

# DOWNLOAD PDF BROADCASTING AND CANADIAN CULTURE : A COMMENTARY G. STUART ADAM

## Chapter 1 : Culture of Canada - Wikipedia

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Written by Deanna Stefanyshyn and Julie Kendell Introduction Technology has the power to affect not only education but also culture, religion and personal thoughts and beliefs. While the world population is continually growing, our global world seems to be getting smaller as we are able to connect to people in a way that was never imagined. Radio and television were among the early contributors to this new form of mass media and played a role in affecting world political views and religious beliefs as well as changing how we view literacy in an educational setting. While these technologies started off as a form of entertainment, people quickly began to see the advancements and benefits that these technologies could bring to an educational setting. For example, silent films were used in the classroom along with photographs, well before films with sound and audio recordings gained popularity Cortez, In fact, silent films showed so much promise in the educational world that Thomas A. However, it was found that especially in the beginning of film use, teachers were only using it occasionally in their classrooms. What is not surprising is that these specific roadblocks are often the same reasons given by teachers today when discussing their use of 21st century technology. School museums were a popular venue for the first visual instructional materials and allowed for distribution of portable exhibits including slides, films and study prints to schools Saettler, In order to gain respect from teachers, it was very important that these materials were viewed as supplementary curriculum materials that would enhance lessons rather than replace the teacher entirely. Even today teachers continue to fight for their standing as the primary source of instruction while maintaining autonomy in their use of media. This very idea has brought forth professionals in the field to argue that: Considering this has been an issue in education for the past 90 years, there does not appear to be a definitive answer that will come anytime soon. It is an instantaneous, universal means of communication. It is not a new art, but is a means of multiplying the efficiency of oral communication just as the printing press multiplied the effectiveness of the written word. As time went on the world of radio grew in both scope and popularity, and many broadcasts began to hit the radio waves. Radio became a new form of communication and entertainment. People, regardless of where they were located and what class they belonged to, could tune in to listen to news, sports broadcasts, comedy shows, dramas, live music and political addresses. Radio was a way for people to escape the care of their everyday lives. The world began to become a much smaller place in the minds of many people as they began to see that we were all, in a way, interconnected. While most other forms of entertainment were expensive, the radio provided entertainment free of charge right in your own home. People could find out what was happening in the world quickly after it happened and it was much faster than waiting for the newspapers to print a story. The invention of the radio also had an effect on religion as religious broadcasting was born. Many felt that radio had the power to bring the world to the classroom, and that radio programs could be presented as if they were textbooks of the air Lindgren, While textbooks were the most common place to gain understanding and information at this time, it quickly became clear that other mediums could be beneficial if used properly. Usually the radio programs that were created were in line with the general classroom curriculum. However, studies have revealed that there were major contrasts between the content of schoolbooks and the content that was on the radio Lindgren, Radio programs opened up the arena to discussing contemporary progressive ideas and political notions. These progressive ways of thinking were not readily available to students in a classroom. Children who listened to educational radio encountered views of society that were much different than the views that were shown in their school books Lindgren, Beginning in , the Canadian National Railway, a non-educational agency, invested in radio infrastructure and saw the need for educational radio. The CNR used radios as a form of entertainment for their passengers; however, the president of the CNR Sir Henry Thorton saw both the social and commercial value in providing educational programming as a public service

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Buck, Beginning in , educational programs were broadcast in Canada. People believed that broadcasts of music and storytelling could help stimulate the brains of these students. This signified the first use of radio in Canada in the field of special education. By the end of there were broadcasts on a regular basis that were intended for schools. Lectures, recitations and music were popular but other broadcasts, which included activity sessions, were also gaining popularity. These broadcasts gave students instructions on how to create projects and the students could then follow along. Although some of the broadcasts from these stations were specific to the province from which they were created, the national broadcaster, the CBC, carried some of the programs that were developed. They also broadcast some more generic programs that could be used in all provinces and continued to offer educational broadcasts for adult learners. The CBC still provides educational materials today. They have a large digital archive with many radio and video clips that have been used to create a variety of lessons and projects for students. As well as these archives, they continue to broadcast radio programs on topics ranging from music appreciation to current events. Radio paved the way to bring mass media into the educational setting, but many people saw the limitations of only using hearing as a teaching tool. The idea that videos and television could reach the same number of people and incorporate sight, started the rise in educational television and audiovisual education. However, the transition was not a smooth one as many resistant teachers had just began to buy into the advantages of silent film. Furthermore, educators were concerned that their silent film equipment would become obsolete; a pattern that has repeated itself over the decades as more and more technology is introduced. However, the actual introduction of audiovisual materials would have to wait until the Great Depression was over before it really saw its rise throughout the education system. Treat, WW2 provided a desperate need to educate many people in a short amount of time. This was the kind of movement audiovisual education required to gain the momentum needed in order to necessitate the funding to create videos for training military personnel. Not only did they need to educate a large number of military recruits, there was also a need to educate new industrial workers to replace them while they went off to war. A quick solution to train people quickly resulted in the opportunity to test out the new forms of media during the war. After the war there was a transition to use these types of materials in schools. Treat, Radio allowed information to be distributed to a much larger audience. Radio as an educational tool became popular and many studies proved its effectiveness, especially in the area of distance education. Using radios in education allowed students to see a broader spectrum of the world around them. They were introduced to more worldly views and had access to much more information. While educational broadcasts began at first as mere listening activities, they later became an interactive experience where students worked with the information that was presented to them in a variety of ways. It is no surprise then that many of the first studies done on the benefits of audio visual materials were done using military instruction techniques. In a separate study by Rock et al. However, Reiser did a review of many of the different studies involving a comparison of learning using different mediums for instruction delivery. He found that regardless of the method of instruction all participants learned similarly. Reiser, The discrepancy among these research findings may have come about for several different reasons. With the introduction of audiovisual materials, teachers began to feel threatened in their role as educators. Some believed that videos would take over as the main means of instruction therefore rendering many teachers obsolete. Furthermore, many of the first studies involving audiovisual education were funded by government agencies in specialized situations. The requirements of educating military personal are different from educating students in a regular classroom. It was obvious that during the time of TV instruction, advocates wanted the research to prove that their work in bringing audiovisual materials to the classroom was warranted. Finally, the actual ability to deliver the lesson by any of the mediums could impact the ability to learn. Just as a poorly created computer program may not benefit instruction, so might an ill prepared or unenthusiastic teacher. Therefore, in these studies, there are many variables that can impact the findings, resulting in no definite answer as to the exact educational benefits of audiovisual materials, especially in its infancy. However, in terms of teacher satisfaction, one study did a comprehensive survey of teachers in elementary and secondary schools using in-school TV lessons in Science,

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Music, French, and Spanish. While the resistance towards obtaining devices and materials needed to incorporate audiovisual in education was present, it is clear that there was some movement towards integration of audiovisual into lessons from both learning and teaching perspectives. Criticism and Limitations There were some limitations to the use of educational radio in Canada. In rural areas sufficient power could often become an issue and weak signals were also a challenge. Radio receivers were still expensive, and not all schools had the funds to invest in the technology needed to participate in radio broadcasts. Because there were no recording abilities at this time, students and teachers had to be available at the time of the broadcast or else they would miss out. Some people also worried about the advertisements that came with educational programming. There were limitations to simply broadcasting information to a passive audience so shows began to become more interactive. Audiences began to become more involved in broadcasts which resulted in a higher number of listeners with sustained listener attention. Audience participation was encouraged in most programs and this resulted in a larger variety of content and presenters. Just like radio, the introduction of audiovisual education came with its fair share of issues. While some educators embraced the need for instructional films to keep up with increased school enrollments, others shied away with the misperception that they were too complicated, that teachers would become robotic, or that commercialization would take over. Disinformation does not mean false information. Media Literacy This new idea that teachers needed to be aware of how and where students might be able to obtain information, called for a change in the definition of what was once clearly defined as literacy. Audiovisual materials did not alter the concept of literacy; they in fact forced experts to create a new form of literacy. In earlier times students had limited information available to them. They were able to obtain information from their textbooks or from oral conversations with others. However, new technologies such as the radio and various audio visual materials, such as films and television, provided new ways of thinking about the world around them. Students were no longer at the mercy of their teacher to be the bearer of all things educational. They could learn on their own through these new types of mass media. Students needed to learn how to understand and use the mass media that was being introduced in many classrooms and in their homes. Students needed to become critical thinkers as the media began to shape students understanding of their environment in a way that was never accessible before. Conclusion While educational technology began as silent films in museums, it quickly transitioned to include radio broadcasts and audiovisual materials. As technology advanced, the ability to deliver mass media changed the way information was delivered and began the shift away from the teacher being the bearer of all information. While many saw the benefits of being able to educate more people in a shorter amount of time, there was also a lot of criticism and limitations that hindered its progress. However, the benefits far outweighed the drawbacks and eventually technology prevailed forcing educators to adapt to a new form of literacy in the classroom. Once again history demonstrated its ability to repeat itself, as many of the issues that were raised with the introduction of radio and audiovisual are parallel to those issues teachers currently face with internet and other technologies of the 21st century. National Leadership Conference on Media Literacy.

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## Chapter 2 : Global News | Latest & Current News - Weather, Sports & Health News

*The Development of Canadian Sports Broadcasting G. Stuart Adam Abstract HTML. Commentary.*

Covering the 20th Century. Cavalcade of Journalists Wolf Den Books, A History of American Literary Journalism: The Emergence of a Modern Narrative Form. University of Massachusetts Press, Kansas City and Its Star. University of Missouri Press, Tell Me a Story. Women Journalists and the American Experience in Vietnam. Da Capo Press, The Media in America. Journalism in the United States from The Popular Press, The Press and the Young Republic, Hutton, Frankie and Barbara Straus Reid, eds. Outsiders in 19th-Century Press History. Bowling Green State University Press, Pages from the Past: History and Memory in American Magazines. University of North Carolina Press, Kotler, Johathan and Miles Beller. University of Illinois Press, American Journalists View Their Craft. A Life on the Road. The Media in the Movies. The Daily Newspaper in America: The Evolution of a Social Instrument. The Mammoth Book of Journalism: An Anthology of the Greatest Newspaper Articles. Reporting on Civil Rights. Library of America, Women Journalists in American Culture and Fiction. Cornell University Press, Journalism at the End of the American Century, Present. New York University Press, Munson, Eve Stryker, and Catherine A. University of Minnesota Press, Encyclopedia of Television News. The Oryx Press, From Headline Hunter to Superman: The Civil War Correspondents. A History of the Black Press. Howard University Press, The Invention of the Newspaper: Reporters of the Associated Press. Princeton Architectural Press, Oxford University Press, The Civil War and the Press. Broadcasts from the Blitz: Murrow Helped Lead America into War. Serrin, Judith and William Serrin. The Journalism that Changed America. Life in the Shadow of Watergate. Literary Journalism in the Twentieth Century. The Early American Press, Perspectives on Mass Communication History. David and Lisa Mullikin Parcell, eds. Stovall, and James D. The Media in America: A History, 4th ed. The Gilded Age Press. The Women Who Wrote the War. Northwestern University Press, Reston and the Rise and Fall of American Journalism. A History of American Broadcasting. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Historical Methods in Mass Communication. The Significance of the Media in American History. A Concise History of American Broadcasting. Mightier Than the Sword: University of Kentucky Press, Suggs, Henry Lewis, ed. The Black Press in the Middle West, The Public Press, Black Journalists of Modern America: The Power of the Press: The Birth of American Political Reporting. Little Brown and Company, Pictures of Our Nobler Selves: The Freedom Forum, Encyclopedia of American Journalism. Radio and the Struggle for Civil Rights in the South. University Press of Florida, Mainstreams of American Media History. The African American Newspaper. Emmett and Susan L. Historical and Cultural Perspectives on Broadcasting. University of Alabama Press, Black Achievers in American Journalism. Defining Moments in Journalism. A Tower in Babel: The History of Broadcasting in the United States Main Currents in the History of American Journalism. Caswell, Lucy Shelton, ed. Guide to Sources in American Journalism History. The Boys on the Bus. The Powers That Be. Documents of American Broadcasting.

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### Chapter 3 : Holdings : Free to believe : | York University Libraries

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Some are even depicted doing menial, everyday tasks, usually while wearing their game uniforms. Athletes often have their idiosyncrasies parodied – for example, gymnast Kerri Strug being carried around ESPN headquarters because of her famous ankle injury. In a commercial, Detroit Red Wings legend Gordie Howe is reminiscing with Keith Olbermann and demonstrating stick and body checks while Olbermann is trying to work. Olympic gymnast Kerri Strug was featured in two commercials. In the second, Strug is talking incessantly while still being carried around, and no one is interested in holding her anymore. Follow me to freedom! Labonte runs down to the lot to find the Georgetown Hoyas mascot, Jack the Bulldog, driving the car and screams at him. Eisen then pays off the mascot for the prank. The hot dog eating champion Takeru Kobayashi was featured in an ad where he finishes his lunch in the ESPN cafeteria in the second span of the commercial. Tiger walks away then followed by the huge crowd which usually follows him at any golf tournament he plays at. A shorter version of this ad sees Woods decline the invitation, minus the crowd. The power goes out late at night at the ESPN studios; Dan Patrick goes backstage to find the cause of the power outage: Patrick helps to wake Austin up with a chair shot to the back. Austin asks for one more, which Patrick obliges to do, and Austin thanks him and resumes his studying. Stuart Scott is talking outside the building with Scott Van Pelt asking "Does he know this is a drill? Some humorous debate over whose parking spot it really was follows. A ad features the Manning family taking a tour of the SportsCenter studio. When their father, Archie, turns to look, the brothers stop and proceed to silently blame each other for the antics. Johnson wraps the ad by asking, "Can I get a puff of smoke with that? The three are talking about hats, and how as a catcher Posada never wears his. He realizes something is wrong so he goes to his neighbor Scott Van Pelt cubicle and Van Pelt is sitting in a throne, which he took from "King James" cubicle. Getting Lebron to ask, "Scott, did you possibly switch chairs with me? Stuart Scott walks by the room, sees James having trouble with such a menial task and says in a sarcastic tone "The chosen one, huh? A ad features Indianapolis Colts placekicker Adam Vinatieri passing through a metal detector multiple times, each time forgetting to remove one of his four Super Bowl rings from his person. Former Buffalo Bills quarterback Jim Kelly is seen in line behind Vinatieri, clearly frustrated with the delay. He gives anchor Stan Verrett his messages, reading them off his armband. A follow-up spot has Steve Levy heckle the trio as they walk through the SportsCenter offices in their Celtic uniforms. A ad sees Chris McKendry and Stan Verrett stuck in bumper to bumper traffic trying to enter the Bristol campus because a Mardi Gras float driven by Drew Brees cannot fit through the narrow entrance gate. Towards the end of the commercial, Harris believes that pro wrestling is not a real sport but Cena disagrees. A ad has Chris Chelios and anchor John Buccigross having a conversation about forty-something athletes in the studio hallway. However, he is interrupted by players from the Chicago Rush, who have scheduled the field for practice. A follow-up spot features Anderson having a group therapy session with the Chicago Rush. A ad has LSU football coach Les Miles giving a potential anchor a tour of the studio as if he was recruiting a high school player for a college team. A ad features Carolina Panthers wide receiver Steve Smith displaying his "incendiary" speed to anchor Kenny Mayne. A follow-up ad has Steve Smith getting his ankle checked by Brian Kenny. Manny then picks up his cell phone and says, "Hola? A confused Phelps asks, "What is it with the computers in here? He promptly restores it to his own shelf. Another ad featuring Pujols shows him at the photocopier when he is approached by John Anderson and Steve Levy. The anchors refer to Pujols by his nickname "The Machine. In the commercial, it is implied that just like baseball players, anchors also go through slumps, and like them, they also study their tapes to discover their flaws. In the commercial, a confused Van Pelt looks to Rollins for guidance in his "poor performances" which include

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talking to the camera with his head down on his desk, spinning on his chair, randomly flapping his arm, and elevating his head above the camera. In one ad Neil Everett is discussing with Roger Federer where Everett would rank in the top 10 of SportsCenter anchors if there were such a thing. A follow-up has Josh Elliott asking Matt Ryan for his password. Orlando Magic center Dwight Howard appears in two spots: She tells him that Superman had come in and put the fire out, and he says that she was lucky Superman was there but never reveals his secret identity. It says "Bonne Journee". Have a nice day! A follow-up ad shows Donovan attempting to make a photocopy. When he protests the yellow card a red card is then dispensed. Verrett claims it is more expensive than a spaceship. Verrett has a baseball bat and starts swinging it in front of the camera to show Ethier how it looks. Ethier then says "Let me see a real swing. Ethier asks if they are going to be in trouble, and Verrett says yes. Wes Welker is the repairman. However, anchor John Buccigross gets impatient and uses the ladies room. Steve Levy sees him and jokingly calls him a Russian spy. Levy then leaves, then the roof opens and Ovechkin is pulled up by Capitals goaltender and fellow Russian Semyon Varlamov. A follow-up ad features Ovechkin helping Chris McKendry putting up a note on the bulletin board. A ad features Kevin Durant serving himself a huge helping of lasagna in the cafeteria. Durant responds, "Who, me? A ad features Ichiro Suzuki having trouble getting around the studio because of his difficulty with the English language until anchor John Anderson finds another way to help out. A ad features John Clayton after delivering his football insight on a SportsCenter segment, then after that segment ends, it is revealed that Clayton does the broadcast from his bedroom in his parents house, wearing a fake suit with a hidden ponytail and hops on his bed to eat old Chinese food and listen to heavy metal. Detroit Lions quarterback Matthew Stafford stars in two second spots. In one spot, Stafford finds some stale Chinese food in the refrigerator and throws it in the trash only for the Georgia Bulldogs mascot to pull it out of the garbage. A ad features Hannah Storm telling viewers that SportsCenter anchors write their own material, but when a Harvard graduate goes in their office, the anchors ask for his help in writing. The scene cuts to Jeremy Lin assisting Jay Crawford in writing his material, using jargons like "trajectory matrix", "terminal velocity", "temporal matrix" in describing basketball terminologies. A ad features CC Sabathia and Steve Levy discussing the slimming nature of pinstripes, when Scott Van Pelt walks in wearing a new suit with horizontal stripes. A follow-up ad features anchors John Anderson and Jay Harris eating lunch at the cafeteria when they mock Sabathia after Sabathia came to the table with a bunch of hamburgers. A spot features John Anderson asking Rickie Fowler if he is colorblind when he pours orange juice into his coffee. A ad features anchor Robert Flores saying that SportsCenter hired a "world-renowned chef", but laments that only Henrik Lundqvist seems to understand him. The scene cuts to the cafeteria, where The Swedish Chef is telling anchor Steve Levy the menu for lunch. In the end, the Swedish Chef gets annoyed when Linda Cohn asks for a hamburger. Calvin hears a supervisor coming, and stating "I was never here The supervisor asks Stuart if he has seen Calvin, which Stuart denies. When the coast is clear, Calvin transforms back into his normal form and thanks a clearly befuddled Stuart. A follow-up ad has Johnson giving Lindsey Czarniak a lift to the book shelf. A follow-up ad features McCutchen making bubble gum in the breakroom while Adnan Virk looks on. A ad featured Bubba Watson and his caddy "playing through" an obstacle in the office, the Stanford Tree. A follow-up ad has Watson sharpening pencils all the way down to the size of golf pencils. A ad features a kid holding hands with United States midfielder Michael Bradley where the kid helps Bradley with carrying papers and holding his cup of coffee while he is in the bathroom. Graham also stars in a second spot where he attempts to throw paper balls in a waste basket but accidentally hits anchor Sage Steele instead. A ad features Jay Harris with the University of Wisconsin offensive line, where they are unable to use "the big room" for their meeting, which is being used by two horse jockeys and a gymnast, causing Jay to use a much smaller room instead. A ad featured bowler Pete Weber calling it a day by trading in his bowling shoes. A ad features anchors John Anderson and Bram Weinstein having a meeting with the GoodYear Blimp pilot about scheduling a flight while the Stanford Tree is hanging from the blimp. A ad features anchor Scott Van Pelt having a conference call while various mascots look on. A ad features boxer Manny Pacquiao taking a sip from a bottle of milk, only to spit it out when he found out

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that the milk expired. A ad has tennis player Novak Djokovic working as a cafeteria cashier of whom anchor Jay Crawford complains to by having to pay his hamburger, french fries and soda separately instead of getting a discount. A follow-up ad features Gronkowski having trouble getting a snack from the vending machine while Everett mocks him. A ad features the SportsCenter crew honoring the longtime sports tradition of playing the national anthem before sporting events, in this case playing The Star-Spangled Banner before the start of SportsCenter. Just as the crew is getting ready to sit down, the Canadian national anthem O Canada starts playing, showing that the episode has Barry Melrose talking about hockey. It just so happens that Chicken Curry is the special the day after Stephen has a big night. Watt taking his bodyguard instincts a bit too much. Harris and Sage Kimzey recreating the Western-style campfire cookout made famous in classic Western films. A ad features Mike Krzyzewski communicating with Justise Winslow through a translator, with Krzyzewski communicating in English and Winslow in emoji. A ad featured the Los Angeles Laker Girls performing the "Harlem Shake" during "halftime" of a typical SportsCenter taping which spoofs halftime shows of football and basketball games. They decide to use a spoon and anchor Stan Verrett does the same. In a follow-up ad, Sir Purr tries to put a Broncos helmet on but his head is too big as he is mocked by anchor Kenny Mayne. A spot features anchor Jonathan Coachman getting the axe in a spot which spoofs coaching and managerial firings.

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### Chapter 4 : Echoes. A year of unity. Published 12/2/

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Granada Television had commissioned only 13 episodes, and some inside the company doubted the show would last beyond its planned production run. In some ways this predicts the growth of globalisation, and the decline of similar communities. In an episode from 1975, Barlow declares: In April 1975, Jed Stone Kenneth Cope made his first appearance and returned the following year in 1976. He left in 1977, but returned three years later in 1980. He left again and then returned 42 years later in 2012. In March 1975, Coronation Street reached No. 1. In spite of rising popularity with viewers, Coronation Street was criticised by some for its outdated portrayal of the urban working class, and its representation of a community that was a nostalgic fantasy. For there is little reality in this new serial, which apparently, we have to suffer twice a week. Granada hurried to update the programme, with the hope of introducing more issue-driven stories, including Lucille Hewitt Jennifer Moss becoming addicted to drugs, Jerry Booth Graham Haberfield being in a storyline about homosexuality, Emily Nugent Eileen Derbyshire having an out-of-wedlock child, and introducing a black family, but all of these ideas were dropped for fear of upsetting viewers. These characters would remain at the centre of the programme for many years. These were re-introduced by new producer Bill Podmore who joined the series in 1980. He had worked on Granada comedy productions prior to his appointment. In 1981, Pat Phoenix returned to her role as Elsie Tanner and, after a spate of ill health, Violet Carson returned on a more regular basis as Ena. Storylines throughout the decade included a warehouse fire in 1982, the birth of Tracy Langton in 1983, the murder of Ernest Bishop Stephen Hancock in 1984, a lorry crashing into the Rovers Return in 1985, and the marriage of Brian Tilsley Christopher Quinten and Gail Potter also in 1985. When ITV did return, its first evening schedule included a special "catch-up" edition of Coronation Street. This included storylines which would have taken place during the strike, and they were explained in the form of a narrative chat between Bet Lynch and popular character Len Fairclough Peter Adamson. For several weeks the channel had very few fresh episodes to show, and episodes of the game show were screened in its place. Coronation Street returned to ITV screens with a regular scheduled time closer to the end of 1985. Coronation Street had little competition within its prime time slot, and certain critics suggested that the programme had grown complacent, moving away from socially viable storylines and again presenting a dated view of working class life. Kershaw declared that "There are no stars in Coronation Street. Unlike Coronation Street, which had a very nostalgic view of working-class life, Brookside brought together working and middle-class families in a more contemporary environment. The dialogue often included expletives and the stories were more hard-hitting, and of the current Zeitgeist. Whereas stories at this time in Coronation Street were largely about family affairs, Brookside concentrated on social affairs such as industrial action, unemployment, and the black market. While ratings for Coronation Street remained consistent throughout the decade, EastEnders regularly obtained higher viewing figures due to its omnibus episodes shown at weekends. A new exterior set had been built in 1986, and in 1987 it was redeveloped to include new houses and shops. Production techniques were also changed with a new studio being built, and the inclusion of more location filming, which had moved the show from being shot on film to videotape in 1988. In 1989, there was a fire at the Rovers Return. The episode that aired on 25 December 1989, attracted a combined audience original and omnibus of 10.5 million. This storyline gave the show its highest combined viewing figure in its history with 10.5 million. This rating is sometimes incorrectly credited to the 8 December tram death episode. In 1990, Julie Goodyear Bet Lynch left the show. She made brief return appearances in 1991, and in 1992, Brian Park took over as producer, with the idea of promoting young characters as opposed to the older cast. Having received criticism of being too out of touch, Corrie now struggled to emulate the more modern Brookside and EastEnders. The episode attracted an audience of 10.5 million. Corrie continued to struggle in the ratings, with EastEnders introducing some of its strongest stories. In 1993, Kieran Roberts was appointed as producer and aimed to re-introduce "gentle storylines and humour", after deciding that the Street

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should not try to compete with other soaps. Shepherd , and her granddaughter Bethany, by driving them into a canal. The storyline received wide press attention, and viewing figures peaked at Until this time, Mike Baldwin had been portrayed as an only child , with his father also called Frankie and portrayed by Sam Kydd appearing in the programme between and confirming the fact. In , Tracy Barlow Kate Ford murdered Charlie Stubbs and claiming it was self-defence; the audience during this storyline peaked at In July , after 34 years in the role of Vera Duckworth , Elizabeth Dawn left the show due to ill health. Carla Connor Alison King turned to Liam for comfort and developed feelings for him. Shepherd pushed her down the stairs. Liam Connor and his ex-sister-in-law Carla gave into their feelings for each other and began an affair. The anniversary was also publicised with ITV specials and news broadcasts. Two characters, Ashley Peacock and Molly Dobbs , along with an unknown taxi driver, were killed as a result of the disaster. Rita Sullivan survived, despite being trapped under the rubble of her destroyed shop. Fiz Stape prematurely gave birth to a baby girl, Hope, after her husband, John , struck his stalker Charlotte Hoyle with a hammer to silence her. Peter Barlow, believing himself on his deathbed, married Leanne Battersby in an impromptu ceremony, shortly before going into cardiac arrest, although he later rallied and made a slow recovery. On 15 October , Betty Driver , who had played Betty Williams since , died of pneumonia, aged In , the major storyline of John Stape and his murder spree came to an end in May after he jumped off a hospital roof but left before he could be arrested. He returned in October before Fiz Stape was imprisoned for the murders. Following a car crash, John revealed the details about the murders and how Fiz was not involved. He later died from his injuries on 28 October. Although he gets away with it at first, the truth eventually comes out and Karl is arrested and sentenced to prison later on in the year. Hayley was diagnosed with a terminal cancer of the pancreas after a check-up in Hayley decided to end her life before she succumbs to her illness much to the despair of her husband Roy Cropper. Peter is arrested and jailed for the murder, but is released from prison once the real identity of the killer is uncovered. His name cleared, Peter decides to depart seeing as how there is nothing keeping him in Weatherfield other than son Simon. Peter leaves in November. In January , while driving the men and women of Underworld to an up class hotel, Steve loses control of their minibus when he is distracted by reckless drivers, and ends up crashing. Steve regains consciousness first and abandons the wreckage. In May , Tracy seeks revenge on Carla and inadvertently starts a massive fire in the Victoria Court flats. A barely conscious Carla is rescued by Leanne. Leanne went back inside to rescue Amy, followed by Kal. The residents are horrified when they find a gas canister on fire. Amy and Leanne make it out safely but Kal is killed after the balcony of the flat explodes. This blast hits Maddie as she walks past the yard, and she later dies from her injuries. Carla becomes addicted to a gambling habit and is a mess. She takes Tracy to a cliff and tries to commit suicide but Tracy confesses. Tributes were paid by cast members, past and present. In a bid to protect him from himself, Gail and Nick lock him in the cellar of the Bistro. However he fakes his own death and manages to escape his makeshift prison cell. However, while driving the car, he sees his daughter Lily in the road and swerves the car and flips over in it. Gary Windass attempted to save Lily but they both ended up trapped under it. When the two are pulled out, the car suddenly catches fire and left Anna Windass with severely injured legs after catching fire due to it spreading. The attacker was revealed in May to be Daniel. Daniel was offered a place at Oxford University. However, Sinead falls pregnant with his child and he decides to stay in Weatherfield to look after them. When Ken learns of this, he persuades Sinead to get an abortion. When Sinead reveals to Daniel about the abortion, he breaks up with Sinead and attacks Ken that night. Daniel is not arrested as Ken tells the police that he tripped and no one pushed him. List of Coronation Street characters , List of past Coronation Street characters , and List of Coronation Street actors Cast of Coronation Street, Since , Coronation Street has featured many characters whose popularity with viewers and critics has differed greatly. Cast at the 50th Anniversary of Coronation Street, Ken Barlow William Roache entered the storyline as a young radical, reflecting the youth of s Britain, where figures like the Beatles , the Rolling Stones and the model Twiggy were to reshape the concept of youthful rebellion. Though the rest of the original Barlow family were killed off before the end of the s, Ken, who for 27 years was the only character

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from the first episode remaining, has remained the constant link throughout the entire series. In , Dennis Tanner Philip Lowrie , another character from the first episode, returned to Coronation Street after a year absence. Rita Tanner Barbara Knox appeared on the show for one episode in December , before returning as a full time cast member in January She is currently the second longest serving original cast member on the show. Stan and Hilda Ogden were introduced in , with Hilda becoming one of the most famous British soap opera characters of all time. Stan Ogden had been killed off in following the death of actor Bernard Youens after a long illness which had restricted his appearances towards the end. The character briefly returned in June

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### Chapter 5 : CKLN-FM - Wikipedia

*Journalism History Bibliography. By David Shedden Á. July 20, Roy Peter and G. Stuart Adam. Journalism: The Democratic Craft. Women Journalists in American Culture and Fiction.*

Last month, Kim Swenson Gollnick, a graduate student at the University of Iowa, posed some questions about the future of journalism to G. Adam, a Poynter affiliate, wrote Journalism: This is an edited version of their exchange. How can newspapers survive? What is the future for students studying journalism? I suggest that in order to reflect on the future -- and to encourage a more sanguine view of the situation -- you distinguish between journalism as a cultural practice, on the one hand, and media, on the other. The term "media" blends and blurs concepts of culture and technology. When used as a synonym for journalism, the term "media" pushes technology into the foreground and conceals the fact that "journalism" is one thing and "media" is another. The latter refers mainly to technologies of various effects and uses. With this distinction in mind I encourage you to think of journalism as a form of expression or brain work that includes making news judgments, gathering evidence, constructing narratives and making sense of things. It is a method of capturing and representing the world of events and ideas as they occur. While there is no doubt that the journalistic method developed in newspapers, that it established itself later in the broadcast media and that it is media-dependent, it is nevertheless a distinctive form of expression on which modern democratic societies depend. Now it is surfacing in the Internet. So the future of journalism, while dependent on media, is not wholly dependent on newspapers. The impulse to engage in journalism is as much political as it is economic. I believe what the late James Carey said -- namely, that journalism is one of the ways in which a democratic nation engages in a conversation with itself. I believe that Americans will continue to respond to their past and the democratic culture it inspires. I think Americans will figure out a way to continue a democratic conversation and that journalism will figure prominently in it. What do you think of the recent announcements of publications moving from print to online editions only? Do you foresee more of this trend happening to mainstream media? I am a student of the craft of journalism, not strictly speaking of media, of economics or of complex organizations. In the meantime, I believe that the newspaper industry will shrink but that it will survive. I think online publishing will expand and then consolidate. What would you tell young journalists today, given the future as you see it for journalism? I say to student journalists that if you want to write for a living, and if public life excites you, then stick to it. In the meantime, there will always be a demand, although possibly not as much, for people who can report, think and write quickly and coherently.

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## Chapter 6 : Journalism History Bibliography | Poynter

*Like Adam, Stuart knew a snake for what it was and committed to what he knew. And from that assured place, he presented as good a sense of what it means to be Canadian as any. He was a beautiful.*

Wherever I travelled throughout the world, particularly to non-English speaking countries, I always listened and watched BBC on TV to get all the breaking news and commentary. I always found the commentators to be on point and concise. I watched on TV as Pope Francis told the 17 new cardinals that there is no place for Catholics with the "virus of polarization and animosity in our hearts, but they must be messengers of forgiveness and reconciliation. Frankly, the reason why I am able to provide positive and accurate analysis of what the pope says, is because I learned as Vatican Ambassador not to bring my own interpretation of what the pope says, like some do. Often times, people in the media will bring their own opinion to what the pope says. They certainly are entitled to their own point of view, but news people should first report on what the pope actually said. Recently, there have been varied opinions by some in the media leading to confusion among the faithful. Today, people are very disillusioned by the secular press, especially when it comes to reporting on the Catholic Church. They have a history of creating division among good Catholics. How many times have we heard a person say, "But I even saw it on TV. I listened first hand to what Pope John II said over the years, often to read a different account in the press the next day. Most of the press does a good job in reporting the news fairly and accurately, but we must also be alert to any accounts that may cause division among good and faithful Catholics. We have always had our share of enemies and critics over the years, but we must never turn on each other. As Pope Francis said to the new cardinals, "you must be agents of unity in a divided world. Dedicate your lives to being ministers of forgiveness and reconciliation in a world -- and sometimes a Church -- often marked by hostility. That means all of us coming together. Flynn is the former U. Ambassador to the Holy See and Mayor of Boston. Help us expand our reach! Please share this article on social media.

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*James Carey: A Critical Reader. Eve Munson. Catherine Warren. A volume of this kind is long overdue. While James Carey has come to be recognized as one of the most creative and influential thinkers in communication studies and journalism, he has also been "curiously underread" (p. xiii).*

## Chapter 8 : Thomas Sowell | Complete Writings

*broadcast scripts and long-form online rare culture and literary writers Course Content Adam, G. Stuart, and Roy Peter Clark.*

## Chapter 9 : This is SportsCenter - Wikipedia

*Adam Carter. News-Canada-Hamilton The Great Canadian Baking Show It is a priority for CBC to create a website that is accessible to all Canadians including people with visual, hearing.*