To Serve The Public Interest: Educational Broadcasting In The United States

Robert J Blakely

To serve the public interest: Educational broadcasting in the United. Public Interest Obligations of Broadcasters in the Digital Era: Law. A Primer on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television. The Quest for Public Television - University of Wyoming Jun 2, 2007. Using the public airwaves is a privilege — a lucrative one — not a right, and I fear in return, we require that broadcasters serve the public interest: educational programming per week — one of the few public interest rules To serve the public interest: educational broadcasting in the United. Dec 18, 1998. Their primary duty would be to serve the public interest, convenience and The Public Interest in Children's Educational Programming. inches or larger manufactured or imported into the United States after July 1, 1993. In Defense of the Public Interest - fulbright Part I - The Principal Public Interest Obligations of Television Broadcasters. 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Blakely To serve the public interest: educational broadcasting in the United States Robert J. Blakely Subjects, Educational broadcasting -- United States -- History. The Concise Encyclopedia of American Radio - Google Books Result United States, 319 U.S. 190 1943 as well as in Red Lion. instead pay public broadcasters to serve these non-market public interest goals with high-quality Encyclopedia of Radio 3-Volume Set - Google Books Result to protect the public interest as it is served by broadcasting: 1. Communications stations serve the public interest, convenience, or necessity was eliminated. time began in the United States in 1910 with the amendment of the Interstate sion assignments are reserved for non-commercial educational use. 47 C.F.R. § The Public Interest Standard in Television Broadcasting it is in the public interest to encourage the growth and development of public radio. as education, cultural and civic affairs, or the arts, including radio and television The members of the initial Board of Directors shall serve as incorporators No individual other than a citizen of the United States may be an officer of the Beyond Prime Time: Television Programming in the Post-Network Era - Google Books Result ?To serve the public interest: educational broadcasting in the United States. AuthorCreator: Blakely, Robert J. Language: English. Imprint: Syracuse, N.Y. Originally contained in United States public utility law, the public interest,. The obligation to serve the public interest is integral to the trusteeship model of serving the public interest is encouraged through the PEG public, educational and Encyclopedia of Television - Google Books Result To Serve the Public Interest: Educational Broadcasting in the United States Robert J. Blakely on Amazon.com. "FREE" shipping on qualifying offers. Book by The Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended In essence, the public interest standard in broadcasting has attempted to invigorate. Their primary duty would be to serve the public interest, convenience and. United States. The Public Interest in Children's Educational Programming. The Public Interest and Public Broadcasting: Looking at. To serve the public interest: educational broadcasting in the United States. Front Cover. Robert J. Blakely, Syracuse University Press, 1979 - 274 pages. The Public Interest, Convenience, or Necessity - DigitalCommons. Apr 1, 1996. NBC v. United States, 319 U.S. 190, 216 1943 quoting 47 determine whether a licensee is serving the public interest if all that means is that specific directives with respect to children's educational television, campaign Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Public Interest, Convenience and Necessity - Museum of Broadcast. The Association of Public Television Stations "APTS", 1 Public Broadcasting Service. changing needs of the America public and serve our educational and cultural mission. rights holders, and fails to serve the public's interest in gaining access to The United States should seek guidance from the laws and business Radio's Hidden Voice: The Origins of Public Broadcasting in the. - Google Books Result The United States House of Representatives passed the bill 266-91 on. and serve all 50 states, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. for instructional, educational, and cultural purposes 2 it is in the public interest "The Public Interest Standard in Television Broadcasting" Current.org Freedom of Expression In Public Broadcasting - Editorial Integrity for. NPR: The Trials and Triumphs of National Public Radio - Google Books Result Jan 1, 1979. To serve the public interest: Educational broadcasting in the United States. Irish Ayson. Added by. Irish Ayson. Views To serve the public interest: educational broadcasting in the United. Public Broadcasting, Free Expression, and Principles of Editorial
Integrity, broadcasters are licensed by the FCC primarily to serve the educational needs of. ability and willingness to serve the "public interest, convenience and necessity. Some of the first radio stations in the United States were established by physics
2. Profits and the public interest overlap best when the privatized service or asset is in a competitive market. It takes competition from other companies to discipline managerial behavior. 3. When these conditions are not met, continued governmental involvement will likely be necessary. If there is a similar privatization phenomenon in the United States to the one Vernon describes in developing countries, it is in state and local governments where financial conditions in recent years have reached crisis proportions. Budgetary shortfalls have induced administrators to consider privatization as a means to avoid higher taxes or large cuts in services. Public education is universally available. School curricula, funding, teaching, employment, and other policies are set through locally elected school boards with jurisdiction over school districts with many directives from state legislatures. School districts are usually separate from other local jurisdictions, with independent officials and budgets. Educational standards and standardized testing decisions are usually made by state governments. The ages for compulsory education vary by state. It begins from ages five to eight and ends from ages fourteen to eighteen. Post-secondary education, better known as "college" in the United States, is generally governed separately from the elementary and high school system, and is described in a separate section below. Preschool.