



UNIVERSITY OF
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REUTERS
INSTITUTE for the
STUDY of
JOURNALISM

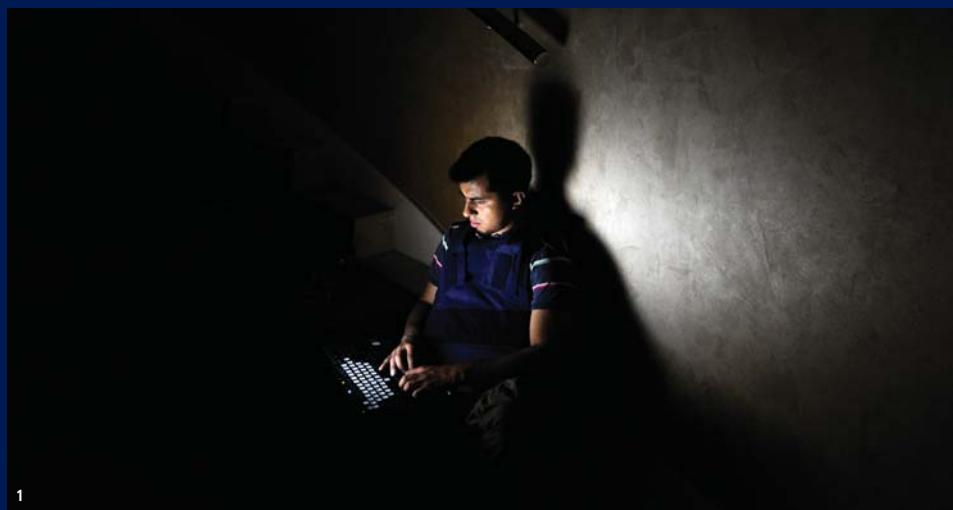
Annual Report 2010 | 2011





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Preface



Tim Gardam
Chair of the
Steering Committee

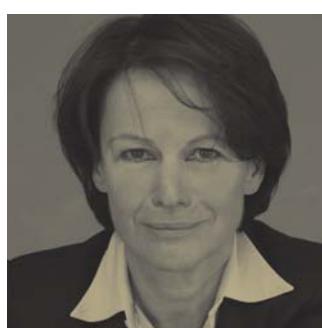
The Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism is now starting to achieve the scale and impact that was its ambition when it was launched five years ago. The Institute sets out to bridge the gap between academia and media practice and policy in the study of international comparative journalism. Its foundation has rested on the close relationship between its sponsoring Department at Oxford University, the Department of Politics and International Relations, and the Thomson Reuters Foundation, our core funder and sponsor. We are deeply grateful to both for their substantial new commitments to the Institute in the course of the year.

It has been a year when the nature and practice of journalism in the digital world has itself been at the centre of the news agenda and the role and responsibilities of journalism in modern societies have featured in the public policy debate worldwide. The Reuters Institute has been a centre for commentary on these major media events. Our Director of Journalism, John Lloyd, has provided an authoritative perspective for the world's media on stories such as Wikileaks and the News International hacking scandals. The revolutions that have changed the Arab world took place as our major research project on trust in

international news providers, sponsored by the BBC, the Carnegie Foundation and France 24, was conducting its fieldwork in pre- and post-revolution Egypt. Our Journalist Fellows, past and present, have reported from Egypt and Libya for news organisations worldwide.

The Thomson Reuters Foundation has extended our current grant which funds our core operations until the end of 2014. The Department of Politics has agreed to fund a new post-doctoral researcher at the Institute who will develop academic research on media and democracy. Green Templeton College, home to the Thomson Reuters Journalist Fellows, has also generously supported key research projects. Thanks to their support, and that of other project sponsors, we are on track to establish Oxford as a world-class research centre in the study of international comparative journalism.

I would like to thank in particular the Director of the RISJ, Dr David Levy, who continues to lead it with such success and has given it its authority and direction; Sara Kalim, who has managed its operations so adeptly; and Monique Villa, who has been unstinting in her support as Chief Executive of the Thomson Reuters Foundation.



Monique Villa
CEO of the
Thomson Reuters
Foundation

Being a journalist fellow at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at Oxford brings many sources of satisfaction, not least the participation in intimate seminars given by such remarkable people as Alan Rusbridger, Editor of the *Guardian*, or Nick Robinson, BBC Political Editor. One recent fellow from Finland calculated that in her three-term fellowship she had attended over 200 seminars or lectures. She was thrilled because they were extremely informative, inspirational and opened up to her worlds to which she had had little exposure.

This anecdote shows how lively the Reuters Institute is under the direction of David Levy. Still more impressive for me is the number of publications that we produce and their success off- and online in the past year. To mention a few: *The Rise of Social Media* (Nic Newman) was downloaded from our website 41,928 times, *Skyful of Lies* (Nik Gowing) 41,033 times, and *Social Media and the Elections* (also by Nic Newman) had 39,366 downloads. What is really remarkable is that the people reading our output come from so many different parts of the world.

In 2011, the Thomson Reuters Foundation has decided to extend its partnership with the University of Oxford until 2014. This is because we truly believe that information is a form of aid and that helping journalists around the world to develop best standards and rigorous analysis is crucial in these complex times when the roles and values of journalism are the subject of debate.

The 2011 publications successfully grabbed media attention around the world and ignited strong debates. Congratulations to Stephen Coleman, who delivered the first televised Reuters Institute/BBC David Butler Lecture. He delivered an impressive analysis on the impact of the first party leader televised debates on the 2010 British election.

I am also pleased that the Thomson Reuters Foundation has contributed to two successful publication launches this year: *Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant?* by Richard Sambrook, and *From their own Correspondent? New Media and the Changes in Disaster Coverage* by Glenda Cooper with the discussion chaired by the Head of our Fellowship programme, James Painter. Both benefited from great media coverage.

Director's Report



David Levy
Director, RISJ

If you're reading this Annual Report in hard copy you are pretty exceptional. Last year our publications were downloaded over 300,000 times from our website, with 8,500 for the Annual Report alone. This is just one example of how this has been a year when our international reach has expanded hugely, with people seeking out news about our events, activities, publications, and our journalist fellows' research papers from more than 200 countries and territories.

That's good news in terms of our mission to connect with the issues in journalism across the globe. We hope it's also good news in terms of improving the debate, understanding, and quality of journalism worldwide.

I believe that one reason for the wide interest in our activity is the quality and relevance of our work. More and more people are writing, blogging, and talking about what we do, thereby amplifying our own work to disseminate our findings. In the past year our eleven publications – our *Challenges* series, books, and our *Reuters Reports*, responding to immediate media issues and controversies – have ranged across issues from climate change to foreign reporting to the changing business of journalism and its implications for democracy. These have prompted events and debates at locations as diverse as the British Council, LSE, and Thomson Reuters in London, the 2010 Climate Change Summit in Cancun, the International Communications Association Conference in Boston, a Bosch Foundation East West Conference in Berlin, together with events with the Journalism School at Sciences Po in Paris and with Edelman The Centre in Brussels. The detailed analysis by Professor Stephen Coleman and colleagues on the first UK televised party leaders' debates led to a fascinating publication *Leaders in the Living Room* and the first televised Reuters Institute/BBC David Butler Lecture.

John Lloyd's work as Director of Journalism is putting us at the centre of the current debate over the future of journalism, through commentary in the wake of the *News of the World* scandal, contributions over the future shape of press regulation and publications such as his forthcoming *Scandal! News International and the Rights of Journalism*, which will be launched in October and provides an immediate response to recent events, together with some deep reflection about the challenges facing journalists in the future.

What continues to amaze me is how much we learn every year from our journalist fellows about how journalism is practised, together with the ingenuity required in so many countries to overcome the considerable obstacles facing journalists.

There's much more detail on the range of publications and public engagement and impact on the following pages, but I should just note here how pleased we were that this July's special report on 'The Future of News' by *The Economist* drew so heavily on the work of our RISJ research and that of our Visiting Fellows.

Our publications and credibility depend on the rigour of the research that we do. This is a year in which we've invested heavily in building up its importance. Thanks to the generosity of the Thomson Reuters Foundation we have been fortunate to recruit Professor Robert Picard as our new Director of Research, who joined us in the autumn. Robert is already leading several major international grant applications and we have been successful with a number of research awards over the period, all of which help to build our research capacity and drive us forward as an international research centre of excellence. Key projects this year have been the Open Society Foundations (OSF) funded project on the Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy, with Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, and the continuation of our project on International Broadcasting with Dr Anne Geniets and funded by the Carnegie Corporation, BBC, and France 24. I am very grateful to Anne and Rasmus, not just for their excellent research but also for launching a new regular RISJ Media Research seminar. Thanks to a grant from the Templeton Educational Charity Trust and the Oxford University John Fell Fund, Anne has been able to work on the manuscript of a book resulting from her research and return to Egypt to conduct further fieldwork on media consumption, in the light of the Arab Spring.

The Arab Spring was a key theme for several current and former journalist fellows this year. Our former fellow Abiye Megenta was supported by the OSF to write a compelling



David Levy, Mark Thompson and Nick Robinson



RISJ Fellows

“ Our publications and credibility depend on the rigour of the research that we do. This is a year in which we've invested heavily in building up its importance.

paper *Can it Tweet its Way to Democracy?*, which with some prescience examined the arguments for and against the theory of Twitter Revolutions in authoritarian regimes in Africa and the Maghreb. Another former fellow, Abdalla Hassan, played an active part in using social media to 'broadcast' to the world about events in Cairo in January and since, and Nagwa Abdallah produced a fascinating piece of research examining the *Role of the Media in the Democratic Transition in Egypt: A Case Study of the January 2011 Revolution*.

There is much more detail on the work of the 20 fellows we have hosted this year from 14 countries in James Painter's report below (pp.15-16). What continues to amaze me is how much we at the Institute learn every year from our journalist fellows about how journalism is practised, together with the ingenuity required in so many countries to overcome the considerable obstacles facing journalists. We hope that the fellowship transforms the lives of those who participate in it. But it also infuses everything we do, improving the quality of our research and publications and increasing the quality of understanding we have about the key trends in journalism across so many countries.

James Painter has guided the Fellows programme this year once again with great skill and sensitivity, organising a first-class series of seminars, advising fellows at every stage, from helping

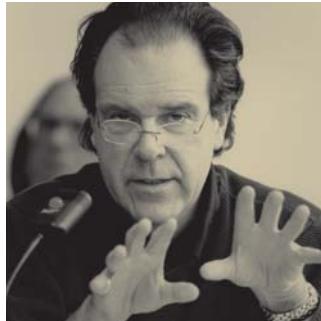
sharpen up the focus of their chosen subject to working with them on finalising their research papers to be ready to go up on the website. Somehow James has managed once again this year to contribute to our work by writing a major study of climate change reporting – this time on the reporting of climate change sceptics across six countries – as well as through his excellent work as Head of the Fellowship Programme.

The Institute's success depends on the quality of engagement between our staff, journalist fellows, and our key stakeholders, partners, and sponsors. We have been very lucky this year to have had further commitments to the future of RISJ from the Department of Politics and International Relations and its new Head, Professor Stephen Whitefield, and from our core sponsors the Thomson Reuters Foundation and their Chief Executive, Monique Villa. We also depend on our close relationship with Green Templeton College and I'd like to thank the new Principal, Sir David Watson, for all his support this year. Tim Gardam as Chair of the Steering Committee has continued to offer great leadership of that Committee and invaluable support and encouragement for all our work. We are very grateful to him and to all the members of the Committee, as well as our Editorial Committee, and the Advisory Board, chaired by the Chancellor. All these individuals give their time to ensuring the success of the Institute and we are fortunate to have their enthusiastic support and engagement. The Institute is very lucky to have such a talented academic group and such strong administrative leadership and support. I would particularly like to thank our Administrator Sara Kalim, for all her work, along with Kate Hanneford-Smith and Alex Reid and, until August, Amanda Armstrong, in helping ensure that we delivered such impressive output and impact from a small team. I'd also like to thank our journalist fellows and visiting fellows for bringing so much to the Institute over the past year.



RISJ committee members and speakers at the Reuters Memorial Lecture

Director of Journalism's Report: The Year in News



John Lloyd
Director of
Journalism

This past year has been one in which the media were at the centre of events – not just as reporters, but as actors.

The Arab Spring was referred to often as the 'Twitter Revolution' or the 'Facebook Revolution' and both of these technologies played a part, especially in mobilising people and in organising protests. But these titles were misleading. Revolutions are not caused by communication technology. And more important than the new technologies were, first, the role of Al Jazeera as an open champion of rebellion; and second, the refusal of the state broadcasters and newspapers to remain loyal to the regime – though only after it seemed certain to fall. As this is written, there is more counter-revolution than revolution in most of the Arab states, including Tunisia and Egypt, which were the leaders of the revolt, and the state media have largely returned to business as before.

In the UK, the revelations of phone hacking at the *News of the World* sparked a series of consequences: first, two inquiries into phone hacking, one by the police and the other by a senior judge, Lord Leveson, who is conducting seminars into the nature of the press and who is hearing sharply different views on the nature of tabloid journalism. It seems likely that there will be a change in the regulatory system for newspapers: presently the system – more mediation than regulation – is an industry-appointed and dominated body, the Press Complaints Commission, which

has just had a new chairman appointed in Lord Hunt, a lawyer and former Conservative minister.

Elsewhere, the Chinese authorities have cracked down harder on dissent, including on the news media and the internet; newspapers in Western economies continue their decline, though they are growing still in the East, especially in India and China; Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister of Italy, who is the most extreme case of the fusion of political and media power in a democratic state, is now under great pressure; Vladimir Putin, who has organised his own version of the fusion between state and media power, seems likely to return as President of Russia; and the social networks continue to increase in importance, including their importance as carriers of news.

Many of our fellows, past and present, have first-hand experience of these issues which will continue to be a backdrop to our work. The Reuters Institute yokes two different activities together. The Reuters Fellowship Programme was created nearly 30 years ago, bringing journalists in mid-career from all round the world to Oxford for one, two, or three terms to think, debate, study, and write. Second, in 2006 we established a research centre, to reflect and publish on salient issues of journalism, with an accent on an international focus. We have striven to bring these

“ Increasing numbers of our fellows are producing work of high quality on the nature of their trade – an approach which enriches their own understanding of journalism, and that of others.





This past year has seen our research and our fellowship programme come closer together; and the issues debated and investigated partook more closely of the current nature and dilemmas of journalism.



Launch event at Thomson Reuters

two together: and that is now happening. In the past year, increasing numbers of our fellows are producing work of high quality on the nature of their trade – an approach which enriches their own understanding of journalism, and that of others. You can read about our publications on pp. 27-29.

Two major essays are being published as this report goes to press. One is by the Italian scholar Paolo Mancini, whose 2004 book (with Dan Hallin), *Comparing Media Systems*, is a much-quoted work. This work, *Between Commodification and Lifestyle Politics: Does Silvio Berlusconi Provide a New Model of Politics for the 21st Century?*, analyses the particular power of the Italian Prime Minister, and concludes that his ownership and control of much of the country's television is only part of the answer to his electoral success: even more important is his ability to stay in tune with the lived experience of Italians, and to encourage and embody a society based on consumption.

The other is by this writer. *Scandal! News International and the Rights of Journalism* is an essay on the effects of the phone-hacking affair at the *News of the World* in the summer of 2011, widening the focus to discuss the issues of privacy,

the public interest, the power of the press – especially the papers of News International, the UK newspaper subsidiary of Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation – over the British political class. It reflects on the new demands for more revelation and transparency, and the effect of the 'leaking' culture on mainstream journalism.

Our major project for the coming period is on business journalism. During and after the crash in 2008 much criticism was levelled at the press, in particular the business press and broadcasting channels, for not detecting the signs of the looming debt crisis and giving too little warning to both business circles and the public at large. The project will examine the nature of this charge, and consider how far it is possible for journalism to anticipate crises and events, and, if so, under what circumstances and with what additional training or reporting methods.

This past year has seen our research and our fellowship programme come closer together; and the issues debated and investigated partook more closely of the current nature and dilemmas of journalism. We'll continue in that vein.

An interview with **Robert G Picard** Director of Research¹



Robert G Picard
Director of
Journalism



“ The heart of our research is about the prerequisites for a vigorous and ethical press, journalism practice and its improvement, and how journalism affects society.



Egyptian female focus group



Egyptian male focus group



¹ Director of Research, Reuters Institute, University of Oxford and Professor, Media Management and Transformation Center, Jönköping International Business School, Sweden

The Reuters Institute expanded its research capacity this year by hiring Professor Robert G. Picard as Director of Research to develop research strategy, increase externally funded research, and oversee post-doctoral and senior researchers. Professor Picard's academic publications include 25 books, 70 book chapters, and more than 65 refereed journal articles. He has previously been a member of faculties in Finland, Sweden, and the United States. He has been active in comparative global and European studies and generated more than £4.5 million in grants and contracts and £22 million in external funding for academic institutions.

Q: You have been at the RISJ for half a year, what do you see as your most important contributions so far?

A: The most important contributions have been development of a clear and coherent research strategy and starting the development of funding for its implementation. These elements are crucial to developing a consistent research profile, leveraging the history, resources and people already at the Institute, and connecting with other scholars and funding sources that can help us accomplish our objectives.

We have been successful at obtaining funding from our parent department, the Department of Politics and International Relations, for a three-year career development fellowship that will bring a young scholar to RISJ to work in our research and have made the Institute's first ever large-scale research application to the UK Economic and Social Science Research Council for a study on local media and political and civic participation. We have also established a visiting senior scholar programme and will host its first fellow next year.

Q: How will new research activities change the role of the RISJ?

A: The activities build upon the splendid base of professional improvement and professional research activities that have been at the centre of its reputation. The new activities will permit us to undertake studies with greater depth, to participate in wider comparative research, to seek more external funding from foundations and research academies, and to support researchers who will be in residence for several years. This will complement rather than alter the role of the Institute, and it is part of its natural maturation and the integration of RISJ within the University of Oxford and the global academic community.

Q: What kind of research do you see as central?

A: The heart of our research is about the prerequisites for a vigorous and ethical press, journalism practice and its improvement, and how journalism affects society. The research that we are, and will be, conducting is designed to explore challenges and issues in media and democratisation around the world, the underlying financial conditions of news organisations and how those can be improved to ensure effective public service, and the state of reporting on business, health and other specialised topics.

Q: How do you see international partnerships developing in the future?

A: The RISJ has always had an international outlook because its journalism fellowship programme has brought participants from more than 90 countries to Oxford. The research activities are following that lead and opening opportunities for scholars worldwide to contribute to our studies. An important part of the effort is developing strong international partnerships with leading universities elsewhere so that comparative research can be conducted and all can benefit from each other's strengths. We already have a network connecting us to those universities, but we are now beginning to develop joint research proposals that will intricately link us together.

Q: How is all the activity being funded?

A: The base funding for the research activities comes from Thomson Reuters Foundation, but we are seeking additional funding for research fellows and specific projects from media companies, foundations, and research academies. Their support is crucial for funding research exchanges and providing the resources needed to investigate the most pressing issues facing journalism today.

RISJ International Impact and Influence

Sara Kalim, Institute Administrator

ONLINE DOWNLOADS

338,061

downloads

201

countries/territories

73%

from outside the UK

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

20

journalist fellows

14

countries represented

RISJ EVENTS

70

events

3,000

attendees

11,777

downloaded podcasts

It is hugely gratifying that in such a significant year for journalism – for trust in journalism and for international politics – the Reuters Institute, its alumni, and its associates have had an important part to play in the analysis, interpretation and communication of the events of 2010–11 at home and abroad.

We are particularly proud of those of our journalist fellows and former fellows who have reported and continue to report on the Arab revolutions at considerable personal risk (see centrefold spread). At a time when there has been a greater need than ever for journalism to fulfil its purposes of unbiased reporting and of holding power to account, issues of trust and transparency within the world of journalism have also at times distracted from that role. That the international press came to the RISJ to provide a voice of authority and for comment on crises such as the phone-hacking scandal confirms the need for the work that we do and that we support.

We were invited by the journal *Journalism Studies* to launch a new regular feature on journalism research centres. The resulting 4,500 word profile about the RISJ in their February 2011 edition was described by the journal editor as offering ‘a detailed and engaging account of the enviably industrious activities of his colleagues in Oxford’.

This year our “industrious activities”, namely our research, publications and events – which reflect, analyse, and predict the major trends in journalism and news media – have sparked public debate in a number of ways.

Online, a third of a million of our publications were downloaded. There was clearly huge interest in the work of both our visiting and journalist fellows on the rise of social media, the reporting of climate change, the major trends in news provision and the Twitter Revolution in Africa. More than two-thirds of the downloads came from outside of the UK. A special mention should be given to two journalist fellows whose research papers got an impressive number of downloads – Nicola Bruno’s *Tweet First Verify Later* was downloaded 2,306 times, while researcher and former fellow Abiye Megenta’s *Can it*

Tweet its Way to Democracy?, on participatory media in Africa, was downloaded 4,386 times. Since both were only available from the summer term these figures from the last quarter of the year testify to the interest in their work.

Summoned by Science: Reporting Climate Change at Copenhagen and Beyond received a huge amount of media interest in the run up to the Summit in Cancun in November/December, with articles in the *Spectator*, *Washington Post*, *Columbia Journalism Review*, *Jakarta Times*, on the BBC News website and Huffington Post. Former US Vice President, Al Gore, blogged about it and the BBC ran several articles and interviewed the author, James Painter, on BBC Radio 4. James spoke at no less than five events at Cancun. He also spoke at launches of the book in Oxford and the British Council, London.

That the international press came to the RISJ to provide a voice of authority and for comment on crises such as the phone-hacking scandal confirms the need for the work that we do and that we support.



Faisal Elbagir, OSF-funded journalist fellow from Sudan

Our book *The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy* was launched at a public event at Ofcom, the UK communications industries regulator, with almost a hundred guests including journalists, media industry professionals, policy-makers, and academics. The book was covered by online and offline media across the world, including the *Guardian* and the *New Statesman* in the UK, *Editor and Publisher* in the US, *MediaBrasil* in Brazil, and *indiatimes.com*. The editors, RISJ director David Levy and research fellow Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, were interviewed at length about the book by several outlets including *Journalism.co.uk* and *Weekendavisen* in Denmark. In March 2011, the book was the subject of a public event in Brussels with several guest speakers from the Commission and the European Parliament.

December 2010's publication *Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant?* was launched at Thomson Reuters, Canary Wharf, in a session chaired by David Schlesinger, former Editor-in-Chief, Reuters. It received much media attention with, for example, Alan Rusbridger of the *Guardian* describing it as: 'a comprehensive look at foreign reporting, why it matters and how it's changing, by one of the wisest heads in the business.'

Professor Stephen Coleman gave the first televised Reuters Institute/BBC David Butler Lecture in which he analysed the impact of the first party leaders televised debates on the 2010 British election, following on from the publication of his *Challenge, Leaders in the Living Room*. Not only was the lecture introduced and chaired by David Dimbleby but it was also attended by all of the major broadcasters' political editors, including Nick Robinson from the BBC and Adam Boulton from Sky News. It was later broadcast on BBC Parliament.

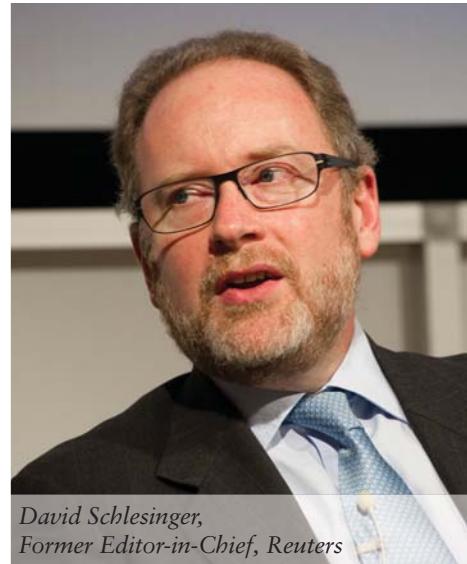


Lindsey Hilsum, International Editor,
Channel 4 News

Nik Gowing's *Skyful of Lies* (published 2009) continues to make significant global impact. This was heightened by the fast-growing evidence of the new vulnerabilities for governments, corporations, brands, reputations and careers when confronted with the real-time impact of the new public information space on policies and strategies. Prime examples were BP in the Gulf of Mexico, the British Airports Authority because of snow, TEPCO and the Japanese government after the earthquake, the new scale of public protests on multiple issues in China, the August street violence in the UK, or the impact on authoritarian regimes in the Arab awakening across a succession of Middle East and North African nations.

The analysis and language of *Skyful of Lies* are central to new thinking on strategic communications found in pan-Whitehall policy proposals, especially on security, public diplomacy, and crisis management. The US National Defense University is drafting a program on Behavioral Change. A dozen governments and many corporations requested presentations at the highest executive levels.

“ The Reuters Institute attracted a distinguished line-up of key-note speakers and panellists to address the most critical issues facing journalism today to engaged audiences at a wide variety of events.



David Schlesinger,
Former Editor-in-Chief, Reuters

The Reuters Institute attracted a distinguished line-up of key-note speakers and panellists to address the most critical issues facing journalism today to engaged audiences at a wide variety of events from book launches, seminars, and conferences. Distinguished speakers and panellists at our 70 events this year included:

From the world of broadcast journalism:

Adam Boulton, Political Editor, Sky News; David Dimbleby, BBC presenter; Stephanie Flanders, BBC Economics Editor; Lindsey Hilsum, International Editor, Channel 4; Nick Robinson, BBC Political Editor; Stephen Sackur, presenter, BBC *HARDtalk*; Alistair Stewart, ITN.

From the world of print media:

Duncan Campbell, former crime correspondent for the *Guardian*; Fiona Harvey, environment correspondent, *Financial Times*; Isabel Hilton, Editor, chinadialogue.net and *Guardian* columnist; and Alan Rusbridger, Editor, *The Guardian*.

From the world of politics: Guy Black, Executive Director of the Telegraph Media Group and a Conservative member of the House of Lords; Lord Michael Jay, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Baroness Margaret Jay, former leader of the House of Lords; Lord Phillips, charity lawyer.

From international media organisations:

Peter Barron, Director, External Relations, Europe, Middle East and Africa, Google; Karen Dunlap, President, Poynter Institute, owner of the *St Petersburg Times*, Florida; John Honderich, Chair of the Board, Torstar Corp, Canada; Jeanne-Emanuelle Hutin, *Ouest-France*, Rennes, France; Charles Lewis, Center for Public Integrity/Fund for Investigative Journalism, Washington, DC; Iain Overton, Managing Editor, Bureau of Investigative Journalism; Amit Roy, *Daily Telegraph* and *Calcutta Telegraph*; Richard Sambrook, former BBC Head of Global



Jon Snow and RISJ fellow Zhou Kangliang

News and Visiting Fellow, RISJ; David Schlesinger, former Editor-in-Chief, Reuters; Hu Shuli, Editor-in-Chief, Caixin Media and Dean of the School of Communication and Design; Mark Thompson, Director General, BBC.

From the Academy: Professor George Brock, Head, Journalism Dept, City University; Stephen Coleman, Professor of Political Communication and Director of Research at the Institute for Communication Studies, Leeds University; Mark Damazer, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, and former Controller of BBC Radio 4; Professor Natalie Fenton, Goldsmiths, University of London; Anton Harber, Caxton Professor of Journalism and Media Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; Professor Diana Liverman, University of Arizona and ECI, Oxford; Rana Mitter, Professor of the History and Politics of Modern China, St Cross, Oxford University; the Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Patten of Barnes; and Professor Tim Wu, Columbia Law School.

We were also delighted to welcome Tom Glocer, CEO of Thomson Reuters, in September 2010, which marked his first visit to the Institute and where he was able to meet a number of researchers and visiting fellows.

This year David Levy, Institute Director, represented the Institute at a range of events in Europe. The RISJ joined forces with the Bosch Foundation for their East West Conference in Berlin in November on the future of quality journalism that brought together leading German political and press figures together with journalists from East and Central Europe. David Levy and Henrik Örnebring both presented there. He was invited to contribute to a panel at the Sciences Po Journalism School in Paris on 'Is News a Public Good?' He also spoke at an event in Brussels where Edelman The Centre organised a debate on the book *The Changing Business of Journalism* (edited with Rasmus Nielsen), and then wrote a piece for the Brussels-based E Sharp! publication on the same topic.



Panel at the "Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant?" launch



Lord Patten of Barnes



The book also led to a commission from *The Economist* to be a guest contributor to their online discussion on the topic, following their Special Report in July on the 'Future of News' which featured several RISJ researchers. David, Rasmus, and Robert Picard all represented the Institute on various panels at the International Communications Association Conference in Boston in May. David's involvement in the International Broadcasting project, together with Anne Geniets, led to an article in Andrew Ilves (ed.), *More Light, Less Heat: Who Holds Power in the Global Conversation* (London: Premium Publishing), where other contributors included Sir Richard Dannatt, Professor Hew Strachan, and Eric Schmidt of Google, and to a presentation to the BBC Global News Editorial Board with Anne. In May David was appointed as a non-executive member of the Content Board of Ofcom, the UK converged communications regulator.

Robert G. Picard, the Institute's Director of Research, undertook a study for the World Intellectual Property Organization (a United Nations agency) on the effects of the proposed treaty to create additional copyright protection for broadcasters and he made a presentation of the conclusions at its global consultation meeting in April. He also made



David Dimbleby

presentations on media leadership and business challenges to journalists and media organisations in Europe, North America, and Asia, including the World Association of Newspapers Newsroom Summit in Zurich in June and the American Press Institute in May.

Our Director of Journalism, John Lloyd, continues to write for the *FT* as a Contributing Editor, and is a columnist for *La Repubblica* of Rome. In the past year he has begun to write commentary and analysis for the Reuters website. He has given keynote talks at conferences on journalism in Amsterdam, Moscow, Munich, Perugia and Stockholm. He has joined the advisory board of the Moscow School of Political Studies and is an external examiner at the Cardiff University School of Journalism. He was interviewed by organisations from Brazil to the USA to Australia about the phone-hacking scandal and closure of *News of the World*. He has been quoted in or interviewed by the *Washington Post*, *O Globo*, *Sydney Morning Herald*, and BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme among many others.

In the coming year we hope to expand our research programme, to host more international events with partners in the academy and overseas foundations, to develop increased communications with our journalist alumni and conduct research on how being part of the Journalism Fellowship Programme has led to career promotion.

We celebrate the achievements and impact of Reuters Institute staff, fellows and alumni in their various professional fields.



Stephanie Flanders at the Media and Politics seminar



David Levy, Monique Villa, Tom Glocer

Journalism Fellowship Programme



James Painter
Head of Fellowship
Programme

Now in its 28th year, the Journalism Fellowship Programme once again enjoyed a richly diverse selection of fellows: 20 mid-career journalists from 14 different countries. They came both from the developed world (Australia, Austria, Finland, Italy, the UK, and the USA), the former Soviet Union (Russia and Belarus), and from the developing world. Africa was well-represented (Egypt, Sudan, and two from Nigeria), as well as China (one Chinese and one British journalist based in Shanghai), and India (one from CNN-IBN and one from print media).



Fellows outside the Observatory, Green Templeton College

Like previous fellows, the journalists on the programme this academic year stressed how much they enjoyed the wider Oxford experience (one fellow reckoned she had attended around 200 lectures or events!), but also how much they had learnt from each others' experience of their own, often very different, media environments. For example, one common theme both of the presentations they gave to the other fellows and of their research papers was the impact that new or social media are having both on the political culture of their countries and on the way journalism is practised.

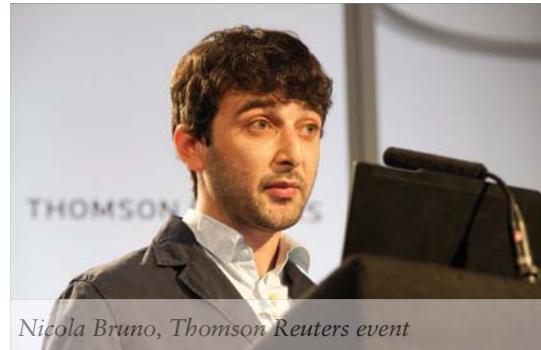
Nagwa Abdallah, from the state-owned *al-Ahram* newspaper in Egypt, had the double challenge of managing her concern for her journalist colleagues and friends back in Cairo and writing a research paper on the role that social media played in ex-president Mubarak's downfall. Her paper focused on the social and economic roots of the revolution, and then analysed the interplay between the political forces opposing Mubarak and their use of social media like Facebook.

Other fellows, like Judith Högerl from Austria and Mimma Lehtovaara from Finland, concentrated more on the impact new media were having on the business models of newspapers and news agencies, while Sunday Dare from Nigeria wrote a pioneering study on the birth of citizen journalism in Nigeria, through examination of the web-based *SaharaReporters.com*. Sunday focused on the impact this genre of journalism has had both on the traditional media and, more importantly, the process of participatory democracy in Nigeria. More details of all the fellows' research papers can be found at <http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/fellowships/journalist-fellows/journalist.html>.

Nicola Bruno, from Italy, received considerable media attention for his study of how the mainstream media (the BBC, CNN, and the *Guardian*) relied on social media like Twitter in the first 24 hours after the Haiti earthquake in January 2010. His paper *Tweet First, Verify Later?* was reviewed and commented on by the *New York Times* and *gigaom.com*. Nicola was also part of a panel at a public meeting in May at the Thomson



James Painter, Nagwa Abdallah, Arijit Sen, Sunday Dare



Nicola Bruno, Thomson Reuters event

The increase in the number of different fellows participating in public events in and outside Oxford was a notable feature of the programme this year.



Journalist Fellows' Seminar

Reuters Headquarters in London about social media and NGOs organised by the RISJ and AlertNet. Indeed, the increase in the number of different fellows participating in public events in and outside Oxford was a notable feature of the programme this year. The list is a long one, but includes:

Andrew Lee Butters, former *Time* Correspondent in the Middle East, speaking at Coventry University in June on his experience of reporting the Arab Spring.

Faisal Elbagir from Sudan, talking at Chatham House, London, in December on the future of Sudan after the referendum.

Duncan Hewitt, a freelancer for *Newsweek* from Shanghai, took part in a panel on how academics and journalists reflect China's reality, under the title 'Reporting China East and West', organised by the University of Oxford's China Centre at Queen's College in July. He also participated in the British Inter-University China Centre's conference on 'Britain and China', at the University of Bristol in August.

Arijit Sen, from CNN-IBN in India, talked about the conflicts in north-east India to the Peace Research Institute at Oslo, the OxPeace Foundation at St John's College, Oxford, and the Royal Society for Asian Affairs in London.

Greg Wilesmith, from ABC Australia, and Jamilah Tangaza, Head of the BBC Hausa Service, spoke at the Annenberg Oxford summer school in July.

Zhou Kangliang, from CCTV in China, gave a presentation at the BBC College of Journalism's Social Media Summit in May.

All these events were in addition to the wide range of seminars and activities both in and outside of Oxford that the fellows took part in with enthusiasm and sharp questioning of a wide selection of speakers from the world of media and politics. We remain particularly grateful to our sponsors who continued to support the programme and allowed it to flourish.

Fellows' Quotes



“

It was a
‘once in a lifetime’
experience!

Judith, Austria



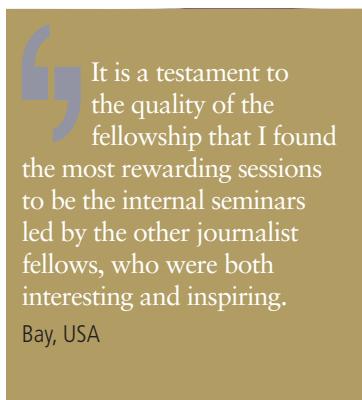
“ The Programme enriched my experience in conducting research and expanded my knowledge of the media in my country. It added more to my academic experience in general.

Nagwa, Egypt



“ ...an exciting opportunity for any active journalist to learn from the very best.... It provided a massive incentive for me to carry on with my career as a journalist and take it to a whole new level.

Olga, Belarus



“ It is a testament to the quality of the fellowship that I found the most rewarding sessions to be the internal seminars led by the other journalist fellows, who were both interesting and inspiring.

Bay, USA



“ It is so difficult for a person who has been forced to flee home, to imagine that they can get a home away from home! For me, Oxford University and the Reuters Institute have welcomed me and managed to become my home away from home.

Faisal , Sudan





For journalists working to tight deadlines, the fellowship lets you stop the clock and think. It gave me time to rethink my journalism, and a priceless insight to the different and fascinating worlds of reporters from across the globe.

Arijit, India

...an opportunity to work with excellent media professionals from across the world, learning their journalistic cultures, exchanging opinions from different perspectives... My experience will enrich my career and indeed my life.
Kangliang, China



The chance to take a wider and deeper perspective, not only on one's own corner of journalism, but...also on key issues facing the industry, was tremendously stimulating and reinvigorating – not to mention great fun...

Ric, UK

An engaging seminar programme, exciting discussions and social activities,... a great visibility for my research project: a life-changing experience, from both the professional and human point of view.

Nicola, Italy

Invigorating, professionally and personally; the RISJ provides a stimulating environment for mid-career reflection and renewal attracting high calibre fellows from all parts of the world.
Greg, Australia



Visiting Fellows

The Institute was delighted to welcome a number of distinguished senior journalists and academics from Britain and abroad, who contributed their expertise and knowledge to the Institute's portfolio of research and activities.



Nick Fraser

Nick Fraser has been Editor of the BBC documentary strand *Storyville* since it started in 1997. After graduating from Oxford he worked as a reporter, television producer and editor. His publications include a biography of Eva Peron, *The Voice of Modern Hatred*, and *The Importance of Being Eton*. *Storyville* films have won more than 200 awards, including Oscars, Sundance Grand Jury Prizes and several Griersons, Emmys and Peabodys.

He is writing a short publication for the RISJ on *Why Documentaries Matter*. He is including a range of views about the way documentaries are currently funded, how this may change in the next few years, and whether documentaries have a future in the age of digital distribution.



Anton Harber

Anton Harber is the Caxton Professor of Journalism at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and a columnist in *Business Day*. His latest book, *Diepsloot* (Jonathan Ball), an in-depth look at volatile informal settlement on the edges of Johannesburg, was released in May 2011. He is chair of the Freedom of Expression Institute and serves on the Anthony Sampson Foundation. Harber was a founder-editor of the anti-apartheid *Mail & Guardian* newspaper, CEO of Kagiso Broadcasting Ltd, and executive producer of television series *Ordinary People* and *Hard Copy*. He co-edited the first two editions of *The A-Z of SA Politics* (Penguin, 1994/5), *What is Left Unsaid: Reporting the South African HIV Epidemic* (Jacana, 2010), and *Troublemakers: The Best of SA's Investigative Journalism* (Jacana, 2010).

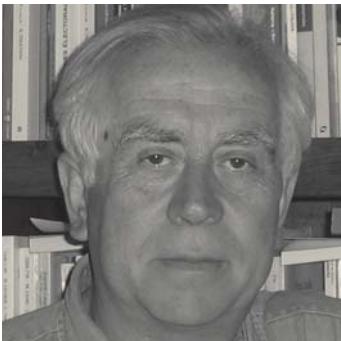
For his fellowship, Harber is researching and writing a comparative study of media freedom, in particular recent attempts to introduce media controls and journalists' reaction to them, in three African countries: South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria.



Geert Linnebank

Geert Linnebank was Editor-in-Chief of Reuters from 2000 to 2006. He started his career as a reporter in Brussels with Agence Europe and AP-Dow Jones before joining Reuters in 1983, where he held reporting and editing positions in Belgium, the Netherlands and, latterly, at the head office of Reuters London. Linnebank is non-executive director at Independent Television News (ITN) and at CO2benchmark.com, and he is a Trustee of the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which he chaired until 2008.

He is involved in the RISJ's work on the changing business of journalism and its impact on democracy and in work on different subsidy mechanisms as part of that project.



Paolo Mancini

Paolo Mancini is Professor at Dipartimento Istituzioni e Società, Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Perugia. Mancini's articles have appeared in *Theory and Society*, *European Journal of Communication*, *Communication*, *Journal of Communication*, *Political Communication*, and in a number of edited collections in English and Italian. Mancini is a member of the editorial board of many important journals including *Political Communication*, *European Journal of Communication*, *Press Politics*, *Journalism Studies*.

While at the Reuters Institute Paolo contributed to the research project 'The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy' and began writing his RISJ *Challenges* publication on the Berlusconi political experience.



Nic Newman

Nic Newman is a journalist and digital strategist who played a key role in shaping the BBC's internet services over more than a decade. He was a founding member of the BBC News Website, leading international coverage as World Editor (1997–2001). As Head of Product Development for BBC News, he helped introduce journalistic innovations such as blogs, podcasting, and on-demand video, as well as social media strategies and guidelines for the wider BBC. Most recently he led digital teams, developing websites, mobile and interactive TV applications for BBC News, Sport, Weather, and Local and was a member of both the journalism and technology boards of the BBC.

As Visiting Fellow at the Reuters Institute, Nic is author of a number of papers looking at social media and its impact of mainstream journalism. In 2011 he has been researching the way news is increasingly being discovered through gateways like Facebook and Twitter and how this is affecting editorial and business strategies of mainstream media. This follows a previous paper which explored and analysed the uses of social media by politicians, media organisations, and audiences during the UK election of May 2010.



Richard Sambrook

Richard Sambrook is Global Vice Chairman Chief Content Officer of Edelman, the world's largest PR and Communications Company. He offers strategic consultancy and helps organisations use digital media to tell their story directly to the public and key stakeholders. Before that he had a 30-year career at the BBC during which he was, successively, Director of Sport, Director of News, and Director of Global News, including the World Service. He was a programme producer, editor of the main evening TV news programme, and News Editor, and has worked on location on major news events throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and the US. He is a frequent speaker on the impact of the internet on journalism.

He published an RISJ *Challenge* in 2010 called *Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant?* on the future of international reporting. He is currently studying the place of impartiality and objectivity in the digital age and researching audience appetites for international news.



Johanna Vehkoo

Johanna spent the academic year 2009–10 as a Journalist Fellow with the RISJ, looking into what quality means in journalism. She then decided to stay in Oxford for another year to write a book about the future of quality journalism. The book is called *Stop the Press! Tales from the Era of New Journalism*, and it is published in Finland in autumn 2011. In addition to quality, the book talks about the relationship between journalism and democracy, the need for more transparency in the media, and the existential crisis of the profession of journalism. 'New Journalism' in the title refers to exciting new possibilities in digital narratives, highly specialised 'slow journalism', and data journalism.

As a Visiting Fellow, her research has been about the new forms and financial models that investigative journalism has found in the digital world. She is also interested in how various new technological tools have changed the way investigative journalists work online. Her case studies are the Bureau of Investigative Journalism and HelpMeInvestigate.com, the first being a non-profit investigative newsroom and the latter being an experiment in crowdsourcing investigations.

Research



Dr Anne Geniets
Lead Researcher

Project: International News in Africa, India and Pakistan: Provision, Consumption and Trust in a Rapidly Changing Broadcasting Environment

Sponsors: BBC, Carnegie Corporation of New York and France 24

The International Broadcasting project investigated the changing provision and consumption of news, as well as attitudes to trust in international broadcasters in six African countries in different language zones (Egypt and Algeria, Senegal and Cameroon, Nigeria and Kenya) and in India and Pakistan. A number of remarkable changes were identified. Anne's research on this project this year led to the publication of two further working papers in the course of 2010–11 and a published article with Dr Brian Rotheray who worked on the first phase of the project.

Follow-on projects:

- **Preparation of a book manuscript *The Global News Challenge***

Sponsor: Templeton Educational Charity Trust (TECT)

We were fortunate to get support from TECT to turn the earlier findings of the International Broadcasting project into a book, *The Global News Challenge*, focusing on trust in international broadcasting organisations in Kenya, Egypt, Senegal, India, and Pakistan.

- **Trust in news media after the revolution: the case of Egypt**

Sponsor: University of Oxford John Fell Fund

While this work was underway, the Arab Revolutions occurred and we were given funding to return to Egypt post-revolution. The project explores attitudes to trust in international news media in Egypt against the background of recent changes in its political and media landscape. The case of media consumption and trust in international and pan-Arab broadcasting organisations in Egypt is particularly relevant, as the role of media in social and political change – specifically the ongoing revolutions across the Middle East and North Africa – is both unprecedented and contested. In particular, the activities of pan-Arab satellite networks such as Al Jazeera during the recent uprisings in the Middle East have elicited both public interest and wide media coverage. However, very little academic research has yet been conducted to examine the impact of these networks on audiences in the affected countries. Broadcasters and new media ecosystems not only spread information, they facilitate the framing of political events such as political unrest and protests. But for these events to have significance, they need to be interpreted in a certain way by the media audiences. The findings of this study will significantly contribute to an understanding of this process and will examine the role of news networks in general and international broadcasters in particular in the unique Egyptian context.

Lead researcher: Dr Anne Geniets

Anne is a post-doctoral research fellow and holds an MA in Developmental Psychology and Psychology of Developmental Disorders, with minors in Media Psychology and Psychopathology (University of Bern, Switzerland), and an MSc in Research Methods in Psychology (Oxon). She completed her D.Phil. at the Department of Education, University of Oxford, on the political online participation of young women in Britain.

Anne's research interests include: uses of media in developing countries; information inequality, media, social innovation and change (including microfinance, microjustice, and microdemocracy projects); communicative competencies and civic engagement amongst young people; trust and political efficacy; political performance and rhetoric; and media and popular culture. Besides working as a research fellow at the RISJ, Anne lectured at the Institute of Communications Studies at the University of Leeds in the Summer term of 2010–11, teaching modules on the MA for International Journalism and the MA in Political Communications.



Project: The Changing Global Business of Journalism and the Implications for Democracy

Sponsor: the Open Society Foundations

This project continues our work on current developments in the business of journalism and its role in democracy. In many countries across the world, the combination of the rise of the internet and the global recession of 2007–9 has seriously challenged the news industry and its capacity to hold power to account. But despite increasingly widespread fatalism in much of the English-speaking world, the business of journalism remains robust in several developed democracies, and continues to experience rapid growth in some emerging economies.

Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen
Lead Researcher

Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen is working with a network of leading international experts on comparative research to identify the main challenges to commercially funded journalism in eight countries, including developed Western democracies like Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the UK, and the USA, but also emerging economies like Brazil and India. Rasmus is working from Oxford with our partners around the world on analysing the impact of the internet and the recession on commercially supported journalism, differing industry and policy responses, and the implications of these for democracy and accountability in the target countries. This research programme has already resulted in our 2010 book *The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy*, a recent RISJ report examining public-sector support for the media in six countries, and several presentations at international conferences in Belgium, Portugal, Spain, the UK, and the USA. More publications are planned for 2011 and 2012.

Lead researcher: Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen

Dr Rasmus Kleis Nielsen is a post-doctoral research fellow doing cross-national comparative research on the business of journalism and its role in democracy. He is also assistant professor in communications at Roskilde University in Denmark. He holds a BA and an MA in Political Science from the University of Copenhagen, an MA (with distinction) in Political Theory from the University of Essex, and a Ph.D. (with distinction) in Communications from Columbia University. His dissertation dealt with political campaigns in the USA and will be published by Princeton University Press in 2012. Most of his research deals with political communication, the internet and politics, and media institutions and their ongoing transformations, especially at the intersection between old organisations and new technologies. His broader interests include media participation, civic engagement, and social theory. His work has appeared in several academic journals, including *New Media and Society*, *Journalism*, and the *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*, and has been covered by many international news media, including the *Guardian*, *The Economist*, and *Eurozine*.



Abiye Megenta
Lead Researcher

Project: Can It Tweet its way to Democracy? The Promise of Participatory Media in Africa

Sponsor: the Open Society Foundations

This study aimed to show how the internet is democratising public spheres and political cultures in authoritarian regimes without necessarily threatening the regimes' power in the short term. It covered developments in Ethiopia, Egypt, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Eritrea, and Rwanda. Each of these countries shows authoritarian characteristics and has increasingly active online communities. But they also differ in the extent of their authoritarianism, political stability, history of press freedom, relationships with the West, ICT development models, internet diffusion, and media control approaches. Given that all these factors affect the nature and extent of online participation, a bigger sample of country-specific studies provided a more authoritative account of the democratisation effects of participatory media in Africa. African online media remain largely unmapped. We believe that this study provides a far more rigorous and authoritative account of the democratisation effects of participatory media in Africa than has existed to date. The final report on this important and highly topical subject was published in May with a launch at the Oxford Internet Institute in which Abiye was able to present his research to an invited audience, with feedback from respondents Dr Sandra Gonzalez-Bailon, of the Oxford Internet Institute, and Dr Nicole Stremlau, from the programme for Comparative Media Law and Policy at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at Oxford University.

Lead researcher: Abiye Megenta

Abiye Megenta is an Ethiopian journalist and political commentator. Trained in law, he started writing for Ethiopian newspapers in 1999 on issues of politics, law, and economics. He is a founding editor of *Addis Neger*, which was Ethiopia's leading dissident newspaper until it announced its closure in December 2009, citing persecution of its editors. From 2006 to 2007, he wrote for *seminawork.blogspot.com*, a popular political blog, under the alias Ethio-Zagol. His research on the democratisation impact of the internet in authoritarian countries mixes his in-depth observation of the online media ecosystem with surveys and interviews. Abiye Megenta also taught

Business Law at Addis Ababa Commercial College which is now part of Addis Ababa University. He was a journalist fellow at the RISJ from October 2009–March 2010 and was subsequently a researcher at the Institute, funded by the Open Society Foundations. His forthcoming book *The Possibility of Democracy in Ethiopia* takes on the argument that the socio-economic condition of the country and the absence of strong institutions make democracy an impossible or an undesirable political ideal in Ethiopia.



James Painter
Lead Author

Project: Climate Change and the Media

Sponsors: British Council; Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science; and the European Climate Foundation

Lead author: James Painter

James has carried out two major pieces of research on how the international media report mainstream climate science and the questioning of it by different types of climate sceptics. In the first, *Summoned by Science: Reporting Climate Change at Copenhagen and Beyond*, researchers from 12 countries examined how two newspapers or online sites in their countries covered the science of climate change during the Copenhagen summit in December 2009.

The summit was remarkable not because it ended in an ambitious deal to curb greenhouse gas emissions but because of the unprecedented number of journalists, delegates, NGOs, and scientists present. Amongst the many findings of the study was that articles written principally about the science of climate change represented less than 10% of all those surveyed. The study also made extensive use of official UN figures to produce the first detailed assessment of who actually attended Copenhagen. The sharp variations in country reporting found in *Summoned by Science* in part prompted a second study on how climate scepticism, in its many forms, is reported around the world. It had suggested a clear distinction between countries such as the UK, Australia, and the USA where sceptical voices are frequently heard and many developing countries where they are not.

The context for the second study, *Poles Apart: The International Reporting of Climate Scepticism*, is the two events in late 2009 and early 2010 widely regarded as having had a major effect both on the media's coverage of climate change and on public opinion on the same topic in some Western countries. These are the posting on the internet of more than 1,000 confidential emails from the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia and the revelation of at least one important error in the reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Poles Apart examines the prevalence (or absence) of scepticism in the print media in six countries (Brazil, China, France, India, the UK, and the USA), in part driven by these two events. It reveals the plentiful space given to climate sceptics in the print media in the USA and UK, and contrasts this with the scant attention paid them in the four other countries. It also includes, where possible, an example of a left-leaning and a right-leaning newspaper to map out any differences between them, and where in the newspaper sceptical voices are most likely to be heard.

It attempts to explain these differences through on the one hand wider societal factors in these countries, like the presence of lobbying groups, sceptical scientists, and sceptical political forces, and on the other hand the factors internal to the way the media work.



Dr David A. L. Levy
Lead Author

Project: Media Coverage of Major Infrastructure Projects in France and Britain – a comparative study

Sponsor: Isimm Ricerche, Rome

Lead author: Dr David A. L. Levy

This project investigated the way major infrastructure projects are covered by the media in Britain and France. It contributed to a larger project looking at the issue within Italy. The RISJ research was led by Dr David Levy, with Kheira Belkacem as researcher. The main UK case study was of coverage of the planned third runway at Heathrow (now cancelled) and in France the planned construction of a new regional airport at Notre Dame des Landes (near Nantes), which was first proposed about 30 years ago and recently approved. The work was based on content analysis of the treatment of each case within sample periods in each country. The research set out to examine through these cases how the emphasis in coverage varied between the perceived economic benefits and environmental and local impact, and how coverage in each country is affected by their specific journalism cultures, and attitudes to such developments and to environmental journalism itself.



Professor Robert G. Picard
Lead Author

Project: The State of Public News and Information in the UK on Health and Health Care

Sponsor: Green Templeton College

Lead author: Prof. Robert G. Picard

This project, seen as the first step in developing a larger initiative on the topic, is designed to review and assess the current state of citizens' information about personal health in UK newspapers, magazines, and websites and journalism about health care provision in the country. It seeks to identify gaps in information and information quality and develop innovative suggestions for ways to improve the creation and dissemination of information.

It is motivated by the knowledge that mainstream journalism matters for public perceptions of health information and the view that dialogue between health professionals and journalists may lead to creative ideas about how to improve coverage.

The project will include a review of the main literature on the topic, a census of consumer titles and sites devoted to such issues, identification of journalists specialising in health and health care, and an assessment of coverage in newspapers and television programming, and a symposium of specialists to discuss issues and challenges in the existing provision of information. The results will be published and distributed to the journalistic and health care community.

Research Associates



Dr Galina Miazhevich

Dr Galina Miazhevich has a Ph.D. in Development Studies from Manchester University. Currently she is the Gorbachev Research Fellow in Global Media at Christ Church, Oxford. She is also an associate of the Rothermere American Institute and of the Reuters Institute for Journalism, University of Oxford. Galina is working on several projects dealing with (i) mass-media representations of terrorism and discourse of 'security threat', (ii) the interaction between the 'new' and 'old' media in post-communist societies, and (iii) issues of press freedom in the post-Soviet media (using the treatment of inter-ethnic cohesion as a case study). In particular Galina's research focuses on the dramatic rise in post-communist xenophobia by exploring the state media's treatment of extremisms in the hitherto under-researched Republic of Belarus. Galina's publication record includes a number of articles. They reflect her multidisciplinary background, bridging cultural, development and media studies. She has also co-authored *European Representations of Islam*, with S. Hutchings, C. Flood, and H. Nickels (Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming, 2011) and co-edited *Islam in its International Context: Comparative Perspectives*, with S. Hutchings, C. Flood, and H. Nickels (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2011). Most recently Galina has convened the Gorbachev Lectures on Press Freedom held at Christ Church (<http://www.chch.ox.ac.uk/general-information/gorbachev-press-lectures>).



Dr Henrik Örnebring

Dr Henrik Örnebring is currently a Senior Research Fellow at St Antony's College, Oxford and a Research Associate at the RISJ. He is working on a four-year project funded by the European Research Council on Media and Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe led by Professor Jan Zielonka. This project studies the media–democracy relationship in the ten post-communist nations that have joined the EU since 2004 (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia), and his particular area of research is journalism and journalistic professionalism in a comparative perspective. He also has a particular responsibility for data-gathering in the Baltic countries.

Previous to this appointment, Dr Örnebring was Axess Research Fellow in Comparative European Journalism at the RISJ.

Reuters Institute and the Arab Revolution

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And yet good old-fashioned journalism still mattered to the Arab Spring...

Andrew Lee Butters



Egyptian fellow, Nagwa Abdallah



Anne Geniets

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When I returned in September 2011...I was amazed to find how politicised people had become in this short period of time.

Anne Geniets

Andrew Lee Butters Egypt, Libya, Iran, Lebanon

After some eight years of nearly non-stop work as a journalist in the Middle East, I had just begun what I'd hoped would be a peaceful stint in Oxford as a journalist fellow at the Reuters Institute in January 2011. You can imagine my chagrin when, soon afterwards, widespread protests broke out in Egypt, and it became clear not only that the regime of President Hosni Mubarak was teetering but also that the region itself was on the brink of one of its greatest upheavals in a generation. Luckily, the RISJ kindly gave me leave to postpone my fellowship, and I rushed off to Cairo to begin what would be a six-week crash course in Middle Eastern anti-authoritarian mass movements that led me from Egypt to Libya, Iran and Lebanon.

This turned out to have some relevant lessons to my fellowship, which I resumed in Trinity Term. Much has been said about how protesters organised themselves through Facebook and Twitter, or how activists circumvented media crackdowns by posting home-made videos of government brutality on YouTube. And yet good old-fashioned journalism still mattered to the Arab Spring – if not to media pundits at home, at least to the participants themselves. I had the lumps from pro-Mubarak thugs who detained me on the edge of Tahrir Square on the one hand, and on the other, the astonishing welcome of the free people of Benghazi – some of whom literally gave me clothes from their backs, rides in their cars, and food from their homes – to remind me that the ability of a professional press corps to shine the white-hot light of international attention on the abuses of governments is still feared by the powerful and respected by the oppressed.

RISJ Fellow



Andrew Lee Butters

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The ability of a professional press corps to shine the white-hot light of international attention on the abuses of governments is still feared by the powerful and respected by the oppressed.

Andrew Lee Butters

Anne Geniets Egypt

In July 2010 I embarked on a journey to Egypt to conduct fieldwork in the context of the Reuters Institute's International Broadcasting project. Listening to the views and expectations of 64 focus group participants from different age groups and different socio-economic backgrounds from across the whole population in Cairo, I was surprised to learn about their growing discontent with rising food prices, a failing education system, high unemployment rates, and housing problems. Women from low socio-economic backgrounds in particular were struggling to buy food for their families, with wheat, bread, and rice having become near to unaffordable for them. News bulletins were consumed, but only sporadically, and mainly from pan-Arab and private domestic broadcasters, for strict media regulation jeopardised reliable information being broadcast via government media channels. Little did I suspect that I would return a few months

later to a completely transformed political landscape. When I returned in September 2011 to conduct the same focus groups again to measure changes in attitudes towards international media after the 25 January revolution, I was amazed to find how politicised people had become in this short period of time. News consumption from national as well as pan-Arab and increasingly international broadcasters now are an essential part of everyday life, and I could feel a new, strong sense of ownership and agency among the focus group participants that was not there last year. But, to an equal degree, the fear was tangible among the participants of what the future will bring. The forthcoming (hopefully) first fully free Egyptian Assembly – and presidential – elections after decades of dictatorial rule and corruption will no doubt be decisive for what direction the country will take in the future, but only time will tell what impact this will have on the evolving Egyptian media landscape, and how these changes will affect media consumption habits of Egyptian audiences.

RISJ Researcher



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Luke Harding Libya

I was lucky. I arrived in Libya a week before the fall of Tripoli, flying to the Tunisian island of Djerba and then driving into Libya's rebel-held western mountains. As the rebels advanced so did we: to Zawiyah, to the exquisite Roman town of Sabratha, and then eastwards towards Tripoli's eastern suburbs. The fighting was fierce: my worst moment took place in Zawiyah when Gaddafi's forces mortared the central square. I took cover – then ran through Zawiyah's eerily deserted streets to the (relative) safety of a rebel checkpoint under a flyover. Hours after the fall of Tripoli I checked into the Corinthia hotel – the venue for David Cameron's September press conference with Nicholas Sarkozy. The hotel's fortunes mirrored those of the Libya itself. When I checked in hours after the fall of Tripoli Muammar Gaddafi propaganda posters still hung in the lobby. Rebels warned us there might be snipers inside the building. Instead I found four terrified staff members cowering under a desk. They quickly

removed the posters and checked me in. During the battle for Tripoli the Corinthia's terrace offered a ringside seat of the fighting: there was continuous gun and mortar fire, you could see plumes of smoke rising above Gaddafi's Bab al-Aziziya complex; the 'wumping' began soon after dawn. At one point someone – probably by mistake – fired a few anti-aircraft rounds into the hotel itself; five bullets hit the room next to mine. After a week officials from Libya's National Transitional Council arrived. Suddenly the lobby became the fulcrum of the new Libya's dealmaking and politics, though it was never entirely clear who was in charge. The politicians sat around the coffee bar, guarded by men with guns in shiny new uniforms. The restaurant buffet at the Corinthia was generally terrible; the orange juice ran out after five minutes, and for most of the time there was no running water. I took to swimming every evening in the Mediterranean sea; one evening three local guys and a dog joined me.

Foreign Correspondent, *The Guardian* and RISJ Fellow '06/'07

The fighting was fierce: my worst moment took place in Zawiyah when Gaddafi's forces mortared the central square.

Luke Harding



Luke Harding



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It was incredible to be living those moments where citizens were taking action and making the ultimate sacrifices for freedom.

Abdalla Hassan

Abdalla Hassan Egypt

I never imagined that six months at Oxford could be so transformative. A fellowship at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism gave me an open space not only to think and write about my research topic – the evolution of press censorship in Egypt – but to have an enriching exchange with other fellows from around the world, and the freedom to consider what mattered to me and where I belonged in the changing field of journalism.

I returned to Cairo on 31 July 2010. Presidential elections were scheduled for September 2011, which I expected to be a crucial period in Egypt's history. It was foreseen that the octogenarian president, who had ruled the country for three decades, would run and win. It was easy to lose hope that things could be different in Egypt. And there were many moments where I wished I could be anywhere else. Calls for change and reform were kept at bay by the massive

apparatuses of the security state, which harassed, detained, and tortured citizens with impunity. Corruption was rife in a governing system that was not beholden to the people but to the self-interest of those in power. Still, I never thought I would live through a popular revolution. Two factors escalated the uprising: intense and sustained month-long protests in neighbouring Tunisia that forced the ousting of that nation's dictator, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, and the organising power of social media – those 'kids on Facebook', as they were dismissively called by the regime. It was incredible to be living those moments where citizens were taking action and making the ultimate sacrifices for freedom. They were no longer cowered by manufactured fear. It was heartening to witness this amazing sense of empowerment.

RISJ Fellow '09/'10



Nagwa and Abdalla

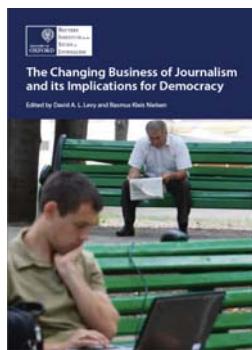


4

Publications

Books

Most of the RISJ's publications are available for free download from our website (<http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/publications/risj.html>). Hard copies of publications can also be ordered from there through the University of Oxford online store.



The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy

Sponsor: Green Templeton College

Editors: David A. L. Levy and Rasmus Kleis Nielsen

The business of journalism is widely held to be in a terminal crisis today, in particular because the rise of the internet has drained audience attention and advertising revenue away from existing media platforms. This book, the first systematic international overview of how the news industry is dealing with current changes, counters such simplistic predictions of the supposed technologically determined death of the news industry. It offers instead nuanced scrutiny of the threats and opportunities facing legacy news organisations across the world in countries as diverse as the USA, the UK, France, Germany, Finland, Brazil, and India as they transition to an increasingly convergent media landscape. *The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy* establishes that this is no time for fatalism, but for a renewed commitment to journalism and its role in democracy – from journalists themselves and from media managers and policy-makers, all of whom can learn from professional, commercial, and policy developments beyond their own countries, developments such as those analysed here.

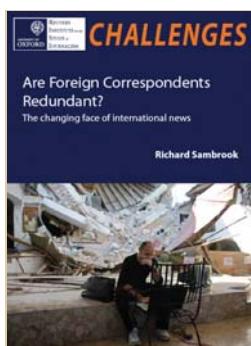


Is There a Better Structure for News Providers? The Potential in Charitable and Trust Ownership

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism and the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust

Editors: David A. L. Levy and Robert G. Picard

Economic turmoil in the news industry and opportunities to use digital media to improve coverage of specific national and global topics, engage in specialised reporting techniques, and improve local and hyper-local coverage, have led many observers to suggest alternative ownership structures for established and start-up news organisations. This book explores the rationales and context of the push for charitable and trust structures, how structures affect control and operations of news organisations, and why they are important in the UK and elsewhere. It provides explanations of some of the most notable existing arrangements in the UK, France, Canada, and the USA, and how alternatively structured start-up news organisations are being created in the digital age.

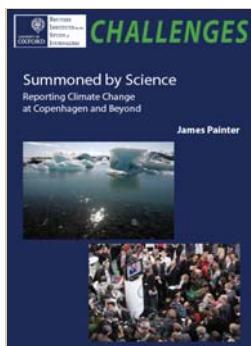


Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant? The Changing Face of International News

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Author: Richard Sambrook

International news reporting is undergoing a profound transformation. Western newspapers and broadcasters have steadily cut back on foreign correspondents and reporting over the last 20 years in the face of economic pressures. Now technology and cultural changes brought by globalisation are putting additional pressure on news organisations and the internet has also allowed new voices to be heard. News organisations are having to adapt and redefine themselves in the face of turbulent changes to how we learn about the world.

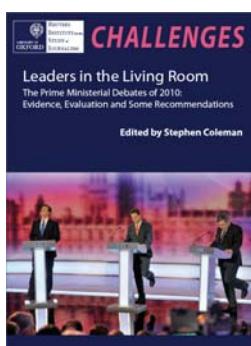


Summoned by Science: Reporting Climate Change at Copenhagen and Beyond

Sponsors: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism and the British Council Climate Change Programme based in Beijing

Author: James Painter

The December 2009 summit on climate change in Copenhagen was remarkable not because it ended in an ambitious deal to curb greenhouse gas emissions but because of the unprecedented number of journalists, delegates, NGOs, and scientists present. In this wide-ranging study, James Painter has produced a detailed analysis of the coverage of the summit across the globe through studying more than 400 articles published in two print media in 12 countries. The analysis reveals that articles written principally about the science of climate change represented less than 10% of all those surveyed. The study makes extensive use of official UN figures to produce the first detailed assessment of who actually attended Copenhagen. It also includes a survey of over 50 environmental journalists and scientists across the 12 target countries post-Copenhagen to ascertain how they think climate change science might be best communicated.



Leaders in the Living Room. The Prime Ministerial Debates of 2010: Evidence, Evaluation and Some Recommendations

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Editor: Stephen Coleman

This study explores the first-ever British televised prime ministerial debates with a view to understanding how they were received by the public; how they were depicted in the press and on television; and how far they registered online. Rather than asking 'who won', the aim was to understand how far the debates contributed to an improved democratic relationship between politicians and citizens. Based on a range of research methods, and involving researchers from three universities, this study contributes innovatively to the global literature on debates research.

RISJ Reports (formerly Working Papers)



The Global News Challenge. Assessing Changes in International Broadcast News Consumption in Africa and South Asia

Sponsors: Carnegie Corporation (New York), BBC World Service and France 24

Author: Anne Geniets

This report is the second stage of a three-phase project on 'International News: Provision, Consumption and Trust in a Rapidly Changing Broadcasting Environment'. The project examines eight countries and aims to explore the increasingly competitive provision of news by international providers, changing patterns of consumption and use of these providers, and the ways in which trust may be changing in a world of news plenty as opposed to news scarcity. The eight countries that the project examines include six in three different language zones in Africa, Senegal and Cameroon, Kenya and Nigeria and Algeria and Egypt, together with two countries in South Asia, India and Pakistan. This phase 2 report examines changing news consumption patterns across the whole population in six African countries, India, and Pakistan in the context of increased competition and media liberalisation in these eight markets.



WORKING
PAPER

Trust in international news media in partially free media environments
A case study of five markets in Africa and South Asia

Anne Geniets

February 2011



REPORT

Can it tweet its way to democracy?
The promise of participatory media in Africa

Abiye T. Megenta

May 2011



REPORT

From their own correspondent?
New media and the changes in disaster coverage
Lessons to be learnt

Glenda Cooper

May 2011



REPORT

The new foreign correspondent at work:
Local national stories and the global news
coverage of conflict in Darfur

Mel Bunce

July 2011



REPORT

Public Support for the Media:
A Six-Country Overview of Direct and Indirect Subsidies

Rasmus Kleis Nielsen
with Geert Linnebank

August 2011

Trust in International News Media in Partially Free Media Environments: A Case Study of Five Markets in Africa and South Asia

Sponsors: Carnegie Corporation (New York), BBC World Service and France 24

Author: Anne Geniets

This report is the third stage of a three-phase project on 'International News: Provision, Consumption and Trust in a Rapidly Changing Broadcasting Environment'. The report investigates changing attitudes to trust in international broadcast news suppliers in five countries: Kenya, Egypt, Senegal, India, and Pakistan. The report collates audience-research findings from fieldwork carried out in the five markets and examines attitudes to trust in different sources of news, including domestic, regional, and international news media across the whole population.

Can it Tweet its Way to Democracy? The Promise of Participatory Media in Africa

Sponsor: The Open Society Foundations

Author: Abiye T. Megenta

This report explores the changing ways in which citizens are chipping away the power of authoritarian regimes in Africa, including Egypt, through the use of online participatory media. It argues that African online media are still the preserve of the continent's elite. The internet enables these elite users to develop democratic social practices and information discourse. It does so by reducing government control of information and enhancing political participation. As the case studies show, the democratisation of elite groups can trigger wider social and political changes

From Their Own Correspondent? New Media and the Changes in Disaster Coverage

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Author: Glenda Cooper

This research discusses how disaster reporting has changed since the 2004 tsunami and how a duet – aid agencies and the media – has become a trio with the introduction of user-generated content into the lexicon.

The New Foreign Correspondent at Work

Sponsor: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

Author: Mel Bunce

This report examines the Sudanese-national journalists who provided an important portion of the global news coverage on the crisis in Darfur. The results point to a potential crisis in the discursive nature of contemporary international news.

Public Support for the Media: A Six-Country Overview

Sponsor: The Open Society Foundations

Author: Rasmus Kleis Nielsen with Geert Linnebank

This report examines the main forms of direct and indirect public-sector support for the media in six developed democracies (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the UK, and the USA), and shows how the main beneficiaries of the hundreds of millions of euros-worth of subsidies remain broadcast and print industry incumbents, and discusses the prospects for reform.

Events

Events in Oxford:

Charitable and Trust Ownership of News Organisations Symposium

13-14 September 2010
RISJ, Oxford

A two-day symposium hosted by RISJ exploring the benefits and challenges of charitable and trust ownership of news organisations amidst growing calls for the establishment of more charitable and not-for-profit media. The symposium included presentations by executives from trust/charitable news organisations, owners, legal specialists, and scholars from the UK, North America and Western Europe.



Launch of RISJ publication "Summoned by Science: Reporting Climate Change at Copenhagen and Beyond"

15 November 2010
RISJ, Oxford

Presentation by James Painter, RISJ, followed by a panel discussion 'What next for climate science reporting?' with
Professor Diana Liverman, University of Arizona and ECI, Oxford
David Shukman, Environment Correspondent, BBC



Reuters Memorial Lecture 2010 "Opportunities and Limits of Journalism in China"

29 November 2010
St Anne's College, Oxford

Lecture by **Hu Shuli**, Editor-in-Chief of Caixin Media and Dean of the School of Communication and Design at Sun Yat-sen University followed by a panel discussion chaired by **John Lloyd**, Director of Journalism, RISJ with
Lord Patten of Barnes, Chancellor of the University of Oxford
Prof. Timothy Garton Ash, Professor of European Studies, St Antony's, Oxford
Prof. Rana Mitter, Professor of the History and Politics of Modern China, St Cross, Oxford



*Media OBN and
Reuters Institute:
Business Symposium*
“Paying for
Content”
16 February 2011
Saïd Business School
Oxford

Moderated by RISJ Director **Dr David Levy**, this event featured a panel discussion amongst leading researchers and practitioners in news, media, and technology on the fundamental changes taking place in how content is made, bought, and sold. Panellists discussed how the pressure to capitalise on new technology while mitigating its

risks affects how content is made and distributed, where revenue will come from, and who stands to gain, and who to lose.

Speakers

Dr. David Levy, RISJ Director (Chair)
Mark Oliver, Chief Executive, Oliver and Ohlbaum Consulting

Professor Robert G. Picard,
Director of Research, RISJ
Erin Ericson,
Content Manager, Developer
Marketing, Vodafone
Christophe Cauvy,
Digital Director, EMEA, McCann
WorldGroup

*The Rise and Fall of
Information Empires
and the Battle to
Control the
'Master Switch'*
17 March 2011
Oxford Internet Institute

Professor Tim Wu,
Columbia Law School
John Lloyd, Director of
Journalism, RISJ
**Professor Viktor Mayer-
Schönberger** (Respondent), Oxford
Internet Institute

At this joint OII/RISJ seminar, Tim Wu spoke with John Lloyd and Viktor Mayer-Schoenberger about information technology history and shared his unique insight into the next chapter of global communication as he launched his new book *The Master Switch* in the UK.

*Can it Tweet its Way
to Democracy?
The Promise of
Participatory Media
in Africa*
17 May 2011
Oxford Internet Institute

Launch of an RISJ Report, sponsored by The Open Society Foundations
Speakers
Abiye Megenta, Visiting Fellow, RISJ
Dr Sandra Gonzalez-Bailon,
Oxford Internet Institute
Dr Nicole Stremlau,
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies

*In the Pursuit of
Purity: Reflections
on the BBC*
14 June 2011
Saïd Business School
Oxford

Lecture by **Mark Damazer**,
Master of St Peter's College, Oxford
University and former Controller of
BBC Radio 4, chaired by **John Lloyd**,
Director of Journalism, RISJ



Mark Damazer

Events outside Oxford:

Launch of RISJ publication
'Summoned by Science: Reporting Climate Change at Copenhagen and Beyond'
17 November 2010
British Council, London



James Painter

Presentations by the author
James Painter, RISJ and
Rebecca Nadin of the British Council followed by a panel discussion with
Fiona Fox, Science Media Centre (Chair)
Richard Black, Environment Correspondent, BBC news website
Ben Jackson, Environment Editor, *The Sun*

Professor Mark Maslin, University College London
Professor Roger Pielke Jr, University of Colorado
Dr Emily Shuckburgh, British Antarctic Survey

Launch of RISJ publication
'The Changing Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy'
23 November 2010
Ofcom, London

Launch of a study looking at recent developments in the news media across 7 countries including the impact of the internet and business and policy responses to recent trends.
Short presentation by editors and contributors:
Dr. David Levy, Director, RISJ
Dr. Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, Research Fellow, RISJ
Prof. Robert Picard, Director of Research, RISJ followed by a panel discussion chaired by **Tim Gardam**, Chair of RISJ Steering Committee and Ofcom Board member

Prof. George Brock, Head, Journalism Dept, City University
Steve Hewlett, writer, broadcaster and media consultant
Professor Natalie Fenton, Goldsmiths, University of London



Rasmus Kleis Nielsen



Business of Journalism panel

Launch of RISJ publication
'Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant? The changing face of international news'
8 December 2010
Thomson Reuters, London

Discussions around key findings from a study which analyses the changes underway in international news reporting and which points towards fresh ways of reporting the world. Presentation by author, **Richard Sambrook**, RISJ Visiting Fellow, followed by a panel discussion chaired by **David Schlesinger**, Former Editor-in-Chief Reuters, with **Lindsey Hilsum**, International Editor, Channel 4 News
John Owen, Executive Producer, Programmes for Al-Jazeera and Professor of International Journalism, City University
Fran Unsworth, Head of Newsgathering, BBC



Foreign Correspondents panel

Inaugural Reuters Institute/BBC David Butler Lecture 'Politics, Performance and Rhetoric – the 2010 prime ministerial debates'

7 February 2011
Westminster

Sponsored by the BBC, the inaugural RISJ/BBC David Butler Lecture took place in Westminster on 7 February, and was given by Professor Stephen Coleman, Professor of Political Communication and Director of Research at the Institute for Communication Studies, Leeds University, on the first UK televised leaders' debates during the 2010 UK election, the subject of which was also the focus of a new RISJ *Challenges* publication edited by Coleman, *Leaders in the Living Room: The Prime Ministerial Debates of 2010: Evidence, Evaluation and some Recommendations*. The lecture and ensuing discussion were chaired by David Dimbleby (chair of the third election



David Levy and Sir David Butler

debate) and attracted a large and distinguished audience, including the political editors of all the main UK TV networks. The lecture was televised on BBC Parliament on 12 February. It is available via the BBC website at http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/9403559.stm.



Professor Stephen Coleman

Launch of RISJ Report 'From their own correspondent? New media and the changes in disaster coverage'

11 May 2011
Thomson Reuters, London

Discussion chaired by **James Painter**, RISJ with **Tim Large**, Editor, AlertNet, Thomson Reuters Foundation. **Glenda Cooper**, Journalist, former RISJ Visiting Fellow and author of RISJ report on new media and disaster coverage. **Laura Walker Hudson**, Director of Operations, FrontlineSMS. **Nicola Bruno**, RISJ fellow, author of a study of use of social media in the immediate aftermath of the Haiti earthquake and co-author of a book on how technology is shaping journalism *La scimmia che vinse il Pulitzer (The monkey that won the Pulitzer Prize)*



Glenda Cooper



Panellists, Thomson Reuters

Reuters Institute Seminar Series

Challenges Facing the Media

Green Templeton College

Michaelmas Term '10

13th October 2010

The Future of Journalism

John Lloyd, Director of Journalism, RISJ

20th October 2010

*The Use of Citizen Journalism by
Traditional Media*

Nic Newman, former Future Media
Controller, BBC and RISJ Visiting Fellow

27th October 2010

*Government and Press Relations in
South Africa*

Anton Harber, Caxton Professor of
Journalism and Media Studies,
University of the Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg

3rd November 2010

*International reporting on TV: what gets
on, what doesn't, and why*

Eamonn Matthews, Executive
producer, *Unreported World*, Channel 4

10th November 2010

*Good reporting when
science is headline news*

Fiona Fox, Director,
Science Media Centre

17th November 2010

*How to get heard: reaching old and
new media*

Nick Fraser, *Storyville* series Editor,
BBC and RISJ Visiting Fellow,

24th November 2010

*International developments in the
business of journalism*

Rasmus Kleis Nielsen,
Research Fellow, RISJ

1st December 2010

*From the BBC to Google: how the
internet is changing media consumption
and the news industry*

Peter Barron, Director,
Communications & Public Affairs, North
and Central Europe, Google

Hilary Term '11

18th January 2011

Does the Internet help People Power?

Evgeny Morozov, author of
The Net Delusion

26th January 2011

*The crisis facing the business models of
print media around the world*

Robert Picard,
Director of Research, RISJ

2nd February 2011

*Fragmentation: the end of
liberal journalism?*

Professor Paulo Mancini, University
of Perugia, Italy and RISJ Visiting Fellow

9th February 2011

*The Weekend Newspaper:
still some life in it?*

Caroline Daniel, Weekend Editor,
Financial Times

16th February 2011

*In the public interest: leaking and
whistle-blowing from the Pentagon
Papers to WikiLeaks*

Duncan Campbell, former crime
correspondent for the *Guardian*

23rd February 2011

*Media freedom in Central and
Eastern Europe: between political and
business pressures*

Peter Bajomi-Lazar and **Vaclav
Stetka**, DPIR, Oxford University

2nd March 2011

*Collaboration as the future of news
generation and distribution*

Turi Munthe, CEO, Demotix

9th March 2011

*Soft News-Hard Sell: Journalism
in Neo-liberal India*

Daya Thussu, Professor of
International Communication and
Co-Director of India Media Centre,
University of Westminster

Trinity Term '11

4th May 2011

*Al Jazeera in North Africa and
the Middle East: the biggest
media story ever?*

Richard Gisbert, Host and Producer,
The Listening Post, Al Jazeera English

11th May 2011

*Investigative journalism in the age of
digital reproduction*

Iain Overton, Managing Editor,
Bureau of Investigative Journalism

18th May 2011

How old media are using new media

Myra MacDonald, Senior Desk Editor
Middle East and South Asia specialist,
Thomson Reuters

25th May 2011

*Chinese media at home and abroad:
restrictions and challenges*

Isabel Hilton, Editor, chinadialogue.net,
and *Guardian* columnist

1st June 2011

Reporting the Arab Spring

Lindsey Hilsum, International Editor,
Channel 4 News

8th June 2011

*Telling a story with pictures - a case
study from Cuba*

Robin Laurance, photo-journalist

15th June 2011

Making serious TV for large audiences
Roger Graef, OBE, Managing Director,
Films of Record

22nd June 2011

*The changing face of art journalism
since the second World War*
Peter Aspden, arts writer,
Financial Times

Media and Politics Seminar Series Nuffield College

Michaelmas Term '10

15th October 2010

Gordon Brown and the Media
Steve Richards, chief political
correspondent at the *Independent*, and
author of *Whatever It Takes: The Real
Story of New Labour*

22nd October 2010

*Challenges of political reporting for an
international audience*
Sean Maguire, Editor, Political and
General News, Thomson Reuters

29th October 2010

*Politics and the media from inside
government*
Patrick Diamond, Former Downing
Street policy adviser

5th November 2010

Berlusconi and the Media
Enrico Franceschini, London
correspondent, *La Repubblica*

12th November 2010

The TV Election Debates in the UK
Alastair Stewart, ITN News Presenter

19th November 2010

*Reporting India to the UK and
the UK to India*
Amit Roy, *Daily Telegraph* and
Calcutta Telegraph

26th November 2010

Reporting Politics to a Mass audience
Nick Robinson, BBC Political Editor

Hilary Term '11

21st January 2011
*Covering 'foreign' news for
a global audience*
Stephen Sackur, BBC presenter,
HARDtalk

28th January 2011

The Media and the Blair governments
Baroness Margaret Jay, former
leader of the House of Lords
and BBC journalist

4th February 2011

The Value of Lifestyle Journalism
Louise Court, Editor, *Cosmopolitan*

11th February 2011

*Britain, the world and
Rupert Murdoch*
Steve Hewlett, writer, broadcaster
and media consultant

18th February 2011

*The paucity of hope - covering US
politics in the Tea Party age*
Felicity Spector, chief writer and
American politics commentator,
Channel 4

25th February 2011

*Reputation, the media and public
image: how the game is changing*
Mark Bolland, former Deputy Private
Secretary to the Prince of Wales

4th March 2011

*Wikileaks and beyond: the
future of open journalism*
Alan Rusbridger, Editor, *Guardian*

11 March 2011

Diplomacy and Wikileaks: a new era?
Lord Michael Jay, former Under-
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Trinity Term '11

13th May 2011

*Why the media under-report the shift of
power to the emerging world*
Hamish McRae, Commentator and
Associate Editor, *The Independent*

20th May 2011

*How secrecy breeds contempt: the
confusing world of the media, super
injunctions, privacy – and Max Mosley*
Bob Satchwell, Executive Director,
Society of Editors

27th May 2011

Objectivity in the Digital Age
Richard Sambrook, Vice Chairman of
the Edelman public relations company,
former Director of BBC Global News,
and Visiting Fellow at the RISJ

3rd June 2011

Politics, parliament and the press
Guy Black, Executive Director of the
Telegraph Media Group and a
Conservative member of the
House of Lords

17th June 2011

*Lessons of the crisis for economists –
and economic journalists*
Stephanie Flanders,
BBC Economics Editor

Media Research Seminars RISJ

Michaelmas Term '10

21st October 2010

*The Global News Challenge –
Assessing Changes in International
Broadcast News Consumption in
Africa and South Asia*
Anne Geniets, RISJ

-
-
- 4th November 2010**
World Wide Research
William Dutton, Oxford Internet Institute
- 18th November 2010**
Exclusive dealing and news provision: the AP and its malcontents
Jonathan Silberstein-Loeb, Saïd Business School
- 26th November 2010**
The Berlusconi experience. A new model of politics for the twenty-first century?
Paolo Mancini, Università degli Studi di Perugia
- 2nd December 2010**
Branding the news: the effects of politics and marketing on the news
Tayo Oyedeleji, University of Georgia (U.S.)
- Hilary Term '11**
- 25th January 2011**
The post-Soviet new media as a counter-hegemonic public sphere: two cautionary tales (Belarus and Russia)
Galina Miazhevich (Christ Church, Oxford)
- 8th February 2011**
Wikileaks and freedom of expression
Damian Tambini (London School of Economics)
- 22nd February 2011**
Values in context: journalists' understanding of press freedom and press responsibility. A four-country comparison of Bulgaria, Poland, Namibia and South Africa
Katrin Voltmer (Leeds University)
- 8th March 2011**
Data Protection - a growing threat to free speech in the Web 2.0 era?
David Erdos (Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford)
- Trinity Term '11**
- 10th May 2011**
Copyrights and Copywrongs: Protection of news copyrights in the digital world
Robert Picard, Director of Research, RISJ
- 24th May 2011**
Picturing the World's News: news photography, cultural production, Thomson Reuters and the international process of news-making.
Jonathan Ilan, University of Westminster
- 7th June 2011**
Beyond authoritarianism: ideologies and communication technologies in contemporary Ethiopia.
Iginio Gagliardone, University of Cambridge
- 21st June 2011**
Comparing online campaigning: Parties, candidates and citizens in seven Western democracies
Cristian Vaccari, University of Bologna

RISJ Staff

A small team of dedicated individuals leads the Institute's research projects and activities.



Dr David A. L. Levy Director

Prior to becoming Director at RISJ, David worked at the BBC, as a radio and TV reporter on *File on 4* and *Newsnight* and as Editor of *Analysis* on Radio 4, and then as Controller of Public Policy, where he directed UK and EU policy and led the BBC's relations with government and regulators, including its policy for the last Charter Review and licence fee negotiation. In 2008 he was the sole foreign member of the 2008 French cross-party Commission pour une nouvelle télévision publique, established by President Sarkozy to explore the future of the French public broadcaster France Télévisions and has been a non-Executive Board member of the French international Broadcaster France 24 since 2009. In May 2011 he was appointed as a member of the Content Board of the UK Communications Regulator Ofcom. His publications include *The Price of Plurality: Choice Diversity and Broadcasting Institutions in the Digital Age* (2008, edited with Tim Gardam); *Europe's Digital Revolution; Broadcasting Policy, the EU and the Nation State* (2000); with Rasmus Kleis Nielsen *The Changing*

Business of Journalism and its Implications for Democracy (2010) and with Robert G Picard *Is there a Better Structure for News Providers? The Potential in Charitable and Trust Ownership* (2011). He is also an Associate Fellow at the University of Oxford's Saïd Business School, and a Governing Body Fellow of Green Templeton College.

Politics (2004). He co-edited (with Jean Seaton) a special issue of the Political Quarterly entitled '*What Can Be Done? Making the Media and Politics Better*'. He has received a number of press awards, including Granada's Journalist of the Year, the British Press award's Specialist Writer of the Year and the David Watt Prize.

an expert witness at congressional and parliamentary committees and inquiry boards. He is the author and editor of 20 books, editor of the *Journal of Media Business Studies* and is the founding editor of the *Journal of Media Economics*. He has also served as a visiting professor at the University of Paris, Shanghai University, the University of Amsterdam, and the Catholic University of Portugal. Robert directs RISJ's projects across its main research areas examining changes in the business of journalism, the practice of journalism, and journalism and accountability.



John Lloyd Director of Journalism

John is a contributing editor at the *Financial Times (FT)*, where he writes a weekly column on television, and is a feature writer for the *Financial Times Magazine*, of which he was founding editor. He has been a reporter and producer for London Weekend Television's *London Programme* and *Weekend World*, and Editor of *Time Out* and *New Statesman* magazines. At the *FT*, he has been Labour Editor, Industrial Editor, East Europe Editor and Moscow Bureau Chief. He has written several books, including *Loss Without Limit: The British Miners' Strike* (1986: with Martin Adeney); *Rebirth of a Nation: An Anatomy of Russia* (1998) and *What the Media are Doing To Our*



Robert G. Picard Director of Research

Professor Robert G. Picard is a world-leading specialist on media economics and government media policies. He was formerly based in the Media Management and Transformation Center at Jönköping International Business School in Sweden where he was Director of the Center and Hamrin Professor of Media Economics. He is well known in academic circles, having worked at Louisiana State University, California State University in the USA, and Turku School of Economics, Finland. In public life, he has been a consultant in media affairs for governments in the USA and Europe, investment firms, media companies, and media labour organisations. He has also served as



James Painter Head of the Journalism Fellowship Programme

James joined the BBC World Service in 1992, and has worked as head of the Spanish American Service, head of the BBC Miami office, and Editor in the newsroom. From 2003 to 2005, he was Executive Editor Americas and Latin America analyst. Prior to joining the BBC, he spent four years in Bolivia working for various media in the UK

and USA, including the BBC, Reuters, the *Independent*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*. He has also reported from several other Latin American countries for a wide variety of publications, and spent two years lecturing in Latin American Government and Politics at the London School of Economics from 1982 to 1984. He is the author of several books and academic articles on the region. In recent years he has written widely for several publications, including the BBC website, on issues related to climate change. He has also studied the coverage of climate change in the Latin American and world media, and written widely on the topic. James was the BBC Reuters Journalist Fellow in 2006 and subsequently a Visiting Fellow at the Institute. He has published, or contributed to, several books and articles on the boom in international news channels including the RISJ *Challenge*, *Counter-Hegemonic News: a Case Study of Al-Jazeera English and Telesur*.



Sara Kalim Institute Administrator

After completing a BA (Hons) degree in Classics at Somerville College, Oxford, Sara went on to spend 14 years working in television documentaries and current affairs

programming. She has developed and produced prime-time programmes for all the major UK broadcasters and international channels including HBO, Discovery Channel, WGBH, and NHK. Having started at the BBC Documentaries Unit, she went on to work for several independent TV production companies and was Head of Development for both Landmark Films and Quicksilver Media (producers of films for the *Dispatches* strand on Channel 4 and *Unreported World*). Sara has held responsibility for the financial and personnel management of many programmes for Channel 4 and the BBC. This year, Sara sat on the judging panel for the Rory Peck Awards, Features category, which celebrates the work of freelance cameramen and women in news and current affairs.



Kate Hanneford-Smith Web Editor, Events and Communications Coordinator

Kate has a BA (Hons) in Italian and German from the University of Leeds. After graduation she spent five years in Udine in northeast Italy where she worked as a teacher and translator before co-founding and managing a language agency providing language

courses, translations and interpreting services. She has been at the Reuters Institute since it started in 2006, and is responsible for running the RISJ website, organising all of the events and managing communications and alumni relations.



Amanda Armstrong Administrative Assistant

Amanda worked as Administrative Assistant from February 2010 to August 2011. She has a BA (Hons) from Victoria University of Wellington, NZ, in politics and international relations, a postgraduate certificate in sustainable management. She worked as Administration Assistant for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority in New Zealand, and has also worked for the Wellington Women's Refuge, Youthline Wellington, and the Kakapo Conservation Project.

Alex Reid Publications and Administrative Officer

Alex has a BA (Hons) in Religion and Literature from Bristol University and a postgraduate Diploma in Museum and Gallery Studies from St Andrews University. On leaving her career in museums, Alex became a fundraiser and event organiser for Macmillan Cancer Relief and then worked in the radio station, FOX FM, in sponsorship and promotions. She is currently responsible for all of the RISJ publications and supporting the Fellowship Programme and the Fellows on a day to day basis.

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The Steering Committee provides strategic oversight to the Institute's activities and is made up of a number of experts in the field from around Oxford and beyond.

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Appendix

Journalist Fellows

'10/'11



Ms Nagwa Abdallah
Deputy Head, Foreign Affairs Department, *Al-Ahram*, Egypt

Sponsor: Mona Megalli

Research Project: **The Role of the Media in the Democratic Transition in Egypt:
a case study of the January 2011 Revolution**

According to the study, different media – new and old – played a central role in the events of January and February 2011 in Egypt. In particular Al-Jazeera Arabic was very influential in covering the anti-Mubarak demonstrations, often backed up by social media.

My research draws several conclusions. First, the media, but especially the independent newspapers and the satellite channels, not only highlighted the opposition movements' activities, but also helped to expose the regime's wrongdoings, corruption and injustice. Secondly, the new media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs) and traditional media constituted a sort of network that helped to boost the call for political change adopted by the opposition movements.

It concludes that social networks have become part of Egypt's political scene and have an ability to disseminate information and influence public opinion in a capacity that the traditional media do not possess. But the constraints of the new media must be considered: while some journalists blog, the vast majority of bloggers are more like political activists rather than journalists. They may have the ability to cover stories which the state-run or independent media in Egypt would or could not touch, but they also have no editor, no deadline, and no obligation to check the facts.



Mr Jussi Ahlroth
Producer, social and digital media, *Helsingin Sanomat*, Finland

Sponsor: Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

Research Project: **Nine Commandments for Newspapers on Tablet Devices**

Since the launch of Apple's iPad in the spring of 2010 newspapers and publishers around the world have been designing and publishing tablet editions of their products. Media companies are still learning what these devices really are and how to make best use of them. This paper represents my understanding of what newspapers – and to a large extent, other media organisations as well – need to know and understand when they enter the world of tablet publishing. My particular emphasis is on User Interface and design.

I have taken the cases of the *Washington Post*, *The Times*, *The Financial Times* and *Helsingin Sanomat* for close attention. In addition I have interviewed key designers and developers and pure players. I present my conclusions as nine guidelines, or "commandments", for newspaper organisations.



Mr Ric Bailey
Chief Political Adviser, BBC

Sponsor: BBC

Research Project: **The UK Televised Election Debates – Are they Here to Stay?**

The paper analyses why the UK did not have televised election debates for fifty years after the first US presidential debate; it gives a first hand perspective on how they came about in 2010 and explores the arguments about whether their impact was beneficial for voters and the UK's system of parliamentary democracy; finally, taking account of the traditional obstacles and the new political context, the paper assesses the prospects for televised election debates at the next UK election and beyond.



Mr Dwaipayan Bose
Editor, Jaipur and Indore, *DNA Daily Newspaper*, India

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Research Project: Journalism Trapped in Narrow Nationalism: The India-Pakistan Media War

For years now, the Indian and the Pakistani media have been fighting a proxy war that is blurring out factual and unbiased coverage of events in the subcontinent. Overly nationalistic posturing and jingoism lie at the heart of this. Journalists, columnists, TV anchors and analysts of one country are busy exposing the 'bias' and 'hypocrisy' of the other, and in the process, adding insult to a 64-year-old injury.

In my paper I strive to find out why is it that two well-developed media, using modern tools and methods and striving for objectivity in its coverage of anything from Twitter to Tunisia, turn belligerent and subjective when it comes to reporting on each other's country? Is it a mindset problem compounded by lack of knowledge, lack of trust, limited access to each others' land and its people and an excessive dependence on stereotypes? Also, how much of a role does freedom (or lack of it) of the press to go against matters of "territorial integrity and national security" (read *foreign policy*), play in all this?

My paper attempts to analyse and deconstruct the bias and narrow nationalism that plague journalism in the subcontinent. It also tries to find ways how sensible, peaceful, objective journalism can erupt between the two nations and the impact it could have on bilateral relations.



Mr Nicola Bruno
Co-founder and Staff Journalist *Effecinque*, Italy

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Research Project: Tweet First Verify Later: How Real-Time Information is Changing the Coverage of Worldwide Crisis Events

What happens to the journalistic standards of relevance and reliability in the age of real-time information? How is user-generated news gathering going to change the coverage of crisis events around the world? These are some of questions I wanted to address in my RISJ research paper.

I decided to focus on a specific case-study: the coverage of 2010 Haiti Earthquake by three online news organisations (bbc.co.uk, guardian.co.uk and CNN.com) that in the recent years have radically innovated their journalistic practices, often incorporating user-generated content in their news reporting.

I conducted both a qualitative and quantitative analysis of their coverage during the 24-hour period following the quake and one week later. Then I integrated these findings with interviews with journalists in charge of social media policy and real-time reporting (live-blogging) in the aftermath of the quake.

The different solutions adopted by the three news organisations reflect very different approaches to online journalism in the age of real-time information. bbc.co.uk prefers a more centralised and "verify first, tweet later" approach, while the guardian.co.uk and CNN.com are promoting a more decentralised approach, oriented to what I define the "tweet first, verify later" model.

While continuing to incorporate contributions coming from citizen reporters and from NGOs, news organisations should also develop better standards and techniques to validate information available online during crisis events.



Mr Andrew Lee Butters
Middle East Correspondent, *Time Magazine*, USA

Self-funded

Research Project: How the Middle East has been Covered in the British and American Press in the Past Few Years

After 9/11, American and British media outlets returned in force to the Middle East, not only to cover the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also explain a region (and a religion) that seemed to pose a challenge to the Western-dominated global order that emerged after the end of the Cold War. But with the ongoing crisis in journalism brought in part by the advent of new media, attrition has set in again, with waves of lay-offs and budget cuts reducing both the numbers of staff journalists covering the region and limiting their ability to travel and report. My research looks at the effects of lay-offs in major American and British print publications and how that has affected coverage of the Middle East, and at what role Western foreign correspondents can continue to play in the region as foreign dominance – notably the Pax Americana – gives way with the emergence of the Arab Spring.



Mr Sunday Dare
Publisher and Columnist, *News Digest International*, Nigeria

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Research Project: Citizen Journalism in Nigeria: A Case Study of Sahara Reporters

Journalism has new entrants. They are the army of citizen journalists who report events as they happen and provide critical, useful and often comprehensive eye witness accounts of events and developments. Their entry into the journalism world has not only expanded the frontiers of the profession but opened a new vista in the relationship between the producer of news and the consumer. The traditional role of the media and journalists has come under severe attack from citizen journalists.

Empowered by new media tools, known as Web 2.0, a platform that allows for the individual to broadcast or publish information, pictures or video through the internet, non-journalists have become content providers. The advent of new media tools, the social media as seen in Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Myspace are used by millions across the world – not just for entertainment, communication and information, but as tools and platforms for revolution.

In Nigeria, the bug has caught on. Over 4 million Nigerians are on Facebook, while countless others use Twitter and YouTube very often. Over 35 citizen journalism sites have also emerged serving breaking news, commentary, commercial news and general interest news. Nigeria's internet use is about 43 million according to the international telecommunication union.

My research is an investigation into the rise of citizen journalism in Nigeria, and focuses on its appearance, practice, consumption, trust and democratic impact. By carrying out a case study of Saharareporters.com, Nigeria's foremost citizen journalism website, this work provides answers to these questions and useful insights into where the media and media consumption are heading in Nigeria. It also looks at the general issue of how mainstream media in Nigeria have adapted to citizen journalism and user-generated content.



Mr Dmitry Denisov

Chief Editor, *The Business Magazine*, Russia

Sponsor: The Wincott Foundation

**Research Project: Business lobbying and government relations in Russia:
The need for new principles**

The focus of the paper is how economic actors, which represent the private sector, exert their influence on the formation and implementation of governmental and legislative policies – with the particular emphasis on Russia.

Until now Russia has not adopted any legal regulation or binding code of conduct for lobbying and general relations with government officials. This has brought a lot of distortions into the relationship between business and government institutions. According to international practice, there are two key approaches to eliminating or at least minimising risks of corruption in the process of lobbying: 1) to control those who are being lobbied (used in the UK), and 2) to control lobbyists through formal legislation (as in the USA).

What model would be more suitable for Russia? The present state of affairs in Russia looks pretty much like a vicious circle in which none of the parties involved – providers of lobbying services, clients (business) and their counterparts in government - are able to change the situation for the better and adopt ethical government relations practices even if they want to.

One of the key conclusions of this research is that under such circumstances formal statutory regulation of lobbying activities (similar to the one existing in the USA) seems to be the only solution – as an important addition to the general anti-corruption campaign.



Mr Faisal Elbagir

Freelance journalist contributing to *Al Midan* and
Al Sahafa newspapers, Sudan

Sponsor: Open Society Foundations

Research Project: Coverage of the 2011 Referendum in the Sudanese Media

My research examines whether the Sudanese print media successfully played its role of informing, educating and raising the awareness of people before and during the referendum. Was the media fair or biased and imbalanced?

One of the most important observations of the report is that it is always difficult for the media to play its expected role when it works in an atmosphere hostile to freedom of expression and freedom of press as a result of state policies and media censorship. The research suggests that respecting and securing freedom of expression and the media by the state - amongst other things - are essential elements for the media to play its role in many issues including referendum coverage.



Ms Ton-Ming Bay Fang

Freelance contributor to the *Chicago Tribune* and *New Republic*, USA

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

**Research Project: Women and War: The Changing Experience of Female Correspondents
Covering Conflict**

Ever since Peggy Hull fought her way in 1917 into becoming the first woman accredited as a war correspondent by the US military, the experience of women covering war has been changing dramatically. My research looks into how female journalists have been reporting in conflict zones over the last few decades and the issues that affect them uniquely. I focus especially on my contemporaries who covered Afghanistan, Iraq and this year's Arab Spring.



Mr Duncan Hewitt *Newsweek* correspondent, Shanghai

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Research Project: International Media Coverage of China: Chinese Perceptions – and the Challenges for Foreign Journalists

International media coverage of China plays a vital role in shaping perceptions of the country around the world – and media organisations have, over recent years, devoted ever greater resources to reporting ‘the China story.’ Yet recent years have seen a growing rhetoric within China accusing the international media (particularly western media) of being fundamentally biased against the country, or indeed of being part of a wider plot to discredit China and its people (something frequently portrayed as simply an extension of the West’s history of invading and ‘bullying’ the nation.) This study looks at the extent to which ordinary Chinese people accept or share such views - and if so, to what extent this affects their perception of the outside world. In other words, is the international media, even as it invests heavily in covering China, actually playing a role in alienating Chinese people, and thus contributing to tension between the country and the outside world? The study also looks at whether there is any justification to such criticisms – ie whether there’s more to them than mere political point-scoring – and talks to a number of international journalists about their perceptions of the challenges involved in achieving balanced coverage of China and its current complex reality.



Ms Judith Höger Editor, Department of Home Policies, Austrian Press Agency

Sponsor: Austrian Press Agency

Research Project: An Agency Full of Citizens? How News Agencies Cope with Citizen Journalism: Their Concerns and Strategies

News agencies have built their reputation on breaking news, being first with a story wherever it happens. Furthermore they can be seen as “agenda-setters” as they make the first decision on how and if international stories will be covered. But in recent years a number of news stories have been broken first by citizens armed with mobile phones and digital cameras and an internet connection. If information can be found on the internet for free, how does this affect an agency’s business model? Will news agencies still be the agenda-setters or do citizen journalism websites take over this role? To answer these questions I focused on six case studies: Thomson Reuters, AP and the Austrian APA, and the websites Wikinews, OhmyNews and Demotix. Amongst my conclusions are that ‘the news agencies see citizen journalism as an issue to care and think about but they are not too concerned about their business models. Although some already fear for their future, the news agencies still trust in their own strengths and power.’ However, all three news agencies are convinced they need to be open to new opportunities so they will not miss new developments. Faced with the information-tsunami from new media, ‘their impact as agenda setters and gatekeepers will become more important than ever before.’



Ms Mimma Lehtovaara News Editor, STT (Finnish News Agency), Finland

Sponsor: Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

Research Project: News Agency Goes Internet

In my study I reflect on the news agencies and whether they can succeed in the future. My focus is on journalism and the future operation possibilities within the newsroom. News agencies must decide what kind of policies they will adopt towards all these changes within the internet era and what kind of strategic decisions are needed.

After several discussions and observations I am convinced that the number of news agencies is going to decrease. Mergers

should and will happen due to the assumption that a bigger agency has better economic recourses to face the demanding media environment.

I'm also convinced that the clients are going to require even more tailored services in the future as they are facing the demands of the rapidly changing media environment. The agencies have to develop their product range for different platforms and make sure that the editorial and distribution systems allow it. Editorial systems are complex, expensive and time consuming to develop. It might be wise for the news agency to create an alliance with the customers or each other and start to develop some mutual editorial systems.

One possible threat facing a news agency is the scenario where the customers start to cooperate among each other or create internal news gathering services within the corporations without the contribution of the news agency. I also raise the question about social media. How can the news agency use it in an effective and productive way without compromising the core news agency value of reliability in the midst of the continuously growing urgency and speed of information?



Ms Olga Loiko Observer of the Web Portal Editor, TUT.by, Belarus

Sponsor: Wincott Foundation

Research Project: Business Journalism for the General Reader: An Inquiry into New Media and Business Reporting

The changes in the macroeconomic environment observed in 2008 caused a rapid increase in readers' interest in economic news, and it will clearly remain very strong for some time. Even if global markets completely recover, readers will keep an eye on business news so as not to miss the first symptoms of a new potential crisis. At the same time growing technical opportunities broaden journalists' possibilities to communicate with the audience.

My research aims to examine if journalists are ready to meet the growing interest of their readers, what kind of economic information our audience need and what ways of presenting this information will have a competitive edge. One part of my research is dedicated to the case study of Belarus as a society with very limited experience of the market economy. So Belarus now needs serious and rapid progress in the perception, understanding and adoption of market principles by both the authorities, and the journalists and their audience.



Mr Beom-Soo Park Senior Reporter, Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation, South Korea

Self-funded

Research Project: A Comparative Study on Conflicts between Public Service Broadcasting (PSB) and Government in the UK and South Korea, Focusing on the 'Independence of PSB'

This paper examines conflicts between PSBs and governments over critical national agendas and focuses on the independence of PSBs from government. In particular, two case studies are presented, the first on the BBC's 'Andrew Gilligan Case' in 2003-2004 and the second on the MBC's 'PD Notebook Case' in 2008-2009.

Through the development and the ending of these two critical conflicts, this paper compares and analyses the methods these two governments used to try to control the media, and the responses of the respective journalists in the BBC and MBC. In addition, this paper researches what are the fundamental conditions for independence of a PSB from the government. In particular, the independence of the BBC is analysed as a role model focusing on its financial and organisational structures.



Mr Jarmo Raivio
Managing Editor, *Suomen Kuvailehti* Magazine, Finland

Sponsor: Helsingin Sanomat Foundation

Research Project: Quality Journalism: The View from the Trenches

It is an oft-repeated idea that quality will save journalism from the troubles caused by the internet and the erosion of the traditional business model for newspapers. But what does quality mean when applied to journalism? My research attempts to figure this out by first interviewing journalists and editors from Britain and Finland and then comparing their views, formulating a view of quality journalism gathered from its practitioners.



Mr Arijit Sen
Senior Special Correspondent, CNN-IBN TV, India

Sponsor: Gerda Henkel

Research Project: Marginal on the Map: Hidden Wars and Hidden Media

Since the 1950s, virtually every state in India's north-eastern region has witnessed the emergence of powerful militias that contest the Indian nation-state's narrative of socio-economic progress and national integrity. As both academics and activists continue to insist, the Indian state's brutal repression of political struggles and the implementation of draconian measures—such as the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (1958) which authorises security forces to use lethal force with legal immunity—have done little to improve the situation. It is pertinent then to ask why mainstream media institutions are hesitant to report on terrorist acts or government atrocities in north-eastern India with the same level of depth and engagement, as, for instance, the Mumbai Terror Attack in November 2008. Moving beyond the discourse of TV ratings and the logic of commercial television, my research project examines why and how north-eastern India remains marginal in the media, and indeed, marginal to the concept of India as a nation.



Ms Jamilah Tangaza
Head, BBC Hausa Service, Nigeria

Sponsor: BBC

Research Project: Impact of BBC Mobile Content as a Platform for Illiterate Farmers in Rural Africa: A Case Study of BBC Hausa Village Roadshow 2009

When in 2009 BBC Hausa Service journalists including myself went on a trip to 22 villages in Northern Nigeria, I did not know it was the beginning of a research in an area I would grow to feel passionately about. We went to some of the remotest rural areas with the aim of reconnecting with our audiences there. On arrival I saw mobile telecommunication masts standing in the midst of mud, thatched-roof houses. That struck me. It was then that I decided to explore the idea of mobile phone usage in Africa's villages. Did the villagers use mobile phones to consume news?

I was surprised to learn most villagers were still listening to the BBC on short wave radios and only two per cent of inhabitants owned a mobile phone.

One of my conclusions is that 'although the current complexity of the mobile field presents numerous challenges in creating mobile content especially for audiences in rural Africa, in the long term international news organisations may have an advantage as their brand, experience and first mover advantage give them an edge in the markets they have traditionally dominated'.



Mr Greg Wilesmith

Senior Producer, Foreign Correspondent, ABC

Sponsor: Australian Broadcasting Corporation

Research Project: Reporting Afghanistan and Iraq: reflections on media coverage of the first wars of the 21st century and how governments and military forces sought to influence that reporting.

September 11, 2001 provoked two extraordinary wars. After ten years in Afghanistan the NATO-led coalition is struggling to define what it has achieved, why it is fighting on behalf of a corrupt, discredited government and what it can potentially achieve in the next three years such as to justify withdrawal of all combat forces by the end of 2014. As media coverage of the Afghanistan war has become increasingly critical the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia – and their military forces – have constantly adjusted their narrative frameworks about what constitutes ‘progress’, while ‘victory’ is a term slipping into irrelevance, just as it did during the Iraq war. This research tracks the tensions between rhetoric and reality in the reporting of Afghanistan and Iraq and focuses on critical points in the wars where government strategies and tactics were influenced by media coverage; and, conversely, the strategies employed by governments and military forces to influence the media.

The research has been conducted by a detailed study of newspaper, online, magazine and television reporting of the wars, by analysis of a plethora of memoirs by journalists, soldiers and diplomats, and by interviews with reporters, senior officers and ministerial advisors. Serious news organisations have been torn between the duty to describe and analyse the actions of their national forces and the governments in Washington, London and Canberra which have ordered them into battle, while importantly giving voice to civilians trapped in the battlefields between international forces and local militias, assaulted by terrorism and religious and ethnic strife. Many financially stressed news organisations have found it increasingly difficult finding the balance between these many and competing demands.



Mr Zhou Kangliang

Chief Journalist/News Presenter, Yunnan TV, Kunming China

Sponsor: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Research Project: The Power of the Chinese Netizen: How Microblogging is Changing Chinese Journalism

Microblogging has become a new force in Chinese society, informing public opinion. My research is focused on the new microblogging boom in China during 2009-2011, and addresses the background, typical cases, and the resulting influence on and consequences for Chinese journalism, as well as its wider influence on the future of China.

The study charts the background to the boom of ‘Weibo’ as it is known in China (pronounced ‘way-bore’ - in Chinese, ‘Wei’ means ‘micro’ and ‘bo’ means ‘blog’) from 2009-2011. I show how microblogging sites avoid official censorship by being careful not to ‘cross the line’ or threaten political power in the country. Also included is an analysis of how microblogging is used by Chinese journalists and editors, not only as a social medium, but also as a new tool for their jobs.

The study also includes detailed case studies where Chinese journalists or the media have used microblogging to provide a mouthpiece, research grassroots opinion, and support watchdog activities. It also shows how some users have fallen into the trap of rumour-mongering via microblogging, sometimes with serious consequences. The research concludes that ‘as Chinese online microblogging services grow and traditional journalism grows with them, it is learning from lessons and experience. However, censorship, sensitive word filtering and media restrictions limit the scope of online topics, and the growth of Chinese microblogging could be curtailed.’



Photo Credits

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© Reuters/ Mohamed Abd El-Ghany
A boy watches as pro-democracy supporters gather in Tahrir Square in Cairo February 18, 2011.

Inside Front Cover

© Reuters/Yannis Behrakis
A riot policeman runs through a cloud of teargas to avoid fire from an exploding petrol bomb during clashes with youths in central Athens May 11, 2011.

Inside Page

1 © Reuters/Paul Hackett
A member of the media works on a staircase at the Rixos hotel during a power cut in Tripoli, August 22, 2011.

2 © Reuters/David Moir
BSky Chairman James Murdoch (L) and News Corp Chief Executive and Chairman Rupert Murdoch are seen as they appear before a parliamentary committee on phone hacking at Portcullis House in London, on television screens in an electrical store in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 19, 2011.

3 © Reuters/Andrew Winning
Wikileaks founder Julian Assange holds up a copy of the Guardian newspaper during a press conference at the Frontline Club in central London, July 26, 2010.

4 © Reuters/Mohamad Torokman
A Palestinian woman throws a stone towards Israeli soldiers during a weekly protest against the controversial Israeli barrier in the West Bank village of Bilin near Ramallah, January 7, 2011.

5 © Reuters/Thomas Mukoya
A man waves South Sudan's national flag as

he attends the Independence Day celebrations in the capital Juba, July 9, 2011.

6 © Reuters/Mike Segar
A White Peacock (*Anartia jatrophae*) butterfly, a native of North and Central America, clings to a plant at the American Museum of Natural History's Butterfly Conservatory exhibit in New York, October 14, 2010.

7 © Reuters/Toru Hanai
Wakana Kumagai, 6, waits for her mother Yoshiko after visiting the grave of her father, who was killed by the March 11 tsunami, at a temporary mass grave site in Higashi-Matsushima, Miyagi prefecture, April 21, 2011.

Arab Revolution Centrefold

1 © Reuters/Mohammed Salem
A boy holds a bullet while attending a rally near the courthouse in Benghazi, May 14, 2011.

2 © Reuters/Paul Hackett
Members of the media gather in a corridor at

the Rixos hotel in Tripoli, August 23, 2011.

3 © Reuters/Yannis Behrakis
An opposition supporter lifts a placard at the front line near Tahrir Square in Cairo, February 7, 2011.

4 © Reuters/Yannis Behrakis
An opposition supporter flashes the victory sign as he holds an Egyptian flag atop a lamp post near a mosque in Tahrir Square in Cairo, February 7, 2011.

Inside Back Cover

1 © Reuters/Ahmed Jadallah
Anti-government protesters demanding the ouster of Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh react as they watch a wounded man arrive to hospital in Sanaa, May 11, 2011.

2 © Reuters/Ricardo Moraes
People celebrate the results of the Brazil's presidential election in Brasilia October 31, 2010.

3 © Reuters/Charles Platiau
France's President Nicolas Sarkozy (R) and German Chancellor Angela Merkel talk during a news conference at the Elysee Palace in Paris, August 16, 2011.

4 © Reuters/Akhtar Soomro
Shaista, a three-year-old girl, displaced by floods, holds a drink of water as she takes refuge with her family in a camp for flood victims in the Badin district of Pakistan's Sindh province, September 23, 2011.

5 © Reuters/Ahmed Jadallah
Bodyguards watch a room full of supporters as Libya's leader Muammar Gaddafi speaks in Tripoli, March 2, 2011.

5 © Reuters/Stefan Wermuth
Volunteers wait clear-up after overnight disturbances in Clapham Junction, in south London, August 9, 2011.



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A boy watches as pro-democracy supporters gather in Tahrir Square in Cairo February 18, 2011.