

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

## Chapter 1 : The New York Times | History & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

*The New York Times Encyclopedia of Television [Les Brown] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. More than three thousand entries provide information on every aspect of television, including production procedures.*

The company operates eight network-affiliated television stations and two New York City radio stations. The Times Syndicate sells columns, magazine and book excerpts, and feature packages to more than 2, newspapers and other media to clients in more than 50 countries. It is the largest syndicate in the world specializing in text, photos, graphics, and other noncartoon features. As part of an aggressive expansion campaign the New York Times increased its U. Raymond proposed a newspaper that would present the news in a conservative and objective fashion, in contrast to the yellow journalism of the day, which emphasized crime, scandal, and radical politics. The first issue of the New York Daily Times the word "Daily" was dropped from the title in was dated September 18, , and it announced an editorial policy that would emphasize accurate reporting and moderation of opinion and expression. Under their management, helped by booming population growth in New York City, the Times grew rapidly, reaching 10, circulation within ten days and 24, by the end of its first year. In the paper moved into a new five-story building containing the most modern printing equipment. As the Times prospered, Raymond established and continually encouraged the high standards of journalism that prevail to this day. It also became a newspaper of record. Among other journalistic successes, the Times provided outstanding coverage of the U. Raymond was active in Republican politics throughout the war. He was present at the creation of the party in Pittsburgh in and wrote its first statement of principles. He wrote most of the party platform in Between political activity and journalism, Raymond was chronically overworked for years, and his health suffered. On June 19, , at the age of 49, he died. George Jones assumed the editorial leadership of the Times. Jones quickly arranged to have the shares purchased by one of his associates, thus establishing his control of the newspaper. In Jones chose to oppose the nomination by the Republican party of James G. Blaine for president, thus losing the much needed support of Republican readers and advertisers. His heirs had little aptitude for the newspaper business, and the panic and depression of brought the Times close to failure. Staff reductions and declining journalistic quality brought the Times to its historic low point, and by it was on the verge of bankruptcy and dissolution. During this critical year salvation came in a dramatic fashion. A group of Wall Street investors in what was then called the New York Times Publishing Company arranged to save the firm and their investments by placing it in receivership and recapitalizing it as a new company, The New York Times Company. The new capitalization was 10, shares with 2, being paid out in exchange for the original Times stock. A large stock position with contractual assurance of eventual majority stock ownership was purchased with borrowed money by a then little known but respected newspaper editor and publisher from Chattanooga , Tennessee , Adolph Simon Ochs. He was hard-working and ambitious. He promoted high standards of journalism in the Chattanooga paper and soon brought it back to financial health. The expenses of covering the Spanish-American War in came close to ruining the paper, which sold then for three cents a copy. Some Times executives advised raising the price, but Ochs made the brilliant and daring decision to reduce the price to one cent. Within a year paid circulation trebled from 26, to 76, Advertising lineage increased by nearly 40 percent, and the paper was profitable. Despite subsequent price increases, this was the beginning of a long upward trend in circulation and profitability. On August 14, , Ochs received the NYTC stock certificates that established his control over the paper and the company, a controlling interest that was still held by his descendants in He improved financial and Wall Street coverage, added a Sunday magazine supplement, and a Saturday book review section, which was later moved to Sunday. With a brilliant managing editor, Carr Van Anda, the Times carried out numerous journalistic coups. It scooped the world on the Japanese-Russian naval battle in by sending the first wireless dispatches from a war area. It again scooped the world on the Titanic shipwreck in and outdid all competition

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

in reporting the events of World War I. Under Ochs, the NYTC followed a general policy of avoiding diversification, although Ochs himself continued as the personal owner and publisher of the Chattanooga Times and had a private investment in a Philadelphia paper between and The Times did relatively well during the Great Depression , with daily circulation holding in the , to , range. New Leadership in the Postwar Period Under Sulzberger the Times improved steadily in news coverage, financial strength, and technical progress. Sulzberger opposed without success the unionization of Times employees. In a recapitalization split the common stock into A and B common stock, with the B shares, mostly held by the Ochs trust, having voting control over the company. He retired in His successor as president and publisher was his son-in-law, Orvil E. Dryfoos died in The core purpose of The New York Times Company is to enhance society by creating, collecting and distributing high quality news, information and entertainment. Although Sulzberger made some administrative changes and broadened the scope of the Times news coverage, the company continued to earn a relatively low profit margin on revenues, partly because of his policy of spending freely for thorough reporting, even to the extent of throwing out advertisements to make room for news. A second bitter strike against the paper in unsettled the management, and a decision was made to undertake a significant program of diversification. In the A common stock was given the vote for three members of the nine-member board. This action together with a public offering qualified the A stock for listing on the American Stock Exchange. The B stock, which controlled the company, continued to be held mostly by the Ochs family trust. The former Cowles properties helped buoy earnings despite the sale of some medical magazines acquired from Cowles. In yet another recapitalization converted every ten shares of B stock into nine shares of A and one share of B, with the B stock still controlling the company. Since more than 80 percent of the B stock was held by the Ochs trust, this move gave the trustees more liquidity without sacrificing control of the company. The years and continued to be profitable. Diversification in the s Throughout the s, the company would buy and sell properties in the areas of print, cable broadcasting, and electronic media because the decline in newspaper readership in the United States was continuing. Also in , NYTC began construction on a state-of-the-art printing plant that would allow adding more color to newspapers and allow for later deadlines. In , the purchase of a majority interest in Video News International, a video newsgathering company, was made. A return to cable was made when the company bought a minority stake in the cable arts network Ovation and launched two cable news channels in Arkansas. Also in , the company entered cyberspace in two ways. One was by joining with eight other newspaper companies in an online news service, New Century Network. The newspaper changes its name to the New York Times. The company embarks on its first major program of diversification, expanding its interests to include new newspaper, magazine, television, and book properties. The company enters cyberspace by joining with eight other newspaper companies in an online news service, New Century Network, and by creating The New York Times Electronic Media Company as a wholly owned subsidiary to develop new electronic products and distribution channels for the Times. The New York Times introduces color printing to its front page. Two years later, in , a new, expanded version of the AOL site debuted with a new design, improved navigation and functionality, new content areas, and expanded advertising opportunities, such as allowing advertisers to target ads to readers of particular sections. Ambitious Expansion Efforts for the 21st Century In , the New York Times Company embarked on an ambitious program of expansion focused on transforming its flagship product, the New York Times newspaper, from a regional to a national publication. With more advanced production equipment, the paper was able to included later-breaking news and sports scores, as well as new sections and features. On October 16, the paper introduced color printing to its front page. Second, the company sought strategic acquisitions to expand its portfolio of products and services, enter new markets, and facilitate distribution by opening new print sites around the country. The company continued to flourish. In , with the economic boom of the s still holding, the company enjoyed earnings per share growth of Indeed, even while the company focused on expansion, it continued to keep a firm grasp on its expenses, and to hone its focus on core businesses. In the Magazine Group sold off six of its smaller, lowmargin publications in order to channel more resources into its

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

high-margin golf publications, especially the award-winning *Golf World*. To keep pace with the growing Internet economy, the company established New York Times Digital, an independent business unit, to oversee the operations of NYTimes. The company adopted what it called a "click and brick" business model, by which it sought to establish synergies between its traditional print media and its electronic offerings, as well as to maximize the revenue potential of the Internet. The New York Times Digital unit reached profitability in 2001. The year proved turbulent for the NYTC, as the dotcom bubble burst, the economic slowdown bloomed into a full recession, and as New York City weathered the terrorist attacks of September 11. Staying the course with its national expansion program, the company had increased its distribution from 62 markets in 2000 to 100 in 2001. The New York Times newspaper was beset by an internal crisis in the spring of 2001 when news emerged that one of its reporters had written numerous fraudulent and even plagiarized stories that had gone undetected by his supervisors. Boyd, and a serious blemish on the record of the otherwise revered paper. Overall the New York Times Company appeared exceptionally well-positioned for continued success into the first decade of the 21st century. Simon and Schuster, Steinberg, Jacques, "Changes at the Times: World Publishing Company,

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

## Chapter 2 : The New York times encyclopedia of television ( edition) | Open Library

*The New York times encyclopedia of television by Brown, Les, , Times Books edition, in English.*

Morgan , [25] Christopher Morgan , [26] and Edward B. We do not believe that everything in Society is either exactly right or exactly wrong;â€”what is good we desire to preserve and improve;â€”what is evil, to exterminate, or reform. In , the newspaper started a western division, The Times of California, which arrived whenever a mail boat from New York docked in California. However, the effort failed once local California newspapers came into prominence. The hyphen in the city name was dropped on December 1, One of the earliest public controversies it was involved with was the Mortara Affair , the subject of twenty editorials in the Times alone. The riots, sparked by the beginning of drafting for the Union Army , began on July 13, On " Newspaper Row " , across from City Hall , Henry Raymond stopped the rioters with Gatling guns , early machine guns, one of which he manned himself. The slogan has appeared in the paper since September , [41] and has been printed in a box in the upper left hand corner of the front page since early In , during the Republican National Convention , a "4 A. Airplane Edition" was sent to Chicago by plane, so it could be in the hands of convention delegates by evening. The crossword began appearing regularly in , and the fashion section first appeared in The New York Times began an international edition in Dryfoos died in , [49] and was succeeded as publisher [50] by his brother-in-law, Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger , who led the Times until , and continued the expansion of the paper. New York Times Co. In it, the United States Supreme Court established the " actual malice " standard for press reports about public officials or public figures to be considered defamatory or libelous. The malice standard requires the plaintiff in a defamation or libel case prove the publisher of the statement knew the statement was false or acted in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity. Because of the high burden of proof on the plaintiff, and difficulty in proving malicious intent, such cases by public figures rarely succeed. The New York Times Company, and Nicholas Kristof , [53] resulting from the anthrax attacks which included powder in an envelope opened by reporter Judith Miller inside the Times newsroom. Hatfill sued him and the Times for defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress. After years of proceedings, the Supreme Court declined to grant certiorari in the case, leaving Dr. Wen Ho Lee who was falsely accused of espionage. The New York Times began publishing excerpts as a series of articles on June Controversy and lawsuits followed. The papers revealed, among other things, that the government had deliberately expanded its role in the war by conducting air strikes over Laos , raids along the coast of North Vietnam , and offensive actions taken by U. Marines well before the public was told about the actions, all while President Lyndon B. Johnson had been promising not to expand the war. The document increased the credibility gap for the U. His words to National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger included "People have gotta be put to the torch for this sort of thing The newspaper appealed and the case began working through the court system. On June 18, , The Washington Post began publishing its own series. Ben Bagdikian , a Post editor, had obtained portions of the papers from Ellsberg. That day the Post received a call from the Assistant Attorney General, William Rehnquist , asking them to stop publishing. When the Post refused, the U. Justice Department sought another injunction. District court judge refused, and the government appealed. On June 26, , the U. United States , U. On June 30, , the Supreme Court held in a 6â€”3 decision that the injunctions were unconstitutional prior restraints and that the government had not met the burden of proof required. The justices wrote nine separate opinions, disagreeing on significant substantive issues. While it was generally seen as a victory for those who claim the First Amendment enshrines an absolute right to free speech , many felt it a lukewarm victory, offering little protection for future publishers when claims of national security were at stake. The overall page width stayed the same, with each column becoming wider. You can help by adding to it. May The New York Times switched to a digital production process sometime before , but only began preserving the resulting digital text that year. The presses used by The New York Times allow four sections to be printed simultaneously; as the paper had included more than four sections all

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

days except Saturday, the sections had to be printed separately in an early press run and collated together. Beginning October 16, , a two-page "Bay Area" insert was added to copies of the Northern California edition on Fridays and Sundays. The newspaper commenced production of a similar Friday and Sunday insert to the Chicago edition on November 20, . The inserts consist of local news, policy, sports, and culture pieces, usually supported by local advertisements. Following industry trends, its weekday circulation had fallen in to fewer than one million. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was reportedly investigating the attacks. The cyber security breaches have been described as possibly being related to cyberattacks that targeted other institutions, such as the Democratic National Committee. The lengthy article ran as an eight-page feature in the print edition and also was adapted into a shortened 2, word listicle featuring its key takeaways. Trump and Taxes, which aired the following Sunday. In , it moved to Nassau Street, and in to 41 Park Row , making it the first newspaper in New York City housed in a building built specifically for its use. She wrote, "In the beginning I was charged not to reveal the fact that a female had been hired". Other reporters nicknamed her Fluff and she was subjected to considerable hazing. Because of her gender , promotions were out of the question, according to the then-managing editor. She was there for fifteen years, interrupted by World War I. Even those who witnessed her in action were unable to explain how she got the interviews she did. She never had to grovel for an appointment. When women were eventually allowed in to hear the speeches, they still were not allowed to ask the speakers questions, although men were allowed and did ask, even though some of the women had won Pulitzer Prizes for prior work. She chose a difficult subject, an offensive subject. Her imagery was strong enough to revolt you. Within 10 days, the FTC responded that it was not. Over 8, entries were submitted. Class A shareholders are permitted restrictive voting rights while Class B shareholders are allowed open voting rights. Any alteration to the dual-class structure must be ratified by six of eight directors who sit on the board of the Ochs-Sulzberger family trust. The Trust board members are Daniel H. Dryfoos, Michael Golden, Eric M. Arthur Sulzberger routinely wrote memos to his editor, each containing suggestions, instructions, complaints, and orders. Brisbane " , Margaret Sullivan " served a four-year term , and Elizabeth Spayd " In , the Times eliminated the position of public editor. Times politics editor Carolyn Ryan said: The typefaces used for the headlines are custom variations of Cheltenham. The running text is set at 8. Includes Editorials , Op-eds and Letters to the Editor. Some sections, such as Metro, are only found in the editions of the paper distributed in the New York"New Jersey"Connecticut Tri-state area and not in the national or Washington, D. Its printed weekday circulation dropped by 50 percent to , copies from to

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

## Chapter 3 : The New York Times Encyclopedia of Television

*The principal founders of the New York Times were Henry Jarvis Raymond, a sometime politician, reporter, and editor who learned his trade working for Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune, and George Jones, an Albany, New York, banker who had also once worked for Greeley as a business manager on the Tribune.*

Article by Mitchell Stephens Few inventions have had as much effect on contemporary American society as television. Before the number of U. By the late s, 98 percent of U. The typical American spends depending on the survey and the time of year from two-and-a-half to almost five hours a day watching television. It is significant not only that this time is being spent with television but that it is not being spent engaging in other activities, such as reading or going out or socializing. The system was designed by Philo Taylor Farnsworth, a year-old inventor who had lived in a house without electricity until he was While still in high school, Farnsworth had begun to conceive of a system that could capture moving images in a form that could be coded onto radio waves and then transformed back into a picture on a screen. Also, a mechanical television system, which scanned images using a rotating disk with holes arranged in a spiral pattern, had been demonstrated by John Logie Baird in England and Charles Francis Jenkins in the United States earlier in the s. The first image he transmitted on it was a simple line. Soon he aimed his primitive camera at a dollar sign because an investor had asked, "When are we going to see some dollars in this thing, Farnsworth? RCA began selling television sets with 5 by 12 in Early television was quite primitive. All the action at that first televised baseball game had to be captured by a single camera, and the limitations of early cameras forced actors in dramas to work under impossibly hot lights, wearing black lipstick and green makeup the cameras had trouble with the color white. The early newscasts on CBS were "chalk talks," with a newsman moving a pointer across a map of Europe, then consumed by war. The poor quality of the picture made it difficult to make out the newsman, let alone the map. World War II slowed the development of television, as companies like RCA turned their attention to military production. The second network became the new American Broadcasting Company ABC , which would enter television early in the next decade. But full-scale commercial television broadcasting did not begin in the United States until However, television networks soon would be making substantial profits of their own, and network radio would all but disappear, except as a carrier of hourly newscasts. Ideas on what to do with the element television added to radio, the visuals, sometimes seemed in short supply. On news programs, in particular, the temptation was to fill the screen with "talking heads," newscasters simply reading the news, as they might have for radio. For shots of news events, the networks relied initially on the newsreel companies, whose work had been shown previously in movie studios. The number of television sets in use rose from 6, in to some 12 million by No new invention entered American homes faster than black and white television sets; by half of all U. McCarthy soon began to inveigh against what he claimed was Communist infiltration of the government. Broadcasting, too, felt the impact of this growing national witch-hunt. The Newsletter of Facts on Communism," and in a pamphlet, "Red Channels," listed the supposedly Communist associations of performing artists. Political beliefs suddenly became grounds for getting fired. Most of the producers, writers, and actors who were accused of having had left-wing leanings found themselves blacklisted, unable to get work. CBS even instituted a loyalty oath for its employees. Among the few individuals in television well positioned enough and brave enough to take a stand against McCarthyism was the distinguished former radio reporter Edward R. In partnership with the news producer Fred Friendly, Murrow began See It Now, a television documentary series, in Of McCarthy, Murrow observed, "His mistake has been to confuse dissent with disloyalty. Offered free time by CBS, McCarthy replied on April 6, calling Murrow "the leader and the cleverest of the jackal pack which is always found at the throat of anyone who dares to expose Communist traitors. In the U. NBC television president Sylvester Weaver devised the "spectacular," a notable example of which was Peter Pan , starring Mary Martin, which attracted 60 million viewers. Weaver also developed the magazine-format programs Today, which made its debut in with Dave

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

Garroway as host until , and The Tonight Show, which began in hosted by Steve Allen until The programming that dominated the two major networks in the mids borrowed heavily from another medium: This is often looked back on as the "Golden Age" of television. However, by only one of these series was still on the air. Viewers apparently preferred dramas or comedies that, while perhaps less literary, at least had the virtue of sustaining a familiar set of characters week after week. I Love Lucy, the hugely successful situation comedy starring Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, had been recorded on film since it debuted in lasting until It had many imitators. The Honeymooners, starring Jackie Gleason, was first broadcast, also via film, in lasting until with the original cast. The first videotape recorder was invented by Ampex in see video; video recording; video technology. Another format introduced in the mids was the big-money quiz show. Cowan, by that time president of CBS television, was forced to resign from the network amid revelations of widespread fixing of game shows see Van Doren, Charles. In succeeding decades these conventions would become so concerned with looking good on television that they would lose their spontaneity and eventually their news value. The networks had begun producing their own news film. The election of a young and vital president in , John F. Kennedy, seemed to provide evidence of how profoundly television would change politics. Commentators pointed to the first televised debate that fall between Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for president, and Vice-President Richard M. Most Americans joined in watching coverage of the shocking and tragic events, not as crowds in the streets, but from their own living rooms. By the end of the decade Cronkite had become not just a highly respected journalist but, according to public opinion surveys, "the most trusted man in America. While the overwhelming majority of television news reports on the Vietnam War were supportive of U. Many believed it contributed to growing public dissatisfaction with the war. And some of the anger of those defending U. Marines on a "search and destroy" mission to a complex of hamlets called Cam Ne. The Marines faced no enemy resistance, yet they held cigarette lighters to the thatched roofs and proceeded to "waste" Cam Ne. Johnson, accusing the network of a lack of patriotism. During the Tet offensive in , Cronkite went to Vietnam to report a documentary on the state of the war. That documentary, broadcast on Feb. According to Bill Moyers, one of his press aides at the time: During the s and s a country increasingly fascinated with television was limited to watching almost exclusively what appeared on the three major networks: In the larger cities, there might also be a few independent stations mostly playing reruns of old network shows and perhaps a fledgling public broadcasting channel. Programming on each of the three networks was designed to grab a mass audience. Network shows therefore catered, as critics put it, to the lowest common denominator. Daytime television programming consisted primarily of soap operas and quiz shows until the s, when talk shows discussing subjects that were formerly taboo, such as sexuality, became popular. The three major networks have always been in a continual race for ratings and advertising dollars. CBS and NBC dominated through the mids, when ABC, traditionally regarded as a poor third, rose to the top of the ratings, largely because of shrewd scheduling. Congress created the Public Broadcasting System that year. PBS comprises more than stations, more than any commercial network. Some of the most praised programs on PBS, such as the dramatic series Upstairs, Downstairs , have been imports from Britain, which has long had a reputation for producing high-quality television. Among the many special series produced for public broadcasting, The Civil War , a five-part historical documentary, was particularly successful and won some of the largest audiences ever achieved by public TV. PBS funds come from three major sources: None of these types of contributions are problem-free. Government funding brings the possibility of government interference. Conservatives, dating back to the Nixon administration, have pressured PBS to make its programming less liberal. The search for viewer donations has led to long on-air fundraising campaigns. And some critics contend that the need to win corporate support discourages programming that might challenge corporate values. Large antennas erected in high places gave everyone connected the chance to receive all the channels available in the nearest city. It soon became apparent, however, that the "television deprived" were not the only viewers who might want access to additional channels and additional programming. In New York City, cable operators contracted to broadcast the home games of the local basketball and hockey teams. By cable had more than 80, subscribers in

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

New York. Then networks specifically designed to be distributed by the cable system began to appear: Often government, not private corporations, owned some, most, or all of the major networks. The BBC, funded by a tax on the sale of television sets, established a worldwide reputation for producing quality programming. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, also freed by government support from many commercial pressures, was praised by some observers for the seriousness of much of its news and public-affairs programming. By the late s and s, as cable and direct-satellite television systems increased the number of channels, the hold of these government-funded networks began to weaken. Most countries around the world began moving more toward the U. They also knew how to craft and release messages to maximize positive coverage on television newscasts. The Persian Gulf War in provided further proof of the power of television, with pictures of U. Both Iraqi and U. Defense Department, armed with lessons learned in Vietnam, succeeded in keeping most reporters well away from the action and the bloodshed. Instead, pictures were provided to television by the military of "smart" bombs deftly hitting their targets. Viewers gained the ability to record and replay programs and, more significantly, to rent and watch movies at times of their own choosing in their own homes. Video games also became popular during this decade, particularly with the young, and the television, formally just the site of passive entertainment, became an intricate, moving, computerized game board. The number of cable networks grew throughout the s and then exploded in the s as improved cable technology and direct-broadcast satellite television multiplied the channels available to viewers. The number of broadcast networks increased also, with the success of the Fox network and then the arrival of the UPN and WB networks.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

## Chapter 4 : - The New York Times Encyclopedia of Television by Les Brown

*Expanded ed. published as: Les Brown's Encyclopedia of television. Expanded ed.*

Domestic Comedy Evictions, gang warfare, financial problems, muggings, rent parties and discrimination were frequent themes of the television program *Good Times*, that aired on CBS Television from February to August. The program was created by Norman Lear and Bud Yorkin. *Good Times* was a spin-off show of the hit series *Maude*. Rolle was chosen to star with John Amos as Mr. Evans in *Good Times*. The cast of *Good Times* included Florida; her unemployed but always looking-for-work husband, James; their teen-aged son, J. *Good Times* earned its place in television history for a number of reasons. The program is significant for its decidedly different view, not only of Black family life, but American family life in general. Unlike the innocuous images served up in early television shows such as *Father Knows Best* and *Julia*, *Good Times* interjected relevancy and realism into prime-time television by dealing with the pressing issues of the day. *Good Times* was also noteworthy in its portrayal of an African-American family attempting to negotiate the vicissitudes of life in a high-rise tenement apartment in an urban slum--the first show to tackle such a scenario with any measure of realism. The program exploited, with comic relief, such volatile subject matter as inflation, unemployment and racial bigotry. *Good Times* was initially successful in that it offered solace for both blacks and whites, who could identify with the difficulties the Evans family faced. The James Evans character made clear his dissatisfaction with current government policies, hence, the show became a champion for the plight of the underclass. The show also highlighted the good parenting skills of James and Florida. In spite of their difficult situation, they never shirked on their responsibility to teach values and morality to their children. The younger son Michael was thoughtful, intelligent, and fascinated with African-American history. He frequently participated in protest marches for good causes. But somehow the Evans family prevailed, and they did so with a smile. Their ability to remain stalwart in the face of difficult odds was an underlying theme of the show. *Good Times* is also significant for many layers of controversy and criticism that haunted its production. A major point of disagreement was the J. His undignified antics raised the ire of the Black community. With his toothy grin, ridiculous strut and bug-eyed buffoonery, J. More and more episodes were centered around his exploits. When both stars eventually left the program in protest, abortive attempts were made to soften the J. With some concessions, Rolle re-joined the cast in but the program failed and the series was canceled. The program went on to enjoy a decade of success in syndication. *Good Times*, with its success and its criticism remains an important program in television history. Esther Rolle James Evans John Amos James Evans, Jr. Jimmie Walker Willona Woods Ralph Carter Thelma Evans Moses Gunn Nathan Bookman Johnny Brown Penny Gordon Woods Janet Jackson Keith Anderson Ben Powers Sweet Daddy Blacks, Coons, Mullatoes, Mammies and Bucks: Blacks in American Television and Film. Ethnicity and the American Cinema. Urbana, Illinois and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, Television and the Struggle for "Blackness. University of Minnesota Press, Blacks and White TV: Afro-Americans in Television Since Marc, David, and Robert J. Prime Time, Prime Movers: From I Love Lucy to L. Television Culture in Postwar America. University of California Press,

## Chapter 5 : The New York Times Company - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 6 : The Museum of Broadcast Communications - Encyclopedia of Television - Good Times

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NEW YORK TIMES ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

*New York: Times Books. VG+/VG. Hardcover; 2nd Printing. Book is bound in blue cloth with gilt printing on the spine. It is clean, straight & tight with spine ends slightly bumped from shelving, slight fading/discoloration along binding edges and front lower page edge and a sticker on the front pastedown.*

## Chapter 7 : TimesMachine - Browse The New York Times Archive - calendrierdelascience.com

*NNDB has added thousands of bibliographies for people, organizations, schools, and general topics, listing more than 50, books and , other kinds of references. They may be accessed by the "Bibliography" tab at the top of most pages, or via the "Related Topics" box in the sidebar. Please.*

## Chapter 8 : History of Television - Mitchell Stephens

*Television news, reviews, recaps and features from our critics and reporters, spanning the worlds of broadcast, cable, streaming and online.*

## Chapter 9 : The New York Times - Wikipedia

*The New York Times Encyclopedia of Television by Les Brown starting at \$ The New York Times Encyclopedia of Television has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.*