

Supplement #2

WOSU Definitions

CPB: Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Founded in 1967 by Congress to "encourage growth and development of non-commercial television and radio", and "to develop programming responsive to the needs of the people".

PBS: Public Broadcasting Service. Founded in 1969, it is a non-profit corporation service over 350 member stations of American Public television stations.

NPR: National Public Radio. Founded in 1970, it was the first nationwide connection of non-commercial radio stations. Today, there are 730 American stations, plus Internet and overseas stations.

Call Letters: A group of letters used to identify the radio/television station where a program is from. It is the station's identifying signal.

AM: Amplitude Modulation. This is the radio signal used in most standard broadcasting. The signal is stronger, and far-reaching.

FM: Frequency Modulation. This is a radio signal that is free from noises and interference. It has a limited hearing range.

HD: Radio: A new technology that permits AM/FM stations to broadcast their programs digitally. Digital broadcasts provide improved audio quality and reception.

Teleprompter: A camera that uses a special mirror so that it appears that someone is looking directly into the camera when reading from a script.

Control Room: Controls programs that go out on the television/radio. Where the signals, air quality of the signal going out or coming in, and the timing of all radio/television programs are checked.

Producer/Director: Is in charge and responsible for all areas of a radio/television production. In television, the producer/director directs the work of all the studio crew.