Chapter 1 : Meet the Journalism Practice Editorial Team | Explore Taylor & Francis Online

A Journalism Reader (Communication and Society) by Bromley, M (ed) O'Malley, T (ed). Routledge, This is an ex-library book and may have the usual library/used-book markings theinnatdunvilla.com book has soft covers.

You can help by adding to it. July Journalism in antiquity[edit] While publications reporting news to the general public in a standardized fashion only began to appear in the 17th century and later, governments as early as Han dynasty China made use of regularly published news bulletins. Early modern newspapers[edit] As mass-printing technologies like the printing press spread, newspapers were established to provide increasingly literate audiences with news. The first references to privately-owned newspaper publishers in China date to the late Ming dynasty in The first successful English daily, the Daily Courant , was published from to Other governments, such as the Russian Empire , were even more distrusting of journalistic press and effectively banned journalistic publications until the midth century. Newspapers were more heavily concentrated in cities that were centers of trade, such as Amsterdam , London , and Berlin. The first newspapers in Latin America would be established in the mid-to-late 19th century. News media and the revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries[edit] Newspapers played a significant role in mobilizing popular support in favor of the liberal revolutions of the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the American Colonies , newspapers motivated people to revolt against British rule by publishing grievances against the British crown and republishing pamphlets by revolutionaries such as Thomas Paine , [21] [22] while loyalist publications motivated support against the American Revolution. Napoleon would reintroduce strict censorship laws in , but after his reign print publications would flourish and play an important role in political culture. The overthrow of the old imperial regime in produced a surge in Chinese nationalism, an end to censorship, and a demand for professional, nation-wide journalism. By the late s, however, there was a much greater emphasis on advertising and expanding circulation, and much less interest in the sort of advocacy journalism that had inspired the revolutionaries. History of French journalism The Parisian newspapers were largely stagnant after the war; circulation inched up to 6 million a day from 5 million in The major postwar success story was Paris Soir ; which lacked any political agenda and was dedicated to providing a mix of sensational reporting to aid circulation, and serious articles to build prestige. By its circulation was over 1. Another magazine Match was modeled after the photojournalism of the American magazine Life. History of journalism in the United Kingdom By popular journalism in Britain aimed at the largest possible audience, including the working class, had proven a success and made its profits through advertising. Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe â€", "More than anyone Developments he introduced or harnessed remain central: Prime Minister Lord Salisbury quipped it was "written by office boys for office boys". History of American journalism The late 19th and early 20th century in the United States saw the advent of media empires controlled by the likes of William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. Realizing that they could expand their audience by abandoning politically polarized content, thus making more money off of advertising , American newspapers began to abandon their partisan politics in favor of less political reporting starting around Newspaper publishing became much more heavily professionalized in this era, and issues of writing quality and workroom discipline saw vast improvement. While the first Black newspapers in America were established in the early 19th century, [42] in the 20th century these newspapers truly flourished in major cities, with publishers playing a major role in politics and business affairs. Lippmann argued that high-powered journalism was wasted on ordinary citizens, but was of genuine value to an elite class of administrators and experts. When issues were thoroughly vetted, then the best ideas would bubble to the surface. The danger of demagoguery and false news did not trouble Dewey. His faith in popular democracy has been implemented in various degrees, and is now known as " community journalism ". While most radio programming was oriented toward music, sports, and entertainment, radio also broadcast speeches and occasional news programming. Radio reached the peak of its importance during World War II , as radio and newsreels were the two main sources of up-to-date information

on the ongoing war. These broadcasts would very rarely have any additional editorial content or analysis, setting them apart from modern news reporting. News broadcasting Starting in the s, United States broadcast television channels would air tominute segments of news programming one or two times per evening. The era of live-TV news coverage would begin in the s with the assassination of John F. Kennedy , broadcast and reported to live on a variety of nationally syndicated television channels. During the 60s and 70s, television channels would begin adding regular morning or midday news shows. Starting in with the establishment of CNN , news channels began providing hour news coverage, a format which persists through today. Digital age[edit] The role and status of journalism, as well as mass media, has undergone changes over the last two decades, together with the advancement of digital technology and publication of news on the Internet. News organizations are challenged to fully monetize their digital wing, as well as improvise on the context in which they publish in print. Newspapers have seen print revenues sink at a faster pace than the rate of growth for digital revenues. For example, between and , CNN edited its story packages into nearly half of their original time length. Using video camera-equipped smartphones, active citizens are now enabled to record footage of news events and upload them onto channels like YouTube which is often discovered and used by mainstream news media outlets. News from a variety of online sources, like blogs and other social media, results in a wider choice of official and unofficial sources, rather than only traditional media organizations. Journalists interviewing a cosplayer Main article: Journalism ethics and standards News photographers and reporters waiting behind a police line in New York City , in May While various existing codes have some differences, most share common elements including the principles of â€" truthfulness , accuracy , objectivity , impartiality, fairness and public accountability â€" as these apply to the acquisition of newsworthy information and its subsequent dissemination to the public. In this view, the essence of journalism is to provide citizens with reliable information through the discipline of verification. Some journalistic Codes of Ethics, notably the European ones, [58] also include a concern with discriminatory references in news based on race , religion , sexual orientation , and physical or mental disabilities. However, the Media Standards Trust has criticized the PCC, claiming it needs to be radically changed to secure the public trust of newspapers. This is in stark contrast to the media climate prior to the 20th century, where the media market was dominated by smaller newspapers and pamphleteers who usually had an overt and often radical agenda, with no presumption of balance or objectivity. Because of the pressure on journalists to report news promptly and before their competitors, factual errors occur more frequently than in writing produced and edited under less time pressure. Thus a typical issue of a major daily newspaper may contain several corrections of articles published the previous day. Perhaps the most famous journalistic mistake caused by time pressure was the Dewey Defeats Truman edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune , based on early election returns that failed to anticipate the actual result of the US presidential election. Failing to uphold standards[edit] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. January Learn how and when to remove this template message Such a code of conduct can, in the real world, be difficult to uphold consistently. Reporting and editing do not occur in a vacuum but always reflect the political context in which journalists, no less than other citizens, operate. For this reason, journalists traditionally relied on top management to create and maintain a "firewall" between the news and other departments in a news organization to prevent undue influence on the news department. According to this latter view, direct or implicit criticism of the government, political parties, corporations, unions, schools and colleges and even churches is both inevitable and desirable, and cannot be done well without clarity regarding fundamental political principles. Codes of Ethics[edit] There are over codes of ethics in journalism that vary across various regions of the world. Most of the codes of ethics serve as a representation of the economic and political beliefs of the society where the code was written. One suggestion centers on having three claims for credibility , justifiable consequence, and the claim of humanity. The second claim of justifiable consequences centers on weighing the benefits and detriments of a potentially harmful story and acting accordingly. An example of justifiable consequence is exposing a professional with

dubious practices; on the other hand, acting within justifiable consequence means writing compassionately about a family in mourning. The third claim is the claim of humanity which states that journalists are writing for a global population and therefore must serve everyone globally in their work, avoiding smaller loyalties to country, city, etc.

Chapter 2 : Journalism - Wikipedia

Welcome to Routledge Communication! On these pages you will find information that covers Communication History, Health Communication, Intercultural Communication, Listening, Persuasion, Public Relations, Rhetoric and more in the subject of Communication Explore the breadth of resources available, oriented to meet the needs of academic and professional readers.

Relentlessly Local back in , the then Montana J-school dean responded by describing how his Alabama hometown newspaper had endeared itself to many outhouse readers for its utilitarian use as an end product, so to speak. Hardly the vaunted endorsement of community newspapers that I had imagined. But then the wily Dean Brown had his reasons: My own interest in this particular branch of journalism stems from my college days at the University of North Carolina and the tutelage of professor Ken Byerly, whose textbook gave a formal name to this particular subfield of the profession: I make this clear in my own book: At best, our thresholds for accuracy and responsible reporting are greater because we are a part of the community we cover, not outside it. But there is a danger here as well. Does this community connection make us too timid to do the difficult stories? Too familiar to recognize the emerging trend? This is the real front line of community journalism: Likewise community journalism research. Hence the first edition of my book, Community Journalism, published in In spite of such successful state-focused programs, I grew increasingly aware that community journalism research was going unrecognized and unvalidated on the national level. That recognitionâ€"that community journalism research is valid and vitalâ€"brought a whole community of scholars in out of the academic cold. And I would argue that the research showcased by the Community Journalism Interest Group since then has been as profoundly rigorous, far-reaching, and significant as any. I credit that largely to Reader, the first research chair of the group, and Hatcher, who has contributed considerably to that research mission, including serving as research chair for the group in Several of the contributors to this book also were instrumental in building the research arm of the Community Journalism Interest Group. While I am gratified that my book, Community Journalism: In this comprehensive and thorough text, we finally have a foundational road map for serious research in community journalism. Credit Reader and Hatcher for recruiting a blue ribbon community of scholars, whose chapters and essays in Foundations of Community[Page xii]Journalism help take this discipline to the next level. It is my firm conviction that, in your hands, you hold a new classic. The personal approach 2nd ed. Iowa State University Press. Preface [Page xiii] For this book project, we thought about trying to find a firm, simple definition for community journalism, and in the end decided that doing so essentially misses the point. Beyond that, attempting to define the term is akin to putting the cart before the horseâ€"the concept should be more intricately defined by the research, and not vice versa. Still, the concept of community journalism does have a well-established foundation, and outlining that foundation is the primary purpose of this book. From the start, our goal was to pull together into one volume a body of knowledge that would take months, perhaps years, of independent effort by individual graduate students and researchers. In compiling this book, we realized that although such research may be difficult to find, it is by no means scarce. This book is intended for graduate courses and advanced undergraduate courses in the journalism and mass communication discipline. It could be a primary text for courses devoted to the study of [Page xiv]community journalism or a supplemental text for broader media-research courses. We hope it will find a spot on the bookshelves of those who teach journalism research courses as well as those who conduct journalism research themselves. The book is organized loosely along the lines of a typical research project: Along the way, short essays from well-respected scholars provide additional insights and encouragements. Beyond helping researchers quickly get up to speed on the concept of community journalism, another goal of this book is to reframe the concept for a new century. Although clearly derived from the 20th-century study of small-town newspapers, community journalism today must of course be viewed in much broader terms, as it cuts across media forms and serves all manner of communities.

Whether a community is based on geographic ties, shared ethnicity, professional or ideological interests, or a common cause, most communities have at least some rudimentary journalistic effort a newsletter, a blog, or a low-power radio broadcast, for example. The small-town newspaper may be the archetype of community journalism, but it is hardly the standard. More importantly, those who study community journalism begin with an appreciation that journalism is not solely the purview of major national and international media outlets. In fact, the vast majority of journalism is done at the community level. For every big-city newspaper, for example, consider how many smaller journalistic enterprises operate in the ethnic enclaves, distinct suburbs, and cultural niches of that same city. Community journalism is thus very much like the bottom of an iceberg: Community media also are often overlooked by journalism scholars who may not initially see the value of in-depth study in this realm. Certainly, many scholars conduct studies on the news media nearby, and college-town newspapers may very well be the largest class of community media studied by graduate students and tenure-track professors. But too often, the local media are studied simply as exemplars of their bigger, more [Page xv]respected kin. The assumption is that community journalism is just journalism at a smaller scale. The contributors to this book all suggest, in their own ways, that the distinction between community journalism and journalism itself is much more profound than matters of size, scale, and reach. Community journalism is integral to all aspects of community culture: Certainly, size and reach will profoundly affect how the International Herald Tribune operates compared to the weekly Carthaginian of Carthage, Mississippi. But community journalism encompasses more than just process and audience—it is concerned with the social fabric of community. This book is a collection of some things borrowed and some things new. Moreover, scholarly interest in community journalism is being recognized as a formal subdiscipline, represented by numerous professional organizations as well as several scholarly organizations see Appendix for a listing of those groups. Established community media keep chugging along, and new community-focused journalism projects are cropping up all the time. The scholars who contributed chapters to this book also have our deepest gratitude. They graciously accepted feedback, patiently tolerated long delays, dutifully turned around revisions, and remained supportive of the project from the beginning. In order of appearance, they are Jack Rosenberry St. We are also deeply grateful to the accomplished scholars who provided the short essays that add insights to this book. These scholars come from across the globe and broaden our view of the community-journalism relationship: Two of those named above, Kuhr and Rosenberry, pulled extra duty as reviewers for various chapters of this book. Their feedback was thoughtful and thorough, and this book is a much better work thanks to their important contribution. John Hatcher would also like to thank all the students of the fall class Community and Journalism, who were the brave test pilots of an early draft of this book and offered many useful ideas for revision and improvement. Bill Reader wants to thank his colleagues at the E. And of course Reader is indebted to his former publisher, Lou Heldman; his former executive editor, John Winn Miller; and his former managing editor, Becky Bennett, who together at the Centre Daily Times showed how community journalism can reach its highest potential I suppose we should all acknowledge former U. John Hatcher wants to thank his colleagues at the University of Minnesota Duluth for their encouragement and support of his research, including former dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Linda Krug; Writing Studies department chair Jill Jenson; and all his colleagues in the Department of Writing Studies. He also thanks his former editor at the Daily Messenger, Robert Matson, who inspired his passion in community journalism, and Mary Glick, founder of the [Page xix]Center for Community Journalism at SUNY Oswego, whose vision launched his career as a teacher and scholar of community journalism. He thanks his wife, Michele Hatcher, who supports and endures him in too many ways to mention. We want to thank those who provided us with the intellectual support to tackle such a project. From SAGE, of course, we are grateful to the original acquisitions editor we worked with, Todd Armstrong; to editorial assistant Nathan Davidson, who kept this project on the tracks and pushed it to completion; and to Rachel Keith, for her very good copyediting. Finally, we thank the countless community journalists we have met over the years, who have left us humbled by their passion for quality journalism and tireless dedication to their communities. Resources for Community

Journalism Scholars [Page] The two overarching goals of this book project have been to collect into distinct chapters the foundational works upon which the concept of community journalism has been built, and we also point to gaps in the literature that might provide new research paths for scholars who want to blaze new trails in the field. We do this at a time when scholarly interest in community journalism is being recognized as a formal subdiscipline. Beyond groups such as the National Newspaper Association in the U. Also, organizations devoted to ethnicity, such as the Native American Journalists Association, or organizations devoted to particular topic areas, such as the North American Agricultural Journalists or the Louisiana Sports Writers Association, often have members who are very familiar with community journalism as practice. But this book is devoted to theoretical research, not practice, and so we wanted to provide some starting points for community journalism [Page]researchers to find like-minded scholars and germane programs that can help them locate and connect with, well, the community of community journalism scholars. The list below is hardly comprehensive. The editors of this book frequently are delighted and surprised to learn of other organizations that are doing work related to community journalism. The list also is not nearly as global as we would like. With that in mind, we welcome recommendations for adding to this rudimentary catalog. Please send suggestions either to Bill Reader at reader ohio. We hope that they are still accurate as you read this, and we also hope that the organizations themselves are thriving and continuing their important good work. It is one of the first and most important academic centers devoted to the issue of community journalism. Longtime director Gloria Freeland, assistant professor in the A. Through the center, community journalists across North Carolina receive training and consulting, as well as access to some very talented journalism students; the center [Page]also is a regular participant in programming of the North Carolina Press Association. Its mission is primarily to serve the community journalism industry in Texas with training, consulting, and research. The one-year program involves two semesters of coursework at the university and three months of professional experience at the newspaper. Two of the contributors to this book, George Daniels and Wilson Lowrey, are on the faculty at Alabama and are directly involved in the ComJ program. The institute has academic partners at nearly two dozen universities across the United States. The founding director of IRJCI, Al Cross, and the website he oversees, are excellent resources for information about rural community journalism, and Al is a good colleague and friend to many of the contributors to this book. Founded in , COMJIG brings together scholars and professionals who have an interest in both teaching and research related to community journalism. Both editors and many contributors to this book project, from chapter authors to essayists to reviewers, have been and remain active in COMJIG. It was formed by journalists and community development workers and provides professional development training and support. The project publishes Philadelphia Neighborhoods http: The MURL has partnerships with a number of local media outlets to provide news and information about those neighborhoods. The site provides a rich array of community-focused news from a variety of communitiesâ€"neighborhoods, ethnic communities, communities of interest, and so on. The Institute for Interactive Journalism The KCNN and the J-Lab itself, now based at American University , is a multifaceted effort to research and provide guidance for citizen-focused media projects, almost always with a keen eye on innovative community journalism efforts. The project was the brainchild of then-professor Mary Glick, now at the American Press Institute, who worked closely with members of the New York Press Association, including newspaper publisher, the late Vicki Simons, to launch the program. John Hatcher, one of the editors of this book, was the first education director of the center; the subsequent director, Eileen Gilligan, contributed Chapter 3 to this text. Sadly, the pioneering project appears to have been a victim of the Great Recession: We list the CCJ here in recognition of its contributions to our collective efforts, as an appreciation for its early work in this field, and with the hope that it may some day be revived and continue its good work.

Chapter 3 : - A Journalism Reader (Communication and Society (Routledge (Firm)).) by M. Bromley

Tabloid Television: Popular Journalism and the 'Other News' (Communication and Society (Routledge (Firm)).) TABLOID TELEVISION Fires, floods, accidents, celebrity lifestyles, heroic acts of humble people, communities in crisis.

Some classic big ideas on journalism, media, and ideas in public life Lippmann, Walter. Essays on Media and Society. New York ; London: Writing news and telling stories. Daedalus, 2 , The Printing Press as an Agent of Change: Princeton, NJ ; Oxford: Journalists as interpretive communities. What is journalism and news? The remaking of journalism and why it matters now. Professional identity and ideology of journalists reconsidered. Journalism, 6 4 , Mapping journalism cultures across nations. Journalism Studies, 12 3 , Galtung and Ruge revisited. Journalism Studies, 2 2 , Kovach, Bill, and Tom Rosenthiel. The Elements of Journalism: L Levy, and Rasmus Kleis Nielsen. Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism. How ordinary people respond to the media spotlight. The Marketplace of Attention: A Question of Trust. Reith Lectures ; Also available at https: Caught in the nexus: A comparative and longitudinal analysis of public trust in the press. Inequality and polarisation in news use Prior, Markus. Revisiting the Concept of Selective Exposure. Participatory Inequality and the Internet. Framing and media effects CommGap. Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. Relations between reporters and officials Bennett, W. Between Information Subsidies and Political Pressures. Governing with the News. University of Chicago Press. News, race, and recognition Lamont, M. Destigmatization and the reduction of inequality. American Sociological Review, 83 3 , When white reporters cover race: News media, objectivity and community dis trust. Racism and the Press. Women and journalism Franks, Suzanne. The symbolic annihilation of women by the mass media. Business of news Nielsen, Rasmus Kleis. How the Market Transforms Information into News. Princeton University Press Schiffrin, Anya ed. In In the Service of Power: Media Capture and the Threat to Democracy. Center for International Media Assistance. A comparative analysis of how editorial and commercial integration became a norm. Innovators in Digital News. Adapting to the Present. Innovation in Online Newspapers. Platform companies and news media Bell, Emily J. Brown, Codi Hauka, and Nushin Rashidian. How Silicon Valley Reengineered Journalism. The Culture of Connectivity: A Critical History of Social Media. Oxford ; New York: The tension between professional control and open participation: Journalism and its boundaries. Disinformation Wardle, Claire, and Hossein Derakhshan. Report to the Council of Europe. Nielsen, Rasmus Kleis, and Lucas Graves. Audience Perspectives on Fake News. Democracy, journalism, and media Schudson, Michael. Why Democracies Need an Unlovable Press. Censorship and propaganda Simon, Joel. Inside the Global Battle for Media Freedom. Columbia Journalism Review Books. Glasius, Marlies, and Marcus Michaelsen. The Media in Transitional Democracies. Capitalism, Politics and the Indian-Language Press, Headlines from the Heartland: Reinventing the Hindi Public Sphere. A Challenge for Democracy? Ananny, Mike, and Kate Crawford. Lance, and Alexandra Segerberg. The perils of media-centered political activism. Enter the robot journalist. Journalism Practice, 8 5 , â€" Entrepreneurial journalism and the precarious state of media work. Seeing themselves through the lens of the other: Theorizing the transformation of journalism. Diffusion of technological, relational, and cultural innovation in the newsroom. Shooting war or peace photographs? Digital Journalism, 6 4 , The structure of foreign news: The presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian newspapers. Media images and the social construction of reality. Annual Review of Sociology, 18 1 , How revolutionary was the print revolution? Comparing the attitudes and expectations of journalists and users towards participation in German TV news journalism. Four functions of digital tools in election campaigns: Transparency to the rescue? What clicks actually mean: Exploring digital news user practices. Journalism, 19 5 ,

A fresh and innovative combination of previously published work and influential new thinking. It is an indispensable aid to the study of journalism and media history.

Definition[edit] There is currently no universally accepted concept of what exactly can be termed information society and what shall rather not so be termed. Most theoreticians agree that a transformation can be seen that started somewhere between the s and today and is changing the way societies work fundamentally. Information technology goes beyond the internet , and there are discussions about how big the influence of specific media or specific modes of production really is. Frank Webster notes five major types of information that can be used to define information society: How we conduct ourselves centers around theoretical knowledge and information. In , governments reaffirmed their dedication to the foundations of the Information Society in the Tunis Commitment and outlined the basis for implementation and follow-up in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. In particular, the Tunis Agenda addresses the issues of financing of ICTs for development and Internet governance that could not be resolved in the first phase. Some people, such as Antonio Negri , characterize the information society as one in which people do immaterial labour. By this, they appear to refer to the production of knowledge or cultural artifacts. One problem with this model is that it ignores the material and essentially industrial basis of the society. However it does point to a problem for workers, namely how many creative people does this society need to function? For example, it may be that you only need a few star performers, rather than a plethora of non-celebrities, as the work of those performers can be easily distributed, forcing all secondary players to the bottom of the market. It is now common for publishers to promote only their best selling authors and to try to avoid the restâ€"even if they still sell steadily. Michael Buckland characterizes information in society in his book Information and Society. According to Buckland in Information and Society, most of the meanings fall into three categories of human knowledge: Beniger describes the necessity of information in modern society in the following way: In later stages, the Quaternary sector of the economy grows. One of the first people to develop the concept of the information society was the economist Fritz Machlup. In , Fritz Machlup began studying the effect of patents on research. His work culminated in the study The production and distribution of knowledge in the United States in This book was widely regarded [15] and was eventually translated into Russian and Japanese. The issue of technologies and their role in contemporary society have been discussed in the scientific literature using a range of labels and concepts. This section introduces some of them. Ideas of a knowledge or information economy , post-industrial society , postmodern society, network society , the information revolution , informational capitalism, network capitalism, and the like, have been debated over the last several decades. Fritz Machlup introduced the concept of the knowledge industry. He began studying the effects of patents on research before distinguishing five sectors of the knowledge sector: Based on such indicators, the information society has been defined as a society where more than half of the GNP is produced and more than half of the employees are active in the information economy. Industrial society had transformed the means of production: That is why we can call it the programmed society, because this phrase captures its capacity to create models of management, production, organization, distribution, and consumption, so that such a society appears, at all its functional levels, as the product of an action exercised by the society itself, and not as the outcome of natural laws or cultural specificities" Touraine In the programmed society also the area of cultural reproduction including aspects such as information, consumption, health, research, education would be industrialized. That modern society is increasing its capacity to act upon itself means for Touraine that society is reinvesting ever larger parts of production and so produces and transforms itself. Knowledge would be transformed into a commodity. Lyotard says that postindustrial society makes knowledge accessible to the layman because knowledge and information technologies would diffuse into society and break up Grand Narratives of centralized structures and groups. Lyotard denotes these changing circumstances as postmodern

condition or postmodern society. Similarly to Bell, Peter Otto and Philipp Sonntag say that an information society is a society where the majority of employees work in information jobs, i. Radovan Richta argues that society has been transformed into a scientific civilization based on services, education, and creative activities. This transformation would be the result of a scientific-technological transformation based on technological progress and the increasing importance of computer technology. Science and technology would become immediate forces of production Aristovnik Nico Stehr , a, b says that in the knowledge society a majority of jobs involves working with knowledge. For Stehr, knowledge is a capacity for social action. Science would become an immediate productive force, knowledge would no longer be primarily embodied in machines, but already appropriated nature that represents knowledge would be rearranged according to certain designs and programs Ibid.: For Stehr, the economy of a knowledge society is largely driven not by material inputs, but by symbolic or knowledge-based inputs Ibid.: Also Alvin Toffler argues that knowledge is the central resource in the economy of the information society: At the end of the twentieth century, the concept of the network society gained importance in information society theory. For Manuel Castells , network logic is besides information, pervasiveness, flexibility, and convergence a central feature of the information technology paradigm a: Networks constitute the new social morphology of our societies, and the diffusion of networking logic substantially modifies the operation and outcomes in processes of production, experience, power, and culture" Castells For Castells the network society is the result of informationalism, a new technological paradigm. Increasingly, these networks link all units or parts of this formation individuals, groups and organizations " Van Dijk For Van Dijk networks have become the nervous system of society, whereas Castells links the concept of the network society to capitalist transformation, Van Dijk sees it as the logical result of the increasing widening and thickening of networks in nature and society. Darin Barney uses the term for characterizing societies that exhibit two fundamental characteristics: Critics such as Frank Webster argue that these approaches stress discontinuity, as if contemporary society had nothing in common with society as it was or years ago. Such assumptions would have ideological character because they would fit with the view that we can do nothing about change and have to adopt to existing political realities kasiwulaya b: These critics argue that contemporary society first of all is still a capitalist society oriented towards accumulating economic, political, and cultural capital. They acknowledge that information society theories stress some important new qualities of society notably globalization and informatization , but charge that they fail to show that these are attributes of overall capitalist structures. Critics such as Webster insist on the continuities that characterise change. In this way Webster distinguishes between different epochs of capitalism: For describing contemporary society based on a dialectic of the old and the new, continuity and discontinuity, other critical scholars have suggested several terms like: Economic, political, and cultural space have been restructured; they have become more fluid and dynamic, have enlarged their borders to a transnational scale, and handle the inclusion and exclusion of nodes in flexible ways. These networks are complex due to the high number of nodes individuals, enterprises, teams, political actors, etc. But global network capitalism is based on structural inequalities; it is made up of segmented spaces in which central hubs transnational corporations, certain political actors, regions, countries, Western lifestyles, and worldviews centralize the production, control, and flows of economic, political, and cultural capital property, power, definition capacities. This segmentation is an expression of the overall competitive character of contemporary society. Other scholars prefer to speak of information capitalism Morris-Suzuki or informational capitalism Manuel Castells , Christian Fuchs , Schmiede a, b. Manuel Castells sees informationalism as a new technological paradigm he speaks of a mode of development characterized by "information generation, processing, and transmission" that have become "the fundamental sources of productivity and power" Castells Castells has added to theories of the information society the idea that in contemporary society dominant functions and processes are increasingly organized around networks that constitute the new social morphology of society Castells But Castells also makes clear that the rise of a new "mode of development" is shaped by capitalist production, i. Antonio Negri and Michael Hardt argue that contemporary society is an Empire that is characterized by a singular global

logic of capitalist domination that is based on immaterial labour. With the concept of immaterial labour Negri and Hardt introduce ideas of information society discourse into their Marxist account of contemporary capitalism. There would be two forms: Overall, neo-Marxist accounts of the information society have in common that they stress that knowledge, information technologies, and computer networks have played a role in the restructuration and globalization of capitalism and the emergence of a flexible regime of accumulation David Harvey They warn that new technologies are embedded into societal antagonisms that cause structural unemployment , rising poverty, social exclusion , the deregulation of the welfare state and of labour rights , the lowering of wages, welfare, etc. Concepts such as knowledge society, information society, network society, informational capitalism, postindustrial society, transnational network capitalism, postmodern society, etc. It has become a specific branch of contemporary sociology. Second and third nature[edit] This section relies largely or entirely upon a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Information society is the means of getting information from one place to another. As a society we transform this process so it becomes something natural to us, i. So, by following a particular pattern created by culture we are able to recognise how we use and move information in different ways. From sharing information via different time zones such as talking online to information ending up in a different location sending a letter overseas this has all become a habitual process that we as a society take for granted. Through the use of these vectors information is able to move and then separate from the initial things that enabled them to move. An extension of second nature, third nature is in control of second nature. It expands on what second nature is limited by. It has the ability to mould information in new and different ways. This can be seen through the telegraph, it was the first successful technology that could send and receive information faster than a human being could move an object. Therefore, through the use of second nature and third nature society is able to use and explore new vectors of possibility where information can be moulded to create new forms of interaction. Theoreticians like Ulrich Beck , Anthony Giddens and Manuel Castells argue that since the s a transformation from industrial society to informational society has happened on a global scale. In the book Future Shock , Alvin Toffler used the phrase super-industrial society to describe this type of society. Other writers and thinkers have used terms like " post-industrial society " and "post-modern industrial society" with a similar meaning. Related terms[edit] A number of terms in current use emphasize related but different aspects of the emerging global economic order. The Information Society intends to be the most encompassing in that an economy is a subset of a society. The Information Age is somewhat limiting, in that it refers to a year period between the widespread use of computers and the knowledge economy , rather than an emerging economic order. The knowledge era is about the nature of the content, not the socioeconomic processes by which it will be traded. The computer revolution , and knowledge revolution refer to specific revolutionary transitions, rather than the end state towards which we are evolving. The Information Revolution relates with the well known terms agricultural revolution and industrial revolution. The information economy and the knowledge economy emphasize the content or intellectual property that is being traded through an information market or knowledge market , respectively. Electronic commerce and electronic business emphasize the nature of transactions and running a business, respectively, using the Internet and World-Wide Web. The digital economy focuses on trading bits in cyberspace rather than atoms in physical space. The network economy stresses that businesses will work collectively in webs or as part of business ecosystems rather than as stand-alone units. Social networking refers to the process of collaboration on massive, global scales.

Chapter 5 : Remembering James Carey | Pew Research Center

The executives of this station [in New York] were watching all three news shows one night. There had been a fire in a Roman Catholic orphanage on Staten Island. One executive complained that a rival station had better film coverage. But another executive countered: They function as provocatively succinct commentaries which resonate with assumptions not just about what television news is, but by implication, what it ought to be. Presented less anecdotally, a series of propositions might be unravelled: Television news is in the business of entertainment, like any other television product, attempting to pull audiences for commercial not journalistic reasons. Television news has set aside the values of professional journalism in order to indulge in the presentation of gratuitous spectacles. Television news is overly dependent on filmed images which create superficiality and lack information content. The familiar newscasts, strategically placed at the on-set of prime time, cram a large number of stories into thirty minutes, each averaging about ninety seconds. The problem of deciding on how wide or how narrow a context to set each item is hardly faced here, time is so short. Unfortunately, the most important stories of the day, mainly political or economic, receive the same narrow focus as the latest. The various manifestations of the lament for television news spring from what is held to be a fundamental relationship which must exist between journalism and the successful workings of a liberal democracy. Liberal democracy, the argument goes, needs an informed citizenry who can make rational decisions on the basis of the kinds of information available, especially in the realm of politics. Before the anecdote about television news he places this observation by Walter Lippman: All that the sharpest critics of democracy have alleged is true, if there is no steady supply of trustworthy and relevant news. Incompetence and aimlessness, corruption and disloyalty, panic and ultimate disaster, must come to any people which is denied an assured access to the facts. No one can manage to live on pap. Neither can a people. Lippman in Diamond Too often television has been content to take the easier path of irrelevant coverage: Like Diamond, he draws on a troubling tale to make his point. In the drawer, with a bottle of bourbon and the manuscript of the epic poem he had been writing for twenty years, he kept a loose-leaf notebook filled with stock versions of maybe fifty or sixty common newspaper texts. These were arranged in alphabetical order fires, homicides, ship collisions, etc. The reporter had left blank spaces for the relevant names, deaths, numbers, and street addresses. Lapham in Bennett Whichever manifestation of the lament one encounters, there seems to be a consistent tendency, in the first instance, to link what Littlejohn Therefore, there is reason to exclude such items from news broadcasts. And again, particular kinds of stories prove to be the most stubborn obstacles in the way. If you are expecting to hear the most important news. Never forget that the producer of the program is trying to grab you before you zap away to another news show. Postman and Powers Perhaps these are the kinds of developments Altheide and Snow One of the difficulties with the lament is that in its disapproval and its concern to reform certain assumptions about television news are left only partially examined. Although the lament offers a sustained commentary on broadcast journalism the basis of its arguments seems to rest on the notion that, given the right conditions and circumstances, news on television has the capacity to act as a transparent and neutral vehicle for relaying information. Altheide and Snow However, such strategies may have little overall effect on some of the more fundamental ways in which television news works. Events, whether they are defined as inconsequential or important, cannot be treated outside specific presentational practices. For television news is a cultural artefact; it is a sequence of socially manufactured messages which carry many of the culturally dominant assumptions of our society. From the accents of the newscasters to the vocabulary of camera angles; from who gets on and what questions they are asked, via selection of stories to presentation of bulletins, the news is a highly mediated product. Glasgow University Media Group The

intransigence of broadcast journalists to remove such insignificant reportage from their bulletins may have its motivation in news values based on commercial considerations which promote drama, sensation and visual impact in order to create and build an audience. If there are limitations to the ways in which the lament conceptualizes news, the general importance of its preoccupations has to be acknowledged as well. This study begins where the lament in a sense ends. It argues that this purportedly insignificant news has to be approached and understood in exactly the opposite way, and precisely for the reasons the lament would wish it to go â€" its longevity, its palpable and influential presence, its use of a logic based less on models of information transfer than on structures of sentiment and sensation, its commitment to story-telling, its formulaic qualities as well as its search for visual impact are all key features which provide the grounds for assessing this disreputable news from an analytical perspective rather than through mere prescription. A formulation offered by Thompson might provide the initial parameters of such an approach. Ideology, broadly speaking, is meaning in the service of power. Hence the study of ideology requires us to investigate the ways in which meaning is constructed and conveyed in symbolic forms. Industrial disputation, law and order, political dissent, race relations, institutional politics, forms of deviance, drug use, unemployment and terrorism, and environmentalism were just some of the problems, events and issues which have commanded most research attention in terms of news coverage. This remains a particularly notable omission for two reasons. According to Altheide and Snow This book begins then, around the subject of everyday broadcast news, specifically at the point where the discourse of the lament and a critical project might be drawn productively together. From here the premise being advanced is relatively straightforward: To ignore the former, as the sample of stories used for this study will show, may be to overlook up to a third of all major news bulletins on any one day. Referring to some of the work done on hegemony, the winning of consent and ideological effectivity Hall ; Goldman and Rajagopal these themes will serve to frame the enquiry and will be taken up especially in Chapters 2 and 8. These will make up the substance of Chapters 4, 5 and 6. The textual readings provide the basis for and lead into another of the propositions which this book puts forward. One of these operates a little like a philosophical meditation on temporality and causality and the other connects journalistic practices as they are embedded in the non-serious news to a particular realm of the ideological. At the same time that the ideological system is engaged in the production, meaning in the service of power, it is also showing signs of contradictions and instabilities, opening the way for counter-ideological complications. These tendencies are also looked at in Chapter 8. Attempting to provide some brief and tentative answers to this question could be a way of locating the analytical priorities which inform this study of television news. A rather inelegant, albeit useful metaphor will be pressed into service as a starting point: From the beginning of the century up until the end of the s, researchers and commentators attributed to the media a powerful and pervasive influence. Variously known as the hypodermic needle model, the transmission belt theory, the bullet theory or the stimulusâ€"response perspective, the equation was simple but convincing: These studies taken together seemed to provide systematic evidence for refuting earlier assumptions about the power of the mass media and the breakdown of community. Assumptions about the power of the media were called into question by an approach which postulated a limited media influence view: As a result, research shifted ground: This type of research might be able to tell how people were influenced by an advertising campaign in the media but it could not explain what part the media might play in winning allegiance to the conditions of consumerism in the first place. The media are conveying much more than a single message on who to vote for, or which brand of product to buy. Messages are situated within political and cultural assumptions about what is normal and acceptable within society. On an everyday level, the television, press and radio also provide information about specific events, which tacitly relate to these unspoken assumptions. Questions about the social determination of such needs, even by the media itself or about how needs and media usage were independently estimated were never raised Bonney and Wilson On one level this approach did appear to offer a conception of audiences as more active, but ultimately, it was seen as a way by which media producers could argue to keep things as they were, claiming that they were satisfying all needs and simply giving people what they wanted.

More importantly, there was the strong sense that the issue of media effectivity was not being addressed in all its social and cultural complexity. An investigation of communicative power, according to the critical paradigm, had to explore the ways that the media could be in a position to win a kind of generalized validity and legitimacy for accounts of the world which were in fact partial and particular, and then to be able to ground these particular constructions in what Hall As an agency of the superstructure the media engage in concealing the fundamental nature of social relations in capitalism. This was a version of the classic passage from Marx and Engels: Both the formal properties and the content of television news could be explained by the fact that much of mainstream broadcasting, as part of a commercial market system, is interested primarily in selling audiences to advertisers as commodities who pay to have their products displayed. Despite placing the issue of media power firmly back on the research agenda and furthering the theoretical oscillation away from the minimal influence tradition, what came to be known as the political economy account of ideology was seen by some to be conceptually problematic. One difficulty was that not enough autonomy was granted either to the workings of ideology through the media nor to the professional practices of media personnel Curran, Gurevitch and Woollacott ; Hall ; Bonney and Wilson If this were the case broadcast journalism would lose its authority, and simply be relegated to the domain of propaganda. Underpinning these considerations was the sense that whatever formulation was adopted, it had to explain how ideology was connected to legitimacy in terms of the non-coercive elements of power typical of liberal capitalist social formations. In broad outline, Gramsci argued that in the liberal-capitalist state the ruling groups, those dominant economic and political forces, cannot simply produce the ruling ideas and impose them on the subordinate groups and classes. This operates, as Hall This does not imply, however, as some critics of this position have suggested Windschuttle that ideology functions merely as a monolithic univocal discourse, which finally and irrevocably subsumes and overwhelms all competing definitions and maps of meaning from above. This, according to Hall Bonney and Wilson Nor is it simply a matter of those in dominant positions automatically winning the consent of the subordinate groups. For Gramsci hegemonic control is not just given and permanent, but has to be actively struggled for and won; this means it can also be lost. The agencies of the superstructure â€" the family, education, the church, cultural institutions and the media â€" are where hegemony is secured. Legitimacy crucially depends on not being seen to be taking directives from the powerful or consciously bending accounts of the world to square with vested interests or dominant definitions Hall Where lapses occur, they are the exception rather than the rule. When television news is assumed to be analogous to a mirror, or sometimes a window, transmitting whatever appears before it in a relatively unplanned fashion, questions concerning selection and construction become less important, possibly irrelevant. Television news needs no explanation, it just happens: It implies the active work of selecting and presenting, of structuring and shaping: The question of media effectivity, at least in the first instance, could be promisingly addressed through what McQuail So while seemingly concerned with only one element of mass communication, this approach could lead to knowledge about the assumptions and categories upon which the culture depends and could direct attention to the ways in which messages structure the production of meaning for audiences from particular ideological vantage points. These enunciative logics came to be discussed around a number of recognizable and seemingly permanent features of news, including television news. Preferred meanings News-making routines operate to render events intelligible through a whole array of structuring and processing operations.

Chapter 6 : SAGE Books - Foundations of Community Journalism

A Journalism Reader is a comprehensive collection of essential writings on journalism history and practice from the eighteenth century to the present day. It brings together the work of journalists, philosophers, historians, newspaper owners, cultural theorists and specialists in public policy and.

The Morning Star formerly the paper of the Communist Party of Great Britain struggles on in the post-communist world, owned by its readers and relying upon them for funds to sustain its print run of about 10, copies. There are now dozens of companies publishing hundreds of these newspapers across the country. Although their main function is to advertise local businesses and services, most contain a certain amount of local news with which to attract the attention of potential readers, and so can legitimately be included in any discussion of British journalism. These free daily newspapers were distributed mainly to commuters travelling to and from work. In addition to the freesheets, of course, there are hundreds of paid-for newspapers being produced outside London, ranging from the large-circulation Scottish titles such as the Daily Record and Sunday Mail, the Herald and the Scotsman, to smaller circulation titles targeted on small towns and rural communities. For the purposes of this book, however, all newspaper production outside London will be discussed within the context of regional journalism see Chapter 9. Like the national press, ownership and control of the regional newspaper industry in Britain is concentrated in the hands of a small number of companies, predominant among them Trinity International, Northcliffe Newspapers, Newsquest Media Group, and United Provincial. Until Thomson Regional Newspapers was a major regional proprietor. In July that year, however, the parent Thomson Corporation announced that it was selling its British newspaper interests, in order to raise investment capital. To this extent the ownership structure of the regional press has changed, with formerly major proprietors like Thomson being replaced by companies dedicated to regional publishing. The periodical press No overview of the British print media would be complete without some reference to the periodical sector: Some periodicals, like Private Eye and The Economist both among the most successful publications in the country, if measured by circulation and advertising revenue , have a clearly journalistic emphasis. The satirical Private Eye, in particular, has investigated and uncovered many political and business scandals in its relatively brief life, which have subsequently gone on to make the mainstream news agenda. The Economist, as its name suggests, provides background, analysis and commentary on the domestic and international economic situation. This includes such titles as Exchange and Mart and What Car? There are some 3, periodical titles published in the UK, with new titles regularly launched, indicating that periodicals comprise a relatively healthy segment of the print industry as a whole. Audit Bureau of Circulation EMAP, but the sector is one in which many relatively small, independent companies are thriving. Some, like Pressdram, which publishes Private Eye, are well established. However, the broad cultural impact of three decades of feminism is now being felt in the media industry, as a new generation of women enters the profession from university and slowly makes its way up the career ladder. At present, young female journalists that is, up to the age of 35 actually appear to be doing better than men of the same age, on a range of indicators. They tend, for example, to earn on average 25 per cent more than their male colleagues, and to earn more than men at any given age. For individuals, the answer to that question is a resounding yes. In both print and broadcast news media there are now many women who have risen, or are rising, to senior positions as editors, producers, chief correspondents, and presenters. Despite the fact that several of these appointments and others of women to senior positions in UK journalism have been condemned by some critics in 20 WHY JOURNALISM MATTERS characteristically sexist fashion as evidence of dumbing down, they signify a genuine shift in the sexual division of labour within the British media; one which, as more and more women embark on media and journalism studies at British universities, will not be reversed. For women media workers as a whole, on the other hand, the same pressures and obstacles which hinder their progress in other professions â€" principally, those associated with child-bearing and child-rearing, alongside a more

generalised sexism â€" continue to be present in journalism, if to a declining extent. Institutional sexism survives, therefore, but appears to be in retreat, with consequences not just for the gender structure of the profession but the form and content of journalism see Chapter 2 on tabloidisation and dumbing down. For that reason alone, it would be worthy of close study. Journalism, however, is not just of economic importance, but arguably one of the key social and cultural forces in our society. In Britain, 80 per cent of adults read at least one national newspaper, while 75 per cent read a Sunday. However, if it is true that audiences, when asked, tend to cite TV as the most important journalistic medium, much evidence now exists to suggest that its centrality as an information source has been exaggerated. What is the relationship between the products of journalism and wider social processes? At the simplest level, journalism presents us with an ongoing narrative about the world beyond our immediate experience. For this reason, journalism performs a unique and essential social function. For most of us, most of the time, journalists are the main source of our information about the world beyond our own immediate environment. We may, on occasion, be participants in events that become the subject matter of journalism â€" in which case we may be better informed than any journalist about the event concerned â€" but this is exceptional and most people would rather not be. Beyond this basic social function, journalism is said to perform an important political role in liberal pluralist societies, feeding and sustaining the democratic process by supplying citizens with the information which they require to make rational electoral and economic choices. Journalism, according to this viewpoint, underpins democratic institutions by keeping voters informed about the things they need to know. In the agenda-setting hypothesis, journalistic news values act as a cue for the audience, alerting them to the importance of an issue, and encouraging them to place it on their personal agendas of important issues. From this perspective the information media are viewed, like other cultural institutions in a class society, as producers of ideology, representing the interests of an elite minority to the subordinate majority. On the one hand, it is argued that the hypothesis is primitive, underpinned by a mechanistic model of effects which has long been discredited. Even if there is a dominant ideology, those such as Umberto Eco in Italy and Stuart Hall in the UK draw upon the theoretical concepts of semiotics and the political sociology of Antonio Gramsci to emphasise the possibility of oppositional and aberrant decodings of journalistic messages on the part of the audience. They would accept that there can be a dominant ideological message present in journalism, but that no inevitability attaches to its being transmitted successfully to the audience. Starting from the assumption that news, like all texts, is polysemic, i. Journalists work, semiologically, to select aspects of the real world, then to present them in a narrative form which allows them to be made sense of but also prevents potentially disruptive readings of events being made by the audience. Those studies which have been undertaken are contradictory and inconclusive. In this form, it is clearly overly simplistic for contemporary purposes. An important sociological study informed by this perspective is Hall et al. Journalists, as reporters of news, are at the same time social actors, with a key role to play in shaping our perception of what news is, and how to react to it. Another exponent of this approach, Jock Young, suggests that journalism can create social problems, can present them dramatically and overwhelmingly, and most important, can do it suddenly. Indeed, there is institutionalised into the media the need to create moral panics and issues which will seize the imagination of the public. In one infamous example of how the public can be led into mob rule by tabloid journalism, a female paediatrician living in Bristol was chased from her home by an angry mob who thought that she was a child molester, as opposed to a doctor. Although the vast majority of child murders are committed by parents or family members and other carers, this wave of coverage created a moral panic about the prevalence of random child-killers and paedophiles in Britain that was entirely unrelated to the actual incidence of these crimes. In all of these cases the media did not simply report events, but contributed to their emergence as problems in the public arena. Recent examples of this effect include the succession of health scares and food panics which characterised the s in Britain. Typically, following news coverage of an incident or series of incidents involving a food product or a medicine, it would become associated in the public imagination with threats to health out of proportion to the actual risks involved. Consumption of the offending substance would plummet, leading to major problems

for manufacturers, and sometimes unexpected negative consequences. For example, a BBC radio news report on the increased risk of thrombosis associated with a new contraceptive pill for women led, following a sudden decline in the use of the pill, to an increased number of unwanted pregnancies. While the degree of risk associated with the contraceptive was minuscule, the health problems caused to at least some women by the reportage and its effect on their behaviour were substantial. It is estimated that several hundred women died in child-birth who would not have otherwise, simply because they were discouraged from taking the pill by exaggerated media coverage of its harmful effects. This is no less true for journalism than for any other category of media output. In the end, it can be stated with certainty only that journalism matters because we believe it to do so. For Rodney Tiffen, this is the only thing about journalism that really matters. CNN, and the Arab network Al Jazeera, have played important functions in managing public opinion about September 11 and its aftermath. In domestic politics, too, the ability to use and manipulate news media â€" to set agendas and shape debates with the aid of photoopportunities, sound-bites, and professional image consultants â€" is now generally accepted as a prerequisite of success McNair, Political parties and pressure groups compete with equal vigour to manage the news, because they believe that, for the majority of the audience, news and current affairs is the key point of contact with the political process. For this reason, if for no other, journalism undoubtedly matters. Further reading To keep up to date on the ever-changing state of the British news media, see the industry periodicals Press Gazette, Broadcast and British Journalism Review. This chapter discusses the origins of these concepts and the criticisms which have been made of them. Liberal pluralism and press freedom The invention of printing â€" which represented the birth of mass communication, and was the precondition for the emergence of journalism as a media form â€" coincided with the upsurge of religious, political and social strife which accompanied the late medieval period. Medieval societies were autocratic, in that they were dominated by an aristocracy and led by a monarchy with absolute power, in cooperation with the institutions of the Church. The class structure and the privileges which it conferred on the small minority were believed to be divinely ordained. In sixteenth-century England the state monopolised publishing and printing rights. All publications were strictly censored by Church and state. But as merchant capitalism developed, the supply of information became an essential element of the wealth-creation process. News was not merely an aid to trade in a developing capitalist society, but an important political instrument. The early news media served as a channel through which the rising capitalist class could articulate and express these interests. On 17 October , a decree of the Star Chamber in London one of the most important institutions for the suppression of opponents of the status quo banned the publication of all newspapers and pamphlets. In another decree limited to twenty the number of newspapers allowed to be published in London. Enlightenment philosophers such as John Locke engaged in a philosophical critique of absolutism. From this basic drive for power developed the political theory of liberalism and the bourgeois ideological concept of freedom: These principles remain fundamental to the working of liberal democratic societies. Tolerance and diversity continue to be regarded as essential for servicing a democratic political system, since such a system depends on rational choice; for enlightening and informing the public, who make the choices; and for allowing the media to stand as a Fourth Estate over government, thus preventing dictatorship. The voice of the people is heard in the voting booth. That information is provided primarily by the news media. Objectivity in this sense, as Michael Schudson points out, is a relatively recent concept. Dan Schiller argues that the penny press expressed the ideals of a small-tradesmen, republican public, threatened by the encroachment of big business. The impartiality and independence claimed by the penny press successfully ushered in its stewardship of the pursuit of enlightened reason in the public sphere. The pre-emptive claim staked by the cheap journals to the defence of natural rights and public good was. The nineteenth century witnessed rapid technological progress, accompanied in the realm of philosophy by the beliefs in rationalism, realism, positivism, and empiricism. These were standards to which journalism could also aspire. This concept of objectivity was challenged in the s and s by the emergence of fascist dictatorships, and the propaganda which came with them and which was also used in the struggle to defeat them. The new scepticism was reinforced by the emergence of the public

relations industry, and the perception that absolute neutrality was unattainable. Facts were there to be manipulated: Universal suffrage had been achieved and political rights extended to the masses. How, then, to ensure that these rights were exercised responsibly, in the national interest? Broadcasting was to take on the task of establishing a common culture amongst the national audience. Impartiality is not absolute, however.

Chapter 7 : Information society - Wikipedia

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