

# ACCESS GRANTED?

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Group Exhibit

Our Exhibit



With an additional clip of "The Man With The Flower" being viewed from an iPad.

# Process Paper

Our project is about what we, as America can access such as news and information and how it has changed over time. We talk about how our access has improved and also as it improved, how it has become limited. We chose our topic based off the SOPA (Stop Online Piracy Act) act, where as though content on the Internet was getting blocked. That specific incident made us wonder about whom has the authority in censoring and how long censoring content been going on. We researched topics such as who invented the first television and what was it impact on America when it was first revealed. We've also done plenty research on how radio was censored and who had authority over controlling what could and could not be heard on the radio by listeners and on the television by viewers. We've done research on the federal communications commission (FCC) and how the FCC goes about censoring television. During our research, we've found that there were many incidents that occurred on television that were associated with the FCC. We selected our presentation category to be an exhibit because we think its better to show visuals in the form of presentation. The project we created connects to theme of NHD because we talk about how the creation of television started a revolution and had a huge impact on America. For reaction, we talk about how radio stations tried to block television from happening and how because of the popularity of television, the content of radio was being limited to only news. For reform, we talk about how the FCC controls what can and cannot be seen on television and we also bring up incidents as examples contributing to the idea.

# Primary Sources

1. Bellis, Mary. "John Logie Baird - Televised Human Face." *Inventors*. About.com. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <<http://inventors.about.com/od/weirdmuseums/ig/History-of-Television/John-Baird---televised-face.htm>>.

**Annotation:** This source is an image of the first human face televised in history. John Baird, one of the people who claim to be the "Father Of Television", televised the first human face. John Baird patented the first television idea, which was to use transparent rods to send pictures for television. What we will be using for this source is the image of the first human face televised to display what the image looked like to give the reader of the article a better feel and to take them back to the time when the reader of the article is viewing this image. We will be using this image in our article (Reformation part of the three articles) where we talked about the day when the first human face was televised, which had happened in the 1920's of. This is the start of the revolution of television and the first time the idea of television was being put to action.

2. Tesla, Nikola. "Radio Power Will Revolutionize the World." *Modern Mechanix*. [Http://blog.modernmechanix.com](http://blog.modernmechanix.com). Web. 07 Jan. 2012. <[http://blog.modernmechanix.com/2008/07/14/radio-power-will-revolutionize-the-world/?Qwd=./ModernMechanix/7-1934/tesla\\_radio\\_revolution](http://blog.modernmechanix.com/2008/07/14/radio-power-will-revolutionize-the-world/?Qwd=./ModernMechanix/7-1934/tesla_radio_revolution)>.

**Annotation:** This source talks about the revolution of the radio. It tells how people's reactions to radio were at first and how it could be a revolution. "Radio Power Will Revolutionize the World" Is the title of the news article with the date of July, 1934. This source is about the author's, Nikola Tesla, views on what the future holds for the radio and how it would be used in the future as well. Nikola Tesla also talks about how what he currently knows about how radios work and generate can be used to predict what inventions that could be created in the future. We will use this source to show how people's views on what the future holds for radio were and how they thought things were supposed to be. This source is useful and reliable because it is from an old newspaper back in July of the year 1934.

3. "Some of the First Televisions." GreatestCollectibles.com. 23 Nov. 2011. Web. 07 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.greatestcollectibles.com/televisions>>.

**Annotation:** This source is about some of the first televisions. It also talks about the history of television in this source. It takes the history back from the first year which is 1920. Even though this source can be used as secondary, we are using this source as a primary source because of the old pictures of the old televisions from back in time. It shows how the televisions looked in the 1920s, 1930s, and so on. We will use the pictures of the televisions to put in the reaction article and also the revolution article. This source is useful / reliable because it has images of what the televisions looked like back then and it can give the reader of the article a visual to take them back into the time those televisions were in.

4."File:Grebe CR-12 Radio, 1920s.jpg." Wikimedia Commons. Web. 07 Jan. 2012. <[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grebe\\_CR-12\\_Radio,\\_1920s.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grebe_CR-12_Radio,_1920s.jpg)>.

**Annotation:** This source is an image of one of the radios from the time period, the 1920s.

This radio was called the grebe synchrophase and it was one of the best and most successful radios in the 1920s. The creator of the grebe was Alfred H. Grebe and he created it in 1916. These radios were manufactured 75,000 per year. We will use this source in our article of revolution since it was around that time and we will use it to compare it to the television. This source is useful because it is the actual photo and it would help to give the reader a visual to make them feel as though they are in the settings of that time period.

5.The Man with the Flower in His Mouth - 1930 - YouTube. YouTube - Broadcast Yourself. June-July 2011. Web. 07 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VTa4L-7xU3Q>>.

**Annotation:** This source is a video of the first recreated play on television. "The man with the Flower in His Mouth" was the first television play. This play was originally written by Luigi Pirandello, an Italian play writer in 1922. In 1930, "The Man with the Flower in His Mouth" was named the first drama that broad casted in Britain. We

could use this source for our an article for the revolution. We can include the first televised human face in the article as well to mention it. This source is useful because we could take screen shots of the film on You tube and put it in our revolution article to give the reader a visual to make them feel as though they are in the settings of that time period.

6. Oliver, Wayne. "Radio Manufacturing High, But Television Ups Income." *St. Petersburg Times* 08 95 1949, 08 05 1949 n. pag. Print. <[http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=KxRPAAAIBAJ&sjid=J04DAAAIBAJ&dq=revolution television&pg=6099,6530335](http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=KxRPAAAIBAJ&sjid=J04DAAAIBAJ&dq=revolution+television&pg=6099,6530335)>.

**Annotation:** This Source is an article from a newspaper (St. Petersburg Times) that is titled, " Radio Manufacturing High, But Television Ups Income." This article talks about the revolution of the television and it's impact on income and its revolution in the billion dollar a year radio manufacturing industry. In this article, it states "In the past few weeks, the industry production of television sets has caught up with and passed radio set manufacturing as the No. 1 source of revenue." This quote is basically saying that the television has brought in more income meaning the televisions were becoming more popular. We will use that quote in one of our articles to show how television became more popular than radio. This source is useful/ reliable because it is from an old newspaper of that time which also makes this a primary source.

7. *Home* | *FCC.gov*. Web. 15 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.fcc.gov/>>.

**Annotation:** This Source is the official website of the Federal Communications Commission. This source has all the information and facts about the Federal Communications Commission (The FCC) and for our articles, we used many quotes and facts from this source. We used the quote that the chair man of the FCC addressing the news about the Fairness Doctrine being dropped and we also used a statement from the Fairness Doctrine in our article. This source is useful/reliable because it is an offical website for the Federal Communications Commissions and everything on this website is fact there for it is a reliable primary source.

8. Carlson, Carlson. "NBC Sorry for M.I.A.'s Super Bowl Bird." *Billboard*. Billboard, 6 Feb. 2012. Web. 12 Mar. 2012. <<http://www.billboard.com/column/super-bowl/nbc-sorry-for-m-i-a-s-super-bowl-bird-1006100152.story>>.

Annotation:

This source is an image of singer/rapper, M.I.A, at the Super bowl flipping the bird during her performance. British singer/rapper M.I.A was performing alongside Nicki Minaj and Madonna. She flipped the bird to millions of Super bowl fans and many fans plus the FCC into outrage. M.I.A was fined for this obscene gestured and was dealt with the FCC. This source is useful because it shows a visual of what happened on that event and it gives the viewer a visual. I know this source is reliable because it is the actual image from the actual event.

## Secondary Sources

1. Bellis, Mary. "Timeline - The Invention of Television." *Inventors*. About.com. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <[http://inventors.about.com/od/startinventions/a/Television\\_Time.htm](http://inventors.about.com/od/startinventions/a/Television_Time.htm)>.

**Annotation:** This source is a timeline of the invention of television. This timeline starts in 1831 but we will start our time for our project in the 1920s. This source talks about the early inventions of television but we will focus on the actual invention of the television. In 1907, inventors thought about the idea of transmitting images through rods but John Baird was the first inventor to display / act on the invention and to become successful with it. What we will be using from this source is the years such as the first long distance use of television to use it in our second article of reaction to subtly show the reaction from different people. The second article will be a couple decades after year of the first article and we will show and talk about how different people felt towards the invention of television and also radio broadcasters.

2. <a href="http://law.jrank.org/pages/4884/Broadcasting.html">Broadcasting - The History Of Radio, The History Of Television, The Future Of Radio And Television, Cable Television</a>

**Annotation:** This source is a secondary source, which is an article about the history of broadcasting. This source includes the history of radio, television, and the future of radio and television as well. This specific source talks about the first radio commercial service, which was in 1898. The part of this source that we will be using is the history of radios and the reactions to the radio. This source explains the problems of the radio such as sharing the broadcasting time on the area and how the time of broadcasting was being disputed. This source also talks about the laws that passed for radio broadcasting such as how what information could be and what should be broadcasted (interest, necessity, convenience). This source also talks about how the government tried to shape what is being broadcasted to be appropriate for certain viewers such as and specifically for the children and for minorities.



3. Pakman, David. "History of the Media, Radio, and Television." [Http://ezinearticles.com](http://ezinearticles.com). Web. 7 Jan. 2012. <<http://ezinearticles.com/?History-of-the-Media,-Radio,-and-Television&id=15556>>.

**Annotation:** This source is another source that explains the history of television and radio. It talks about the first advertisements and it also talks about the people who actually own the media. This source gives a lot of information on quantitative data on the subject / topic of the article. They give history of the television and radio as well. This article also talks about the "golden age of television" which was in the 1950's. We can use that piece of information and apply to our second article (the reformation article) and talk about how people in the 1950's were showed more interest towards the television than the radio and how people with big names showed more interest as well.

4. Adams, Mike. "100 Years of Radio Broadcasting." *Welcome to the California Historical Radio Society*. Web. 06 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.californiahistoricalradio.com/100years.html>>.

**Annotation:** This source applies directly to both the second article (reaction) and the third article (reformation) and we can apply this source to both articles. This article talks about the FCC and when it was formed and its effects on the radio and also the effects on the television. The FCC (federal communications commissions) controlled what was appropriate to show on television and what was not appropriate to show on television. The FCC to the place of the FCR, which was for the radio only and was out before people were viewing television. The FCR controlled what was appropriate and what was not appropriate to be heard on the radio. It talks about how radio tried to block out television. This source also talks about the evolution of the radio and how it matured over time.

5. <a href="http://law.jrank.org/pages/4874/Broadcasting-History-Television.html">Broadcasting - The History Of Television</a>

**Annotation:** This source talks about the broadcasting of television. It talks about the world's first presentation and other major events that happened that had to do with television in the 1920s through the 1950s since television was the new thing and people were amazed with it. Through the 1920s and the 1950s, many major events had

occurred that had to do with the television. For example, according to this source, in 1939 NBC (national broadcasting company) had revealed the invention of television to the entire world. It also talks about the first televised commercials on the television, which happened in 1941. We could use this source for one of our articles after the first one (revolution).

6. Greenwald, David. "FCC Loses Janet Jackson Super Bowl Case | Billboard.com." *Music News, Reviews, Articles, Information, News Online & Free Music | Billboard.com*. 02 Nov. 2011. Web. 13 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.billboard.com/news/fcc-loses-janet-jackson-super-bowl-case-1005470952.story>>.

**Annotation:** This source talks about the incident with Janet Jackson and Justin Timberlake at the Super Bowl back in 2004. It talks about what had to be done and who had to be fined for what. The article is about how the FCC loses the case with Janet Jackson and it talks about what the FCC did. We will be using this source to show an example of the type of power the FCC has and what the FCC is capable of doing and what they're in control of. We will also use this source for the image on this website. This source is reliable/useful because it is from an actual event and it talks about what the FCC had to do with this situation.

7. Michaels, Sean. "Super Bowl 2012: MIA Could Face Fine for Middle-finger Salute." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 02 July 2012. Web. 12 Mar. 2012. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/music/2012/feb/07/super-bowl-2012-mia-fine>>.

**Annotation:**

This source is an online news article on the incident with M.I.A at the super bowl when she flipped the bird during her musical performance. This source talks about the consequences of the incident such as the British singer/rapper M.I.A getting fined for her obscene gesture. This source also talks about the process with dealing with the FCC with these type of incidents and also the say of other broadcasting stations. This source is useful because it talks about what happened at the event and also because of the information it has on the consequences M.I.A had for

what she had done while she was performing. It also talks about how the NFL thought NBC's delay system for not being quick enough. I know this source is reliable because of where the information is coming from and it's an report on that event.

8. Valdes, Robert. "How Does the FCC Police Obscenity?"

*HowStuffWorks*. HowStuffWorks. Web. 12 Mar. 2012. <<http://people.howstuffworks.com/fcc-obscenity.htm>>.

Annotation:

This source is an online article about how the FCC police obscenity. This source explains how the FCC works and this source also explains the type of authority the FCC (federal communications commission) has over dealing with obscenity. It talks about how the FCC not only have authority over radio but television as well. This source explains what FCC actually does and how the process of the FCC works. This source also talks about over incidents that happened on t.v that was associated with the FCC such as the Janet Jackson at the Super Bowl incident. This source is useful because it talks about Communications Act of 1934 and explain what it actually is.