

## Chapter 1 : Christmas TV Holiday Movies, Specials, Favorites

*"Television" was published in the collection Varieties of Disturbance in , and somehow, it seems to me that nearly a decade later, what it describes has already become such a widespread and trivial phenomenon that we no longer find the need to pause and observe it.*

Mechanical television Facsimile transmission systems pioneered methods of mechanically scanning graphics in the early 19th century. The Scottish inventor Alexander Bain introduced the facsimile machine between and The English physicist Frederick Bakewell demonstrated a working laboratory version in The first practical facsimile system, working on telegraph lines, was developed and put into service by the Italian priest Giovanni Caselli from onward. This schematic shows the circular paths traced by the holes, which may also be square for greater precision. The area of the disk outlined in black shows the region scanned. As a year-old German university student, Paul Julius Gottlieb Nipkow proposed and patented the Nipkow disk in Fournier in Paris in A matrix of 64 selenium cells, individually wired to a mechanical commutator , served as an electronic retina. In the receiver, a type of Kerr cell modulated the light and a series of variously angled mirrors attached to the edge of a rotating disc scanned the modulated beam onto the display screen. A separate circuit regulated synchronization. The 8x8 pixel resolution in this proof-of-concept demonstration was just sufficient to clearly transmit individual letters of the alphabet. An updated image was transmitted "several times" each second. Moving images were not possible because, in the scanner, "the sensitivity was not enough and the selenium cell was very laggy". By the s, when amplification made television practical, Scottish inventor John Logie Baird employed the Nipkow disk in his prototype video systems. He created his prototype in a little village called Santa Cruz on the island of Trinidad where he was recovering from an illness. He had also started work on the first color television. By January 26, he demonstrated the transmission of an image of a face in motion by radio. This is widely regarded as the first television demonstration in history. A bright light shining through a spinning Nipkow disk set with lenses projected a bright spot of light that swept across the subject. A selenium photoelectric tube detected the light reflected from the subject and converted it into a proportional electrical signal. This was transmitted by AM radio waves to a receiver unit, where the video signal was applied to a neon light behind a second Nipkow disk rotating synchronized with the first. The brightness of the neon lamp was varied in proportion to the brightness of each spot on the image. As each hole in the disk passed by, one scan line of the image was reproduced. In , he became involved in the first experimental mechanical television service in Germany. In , he made the first outdoor remote broadcast, of The Derby. An American inventor, Charles Francis Jenkins , also pioneered the television. He published an article on "Motion Pictures by Wireless" in , but it was not until December that he transmitted moving silhouette images for witnesses. On June 13, , Jenkins publicly demonstrated the synchronized transmission of silhouette pictures. In , Jenkins used a Nipkow disk and transmitted the silhouette image of a toy windmill in motion, over a distance of five miles from a naval radio station in Maryland to his laboratory in Washington, D. His work had an influence on the later work of Vladimir K. Ives and Frank Gray of Bell Telephone Laboratories gave a dramatic demonstration of mechanical television on April 7, The reflected-light television system included both small and large viewing screens. The small receiver had a two-inch-wide by 2. Both sets were capable of reproducing reasonably accurate, monochromatic moving images. Along with the pictures, the sets also received synchronized sound. The system transmitted images over two paths: Comparing the two transmission methods, viewers noted no difference in quality. Subjects of the telecast included Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. A flying-spot scanner beam illuminated these subjects. The scanner that produced the beam had a aperture disk. The disc revolved at a rate of 18 frames per second, capturing one frame about every 56 milliseconds. Television historian Albert Abramson underscored the significance of the Bell Labs demonstration: It would be several years before any other system could even begin to compare with it in picture quality. It was popularly known as " WGY Television". As part of his thesis on May 7, , Thereimin electrically transmitted and then projected near-simultaneous moving images on a five-foot square screen. Nevertheless, the image quality of line transmissions steadily improved with technical advances, and by the

UK broadcasts using the Baird system were remarkably clear. April , a Slovenian nobleman, was a passionate inventor. Among other things, he had devised a miniature refrigerator for cars and a new rotary engine design. Intrigued by television, he decided to apply his technical skills to the new medium. At the time, the biggest challenge in television technology was to transmit images with sufficient resolution to reproduce recognizable figures. As recounted by media historian Melita Zajc, most inventors were determined to increase the number of lines used by their systems – some were approaching what was then the magic number of lines. But Baron Codelli had a different idea. In , he developed a television device with a single line – but one that formed a continuous spiral on the screen. Codelli based his ingenious design on his understanding of the human eye. Electronic television ultimately emerged as the dominant system, and Codelli moved on to other projects. His invention was largely forgotten. Mechanical TV usually only produced small images. It was the main type of TV until the s. The last mechanical television broadcasts ended in at stations run by a handful of public universities in the United States. Video camera tube In , J. Thomson , an English physicist , in his three famous experiments was able to deflect cathode rays, a fundamental function of the modern Cathode Ray Tube CRT. A cathode ray tube was successfully demonstrated as a displaying device by the German Professor Max Dieckmann in , his experimental results were published by the journal Scientific American in They had attempted to generate an electrical signal by projecting an image onto a selenium-coated metal plate that was simultaneously scanned by a cathode ray beam. Strange from EMI , [37] and H. Although others had experimented with using a cathode ray tube as a receiver, the concept of using one as a transmitter was novel. Johnson who gave his name to the term Johnson noise and Harry Weiner Weinhart of Western Electric , and became a commercial product in The device was first described in a patent application he filed in Hungary in March for a television system he dubbed "Radioskop". The patent for his receiving tube had been granted the previous October. Both patents had been purchased by RCA prior to their approval. Takayanagi did not apply for a patent. This is widely regarded as the first electronic television demonstration. While working for Westinghouse Electric in , he began to develop an electronic camera tube. But in a demonstration, the image was dim, had low contrast and poor definition, and was stationary. Patent Office examiner disagreed in a decision, finding priority of invention for Farnsworth against Zworykin. Zworykin received a patent in for a color transmission version of his patent application, [53] he also divided his original application in A problem with the multipactor, unfortunately, was that it wore out at an unsatisfactory rate. However, Ardenne had not developed a camera tube, using the CRT instead as a flying-spot scanner to scan slides and film. Ad for the beginning of experimental television broadcasting in New York City by RCA in On the other hand, in , Zworykin shared some patent rights with the German licensee company Telefunken. This tube is essentially identical to the super-Emitron. Indeed, it was the representative of the European tradition in electronic tubes competing against the American tradition represented by the image orthicon. Color television The basic idea of using three monochrome images to produce a color image had been experimented with almost as soon as black-and-white televisions had first been built. Among the earliest published proposals for television was one by Maurice Le Blanc in for a color system, including the first mentions in television literature of line and frame scanning, although he gave no practical details. But his system contained no means of analyzing the spectrum of colors at the transmitting end, and could not have worked as he described it. The first practical hybrid system was again pioneered by John Logie Baird. In he publicly demonstrated a color television combining a traditional black-and-white display with a rotating colored disc. This device was very "deep", but was later improved with a mirror folding the light path into an entirely practical device resembling a large conventional console. The CBS field-sequential color system was partly mechanical, with a disc made of red, blue, and green filters spinning inside the television camera at 1, rpm, and a similar disc spinning in synchronization in front of the cathode ray tube inside the receiver set. CBS began daily color field tests on June 1, The War Production Board halted the manufacture of television and radio equipment for civilian use from April 22, , to August 20, , limiting any opportunity to introduce color television to the general public. Early Telechrome devices used two electron guns aimed at either side of a phosphor plate. Using cyan and magenta phosphors, a reasonable limited-color image could be obtained. He also demonstrated the same system using monochrome signals to produce a 3D image called "stereoscopic" at the time. A demonstration

on August 16, was the first example of a practical color television system. Work on the Telechrome continued and plans were made to introduce a three-gun version for full color. This used a patterned version of the phosphor plate, with the guns aimed at ridges on one side of the plate. The Penetron used three layers of phosphor on top of each other and increased the power of the beam to reach the upper layers when drawing those colors. The Chromatron used a set of focusing wires to select the colored phosphors arranged in vertical stripes on the tube. One of the great technical challenges of introducing color broadcast television was the desire to conserve bandwidth , potentially three times that of the existing black-and-white standards, and not use an excessive amount of radio spectrum.

### Chapter 2 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

*A smart television, sometimes referred to as connected TV or hybrid television, is a television set with integrated Internet and Web features, and is an example of technological convergence between computers and television sets and set-top boxes.*

Dodsworth the Cat - - May 16, Subject: Chris Villion - favoritefavorite - March 25, Subject: Nothing is mentioned of the competition between the mechanical and electronic scanning systems. Spuzz - favoritefavoritefavoritefavorite - June 25, Subject: Until that is Not bad doc about the many advances television had gone through to Although padded somewhat at the beginning with a history of how man wanted to see "beyond the valleys" the film gets back on course by telling the many wonders television pioneers, more specifically, RCA, has done. We get to see a very badly done "conversation" between two of them. The film is somewhat badly spliced but still somewhat interesting to watch. RCA always claimed to have perfected and introduced TV to the public single-handed. The intro presages the satirical film "Your Name Here" - taking us from the Sphinx to Chartres cathedral to Luckily she has binoculars along, but something more remains to be seen. That is where RCA comes in. Watching Sarnoff read his "conversation" off idiot cards is excruciating. He was never at his best in front of a camera, but the great mind that had built RCA was obviously beginning to stumble a bit by Concise animation shows how TV works still does, pretty much, except now cameras have chips instead of tubes, and 3 scanning guns for color. Then - some s footage that is absolutely priceless for showing a buried era of TV history. Even then, they were not anxious to develop content. Clips with a cameraman, floor director, cyclorama and large movie lights are from that show. Print and photo documentation on these years is plentiful, but only a few minutes of movie film is known to survive. All of the clips here are stock film. Only about 5 minutes of kinescope exists from the prewar broadcasts. The narration line about "the vital bloodline of competition" rings a bit hollow. NBC stopped experimental broadcasts at least once when competitors such as DuMont beat them to the market with home sets. Is this a problem with the file?

### Chapter 3 : 60 Minutes - Interviews, Profiles, Reports & Episodes - CBS News

*It is a nice story of Farnsworth as the small town inventor of television, but even if Farnsworth's ideas were totally his own, his "invention" had already been demonstrated. Boris Rosing demonstrated a working model of cathode ray tube television in*

But now, Beghe has escaped the church after taking courses since This is what he has to say: I think it stunts your evolution. But his refreshing candor about the religion he joined in should shake the Celebrity Center to its core. It sure has not. But the short video packs a powerful punch. Beghe still uses a lot of Scientology lingo like "OT" and "clear. I have the luxury of having gotten into Scientology and after having been in it, been out. In the audience and at the dinner later: Kramer" Streep was in the latter , told me Meryl turned down the role that went to Sally Field " and for which Field won an Oscar. Streep belts out the song confidently to a bewildered Pierce Brosnan. The speakers who toasted Streep got it right, although Thurman summed it up when she said: The dress, the speech, seeing the relatives" She thanked her husband of 30 years, sculptor Don Gummer, and her four daughters. She finished by telling a story of an acting class assignment she had at the end of her freshman year of college. And I was on stage accepting an award and announcing my retirement. The hall we did this in was even called Avery Hall, which is really something. On another front, did you know Dr. Phil has his own charitable foundation? The money going out to needy types? There were no donations made to any charities associated with Dr. The board members include his wife, her sister and a brother-in-law.

### Chapter 4 : Pakistan bans Indian television channels amid water row - BBC News

*Thirty-eight years ago, TELEVISION released their extraordinary debut, Marquee Moon. Now, RICHARD LLOYD reveals the whole fraught story of an epochal album - a tale of unrelenting tension.*

These two versions are 15 minutes long. Jofus-Boston - favoritefavorite - April 25, Subject: In the film footage of presumably the event, the producers should have been more careful as to what clip of the parade should have been included. They selected a shot of the Mighty Mouse balloon. This NBC film ended up promoting a program broadcast on and owned by a competing network! Very Poor A very poor documentary. Du Mont, for example As for the idea of "International Television" Unless you are one of the few people who actually likes the terrible english dub the Americans made of "Yu-Gi-Oh! In reponse to mentions of television as a public service: Early public affairs series, educational and documentary series did exist NBC did air several though. Of course facts will be distorted and geared toward praising RCA achievements. Still, I found this vintage film interesting to watch. Corporate Lies Notice during the "conversation" between Zworkin and Sarnoff their behavior is robotic and the tone is obviously scripted. That would never happen today. Philo Farnsworth was the pioneer inventor of fully electronic television. Zworkin along with RCA tried to clone some of the tube designs after a visit to the Farnsworth lab. This film is a good example of the early days of the military industrial complex super-capitalism system that was still incubating in the USA and is now spreading world wide. TV Propaganda This film purports to tell the story of the development of television. Vladymir Zworkin who is alleged to have invented electronic television. It was Philo T. Fransworth who invented the first practical electronic TV system. He demonstrated it to Zworkin who proceeded to rip off the design, requiring Fransworth to sue RCA for patent infringement and won. RCA was required, thereafter, to pay Farnsworth royalties. No mention is made of this in the film. RCA was able to delay implementation of the FCC order for several years, by which time millions of black and white sets were in use. Since the CBS system was incompatible meaning its signals could be not displayed on a black and white set the FCC finally rescinded its order and adopted the RCA system, with all its imperfections. For the first 20 years of color TV, the colors were garish, unreal and unstable. The best way to regard this film is as an exercise in corporate propaganda. Like most propaganda, it should be taken with a grain of salt. It presents a history as RCA wanted it to be told, not as it was.

### Chapter 5 : NFL television ratings see increase for most packages | FOX Sports

*Ghost Story (later titled Circle of Fear) is a television anthology series that aired on calendrierdelascience.com one-hour pilot episode of the show was broadcast on March 17, as part of a Friday night double feature.*

### Chapter 6 : History of television - Wikipedia

*In his book "A Newscast for the Masses: The History of Detroit Television News," Tim Kiska described Glover as thoroughly professional, smooth and proud of the fact that he was devoted to news.*

### Chapter 7 : Salt Lake City News, Weather, Sports, Breaking News | KUTV

*First, you should casually summarize the television landscape, using the examples above to set the stage. Start with some daunting "content glut" statistics (#2), and then, like a stealthy.*

### Chapter 8 : List of Ghost Story episodes - Wikipedia

*In Southern California, where four of the nation's most competitive House races are raging at full bore, millions of television viewers are being inundated with second campaign ads.*

### Chapter 9 : Current NBC Shows - [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)

*Learn about various types of coverage Learn to compose story notes, comparative coverage, character breakdowns, treatments, and outlines Practice reading and writing for several formats and to deadline Become familiar with the current job market, various expectations of studios, and independent.*