

JRN 261-5

PRODUCTION AND PERFORMANCE

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PRODUCTION AND PERFORMANCE

JRN. 3 - MR. ILEY

RM. E467

GENERAL COURSE OUTLINE -7t

1. PREFACE;

This subject is a continuation of radio and television production introduced to students in semester 2» However, Prodi, & Ferf • is at a more advanced levelo It will give students a chance to show their creativity through productions of their choice as well as assigned productions in both radio and television labs. Theory not covered in detail or **not\*** covered at all will be interspersed throughout the subject to help students attain a thorough understanding of the medium - that is, the students must learn what production elements there are, what each element can and cannot do, and how it can be used in relation to others.

Also, the student should realize that some of the do's and don'ts of radio and T.V. production expiessed in this subject are intenofied only to give a basic frame of reference; under specific conditions, the don'-tes may very well become the do's, and vice **versa\***

There is - perhaps, fortunately - no formula for automatically producing successful radio and T.V. announcers, newsmen and cameramen etc. No amount of ireadin^ attending lectures, or practicing will insure success. The various human qualities can be combined in limitless ways, and no one can unerringly guide another to the winning combination. Consequently, this subject offers no "system" oir list of "ten easy steps to becoming an announcer, etc:." Instead, it attempts to set down as much material in as many areas; of Radio and T.V. production, e&cu, as: possible.

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For the students who are interested in other phase® of broadcasting, it should be noted that announcing is one of the best ways of getting into the industry. Countless directors, writers, stage managers, and broadcast executives begin their careers as announcers. Whether you ever announce professionally or not, announcing training will help you. As a writer, you will have a better "feel" for copy to be delivered orally; as a director, you will be aware of the problems of the announcers working with you; as an executive, you will be able to guide your announcers<sup>1</sup> work more effectively•

## 2. OUTLINE:

- a Station Personnel
- b News Production - radio lab
- c Remote telecasts
- d Producing & Directing - part 1.
- e News Production - T»V. Lab
- f Producing & Directing - part 2.
- g The Role of the Announcer
- h Special T.V. production - student's choice.
- i Voice & Diction
- 2 Special Radio Production - student's choice
- k Principles of Cosnmunication
- l P6rt-a-pak assignment
- m Advanced Lighting
- n Special T.V. production - student's choice
- o Advertising & Promotion - special guest
- p Special Radio production - student's choice
- q T.V. & Radio - criticisms & challenges; broadcasting as a carseir.

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3. GRADING:

- a) Average mark of lab: work . . . . .75#
- b) Average mark of tests . . . . .25#

TOEAL»10C#

Scale:

- 80 - 100 = A
- 70 - 79 = B
- 60 - 69 \* C
- BELOW 60 » I (Incomplete)

## The Relevance of Political Science to Journalism

One of the many effects of the growth of the mass media both in Canada and the Western world as a K^hole, has been the bringing of the aura of\* politics closer to the "average" man. Whether the media simply acquaint the reader and listener with the superficial panoply of political life or actually aid him to a more sophisticated understanding of the political realities is, of course, an open question, but the fact remains that television, radio, magazines and newspapers find that they are devoting more and more of their time to political matters. Consequently, the various media are in need of personnel who possess some knowledge and understanding of the political scene.

What courses in Political Science can do is to supply one of the most important qualifications for the potential journalist, namely a generalized knowledge of the workings of government, the ideology supporting it, and an acquaintance with the structure and dynamics of the political system. In sum, Political Science is a sine qua non for anyone aspiring to work with the mass media in any capacity, bar that of technician.

## The Nature of Political Science

But what is Political Science? To begin with, political science, as a member of the social science family, is not merely a conglomeration of facts, statistics and dates. Rather it is devoted to the study of man in a specific area of his endeavours: his behaviour, his interaction with his fellows and the institutions which he helps to create or destroy. Political science attempts to explain why it is that man feels compelled to establish certain institutions, how he justifies them as well as how and why those institutions function. It asks, for example, why man has chosen to give up some or all of his freedom to a group of people who constitute "authority" and who can force him to perform - or not to perform - in certain ways. It attempts to discover which individuals or groups are in possession of actual power; how they got it, and how they use or misuse it. In general, Political Science approaches government and its ancillaries as man-made institutions that are susceptible to analysis, understanding and change.

Government is but one of the institutions which man creates to ensure the survival of justice and civil intercourse. Its raison d'etre is to make man's life more meaningful and to help him solve problems which he alone cannot handle- But, it must be clearly understood that everything governments do is the result of societal values and of decisions societies have made about the functions that government should fulfill. People because they have needs and values establish institutions to answer those needs and values. Should the political system fail to meet those expectations, its days will be numbered.

Consequently/ political science is not simply the study (i.e. memorization) of a particular set of governmental institutions. Its major concern is with human behaviour. It is not so much the study of particular laws as it is the study of why it is that people make laws, how they go about making them what institutions they create, utilize and discard in the process. In sum, Political Science is devoted less to the "what" of government (which may be memorized by the student on his own), than it is to the "why" and "how" which can be accomplished only through interaction among students and instructor.

«' 3. Courses

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A. Introductory Political Science

An examination of the major contemporary isms and their influence upon contemporary world affairs. Included in the discussion are such topics as Marxism, Leninism, Socialism, Liberalism, Conservatism, Nationalism and Fascism,

B. Canadian Political Process

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the discipline of political science and its application to the study of the Canadian political environment. Topics to be covered include inter alia a description of governmental institutions at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, the development of the constitutional system, Canadian Federalism, the Quebec dilemma, the realities of power in Canadian democracy, selected ethnic problems, as well as a relatively detailed examination of the myth of Canadian nationalism.

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4. Course Expectations

The student will be expected to internalize the material submitted for his perusal. I append samples of tests and examinations which are representative of the kind of material . the student is expected to know and understand.

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