Book of Abstracts: **Journalism Research and Education** Section

Global Journalism 2.0

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Why should a course in global journalism be considered a vital component of a journalism degree?It has been argued that the challenges facing the world today are too complex to be met by a journalism that conforms to outdated dichotomies of domestic/foreign news. Challenges like climate change, HIV/Aids, poverty, and terrorism require a new type of journalism that is able to view the global through the local and vice versa, moving beyond simplistic frames of us: them, domestic: international to contextualise events in terms of their complex interrelationships and within fields of global power relations. Furthermore, the need exists within the academic field of media studies broadly for greater internationalization, or de-Westernization, because a parochial approach is inadequate in trying to understand globally connected media networks. Sustained academic engagement with journalism from a comparative, transnational approach, especially on postgraduate level, could in the long run also help generate a wider diversity of academic literature by incorporating empirical evidence and theoretical insights from regions outside the Global North. Another consideration is the profound changes that the news industry worldwide is undergoing, mostly as a result of new media technologies which have impacted on news production, traditional business models and the very definition of what counts as 'journalism' and 'journalists'. The new media technologies which have given rise to these fundamental shifts in journalism have forged new relationships between local (or even the 'hyperlocal') and global news, linking professional journalists, citizen journalists and audiences in networks which has already proven not only to transform the reach of global journalism (e.g. Tweets from post-election Iran) , but also added words like 'crowdsourcing' to the global journalist's vocabulary (e.g. uploads to the Ushahidi platform in post-election Kenya), and garnered worldwide resistance against infringements of media freedom (e.g. the Trafigura injunction in the UK). A study of global news today is impossible without attention to the interactive dimension made possible through these globalizing, networked media technologies. What would a curriculum in global journalism look like that responds to these challenges?This paper aims to answer that question by exploring curricular content, assessment strategies and delivery of teaching which addresses the above challenges. A central focus of the paper will be the role of new media in the reconfiguration of the relationship between local, national and international news. The paper will investigate ways in which students could not only be taught, but also given the opportunity to experience new media technologies as platforms for global journalism, while exploring the ethical issues and etiquette attendant on new forms of interaction between students and teachers. The paper will argue that the technical skills required for the use of new media platforms cannot be separated from an critical, analytical understanding of how these platforms relate to significant changes in the journalism landscape worldwide, and as such should justifiably form the central focus of university courses in global journalism.

Upstart and The Interview – two journalism education initiatives in Australia.
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This paper will explore two journalism education initiatives developed at La Trobe University in the last year which attempt to address the imperative for graduates to have developed skills in both publishing and interviewing. And not just journalism students. The first of these is an e-publishing platform, upstart, (www.upstart.net.au) which was established in June 2009 to facilitate an innovative approach to student publishing, and has already been closely integrated into our journalism curriculum. The platform-neutral site, which is positioned as a microblogging site for emerging Australian journalists, has been developed to optimise the opportunity for student to not only develop publish and editing skills, but also to build an audience that includes journalists and industry professionals. It has done this promoting its stories on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.
 The paper will include an overview of the upstart site, discussion of its "audience", its relationship to the rest of the journalism program, the use of students as editors as well as contributors, and our aspiration for the site to become a resource for emerging journalists at a time of media change, as well as a forum for journalism research projects. The second, related, initiative is the new subject The Interview, which is being taught for the first time in the second half of 2010 (commencing the week after the Braga conference). The subject, which has been piloted during the second half of 2009 inside a subject available to journalism, media and Bachelor of Arts students, is "exporting" what are traditionally seen as journalism skills to the Humanities (and other) Faculties (including Health Sciences) within a higher education context. The initiative is based on the premise that as workplaces become more interactive and interconnected, interviewing skills are becoming more important across a range of vocations. The subject has been designed to address the processes and skills required for interviewing, focussing on key case studies in literature, print journalism, cinema, broadcasting and online. A central component of the subject's assessment will be interviews undertaken by students in all or some of the key interview formats. The best work produced in this subject will be published in upstart (the first batch of interviews from the pilot of this subject are gradually been added online at http://www.upstart.net.au/tag/aac-interviews/. It will be argued that, despite the decline in traditional journalism jobs, the teaching of journalism skills has become increasingly important within Arts/Humanties curricula in an age when so many jobs require an ability to create at least some kind of media content.

Diversification of Journalism Education in Developing Countries:
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This study extends 1987 research conducted in the Philippines on mass media as a tool for national development.[1] It focused on analysis of journalism education and practices based on the Western model of "objective" journalism, versus the "development journalism" model. Development journalism is credited for its contribution to international dissemination of information about Green Revolution miracle rice varieties developed at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB) campus in the 1970s. Our original study found that the government of President Ferdinand Marcos had appropriated the development journalism model after closing down the oppositional and Western-style press beginning with martial law decrees in 1972. The earlier research demonstrated a commitment to development communication education at UPLB and other universities, but also identified opposition to the model from many working journalists and journalism academics. In the summer of 2009 faculty members at the UPLB College of Development Communication and at several other universities with strong mass communication degree programs were interviewed. Semi-structured questions focused on the current viability of these two contending models of journalism education and practice. It was found that both Western-style journalism and development journalism are alive and well and continue to split both ideologically and with regard to professional practice. Academics committed to the Western model work to instill a sense of objectivity in their journalism students by focusing on teaching them to gather news and information, while balancing and disseminating it to inform and educate their audiences, but not to intentionally change them. They rely heavily on the traditional Western news

values. Development Communication academics, on the other hand, say they are committed to encouraging their students to engage in a purposeful and intentional presentation of information and are clearly committed to using the press to intervene as agents of social change and development. They hold that development journalism emphasizes reporting the process rather than events, and tends to avoid emphasizing conflict as a news value. Competition between these two dominant press models has implications for the further development of the press and for the allocation of scarce resources for supporting the most effective journalism education for the country. [1] Shafer, Richard E. Development Journalism: The Fragile Theory and the Acquiescent Practice in the Philippines. Doctoral Dissertation. University of Missouri-Columbia (USA). 1987.

For a Socially Responsible Journalism: Poverty and Exclusion in Chilean Media

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The news media is not responsible for poverty, but it does play a key role in overcoming it due to the symbolic power of its contribution in the construction of realities. The present work reviews seven studies and surveys performed in Chile by the Alianza de Comunicación y Pobreza (Communication and Poverty Alliance). From different perspectives, these studies propose challenges and identify special features in the process of communication, which involve the most vulnerable sectors of society. The written press and television studies analyzed show similarities in the still precarious coverage of topics dealing with poverty, as well as differences in the information treatment given to these topics.

Comparing Journalism Cultures in Latin America: The Case of Chile, Brazil and Mexico

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This paper reports specific findings from the cross-national Worlds of Journalism project (2007-2009). Through the survey responses of a quota sample of 300 news media journalists from Latin America (100 in each country), as well as external data-value from news organizations and countries to which they belong, this paper will map the different domains that outline journalism culture in Chile, Brazil and Mexico, focusing both on universality as well as the diversity and the driving forces behind each specific journalistic culture. At an individual level, the professional roles of the journalists, their epistemological stance towards the search for truth, and the ethical ideologies will be examined. At an organizational and systemic level, this study will focuses on the influence perceived by the journalists in the construction of the news. Cross-country comparison shows different territorial cultures, as well as regular patterns in each one of the previously mentioned domains and levels of analysis. The findings support the hypothesis of differences between western journalism cultures and professional cultures in developing countries, in addition to the theoretical assumption of a hierarchy level of influence, where the organizational, economic and political factors are of a greater influence when explaining Latin American journalistic culture.

Children images in brazilian newspapers and magazines

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This article deals with children images in Brazilian newspapers and magazines. For our analysis, we have chosen two of the most important diaries, Folha de S. Paulo and O Estado de S. Paulo, and the principal weekly

magazine, Veja. In our country there is a special law to regulate the publication of children and teenager photography. Newspapers and the magazines have two forms of representation: a journalistic form and an illustration form. The journalistic form is a traditional representation: there are photographies of children in risk situation or violence. There is a lot of illustration photographies in "guide sections".

Photographic Narrative: Image and Citizenship

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The article aims at showing the importance of visual narratives in online journalism and at locating experiences in which social matters are further analyzed in the photographic essay format, whether it be endogenous or exogenous. As an example we have the documentation in narrative form of photographer Gustavo Tarquini, whom lived with poor timber workers for months in the province of Santiago del Estero, in Argentina. Not until many years later was his work published in full by the Argentinean newspaper El Clarín, in the multimedia section as an extensive narrative of these workers social conditions of existence. We will also look into the Viva Favela web portal and its section devoted to endogenous photographic essays, done by artists of the comunity. These essays are a unique oportunity to dive into sights only available to locals and those that take part in the every day life of the favelas of Rio de Janeiro. Priority will be given to the process that brought about the photographic essays published as visual short stories, which in the end became the Pañuelos essay (Pierre Verger Award of Photographic Essay). I intend to present and discuss a series of visual short stories produced during my stay in Argentina, in 2004, published by Jornal Unicamp (Official newpaper of the State Univertity of Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil), under the title "Diários Portenhos" (FOTORIO 2007 international festival exposition). The photographic short stories were always accompanied by written pieces relating to cultural matter of the local culture, alluding to memories of the period of military ruling, political marches, socialization at the cafes and the presence of Argentinean myths in streets images. Pañuelos are evidential markings of a social movement that springs from a far away memory of baby dippers embroiled by hand. Pañuelos have become a contemporary symbol of the fight for social justice, freedom and for live. This symbol can be found throughout the city: in the square's stone wall, in posters, and always being worn by the madres as identity of a something lost in their lives. Pañuelos live and are amongst everyday events as painful imprints in the search for truth and a symbol of a tragic identity.

Colour as social construction of reality: the visual journalism and the image culture

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This paper deals with the intentions in the use of colors as information and creates a theoretical instrument to analyze and develop journalistic products that use color images. Color is definitely one of the most instantaneously received medias in journalistic communication. The expression of colors, as other codes used by the media, is a result of the technological development and the cultural relationships of different periods, different societies, and different ways journalism is seen, produced and perceived. This research presents and justifies a function to color, focused on the information produced by the visual journalistic media, the color-as-information. In this perspective, a critical and descriptive analysis is made on how the use of the color, instead of contributing to the consuming of media products, has determined adhesions to ideas and goals that are out of the common intentions of the information and the communication, not to speak of some distortions, exaggerations, prejudices and other anomalies in the published news. Regarding all the problems caused by the interference of reality operated by the visual medias, this research presents color as an element able to go against the reduction of the information to the two-dimension plane. After analyzing and describing a series of color-as-information positive uses (actions that perform the informative and communicative functions in responsible, ethic and transparent ways) and negative uses (actions that cause miscomprehension or information

distortions), this research presents an ontogenic instrumental model of color, with applications both at analysis as well as at production of media texts in which color is an important element of meaning. It is an orientation structure to the comprehension and use of color as information, indicating ways to the wise and responsible use or to the objective analysis of the color-as-information texts. As a demonstration of the model applicability, a comparative analysis of the colors used by the Brazilian and German media is made. In this application, while the similarities point to the globalized and technological unity, the diversity on the use stresses the cultural nature of the colors

Journalistic Information and Artistic Design: Two points of view regarding São Paulo's 'New Postcard Image': the Support Bridge

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Through analysis of the imagetic and text-based material of photographs used in the press as well as in the artistic field for the representation of the Support Bridge, two different readings can be recognized concerning the city of São Paulo's new picture postcard image, located on the Marginal Pinheiros expressway. The Support Bridge, inaugurated in São Paulo in 2008, and which cost society millions of dollars, is presented from two points of view: the journalistic representation, set out in the press; and as a work of art. Comparing the journalistic and artistic images raises the issue of the relationship of photography with reality, whilst it can also be recognized that the photographic image testifies only to existence, but never to the meaning of a reality.

In analyzing the journalistic material, it can be seen that both the written text and the photographs presented in the material from Globo Online and the SPTV television program, focus in presenting the bridge as a grandiose project, lauding its decorative and technical characteristics. In the same manner, the photography published in the 'Diario de São Paulo' newspaper shows the bridge from a low angle, making it appear more grandiose than it actually is.   The artistic project entitled "Cartão Postal", consisting of a video (3') and a postcard, shows the bridge from a reflexive point of view, different to that published in the media. The project is made up of an animated photography video and a postcard which questions the social function of the Support Bridge - the representation of an excluding beauty. The video presents photographs taken by a photographer who crossed the bridge on foot despite this being prohibited. The photographs were animated later on and what can be seen in the video is a route which makes no provision for pedestrians, coming to an end in the middle of the road where the cars pass by. Completing the project, the postcard shows the "Real Parque" shanty town in the foreground with the Support Bridge behind it. In this photograph, details of the houses making up the Real Parque shanty town are highlighted in the foreground, as is a tangle of electrical wires which are blended with an image in the middle distance showing the yellow steel cables which support the bridge. The postcard which generally highlights a city's tourist sights and its most beautiful buildings, in this case shows that which is being hidden away: the precariousness in which the inhabitants of the shanty town live.   Therefore, as well as reflecting upon the photographic images and reality, what this text presents, by comparing journalistic and artistic images, is that the "Cartão Postal" artistic project provides an approach that is much more representative and encompassing in relation to the significance of the bridge for the city of São Paulo than that which has been published in the media. Since journalism presents itself as being responsible for the recording of happenings, offering them as profiles of the world, and declaring its discourse to be objective and clear, should it not then seek greater depth in the news.

Sourcing homelessness: How journalists use sources to frame homelessness

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This paper investigates how journalists frame and interpret homelessness in newspaper reporting on this topic, and specifically how the sources that are called upon by reporters lead to a particular selection of perspectives

that are available to readers. The use of sources is a key component in story construction and the choice of sources enables journalists to produce a sense that they are merely conveying the opinions of others and to frame news without appearing to do so. This is particularly significant in reporting on homelessness, as it means that the access of homeless people to a public voice and to participation in public discourse on homelessness is controlled by journalists. Newspaper items on homelessness in three Canadian newspapers were collected for one year. The present study included 270 items in which sources were quoted. The results show that only 15% of quotes in newspaper items on homelessness are from homeless people. When homeless people are allowed to speak, they are quoted primarily speaking about their personal experience of homelessness. They are almost never quoted making general or abstract statements about homelessness or offering opinions on government or agency actions and possible solutions. They are quoted more frequently in soft news or human interest stories than in hard news. Despite the fact that coverage often tells the "story" of particular individuals who are homeless, they are generally displaced from their own stories. Professionals are the intermediaries who speak for and about homeless people, translating for readers the "facts" about the "experiences" of homeless people. This sets up an opposition between those who are entitled to speak about homelessness, "experts," and those who are spoken about, "them," whose stories are there primarily to give the experts something to comment on. Silverstone (2007) contents that at the interface of the media with the life world, the media as a moral force become relevant as a site "where the world in its otherness becomes most visible" (p. 10). Thus it is imperative to understand how homelessness is presented in news reporting and to work towards alternate representations of homeless people to promote the citizenship and inclusion of all members of society regardless of their housing status.

Journalism and the Web-Stylo: The Emergence of the Audio Slideshow

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In the middle of the last century, French film theorists called for the development of a new language of cinema – what Alexandre Astruc called the "camera-stylo" – that would move cinematic storytelling beyond the then-accepted dedication to realism and to a narrative style adopted from the novel. Today we are seeing the beginnings of a new language of journalism, born on the Web and influenced by the communication and representation modes that the Web makes possible. The Web has the potential to challenge traditional journalistic storytelling methods and to re-define core concepts of the field, such as who is a journalist; what are acceptable methods of factual verification and sourcing for stories; and how much value journalists place on objectivity over subjectivity. One new form of journalism that has emerged from the Web is the audio slideshow: a series of photographs, accompanied by audio narration, the playback of which is controlled by the audience. News organizations worldwide have adopted this format, which is most likely less than 10 years old. This study seeks to understand the sudden emergence of this format on news Web sites around the world by studying a random sample of audio slideshows produced on about a dozen Web sites over the past 10 years, and analyzing to what extent, if any they conform to or challenge traditional news values. Some of the research questions include:1. What kind of news story is being represented in the audio slide shows? Is it breaking news, feature, opinion, analysis, a review, or other? What news categories (national, international, business, sports, etc.) do the audio slide shows appear in?2.   Whose perspective is reflected in the audio slideshows? Does the narrative reflect subjective experience, impartial observation, or another point of view?3.   What format is used to publish the audio slide shows?4.   What is the relationship between the audio slide shows and the printed or broadcast news product of the news organization?5.   What are the similarities among and differences between audio slideshows from different regions?6.   To what extent do audio slide shows support or challenge the traditional Western values of journalism as outlined by Kovach and Rosenstiel in The Elements of Journalism?7.   To what extent do audio slide shows represent a new way of journalistic storytelling? Are audio slide shows a kind of "Web-stylo," similar to the idea that cinema was a kind of camera-stylo, or new way of storytelling using film?

Quality and Literacy - Media Values and Public Value. Quality of Media Usage as a Currency of Trust in the Producer-Consumer Model

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The presentation aims to contextualize journalistic quality (competence) and qualitative media usage (literacy) theoretically and in the interest of a qualitative improvement of journalism education within the concept of Public Value 1. The theoretical concept: Public Value is a normative model by which usually program providers are identified as public service broadcasters when following public interest criteria such as diversity, comprehensiveness, objectivity, political balance, and contribution to development of knowledge, culture and social cohesion. Focusing on journalism as the practice of political and news communication, Public Value has been conceptualized as an outcome (political result) of media quality. But extending the media concept from an organizational model to a cultural model (mediality, mediatisation), the concept of Public Value becomes a (normative) democracy-theoretical framework for the interpretation of the relationship between media organization and public sphere and an analytical topic of (or model for) social trust. 2. The Public Value Discourse in Europe: Analyzing the public service broadcast systems in Europe makes aware the variety of interpretation of Public Value (BBC, ARD, RAI, ORTF, ORF, etc) according to the different cultures of media-politics-relation (e.g. South-, North-, Anglo-Saxon-, Middle and Central Europe, East- and Southeast democracies) as the interpretation of the concept of PV also differs in context of second (commercial) and third (private) media sector. (How) Does it make sense to search for PV indicators in social media? 3. Austria for Example: Research on Public Value: The ORF as a public broadcaster within an economical environment, The ambitions in respect of PV within commercial broadcasters, The new interpretation of PV within the framework of participative media, PV in developing environments: blogs and citizen journalism. 4. Conclusions: Integrative concepts of PV as concepts of critical observation in theory and practice and the consequences for journalism education.

The explosion of journalism schools in post-communist countries: the battle for the control of the cultural capital

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For more than a century those who work in the Romanian mass media, and generally Central and Eastern European press, were trained in the newsrooms, in a slow process of transmitting basic habits from generation to generation. The essence of journalism was reduced to a number of procedures, plus mastering the grammar, plus a certain amount of "general culture". After the fall of the communist regimes and following the general opening towards the Western world and its values, all forms of journalism training were developed. 20 years after the creation of the first school of journalism we have to notice that besides the numerous declarations of good will and the significant support from Western countries, journalism education in post-communist countries is still far behind the standards of modern curricula. Under these circumstances we have to discover the mechanisms that allowed the distortion of the Western model and the maintenance of the control of an old vision, rooted in XIX century model on journalism and journalism education. Ultimately, the system was shaped by the interests of its actors: aiming at meeting their own personal needs, they distorted the principles of vocational training on the one hand, and the mechanisms of selection and of academic control, on the other hand. The case we analyzed in this study shows how the academic actors used the breaches in the law, rules and organizational systems or created such breaches in order to get notoriousness in a field that lacked tradition (it also lacked "arbiters" or value criteria) and in order to get into power positions (full professors, deans, heads of departments) that would enhance their ability to control the academic environment.

Journalists and the internet: a longitudinal survey on how journalists adapt to new internet technology and applications

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Theoretical background At the core of journalism lies the handling of information in mass communication, which is also what the Internet is all about. Therefore, it could be assumed that journalists would be at the forefront of new uses of the internet. Much literature in journalism science has argued that the internet is fundamentally changing journalism (Pavlik 2000). At the same time, the concept of the "cultural lag" needs to be taken into consideration: New technology or material culture evolves faster than non-material culture. Furthermore, according to structuration theory, innovations, for example new forms of resources on the structural level, do not determine the structures of significance and legitimization, nor do they dominate the action (Giddens 1984). Rather, structure and action evolve in a recursive process and thus change the framework of significance and legitimization. Combining these two theoretical approaches, it can be expected that new Internet technology, despite its efficiency in processing information, does not immediately change journalistic practice. Empirical Research In order to find out how the internet is affecting journalistic action and structures of signification and legitimization, a longitudinal study with three surveys (2002: N=754, 2005: N=617 and 2009: N=596) were carried out in Switzerland (Bernet/Keel 2009). In these surveys, journalists were asked how they use the internet in their daily work, and what they think about the internet as a tool for their work. Findings The findings of these surveys can be summarized as follows: The internet has become the most important tool for the work of Swiss journalists. They see the internet and related online applications as helpful, making their work easier and more efficient. In the eyes of the journalists, the benefits outweigh the risks. Therefore, there is a high rate of acceptance of online applications, despite occasional worries about the dangers of relying too much on virtual contacts and google search results. However, journalists were slow in making use of new applications. In 2005, when blogs had become commonplace among internet users, less than one out of six journalists found them relevant for their work, and one out of two journalists admitted that they didn't know what RSS-feeds were. In 2009, this number had risen to 40 percent, and other Web 2.0 applications had also become more common. However, the new trend of microblogging via Twitter had left the journalists untouched: Only 6 percent of all journalists said they had used Twitter for their work. Conclusion Journalists do use and appreciate the internet. However, still in 2009, when they say internet, they are talking about traditional aspects of the web, mostly e-mail and search engines. This confirms the concept of the "cultural lag". While journalists are not among the early adaptors of new technology, they will eventually make use of these new tools, when, and only when, structures of significance and legitimization allow for such a use. This needs to be taken into consideration when talking about how online technology is changing journalism. Literature Bernet, Marcel / Keel, Guido (2009): Journalisten im Internet 2009: Eine repräsentative Befragung von Schweizer Medienschaffenden. . Zürich: . Giddens, Anthony (1984) The Constitution of Society. Outline of the Theory of Structuration. Cambridge. Pavlik, John (2000): "The Impact of Technology on Journalism". In: Journalism Studies 1, 2, S. 229-237.

Defining and Analyzing Journalism under the Terms of Hybridity

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The 21st century poses new challenges for journalism and journalists. Whether they are a journalist working in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil or in Munich, Germany, the journalism field faces a time in which resources and staffing have been cut or reduced; education and training of the staff on new technologies is needed to stay ahead of the competition; and mounting pressure on more content production is required to meet the needs of the media corporation and a global audience seeking 24-7 news and information. The journalist who works in the newsroom today has a variety of responsibilities of reporter, producer, editor, and moderator. They now work with many forms of media that include text, images, video, and audio to help tell the story online. This combination of

responsibilities and skills required of the journalist puts into question the overall identity and culture of journalism in the 21st century. In addition, journalism today shows a wide variety of formats that far reach in topic and style to the traditional print newspaper, the TV newscast, special interest magazines and user generated news (Author Z, 2005). Furthermore, it has become hard to distinguish between the fields of advertising, public relations and journalism. For example, magazines provide articles by respected journalists who earn more money by writing for PR-publications than by working for news media. At Google, its news section is based on selections and rankings by an automated news aggregator and not a journalist. For the traditional newspaper, covert advertising imitate the objectivity and reliability of journalism. All these examples demonstrate and pose the question, if and how journalism can still be identified as one specific phenomenon of public communication. There is the challenge of whether one structure, one form and one culture define journalism as we know it today as an object of study. Again with the combination and mixtures of how news content is produced in our digital media environment, we have to consider that the 'one size fits all' model may no longer be appropriate and fair to describing and studying the profession. Second, we have the challenge that journalism is no longer practiced on a local scale but has global reach. A phenomenon that is directly influenced by technology that allows the journalists and audiences to view and participate in news that is in their hometown or thousands of miles away in a distant country. This opening of geography places new challenges into the constraints and limitations of the variables we study and their influences culturally. Lastly, we have the complexities of the profession today in terms of the various platforms, equipment, resources, organizational structures, business models and culture that make it difficult to isolate one factor in a news organization for study without taking into consideration other key components that continually impact the profession. Is it time for us to specify the perspective in how we define journalism for investigations of all its phenomena? This paper discusses the possibility of defining journalism within a systems theoretical approach and incorporating the concept of hybridity in order to make allowance for the described state of journalism today. Thereby, it aims at proposing a theoretical foundation that enables journalism research to handle the challenges of defining and analyzing journalism under the terms of hybridity. In discussing the question, how journalism can be defined today, we try to contribute to the clarification of a core of journalism studies. By focusing on the problem that in this context is caused by the impact of hybridity, the central matter of mass communication in the 21st century is addressed.

Virtual Foreign Correspondence: A Qualitative Pilot Project of Internet-Based Multiple Self-Experiments with Undergraduate Journalism Students in Germany

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The study of Virtual Foreign Correspondence aims at researching whether news reporting from abroad is adequately possible by simply using Internet-based sources in a newsroom at home and, thus, making the need for cost-intensive reporters on-site in other countries obsolete, or not. This pilot project is of qualitative-explorative nature and was conducted as multiple self-experiments with approximately 30 undergraduate journalism students in Germany in two consequent years (2009-2010). The multiple self-experiments were set-up as follows: groups of four or five students, therefore, formed teams of Virtual Correspondents, covering pre-defined geographic world regions (e.g. Greater China, India and South-East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, USA and Latin America, Western Europe as well as the Gulf States). They did so by investigating and monitoring official and unofficial local websites such as institutional/governmental or NGOs'/NPOs' platforms, news media portals, online outlets of all media genres (print, radio, TV, news agencies), social networks (e.g. Facebook, QZone), alternative citizen journalists' or grassroots media (e.g. YouTube, Twitter, weblogs). Additionally, students were given the possibility to get in touch with people living in the covered regions via email. Afterwards, Virtual Correspondents had to propose their news 'stories' to the whole group at the 'foreign News Desk' which finally decided upon realization. During one week, students were assigned even to be on standby 24/7 (night shifts included) and on-call duty (on their mobile phones) for immediate and rapid emergency reporting under realistic deadline constraints of time pressure and disposition. On the one hand, foreign news coverage is constantly

decreasing because of an alleged audiences' lack of interest in it. Economic needs for cost savings and rationalization processes in media companies, on the other hand, lead to a serious reduction of jobs for Foreign Correspondents in particular. As a matter of fact, gathering information online-only can help cutting costs. But in terms of quality, this study analyzes, if this working pattern can also replace journalistic investigations on the spot, having direct access to information from first-hand formal and informal sources as well as talking to informants face-to-face. Moreover, this project questions whether Virtual Correspondents-like their real archetypes-can contextualize and make sense of events happening in places relatively distant to their audiences, or not. Finally, it discusses the role Virtual Correspondents-again like real ones-can play in mediated image-building of other nations. Methodologically speaking, both student populations evaluated their multiple self-experiments in different focus groups, that were tape-recorded and later on transcribed. Furthermore, students briefed each other on real working situations in the geographic world regions to be covered and, finally, compared their produced contents to professional news reporting on the respective topics. Interestingly, students found out that often real Foreign Correspondents on-site rely on the same (online) sources as they did, due to possible information-political restrictions in their host countries. In contrast, Virtual Correspondents benefit of not being disadvantaged by time differences to their newsrooms at home. Both, real and Virtual Foreign Correspondents share the same challenges of linguistic competencies in order to access sources without translators.

European Trends in Journalism Education
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The purpose of this panel is to discuss the amazing sea of change of journalism education in Europe the past twenty years by providing an brief review of the national journalism education landscapes of 33 European counties and by using comparative analysis to make the European trends in journalism education visible. The five presentations will concentrate on the trends in different regions in Europe and provide a brief history of journalism education and a review of the organizations which provide journalism education. The presentations will extend their analysis to describing the type of faculty/instructors that these institutions use, the content of the education they provide, i.e. theory vs. practice, communication or journalism studies or a mixed system, the impact of new media in the content of the curriculum, the level of specialization according to fields (science, sports, international journalism etc), the level of specialization according to medium (print, broadcast, etc.), the percentage of journalism education courses in their curricula vs. general education, the role of internships, the level of different degrees offered (Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, Ph.D.) and exchange programmes with other institutions (bilateral or participation in the EU Erasmus, Erasmus Mundus, etc.). Moreover the presentations will discuss the issue of the duration of studies in different countries, and the type of students or professionals attending their mainstream or continuing education programmes. Some will also provide data on the number of students/professionals that are involved in such trainings every year, as well as a gender breakdown of these data. Further, the presenters will discuss the mechanisms of accreditation of such organizations, their participation to the Bologna Process and the European Transfer Credit System (ECTS), the connection of the training institutions with the industry (funding, mutual accreditation and involvement on hiring practices), the participation of the journalism education institutions to national or international associations/networks. Finally, the presentations will conclude with an analysis of the place in history and current situation of journalism education in the political, economic and social frame of each country and the authors present their views on the future of journalism education. This panel will attempt to analyse the way in which European journalism education fits in the 'media governance' patterns [the interrelationships between the market, the state and the civil society which affect that media] in every country, as well as at the regional and European levels. It aims to use a two-dimensional or 'bifocal approach' (both micro and macro) in order to show how the commercialization, concentration, convergence and globalization of the media have affected the journalism education landscapes in Europe both at an institutional as well as at an individual level. In conclusion, this panel hopes to provide a basic examination of the philosophy of journalism education and address questions regarding education policy, human

development, and curriculum theory and study the purpose, process, nature and ideals of journalism education in Europe. Panel Organiser: Georgios Terzis is associate professor at Vesalius College, Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the chair of the Journalism Studies Section of the European Communication Research and Education Association. Panel Participants: François Heinderyckx is Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) and director of the Department of information and communication sciences. He is president of the European Communication Research and Education Association (ECREA). Manuel Pinto is associate professor at Minho University – Portugal (Communication Sciences Department); director of the Communication and Society Research Centre (research interests: Journalism studies; Media literacy and citizenship). Minka Zlateva is a lecturer of Media and PR, Communication Skills, Reporting and Media Education in Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication of Sofia University and UNESCO Chair in Communication and PR Michael Bromley is the Head of the School of Journalism and Communication, University of QueenslandKaarle Nordenstreng is Professor Emeritus at the University of Tampere in Finland, and currently presides the Global Network for Professional Education in Journalism and Media (JourNet).

The Future of Journalism: Artificial Intelligence And Digital Identities

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Interaction between journalism, the Internet and social communities is familiar and intensely discussed, helping us understand how journalism can raise our collective intelligence. We discuss how artificial intelligence (AI) will add to that picture and thus influence the future of journalism. We describe 'Digital Identities' and their future interaction with journalism. We summarize state-of-the-art AI methods usable to establish the 'DNA' of journalistic content, how matching that content with digital identities enables behavioral targeting for consumer engagement. We review the driving forces such procedures may introduce to journalism and show an example of a journalistic behavioral-targeting engine. We highlight some concerns and discuss how using digital identities and AI can be complex versus current journalistic principles. We stress the need for ethical principles in using digital identities in journalism, and suggest examples of such principles. We issue a call for stakeholders to jointly explore the potential effects of AI algorithms on the journalism profession and journalism's role in a democratic society and suggest questions to be explored.

Journalism and framing: a socio-cognitive approach.

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This article will be oriented to research hypotheses concerned with discourse and cognition, drawing on two main bodies of thought: first, theories of the social construction of reality, specifically oriented to the study of frames and tipifications in journalism (Tuchman, 1978); and, secondly, the critical analysis of discourse, as it was applied to news discourse by many of his followers. In the first part of this article, we will try to develop a theoretical framework that allows us to critically explain some features of journalism language, using the concepts of tipification, frame, and ideology. In the domain of Journalism Theory, Gaye Tuchman shows that, as part of the process of routinisation, journalists make use of different tipifications in order to reduce the contingency of news work (Tuchman, 1978: 50). Tipifications are established standards of behaviour, procedures that, without great risk or complications, assure that journalists, under the pressure of time, can rapidly transform the event into a news story (Traquina, 1993). Conceptually related with tipifications, news frames are standard guidelines for submission, selection and emphases used in journalistic discourse. They call attention to certain topics and exclude others, emphasize the data provided by certain sources over others. The inclusion or exclusion of certain details of events, and the evaluation of what is relevant or not in the description of an event depends on its classification or categorization. At least, some part of critical analyses of discourse (van Dijk,

2004), proposes a concept of ideology that it can be articulated with the concept of frame. Ideological opinions structure many of the aspects of discourse, such as topic selection, lexical choice, semantic moves as well as style and rhetoric. Throughout some examples of Portuguese news focused on representation of migrants, we will try to make a practical demonstration of how ideology, frame and tipifications are articulated in order to make sense of social world. In the second part of this essay, we'll try to discuss journalism reform movements –such as civic journalism – that supports changes in journalism practice in order to engage it with democratic deliberation and citizen's participation. Our argument is that any approach that supports the civic role of journalism in democratic deliberation must take into consideration the role performed by journalistic language in social construction of reality. So, it must to consider not only the agenda setting, but also the way as journalistic discourse represents issues. Finally, we will try to show that it is necessary to launch a programme of research in journalism studies, drawing on the contribution of Critical Discourse Analysis and socio-cognitive approaches. As part of this research, we feel that some hypotheses must be tested and studied: a) Ideologies and Frames must also be studied as cognitive phenomena. Their study must be coupled in order to study the up-down movement of cognitive processing of social data. b) The articulation between these two levels of cognitive phenomena has political consequences concerning the relationships between journalism and deliberation. e) Finally, it has also methodological consequences, because it requires an integration of ethnographic methods and discourse analysis.

Who's the fittest for print? A look at the representation of common people in the news before and after Web 2.0.

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For various reasons, journalists traditionally preferred to focus on just a small range of source types when they are gathering information. Most attention went to elite actors, while ordinary citizens were only of minor importance. This obviously led to only few common people being mentioned directly or indirectly in the news output. The relatively recent Web 2.0 trend has given common people new communication tools, though, allowing them to disperse information to a virtually unlimited audience without the need for traditional media as intermediaries. Some have availed themselves of this opportunity to start doing their own reporting. Even though this citizen journalism remains a fringe phenomenon, it has made traditional news media aware of a previously neglected need among their audiences; i.e. the need for bottom-up participation in the news production process. In response to this, some news media have started to offer their own participation tools. Hence, they are enabling a participatory journalism in which citizens can help or even join the professional journalists in different stages of the news production process. Bearing this context in mind, we address the question whether the plethora of upload tools, discussion forums, opinion polls etcetera has had an influence on the news output. More in precise, we wonder if Web 2.0 has indirectly increased the importance of common people who are making an appearance in the newspapers. By means of a comparative content analysis of an innovative quality newspaper during a recent constructed week and the same week one decade ago, we look at the representation of those ordinary citizens before and after Web 2.0. Different key elements are being looked at, such as the citizen's role, and the importance of his appearance. The results of our analysis show that citizens are indeed more often and more prominently present in the news nowadays.

Teach communication ethics: improve the philosophical mind

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In the last 2007 Media Ethics Submit, Clifford Christians suggests that it is necessary to give one more step in the ethical training given to communication professionals and proposes to substantially raise that skill. He

presents the goal of reaching a University education with philosophical mind, for that the foundations and budgets of the knowledge are important (Christians: 2008, 46-47). It intends to extend and develop the capacity of reasoning to a deeper level. In fact, professional work standards must be interpreted and applied in a great variety of specific situations or countries, in research processes and in obtaining, publishing and broadcasting information. The application of operative criteria is not always carried out mechanically, indeed it is often necessary to analyze and decide on the benefits included in professional action. The codes offer professional criteria, but need to be interpreted from an adequate manner. This interpretation can reason on the way in which professional performance cooperates to the establishment of more fair and equitable social relationships. According to Christians, the extent utilitarism ethics, that «presumes no foundational or universal propositions» (115), makes enormously difficult to develop critical thinking and «emphasizing long term consequences would not be trapped in the media?s day-to-day quandaries» (Christians, 2007, 113). He proposes that in a practical level «a dialogic ethics of duty is a more compelling means of moral decision making for the media professions» (2007, 114). The philosophical mind could be a way to explore the founders of macro ethics, which in the last 2007 IAMCR Conference, Lenert describes as a range of ethical questions that pertain to the legitimacy of journalism in a democratic society (Edward M. Lenert). In this respect, the idea of human being, society and politics concerns to the identity of journalism or to every type of social communication- and could be enlarged at the School of communication as a founder of the professional work (Joaquim Fidalgo spoke in the last IAMCR summit about this). Moreover learning communication ethics means knowing how to analyze and decide on the good that the professional activity entails and consequently, develop the own moral character. And -as a part of this moral character- the importance of developing critical mind. For that it is important to reach an intellectual deepness and vast formation on theoretical subjects like society, politics, the lives of citizens, or religion. The method of the case helps to realize a prudential judgment about professional action, but the beginning of ethics is born in the role that each communication professional plays inside our societies. This paper reflects on the need to reach a profound knowledge in human disciplines, in order to comprehend good work in the communication field.

Thinking about journalists' professional identity and changes in social worlds: a study on Brazilian "intellectual-journalists"

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This paper seeks to understand how the changes that affected journalism since 1950 in Brazil contributed to the construction of a new professional identity. Such identity has been built on a collection of principles which distinguishes journalists – as a professional group based on a series of techniques and a particular discursive practice – from other categories of intellectuals, such as writers, artists, political militants, scholars, etc. In order to understand this process, we researched the life-stories of ten individuals categorized as ''intellectual-journalists'', social actors who share their journalistic activities with interventions in other fields (literature, art, scholarly research, political engagements, etc.). These fields are often associated with the social representation of the "intellectual". Mainly, the stories were collected using semi-directed interviews, but data was also collected using documental research techniques such as the analysis of interviews published in newspapers and magazines and biographies and books published on/by the chosen intellectual-journalists. Using the Symbolic Interactionism approach and the concept of social worlds, the study focuses on understanding how these individuals juggle with their practice and social status as journalists and as intellectuals. Therefore, the research is structured in four parts. First, the values and ideologies shared by these actors are described. Second, the paper analyses how they presented themselves to the researcher– in terms of their own identity and professional careers. The third part is an analysis of how the interaction with different actors (other journalists, the general public, sources, other intellectuals, the State, political parties, book editors, critics, etc.) has contributed to shape the choices and the social reputation of the intellectual-journalists. Finally, these particular life-stories are put through and compared to the processes of transformation, segmentation and continuity that affected journalism in its relations with other intellectual activities in Brazil. From these analyses, it was possible to understand the different interactive processes involved in the construction of journalism as a profession in Brazil. We also

reviewed some aspects of social changes that affected the practice of journalists and intellectuals, by placing them in the theoretical approach adopted in this investigation.

University and the media in Spain. Recruitment criteria and job opportunities in a sector in crisis

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More than 3.000 newspaper jobs have been lost in the last year due to the crisis, according to Federación de Asociaciones de Periodistas de España (Federation of Journalists Associations of Spain). And next year the sector is expected to lose another 10% of current employment. In Catalonia, the number of jobs lost has been 400. Simultaneously, more than 3.000 young people annually get a degree from one of the 33 Spanish journalism schools -10 of which in Catalonia- and enter in the labor market seeking a job. In this context, this research provides a prospective view of the media sector in Catalonia and the media labor market. More specifically, the objectives of the research are: -Review the current state of the communication sector in Catalonia, and by extension in Spain. -Identify areas that are or will be able to generate employment. -Identify emergent professional profiles requested by media companies. -Find out new training needs and determine selection criteria applied by companies when hiring new reporters. - Get a deeper knowledge of relationship between universities and media companies and identify how it should be in the future. Methodology This research is based on twenty in depth interviews with stakeholders related to the media sector in Catalonia. The selection of interviewees was made taking into account a wide range of variables. Thus, managers and editors of newspapers, broadcasting and internet companies and press and communication offices were interviewed. Ownership was also kept in mind and public and private companies were selected, as well as the geographic scope –national and local ones. We also met with representatives of Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya (Catalan Audiovisual Council) , professional and media associations and unions. Results Most respondents agree that we are facing a double crisis: a structural one, which affects the business model, and also an economic crisis, which overlaps the previous one. Considering this background, professionals who have collaborated in this research are cautious and they still do not discern a clear future. In any case, interviewees point out that the new role of the audience, more active and fragmented, technological convergence and diversification of the screens could open new possibilities for media sector. Anyway, the euphoria which initially media such as digital terrestrial television (DTT), internet and even mobile devices aroused, now, it has been diminishing. Experience shows that companies involved in these areas are still not creating new jobs. So, at the present, only press and communication offices are generating employment for young graduates. Regarding to the emerging professional profiles, managers interviewed are unanimous in asserting that the figure par excellence is the versatile or multi-skilled journalist. Both, those who defend that model of journalist and those who criticize it, admit that its success is guaranteed. It happens despite the arguments they use because there is an element (almost) irrefutable: versatile journalists allow companies to save money; in return for a single salary they are capable of performing tasks that were traditionally assumed by several employees. Informants assert that journalism should recover its ''intellectual, humanistic and cultural" nature. In contrast, they indicate that education received in universities is only rich in technology (and sometimes languages). In any case, experts consulted underline that journalism cannot be exercised properly without rigor, discipline, effort, perseverance, ethics and, particularly, vocation. And today, all those properties listed above are not common among the average journalism students.

Mobile Devices and Digital Content: a New Model for Journalism and Citizenship?

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Mobile telephony has become the technological innovation that has achieved higher levels of social penetration in the shortest time frame. There are currently more than 4,000 million mobile lines worldwide and, according to

forecasts by the GSM Association (an organization representing the interests of more than 850 mobile operators established in 218 countries around the world) will be beyond 6,000 million in 2013. Such social penetration is affecting the whole of human life: cell phones sales are quadrupling computers sales; the short text messages (SMS) that are sent and received daily by users around the world from their mobile phones exceed billions; and also new services and opportunities are arising, some of them referring directly to the information market. This paper explores the relationship between mobile telephony and journalism, that is giving rise to the concept of mobile cyberjournalism, considered as the treatment of the journalistic information that allows the sending and the reception of texts, static images, dynamic images and sounds in an integrated manner, and also the participation of citizens, converted in generators and evaluators of contents, always using the technological capabilities of the third generation of mobile telephony. In order to do so, it is examined the diachronic evolution process of this journalistic format (from the precedents based on intermediate technologies such as WAP, GPRS, EDGE or iMode to the current 3G-based projects). At the same time the proposal explores the ways in which media groups worldwide are taking positions in this market segment. We pay particular attention to what is happening in Portugal and Spain, exploring some relevant examples as case studies, through in-depth interviews. The paper concludes examining the major challenges which are faced by these new projects related to mobile cyberjournalism, including: adaptation to new mobile standards, redesign of the final product and definition of a viable business model, manageable for media groups.

Mass Media and Modern Conflict: the Precarious Balance of Public Interest and a Good Story

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Examining the Linkage Between Journalistic Performance and Citizen Assessments of Media

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Media freedom has been viewed as a characteristic of the nation state, linked in much of the western literature to other state characteristics such as level of democratization, extent of civil liberties, government transparency and even economic liberalization. On close examination, media freedom has revealed itself to be a rather complex and even contentious concept. For some, at least, it is a measure of quality of performance. Free and independent media are those meeting professional standards and serving the citizenry. Governments, nongovernmental organizations, and, increasingly, scholars, rely heavily on the ratings of a small number of organizations to gauge media freedom and, in the view of some, media performance. The measures by Freedom House, Reporters without Borders and the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) are used most extensively. Among these, the IREX measures are explicit in incorporating journalistic performance as a characteristic of media systems. Earlier work has shown that these established systemic measures of media characteristics are internally consistent, highly intercorrelated, and reflect known changes in media systems across time. Recently completed research also shows that these measures of media freedom based on the assessments of elites within the societies and external experts also are correlated with measures of public opinion. Specifically, those countries ranked high in media freedom by elite evaluators have been found to be those in which the general population also reports the existence of media freedom. This has been the first test of the expectation that the citizenry views media freedom in a similar way to how elite organizations do, and that journalistic performance is a meaningful evaluation criterion for the citizenry as well as to society's elites and external organizations. This paper extends that earlier work by taking advantage of data from the Gallup World Report not previously available. Gallup has gathered data from representative samples in 147 countries around the world on levels of confidence in the media. Data were gathered in 2005 (28 countries), 2006 (92 countries),

2007 (102 countries), 2008 (112 countries) and 2009 (96 countries). The measure of evaluation of the media is part of a core set of questions used by Gallup to evaluate institutions, such as the military, judicial system and the courts, the national government, and financial institutions and banks. Preliminary analyses using these data show that press freedom as measured by Freedom House is uncorrelated with confidence in the media, but journalistic performance as measured as part of the IREX index is weakly correlated with confidence in the media. In addition, press freedom has been shown to be negatively correlated with confidence in government. This paper expands these preliminary analyses by replicating the initial findings across years (as is now possible for the first time) and by improving the measurement of confidence in the media by standardizing across the full set of confidence measures within country to eliminate between country variability in use of the confidence response sets. The findings will be used to provide additional insights on the relationship between journalistic performance and citizen assessment of the media and between elite measurement instruments and those based on public opinion. The paper will speak to the conference theme of Communication and Citizenship and the Journalism Research and Education Section Theme of Methods of Quantifying Professional Journalism.

Same copy, different outlet: Wire services, journalism and the erosion from within

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This paper examines the role of Australia's single news agency, Australian Associated Press (AAP) in the news media landscape and positions this within the broader international context. It uses a UK study which suggests news agency dominance of international news on the internet and investigates these claims in the Australian context. Specifically, we examine the prevalence of AAP copy in the 'Breaking News' sections of two major news websites to create a preliminary understanding of the impact of AAP on news content. The findings suggest an overwhelming reliance on wire copy – particularly AAP – in this section of two of Australia's leading online newspapers. The paper and its associated data-gathering techniques form part of a broader examination of the role of wire services in Australian journalism, and particularly the evolving role of wire services as a source or origin for news stories in an increasingly 24/7 news environment. It raises issues of global significance about the political economy of news and the impact that an increasing use of syndicated news copy from wire services is having on news agendas, diversity and journalistic practice

Organizational Improvisation, Professionalism, and Self-censorship: A case study of Phoenix TV's "Cultural Revolution"-related Programme "Oral History"

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Using data from In-depth interviews, internal document study and four-year participant observation, this study takes Phoenix TV's program Oral History as the case to explore the interplay of improvisation, professionalism and self-censorship in the commercial TV station in Mainland China where media organizations are subjected to immense political and ideological control by the ruling party. I revised Pan's (2000) improvisation on the level of journalists to "organizational improvisation", and borrowed the concept of "dominant coalition" from organization studies. After production analysis, it finds that improvisation on the organizational level has close relationship with the values and predilection of the high-level management. Organizational self-censorship is more tight than individual self-censorship. Though the dilemma between professionalism and self-censorship still exists as media organizations' main concern, for Phoenix TV, survival is always the first priority.

TJUFRJ: Learning to practice and to think about journalism
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The late modernity is characterized by speed and by media hybridization, accompanied by the rapid recycling of content. The convergence should not be understood simply as a technological process because it also defines cultural and social transformations, and depends on active participation of consumers. The utterances of television news and the Internet are processes of deconstruction and re-construction of references and identities, symbolic territories where happens a strategic cultural battle of our time marked by the technological components of the audiovisual medias narratives. In this world mediated by digital technologies, where communication plays a central role and experience of social reality is made up of combinations of images and words, it is important to think about collaborative news production because this subverts the unilateral form of information distribution to a reconfiguration of journalistic mediation. The non-linear narratives have the potential to enhance journalistic practices and innovative interactive, changing audience participation for a combined experience of watching and interacting with news at the same time, and in the same environment. This practice, however, requires a viewer-user who has the ability to know and understand media codes and technologies, analyze the new languages, produce content with a minimum degree of quality, and citizens that are also able to interact with media messages. Education for critical thinking involves the ability to establish consistent and critical relationships between what appears on the screen and the reality of the world outside. Thus, the sense of immediacy offered by the images can be offset by the sense of reflection brought about by dialogue. If citizens do not have access to the diversity of interpretations and skills to produce different news content, the dilemma of democracy has no solution. It is considered that the discourses are social practices that can promote political and cultural changes, and can generate new ways to build and to read news through new appropriations of audiovisual narratives and interactive communication processes. The insertion of new subjects in media production generates esthetic and content changes. The training of future professionals, the skill of thinking and doing journalism and select the information may never have been so essential as nowadays. The experience of TJUFRJ laboratory and site, the TVnews from the School of Communication of Rio de Janeiro Federal University, which can be accessed at www.tj.ufrj.br, is discussed in this article suggesting the possibility of linking education to training processes audiences and most active users, investing in a more symmetrical relation between amateurs and journalists.

The Australian Asbestos Network – how journalism can address a public health disaster
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Asbestos presents an ongoing health disaster worldwide. First through mining and manufacturing, and now through workplaces and the home, exposure to asbestos is presenting a public health hazard that will continue well into the 21st century. Yet it is a hidden epidemic with litigation often silencing the voices that could attest to the destructive impact of the so-called 'magic mineral'. This paper describes a unique collaboration between journalists and doctors and public health researchers where journalistic techniques are being used to bring the peoples' stories of suffering and caring to public attention. The process of storytelling where journalism merges with narrative medicine is an empowering event in itself, but the aim is also to increase public awareness in order to achieve genuine public health outcomes. The Australian Asbestos Network website currently under construction brings together asbestos disease suffers, medical researchers, and the wider community. The process of creating it illustrates how at every step of the way wide-ranging journalism skills are crucial in achieving the main outcomes. The website has three main areas of interest. First, it is assembling an historical archive of asbestos stories through audio and video interviews with asbestos diseases sufferers, their families and carers. Second the site is assembling a comprehensive collection of public health materials on asbestos

creating a one-stop-shop for public health information about asbestos risk and thereby using journalism to translate often complex information in order to make it more accessible. Finally, and most importantly, the website offers a site for journalistic experimentation in the online environment. Using the lessons learnt from the major media sites the aim is to construct an online community where citizen patients and doctor bloggers can interact and experiment with more collaborative models of medical and public health interventions.

Journalism: the next generation. How digital natives use the news media to riediefine journalism and news

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Digital natives have new ways of gathering information, processing it and sharing it, which are different from digital immigrants. This may impact on journalism. Social networking, a distrust of authoritative sources and a preference for advice from their peer group has created a mindset among the younger generation that could see a rise in crowd-sourced journalism at the expense of gatekeeper journalism. The confluence of journalism and computer-mediated social networking is creating a new form of media creation and consumption, and the next generation of media practitioners will help define it. Competition from internet-based media such as blogs, news sites and social networks has forced traditional journalists to close ranks and make ever-clearer statements of identity to boost their professional integrity. But this identity tends to be the Western, watchdog, gatekeeper one; and with the rise of Asia and a more communitarian attitude towards society and the media, that seems increasingly dated. Asia's collectivist style is also more in tune with the crowd-sourced approach to media that digital natives show. Taken together, these forces seem to indicate a movement away from the traditional identity of the journalist, towards a more collaborative one; and away from the Western model of media to a more globalised one. This study looks at the first part of this shift, and examines how journalism students use the Internet to help them research and write their stories, and what that means for journalism in the future.

ELECTRONIC APPROACH TO TEACHING JOURNALISM: A PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Innovations build on existing perceptions and structures - at least until the new ideas are fully manifested. Then, the innovation discards the shackles of the old model and stands on its own merits and strengths. The development of elearning and new internet technologies are used to support this phenomenon and reach out to the mass learners with learning when they want, what they want, where they want and how they want, making it a learner centric, self paced and individualized instruction. Weblog and/or Blogging are new electronic medium in Journalism for connecting and interacting, which when integrated into elearning Instructional Design can provide a 'meaningful' and 'hands on' experience to students of Journalism. Blogging is using a relatively new medium in Journalism, for what it is good for - connecting and interacting. Blogging is a first generation tool built on, and taking advantage of, the unique attributes of the Internet. It has been dismissed as a self-centered passing fad...and as the new model of interactive journalism, communication, and learning. It harnesses the web's real genius - its ability to empower anyone to do what only a few in the past could genuinely pull off. In that sense, blogging is the first journalistic model that actually harnesses rather than merely exploits the true democratic nature of the web. It is a new medium finally finding a unique voice. A blog is defined as a Website with dated entries, usually by a single author, often accompanied by links to other blogs that the site's editor visits on a regular basis. Students are increasingly developing a mindset towards education that skips the boundaries of where lessons can take place, how learning is undertaken and how it is disseminated. Location will become less and less important; education will increasingly become seamless. Such ease of access and choice is far from most adults' memories of school. ''Class spaces'' of the future will enable students anywhere to acquire information directly from experts and like-minded individuals. We call this fractional learning, where a student can sort an individualized, balanced result from a multitude of views that is inevitable in Journalism and

Communication. Creative technologies can foster a highly cooperative approach to learning, whereby students can share knowledge wherever they are. Technology can also enable critical discussion between pupils in class spaces in different cities, countries and continents. In such a world, power comes increasingly from the bottom up, not from the top down. eLearning is fundamentally about learning rather than about technology. Often one makes the mistake of focusing on the technology aspect, even to the point of investing large amounts of time in technical work, leaving little or none for the actual work of creating learning opportunities. In Higher Education too, for most of the disciplines, there is a wealth of printed and online content, therefore instead of only trying to create content materials, it is much better to focus on creating the learning opportunities for 'who ever' and 'where ever' one seeks learning. eLearning Pedagogy is the study of the methods and application of educational theory to create learning contexts and environments. It endeavors to: • provide with accurate, up-to-date, evidence- and research-based information about effective practice in the use of elearning tools; • promote the application and development of elearning tools and standards to better support effective practice. Designing for learning is defined as designing, planning, orchestrating and supporting learning activities as part of a learning session. Need for effective elearning design tools help practitioners to design and deliver their own learning activities. Two approaches to pedagogy could be: • 'Designing for Learning' in which one is exploring the process of designing, planning, sequencing or orchestrating learning tasks which entail the use of e-learning tools, helping the practitioners to make effective decisions about the use of e-learning, and support the effective design and use of learning design tools. • 'Understanding the Learning', in which one is exploring the learner's perspective on e-learning focusing on issues such as perception, participation, the value and meanings that the learners attach to e-learning opportunities, and learning differences. The three Principles of Effective Online Pedagogy on which to build elearning instruction could be a) to let the students do most of the work b) provide for interactivity that is the heart and soul of asynchronous learning and c) Strive for presence, sustainability and retention. Therefore e Learning entails a connection between: • Strategies • Design • Technologies Teaching of Journalism, both print and television journalism can very well exploit the eLearning or web based medium to the maximum and incorporate all evolving technological features to maximize its benefits. It enables to reach out to any news, newspaper, stories, and columns and so on, any where in the globe, while being seated at one place and at anytime of the day. Moreover it supports: • Genres of political journalism: Online pamphlet, the editorial, and the opinion column. • Personal genres: Online journal and the diary, along with the newer electronic genres of the home page and the webcam. • Genres of collecting and organizing information: Online clipping service or media monitoring service, and commonplace book. Moving further it also supports: • Personal Essays: place blogs as collections of stories of the writer's engagement with a place, including the land and culture of a place. • Travel Writing: virtual traveling often enables a writer to step outside of her routine and perceive a place with new eyes without having to spend time on actual traveling. • Ethnography and Journalism: If place blogging exhibits ancestral ties to the nature writer's log or the field notebook, it also shares affinities with the notebook of the Ethnographer or journalist. Most recent is the Internews Distance Learning Program that proposes to utilize the most up-to-date technology and training methods to facilitate raising the professional standards of TV journalists in an effective and accessible way. Internews is using the latest international experience to create its Distance Learning Program and adapt it for optimum usage. The Distance Learning Program has been designed specifically with working professional journalists in mind Internews is keeping pace with the most modern tendencies in the development of the professional TV community and mass media market. Considering these challenges, Internews is creating a whole new kind of training in journalism education – online distance learning. Based on the use of the most modern information-communication technologies, online distance learning will give participating journalists not just theoretical training, but will help them develop the practical skills they need. Effort is directed to maximize the effectiveness and convenience of the process of training for TV journalists. Thus through eLearning and web-based approach the Journalism and Communication students can benefit as follows: • The e learning approach is based on the latest technological and training methods, which will develop necessary knowledge and skills as required in Journalism and Communication. • It enables Journalism students to not having to leave their desks, let alone the city, still get worldwide access to whatever news or columns or stories or information they require, whenever, therefore saving and securing enough time, energy and money. Thus leading to quality Education. • The online learning is made interactive with rich multi media having audio and video streaming along with rich visuals and animations. These elements are inevitable in Journalism and

education. • The online lesson is hyperlinked to reach out to any supplementary information required from any site while lesson is on to further enrich the content and thereby learning. This inherent feature facilitates particularly in teaching of Journalism and Communication as is inevitable. • Students learn the most up-to-date trends, innovative and technological advances in modern journalism and Communication. • Journalism students can select their own pace for learning. They are able to study at home, at an internet cafe or at work – "wherever" there's access to the Internet and "whenever" they have the time. • Students can work through the training material at their own individual pace, interacting with co-students across the globe on the course via the Internet. They can also do collaborative or group projects through threaded discussions and on line discussion or through message and discussion boards. • Students can do online exercises and perform online tests and receive instant feedback. • The online interaction and feedback from Instructors is there throughout the Course.

OUT OF THEIR COMFORT ZONE: How travel-writing journalism students represent foreign countries for a home audience

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Many journalism students harbor a desire of becoming a travel writer – it is reckoned to be one of the more glamorous jobs in the industry. And yet, when taken on a travel-writing practicum trip, how do they react when confronted with the reality of the experience? And how does their own social framework influence their perception of the culture and society in a foreign country? This paper uses content analysis of travel articles written by 30 Asian journalism students on three travel-writing trips to both European and South-East Asian destinations. It examines the framing of a foreign culture in their travel writing. This descriptive research aims to shed light on students' motivations for travelling to other countries and writing about their experiences; their understanding of what they encounter there; and the cross-cultural issues that arise both while in the country and when choosing how to represent their experiences in an article. It explores the insights the students gained into how other cultures are represented in journalism, and how their own society suggests both preconceptions and a prism when viewing another. The research also examines their choice of journalistic point-of-view and voice; the role of the travel writer as commentator and intermediary; and the representation of the culture of the 'other' country for consumption by a 'home' audience.

Mapping the hyperlinked environment of online news: issues and challenges

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This research is an attempt at mapping data retrieved from news websites in order to find one's bearings in the ever-growing complexity of our informational landscape. It posits that drawing maps of the hyperlinks networks in which news websites are entangled constitutes a valuable tool for the researcher in media studies, but also for the news user. The proposed paper focuses mostly on conceptual foundations and methodological issues, grounded into exploratory attempts of mapping and describing hyperlinks found within selected webpages of online news outlets. It will emphasize a thorough discussion of key concepts and methods in three related sequences: (1) Why mapping? In the first part of my theoretical questioning, I underline why mapping websites may be considered as both evident and tricky. The process of spatialisation is explored, i.e. the use of a number of graphical techniques and visual metaphors in order to map data with no inherent spatial properties. Furthermore, I deal with the question of the quality of a map, that is, its adequacy towards needs. This is exemplified by a handful of short case studies: different maps and their communicative goals are described, sketching an embryonic description of the large range of choices available when one wants to map an online milieu. Among those choices, I subsequently zero in on maps relying solely on hyperlinks. (2) Why mapping hyperlinks networks? As networks of hyperlinks are central to my proposal, some theoretical roots need to be exposed, such as the (new) science of networks and its application to thematic fields of the world wide web. In

the same breath, concepts pertaining to the theory of aggregates, graph theory, the different layers of the web, or the morphology of some web networks are delineated. By broadly articulating the underlying stakes of analyzing networks of hyperlinks, my goal is to call attention to what the maps of hyperlinks are, and, above all, what they are not – what they are able to show and what they will never reveal. An example of a blog enmeshed in different hyperlinked environments is brought in by way of illustration. It demonstrates the extent to which such maps might be interpreted to reveal otherwise invisible properties. (3) Why mapping hyperlinks networks of news websites? The conceptual substrate delineated above is eventually applied to news websites. The importance of hypertextuality for online news is examined, as a specific feature of web journalism and online news outlets, and in the light of recent pleas for the advent of link journalism. Finally, this research capitalizes on ongoing attempts to map the hyperlink environment of French-speaking newspapers websites, in order to clarify the benefits and challenges of hyperlinks-mapping as a tool designed to better grasp the online news ecology. On the basis of exploratory maps, methodological problems particular to news websites are listed, as well as dead-ends and potentially encouraging results.

Comments in News, Democracy Booster or Journalistic Nightmare: Assessing the Quality and Dynamics of Citizen Debates in Catalan Online Newspapers

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Comments in news is the most popular feature for audience participation in online news sites. For citizens, it is a very simple way to react to current events and discuss about them, right after reading the story. For journalists is a very comfortable way to open-up their websites to participation, as it frames the audience as audience and does not challenge the professional identity of journalism (Domingo et al., 2008; Thurman & Hermida, 2008). While the attitudes of journalists towards audience participation have been already researched in Catalonia (Masip & Micó, 2009), confirming the cautious and reluctant attitude found in other countries (Singer et al., forthcoming), there was no empirical evidence regarding the quality of the contributions of the audience, a crucial aspect to evaluate the significance of User Generated Content (UGC) to journalism. Professionals are usually worried about the hate-speech and lack of constructive discussions in news comments. This research project takes a critical and normative standpoint regarding public debate in order to approach the analysis of comments in news. Beyond the hype of discourses welcoming Web 2.0 as the rebirth of direct democracy, we argue for a performative analysis of online conversations in order to assess the actual quality of the debates promoted by participatory journalism. Many theorists point out that Web 2.0 fosters communication, but not necessarily fruitful political debate. We use normative principles based on the work of Habermas (1984) as a demanding benchmarking ground for comments in news. The research project attempts a multi-perspective approach in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the quality, dynamics and management strategies of comments on news in Catalan online newspapers. The triangulation of methods in this study includes the quantitative analysis of comment dynamics, the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the content of comments, interviews with online editors regarding their UGC management strategies, and document analysis of the ethical and legal norms for audience participation in the studied websites. The sample includes seven online newspapers: La Vanguardia, El Periódico, Avui, El Punt, Segre, Diari de Tarragona and Diari de Girona. The first four print editions are distributed in all Catalonia, while the last three have a smaller regional target. A composite week created by a random selection of different days of the week during a month was the basis to select the sample of comments. All comments posted on news between midnight and 8pm at the first ten stories on the homepage, politics, sports, opinion, most-read and most-voted sections were counted. Comments on the first story in each of the sections were captured for the content analysis. There were huge differences regarding the quantity of contents among websites, with La Vanguardia having several news with around 1,000 comments and

Diari de Tarragona and El Punt hardly surpassing a total of 5 comments per day in all the stories. Segre did not currently allow comments on news, but it was included in the interviews in order to acknowledge their rationale to quit this common UGC practice after three months of testing it out. Quantitative content analysis to assess the frequency of terms indicating conflict or consensus was performed with adequate software, and twelve stories were selected for qualitative analysis. On one hand, in order to facilitate cross-comparison in the dynamics of audience conversations across websites we selected the story published by all the online newspapers which collected most comments overall (dealing with the detention of some Catalan politicians accused of corruption). As a control sample of the content of comments we also selected the most commented story among the most read in each website. Qualitative analysis was aimed at assessing the quality of debates based on Habermas' (1984) principles of communicative action. We evaluated if there was dialogue among participants, if they accepted the legitimacy of each other to contribute, if they adopted or backed the positions of others or, instead, attacked them or their ideas. The conclusions of this analysis are still pending, and we intend to present them in the final version of the paper. In order to interpret the results, we considered crucial to understand the framework within which participation is happening. We analyzed the legal texts of the websites and the instructions to participants, if available. The online newspapers are very cautious and restrictive in their contracts with readers, trying to keep clear that opinions are the responsibility of each user, even if Spanish legislation holds the editor of a publication responsible of anything that is published within it. We also interviewed the editor-in-chief of the online newspapers in order to assess the motivations they had to open up their websites to audience comments, their management strategies and their perceptions regarding the quality of audience contributions and how do they change or challenge journalistic practices and values. References Domingo, D., Quandt, T., Heinonen, A., Paulussen, S., Singer, J., Vujnovic, M. (2008) Participatory journalism practices in the media and beyond: an international comparative study of initiatives in online newspapers. Journalism Practice, 2(3), 680-704. Habermas, J. (1984) The Theory of Communicative Action. Boston: Beacon. Masip, P.; Micó, J.L. (coord.) 2009) La convergència comunicativa a la premsa local i comarcal: noves perspectivas per a la informació. Barcelona: Associació Catalana de la Premsa Comarcal.- Singer, J.B., Hermida, A., Domingo, D., Quandt, T., Heinonen, A., Paulussen, S., Reich, Z., Vujnovic, M.(forthcoming) Audience Participation in Online Newspapers: Guarding Open Gates. New York: Routledge. Thurman, N. and Hermida, A. (2008) A clash of cultures: The integration of user-generated content within professional journalistic frameworks at British newspaper websites. Journalism Practice 2(3).

Guarding the Floodgates: Ethical and Legal Issues in Participatory Online Journalism

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In the traditional media, journalists are the ones who "make news." They decide what to cover, what sources to use, what to write or say or photograph, and what "play" the item should get when it is ready (by their reckoning) for public consumption. In short, they control everything about a story – and feel responsible for the quality of the result. As news moves online and the space constraints of traditional media forms vanish, quality issues become even more important. Journalists weigh two interconnected aspects of quality in deciding what makes news. One involves assessments of how valuable something is as a piece of information; those are decisions about news judgment. The other has to do with how well it meets legal and ethical standards. Is it verifiably true, and are we willing to stand behind it? Does it fairly represent diverse views – without unfairly pushing our own? Will it harm innocent people? Is it defamatory or a form of hate speech or a copyright violation? None of those questions has

changed, nor has the importance of any of them diminished. What has changed, radically, is the amount of control the journalist has over the answers. Participatory journalism means that what the journalist creates is only one part of the story, literally and metaphorically. People outside the newsroom are adding comments and other contributions to journalistic stories, as well as creating all manner of their own original online content and publishing it on media websites. As a result, journalists now feel legally and ethically responsible not only for what they publish online but also for what users publish. In response, they are attempting to control not just their own content but the ensuing conversation about and around it, as well. This paper examines the issues of law and ethics that journalists believe this material raises, as well as the pressures created by a perceived need to ensure it meets their own standards for legal and ethical quality. Do they feel they are failing to fulfill their responsibility to the public if they allow articles to appear online without checking them for inaccuracy, libel or any of a host of other potential problems? If so, how are they coping with the enormous volume of material pouring in to their websites day in and day out? Are new perceptions emerging about ways to enhance the quality – as journalists define it – of these contributions? The paper is based on a collaborative research project involving interviews with more than 60 online editors and other journalists at websites affiliated with the leading national newspapers in 10 democratic countries. We begin with a look at how user input affects journalists' own ethical behavior. We then consider journalists' perceptions about how well material provided by people outside the newsroom meets the ethical standards within it, followed by a similar approach to legal standards. Finally, we examine what journalists are doing to try to ensure that user contributions break no laws and breach no ethical boundaries.

Journalist as Participant vs. Journalist as Observer: The Changing Role in Contemporary Chinese Media

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One of the approaches to understand journalism in transition is to examine the changes of journalists' ideas and practices. Participant and observer and their comparison have been an out-dated problem in the West. While in China, journalist as participant has a very long history, which makes it significant the emergence of journalist as observer in the post-reforms era. With a focus on journalists embedded in the interaction among politics, market, and mass media, this study attempts to depict and explain the changing process of journalist role in the past three decades. The aim is to expand our knowledge on media-society relationship in the transitional country. This study begins with review of the tradition of 'intellectuals talking about politics' in the early 20th century, which was very transient before the Communist Party founded its own principles to the journalism, and then concludes its legacy to the party's principles and journalist as participant. In 1980s and 1990s, except for party organ, a few of innovatory Chinese media and journalists were appearing as participant to play a part in the social change. At the end of 20th century, the journalist as observer is emerging. The difference between party organ and 'professional' or market-oriented media has been paid too much attention to, while the internal continuity has never been mentioned. The famous dissenter such as Liu Binyan and dissenter media like Nanfang Weekend are seen to be opposite to the party organ, while what they inherit from the party organ has never been seriously reflected upon. As a new journalistic paradigm is emerging, it cannot totally discard the old one, on the contrary, it has to inherit and absorb elements from the old one and creatively develop its own idea and practice. This study chooses Nanfang Weekend in late 1990s and Caijing in the beginning of 21st century as the typical cases of participant and observer. Both of them have acquired a great of professional reputation, while in this study, they represent two totally different models of professionalism. This study believes that during the past three decades Chinese journalist has undergone a transition from participant to observer, and media turn to provide more fact rather than persuasive opinion. The transition is so significant because the journalist as observer implies the media independence from the party-state and will help to cultivate political citizen. In this sense, unlike their counterparts in the State, Chinese journalists should act as objective observer, instead of the undetached participant, to promote the social change.

Plurality, socialization and dialogue: an interpretation of the theory of human development professional education in journalists' professional education

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This article considers that educating professional journalists means qualifying workers compromised with citizenship and developing professional humanly committed. An important part of this process takes place according to a pedagogical conception founded in a committed attitude of teachers, in a curriculum with emphasis on humanitarian education and in the encouragement of students to a socially responsible performance and academic production. Thus, this article proposes to discuss a pedagogy to journalists' training and education articulated with the theory of human development professional education, elaborated by the Portuguese educator João Formosinho to subsidize teachers education. Respect to plural knowledge, to the social construction of professional routine and dialogue between actors of the process are important issues proposed by the author to teachers' education. Considering the commitment of journalism profession with citizenship, this article analyses these considerations within the context of journalists' professional education.

The ethos of freelance journalists and information work

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The number of a-typical media workers is on the rise worldwide, and a big part of this group consists of self-employed freelance journalists. This, together with the commercialization of the media, creates the backdrop for the research presented in this paper. In the discourse order of journalism, there is a clear dividing line between journalism and information, and the trustworthiness or ethos of a journalist can be compromised if s/he does information, PR or – even worse – advertising. Journalism is here kept separate from, but is also seen as more valuable than information, PR and advertising. This way of reasoning is however challenged by new developments in the media industry, where borders between information and journalism are becoming blurry and many journalists are working with information. The aim of this paper is to understand and analyze freelancers' ethical reasoning concerning journalism and information work from a perspective of journalism ethics research in general and Aristotelian virtue ethics in particular. The research material consists of working life story interviews conducted with thirteen Swedish freelance journalists, all living in the remote province of Norrbotten. The interview transcripts have been analyzed, using a combination of discourse analysis and narrative theory/life stories. According to the findings, eleven freelancers out of thirteen were occasionally or regularly working with information type assignments such as company magazines, customer magazines or material for employees, instead of journalistic assignments, some even earning the lion part of their income this way. The essence of how the journalists perceived their role is their capability to narrate, explain and mediate in ways that everybody can understand. These capabilities are sought after in the information business, which makes the journalists emphasize the similarities between information and journalism. The journalists were all relating to entrepreneurial discourses, mainly distancing themselves from an older (social democratic) anti-entrepreneurial discourse, were the journalists' role was to scrutinize business owners, and instead embracing a newer pro-entrepreneurial discourse, which is linked to neo-liberalism. Furthermore, boundary settings between information/PR and journalist roles, and information and journalist type assignments are crucial for sustaining the journalist's professional roles and self images of integrity and impartiality. To conclude, the use of Aristotelian virtue ethics makes visible a role conflict between the role as breadwinner and a virtuous journalist. The professional role entails certain ethical principles, which are internalized by the virtuous journalist. The particular situation of the freelance journalist is that s/he stands alone in his/her ethical judgment, without an organization behind. Binding together the individual and the structural level, this is analyzed as societal developments rather than solely dependent on decisions of individual journalists.

Innovations in media self-regulation and accountability: First findings of a comparative international study

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In an era of advancing media convergence and aggravating tendencies of deprofessionalization in journalism, traditional systems of media accountability (MAS; cf. Bertrand 2000) are losing grip. Can innovative instruments of media criticism such as media blogs and citizen websites supplement conventional institutions of media self-regulation (press councils, ombudsmen, media journalism etc.)? Can they help to enhance the citizen's level of engagement and, thus, add a new dimension to media governance in a time of crisis and change? The proposed paper will analyze the potential of innovations in media self-regulation and accountability in a comparative international perspective. It will demonstrate the importance of media accountability systems as safeguards of media pluralism in Europe and beyond, identifying problems as well as best-practice cases from the journalism cultures under scrutiny and discussing their transferability into different media systems. Drawing from the theory of journalism cultures (cf. e.g. Hanitzsch 2007) and the model of media systems by Hallin & Mancini (2004), it is possible to explain national differences and similarities in MAS structures by referring to system related dimensions like influences from politics and media markets or the status of journalistic professionalism. For example, a Democratic Corporatist culture may prefer involving different parts of society which can be a reason for the strong position of media councils as in Scandinavia. In Polarized Pluralist countries like Italy, the journalism culture is instead characterized by a strong parallelism between media and politics. Therefore, it is not surprising that media state regulation often appears in disguise of self-regulation. For our comparative study on media accountability systems it is expedient to expand the model by Hallin & Mancini in order to include countries from Eastern Europe as well as from the Arab Mediterranean world (cf. Blum 2005) where self-regulation mechanisms were only partly established during transformation processes or are still to be developed. Through this approach it becomes feasible to gain new insights into the role media accountability systems play in democratization processes (cf. Wyka 2005; Haraszti 2008). The proposed paper is part of a multidisciplinary international research project on media self-regulation and accountability. For the first time ever, traditional and innovative instruments of media self-regulation in eleven countries from Western and Eastern Europe as well as two Arab countries will be comparatively identified, systematized and analyzed with the means of desk studies. Refining the scarce literature on new forms of media self-regulation in the internet, the study shows that innovative platforms like critical media blogs can develop a considerable amount of sanction potential, if they can foster citizen participation at a broad scope and if their journalistic culture is open for that kind of criticism (cf. e.g. Fengler 2008; Wied/Schmidt 2008; Eberwein 2010). But, so far, these prerequisites are only met by some of the analyzed countries. Inspiration from the best-practice examples described in our study and intensified cross-cultural exchange may help paving the way for new instruments for holding the media accountable. References: Bertrand, Claude-Jean (2000): Media ethics & accountability systems. New Brunswick, London: Transaction. Blum, Roger (2005): Bausteine zu einer Theorie der Mediensysteme. In: Medienwissenschaft Schweiz 2 (1-2), 5-11. Eberwein, Tobias (2010): Von „Holzhausen" nach „Blogville" - und zurück. Medienbeobachtung in Tagespresse und Weblogs. In: Tobias Eberwein/Daniel Müller (eds.): Journalismus und Öffentlichkeit. Eine Profession und ihr gesellschaftlicher Auftrag. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 143-165. Fengler, Susanne (2008): Media journalism and the power of blogging citizens. In: Krogh, Torbjörn von (ed.): Media accountability today - and tomorrow. Göteborg: Nordicom, 61-68. Hallin, Daniel C./Mancini, Paolo (2004): Comparing media systems: three models of media and politics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Hanitzsch, Thomas (2007): Deconstructing journalism culture: towards a universal theory. In: Communication Theory 17 (4), 367-385. Haraszti, Miklós (ed.) (2008): The media self-regulation guidebook: all questions and answers. Vienna: Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Wied, Kristina/Schmidt, Jan (2008): Weblogs und Qualitätssicherung. Zu Potenzialen weblogbasierter Kritik im Journalismus. In: Thorsten Quandt/Wolfgang Schweiger (Hrsg.): Journalismus online: Partizipation oder Profession? Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 173-192.

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Domesticating international news in China – a case study of Beijing Youth Daily

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This paper adresses the issue of global news research and complex citizenship by examining the coverage of international news and audiences in China at the micro level. Through the world news the outside world is brought to the domestic readers. The significance of world news is increasingly important in the interconnected and interdependent global space. The process of globalisation and the development of the Internet have changed the geography of news where 'the local, national, foreign, international or global might easily intertwine' (Biltereyst 2001). The dividing line between domestic news and world news has become blurred. This paper takes Beijing Youth Daily (abbreviated as BYD), the second largest local comprehensive newspaper with a circulation of 600,000 copies in Beijing, China as a case study to examine how the international news is domesticated from particular local perspectives to target a particular local audience. Specifically, the author will look at news sources, news value, news construction process of international news as well as international news flow and focus. The author argues that political and cultural proximity/relevance becomes one of the most important factors in delivering world news to the domestic readers. This is reflected in newspeople's endeavor to deliberately locate Chinese elements and develop national identities in the global news events. Driven by the mobility of capital and labour as well as by China's rising power and increasing participation in world affairs, overseas Chinese are an emerging focus in world news and global events are reported from local perspectives with a focus on the role of China and the impact on China. The international news flow has gone beyond the centre-peripheral process and the media imperialism theory does not stand firmly. Although developed countries still play a major role in setting the news agenda of local newspapers, it should be noted that the local press has made the domestic news involving global actors a top priority.

Sourcing Practices: Stability in the Midst of Change

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According to common wisdom, journalism undergoes a significant change over the last few years (Buczkowski & Ferris 2005; Golan & Johnson & Wanta 2010, Deuze 2007, Zelizer 2009), following a series of technological, commercial and cultural changes. These changes are described as powerful and ubiquitous, encompassing news processes and news products, organization and structure, production and consumption. The suggested paper examines the extent to which there is evidence for transformation or stability in the core area of news production: sourcing practices of news reporters. The study compares how a sample of print journalists in three leading Israeli national papers obtained a sample of their items, across two periods of time in the last decade 2001 and 2006, using the same method of face-to-face reconstruction interviews with the reporters who authored circa 750 news items, a few weeks after they have been published. The same research tool was used for both periods and the same news organizations and mix of news beats. The study analyzed key factors which embody and indicate the standards of newswork: news initiative, number of sources, reliance on public relations practitioners, the use of technology versus "leg work", the reliance on the web as a news source, and the use of leaks and cross verifications. Findings show only minor difference between both time periods. The main trend is stability across most factors, or minor changes. Even in the use of the web as a news source, which seemed the most promising area for change with the transition from dial-up to broadband, there is evidence for stability. The only substantial change was seen in the rise of cross checking. Since there is no reason to expect that journalists had become more skeptic during these five years, they are probably surrounded by more information, which is more

accessible on one hand, however perceived as more dubious on the other hand. The study may indicate that at least in the realm of sourcing practices, the discourse of journalism may be too biased toward change, however these findings need further study in more news cultures and further time periods. Bibliography Boczkowski, P. & Ferris, J. (2005). "Multiple Media, Convergent Process, and Divergent Products: Organizational Innovation in Digital Media Production at a European Firm", Annals Aapss, 597, January, pp. 415-432. Golan, G. & Johnson, T. & Wanta, W. (2010). International media communication in a global age, New York : Routledge Deuze, M. (2007). Media Work in a digital age. Cambridge: Polity Press. Zelizer, B. (2009). The Changing Faces of Journalism: Tabloidization, Technology and Truthiness ,New York: Routledge

The rise and fall of newsroom councils in Portugal

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In April 1974, when Portugal recovered democracy and press freedom, after almost 50 years of political dictatorship that included a fierce media censorship, the elaboration of a new legal framework for the media was one of the strongest priorities. The importance granted to this issue was such that some of the rights and duties associated to media freedom were even inscribed in the fundamental law of the country – the Constitution itself. Among these rights and duties was the obligation for all media companies to have a newsroom council, elected by the journalists, with important powers regarding for example the choice of a new editor-in-chief, the hiring of new staff members or the adoption of major editorial principles and practices. The underlying ideas were that (a) in a democratic context, democracy should be practised also in the newsroom, and (b) journalists, besides owners and managers, should have a word in the internal decision processes, in order to make sure that the media meet their social responsibilities. This strong example of what we could call 'participative democracy' didn't last long, at least in these terms. With the successive changes that brought the country closer to the general political model of European western democracies, newsroom councils kept their place but lost many of their powers and, therefore, many journalists felt less and less motivated to actively engage with them. In this paper, we intend to make a brief historical description of the changes that allegedly weakened the role of the newsroom councils, in spite of their potential as a means of media accountability and of press self-regulation. In a second moment, we'll present the results of a survey among the existing newsroom councils of national news media, in order to try to understand the consequences of these legal changes in what regards journalists' participation in the editorial process. Furthermore, we intend to find out if such changes altered the balance of power within media companies, opening the way to a more market-driven management and devaluating the active contribution of journalists to the editorial decisions.

Requested journalistic competences in Europe

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A comparative survey on requested competences in journalism Background: The world of journalism is under constant change. Structural change and media convergence are big challenges for the media organisations, the journalists but also for journalism schools. Journalism schools profit on the one hand from a rise in professionalism and academisation of the profession journalist, on the other hand this also implicates increasing requirements. What demands makes the media world for journalists? Which competences do they expect a graduate of a journalism school to have? Which competences do they weight more than others? These are questions investigated in a research project with an international comparative approach. Theoretical and methodological approach: In the theoretical perspective the presented study reflects the principles of the comparative journalism research. It compares different journalistic cultures with the aim to identify and explain interdependences between variables on the micro and in the macro level (see Esser 2004: 152). With recourse

to Weischenberg/Altmeppen/Löffelholz (1994: 207-222) and Dörmann/Pätzold (1998: 61-67) the European Journalism Training Association (EJTA) defined in the Tartu-declaration (see EJTA 2010) fifty journalistic competences. However, it seems to be evident that journalism schools have not the resources nor to train students for all the theses competences in the same extent. They have to weight them up; they need to decide which competences are (or will be) more important than others. This is the initial position of this study proposed for presentation. In close collaboration with the EJTA the research team designed an online survey with two phases: In a first phase the heads of European journalism schools were asked to weight the fifty journalistic competences of the Tartu declaration. In a second phase the online questionnaire was spread in 16 countries in Central, Northern, Western, South Eastern and South Western Europe where 360 editors in chief from diverse media types were asked to weight the fifty journalistic competences too. Findings: The results indicate that the questioned editors in chief ranked personal competences (as being reliable, show initiative and the willing to take criticism and responsibility) under the first ten ranks. Less important to them seems to be the organizational aspects like "reflect on the future career", "know the market conditions" or "know the rights and obligations within an organisation". Also the competences "to cooperate with technicians" or "to organize contributions from the audience" were weighted less important than the average. Surprisingly also the competence "to have insight in the influence of journalism in society" ranked under the last 10. A more detailed look at the data shows that there are some differences between different asked groups in the survey. In the presentation the results will be differentiated between the region, the media type, the size of the media organization and also the, from the editors in chief estimated, competition degree for their medium. Moreover, the responses from the school heads and the editors in chief will be compared. Esser, Frank (2004): Journalismus vergleichen. In: Löffelholz, Martin (Hrsg.): Theorien des Journalismus. 2. vollst. überarb. Auflage. Opladen, S. 151-179. EJTA (2010): Tartu Declaration: http://www.ejta.eu/index.php/website/projects/, January 20. Weischenberg, Siegfried/Altmeppen, Klaus-Dieter/Löffelholz, Martin (1994): Die Zukunft des Journalismus. Technologische, ökonomische und redaktionelle Trends. Opladen. Dörmann, Jürgen/Pätzold, Ulrich (1998): Journalismus, neue Technik, Multimedia und Medienentwicklungen. Ein Plädoyer für journalistische Produktion und Qualifikation in den Neuen Medien. In: Journalist, Heft 7, 59-70.

Models of media encouragement in the developing world: How Cambodia offers an example and a warning.
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The 2008 national elections in Cambodia offered another chance to assess the progress of the international community's rebuilding project that has been engaged in the country since the disastrous Khmer Rouge regime and subsequent Vietnamese occupation. While on some levels, for example, the relative lack of violence and overt electoral fraud, the elections were deemed a success relative to previous years, on others it was a resounding failure. Chief among those failures, as outlined by numerous international observers, including election monitoring teams from the US and the EU, was that the media had failed to engage in a balanced and objective way with the electorate in the pre-election period, and the ruling CPP party were able to win a new term in office with ease, with the voice of any alternative going relatively unheard. The climate of intimidation that has characterised Cambodian politics in recent years in effect appeared to move from the streets and the paddy fields to the media landscape, which was used and manipulated to underline and strengthen the ruling party's grip on power. This paper will explore a few crucial elements of how and why this could happen in a country in which the most modern thinking on media development theory has been in full effect for the past 20 years. In 1991, the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) included 'Ensuring Free Access to the Media....for All Political Parties Contesting In the Election (section D "Elections", paragraph 3(F)). The information and education division of UNTAC drafted media guidelines to give effect to this (United Nations, 1991). To supplement these constitutional efforts, many international and western aid organisations have been involved in media development projects in the country, including training/educational measures and the establishment of professional journalism organisations. This paper will examine in detail the recent experience relating to the development of a "free and fair" media in Cambodia. It will do so in light of a comprehensive literature review of the major theories of communication and development in the field and suggest an initial

analysis of the applicability of these theories to the particular context and environment in Cambodia, both in the past and at present. It will attempt to take into account how the most recent dominant paradigm in media development theory, that of globalization, has come under sustained and rigorous attack in recent years as a "myth" lacking much in the way of empirical proof. (Kai Hafez: The Myth of Media Globalization, 2002). The likes of Colin Sparks (Globalization, Development and the Mass Media, 2007) and others have tried to describe what shape a new paradigm, which gives due recognition to previous paradigm's strengths as well as weaknesses, might take. Based on research conducted so far, the paper will propose an initial outline of how such a paradigm, one more culturally sensitive and which takes fuller account of historical context and particular regional attributes, might apply to media development in Cambodia.

Cellphones: news for everybody everywhere

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Cellphones are becoming the first universal medium. Practically everybody in the world owns a cellphone or, at the current pace, will soon have one. Even in poor countries were people have no access to electricity or running water, cellphones are regarded as important tools to improve life conditions. Cellphones are much more than calling devices. Even letting aside smartphones that represent 13% of total handsets, all have SMS ability and 88% have 2,5G data capability. They are indeed fit to receive or access news permanently and ubiquitously. Today almost all carriers and media corporations offer news alert services. Probably the most easy and convenient form to receive breaking news is through an SMS message. And people are willing to pay for it – something online news are yet to accomplish. The 160 characters of an SMS are usually enough to convey the lead of any hard news. Simultaneously, the SMS text can include a link to a more developed version of the report. That link can be a phone number to be called, allowing the client to listen to a full spoken version of the report, or a web link to be accessed by the phone browser. People in developing countries without access to traditional mass media can now get the news in their mobiles. The carriers can deliver them as a commodity, supplying them for free, in order to attract subscribers. This kind of services can be easily tailored to the reality and necessities of the mobile users. Thanks to the geo-localization that each mobile enables, even those without GPS, users can receive weather and local news that really meet their interests without even having to 'pull' them. Much more than satisfying curiosity, news help people to adapt and react to their economical, social and political environment. A 2009 special report on telecoms in emerging markets brought by the Economist shows that poor countries have already benefited hugely from mobile phones: "Adding an extra ten mobile phones per 100 people in a typical developing country boosts growth in GDP per person by 0.8 percentage points". Reflecting on cellphone screens as the new universal medium, capable of ubiquitously delivering customized news to consumers, that has deep social implications, and is building a new relation these new, permanently wired consumers, is one of the purposes of this work. In Portugal some innovative experiences on news delivering on the cell phone are already taking place. In the small village of Nobrija, two youngsters fresh out of college produce a video-journal about local news that can be freely downloaded by its inhabitants, and which is already a huge success among the population. Presenting the successful case of Nobrija, and reflecting on empirical data gathered among the population – whose skills are roughly similar to those of people in the developing countries – this paper also intends to reflect on the new phenomenon of news delivery, and draw some perspectives on its future and potential.

The Discursive and Social Paradigm of Al-Jazeera English

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This paper oscillates between text analysis and the broader networking of social practices, constructing 'ethnographic bridges' of several genres of discourse to provide an account of the discursive and social niche

which Al-Jazeera has carved out for itself. The genres are analyzed critically in order to gain a proper understanding of how the broadcaster employs language to transmit knowledge and communicative events, relying on a detailed analysis of a variety of texts as they unfold below and above sentence level. The paper does not rely on one set of data. Its analysis moves back and forth between four types of data or discourse genres: corporate speeches, news texts, internal documents and interviews to reinforce the validity and reliability of the analysis and its outcome. The triangulated Critical Discourse Analysis throws new light on how Al-Jazeera English designs its discursive and social strategies. It outlines the differences, both linguistic and social, between Al-Jazeera English and Al-Jazeera Arabic on the one hand and Al-Jazeera English and the BBC and CNN on the other. Pursuing a critical realist ontology, the paper illustrates how several elements of discourse and social strategies are of an objective character and some are even deterministic in nature. The ethnographic bridge between the different textual materials and data with a Critical Discourse Analysis perspective provides reasonable interpretation of how Al-Jazeera English distances itself from the 'Anglo-Saxon' discourse of the BBC and CNN on the one hand and how it also shuns the discourse of its sister Arabic channel which is immersed in Arab and Muslim culture of the Middle East.

How to educate innovation journalists? Experiences of the innovation journalism education in Finland 2004–2010

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This paper presents first results of ongoing three year research project called the Challenges of Global Innovation Journalism (Ginjo). The main focus is on the experiences of Finnish innovation journalism education practices since 2004. Finland has been among the very first nations in the world to apply the theories of innovation journalism into practice. In this way, the paper offers valuable lessons for all interested in building innovation journalism education systems elsewhere. Innovation journalism is journalism covering innovations. The concept of innovation journalism was coined in 2003 in Sweden, making it possible to develop an international program, as well as many national ones, for exploring, in theory and practice, the best ideas of innovation journalism. Also Pakistan, Slovenia, Mexico and the United States have been active in testing innovation journalism in practice. The data of this paper is based on deep interviews of Finnish innovation journalism fellows (N=9), and two surveys of undergraduate journalism students who took part in the world's first innovation journalism courses in Finland. Preliminary analysis of the deep interviews shows that the fellowship program has been a remarkable experience to all the nine fellows. For instance, two fellows have stayed in the U.S. after the program and two have changed jobs in Finland. The educational practices of innovation journalism in Finland could be categorized in two periods: pioneering (2004-2007), and sustained (2008-2012). Pioneering period includes first course for midcareer journalists (2004-2005), first research project (2005-2006) participating for the first time in the international innovation journalism fellowship program at Stanford (2006-2007), and organizing the first innovation journalism course for advanced journalism undergraduate students (2005). In 2008 the continuity of aforementioned activities was guaranteed by the main funders, Helsingin Sanomat Foundation, the Finnish Innovation Fund (Sitra), and the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation, (Tekes) at least for the period 2010-2012.

Journalism and Citizenship: the daily violence of the incomprehensive discourses

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Should we translate the meaning of the well-know proverb "Tell me with whom you walk and I'll tell you who you are" to journalism's sphere, the result would be more or less like this: "Tell me how much you value comprehension and I'll tell you which are the significances of your journalistic production to communication,

citizenship, justice and peace". A comprehensive thought takes into account the original meaning of the Latin term comprehendere, i.e., to gather, integrate, embrace. It can be understood, thus, that the comprehensive thought is a cognitive attitude which, in seek of meanings that events, nature and life have, opens space for dialogue between people and their different ways of knowing and seeing the world, for respect for others and for the negotiation of meaning among the various protagonists of social actions. The comprehensive thought does not exclude: it includes. This is made by assuming the idea that multiples are the voices (polyphony) and senses (polysemy) that must assist to compose an interpretative and consistent framework of the reality's complexity. The comprehensive thought renounces to simplification and reductionism in the objective treatment of facts and issues that shape the meanings of the present – which is the time of journalism. At the level of inter-subjectivity – the subjects involved – the comprehensive thought founds an ethic of comprehension: non-arrogant and non-discriminatory; of respect and approach to groups, people and cultures; of rejection of censorship of all kinds. The comprehensive thought helps to overcome the logic of violence and war that often merges to discourses and narratives, including journalism. This article discusses, firstly, in what way the theories of authors such as Morin (complexity theory), Maffesoli (common knowledge), Restrepo (tenderness and knowledge), Sodré (affection, media and politics), among others, as well as the efforts of the Research Group "Communication, Journalism and Epistemology of Comprehension", coordinated by the author, help in building a cognitive model and ethical understanding. Secondly, the article focuses on the analysis of specific news coverage, such as the war against Iraq (2003), the earthquake in Haiti (2010), the landless workers' movement and other marginalized sectors of Brazilian society. Also, it shows how the logic of non-understanding shapes the hegemonic discourse of the national media. Methodologically, it works with a set of instruments of the journalistic action itself: choice of journalistic sources, angles, titles and subtitles, discursive constructions etc. The main objective is to propose a new cognitive awareness, based on the idea of comprehension as a guarantee of the removal of the perverse effects of war and violence's logics.

Coverage patterns of Korean media on the 'Candle light movement and their political and ideological meanings - A Semiotic Network Analysis on media coverage -

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The purpose of this study was to figure out coverage patterns of Korean media on the 'Candle light movement', to investigate different coverage patterns between the progressive media and the conservative media, and to speculate their political and ideological meanings. The Candle light movement was started firstly by volunteers who had willingness to fight against the trade of beef with U.S., and then was politically organized and expanded by civic groups to fight against the new governmental policy for international trade. The authors constructed research questions as follows; 'what were coverage patterns of Korean media on the Candle light movement?', 'what were narratives and discourses in such coverage patterns?', 'what were political and ideological implications for such kinds of narratives and discourses in the Korean society?', etc. They collected news items from two TV broadcastings and two newspapers representing each of different political positions and ideologies respectively. They analyzed them with discourse analyses and narrative analyses, especially, Seon-Gi Baek's 'Semiotic Network Analysis (SNA)' and 'Discursive Structure Analysis (DSA)'. As a result of this study, it was firstly found that there were different coverage patterns about the Candle light movement between the progressive media and the conservative media. While the progressive media tended to consider it as a symbol for failure of new governmental policy, the conservative media tended to regard it as a symbol for organizational resistance of liberal groups. Secondly, the progressive media had a tendency of emphasizing pure or patriotic spirits of its participants, as the conservative ones tried to find out suspicious political motives of those participants. Thirdly, the former developed discourses on 'anti-trade of beef with U.S'., 'anti-U.S.', 'anti-new governmental policy' and 'anti-President Lee', while the latter produced discourses on pro-trade of beef with U.S., pro-U.S., 'pro-new governmental policy' and 'pro-President Lee'. In addition, other different discourses between

two media groups would be presented and their political and ideological meanings in the Korean society would be discussed.

The skills of journalism: some results from a six-nation comparative project

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Cross-national comparative studies of journalists generally focus on the demographic characteristics of journalists and on journalistic values and role-perceptions. However, there are many other areas were we could reasonably expect to find interesting cross-national similarities and differences. On such area is skills: what skills are necessary to become a 'good journalist' and what skills do you use as a journalist on a day-to-day basis? We could for example expect that journalists from countries where journalism has a strong literary heritage (e.g. Italy) would place a higher value on writing skills, whereas journalists from countries where an adversarial, Fourth Estate-type journalistic tradition is stronger (e.g. the UK) would place a higher value on interview and research skills. The issue of skills can thus be viewed as linked to (but also to some extent independent from) issues of values and roles – but also draws attention to journalism as work, i.e. an activity that one is paid to do on a daily basis. This paper addresses these issues by presenting some results from a three-year project comparing journalists in the UK, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Poland and Estonia. The data presented is both quantitative (based on an email survey with a total of about 2200 respondents across the six countries) and qualitative (based on interviews conducted with 62 journalists from all six countries). The key question of the project is how journalism-as-work is changing in a context of technological change and economic hardship for the news industry. Do the increasing demands on journalists to be multi-skilled and flexible lead to more pressure on journalists and a focus on quantity rather than quality, do they create new ways to tell stories and engage and connect with audiences, or both? Are the core skills of the occupation changing? The results show that while there is great cross-national agreeement on what the core skills of journalism are (the expectation that writing skills would be valued higher in a 'literary journalism' tradition is not confirmed, for example, as writing skills are valued very highly in all countries), there are also interesting national differences, for example in the value placed on networking skills and cross-platform production skills. There is also some evidence that new skill demands lead to more work pressures and are not percieved as increasing the quality of journalism.

Citizen´s Agenda: Journalism and civic participation in the Portuguese regional media

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Communications and the media are central to democracy and development. Normatively, media must be closer to their audiences and their interests. In this presentation, we will discuss "Citizen´s Agenda", a research project on public journalism that will be implemented during the next three years in Portugal with the partnership of some of the most relevant regional media. Its general goal will be to analyse the limits and the prospects of some practices developed by public journalism in order to articulate journalism and civic participation in the context of the Portuguese regional press. The field of journalism has being deeply enriched, in the last decades, by some theoretical contributions and experiences that aim to improve the relationship between the public and civic life, mainly in order to stimulate them in the debate of the questions that are of collective interest. Under the influence of theoretical approaches coming from deliberative democracy, the communitarian agenda and pragmatism, public journalism implies the reinforcement of public participation and citizenship. Simultaneously, public journalism has been affirmed as a movement that aims to bypass some contexts of crisis that have made harder the relationship between journalism and civic life, such as the traditional mass media´s quasi-exclusive orientation for the market, the rise of infotainment and soft news, and the press extreme dependence on institutional sources. Citizens Agenda core idea is to analyse the possibilities of substituting an agenda

determined mostly by primary definers (institutional sources, for instance), by an agenda that also gives visibility to the issues of public interest and are identified as such by the audiences. Thus, the project´s operational objectives are: 1) To identify the practices of news making by the regional media – one by each selected district. The project will include a selection of Districts, covering in a reasonably balanced way the Interior and the Coast of the country; 2) to collaborate with the media, so that they construct a "Citizen's Agenda", through the identification of issues considered with priority by their publics; 3) to promote the journalistic coverage of the issues detected as priorities by the publics; 4) to promote citizen's participation on the debates over the issues that they identify as important. Our presentation will continue with a description of the general goals of the project. Citizen's Agenda will try to achieve the following: A) To reflect critically on the relationship between journalism, democratic deliberation, public sphere and civil society, through a case study, a theoretical approach and a comparative analysis with similar experiences; B) to analyze the potentialities and prospects for "public journalism" in the Portuguese regional media. The presentation will end with a summary of the methodologies that will be used, discussing why, when and how we will employ longitudinal surveys, text mining and in-depth interviews to achieve our objectives.

Online newspapers in Botswana: Exploring audience attitude and impact on professional practice

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The Internet and the World Wide Web has impacted journalism practice as it has other areas of human endeavour. Many scholars have examined its effects on audiences and professional practice. The slant of these studies has been on the interactive and dialogic aspect that makes consumers active producers rather than passive consumers. But other scholars have also pointed to the fact that even if the Internet makes room for more interactivity, it is not a guarantee that audience members will become more active consumers and that greater information seeking behavior is slanted towards human interest and entertainment fare that does not make for more civic engagement and better citizens. The effect on professionalism is equally contested with scholars pointing to exacerbation of traditional inequities while others point to better quality and engagement of stakeholders. However, there is a dearth of studies on the impact of online newspapers on audience members and journalists in Africa. The overarching aim of this study was to provide a Botswana and African perspective to the debate by studying attitude of audience members and professional journalists to the changing character of journalism. The study took a case study approach, which involves use of multiple sources of evidence in understanding a phenomenon. Specifically, a survey of readers was undertaken. Utilizing the face-to-face interview format, six hundred copies of the study questionnaire were administered to online newspaper readers in three of the major urban centres in Botswana – Gaborone, Maun and Francistown - as well as Batswana in the Diaspora. Two focus groups involving undergraduate students of University of Botswana and Limkokwing University of Creative Technology (Gaborone Campus) were also conducted as it has been proven that youths are a significant target audience of online newspapers. In addition, intensive interviews were conducted with four media professionals in each of the four newspapers in the country with online presence. The study's findings indicated that even though readers preferred printed to online newspapers, they still had a favourable attitude towards the latter and rated them highly in the indices of being educational, informative and entertaining. Interviews with media professionals threw up challenges and advantages of online presence. On the challenge front, were issues of technical competence and trained staff to upload and update content as well as hindrance to circulation of the printed version. As regards advantages, the interviewees identified two revenue streams – online and printed - as well as using online presence to flight controversial issues that might not be politically correct for inclusion in the locally printed edition. In other words, online newspapers can be used to overcome censorship.

Journalism and journalism education in Brazil: what changes with the end of the mandatory degree requirement

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Since the 1970's an unusual situation existed in Brazil: in order to be a professional journalist one was required to have a university degree in Social Communication, with specialization in Journalism. This requirement modified the characteristics that had previously existed previously in the field, which had always been marked by a close interdependence with other fields, such as literature. The mandatory diploma created a specific type of professional model, while at the same time increasing and solidifying the teaching of journalism in the country. The mandatory diploma established universities as the main instances of legitimation, instead of the selection process characteristic of internal disputes of the marketplace, as commonly happens in other countries. This situation was changed recently, in June of 2009, when the Federal Supreme Court ruled that the diploma for professional journalists would no longer be mandatory. This change had been demanded for decades by communication companies trying to modify the contractual procedures of the field. One of the main arguments used by the Supreme Court justices was the principle of freedom of speech, and what they understand as the "lack of specificity" to support the mandatory character of the requirement. As a result of this ruling, the profession no longer has, at least until now, concrete regulatory parameters. The decision was welcomed by several newspapers and radio and television broadcasters, but received strong criticism from labor unions, journalist associations, professors and students of journalism schools. More than a change in legislation, the lack of a mandatory requirement can deeply alter the relationships in the field and will certainly influence the way journalism is taught in Brazil. This paper discusses the issue of the mandatory diploma in Brazil and tries to identify, by analyzing favorable and opposing opinions, and using interviews with journalism professors and journalists, how will the teaching of journalism, and professional journalism itself will be affected in the country. Additionally, it attempts to identify how agents perceive the subject, and, based on these perceptions, infers on the main concepts associated with the teaching of journalism in Brazil.

Social Media and Participatory Journalism: A New Model for Journalism Education?

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Through a series of examples, this exploratory study of how participatory journalism practices, especially using social media tools, are being used to advance journalism learning both inside and outside of classrooms. This study focuses on practices used by professors in the Intercollegiate Online News Network (ICONN) to improve students' learning through practical experience, critical learning, and technology use. The core principle of this approach based on student-learning is to teach ethical and theoretical thinking while providing hands-on practice that allows students to experiment in both in and out of the classroom environment without fear of failure. In a specific case study, this approach provided students with the ability to fully engage in news coverage in real-time and on a daily basis. In the assessment, both experienced journalism professionals and educators were impressed with the fast learning results and the professionalism presented by students in their first journalism class at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. This presentation will include examples of educational practices, teaching philosophies, and some initial results and considerations that may present a radical change in journalism education models.

Elite British Press Discourses on Tiananmen as a News Icon

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There is a considerable body of literature arguing that the ideology of journalistic professionalism, as enshrined by the creed of objectivity, is predicated on an unarticulated commitment to the established order. Foreign news agendas are even more closely attuned to elite conceptions of the world than domestic news agendas. The media tend to "rally around the flag" when the nation is in conflict with foreign countries. National interest, as articulated by foreign policy, tends to set the agenda for news media. In democracies, however, the media may criticize the state policy while invariably defending national interest; in other words, they may hold different views on what kind of state policy may best serve national interest. Editorials are more explicitly ideological whereas news is seemingly neutral. This paper aims to analyze how elite British press's editorial discourses treat "Tiananmen" as a news icon to interpret China, British-China relations, and global politics. The data consist of 85 editorials from the London Times and 75 from the Guardian from June 4, 1989 to June 4, 2009 that contained references to "Tiananmen." By following what Gamson calls the "constructionist approach to discourse analysis," we seek to identify "ideological packages" of the elite British press discourses. Despite their different ideological leanings on domestic issues, they seemed to display little differences with regard to a major foreign issue like "Tiananmen." For the first three years following the Tiananmen crackdown (1989-1992), the press discourse saw Tiananmen as generalized symbol of "Communist dictatorship." Centering on the framework of struggle between capitalism and socialism, most editorials from the two papers were concerned with the future of socialism, the impacts of Tiananmen massacre on the Soviet Union (Gorbachev's reform) and the Soviet bloc in central and eastern Europe (Ceausescu's downfall, East Germany), and China's internal power struggle. Also looming large was British policy toward Hong Kong and China. The British government had legislated against Hong Kong people's right of abode in U.K. after 1997; it was now pressured, because of the Tiananmen crackdown, to reconsider an ad-hoc measure (allowing 50,000 families to abode) to stabilize Hong Kong's confidence, only to be contested by Beijing. From 1993 to 1997, most editorials used Tiananmen as an icon to symbolize, more specifically, human rights abuse in China. Leadership change in China did not lead to improved human rights conditions. With Hong Kong's handover imminent, the British press supported the colony's democratization vis-a-vis China as a dictatorial new sovereign. They urged British and European governments to be tough on China's human rights while doing businesses with China, and urged the United States to put pressure on China to improve human rights conditions. The press expressed apprehension about the rise of China as a threat to East Asia. Even though the world had to live with China, it must be vigilant against China's human rights record. After 1997, Tiananmen remained as a symbol of human rights abuse even though the question of Hong Kong was no longer a focus. Despite its economic strength and rise as a world power, China was criticized for its poor human rights record. The editorials cited cases of human rights abuse in China: the Internet censorship, Tibet, Zhao Ziyang's book which offered an insider's view on the Tiananmen event, and Falun Gong. The British press called for EU to establish a closer link between business and human rights when doing business with China. From 2000 onwards, the number of editorials that carried the word Tiananmen saw a significant drop. But there were occasional increases in 2005, 2008 and 2009 when key issues arose over the relationship between Britain and China or between Europe and China. Tiananmen remains an icon of repression on human rights and liberty (for example, "since Tiananmen").

Press comment on the Lisbon referenda in Ireland.

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The unsatisfactory nature of media coverage of the European Union has been testified in numerous studies. These have highlighted the lack of engagement of the media which in turn has influenced the lack of knowledge and engagement of the citizens of the member states in the functioning of the EU. Ireland was the only country that was constitutionally obliged to hold a referendum to approve the Lisbon Treaty, a treaty that had taken 8 years negotiate and that was intended to make the EU more democratic and to allow it function more effectively and efficiently in responding to a rapidly changing world. The referendum was held in June 2008. Despite support from all major political parties and despite regular poll findings that the Irish are highly supportive of the EU, it resulted in a majority 'no' vote by 53.4% to 46.6%. Having secured various clarifications and guarantees on the main concerns of the voters, the government called a second referendum in October 2009 which reversed this decision with a decisive 'yes' vote of 63% to 37%. The treaty was approved by all member states and came into force on December 1, 2009. This paper examines and compares the role of the press in both referenda. Government commissioned research following the first referendum found that the media along with discussions with family, friends and colleagues, were ranked by the public as the most valuable source of campaign information. However, the research also found that the main reason for the 'no' vote was lack of knowledge about the treaty. In a government report submitted to Brussels, the negative impact of the media was noted and with reference to newspapers, the influence of the British owned eurosceptic press circulating in Ireland. The focus of the study is on editorial comment in the main national daily and Sunday newspapers. Using discourse analysis, the editorials are analysed over the period before and after each of the two referenda. The paper discusses the role the press played in the social construction of the referenda and in enabling the participation of citizens in voting. It considers the impact of the continued linkage of journalism to the national domain despite the shift of influence and decision–making to Europe and beyond. It discusses the pressure from the increased business culture of journalism especially with regard to the role of the British owned titles and their associations with global corporations. It questions whether the press adhered to the basic professional norms of fairness and accuracy in order to facilitate the public in making an informed decision on how they should vote.

The Chinese Peasants in the Process of Economic Reform: An Analysis of New York Time's Editorials and Opinion Columns, 1981-2008

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Ideologies in media discourses are often inscribed in the representations of specific social actors and/or classes. China has historically been an agricultural society, while the coming to power of the Communist Party in the latter half of the 20th century was also closely related to the support from peasants. In fact, among the first policies of China's economic reform in 1978 was a series of land reform in rural China. Within this context, peasants constitute not only an important social force but also a symbolic figure. Hence, an examination of the extent to which the peasant is present or absent in media texts, how the peasant is portrayed, and the relationship between the peasant and other social groups is articulated should provide us with insights into what versions of "social reality" are being constructed and how they are constructed in media discourses. Based on the above premises, this article examines how the New York Times (NYT) editorial discourses represent Chinese peasants in the period between 1981 and 2008. It aims to investigate how the overarching dominant ideology of U.S. elite media toward China is articulated and justified through its representation of a particular social class in China. Empirically, this study examines opinions and editorials published by the NYT in the period. The analysis of these editorials adheres to the analytical paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) developed by

sociolinguists such as Fairclough (1995a, 1995b) and others. A broad characterization of the newspaper discourse being examined was sketched with a focus on particular discursive strategies (linguistic realizations) that have the potential to harbor ideological meanings (e.g., van Leeuwen, 1996). Specifically, our analysis identifies three recurrent themes. First, the NYT discourses tended to portray "classes without class conflict." Whereas China has been witnessing a widening rich-poor gap and escalating tension between classes as a result of economic reform and urbanization, the mentioning of social groups or classes (e.g., peasants, workers, middle class, entrepreneurs, tycoons) in the NYT were characterized by an absence of class antagonism. Second, a binary opposition of "peasant China vs. modern China" also underlies certain discourses in the NYT about China. Under this theme, peasants were portrayed as conservative, traditional, and having a parochial worldview, and as being resistant toward economic and social reform. Hence millions of Chinese peasants were seen as a burden that the Chinese government had to accommodate during the process of modernization and capital accumulation. Thirdly, being in the lowest position in the social hierarchy, Chinese peasants were also represented as lacking clear political consciousness and resort. In the early 1980s, peasants were often portrayed as the beneficiaries of economic reform, to the extent that, around 1989, peasants were often seen as social forces which did not support the students' call for political reform and democratization. Into the late 1990s and 2000s, peasants were portrayed as a major source of social unrests. The protests of Chinese peasants were frequently seen as a last resort in an attempt to relieve existential suffering. Peasants, under this portrayal, were mainly action receivers and political sacrifices. By relating themes to the changing social and political context of China in the past three decades, the changing Sino-US relations in the period, as well as an understanding of U.S. media ideologies as derived from the extant literature, we interpreted the significance and implications of the three themes mainly in terms of how they embodied the neoliberal political economic ideologies arguably espoused by the mainstream U.S. media. While our overall contention mainly reconfirms existing research findings (e.g., Goodman, 2003; Lee, 2002; Lee & Yang, 1995; Kim, 2000), this article also extends our current understanding of U.S. media discourses about China in a number of ways: 1) it provides a hitherto un-attempted analysis of how specific social groups/actors in the Chinese society are portrayed by the U.S. media; 2) it provides a longitudinal analysis which can capture both the continuities and changes in media discourses; and 3) it provides a useful and interesting reference point such that comparisons between portrayals of Chinese peasants in the U.S. and Chinese media can be made. References Fairclough, Norman (1995a). Critical discourse analysis. Boston: Addison Wesley. Fairclough, Norman (1995b). Media discourse. London: Arnold. Goodman, R. S. (2003). Prestigious press coverage of US-China policy during the Cold War's collapse and post-Cold War years. Gazette, 61(5), 391-410. Kim, S. T. (2000). Making a difference: U.S. press coverage of the Kwangju and Tiananmen pro-democracy movements. Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly, 77(1), 22-36. Lee, C. C. (2002). Established pluralism: U.S. media discourses about China policy. Journalism Studies, 3(3), 343-357. Lee, C. C., & Yang, J. H. (1995). Foreign news and national interest: Comparing U.S. and Japanese coverage of a Chinese student movement. Gazette, 96, 1-18. Van Leeuwen, T. (1996). The representation of social actors. In C. R. Caldas-Coulthard and M. Coulthard (eds.), Texts and Practices (pp. 32-70). London: Routledge. **This paper is based on a larger project funded by a generous grant (RGF9041283-660) from the Hong Kong Universities Research Committee. Further support was provided by the Center for Communication Research at the City Univeristy of Hong Kong.

Triggers of journalistic coverage: How Europe gets into European newspapers

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Explaining the reasons why certain topics are covered by journalists lies at the heart of much of journalism research and media sociology. Traditionally, the journalist is seen as a gatekeeper who selects events with certain characteristics for publication according to professional criteria of newsworthiness. More recent approaches would describe the journalist rather as someone who interprets the world and constructs the news under a number of constraints and influences starting at the level of individual preferences, professional routines and organizational, economic, political and broader cultural constraints. This study tries to integrate these

different approaches and proposes a model of trigger constellations: combinations of factors within and outside the newsroom that trigger journalistic coverage. These trigger constellations are identified taking articles about 'Europe' (understood as coverage about both the EU and other European countries) as a case study. The method developed for this purpose is the reconstruction of the 'biography' of selected articles on European issues. The authors of the respective articles where interviewed shortly after the articles were published in order to gather their assessment of why and how the article came into being. This was done by a team of six researchers during the same two weeks covering 22 elite, popular and regional newspapers in six European countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Denmark, Austria). In total 200 article biographies were successfully reconstructed proving that the method of article biographies worked in different cultural contexts. It ensured to gather the journalists' own interpretations of their professional practices. The sample of different newspaper types in different countries allows us to identify typical trigger constellations in different national and organizational contexts and different patterns of journalistic culture. Finally, the study allows us to go beyond news value theory as it tests which news factors are relevant from the perspective of journalists and how they have to be contextualized by e.g. public relations influences and organizational constraints.

The contemporary status of Czech journalists: the spokespersons´ view

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The definition of journalist and journalism is less and less clear and the boundaries of the profession (destabilized by their nature) are attacked from many directions – by amateur (civic) on-line journalism, by economical changes (concentration of ownership, financial cuts), by strategic communication of big conglomerates, politicians, by logic of political communication, etc. The position of journalism as an profession and of journalists is undergoing quite substantial changes and is more and more dependent on the attitudes of people outside the profession (and outside the media), for instance various types of spin doctors, lobbyists, media and communication advisers, spokespersons etc. What these groups of people think about journalism and journalists is frequently not known. Which concept of journalism they share? What kind of journalistic professional values they accept? What they think about the role of journalists in contemporary society? The contribution seek to present the results of field survey done among spokespersons representing main state and public administration institutions, private enterprises, NGOs, etc. The work of Czech spokespersons is described and their attitudes to journalists and journalism analyzed. The analyses revealed that there is a concept of close relation between journalists and spokes persons in the Czech context. Spokes persons see themselves and their work as a specific type of journalism. They stress the similarities in the craft and have a tendency to be blind to substantial differences in goals and ethics. The survey, based on n-depth interviews, was done in years 2008 and 2009 and the results are compared with the survey done among Czech journalists in the same period. Clearly, the journalists more or less share the feeling of closeness of both professions and have a tendency to see the position of spokes person as a "natural" higher step in the development of professional career of a journalist.

University degrees on Communication and Journalism: Convergence, specificity and scientific innovation

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It is widely accepted that the access to professional journalism must not depend on compulsory academic training. On the one hand, it became common statement that journalism work requires high training regarding professional, moral, scientific and cultural orders. These are reached through different ways and equipments, therefore including research, experience and professional training. To this regard, scholarship also became a common requisite and recommendation. To match this requisite, the recently developed university degrees and research syllabuses connected with journalism and information matters became a valuable answer. This research will proceed to the observation and comparative analysis of the existing structures and contents of the

university syllabuses in European Universities, from which we highlight the Portuguese ones. This research aims at revealing three major dimensions: 1) convergence towards a common undergraduate program nucleus; 2) specifically structured skills; 3) innovation, induced by program's upgrading, performed by means of new program's course. The particular stress over the existing degrees in Portugal has to do with their recent character and the assumed benefit they can obtain from the exercise of comparison with different and older experiences.

Working conditions and job satisfaction among Flemish professional journalists

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"Around the World, the trend is toward the privatization of state media, and experienced senior journalists are being replaced by younger graduates who more often work in a non-permanent – or 'atypical' – employment relationship" (Walters et al., 2006, p. 6). Over the last 20 years, the media industry has gone through some important changes, caused by the increased globalization, the democratization, the technological innovations and recently the economic and financial crisis (Pavlik, 2000; Deuze, 2002; Boczkowski, 2004). Especially the rise and high-speed development of ICT and its convergence has reshaped the structure of the journalistic work floor, the required skills and tasks of journalists, and the relation employer-employee (Deuze, 2002). In other words, journalists are employed in a fast evolving working environment that is often described as 'atypical' (Walters et al., 2006). Although this has several positive implications (additional sources, bigger amount of topics that can be covered, larger potential public), this development can also have a negative outcome on the experienced workload and job satisfaction of journalists. The purpose of this paper is to gain insight into the working conditions and job satisfaction of professional journalists in the 21st century. Therefore we invited all 2230 Flemish professional journalists to complete a survey we conducted in 2008. In this survey issues such as the demanded crossmediality, the workload, the organization of the newsrooms and the job satisfaction were questioned. Almost 31% of the Flemish professional journalists completed the survey. We identified three trends concerning the working conditions of Flemish journalists. Nonetheless the majority still works for one medium, Flemish journalists increasingly work crossmedial. This is especially the case for print journalists. In order to do this properly, journalists have to adapt themselves to the convergent work environment and they have to be 'multiskilled'. Second, the new digital work environment leads to a higher work pressure for journalists. The constant availability and accessibility of information sources implicates that journalists always have to be up-to-date. As a result, the boundaries between 'work time' and 'free time' blur. Third, digitalization leads to a more frequent recruitment of freelancers and temporary contracts. Concerning the researched job satisfaction we concluded that Flemish journalists are quite satisfied with their job. However, job intrinsic elements such as creativity, variation, social contacts, intellectual challenge, individual freedom and autonomy are better evaluated than job extrinsic indicators such as social status, status among the colleagues, social commitment, wage, working hours, job security and workload. Taking into consideration the type of contract (freelance or employed on a permanent basis), the media sector (print or audiovisual media) and the job function, we saw also that many researched elements were evaluated differently. For example, freelancers more often work during the weekends and experience more internal competition. As a result, they sense more work pressure than journalists who are employed on a permanent basis.

Citizens as Media Critics in Changing Mediascapes

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Media criticism often evolve – and grow in strength – during times of media change with new forms of journalism, new media formats, new media markets, new ways of addressing media markets and new media

technologies. Different stakeholders may pursue their interests by formulating a media critique that protect their positions and promotes status quo. It is not difficult to find critics who in the name of the citizens formulate criticism against journalism and the media. It is more difficult to find and study representative examples of criticism expressed by the citizens themselves. This paper will address the need for systematic analyses of various reactions against the media – in history and in the present. It will also deal with difficulties associated with this field of research; questions about suitable empirical material and methods. Media development, media production, and media content are well known fields of research that mainly study media-institutions/organisations and their products. Media history has also (for obvious reasons) been characterized by this focus. To some extent, victorious media institutions have influenced their own historiography. We argue that it is necessary to take into account the fact that the media has always been embedded in the context of society as a whole – including those who object to the consequences of media in society. An abundance of criticism – from various directions (religious, political, philosophical, popular etc.) – has at all times surrounded the media. The criticism that media-organisations/content provoke offers a rich but often neglected source for thought on media and communication; media and change. This perspective makes visible the need for consideration of a number of different theoretical and methodological questions. We will present and discuss some specific cases – historical and contemporary – where media criticism has been used as a stakeholder tool and as a dimension of cultural critique of changes in the development of society.

Criticism of the Police in the News
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The police is the main source for crime and justice news, and therefore dominate the day-to-day relationship between journalists and the police. In our current society citizens get their information about crime levels and crime policy primarily through the news media. This means that the mediated pictures of reality is of great importance for our understanding of developments in the field of crime and justice and that the police plays a significant role for our common knowledge in this area. Through history the media has provided the public with different portraits of their police force. As being part of a nations justice system the police represents society's crime control, order and law. The pictures of the police oscillate mainly between two poles reflecting their mission in society: repression and security (Pollack 2008). On the one hand side the police has an institutional right to use violence and act against behaviour defined as criminal. On the other hand the police should serve the citizens, and be ready to help against criminal offences and violation of laws. The mediated pictures of the police tend to swing between these different interpretations of the police, its roles and duties. In this study we will analyze and discuss how Norwegian news outlets reported and commented on complaints against the police that were investigated by the Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs in the period 2005-2008. The analysis is based on content analyses of press and television coverage, with special emphasis on a publicly debated police action where a student of African heritage lost his life. Two separate discourses influenced both the media reports and the public discussion: the "police discourse" (the death was a accident, emphasizing the difficulties for police officers in the front line) and the "racism discourse" (the police is influenced by institutionalized racism).

Mobile Youth and Mobile News: The Future of Journalism?
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The rocket-rising number of mobile phone users worldwide and increasing mobility of the world population have turned mobile phones into the most powerful medium for mobile content. And mobile content consumption has been examined largely in relation to games, music and other forms of entertainment and information. Few studies, however, have compared use of mobile phones for news consumption in different countries and

cultures, especially among young mobile phone users. Through a Web-based survey of university students in Beijing, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Seoul, Singapore, and Tokyo, our study scrutinized mobile phone usage, news media preferences and mobile news experiences. Also under examination were mobile phone users' preferences in using news on mobile phones, ranging from mobile news packaging and delivery to user customization and empowerment. Further investigation went to their participation and expectations in using, producing and publishing mobile news. And final probe was made into their viewpoints on the role of mobile news in shaping the future of journalism. The results of our web-based survey were closely compared and analyzed in light of mobile phone regulations, telecommunication infrastructures and landscapes, as well as social, economic, cultural and political environments. Beyond identifying similarities and differences, our study also located major factors that have shaped them. The results of our study would benefit the mobile news industry by providing observations and insights on better mobile news communication and how mobile news could shape the future of journalism.

Harnessing Citizen Voices: Managing User-Generated Content as a Strategic Element of News Competition

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At the close of the first decade of the 21st century, technological change has so disrupted established media markets that the long-term survival of traditional news media companies is seriously in doubt in most developed nations. News organizations find themselves fighting a three-front war in the form of increased competition in production and distribution, combined with declining demand for news content. Specifically, in recent decades, audience attention to traditional news content has steadily eroded, particularly among young people. Television news ratings and newspaper circulations have declined in most developed nations, with public opinion polls showing the losses are at least partly due to an overall decline in the public's interest in routine public affairs. Simultaneously, even as demand for news content has slipped, the development of low-cost consumer production technologies has allowed almost anyone to produce content, increasing competition for audiences among content producers – both news and entertainment. Moreover, the exponential increase in digital platforms provides an almost endless number of channels for distributing that work. The result has been the fragmentation of audiences and advertisers across literally billions of digital content sources. As competition has increased and demand and revenues have fallen, news organizations have found it increasingly difficult to fund production of high-quality professional journalism. Moreover, news organizations increasingly find themselves facing direct competition from an unexpected source: User-generated content (UGC). Although many media experts initially argued UGC was a fad and that audiences would soon lose interest in non-professional content, research shows audience attention to non-professional, citizen-produced content continues to grow at an enormous rate and has become a significant factor in the content marketplace. In response, media organizations have started trying to incorporate UGC into their traditional news products. This study draws upon strategic management and organizational theory to examine the impact citizen-produced content has on news organizations. The study uses a convenience sample of in-depth interviews with more than 20 television and newspaper executives to understand how news organizational structures and news organizational routines are forced to change in order to integrate citizen-produced content as a significant and consistent element of news content. The study finds that in order to fully adopt UGC as a strategic element of news competition, media organizations must make significant adaptations to their organizational structures, organizational and professional cultures, news production routines, and technological orientations. Additionally, from the standpoint of strategic management theory, news executives must rethink traditional notions of product quality, credibility, and branding. The study finds that there are significant transactional costs involved in a decision to integrate UGC as an important strategic element into the product mix of traditional news content. Consequently, relatively few news organizations are making more than a superficial strategic commitment to incorporating citizen perspectives and experiences into the news.

Obama on the Cover

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The first cover of Time in 2009 chose Barak Obama as ''Man of the Year''. An award that recognized the path he has taken in 2008 until his election as the first black president in the U.S. History. The inauguration of Barack Obama came on 20 January 2009, and from that date began his first year in office with the backdrop of a world plunged into a deep economic crisis. The objective of this paper is to understand how Barak Obama is portrayed on the covers of newsmagazines during the year 2009. This particular type of press, closer to the newspapers than the universe of magazines is characterized by a rational approach to the events, similar to weekly quality newspapers, their main competitors. What narratives are written by the newsmagazines covers around the figure of Barak Obama? And what differences exist when considering different titles? This research involves six different newsmagazines. Four are international editions: Time, Newsweek (U.S.A.), L'Express and Le Nouvel Observateur (France); the other two are national editions: Visão and Sábado (Portuguese). This case study aims to understand how newsmagazines structure their dispositif cover and what kind of narratives this hybrid construction that lies between journalism and advertising is capable to support.

Infotainment trends in contemporary TV news: comparing methodological approaches

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The evolution of the audiovisual market created a high competency between stations and channels affecting how TV journalists cover the daily agenda. Sensationalism has found space in the news discourse, mixing up a traditional way of reporting with a 'softer' approach to some news stories. The growing presence of infotainment in TV news has been deeply studied during the last decade by diverse scholars (Grabe, 2001, 2003; Thussu, 2008; Uribe and Gunther, 2007; Vettehen et al., 2005, 2006), giving grounded proof about this still ongoing process. However, both the starting points about what infotainment is and the methodological approaches to this complex object of study have been very different quite often. Mainly the focus of the research was placed in alternative points of the news content, as a natural consequence of establishing diverse research interests. Thus, one can find papers devoted to how TV news portray the main role characters', to how image and sound are framed or to identify the presence of sensationalism indicators in the TV news discourse. So, different objectives have lead to different research strategies approaching the same phenomenon. Although content analysis is clearly the more frequent resource in this kind of research, there is a high divergence on how this consolidated research technique is put into practice. This paper is based on an internationally based comparative review of the scientific literature produced around infotainment in TV news, drawing the attention mainly on the research method displayed by each scholar. We aim to identify the stronger points of each proposal in order to build a more complex content analysis protocol to be empirically tested in the future for the infotainment research. Results are not showing big differences in the cross country comparison, as the approaches to this object of study are quite similar from one geographical origin to another. Nevertheless, differences are evident when the analytical focus is displayed on the starting definition of infotainment and on the ways to search the information within the content analysis protocol, as the eyes of the research teams are looking at very different coordinates of the TV news messages.

Teaching journalism in the Arab world; Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) as a case study

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This paper investigates teaching journalism in six Arab countries, which are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE). These countries were selected to be studied because of sharing on

cultural, economical, and political characteristics. The objectives of this study are: 1. To explore the differences (or similarities) between the Arabian Gulf Countries in teaching journalism 2. To investigate the internal and external factors that affect teaching journalism in GCC countries. 3. To address the problems that face media departments in this region under study. Two theoretical frameworks guides this study: the political economy approach, and the cultural approach. The study focuses on ownership and control, economic determinations, and media-society relationships. Country Context, Journalism education, and Socialisation process in each country are also analysed in this study. The second part investigates Journalism education currently provided (where, how long, language of teaching (Arabic or English), curricula etc.), Norms, values, ideology informing journalism education in these countries and the degree to which the actual media situation influences the teaching. Two main methods are employed to collect the data in this study: semi-structured interviews (with academic staff in selected universities) and a survey study analysing media students in these countries.

Events and homophobia: agenda setting, newsworthiness and framing

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The paper aims at critically discussing the relationship journalism/event, by articulating specific points in the theories of agenda-setting, newsworthiness and framing. The discussion is grounded in the results of the research "Media and Homophobia", that seeks to analyze the ways through which Brazilian newspapers and newsmagazines cover issues related to homophobia and LGBT. Nowadays, the media are the main reference to individuals with diverse social, economic and cultural backgrounds. They enable people to know what is going on around them, and this process transforms press media into a key element of the social construction of everyday realities. Homophobia, on its turn, is a highly disseminated practice in Brazilian society. Its consequences are way beyond symbolic denigration and moral admonishments, as violence and physical elimination are not rare. An interesting way to understand the discursive formation of homophobia and its correlate phenomena is the analysis of press media coverage. The media cannot exempt themselves from the issues that LGBT identities put forth. Spaces of identity and identification (Sodré, 1996; Veron, 2001, among others), the media ought not be seen as merely neutral and technical. The news is a product, which requires processes, rationality and techniques. They are inwardly associated with strategies that involve framing and newsworthiness criteria – variables upon which journalists and media enterprises base their decisions regarding what deserves visibility from the menu of available events (GOMIS, 1991; MOUILLAUD, 1997; PONTE, 2005; e WOLF, 1994). When divulged, these news rebound setting the agenda of debates, and informing the public about the issues of the day. In the same way, the public helps in setting the agenda of the media, claiming visibility for issues in which it is interested. There is also a process of mutual agenda setting, as each medium of communication re-works issues of broad social appeal. In this complex process, elements such as framing and newsworthiness play an important role in the actual practice of journalism. The articulation of these dimensions demonstrates that the ways through which journalism "responds" to an event, should not be reduced to giving visibility to social facts. In order to argue so, we go back to the "informational" approach of journalism – fixed by the so called "mirror theory" – and to the idea that the media is positioned as the outset of the process of social signification. The articulation of agenda-setting, framing and newsworthiness requires, so we argue, different approaches to journalism.

A non conventional way to teach journalism: research and practice in reporting Science in the Eastern Brazilian Amazon

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To train human resources in the field of journalism for the reporting of science has been a fundamental part of a project developed at the Communication Department at the Goeldi Museum in Belém, Brazil. For 25 years, the Department has provided the conditions for students and journalists to improve their skills to write about

scientific issues. As the oldest scientific research institution in the Brazilian Amazon, the Museum is a fertile ground to promote science journalism. An ongoing initiative hosts a program that brings together trainees and professionals who produce content based on research carried out in the fields of Anthropology, Archaelogy, Zoology, Botany, Earth Sciences and Ecology. To share this experience is the possibility to expose the practice to scrutiny as well as demonstrate the non-formal ways of educating in journalism. Along side journalistic practices to produce news and edit a number of products, is research conducted simultaneously. The idea is to understand the whole of the process of news production from a particular point of view in terms of subject – Science – and geographic setting – the Eastern Brazilian Amazon. A relevant scientific production in the field of Journalism has come out as result of stimulus exercised in the past seven years with publication in journals and presentations in both national and international meetings. This work faces several difficulties given that is conducted in a research institution rather than in a namely education institution. Its non conventional nature makes it difficult to gain financial support and recognition. But regardless of a lack of tradition in conducting research in journalism, it has been no obstacle to produce relevant studies as well as train journalists, science writers, editors. Coordinated by professionals with higher education degrees, this program is strategic to reveal themes of regional interest based on good journalistic practices. Non-formal, unconventional approach has proved of benefit when journalistic training is the issue in a Museum in the Brazilian Amazon.

Observation And Measurement Of Visual Attention And Acquisition Of Information In The Users Of Portuguese Electronic Newspapers

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The goal of this research is to provide directors and editors of periodicals with a theoretically and experimentally valid scheme toward understanding the influence of visual composition as applied to reader selection, processing and memory retention of specific items on digital Portuguese newspaper pages, published on the World Wide Web. Despite the daily use of electronic newspapers by the general public, we found a widespread ignorance on the part of the users about the visual composition and its importance to an optimal decoding of the messages published in newspapers. The many questions that exist about the influence of visual composition in the process of message decoding are the basis of our interest in knowing the patterns of visual behavior and information processing of users of the major Portuguese general newspapers published daily on the World Wide Web. Our problem is related in its essence with the optimization of transmission and decoding of the message. Therefore, our project has the following research question: The strategy of visual composition used by Portuguese electronic newspapers influences the attention and information processing?. The present research implements an exploratory methodology. Initially, and after the collection, consultation and drafting of the state of the art on all topics related to the subject of study, we observe and measure the visual behavior of users of the electronic newspapers under assessment. The exploratory study of visual behavior be held at the Department of Letters, Arts and Communication, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, with a non-probability sample of 300 subjects (50 subjects per newspaper x 6 electronic newspapers under assessment). An Eye Tracker from Tobii Technology (mod. T60), world leader in solutions and systems for eye tracking, be used to carry out the observations and measurements. This research says that attention and information processing are mental processes whose intensity varies according to the strategy of organization of the graphic elements that make up the visual composition of electronic newspapers. The electronic newspapers that implement the visual strategy of contrast have higher levels of attention than those based on the strategy of balance. However, the electronic newspapers that implement the visual strategy of balance display higher levels of information processing than those based on the strategy of contrast.

Hacia una idea poscolonial de periodismo, towards a postcolonial idea of journalism

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En Chile, la formación profesional de periodistas se inicia en 1952, con la fundación de la Escuela de Periodismo de la Universidad de Chile. Este acontecimiento marca el comienzo de una tercera etapa en la historia del periodismo del país, luego de su fundación, que coincide con la independencia de España, y de su industrialización, a comienzos del siglo XX. En esta tercera etapa, el periodismo enfrenta un doble desafío. Por un lado, convencer a los propietarios de medios que la formación universitaria supera a la que se ofrece en las salas de redacción, y a las universidades, que el periodismo es digno de entrar en sus aulas. Para lograrlo, debe construir un discurso que permita legitimar esta práctica profesional y su formación universitaria. Este discurso asume integralmente los aspectos universales del periodismo, y no se preocupa de dar las bases a un periodismo situado, esto es, pertinente con la realidad chilena. Por lo tanto, reproduce una concepción del periodismo importada desde Estados Unidos, que combina elementos propios del espacio público propuesto por la modernidad, como guía doctrinaria, con el Positivismo, como orientador de la práctica periodística. Por lo tanto, el periodismo va a ser visto como un dispositivo apropiado para introducir en el país los elementos propios del proceso modernizador que se vivía a mediados de siglo XX. Así, no habrá mayor cuestionamiento sobre la necesidad de una práctica vinculada con la realidad chilena, y por extensión latinoamericana, ya que se asume que lo que corresponde en el país y continente es adoptar el modelo de desarrollo del norte. a deconstrucción de este discurso permite encontrar la forma en que se pensó el periodismo en el país, como un esfuerzo por desnaturalizar su comprensión, y avanzar hacia una epistemología del periodismo. Este trabajo busca deconstruir los componentes de este discurso legitimador del periodismo, para avanzar hacia una epistemología del periodismo, que se inscriba en una mirada poscolonial. La deconstrucción de este discurso permite encontrar la forma en que se pensó el periodismo en el país, como un esfuerzo por desnaturalizar su comprensión, y avanzar hacia una epistemología del periodismo, que incorpore el lugar como una dimensión clave en su conceptualización. In Chile, the training of journalists began in 1952 with the founding of the School of Journalism at the University of Chile. This marks the beginning of a third stage in the history of journalism in the country. The first is its birth, which coincides with the independence of Spain, and the second its industrialization in the early twentieth century. In this third stage, journalism faces a double challenge. For one thing, convincing the media owners that university training is superior that is offered in newsrooms. For another thing, convincing the universities that journalism is worthy of entering their classrooms. To succeed, it had to build a discourse to legitimize this professional practice and their university training. This discourse assumes fully the universal aspects of journalism, and is not concerned to give the bases to an own thinking about this profession, where the Chilean reality takes a relevant place. Therefore, this discourse reproduces a concept of journalism imported from the U.S., which combines elements of public space proposed by Modernity, as doctrinaire guide, with elements from positivism, as guiding to journalistic practice. Therefore, journalism is going to be seen as an appropriate device to introduce at country elements of the process of modernization that existed in the mid-twentieth century. Thus, there was not a higher questioning about the need for a journalistic practice linked to the Chilean reality, and Latin American by extension, since is assumed that what Chili ought to do, and at continent also, is to adopt the development model of the North. Deconstruction of this discourse makes possible find the way which journalism was thought in the country, as an effort to denature their understanding and move towards an epistemology of journalism. This epistemology must consider journalism as a constituted by a constituent, on the contrary that naturalized version, that consider journalism as a constituted without constituent. This paper seeks to deconstruct the components of the legitimizing discourse of journalism, to move towards an epistemology of journalism, which is integrated in a post-colonial perspective. This deconstruction is the first step on the way to think journalism, incorporating the territory as a key dimension in its conceptualization.

Reporting on HIV/AIDS from within a Cross-Cultural Educational Classroom

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Kenya has a severe, generalized HIV epidemic that has received considerable coverage in Western and Kenyan media over the last two decades. Early coverage was focused more on the social cost of the epidemic and focused inadequate attention on prevalence and prevention. A UNESCO sponsored study of Kenyan coverage characterized coverage ten years ago as having taken a "moral panic" approach (Odhiambo, 2000). In recent years there has been a considerable decline in HIV prevalence because of significant behavioral change and increased access to antiretroviral therapy (ART). In western Kenya, this decline has come largely as the result of a unique collaborative partnership between two medical schools—one Kenyan and one American—that currently serves over 100,000 clients at 24 clinics in the northern Rift Valley. Reporting of this development success has received far less media attention, however (UNAIDS, 2005). To encourage reporting about this project and to enhance the cultural understanding of future journalists, a dozen Indiana University journalism students will travel to Eldoret, Kenya this spring. They will join a dozen communication studies students from Moi University to form reporting teams that will produce text and multimedia stories about healthcare in the region with emphasis on the work of the IU-Kenya Partnership. Two outcomes are likely. One, the cross-cultural environment will produce informed and culturally sensitive news reports and two, the cross-cultural environment will increase mutual understanding between the students and enhanced cultural awareness and sensitivity. To examine the first likely outcome, a panel of four experts (two medical and two journalism) will read and rate the students reports in terms of accuracy, fairness, completeness, and cultural sensitivity. To examine the second likely outcome, each student (N=24) will complete a questionnaire measuring attitudes toward his counterpart's country and its media system, as well as his knowledge and attitude toward HIV/AIDS and healthcare. The experimental treatment will be the mutual experience of learning from each other as they pursue their reporting about AMPATH and other health issues. Comparison of pre- and post-treatment responses will indicate degree of attitude and knowledge change. Analysis will compare the degree of change in cultural understanding against the level of journalistic accomplishment achieved in the actual reporting to determine whether the cross-cultural classroom and team reporting methods influenced attitudes and/or knowledge as reflected in journalistic output. Odhiambo, L. (2000). Mass media and the AIDS pandemic in Kenya, 1997-98: A moral panic perspective. In Media & HIV/AIDS in East and Southern Africa: A resource book. Paris: UNESCO. UNAIDS. (2005). Getting the message across: the mass media and the response to AIDS. Geneva: Author.

Covering Copenhagen: Lessons from a Transnational Study of Journalism

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The panel is based on an 18-country comparative research project focusing on how mainstream journalism covered the Bali (2007) and Copenhagen (2009) UN climate change summits. The panel consists of five presentations: 1) an overview of content analysis results (newspapers, and television) from two rounds of research (Bali, Copenhagen), discussing how different actors were included and interacted in the coverage and how diversely the political process from Bali to Copenhagen was framed around the world. Against this backcloth of differences and similarities in transnational journalism, other papers will take more particular issues, focusing

2) on national identity and foreign policy domestication frameworks of making sense of the summits (Norway), 3) on different ways of how journalism (in the industrialized North) began to discuss possible and necessary civic and commercial action on the problem (Germany) 4) on the ways in which climate change coverage represents indigenous people and on what is the role of indigenous people in the larger picture of climate coverage (Sweden), 5) on the ways in which journalists in the South, albeit covering the issue diversely, are mostly dependent of Northern political and scientific discourses on the issue (Indonesia), and finally 6) on the role and problems of journalism in constructing various kinds of public future orientations and time zones where facts, actors roles and values are constructed differently (Finland). While these five specific presentations highlight local findings, they are in each case also situated to the broader lessons drawn from the 18-country network study (Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, South-Africa, Chile, China, Russia, El Salvador, Australia, USA, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland)

Online News Diffusion and the Evolving Dynamics of Public Opinion

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The circulation of news on the internet demonstrates unprecedented level of unpredictability and volatility. Indeed the emerging phenomena on the Internet may be better grasped from the perspective of 'chaos paradigm', as Brian McNair(2006) notes. With the backdrop of the dominance of traditional mass media, previous diffusion studies have failed to take into account such dynamics. Combining new frames research and diffusion study, this paper investigates empirically how the news diffusion on the Internet has impact on the dynamics of public opinion. More specifically, research questions include: How and to what extent the frame of a news event changes as it virally spreads on the Internet? How does this contribute to a shift in public opinion on an issue? The authors also aim to explore how factors, such as the nature of news and the types of participants, affect the news frames during the diffusion process. This case study would provide an interesting and fruitful opportunity for exploring the dynamics of public-opinion formation and its evolution in the cyberspace. Four news events in South Korea were selected in order to comparatively examine the patterns in the diffusion and frame changes. Two stories are concerned with public affairs issues and contain the news values of traditional hard news. The other two cases are closer in their nature to soft news, with a strong element of human interest. After the first posting of the selected news event took place on the Internet, all following uploadings on the Internet were collected and content analyzed. The variables include the time of posting (TOP), the types of participants (traditional news, individual bloggings, community uploadings, and other web documents), frame (original frame/different frame), and the nature of news (hard/soft news). It was found that soft-news go through more frame changes as it gets diffused on the Internet. The diffusion pattern differed by the nature of the news and also of the participants. Along with findings, authors suggest that key concepts in news diffusion stories be changed reflecting the digital media environment. Theoretical implications are also discussed.

Reflections on the Quality of Journalism. Online News Production and the Role of Journalists Today

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The first theories on online news have raised the idea that hypertext, as a technique that should improve Multiple Writing, as Roland Barthes would want to, could free the audience from the journalist-author power. As a result of this process, the role of the journalist as a gatekeeper has been questioned and other functions have emerged, i.e., the gate watcher – the journalist in charge of the concurrence – and the seated journalist, in opposition with the old legs´ man. This article discusses whether the alterations in journalistic practices, as well as the changes

in professional dynamics and culture, represent a threat to the traditional journalism in modern societies. It examines three hypothesis: a) Journalism nowadays has an opportunity to increase quality for its products; b) Journalism may disappear as a profession, giving places to other types of writers; c) Journalism is developing other genres, out from information itself – the Civic or Citizen Journalism –, pressed by the audience. In the last coverage of Haiti´s earthquake, international journalists were questioned about their attitudes: people would want to see them saving people with their own hands. Based on a selected body of journalism literature, and a number of case studies and examples, this article suggests that reflections on online news production and the professional journalistic culture could contribute to rethinking some of the fundamental principles of journalism in the contemporary media environment.

Innovation Journalism in Silicon Valley

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Recently Tesla Motors received $ 465 million in U.S. Department of Energy loan and decided to build a new facility in Palo Alto, Silicon Valley. Mayer Pat Burt anticipated that the company would find a favorable environment. The local newspaper The Stanford Daily wrote: "Burt stated that the city's clean tech "ecosystem" is one of the greatest opportunities for Silicon Valley – possible the greatest. Perhaps indicative of that "ecosystem" Teslas´s new facility will be located just down the street from the headquarters of A Better Place, a company that has met international success in creating electric vehicle infrastructure support" (Front-page, February 2, 2010). Silicon Valley has become known for inventing new ideas that have let to substantial changes for citizens around the world. In 1960s'-80s' the innovation had to do with computers and electronics, 1990s-00s' it was on Internet and Web 2.0 and right now the new buzzword is clean tech. Words like "innovation", "clean tech" and "ecosystem" has entered the everyday news as shown above, but how can journalists cover the innovation ecosystem in a way that allows citizens influence on the development? Based on explorative, semi structured interviews with approximately twenty journalists who cover the innovation economy in Silicon Valley this papers seeks to describe professional challenges and moral problems related to the coverage of the clean tech revolution in this frontier region. The interviews were recorded, analyzed and interpreted in 2010. This paper views innovation journalism as a special genre within journalism and it will sketch some professional moral norms and values related to this relative new, still developing genre. This sketch is based on qualitative analyses of actual coverage and on the interviews so that the moral norms described are both conscious and practiced. The knowledge presented in this paper will increase our understanding of the role of journalism in the innovation economy and therefore in the major changes in society.

Interculturalismo e paz: um diálogo traçado por meio da fotografia

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É papel da educação em todos os níveis, dos quais não se exclui a superior, a construção da cidadania, que necessariamente passa pela temática dos pólos antitéticos violência/paz e, principalmente na contemporaneidade, da interculturalidade. A fotografia é disciplina constante dos curricula dos cursos universitários das áreas de comunicação e, enquanto disciplina, pode e deve encaixar-se no compromisso social e cidadão da educação superior. Alberto Korda, fotógrafo cubano, imortalizou-se pela fotografia captada de Che Guevara, que também ficou grafado em um instante histórico da violência que representou sua morte. A banalização da violência é uma constante, muitas vezes alicerçada na propagação intermitente de imagens violentas na mídia. Esta discussão precisa ser encaminhada às salas de aula uma vez que é papel da

universidade a educação sob o ponto de vista global, ou seja, mesmo que a universidade trabalhe com vistas ao mercado profissional, ela não está livre da formação do homem em sua globalidade e não está livre da formação para a cidadania. Discutir a cidadania envolve a questão da discussão da violência que tem como contraponto a paz, fato evidenciado na proposta de trabalho desenvolvida com alunos dos cursos de Publicidade, Propaganda e Criação e de Jornalismo da Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie que releram multimidiaticamente as fotografias de Alberto Korda e, também, do fotógrafo brasileiro, contemporâneo, Domingos Peixoto, o qual discute a ausência de paz na atualidade do Rio de Janeiro, cidade, entre outras características, turística e multicultural da região sudeste do Brasil.

BBC Newsroom Convergence, Online Journalism and Citizenship during the 2005 and 2010 UK General Elections

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This paper explores the changing forms and practices of the BBC's online journalism through a comparative analysis of online civic engagement and converged newsroom practices during the 2005 and 2010 UK General Elections. The internet has dramatically recast the relationship between news providers and their audiences – to the extent that, according to Dan Gillmor, the top-down model of news needs to be replaced by a genuine dialogue with their users. 'Tomorrow's news reporting and production will be more of a conversation', he argues, where 'the communication network itself will be a medium for everyone's voice, not just the few' (Gillmor, 2004:np). Allan (2006) contends the BBC is an exemplar of incorporating the dialogic principle of 'We the Media' highlighted by Gillmor (2004:np) in a mainstream news organisation. 'Citizen-generated content is an important and growing feature of BBC News Online operation', he notes, as 'a commitment understood to be derivative of its public service ethos' (Allan, 2006:180). Such content may enrich the news output, but journalists are also concerned about the impact it might have on their professional values, such as authenticity, autonomy and accountability (Singer and Ashman, 2009, see also Singer, 2003, Singer and Gonzalez-Velez, 2003). To this end, Singer (2006) has called for renewed attention to a dialectical approach to journalism practice (see Merrill, 1989). One which 'connects production to the individual producer' and at the same time 'connects that producer to the erstwhile audience' (Singer, 2006:3). It is within this context that this paper will examine BBC News Online in detail, with particular focus on its commitment to engaging members of the public with its website and the impact this has had on journalists. The BBC's Election 2005 website was the starting point for formalising processes involving user-generated content within the Corporation, eventually leading to the creation of a BBC User-Generated Content Hub. This unit has grown rapidly over the past five years as audience material has become increasingly important, culminating in the restructuring in 2009 of the BBC's news operations into a single, converged multimedia newsroom – in effect centred on a renewed understanding of the relationship between journalists and their audiences. The 2010 election will therefore provide an excellent comparison to the 2005 election, since it details this dramatic journey in its entirety. The project involves interviews and observations of journalists, managers, technical and design staff all working on BBC News Online's election website. Fieldtrips in 2010 will take place before, during and after the election, whilst comparative material with 2005 draws on a previous project completed at the time. The paper also draws on analysis of web content and relevant guidelines and policy documentation. Words: 448 ALLAN, S. (2006) Online News: Journalism and the Internet, Maidenhead, Open University Press. GILLMOR, D. (2004) We the media : grassroots journalism by the people, for the people, Sebastopol, CA, O'Reilly. MERRILL, J. C. (1989) The dialectic in journalism : toward a responsible use of press freedom, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press. SINGER, J. B. (2003) Campaign contributions: Online newspaper coverage of election 2000. Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly, 80(1): 39-56. SINGER, J. B. (2006) The Socially Responsible Existentialist: A normative emphasis for journalists in a new media environment. Journalism Studies, 7(1): 2-18. SINGER, J. B. & ASHMAN, I. (2009) User Generated Content and Journalistic Values. IN ALLAN, S. & THORSEN, E. (Eds.) Citizen Journalism: Global Perspectives. New York, Peter Lang. SINGER, J. B. & GONZALEZ-VELEZ, M. (2003) Envisioning the Caucus

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The Evolution of a Journalism Reform Programme: The Lessons of International Innovation Journalism Initiatives 2004–2010

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The concept of Innovation journalism was born in Sweden 2003, and since then many programmes have been developed around the world focusing on the role of journalism in innovation ecosystems. Innovation Journalism is journalism that covers innovation, the innovation processes and innovation ecosystems. Traditional journalistic news beats–business, technology, science, politics and culture–focus individually on narrow aspects of innovation processes and ecosystems. In such time-honored journalism, innovation is treated as a topic, isolated within each beat. The bigger, broader picture is often 'cut to fit' into the specific, existing news slot. For InJo, the process of innovation itself is the central concept, treating business, technology, science, politics and culture as nested components of a news story, each interacting with the other interdependently, often in new and unexpected ways. In terms of traditional news beats, InJo is multidisciplinary, a horizontal view of a larger world, a look beyond the past into the future.The driving force of economic growth and societal development, worldwide, is shifting from doing more of the same to doing new things, i.e. innovation. Thereby future power in society is shifting from the ability to regulate established systems to the ability to innovate and create new systems. We suggest that innovation journalism may connect the innovation economy to public decision-making and democracy, bringing the principles of journalism and the Fourth Estate into the innovation age. This does however require organizing journalism in a new way, including looking into new avenues of education and research into how journalism and innovation interact in society. The innovation-journalism initiative began in 2003/4 as a Fellowship program for professional journalists, in collaboration between Sweden and Stanford University. This developed into a Swedish national InJo initiative and an international initiative run by Stanford. The activities for professional journalists have continued, and academic activities have been added. Among the activities performed by InJo initiatives today are development of journalism education and professional training, development of research on the role of journalism in the innovation economy and the interaction between them, development of innovation journalism in emerging economies, development of how to include journalism in public innovation policy. InJo initiatives have now emerged in Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, Pakistan, Slovenia, Mexico, the European Union, Israel and Denmark, all connected to the initiative at Stanford as well as to each other.In this paper, the lessons of these initiatives will be analyzed. Naturally, there are indeed certain cultural differences, but also, and more importantly, similarities between global journalistic cultures and innovation ecosystems. These all can be understood by exploring the practices of different national innovation journalism programmes, and moreover, exploring the international community of innovation journalism.The single most important arena for innovation journalism activities has been the Stanford conferences on innovation journalism since 2004. In this paper, the evolution of these conferences will be also summarized. It can be argued that the evolution of innovation journalism programmes is a good case study for understanding the challenges and opportunities of a new international journalism reform movement. The profession of the journalists is facing so many problems in contemporary societies that it could be predicted that many other similar kind of reform programmes will emerge for saving the journalism. Therefore the lessons of international innovation journalism initiatives are especially important for all educators, and researchers, aiming at building new international joint-ventures among journalists, journalism educators and researchers.

Online Alternative Media: A Dual Way to Select, Produce and Share News——A case of Anti-CNN

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The advent of the Internet has raised academic concerns about its potential to challenge traditional mainstream media. Media practices indicated that online, self published news start to offer alternatives to established news providers. Yet so far few study compared differences and similarities between mainstream and alternative media in news content and production process. Admitting the diversity of online alternative media, this paper explores how online alternative media select, produce and share news and how their participants' make alternative media effective in the Internet era. This research also tries to reveal what this kind of news production means to the development of both online alternative media and alternative journalism. To achieve a good understanding of its complexity and binary opposition, this study adopted qualitative text analysis and in-depth interview to examine the issues concerning its background, practice and limitations. Through the case of Anti-CNN, this study found a dual communication model that obscures the boundary between mainstream and alternative media. This model borrows some practices of mainstream media; but maintains the spirit of alternative media. However, utilizing some practices of mass media dose not undermine independent nature of Anti-CNN. In addition, this study confirms the significance of online alternative media, especially in the context of increasingly commercialized Internet. As the mainstream media were subjected to the authoritarian control, the dissident oppositional media have risen against the repression of freedom of speech. As the mainstream media have surrender themselves to sensationalism and partisan rifts guided by owners' interests, the alternative media exist to make people's voices. In this sense, alternative media continued to be a complementary or even major force for social reform.

Shift in Journalism Education: the best ways to learn journalism?

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Discussions over the concept of journalism education – should it primarily satisfy the demands of news organizations by providing newsroom-ready graduates (craft-based approach) or provide interdisciplinary (academic) programmes (e.g. Frith and Meech, 2007; Cushion, 2007) – have been present also in Estonian professional forums. In Europe the practitioner–academic tension seems to be mostly left to the late 20th century debate. Kelley (2007, p.4) points out that in the last decade the debate on journalism education moved past the theory-versus-practice debate toward a more nuanced reflective and thoughtful vision. The conceptual shift that Niblock labels as reflective practice in journalism (from "knowing how" to "being able") (Niblock, 2007) is applied at Univeristy of Tartu via bigger attention to the didactics. Hence the important question is not what to teach but how and in what context the students have possibility to learn? Neither the practical (newsroom) model nor a purely academic education is ideal for professional journalism education (Scheuer 2007). In this paper we provide two examples of self-reflective courses that we have introduced into professional journalism education at University of Tartu. First, internships are good options form multi-skills training but for years our students were mostly focused to survive and produce. There was no format to guide them reflect critically what they learned about themselves as "developing professionals", about organization they worked for and their abilities to work as a team member. In order turn the internships more to the learning experience, we introduced the supervised internship format. Secondly, constituent skills of interview training at classroom takes enormous time and resources. As the university can not provide the students full training on active listening, questioning, interview types etc, the students are included to learn also methodologies of training and self-reflection of learning progress. We will give an overiew of methodological tools of both courses and analyse critically our five-year-experience and show how reflexive learning skills can be used for an effective in-service training or creative self-reflection during whole carriere in journalism. References CUSHION, Stephen (2007) „On the beat" or in the classroom. Where and how is journalism studied., Journalism Practice, Vol 1, No3, p421-434 FRITH, Simon and MEECH, Peter (2007) Becoming a journalist: Journalism education and journalism culture; Journalism, Vol 8(2): 137-164 KELLEY, Barbara (2007) Teaching Journalism; Communication research Trends, Vol 26, N 2, pp. 2-25

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Collective intelligence or collective stupidity? The role of crowdsourcing in contemporary journalism.

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Crowdsourcing is often referred to as "pro-am journalism" – a compilation of professional and amateur content. It has become popular due to the economic crisis that mainstream media suffer today. Crowdsourcing differs from traditional reporting in that the information collected is gathered not manually, by a reporter, but through some automated agent, such as a website. The core concept is not new in journalism. The journalists have always asked people for their opinion, treated them as sources of information, stringers. Now, new media give them an opportunity to do this in more standardized and faster way and on a wider scale. In this article I'll follow up crowdsourcing initiatives in European television stations and analyse under what conditions the crowd factor becomes a valuable element of content productions. "No one knows everything, everyone knows something, all knowledge resides in humanity" – these words by Pierre Levy, describing the phenomenon of collective intelligence, led many journalists to evolve an idea first noticed and introduced by computer programmers and developed in the form of open source programming. If every person has a peculiar, unrepeatable knowledge (either scientific, or deriving from his everyday life experience) and we add it to the knowledge of other people we can create a truly panoramic picture of the reality. New media have changed what counts as knowledge. "Expert" no longer means what it used to. Crowdsourcing has triggered a dramatic shift in the way work is organized, research is conducted and products are made and marketed and has challenged the status of a journalist – transforming the gatekeepers into moderators or, as Axel Bruns calls them, gatewatchers. But is the crowd input always valuable, reliable and credible? Often enough we meet user generated content that can very easily be called "user generated crap". In order for crowdsourcing to deliver collective intelligence we need some unique requirements: 1. Crowd Must Be Diverse. Crowdsourcing requires a mix of people who aren't too much alike. Breakthrough solutions more often come from a diverse enough set of minds who approach the question from different angles. 2. Crowd Must Be Dispersed. The core idea of crowdsourcing is its global reach and non-centralised character. All work is done remotely and there is little or no hierarchy. 3. Crowd Must Be Qualified. Qualifying a crowd is about finding people with an interest in the subject, with the technical skill to provide the answer. The principle behind crowdsourcing is that the users are more clever, specialized and knowledgeable than most of journalists. 4. Crowd Must Be Right Size. The more people join the content creation process, the more diverse ideas come to the picture. User generated content without users doesn't make sense. A lot of mainstream media outlets argue that the main reason for them to practice crowdsourcing is not the possibility of obtaining cheap information, but most of all the act of engaging their viewers, listeners and readers in dialogue, creating a sense of community belonging. Even without any reliable and creative input the crowd is valuable for the mainstream media - participating crowd is a loyal crowd.

Photojournalism and Participatory Photography

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Apart from a few exceptions, makers and creators of photojournalism have for most of the history of the craft been highly skilled professionals. Today, with affordable and fully automatic digital cameras, easy to use editing tools and the access to the Internet, non-specialists can potentially influence photography like never before. The consequence is that every day photographs taken by non-professionals are published in the media. The digital era has changed not only how photographs are taken, delivered, processed, published and archived, but also WHO is able to publish photographs. Freire in 1974 wrote: "As the society breaks open they emerge. No longer

mere spectators, they uncross their arms, renounce expectancy, and demand intervention. No longer satisfied to watch, they want to participate. This participation disturbs the privileged elite, who band together in self-defense." (Freire, 2008, p. 11) In other words non-professional (also called citizen or participant) produced photography brings new voices to photojournalism and, at the same time, challenges the authority of professional photojournalism. This paper describes an ongoing three-year project that examines today's relation of citizen and professional photojournalism, asking the following questions: How useful is the term and concept of photojournalism when everybody can take, make and publish pictures, and any photograph can make it into the media? Is the classic notion of the photo reporter who rushes to an event in order to record it, now redundant as witnesses or surveillance cameras capture events? Are citizens becoming the new creators of photojournalism? Is the participation of ordinary people a step towards a participatory democracy? Or are these citizens merely cheap labor for media organizations. In asking these questions, this ongoing research project probes the usefulness of the concept of photojournalism while exploring its fragmentation; its changing praxis, outcome and meaning in relation to the wide scale participation of citizen. To achieve this goal the project connects several qualitative methods (including ethnography, interviews, and picture analysis). Photojournalism is traditionally a product of cooperation between photographer and editor. To comprehend non-professional and professional photojournalism it is not only important to listen to stakeholders nor sufficient to view images but also to look at the processes, decisions, relations and partnerships that affect what, how and in which context photographs are published. The methodology of the project is therewith highly influenced by the knowledge of the insider (the photographer-self) and the perspective of the outsider (the researcher-self) of the investigator. (cf. Leavy, 2009, p. 2) This project will address a fundamental shift in photographic production and distribution: the wide scale participation of amateur photographers in the media. Theoretically, this phenomenon causes us to question the photojournalist's privileged claim to the visual representation of events, what qualifies as 'history-making' documentation within the public imaginary, and the importance of photojournalism to preserve democracy.

Digital Journalism Education: a comparative study on the Brazilian scenario

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This paper proposal is based on the preliminary results of a field research about digital journalism education and teaching methods at the main Brazilian universities. For this paper, I focuse the city of São Paulo analysis, based on a universe of 49 undergraduate active journalism courses. The field research and the main conceptual vectors of the study is part of a wide study held by the Research Web PROCAD on Education Methods for Digital Journalism in Brazil, conducted by UFBA – Bahia's Federal University, USP – University of São Paulo, UFSC – Santa Catarina's Federal University and UTP – Tuiti university of Paraná. São Paulo concentrates the biggest Brazilian volume of journalism courses and also the head offices of the main journalistic businesses, resulting on a dynamic and specific industry for the digital area. The study main objective is to verify the digital journalism education presence on the different syllabuses and how (by what methodology), at what moment (semester or academic year), by what means (equipment, labs, systems, etc.) and by what kind of content these courses occurs. Our hypothesis, that could be tested with the collected data, are: there is a meaningful difference between the syllabuses content and the real practice during the courses; there is a lack of patterns and education methods adopted by these courses; and there is an expressive conflict of expectations between the different needs, actors and agents on the digital journalism area in São Paulo. The conceptual basis that structures our study put together authors like: Mark Deuze (2009) and his media logic concept and its influence on the communication work; Saad Corrêa & Corrêa (2004 and 2007) and their concept of turbulence zones; Carlos Scolari (2008) and his mapping study; Marcos Palácios (2008) and his reflections on education methods. As a complimentary conceptual content and a comparative data for our reality, we have made an extensive research on the recent publications and announcements by journalistic businesses worldwide and their newsroom practices and professional needs to perform digital journalism. The preliminary results presented on this paper reveal quite an adherence to our hypothesis. Starting from these results the paper proposes reflections

and structures for a more integrated and contemporary journalism education adapted for the Brazilian media environment.

The mass media and Journalism Education situations in Central Asia

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Recent years have been a rapid increase in the establishment of Journalism Teaching institutions all over the world, especially in developing countries of Central Asia. The paper investigates teaching journalism in five Central Asia countries, which are Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. There are some scientific articles and papers about post-Soviet journalism education in Central Asia include surveys of Kazakh Journalism teaching (Ketterer & Nemecek, 2001) and a case study of efforts to implement an environmental and science journalism course at a university in Uzbekistan (Freedman, 2004). Two parts will be analised in this paper. The first part focuses media situations and different types of Journalism Education in Central Asia. In this part we try to review and discuss the arguments for and against this subject, putting it in historical perspective with the new questions faced by media situation and its impact to Journalism Education in XXI Century we are living now. Most of many Journalism Teaching Faculties and departments are in Kazakhstan. Some universities have experiences with narrow specialists in journalism. For example, sport journalists are preparing in Institute of Physical Training, agrarian journalists in Agriculture High Schools. The Journalism Education Institutions are at present offering Bachelor's Degree programmes and Diplom Programmes. In addition, some universities are offering certificate programme. The Research degree programmes to be offered by the universities, where have Journalism Schools. They have two types of study; 1) Aspirantura (PhD) and 2) Doctorantura (as Post doctoral programme). Two years ago in Kazakhstan especially in Kazakh National University as experience began study PhD programme as doctoral degree. The second part specially investigates Journalism Education currently provided in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan takes the third place in area dimensions among the countries of Central Asia after Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, but it is the leader and takes the first place in the number of population of Uzbekistan is equal to about 28 million people. If the total population of Central Asia is 100%, then Uzbekistan makes up more than 40% of it. By the total number of population the Republic is in the third place among the CIS countries, after Russia and Ukraine. But there is calculated numbers of Journalism Teaching Institutions than other countries. The decrees of 1999 which the Uzbekistan Ministers` Cabinet passed led to fundamental changes to the development of Journalism Education. It should be mentioned that the Government plays a crucial role in managing higher education in Uzbekistan, including Journalism education. After this decree some Journalism departments and faculties was stopped their activities there. Only National University of Uzbekistan and Karakalpak State University stay for preparing to local mass media. The National University of Uzbekistan (former Tashkent State University) plays an important role in the formation and development of higher education not only in Uzbekistan but also in Central Asia. Karakalpak State University has journalism department in Karakalpak Language (on January 9, 1992 adopted the status of the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan within Uzbekistan) now. According to above mentioned Decree in order to prepare international journalists was create International Journalism faculty in Uzbek State University of Foreign Languages. Uzbek Education System has Master Degree Programme for specialists not having basic journalism education, but would like to continue in Journalism. The situation in these five participating states is different, in some it is traditional and in some it is new. Many international organizations have providing short-term trainings, workshops for local journalists. However, they cannot replace comprehensive preparation at the university level. Foreign trainers are helpful, but local specialists better understand and connect better with local workers of mass media.

Preparing Journalism students to cover stories involving vulnerable groups within society.

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Journalism educators struggle to replicate the 'real-world' into which students graduate. Most programs establish a newsroom environment in which students undertake some subjects. While this practice goes part-way towards emulating the news environment, many programs lack the resources to place students under the real time or emotional stress they face when they move into the workforce. Additionally, many of the stories students cover during their newsroom stints involve people who are media savvy; they do not involve people we call 'vulnerable' – that is, individuals or groups who, by virtue of their race, religion, disability or some other factor struggle to gain access to the media. This group can be misportrayed by the media because journalists do not understand their specific circumstances. The authors, with colleagues from five Australian universities, are investigating how the Australian print media reports on so-called vulnerable groups within society, aiming to help Journalism students approach and report on people who fall within these demographic groups. Academics from the University of South Australia and the University of Wollongong have set up a project based on the Australian National Special Olympic Games to be held in Adelaide in early April 2010. Special Olympics is an international organisation providing sporting opportunities for more than 3 million people with intellectual disabilities. In Australia, Special Olympics is a major event catering for more than 3000 athletes, yet they receive far less media coverage than smaller competitions for able-bodied athletes. Reasons can include media attitudes towards sporting competitions for non-elite athletes, lack of understanding about Special Olympics, and journalists' reluctance to report on issues they feel uncomfortable about. This project builds on the work of Green et al, who established a student-based newsroom to provide daily coverage of the World Police and Fire Games held in Adelaide, South Australia in 2007, and a follow-up competition in Liverpool, United Kingdom, in 2008. In those instances, the organisers established news teams to cover up to 50 events per day over 15 days. Students gathered stories and published them via narrowcast television, community television, online publication and hard-copy. For the Special Olympics project, students and staff from the University of Wollongong join colleagues from the University of South Australia in Adelaide to establish an on-line newsroom to provide coverage of the games. Students will be surveyed pre- and post-Games to identify potential attitude changes, while athletes and organisers will be surveyed post-Games to identify news practices and news values attributed to the students and their stories. Before the games begin, students will receive training to enable them to approach and interview athletes with intellectual disabilities, their coaches and supporters, and be debriefed after the Games to allow them to discuss and share their experiences. A number of benefits flow from this project: Researchers gain insights into student approaches to disability; students gain important on-the-job training; they work both independently and as a part of a team managed by student and staff mentors; and their understanding of intellectual disability increases. Thus, it is hoped, their willingness to write about people with intellectual disabilities will likewise increase.

News from the other side: An analysis of the non-mainstream news websites in Turkey

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The concept of "alternative" has been one of the most difficult terms to be defined. Especially, when considered in the context of news media, it is thought to be interrelated with many other notions like ideology, domination, and hegemony. This kind of an approach at the same time is helpful to depict the underlying motives of the current media system. On the other hand, the characteristics and the objectives of the non-mainstream news media may be helpful to define this very sophisticated concept. Considering the political economy of mass media, one aim of this paper is to expose the characteristics of the alternative media in Turkey. A precise definition of the "alternative" will provide a clear understanding of the non-mainstream news media and it will be helpful to find an answer to the question: What the alternative media in Turkey stand for? It is very well known that the nature of news has changed right after the adaptation of new technologies to the field of media. The new

means of publishing have effected the production process as well as the dissemination of news. Particularly the Web, made it possible for the alternative content to be shared more easily by decreasing the costs of production, increasing accessibility to information, and creating an interactive platform for the audiences. But without attention to the context, it would be unreasonable to assert that these developments have opened the gates of mainstream media. Even if the conditions have been enhanced in favour of the non-mainstream enterprises, the stable structure of the media system stands still. Yet, thanks to the facilities introduced by the Internet, today there are a lot of news websites in which one can enjoy various point of views and ideas. The main purpose of this study is to understand whether if these platforms function in accordance with the definitions and aims of alternative media. After having introduced a general frame of the non-mainstream media in Turkey, those websites which are regarded to be "alternative" will be analysed through their contents. BiaNet, Turnusol, and Sol Haber that webcast news from a wide range of categories are going to be analyzed as alternative news websites. On the other side, Sabah, Hürriyet, and Zaman Online, which are the most popular and fundamental websites representing the varied media conglomerates will be included into the resarch. Agenda setting is going to be used as the methodology to compare their agendas with that of mainstream media, while the content will be framed during a seven-day period. The latter theoretical method, which is also called as the "second level of agenda setting", will make a focus on the similar contents within both agendas. Therefore a more detailed perspective on the most important parts of the subjects will be given. The findings will be interpreted in relation with the technical formations of the websites. Thus, it will be possible to comprehend the particular qualities of these news sources by observing how they benefit from the Internet. As a result, the position and capabilities of the Turkish non-mainstream media as an alternative to the mainstream media on the Web will be disclosed.

Studying journalistic role conceptions and content cross-nationally. How wide is the gap between theory and practice?

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A growing body of literature deals with the question how journalistic cultures differ across media systems (Hallin and Mancini, 2004). On the one hand, survey based research compares the way journalists see their role (e.g. Donsbach and Patterson, 2004; Weaver, 1998). On the other hand, we can distinguish a line of research which looks at the actual news content that is produced (e.g. Esser, 2008, Hallin and Benson, 2007). Following recommendations by Esser (2008) and Patterson and Donsbach (2004) this paper studies cross-national differences in journalistic roles in combination with news content. The study combines a survey among political journalists in Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark, with a content analysis of political coverage in these countries. The paper addresses the question whether there is a link between journalistic role conceptions in a country and news content. Mancini (2000) has argued that a gap between theory and practice is inherent when one compares journalistic roles and practice. The ideal typical descriptions of the functions of journalists which become apparent in the way they see their roles, often follow the professional, or Anglo American model of journalism, based on neutrality and political autonomy. This is the most influential normative model of journalism and the ideal has spread across Western countries. In practice, outside the liberal media system, structural constraints make it impossible for journalists to work according to these ideals. The paper compares journalistic role conceptions and style across countries along three dimensions: the editorial approach to politics; the role of the political agenda; and political parallelism. The link between journalistic role conceptions and journalistic styles is studied in Spain (polarized pluralist media system), the United Kingdom (liberal media system), Germany and Denmark (respectively a large and a small country in the democratic corporatist media system). The populations consisted of (political) journalists in these four countries (N=420), who were surveyed in 2008. Response rates of the targeted population range from 32 per cent in the United Kingdom to 74 per cent in Denmark. The content analysis consists of two constructed news week in non-election time. Per country we included a left- and a right-leaning broadsheet (N=1377 news stories). We analyzed the visibility of political news, the main topic, frame and event that triggered the news story, and the tone towards relevant political actors (N=3561). The results show that there is a link between role conceptions and news content on the country level. This link became clearest

when comparing role conceptions and content in Spain with roles and content in Northern Europe. More than journalists in other countries do Spanish journalists perceive their role as sacerdotal, agenda sending and partisan. In practice Spanish newspapers pay more attention to political news than newspapers in other countries. Political news focuses on issues rather than strategy and conflict, follows the political agenda and reports about events triggered by political actors with a directional political bias. The question whether this link will also present in non-Western countries is addressed in the discussion.

Implementing the ideal of participatory news making into newsroom practices
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New and hybrid modes of communication are challenging news media organisations and their news cultures. A search for participatory news making culture is a key feature in this process. Within journalism research, participatory journalism is often discussed in connection to the notions of active citizens and the public. According to public journalism, people should not be seen as spectators, viewers, and listeners, or as an undifferentiated mass, but as citizens who compose an active public. Besides the political and social orientation towards journalism, novel ways for journalists to converse with their audiences play a central role also within the market-oriented approach to journalism. Both approaches challenge journalists to invite people to participate in the making of journalism. In this article, I examine the potentials and limitations affecting how the ideal of participatory news making is becoming a part of the everyday news making practices of a news media organisation. The point of departure applied assumes that the renegotiation and reorganisation of the news culture is a local, historical and discursive process which is shaped by factors that foster and encourage participatory news making as well as limit it. The variety of forces affecting the news making culture is seen to comprise both internal and external factors to the newsroom and the media organisation. They include, for example, organisational and professional values, practices and routines and theoretical debates, as well as cultural, economic, and technological structures and conditions, and the audience. The data consists of qualitative interviews with journalists from SBS, an Australian public broadcaster. SBS newsroom is a fruitful case for the study of participatory news making for several reasons. Making cultural diversity a matter of public presentation, public interest and public conversation is fundamental to its activities, as well as to Australia, which has grown into a hyper-diverse society as a result of an influx of migrants from a wide range of countries coming to the country for a broad variety of purposes. Media workers engaged in news production for SBS are claimed to be ideologically receptive towards user participation, although the most important values of Australian journalists are reflected in their self-image as passive, adversarial and objective reporters. Moreover, user participation is not an easy task for a public broadcaster which has to provide services with a small budget. According to the data analysed, the potentials and limitations of participatory news making are simultaneously present and intertwined in the newsroom studied. Extra media and organisational factors influence the development of work practices through the charter and editorial policies. Participatory news making and objective news reporting are both present as professional discourses and practices, the latter being in a powerful position from which also the practices and functions of participatory news culture, the role of the journalists and media users are imagined, interpreted and legitimised. Moreover, the participatory practices of the media organisation are essentially created and tested by the cultures and capabilities of the presumed audiences and communities.

The peril of 'paid' news in the world's largest democracy
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India has one of the most dynamic and diverse journalism scenes, unrivalled in any other emerging economy and befitting the world's largest democracy. In recent years, both newspapers and television news have experienced exponential growth, making the Times of India the world's largest circulation quality English-language daily

newspaper. With more than 70 dedicated news channels – largest in any country - broadcast journalism in India is thriving too and in the process redefining the role of media in a democracy. This paper argues that excessive marketization and the resultant competition has encouraged a tendency among journalists to move away from a public-service news agenda - privileging information and education over the entertainment value of news - to a 'soft,' version of news, with its emphasis on consumer journalism, sports and entertainment. The paper will focus on one particular disturbing trend – the nexus of politicians and newspaper proprietors, especially prominent in the regional context. As a case study, the paper will discuss the recent election coverage in the western Maharashtra state, where the chief minister Ashok Chavan literally paid for favourable news in the Marathi language newspapers leading up to the Assembly Elections in October 2009. Nearly 50 full page promotions – presented as news not party advertisements - and extolling the virtues of the minster and his government, appeared in large-circulation Marathi newspapers, ensuring that the incumbent leader retained his job. The paper will ask, can such crass commercialism and political connivance contribute to subversion of democratic process?

Journalism training in post-war Kosovo: Local evaluation of international media support
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Since 1995, media support has been become a significant and even central strategy for the international community in addressing a wide range of political and social issues in the Balkans. From 1995 to 2006, a total of 270 million Euros were spent on various media support activities in the area. In Kosovo; UN, OSCE, EU, NGOs and foundations started a myriad of training seminars for local journalists and editors as a central part of building up "free and independent media" in the reconstruction of Kosovo after the 1999 NATO war. In the many reports of the media support activities in the Balkans, there is a lack of evaluation from the receivers of the training; the local journalists and editors. This paper reviews philosophies, strategies and evaluations of international media support to Kosovo, but with a special emphasis on how local Albanian and Serbian journalists and editors experienced and evaluate the journalism training offered to them by the international community. Although they are thankful for the international support, they are critical to many trainers' lack of understanding about the post-war situation in Kosovo, lack of coordination between the training organizations, and also the content of these seminars. The paper furthermore studies the possible effects of the international journalism training on news production in four major newsrooms in Kosovo, based on participant observations, interviews with journalists, editors, media managers, local media experts and representatives from international training associations. Finally, it challenges the strategies of international media support by suggesting a new strategy for post-war journalism training in areas undergoing international military and humanitarian intervention.

Communication in transition society: the power of alternative journalism
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Journalism in transition societies of Eastern Europe shows all the signs of journalism in a state of flux. Seriously infected by decades of authoritarian rule and whipped by existential commercial pressures, it struggles to legitimize the diversity of its professional identity. Journalism professional ethos in the newly established democracies incorporates ideas of civic sphere, but the battle to define autonomy of journalism dominates its actions and day to day practices. This paper uses the case study of a popular weekly radio show the Hourglass (Peščanik) to examine the identity struggle in Serbian journalism. It explores how alternative journalism challenges the hegemony of the mainstream, post-1989 professional model of journalism whose practitioners claim to be committed to political neutrality. The Hourglass promotes civil society, speaks for the rights of the citizens, and is openly and loudly against chauvinism and political conservatism. The study explores how a strong legacy of authoritarianism has impacted the development of journalism in Serbia and how the interaction between different models of journalism affects and is affected by the overall political culture. Using Bourdieu's

field theory framework, the paper argues that the study of journalism in a transition society has to move beyond traditional analysis of the ways news media represent and reinforce the power structures in society. Serbia went through four wars of Yugoslav succession in the 90s, and the Hourglass attempts to lead the public dialogue about the recent past demonstrates alternative journalism's ability to open a space for citizens engagement that goes beyond the borders set up by intermediary organizations, such as political parties, government and different interest groups.

Why should worlds collide? The newsroom and the challenges of a new online venture (the case of the Portuguese newspaper "Jornal de Notícias")

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An avalanche of discourse on the demise of newspapers (and traditional media in general) grew to such an extent especially since 2008 that consideration of any alternative scenario became almost difficult to utter. The end of Journalism is nigh and that is it. Academic articles, conferences, newspaper and magazine features have been abundantly produced on thematic variations which span form 'The End of Newspapers' to 'The End of Journalism' (testing these expressions in a popular search engine we can easily get in excess of 7,5 million references for the first one and over eight million references for the second one and there is even a dedicated 'Newspaper Death Watch' site with constant updates). The broad assumption of this production – particularly the one that identifies one possibility with the other – revolves around three apparently solidified pillars: the collapse of rigid business models, the breakdown of producer/user fidelity/trust, and the failings of a self-centred and entrenched professional (the journalist). The present seems to be enunciated as a 'the end of days' period, with images of irrevocable perdition funnelling our reasoning towards one single possible outcome – the imperious necessity of complete (almost paradigmatic) reinvention, preferably with the least input possible by the 'old agents' . It would be both difficult and unwise to dismiss the signs of profound change but it is our contention that precisely at a period when the 'user' seems to have acquired enhanced relevance – the 'long-tails-of-convergence-culture-in-an-internet-galaxy', as we have been told – attempts at generalizations might lead us to 'false anticipations' (in a process which has a number of similarities with the 'three utopias' one, as described by Domingo, 2006). Business models are not collapsing at a simultaneous pace nor are they collapsing for the same reasons (in fact, collapse might even be an appropriate description only if applied to particular products in a limited number of media spheres); the breakdown of producer/user trust can only partially be attributed to the emergence of the internet and its personal publication/networking capabilities (it has far broader, older, and certainly also particular justifications); and the image of a self-centred and averse to change professional could easily be more in tune with a 1970's stereotype than with reality itself. These caveats notwithstanding it should also be noted that extrapolations from anglo-centered examples must in this particular area be made with extreme caution. As such, the notion that media production and journalism as a profession in particular are in a 'state of flux' (Ruellan, 1992; Preston, 2009) seems to be a much more helpful description of current events; it both eschews the side-effects of most of the noise that surrounds this subject and helps us to focus on the complexities of reality and on its multiple effective challenges. Having already stated that our intention is not to refute or diminish the scope and breadth of ongoing transformations we would tend to consider that substantial gains are to be made when the observation is primarily focused on the hub of change – the newsroom. Following seminal work by Gans (1980) and more online oriented studies by Boczkowski (2004), Domingo (2006), and Paterson and Domingo (2008) this paper emerges from ongoing research at "Jornal de Notícias", Portugal's second widest audience daily newspaper (average 2008 circulation of 101.000) , which has initiated a new online presence in mid-2008. Combining results from a journalist's questionnaire, a series of semi-structured interviews and direct newsroom observation notes we will attempt to put forward the portrait of a professional which is far from entrenched; he/she might still be unaccustomed to and to some degree uncomfortable with the demise of the 'authenticator' role, with the pressures of the 'transparency' that is part of this new environment and with the sheer volume of user activity but he/she grows more and more accustomed to producing medium-

neutral information, to providing added accountability assurances (using hyperlinks, for instance), and to the acceptance of news production inputs from hitherto less relevant agents (users and technical and design personnel, for instance).

Journalists´ opinions on reader-created content in online newspapers
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The focus on reader-created contents has increased rapidly for the past years in online news media all over the world. In Sweden most online newspapers offer their readers opportunities of participation, such as submitting comments on articles or uploading personal pictures and movies. Some engage readers to contribute to the newspaper through personal blogs, often tied to a certain subject such as being a part of a minority group or being a first-time parent. Others offer free blog portals for their readers to create their own blogs. Most newspapers encourage their readers to send pictures and information of occurrences that might be of interests for the news coverage. Editors-in-chief often see reader-created content as a way to strengthen the ties between the newspaper and the readers. They also stress the possible benefits of reader-created content as a way to complement the news coverage. But how do professional journalists view this increased focus on reader-created content? Do they also emphasise the benefits of this kind of contributions or do they stress more of the disadvantages of reader-created content? This paper is concerned with a case study of Swedish newspaper journalists´ opinions on reader-created content. Based on a survey of Swedish newspaper journalists and editors-in-chief, conducted in 2008-2009, the results reveal a clear ambivalence in journalists´ opinions in this matter. This ambivalence is analyzed and explained in relation to organizational professional theory.

Comparing Readers of Paid, Free and Online Newspapers: Demographics, Reading Habits and Evaluation of Different Newspaper Types
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This study compares the readers of paid, free and online newspapers in order to understand their similarities and differences. We look at their demographics and examine their newspaper reading habits in terms of time spent, number of copies read, contents liked, etc. We also compare different type of readers' evaluations of various newspaper types. Findings from this study will shed light on the evolution and trend of newspaper readership in the context of various channels of distribution these days. The traditional paid newspaper readers may still constitute the majority but its share is declining. The younger people favor online publications and they represent a new breed of readers. The interactions among the various types of readers should inform us about the fate of traditional paid newspapers when challenged by the free and online newspapers. The "death" of traditional paid newspapers is assumed by many observers. The rise of free newspapers and online newspapers around the world has significantly changed the readership landscape. The late comers gradually take away sizable chucks of the readership pie due to their own characteristics and advantages. Free dailies have been very successful in many cities around the world. They are very attractive to people who go to work or school in the morning. Despite their relative short and simple content, their high circulation can successfully attract advertisers. Online newspapers are mostly free of charge and readily accessible on the Internet. Most of them are spin-offs from traditional print newspapers and are in fact competing with their own offline counterparts. Young people tend to get their news online and do not read the print copies. Hong Kong is chosen as a site for study for several good reasons. First, it has a flourishing newspaper market, with the combined circulation of the free dailies rivaling that of the paid dailies. Second, there are four free dailies launched in recent years (between 2002 and 2005). Third, there is sufficient time lag to let readership pattern to become stable. Fourth, the 17 dailies in Hong Kong belong to five different types catering for various readers. Two telephone surveys were done, one in 2008 and the other in 2009, to address these issues in Hong Kong. In April 2008, 1,441 respondents were successfully

interviewed using a random sampling method (response rate = 61%). In June 2009, 1,566 successful cases were collected (response rate = 70%). Questionnaires for both surveys were almost identical so that a comparison over time is possible. Preliminary analysis of the 2009 data shows that there are eight major categories of newspaper readers, and we are most interested in looking at the three pure types (paid paper readers only = 23%, free paper readers only = 7%, and online paper readers only = 7%). Paid paper readers tend to be older, with lower education, more laborers and housewives. Free paper readers mainly compose of more males, even older in age, with lower education, more laborers, housewives, retired and unemployed people. Online paper readers are younger, with higher education, come from administrative or professional background or being student. Further analysis will be focused on the predicting factors of these three types of readers. We will also see whether there are significant changes over the one-year time lag when we compare the 2008 and 2009 survey data.

Mapping Journalistic Professionalism in a Crisis: The Case of Sichuan Earthquake Reporting

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In May 12, 2008, the Sichuan province in China had a major earthquake. About 90,000 people died and were missing. More than 200 reporters and technical support staff from Hong Kong were sent to the scene to cover the earthquake, and many journalists were involved in the story in the Hong Kong headquarters. This study aims at mapping the essential elements of journalistic professionalism in the context of a crisis, and tries to understand if it is different from the routine mode of news coverage. Discussion about journalistic professionalism is abundant in the literature but empirical studies are few. A questionnaire survey was conducted in July and August of 2008 among the Hong Kong journalists who took part in the earthquake coverage. A total of 194 questionnaires were collected, representing a response rate of 56%. This paper uses 21 measuring items in the questionnaire to gauge journalistic professionalism. These 21 items include: integrity, trustworthiness, responsibility, reliability, accountability, honor, duty, relationship with audience, relationship with news source, relationship with staff and colleague, respect, excellence, emotional stability, compassion, vigilance, problem-solving, virtue, prudence, temperance, altruism, and charity. Factor analysis of these 21 items reveals four factors in normal newswork: (1) work ethics, (2) relations, (3) self actualization, and (4) emotion toward others. But in the crisis situation such as covering the earthquake, there are seven factors: (1) relations, (2) emotion toward others, (3) vigilance, (4) self actualization and altruism, (5) respect and responsibility, (6) credibility, and (7) accountability. Comparing the results from the two factor analyses, three factors are identical but normal work ethics is divided into four smaller factors in the crisis mode. These items are borrowed (and slighted revised) from the medical field and thus comparison can be made between the two fields. It is found that professionalism in the medical field has seven essential elements: (1) in search of excellence, (2) humanitarianism, (3) accountability, (4) altruism, (5) ethics and legal understanding, (6) communication techniques, and (7) medical knowledge. It seems that both medicine and journalism stress on work ethics (accountability and reliability), respect and relations. But journalism is more keen on dealing with others' emotional relations and self actualization, while medicine has more to do with in search of excellence, integrity, and altruism. We also find that Hong Kong's own culture has shaped its journalistic professionalism, which has a clear pragmatic element. Specifically, Hong Kong journalists emphasize responsibility and have a strong sense to "get the job done". They do not have strong idealistic tendency but are rational oriented. Hong Kong journalists are efficient, aggressive and flexible. They care about the victims in the earthquake and even show some degree of altruism. They know what to do and what not to do. This pragmatic strand of professionalism is related to the "core values" of Hong Kong.

Journalism and Experience: On the Epistemological Horizons of Language in the Narrative of Literary Journalism

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The perception that journalism configures a way of conceiving the world and the relations within it implies the need of considering the epistemological foundations that guide the studies on the relation between journalistic narrative – as a privileged figure of mediated communication – and experience in contemporary world. It is in view that, on the one hand, these studies seem to rest on the affirmation of the centrality of mediated communication as condition and privileged site of this experience; on the other hand, paradoxically, most of them are still marked by an epistemological perspective that privileges an objectivistic and instrumental conception of language. It is thus proposed in this paper a discussion of the possibilities of considering the relations between journalistic narrative and experience from a perspective of language as openness, which afterwards is developed into an attempt of approaching the problems on the relation between language and understanding, history and the reality, no more guided by the search for a lost referent, but by its positivity as a "site" where the experience itself – the existing in the world and the world's – is given. In order to do so, literary journalism narrative is taken as an object of study that by means of a dialogue with techniques and procedures originated in literature tries to break with the "formulaic" and objectivistic character of conventional journalistic narrative, structured on the lead and on the inverted pyramid. It is questioned if literary journalism does in fact represent a possibility of a communicational-constitutive interaction between experience and language – as its own founder maintains – or if it still rests upon an epistemological matrix that understands representation as reflection. Hans Georg Gadamer's hermeneutical ontology and Wolfgang Iser's theory of effect are taken as main theoretical supports. The former is interested above all in the radical recognition of the ontological character of language as total, open and finite mediation revealing the world as a totality of sense. Language is in itself the condition of experience, considering that the understanding and the constitution of the world are shaped since ever in the movement stemming from inter-human communication to the communication between two different historical horizons, the present and the past, and each individual's experience in the places of their living. Iser is interested in the conception of acts of reading as an interaction, a communicational relation engendered within the text's play, the latter understood as a process of transformation that gives a dynamic presence to absence and otherness. In consequence, that which the text attains is not something previously given, but a form of intervention in an existing world, tough not yet accessible to consciousness and, for that very reason, identified and sketched in order to incite imagination and understanding.

Use of the Internet by journalists in Brazilian newsrooms: Perceptions of "e-readiness" and its effects on journalism values

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A survey with 626 Brazilian journalists conducted in the summer/fall of 2009 explores these professionals' perceptions of how the Internet has transformed their work and the practice of journalism in general. Although Brazil is the seventh country in the world in Internet usage and has the largest online population in Latin America, it has struggled with problems related to access to Internet, infrastructure, and training in order to cross the digital divide. This study evaluates how Brazilian journalists working for different media perceive the use of the Internet in the newsrooms and how they incorporate it in their daily tasks including online research, analysis of databases, use of Excel spreadsheets, use of email and other programs to communicate with sources, and audience feedback. In addition, this study explores to what extent the Internet has affected traditional journalism values such as accuracy, objectivity, and responsibility, as well as news credibility, transparency, amount of error, news speed vs. news analysis, concentration on breaking news, amount of investigative journalism, blogging and opinion, source access and source diversity. Data from this survey is analyzed in the context of Brazil's use of new technologies, "e-readiness" and the nation's prospects for bridging the digital divide. Testimonies collected through open-ended questions illustrate differences in perceptions of how journalists use the Internet, how their

news organizations manage new technologies, increase or decrease in number of jobs, job satisfaction, and freedom to pursue new career paths within the profession by age, gender, education, type of medium they work for, etc.

Journalism Training in a Violent Environment: A Latin American Perspective

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This paper analyses war journalist's education in the midst of challenging environments. Journalism education is seen as the laying foundation for the attitudes and knowledge of journalists (Josephi, 2009). In this regard, training journalists for war coverage is not yet included in the basic curricula of the professional education. In several cases, specialised training is taken in the media as in-house training or is provided by NGOs, and Red Cross (International Humanitarian Law, safety, ethics). In certain cases, war journalists have received their first training when they were halfway their careers. On the other hand, there is great diversity on journalist's educational backgrounds and only a minority has completed degrees in journalism or communication (Deuze, 2006). Yet, in a context of hostility, the lack of professional and specialised training is detrimental for the journalist. The presentation will examine the pertinence of an integral education on war coverage and violence, as an essential framework for local war journalists, particularly in violent environments, such as Latin America. This paper utilises Colombia as a case study, which is valuable to analyse contemporary war/violence journalism education from within and its praxis. Colombian Responsible Journalism in the Armed Conflict, as a perspective aims to improve the quality of reporting by training journalists, and to enrich journalistic practice of war and peace reporting. Colombia encompasses significant characteristics – an ongoing conflict in a state with weak democratic institutions, press censorship, multi-layered violence throughout society and regional war journalists covering their conflict. In different parts of the country journalists are constantly facing insecurity, intimidation, threats, kidnappings and murder from various sides; government, paramilitaries, guerrilla, drug-traffickers, among others. The research is based on findings of a six-month ethnographic research involving journalists, academics, NGOs personnel, UN representatives, and community media leaders. The empirical investigation was conducted in this country's main cities and regions. Finally, the paper will end with a discussion of the feasibility of the Colombian educational approach of conflict coverage within current journalism education. This method might shed light to educational perspectives on reporting in violent societies.

Criticism of the Police in the News

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The police is the main source for crime and justice news, and therefore dominate the day-to-day relationship between journalists and the police. In our current society citizens get their information about crime levels and crime policy primarily through the news media. This means that the mediated pictures of reality is of great importance for our understanding of developments in the field of crime and justice and that the police plays a significant role for our common knowledge in this area. Through history the media has provided the public with different portraits of their police force. As being part of a nations justice system the police represents society's crime control, order and law. The pictures of the police oscillate mainly between two poles reflecting their mission in society: repression and security (Pollack 2008). On the one hand side the police has an institutional right to use violence and act against behaviour defined as criminal. On the other hand the police should serve the citizens, and be ready to help against criminal offences and violation of laws. The mediated pictures of the police tend to swing between these different interpretations of the police, its roles and duties. In this study we will analyze and discuss how Norwegian news outlets reported and commented on complaints against the police that

were investigated by the Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs in the period 2005-2008. The analysis is based on content analyses of press and television coverage, with special emphasis on a publicly debated police action where a student of African heritage lost his life. Two separate discourses influenced both the media reports and the public discussion: the "police discourse" (the death was a accident, emphasizing the difficulties for police officers in the front line) and the "racism discourse" (the police is influenced by institutionalized racism).