home receiver.

Comsat officials say they can put a domestic satellite system into orbit within 24 months after receiving federal approval.

By September of 1969 the U.S. and India signed a pact which will bring direct satellite-to-village television for 5000 villages in India. Mannually-operated generators in each village will provide electricity to operate one community TV set and a ten-foot dish antenna that will reach out 22,300 miles to the satellites flying five to six miles above the earth. Next India hopes to have a TV satellite system that will reach directly into 500,000 villages by 1975, and to more than 250 million. This is India has entered the television phase of the industrial equation considerably in advance of previous nations, having completely bypassed the ground relay stage and beginning with satellite television.

Within five years constant analysis of this planet via TV satellites will be a $2 billion industry. Remote multispectral sensing capabilities of the satellites can distinguish between various types of crops such as wheat, oats, and corn, and can also provide an early-warning system for the spread of insect infestation or crop disease, lack of adequate water, livestock movement, grazing patterns, in forest and water tables, and even wild and bird migration can be continuously surveyed. By measuring light and heat emissions, the flow of traffic to and from cities can be computed, patterns of human occupancy can be deduced from temperature changes—all from satellites of thousands of miles above Earth.

Equipped with special high-resolution 5000-scene cameras in a low 500-mile orbit, satellites will yield picture resolution equivalent to 100 feet above ground. Higher resolution is possible, officials announced, but some countries would complain of "invasion of privacy."

The Nippon Electric Company of Tokyo has announced that its solid state flat set TV will be used to deliver the commercial market next year. It is estimated that in 1975 your average color TV set will cost less than $50.

...a TV receiver only 5½ inches thick with a 13-inch screen...

...a TV tube with a screen 4 x 6 feet but only one foot thick...

...a compact tubeless TV camera less than two cubic inches square (smaller than a man's hand) which utilizes solid-state light sensors instead of the conventional photo-plate/photocell screen...

...a high-resolution TV camera less than one pound and small enough to carry in a pocket...

...a half-dollar size TV screen...

...a two-dimensional laser color TV with a screen 10 x 6 feet, composed of thousands of glass bars only two millimeters thick...

...transmitted TV sets with rechargeable 500-hour batteries...

...a 200-scene system with picture definition so sharp that it may be transmitted to 35 to 70 mm film in Laser for common movie theater use...

"video Braille":... A TV camera scans an area and the picture code is transmitted to a 400-scan line system at the back of a blind person's head, where the picture is translated onto the skin through plastic-tipped vibrating fingertips.

...most observers estimate that TV camera small enough to fit in a human eye socket will be developed within the next 10 years.

...television sets that translate foreign-language programs into the language of the receiver's local area...

By 1972 more than 200,000 low cost videotape recorders will be in use in the United States, and the video cassette industry will be on its way to blanketing the Earth with audio-visual information. The videotape will alter the minds of men and the architecture of our dwellings. "There's a whole new story to be told," says video artist Scott Bartlett, "thanks to the new techniques. We must find out what we have to say because of our new technologies."

A Community Antennas or Cable Television system (CATV) consists of: 1) super antennas to pick up broadcast signals, 2) transmission lines that bring those signals to the local cable company and can serve to process locally-originated signals, 3) the local cable company that brings signals to the homes of many of its customers or to the homes of its cities or to San Jose, California. 4) 42 channel capacity is being installed.

(BERNA) was the big news in this category along with a new row for kids, BENDY, industrial materials for the iron and steel industry, a new sculptural channel, and a new industrial channel, produced by National Industrial Television, and a package of NEW television channels for the future. These are only a few of the many channels that will be available for sale to the public through the network television system in the future. The public will have the opportunity to purchase these channels and to select the programs that will be available to them. The network television system, however, is not a new concept. It was first suggested in the 1940s and has been developed and refined over the years. The network television system allows for the transmission of television signals over long distances, enabling the sharing of content and programs across different locations. It is a technology that has been in development for many years and has evolved significantly over time. The network television system is now a reality, with many countries having their own national networks and international networks allowing for the exchange of programs and content across borders. It is an exciting time for television, as the network television system opens up new possibilities for the delivery of content and the sharing of ideas.