

Radio is personal and mobile because it travels with us

- Specific- aim content at narrowly defined audiences

Guglielmo Marconi

- Father of radio

Liquid barretter- first audio device permitting reception of wireless voices

- 1903; Reginald Fessenden

Audion tube- a vacuum tube that improved and amplified wireless signals

- 1903; Lee DeForest
- saw radio as means of broadcasting

During world war I, radio stations were forced to close radio stations

Late 1800s considered the beginning of sound recording

Broadcasting- transmitting voices and music at great distances to a large number of people

- Production of broadcasting delayed for 2 centuries (until 20th century)

Radio turned into commercial giant by world war II

KDKA was first commercial radio broadcast

- Announced results of presidential election

By mid 1920's, there were about 1 million radios in America

1910- congress passed wireless ship act

- require all ships using us ports and carrying more than 50 passengers have a working wireless and operator

radio act of 1912 established spheres of authority for both federal and state governments provided for allocating and revoking licenses and fining violators

- act led to brink of disaster
- radio sales and profits dropped dramatically
- government response was series of four national radio conferences
- 1927 act authorized them to use channels
 - o public interest, convenience, or necessity
 - o Federal Radio Commission (FRC) established
 - o Spectrum scarcity- limited space in spectrum; given licenses for radio

Communication Act of 1934 replaced the 1927 legislation

Affiliates- groups of stations

- Could deliver to larger audiences

O&Os- owned and operated

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