The Nature of Broadcasting - A Theoretical Perspective

Past, Present and Future

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Natural Law

- Structure of Nature
- All living things seek utility
- Nurture (Rationality)
- Communication

Philosophy

What does it mean to be human?

Jeremy Bentham



Human Evolution

- * Groups
- Symbolic Interaction
- Language

Ontology

- religion: faith
- science: empiricism

Forming Societies

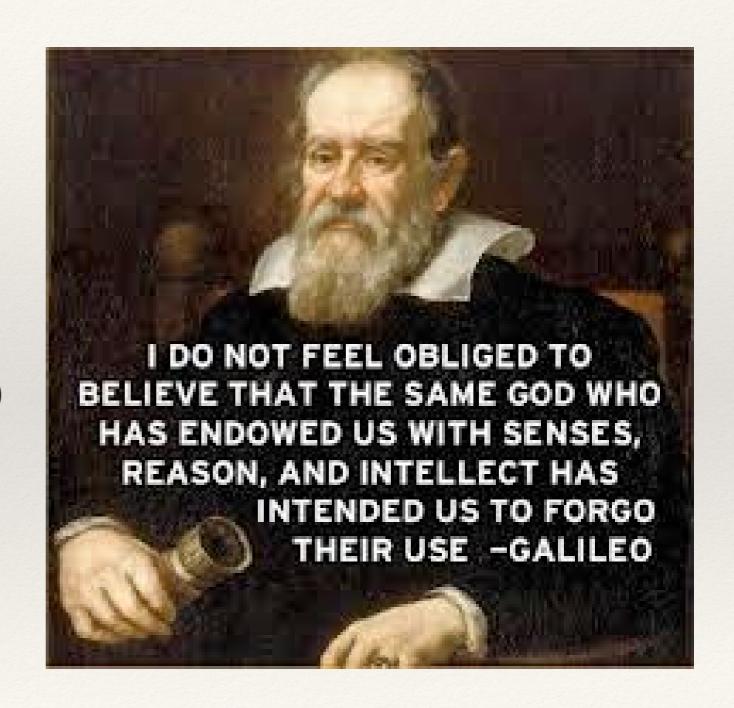
- Specialization
- Communication
- Greek Metaphysics (Socrates, Plato)
- Eastern Muslim, India, Chinese

Medieval Europe

- Dual authoritarianism of monarchy and church
- Religion (Aquinas, Bacon)
- Rise of merchant class media

Enlightenment

- Science & technology
- Secularism
- Humanism (Hobbs, Descartes)



Epistemology

- knowledge
- logic /rationalism
- value
- aesthetics

Humanities

- Language
- Literature
- Geography
- History

Modernity

- Urbanization
- Democracy
- Mass Media forms
- Sociology (Locke, Durkheim, Hegel, Marx)

Social Sciences

Individual - Psychology

Groups - Sociology, Economics, Political Science

- Positivist (Natural Sciences, mathematics)
- Interpretivist (Symbolic interpretation / critique)

Sociology

Structure

- Spencer: "each feature, custom, or practice, its effect on the functioning of a supposedly stable, cohesive system"
- Giddens: "the pre-eminence of the social world over its individual parts (i.e. its constituent actors, human subjects)"

Sociology

Agency

- Parsons: "the capacity of individual "agents" to construct and reconstruct their worlds."
- Bordieau: "externalising the internal", and "internalising the external."
- Berger & Luckman: Society forms the individuals who create society forming a continuous loop in the "social construction of reality".

Conflict Theory

- Dysfunctional society
- Agency vs. Structure
- Legal alternativism

Conflict Theory

- Horkheimer & Adorno:
- In the "culture industries", the rise of 20th century large cultural industry players had created a structured, supply-driven system that "integrates its consumers from above" and was negating the opportunities for individuals and small groups of producers to comprise "a more diverse and pluralistic platform for societal understanding"
- Researching the development of public policy should include not just an examination of the actors' behavior, but also an exploration of the value systems upon which the actions were based

The Public Sphere



The Public Sphere

- a participatory bourgeois public sphere of real discourse among equals that transformed into a site of spectator politics manipulated by elites who took control of the medium
- the public sphere merged the private concerns of literate individuals regarding family and social integration with the larger public concerns of society
- * presented in spaces reserved for open discourse among citizens and delineated through argumentative discourse intended to identify and prioritize interests for the common good. Individuals could inform and influence public opinion, even if it was in opposition to the current political status quo.

Alternative Press

Activist media

Public Sphere

The degradation of the public sphere began in the late 19th century concurrent with the societal transition to a system marked by merging economic and political forces, the decline of the individual, and the manipulation of the culture industries

Re-Feudalization

- Newspaper conglomerates
- Politicization

The Public Sphere

- Habermas: "forum for culture and politics co-opted"
- Edwards: "multiple public spheres"
- Fraser: "issues of class & gender"
- Foucalt: "multidirectional power generation from discourse"
- Herbst: "mobilize political resources"

Radio



FIRST FULL-TIME RADIO ANNOUNCER IN THE WORLD

Harold W. Arlin shown as he looked in the early 1920's. He did the first play-by-play of baseball and football and introduced many noted persons in their radio debuts on KDKA.

Television



https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=6PXORQE5-CY

Terrestrial Paradigm

- Public Service
- Commercial
- Alternative

Civil Society

- a segment of society apart from commerce and government occupied by individuals and groups in public life outside the home, encompassing their cultural, ethical, political, and/or religious interests
- Culture
- Politics

Civil Society

- Aristotle: "koinōnía politike" (society apart from family & government)
- Hegel: "burgerliche gessellschaft" (citizens' society)
- Heller: "mosaic of identities"
- * Habermas: "communicative action in possibility spaces"
- Bordieau, Giddens: "media reproduces culture in civil society"

Re-Feudalization II

- Policy issues
- Commercial conglomerates
- Alternatives struggle

IP - The Great Liberator?

- One-to-many revolution
- low barriers to entry
- virtual democracy

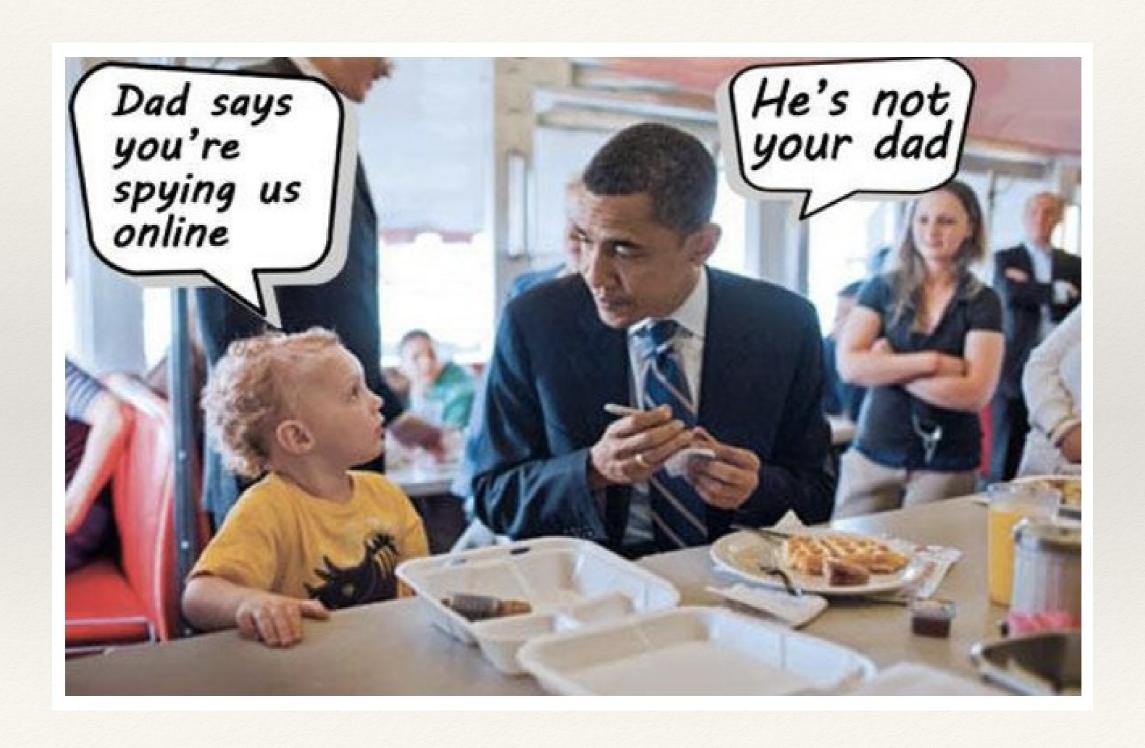


The Present: Content

- Media Literacy!
- Information
- Opinion
- Entertainment



The Present: Your Data



Re-Feudalization III?

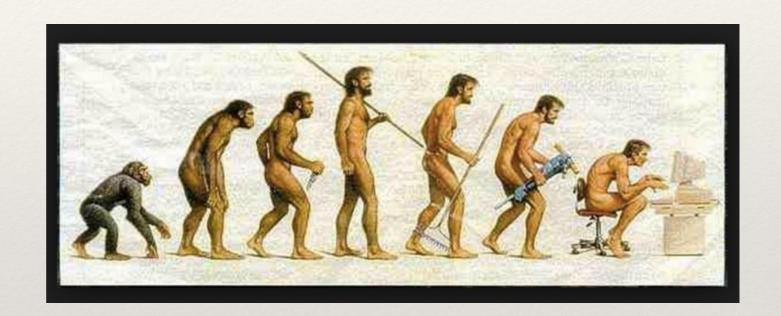


The Future

- Beyond RF
- Beyond streaming
- Neutrality
- Creative Commons
- Policy reform
- Funding solutions

Human Evolution

- Structural Functionalism?
- The Public Sphere?
- Broadcasting plurality?



Thank You!



Henry Loeser is a research fellow in MEDIT and teaching member of the Baltic Film, Media, Arts and Communication School faculty.

Dr. Loeser earned his PhD in 2016 for research into the societal attributes of Community Media at Masaryk University in the Czech Republic, and holds a MA in European Politics, BS in Business Administration, and AS in Mechanical Engineering. He founded the Media Innovation Center at Masaryk University, establishing the new university broadcast operations of student radio and TV. He also is an independent media advocate, serving on the board of directors of the Communication Center at Masaryk University.

He also is an independent media advocate, serving on the board of directors of the Community Media Forum Euro Since 2003, he is founder and director of Radioexpert, an NGO that is active in Community Media projects worldw