reader, whereas with spoken or televised newscasts one must hear through all to hear any, unable to skim pages for what concerns one; and one must take it in at the speaker's speed, not according to one's interest or understanding. One would set one's machine to receive only certain bulletins, just as we subscribe for some and not all magazines. With a transistor one could leave the machine always on the alert. Reception would probably be by a snapshot on microfilm, of a page of printing and pictures momentarily exposed on a television machine, of the type described next; and the film, of such little bulk, could easily be preserved as long as desired.

[339] *Television*, radio, and the home movie and talkie, after long floundering in the doldrums of nonsupport, have at last attained such abundant use and commercial support that they are hardly to be considered in this chapter on "babies." But so vast is their future importance, especially television's, as the principal door to people's minds and therefore to the control of fundamental politics and our whole civilization, that its development merits the statesman's attention. Better color TV, a more detailed and larger picture, probably projected on a wall or special screen, with three dimensions, binaural hearing, and means for recording it when desired, in a microfilm snapshot or continuing film, are developments to be expected. One that our laws might make universally obligatory would be a transistor in the set, on perpetually current but "currentless" watch, so that a governmental radio signal could turn on all sets at any hour of the day or night, to call out a warning and instructions on approach of a bomb attack, tornado, flood or other disaster to the area, much better than sirens. Home talkies need the same improvements as TV, and especially to become cheap and simple to operate, on films borrowed from public and school libraries. They could use the same projector and screen as the TV.

[340] *Point-to-point* wire circuit television could use the same, too. It is just now starting a brilliant career in education, industry, military, and scientific employments, and needs to be spread to countless other uses, less important singly but *more* important from their vast number. When desired and paid for it could add to the telephone the faculty of sight, by which we receive 85% of our impressions, enhancing the telephone's value in the same measure that television improved the common radio. One might thus see a friend or a business contact, while talking over a document, drawing, map, table of hours, sizes, prices, or see a merchant's goods and have him demonstrate their qualities, perhaps under a magnifying lens and in natural color, giving a better view than if one stood at his side. One could even sign a check or other promise by authenticated TV. Scurrying about town would become largely unnecessary, a particularly great relief to shoppers and the growing suburban population. The telephone company has recently patented an imperfect system for thus using its wires.[354]

[341] *The audiovisor.* All the communication inventions we have just been discussing, viz., the micro book, radio, home-printed newspaper, broadcast, and point-to-point TV, recorder for the same, and home talkie, plus some other desirable devices, such as a phonograph, tape recorder, telefax for sending and receiving Ms., telegrams, checks, and pictures, telephone recorder and transmitter whether one be at home or out, camera, and microfilm recorder—all these devices would