

history of national broadcasting commission

history of national broadcasting commission is a subject that traces the evolution of media regulation and the shaping of broadcasting landscapes in various nations. This article delves into the origins, milestones, and impact of national broadcasting commissions, with a special focus on their role in ensuring fair media practices, promoting local content, and maintaining broadcasting standards. Readers will discover how these commissions were established, the legislative frameworks that govern them, and the challenges they have faced over the years. From early radio oversight to today's digital transformations, the history of national broadcasting commission reveals a journey marked by innovation, public service mandates, and regulatory reforms. We will also explore the commission's significance in fostering national identity, addressing technological advancements, and adapting to changing audience needs. By the end of this comprehensive overview, readers will have a well-rounded understanding of the evolution and ongoing relevance of national broadcasting commissions in the global media landscape.

- Origins and Early Development of National Broadcasting Commissions
- Legislative Framework and Regulatory Mandate
- Key Milestones in the History of National Broadcasting Commissions
- Impact on Media, Culture, and Society
- Technological Advancements and Adaptation
- Challenges and Controversies
- Legacy and Future Prospects

Origins and Early Development of National Broadcasting Commissions

The history of national broadcasting commission begins with the rise of electronic media in the early 20th century. As radio and, later, television emerged as powerful tools for communication and information dissemination, governments recognized the need for regulatory oversight to ensure fairness, public interest, and national security. The first broadcasting commissions were established to regulate frequencies, prevent monopolies, and oversee content standards. Their creation marked a shift from unregulated broadcasting to a more structured system that balanced government interests with public service objectives. By the mid-20th century, many countries had set up their own commissions, modeled after pioneering examples such as the United States' Federal

Communications Commission (FCC) and the United Kingdom's British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) regulatory boards.

Global Adoption and Variations

National broadcasting commissions were adopted worldwide, but their structures and mandates varied based on local media landscapes and political climates. Some commissions operated as independent regulatory authorities, while others were linked closely to government ministries. These differences reflected each country's approach to media freedom, state control, and public service broadcasting.

Objectives of Early Broadcasting Commissions

- Ensuring equitable access to broadcasting frequencies
- Preventing monopolistic control of media outlets
- Setting standards for content and ethical broadcasting
- Protecting national security and cultural values
- Promoting educational and public interest programming

Legislative Framework and Regulatory Mandate

The establishment and operation of national broadcasting commissions are rooted in comprehensive legislative frameworks. These laws define the commissions' powers, responsibilities, and governance structures. In many countries, the enabling acts or decrees explicitly outline the scope of regulatory authority, including the issuance of broadcast licenses, setting technical standards, and enforcing content guidelines.

Key Legislative Acts

Prominent examples include the Communications Act of 1934 in the United States, which established the FCC, and the Broadcasting Act in the United Kingdom. In Nigeria, the National Broadcasting Commission was created by Decree No. 38 of 1992, which later became an Act of Parliament. These legislative instruments provide a legal foundation for commissions to operate independently and enforce compliance among broadcasters.

Core Regulatory Functions

National broadcasting commissions typically perform a range of regulatory functions. They allocate frequencies, monitor broadcast content for compliance with national standards, and handle complaints from the public. Commissions also play a critical role in setting advertising guidelines, protecting minors from harmful content, and ensuring political neutrality during elections.

Key Milestones in the History of National Broadcasting Commissions

The evolution of national broadcasting commissions is marked by significant milestones that have shaped their roles and effectiveness. These milestones often correspond with technological advances, media reforms, and major social or political changes.

Early Innovations and Expansion

The transition from radio to television in the mid-20th century required commissions to expand their mandates and develop new technical standards. The introduction of color TV, satellite broadcasting, and later, cable services, further broadened the regulatory landscape.

Reform and Liberalization

During the 1980s and 1990s, many nations undertook media liberalization efforts, which led to the privatization of broadcasting and the end of state monopolies. National broadcasting commissions were instrumental in overseeing licensing processes for private broadcasters and ensuring healthy competition.

Digital Transition

The shift from analog to digital broadcasting in the 21st century represented a major milestone. Commissions developed new policies for digital migration, spectrum management, and convergence of broadcasting with telecommunications and online platforms.

Impact on Media, Culture, and Society

National broadcasting commissions have had a profound impact on media environments, cultural expression, and societal development. Their work ensures that broadcasting serves the public interest, supports democratic values, and reflects diverse cultural identities.

Promotion of Local Content

Many commissions require broadcasters to allocate a portion of airtime to local programming, supporting the growth of national film, music, and television industries. This fosters cultural preservation and enhances national identity.

Safeguarding Public Interest

- Protecting children and vulnerable groups from harmful content
- Ensuring balanced coverage of political issues and elections
- Providing access to educational and informational programming

Media Literacy and Public Awareness

Through media monitoring, public campaigns, and partnerships with civil society, national broadcasting commissions raise awareness about responsible media consumption and the importance of ethical broadcasting.

Technological Advancements and Adaptation

The rapid evolution of technology has continually challenged national broadcasting commissions to adapt their regulatory approaches. The proliferation of online streaming, social media, and digital platforms has blurred traditional boundaries between broadcasting and telecommunications.

Digital Broadcasting and Spectrum Management

The move to digital broadcasting required commissions to reallocate spectrum resources, manage digital switchover processes, and ensure universal access to digital services. This transition improved broadcast quality, expanded channel offerings, and enabled interactive services.

Convergence and New Media

With the convergence of broadcasting, telecommunications, and the internet, commissions now address issues such as content regulation on online platforms, copyright protection, and the regulation of video-on-demand services.

Challenges and Controversies

Throughout their history, national broadcasting commissions have faced numerous challenges and controversies. Balancing regulatory authority with media freedom, addressing political interference, and keeping pace with technological innovation are ongoing concerns.

Political Influence and Independence

One of the most persistent challenges is maintaining independence from government and political interests. In some cases, commissions have been criticized for censorship or favoritism, undermining their credibility.

Dealing with Rapid Technological Change

- Adapting regulations to new digital and online platforms
- Addressing cross-border content and global media influences
- Updating technical standards for emerging technologies

Legacy and Future Prospects

The legacy of national broadcasting commissions is evident in their ongoing contributions to media development, cultural promotion, and democratic governance. As technology continues to evolve, these commissions must remain agile, transparent, and responsive to new challenges.

Future Directions

Looking forward, national broadcasting commissions are expected to play a central role in regulating digital media, fostering innovation, and protecting the public interest in an

increasingly complex media ecosystem. Their ability to adapt to technological change and societal needs will determine their relevance and effectiveness in the years to come.

Continued Importance in the Digital Age

- Safeguarding freedom of expression and diversity of viewpoints
- Promoting responsible journalism and ethical standards
- Supporting local content production and media literacy initiatives

Q: What is the main purpose of a national broadcasting commission?

A: The main purpose of a national broadcasting commission is to regulate and oversee broadcasting activities, ensure compliance with national standards, promote fair competition, and protect public interest in the media sector.

Q: When was the first national broadcasting commission established?

A: The concept of national broadcasting commissions began in the early 20th century, with the United States establishing the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1934 as one of the earliest examples.

Q: How do national broadcasting commissions promote local content?

A: National broadcasting commissions often require broadcasters to dedicate a portion of their programming to local content, supporting cultural preservation and the growth of national creative industries.

Q: What challenges do national broadcasting commissions face in the digital era?

A: In the digital era, national broadcasting commissions face challenges such as regulating online content, managing digital spectrum, addressing cross-border media influences, and keeping up with rapid technological changes.

Q: How are national broadcasting commissions established?

A: National broadcasting commissions are typically established through legislative acts or government decrees that define their powers, responsibilities, and governance structures.

Q: What role do broadcasting commissions play during elections?

A: During elections, broadcasting commissions ensure balanced coverage, enforce rules on political advertising, and monitor compliance with regulations to guarantee fair and unbiased media representation.

Q: Are national broadcasting commissions independent from government control?

A: While many national broadcasting commissions are designed to operate independently, their actual level of autonomy can vary depending on the country's political and legal framework.

Q: How do national broadcasting commissions address harmful or offensive content?

A: Commissions set content guidelines, monitor broadcasts, and handle public complaints to address harmful or offensive content, ensuring broadcasters adhere to ethical and legal standards.

Q: What is the legacy of national broadcasting commissions?

A: The legacy of national broadcasting commissions includes fostering media development, supporting democratic values, promoting local content, and adapting to technological advancements in the broadcasting sector.

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The History of the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC): A Journey Through Broadcasting Regulation

Introduction:

Delving into the history of the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) is like tracing the evolution of broadcasting itself in many countries. This comprehensive post offers a deep dive into the NBC's origins, its evolution, its crucial role in regulating the broadcasting landscape, and its ongoing impact on media consumption. We'll explore key milestones, challenges overcome, and the continuing relevance of this vital regulatory body. Understanding the NBC's history is key to comprehending the current media environment and the future of broadcasting regulation.

H2: The Genesis of Regulation: Early Broadcasting in [Country]

Before diving into the specific history of the NBC, it's important to understand the context of its creation. Early broadcasting in [Insert Country Name Here] was a Wild West affair. Numerous stations sprung up, often operating with little oversight, leading to concerns about content, interference, and a lack of national cohesion in programming. The proliferation of unregulated broadcasts created a need for a centralized authority to manage the airwaves, ensuring fair access and responsible content. The increasing popularity of radio and, later, television, highlighted the urgent need for effective regulation. This chaotic initial period laid the groundwork for the eventual establishment of a national broadcasting commission. This initial period was characterized by [mention specific characteristics like signal interference, diverse ownership models, etc.].

H2: The Birth of the NBC: Legislation and Establishment

The [Insert Year] witnessed the landmark legislation that gave birth to the National Broadcasting Commission in [Country Name]. The [Insert Name of Act] laid the foundation for the Commission's structure, powers, and mandate. This act outlined the Commission's primary responsibilities, which typically included:

Licensing and frequency allocation: Ensuring equitable distribution of broadcast frequencies.

Content regulation: Setting standards for program content, addressing issues such as violence, hate speech, and misinformation.

Technical standards: Establishing technical requirements for broadcast equipment and signals.

Consumer protection: Addressing complaints and resolving disputes between broadcasters and the public.

H3: Early Years and Challenges:

The initial years of the NBC were marked by significant challenges. These included limited resources, navigating a rapidly evolving technological landscape, and establishing its authority amongst a diverse range of broadcasters. Building trust with the industry and the public was paramount. [Mention specific early challenges faced by the commission, e.g., resistance from broadcasters, inadequate funding, technological limitations].

H2: Evolution and Adaptation:

Over the decades, the NBC has undergone significant evolution to adapt to changing technological and societal landscapes. The rise of cable television, satellite broadcasting, and, more recently, the internet and streaming services, has presented new challenges and opportunities. The commission has had to adjust its regulatory framework to address these changes, often amending the original legislation or issuing new regulations to encompass emerging media platforms. This has involved:

Addressing new media: Developing regulations for online streaming platforms and other digital media.

Promoting local content: Implementing policies to support the creation and broadcast of locally produced programs.

Enhancing technological infrastructure: Collaborating with stakeholders to improve broadcasting infrastructure.

H3: Key Milestones and Reforms:

Highlight key moments in the NBC's history, such as significant legislative changes, major policy shifts, notable cases of enforcement, and technological advancements that impacted its operations. These milestones often reflect the socio-political climate of the time and the evolving relationship between the regulator and the industry.

H2: The NBC Today: Current Roles and Responsibilities

Today, the NBC continues to play a vital role in shaping the broadcasting landscape of [Country Name]. Its responsibilities extend beyond traditional broadcasting to encompass the digital media sphere. The Commission's mandate typically includes:

Licensing and monitoring: Granting licenses to broadcasters and monitoring their compliance with regulations.

Content standards enforcement: Addressing complaints regarding inappropriate content and enforcing standards.

Promoting diversity and local content: Supporting the creation and broadcast of programs that reflect the country's cultural diversity.

International cooperation: Collaborating with international broadcasting organizations.

Conclusion:

The history of the National Broadcasting Commission is a testament to the ever-evolving nature of broadcasting and the constant need for adaptive regulatory frameworks. From its humble beginnings amidst the chaos of early broadcasting to its current role in navigating the complexities of the digital age, the NBC has played, and continues to play, a crucial role in shaping the media landscape of [Country Name]. Its ongoing efforts to balance freedom of expression with responsible broadcasting are vital for a healthy and informed society.

FAQs:

1. What is the legal basis for the NBC's authority? The NBC's authority stems from the [Insert Name of Act], which defines its powers and responsibilities.
2. How can I file a complaint against a broadcaster? The NBC website typically provides detailed information on how to file complaints regarding broadcast content or technical issues.
3. What are the penalties for violating NBC regulations? Penalties can range from fines to license revocation, depending on the severity of the violation.
4. How does the NBC promote local content? The NBC often employs various strategies such as quotas for local programming and funding initiatives to support local content creation.
5. Does the NBC regulate online streaming platforms? The extent of the NBC's regulation of online streaming platforms varies depending on the specific legislation and its interpretation; however, it is an increasingly significant aspect of their mandate.

history of national broadcasting commission: Media and Communication in Nigeria

Bruce Mutsvairo, Nnamdi T Ekeanyanwu, 2021-12-31 Communication is changing rapidly around the world, particularly in Africa, where citizens are embracing digital technologies not only to improve not only interpersonal communication but also the state of their financial well-being. This book investigates these transformations in Nigeria's booming communication industry. The book traces communications in Nigeria back to pre-colonial indigenous communications, through the development of telecommunication, broadcasting networks, the press, the Nigerian film industry ('Nollywood') and on to the digital era. At a time when Western voices still dominate the academic literature on communication in Africa, this book is noteworthy in drawing almost exclusively on the expertise of Nigerian-based authors, critiquing the discipline from their own lens and providing an important contribution to the decolonisation of communication studies. The authors provide a holistic analysis of the sector, encompassing print journalism, broadcast journalism, public relations, advertising, film, development communication, organisational communication and strategic communication. Analysis of the role of digital technologies is woven throughout the book, concluding with a final section theorising the future of communication studies in Nigeria in the light of the digital media revolution. Robust in its theoretical and methodological underpinnings, this book will be an important reference for researchers of media and communication studies, and those working on Africa specifically.

history of national broadcasting commission: NBC Michele Hilmes, 2007-08-01 Spanning eight decades from the beginnings of commercial radio to the current era of international consolidation and emerging digital platforms, this pioneering volume illuminates the entire course of American broadcasting by offering the first comprehensive history of a major network. Bringing together wide-ranging original articles by leading scholars and industry insiders, it offers a comprehensive view of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) that brings into focus the development of this key American institution and the ways that it has intersected with, and influenced, the central events of our times. Programs, policy, industry practices and personnel, politics, audiences, marketing, and global influence all come into play. The story the book tells is not just about broadcasting but about a nation's attempt to construct itself as a culture—with all the underlying concerns, divisions, opportunities, and pleasures. Based on unprecedented research in the extensive NBC archives, *NBC: America's Network* includes a timeline of NBC's and broadcasting's development, making it a valuable resource for students and scholars as well as for anyone interested the history of media in the United States.

history of national broadcasting commission: That's the Way It Is Charles L. Ponce de Leon, 2016-09-09 Ever since Newton Minow taught us sophisticates to bemoan the descent of television

into a vast wasteland, the dyspeptic chorus of jeremiahs who insist that television news in particular has gone from gold to dross gets noisier and noisier. Charles Ponce de Leon says here, in effect, that this is misleading, if not simply fatuous. He argues in this well-paced, lively, readable book that TV news has changed in response to broader changes in the TV industry and American culture. It is pointless to bewail its decline. That's the Way It Is gives us the very first history of American television news, spanning more than six decades, from Camel News Caravan to Countdown with Keith Oberman and The Daily Show. Starting in the latter 1940s, television news featured a succession of broadcasters who became household names, even presences: Eric Sevareid, Walter Cronkite, David Brinkley, Peter Jennings, Brian Williams, Katie Couric, and, with cable expansion, people like Glenn Beck, Jon Stewart, and Bill O'Reilly. But behind the scenes, the parallel story is just as interesting, involving executives, producers, and journalists who were responsible for the field's most important innovations. Included with mainstream network news programs is an engaging treatment of news magazines like 60 Minutes and 20/20, as well as morning news shows like Today and Good Morning America. Ponce de Leon gives ample attention to the establishment of cable networks (CNN, and the later competitors, Fox News and MSNBC), mixing in colorful anecdotes about the likes of Roger Ailes and Roone Arledge. Frothy features and other kinds of entertainment have been part and parcel of TV news from the start; viewer preferences have always played a role in the evolution of programming, although the disintegration of a national culture since the 1970s means that most of us no longer follow the news as a civic obligation. Throughout, Ponce de Leon places his history in a broader cultural context, emphasizing tensions between the public service mission of TV news and the quest for profitability and broad appeal.

history of national broadcasting commission: *The Voice of Newfoundland* Jeff Webb, 2008-11-22 Similar to the CBC and BBC, the Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland was a public broadcaster that was at the centre of a cultural and political change from 1939 to 1949, during which Newfoundland faced wartime challenges and engaged in a constitutional debate about whether to become integrated into Canada. *The Voice of Newfoundland* studies these changes by taking a close look at the Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland's radio programming and the responses of their listeners. Making excellent use of program recordings, scripts, and letters from listeners, as well as government and corporate archives, Jeff A. Webb examines several innovative programs that responded to the challenges of the Great Depression and Second World War. Webb explores the roles that radio played in society and culture during a vibrant and pivotal time in Newfoundland's history, and demonstrates how the broadcaster's decision to air political debates was pivotal in Newfoundlanders' decision to join Canada and to become part of North American consumer society. An engaging study rich in details of some of twentieth-century Newfoundland's most fascinating figures, *The Voice of Newfoundland* is a remarkable history of its politics and culture and an important analysis of the influence of the media and the participation of listeners.

history of national broadcasting commission: *Nigeria Broadcasting Code* Nigeria. National Broadcasting Commission, 2006

history of national broadcasting commission: Missed Opportunities Marc Raboy, 1990 In *Missed Opportunities*, Marc Raboy reveals the short-sightedness behind the traditional view of Canadian broadcasting policy as an instrument for promoting a national identity and culture. He argues that Canadian broadcasting policy has served as a political instrument for reinforcing a certain image of Canada against insurgent challenges, such as maintaining the image of Canada as a political entity distinct from the United States and acting against internal threats, most notably from Quebec. It has served as a vehicle for the development of private broadcasting industries and to further the general interests of the Canadian state. Most of the time, Raboy maintains, this policy has been the object of vigorous public dispute.

history of national broadcasting commission: A History of Broadcasting in the United States Erik Barnouw, 1966 Tells how radio and television became an integral part of American life, of how a toy became an industry and a force in politics, business, education, religion, and international affairs.

history of national broadcasting commission: Peter Pan Francesca Rossi, J. M. Barrie, 2014-11-13

history of national broadcasting commission: *Our Cultural Sovereignty* Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage, Clifford Lincoln, 2003

history of national broadcasting commission: A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting Aniko Bodroghkozy, 2018-10-02 Presented in a single volume, this engaging review reflects on the scholarship and the historical development of American broadcasting A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting comprehensively evaluates the vibrant history of American radio and television and reveals broadcasting's influence on American history in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. With contributions from leading scholars on the topic, this wide-ranging anthology explores the impact of broadcasting on American culture, politics, and society from an historical perspective as well as the effect on our economic and social structures. The text's original and accessibly-written essays offer explorations on a wealth of topics including the production of broadcast media, the evolution of various television and radio genres, the development of the broadcast ratings system, the rise of Spanish language broadcasting in the United States, broadcast activism, African Americans and broadcasting, 1950's television, and much more. This essential resource: Presents a scholarly overview of the history of radio and television broadcasting and its influence on contemporary American history Contains original essays from leading academics in the field Examines the role of radio in the television era Discusses the evolution of regulations in radio and television Offers insight into the cultural influence of radio and television Analyzes canonical texts that helped shape the field Written for students and scholars of media studies and twentieth-century history, A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting is an essential and field-defining guide to the history and historiography of American broadcasting and its many cultural, societal, and political impacts.

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history of national broadcasting commission: Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, Volume One: Summary Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2015-07-22 This is the Final Report of Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its six-year investigation of the residential school system for Aboriginal youth and the legacy of these schools. This report, the summary volume, includes the history of residential schools, the legacy of that school system, and the full text of the Commission's 94 recommendations for action to address that legacy. This report lays bare a part of Canada's history that until recently was little-known to most non-Aboriginal Canadians. The Commission discusses the logic of the colonization of Canada's territories, and why and how policy and practice developed to end the existence of distinct societies of Aboriginal peoples. Using brief excerpts from the powerful testimony heard from Survivors, this report documents the residential school system which forced children into institutions where they were forbidden to speak their language, required to discard their clothing in favour of institutional wear, given inadequate food, housed in inferior and fire-prone buildings, required to work when they should have been studying, and subjected to emotional, psychological and often physical abuse. In this setting, cruel punishments were all too common, as was sexual abuse. More than 30,000 Survivors have been compensated financially by the Government of Canada for their experiences in residential schools, but the legacy of this experience is ongoing today. This report explains the links to high rates of Aboriginal children being taken from their families, abuse of drugs and alcohol, and high rates of suicide. The report documents the drastic decline in the presence of Aboriginal languages, even as Survivors and others work to maintain their distinctive cultures, traditions, and governance. The report offers 94 calls to action on the part of governments, churches, public institutions and non-Aboriginal Canadians as a path to meaningful reconciliation of Canada today with Aboriginal citizens. Even though the historical

experience of residential schools constituted an act of cultural genocide by Canadian government authorities, the United Nation's declaration of the rights of aboriginal peoples and the specific recommendations of the Commission offer a path to move from apology for these events to true reconciliation that can be embraced by all Canadians.

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history of national broadcasting commission: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1968

history of national broadcasting commission: A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting Aniko Bodroghkozy, 2018-07-23 Presented in a single volume, this engaging review reflects on the scholarship and the historical development of American broadcasting A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting comprehensively evaluates the vibrant history of American radio and television and reveals broadcasting's influence on American history in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. With contributions from leading scholars on the topic, this wide-ranging anthology explores the impact of broadcasting on American culture, politics, and society from an historical perspective as well as the effect on our economic and social structures. The text's original and accessibly-written essays offer explorations on a wealth of topics including the production of broadcast media, the evolution of various television and radio genres, the development of the broadcast ratings system, the rise of Spanish language broadcasting in the United States, broadcast activism, African Americans and broadcasting, 1950's television, and much more. This essential resource: Presents a scholarly overview of the history of radio and television broadcasting and its influence on contemporary American history Contains original essays from leading academics in the field Examines the role of radio in the television era Discusses the evolution of regulations in radio and television Offers insight into the cultural influence of radio and television Analyzes canonical texts that helped shape the field Written for students and scholars of media studies and twentieth-century history, A Companion to the History of American Broadcasting is an essential and

field-defining guide to the history and historiography of American broadcasting and its many cultural, societal, and political impacts.

history of national broadcasting commission: *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Irish History* Alvin Jackson, 2014-03 Draws from a wide range of disciplines to bring together 36 leading scholars writing about 400 years of modern Irish history

history of national broadcasting commission: *Selling the Air* Thomas Streeter, 2011-04-15 In this interdisciplinary study of the laws and policies associated with commercial radio and television, Thomas Streeter reverses the usual take on broadcasting and markets by showing that government regulation creates rather than intervenes in the market. Analyzing the processes by which commercial media are organized, Streeter asks how it is possible to take the practice of broadcasting—the reproduction of disembodied sounds and pictures for dissemination to vast unseen audiences—and constitute it as something that can be bought, owned, and sold. With an impressive command of broadcast history, as well as critical and cultural studies of the media, Streeter shows that liberal marketplace principles—ideas of individuality, property, public interest, and markets—have come into contradiction with themselves. Commercial broadcasting is dependent on government privileges, and Streeter provides a searching critique of the political choices of corporate liberalism that shape our landscape of cultural property and electronic intangibles.

history of national broadcasting commission: *Public Broadcasting in Africa Series: Uganda* W. Lugalambi, 2010-12-29 Ugandas broadcast media landscape has witnessed tremendous growth in recent years. While the public broadcaster remains the dominant national player in terms of reach in both radio and television, commercial broadcasters have introduced a substantial level of diversity in the industry. Public broadcasting faces serious competition from the numerous private and independent broadcasters, especially in and around the capital Kampala and major urban centres. In fact, the private/commercial sector clearly dominates the industry in most respects, notably productivity and profitability. The public broadcaster, which enjoys wider geographical coverage, faces the challenge of trying to fulfil a broad mandate with little funding. This makes it difficult for UBC to compete with the more nimble operators in the commercial/private sector. Overall, there appears to be a healthy degree of pluralism and diversity in terms of ownership.

history of national broadcasting commission: *The True History of Copyright* Benedict Atkinson, 2007-10-12 This book brings to life the fascinating hidden interplay of personalities and events that made modern copyright law. Illuminating the history of Australian legislation (and complementary developments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere) it supplies surprising answers to previously unanswered questions.

history of national broadcasting commission: *A History of Broadcasting in the United States* Erik Barnouw, 1966-12-31 Tells how radio and television became an integral part of American life, of how a toy became an industry and a force in politics, business, education, religion, and international affairs.

history of national broadcasting commission: *The Golden Years of Broadcasting* Robert Campbell, 1976

history of national broadcasting commission: *The Handbook of Communication History* Peter Simonson, Janice Peck, Robert T Craig, John Jackson, 2013-01-03 The Handbook of Communication History addresses central ideas, social practices, and media of communication as they have developed across time, cultures, and world geographical regions. It attends to both the varieties of communication in world history and the historical investigation of those forms in communication and media studies. The Handbook editors view communication as encompassing patterns, processes, and performances of social interaction, symbolic production, material exchange, institutional formation, social praxis, and discourse. As such, the history of communication cuts across social, cultural, intellectual, political, technological, institutional, and economic history. The volume examines the history of communication history; the history of ideas of communication; the history of communication media; and the history of the field of communication. Readers will explore the history of the object under consideration (relevant practices, media, and ideas), review its

manifestations in different regions and cultures (comparative dimensions), and orient toward current thinking and historical research on the topic (current state of the field). As a whole, the volume gathers disparate strands of communication history into one volume, offering an accessible and panoramic view of the development of communication over time and geographical places, and providing a catalyst to further work in communication history.

history of national broadcasting commission: Broadcasting in the Public Interest

[microform] National Broadcasting Company, 2023-07-18 From its early days as a radio pioneer to its current status as a major media conglomerate, the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) has been at the forefront of American broadcasting. This book provides a comprehensive history of NBC, examining its role in shaping American culture and informing public opinion over the past century. A must-read for anyone interested in media history or the power of the press. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

history of national broadcasting commission: These Truths: A History of the United States

Jill Lepore, 2018-09-18 “Nothing short of a masterpiece.” —NPR Books A New York Times Bestseller and a Washington Post Notable Book of the Year In the most ambitious one-volume American history in decades, award-winning historian Jill Lepore offers a magisterial account of the origins and rise of a divided nation. Widely hailed for its “sweeping, sobering account of the American past” (New York Times Book Review), Jill Lepore’s one-volume history of America places truth itself—a devotion to facts, proof, and evidence—at the center of the nation’s history. The American experiment rests on three ideas—“these truths,” Jefferson called them—political equality, natural rights, and the sovereignty of the people. But has the nation, and democracy itself, delivered on that promise? *These Truths* tells this uniquely American story, beginning in 1492, asking whether the course of events over more than five centuries has proven the nation’s truths, or belied them. To answer that question, Lepore wrestles with the state of American politics, the legacy of slavery, the persistence of inequality, and the nature of technological change. “A nation born in contradiction... will fight, forever, over the meaning of its history,” Lepore writes, but engaging in that struggle by studying the past is part of the work of citizenship. With *These Truths*, Lepore has produced a book that will shape our view of American history for decades to come.

history of national broadcasting commission: Report on Chain Broadcasting

United States. Federal Communications Commission, 1941

history of national broadcasting commission: FCC Record

United States. Federal Communications Commission, 1989

history of national broadcasting commission: Report of Persons and Other Entities

Holding Stock Interest In, Control Over, Or Official Relationship to More Than One Standard Broadcast Station Reported to the Federal Communications Commission to April 1, 1940 United States. Federal Communications Commission, 1940

history of national broadcasting commission: Public Broadcasting in Africa Series

Akingbulu, 2010-12 This report on the broadcast media in Nigeria finds that liberalisation efforts in the broadcasting sector have only been partially achieved. More than a decade after military rule, the nation still has not managed to enact media legislation that is in line with continental standards, particularly the Declaration on Freedom of Expression in Africa. The report, part of an 11-country survey of broadcast media in Africa, strongly recommends the transformation of the two state broadcasters into a genuine public broadcaster as an independent legal entity with editorial independence and strong safeguards against any interference from the federal government, state governments and other interests. The report was written by Mr. Akin Akingbulu Executive Director,

Institute for Media and Society, IMS, Nigeria.

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