

# GENERAL ELECTRIC FIGHTS TRUST SUIT

## Opens Defense of Leadership in Lamp Industry as U. S. Resumes Old Action

### 10 OTHER CONCERNS NAMED

### Federal Attorney Calls GE an 'All-Embracing Monopoly' in Bulb Business

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11—

The General Electric Company opened its defense of its position of leadership in the incandescent lamp industry as the Government resumed today its anti-trust suit against the corporation and ten other concerns in the industry before Federal Judge Phillip Forman here. The hearing, which was begun in 1942, was halted four years ago by the war.

Whitney N. Seymour, counsel for General Electric, said the company would try to show by witnesses that it had gained and maintained its position of leadership by continuing research, engineering development and competitive enterprise that doubled the performance of the electric light bulb while reducing the price to the consumer to 6 per cent of the original cost.

#### Government Charges Reviewed

Leonard J. Emmerglick, special assistant to the United States Attorney General Tom Clark, who is presenting the Government case, reviewed the contentions the Government has tried to prove by 2,255 exhibits. These are that General Electric controlled the manufacture and sale of all electric light bulbs made in the United States, nearly 88 per cent of all bulbs sold here, and that it is an "all-embracing monopoly" controlling the manufacture, distribution and sale of incandescent lamps in the United States and participating in the division of world territories through international agreements with foreign producers.

Mr. Seymour opened the company's case by trying to show that the practices of which the Government complained in the suit were the same or substantially the same as the practices of the company before 1926, when the United States Supreme Court unanimously decided an anti-trust suit in the company's favor.

After moving for dismissal of the action on the ground that the Government was trying to relitigate issues settled by the former judgment, a motion on which Judge Forman reserved decision, Mr. Seymour offered in evidence seven volumes of exhibits that were in evidence in the former investigation. Mr. Emmerglick, in an extended argument, tried to bar their admission as irrelevant, on the ground that the Government had based its case on practices and activities after 1927.

# RESEARCH BY GE AT VAST COST TOLD

## \$27,000,000 Spent to Develop Electric Bulb, Witness in Anti-Trust Case Says

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By WILL LISSNER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12 —

The General Electric Company spent \$27,000,000 on research and development in connection with the electric light bulb and the processes for manufacturing it during the period when the Government charges its position of leadership arose from monopolistic activities and not from research and enterprise, Dr. Zay Jeffries testified here today.

Dr. Jeffries, vice president of the company, a metallurgist who was a special adviser on the atomic bomb project, was the first witness to appear for the company in the Government's anti-trust suit before Federal Judge Phillip Forman. He occupied the stand all day. The hearing is expected to continue for five or six weeks.

Charts showing the organization of General Electric's lamp research department, staffed by 500 scientists and technicians with a budget of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a year were presented by Dr. Jeffries along with graphs showing a continual rise in the efficiency of incandescent lamps and a steady drop in their cost to the consumer.

The development of drawn tungsten wire for electric light bulb filaments created a revolution in the manufacture of the incandescent lamp, making possible the use of automatic high-speed machinery, he said. The process developed has come into use around the world, he added.

#### Traces Development of Parts

Dr. Jeffries traced the development of the parts of the electric light bulb and the machinery for making it from the time of Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the modern incandescent lamp, to show that there had been constant improvement in the product and the processes for making it as the result of scientific research and engineering development.

He admitted in his direct testimony that on the most important development, the introduction of the tungsten filament to replace Edison's carbon filament, German and Austrian inventors were ahead of American research work. General Electric in 1906 bought the rights to the German patents for \$490,000, he said.

These, however, were based on pressed tungsten, which was fragile and ill adapted to mass production, he said. Dr. William D. Coolidge of General Electric worked out a system for converting tungsten briquets into ingots and fine drawn wire which was adopted all over the world, he declared.

Leonard J. Emmerglick, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, emphasized on cross-examination that General Electric obtained the rights to the tungsten filament, which raised the lamp's lumens per watt from 3.4 to 7.75, by purchase and not by research. Other developments added 1.1 lumens, or only fractional ones, to the lamp's efficiency.

#### Contention of Government

Mr. Emmerglick sought to show that Dr. Jeffries, in a memorandum to a superior, relied on three patented developments as "offensive weapons" to keep semi-finished Japanese bulbs out of the