



SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS

MA BY RESEARCH

JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN EUROPE Three traditions and the case of Greece

By Antonis Skamnakis

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Abstract

The aim of this dissertation is to explain the changes taking place in the field of journalism education and training across Europe. It also aims to present the situation in a country without formal journalism training until 1990.

This study was conducted with the premise that journalism is mainly an intellectual and social activity which is very important for democratic society. For this reason it would be more than valuable for those involved in the field to understand the importance of journalism education. Nowadays, there is still a strong debate, often polemic, about the nature of journalism studies. On the one hand, theoretical knowledge about journalism is considered to be necessary in society. On the other hand, practical knowledge is believed to be absolutely necessary for the profession. This debate has led to an educational dichotomy. In fact, this dichotomy is deeply rooted in the unequal development of modern industrial society and the different cultures which emerged in Europe before and during the nation-building process of the 18th and 19th centuries.

This debate about the nature of journalism studies also reflects the differences between the academic and the professional world. It should be noted, however, that journalism and press studies, in continental Europe, became a part of the university system long time before the emergence of this debate. Lectures in journalism were given at the German and Swiss universities by the beginning of the century.

Three main traditions emerged in journalism and journalism education and training in Europe. The first, could be called *Industrial*, developed mainly in USA and Great Britain. The second, could be called *Philosophical*, developed in Central Europe and the third, could be called *Literary*, developed in South Europe.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The following project on journalism education and training in Europe, with special reference to Greece, is a result of an interest by the author about the future of journalism education and training.

Today in most European countries journalism can be found as an area of studies in a great number of different types of educational institutions such as universities, colleges of higher education, post-secondary institutes or private vocational schools. In all these institutions journalism needs to be nurtured and respected as a distinct area of studies within the broader field of mass communication studies. There are four kind of journalism education and training models in Europe:

- On the job training
- Further training centres
- Professional schools of journalism
- University courses

The 'on-the-job' training is the oldest path of journalism education and reflects the embryonic development of journalism and the press during the 18th century, a time when many journalists trained through an apprenticeship that begun in a newspaper.

Further training centres were established after the Second World War to provide further and continuing training, mainly, for professionals. Such centres were established in Germany and France by the end of the Second World War.

Professional schools of journalism were established in Europe from the beginning of the century. Many of them were involved in the higher education system. The first professional school, the Ecole de Supérieure de Journalisme, was founded in Paris in 1899.

University courses, especially in press studies, were also introduced from the beginning of the century, mainly, in continental Europe.

However, it should be said that there are university programmes focus in media and communication in which journalism is also taught. This kind of programmes could form a fifth category.

One can distinguish between the terms 'journalism education' and 'journalism training'. This distinction is made for historical reasons as well as for the need of this project; in fact, the terms in question could be used as synonyms, bearing a similar meaning. Broadly speaking, studies referring to the above terms emphasise knowledge, skills and qualifications gained through a formal process i.e. vocational schools or higher education courses. However, in this project when the term 'journalism education' appears a third level course possibly inclusive of a practical element is referred to. This means the formal education provided at an academic level. The term 'journalism training' refers to the knowledge that a journalist usually acquires not necessarily by studying at an academic institution but by their practical and professional knowledge.

The importance of a university education for journalists was recognised in 1993, by the Council of Europe which presented a report on the 'Ethics of Journalism'. In this report it was written that "people wishing to become journalists must have a university education, with a general or specialised qualification."¹

Winston recently pointed out that:

"Journalism is different from philosophy, or history, or chemistry, or any of the traditional academic disciplines represented in our institutes of higher education. It is different, also, from other 'practical' branches of education, such as law, or medicine, or engineering, where pure academic knowledge is clearly linked with professional competence. None of us, would like to be represented by a lawyer, or treated by a doctor, or have a house built by an architect who did not have the necessary academic qualifications." (Winston, 1996, p 23).

¹ Parliamentary Assembly, report 'On the Ethics of Journalism' 17 June 1993, Doc 6854.

-Today, the university system in Europe is more open to society than any time before. Additionally, more and more new fields of studies have been introduced in the higher institutes, even in those countries in which professional training was completely absent from the university curricula. The development of post-industrial society demands a strong link between the university and industry. Under these circumstances, the introduction of journalism training at university level became dominance. Indeed, in the academic year 1997-1998 twelve British universities offered Bachelor degrees in journalism. Fifteen more universities offered journalism courses under their regular programme of media or/and communications studies. In the early 1990s no British university or former polytechnic offered a Bachelor degree programme in journalism. In continental Europe during the same period a number of universities started offering specialised undergraduate courses in journalism in some cases in co-operation with the media industry. But should the universities change their nature from an academic establishment to a professional institute? Certainly, professional training should be offered at the university, in order to enhance the social and historical aim, which is to produce highly educated persons able to contribute to a better society.

The development of journalism as a profession is strongly connected with the development of education and training. The sociological features of the profession will be reinforced to the degree that a system of journalism studies will be developed, especially at the academic level. "Efforts to improve training indicate that professionalisation can be expected to increase in journalism"(Kunczik, 1988, p 24).

However, the dominant view in Europe is that journalism is an occupation or a profession and therefore what a journalist needs is "a strictly vocational training generally taught by experienced journalists." (Reus and Becker, 1993, p 5).

On the other hand, it is true that

"Compared to analysis of the effects of mass communication there has not been much research into journalism in mass communication scholarship for a long time." (Kunczik, 1988, p 7).

However, in Germany since the beginning of the 20th century studies of the press were regularly introduced at the universities and

"The field was regarded as a distinct branch of learning newspaper science (Zeitungswissenschaft) which became incorporated into the activities of many German universities in the inter-war period" (Katzen, 1975, p 72).

Since then in Germany, journalism has been regarded not only as a profession, but also as a specific research field or even as a science². Indeed, many German experts believe that journalism is a special field of study and research within the field of mass communication. Among them Siegfried Weischenberg who wrote:

"As journalistic study I understand the educational and research sector that
-From a theoretical and empirical point of view serves the creation and
reflection of knowledge and for this purpose uses approaches and methods of
communication science.
-From a practical and normative point of view serves the development and
application of norms and rules for the adequate journalistic intervention and
the education of journalists." (Weischenberg, 1990, p 50).

The case of Greece

In Greece there was no school of journalism recognised either by the profession or by the Ministry of Education until 1990 (Stephenson-Mory, 1990). In 1990 two university departments in Communication and Mass Media were established by law at the National and Capodistrian University of Athens and at the Panteion University, also located in the Greek capital. However, these departments are still more strongly oriented to communication and cultural studies than to journalism. Most importantly, the profession and the industry do not accredit either course. In 1992 the government

² The term science in the continental Europe is used for both the natural sciences and the sciences of mind. An example is that the studies of history could be found under the term historical sciences something which cannot be found in the Anglosaxon countries.

founded the first department-in Journalism and Communication at the Aristoteleon University of Thessaloniki³. But the same problems as in the departments in Athens have also appeared. Moreover, the department has not yet recruited all the teaching and research staff needed and therefore its curriculum has not yet developed. At the time of research for this study the department clearly operates on an experimental basis.

However, what is important despite the problems is that the establishment of the departments in Athens and Thessaloniki has marked a new period for the studies of journalism, media and communication in Greece. Now, for first time in the history of education in Greece, there are third level schools in which journalism courses are taught.

The situation in Europe is more complicated and the changes taking place are, mainly, the result firstly, of the internationalisation of the means of production and secondly, of the rapid expansion of new technologies. Additionally, social and economic problems, the creation of a common Europe or the problem of the environment needs a body of knowledge which the future journalist cannot find in skills courses in which he or she learns only how to gather information, how to organise it and prepare it for publication. Thus, certain questions of 'How journalism education has been developed' 'What journalism education do we need?' and 'What kind of journalism education should exist in Greece' will be discussed.

Therefore, the focus is to explain, firstly, the historical changes of journalism studies in Europe before and after the Second World War and, secondly, the development of journalism and the historical lack of formal journalism education within the media system in Greece.

The following research takes into account the history and the tradition of a country without formal journalism studies until the beginning of 1990s as well as the European experience with a variety of training models and schools of thought. However, it is the aim of this project to extend the conclusions and to make them applicable to the whole Europe.

³ Recently the department applied for European Journalism Training Association membership. EJTA Newsletter 1998.

Research methodology

The present study is mainly based on comparative research. However, there are occasions when the researcher draws on empirical techniques and interviews. It is known that classifying a research method does not necessarily mean that only one approach has been selected and the researcher may not use other methods. The thesis is organised into five chapters including the introduction.

The second chapter titled 'An overview of journalism studies across Europe', presents a survey of the history and the present situation of journalism education across Europe. Other materials included are a description of various programmes and details on specialisation in training. It is true that:

"To survey all the journalism and mass communication programs available on the face of the globe, therefore, is to undertake a daunting and perhaps futile project. There is arguably no compelling theoretical or practical need to do so. To compare programmes across time (now and then) and space (here and there), however is a different matter. There are epistemological and pedagogical reasons to look at the 'range of vision' that may be manifest in journalism and mass communication education in cross-national settings. Only through comparison can we better understand the spirit and practices of such education in a world that has increasingly been made smaller by the flow of resources and technologies between regions and among nations" (Tsan-Kuo Chang, 1997, p 4).

The main source for the historical development of journalism studies in Europe up to 1974 is UNESCO research papers. The first so-called 'Research and Papers on Mass Communication' with a reference to journalism training was produced in 1949.

In the beginning of the 1980s two important international professional organisations published two overviews. The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the World Association of Newspapers (FIEJ) conducted two surveys of journalism training. In 1990, two overviews on the journalism training in Europe were also published by Stephenson-Mory and Nordenstreng. An important overview for Central and Eastern

European countries and the former Soviet Union was published by the Freedom Forum in 1994. A recent project on Journalism Training in Europe written by Ami Lonnroth on behalf of the European Journalism Training Association adds, also, elements of the curricula of the majority of EJTA's member-schools. Additionally, there were some important individual articles and analyses published by academic journals such as *Journalism and Mass Communication Educator*, *Journalism Quarterly*, *Media and Culture* and the *British Journalism Review*.

Finally, it should be noted that for the purpose of this study many international press organisations and universities abroad (apart from those in Ireland and Greece) were visited. Also visited were UNESCO and FIEJ in Paris (France), the Department of Journalism of the City University of London (Great Britain), the Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw (Poland), the School of Communication and Journalism in Utrecht, (The Netherlands) the International Press Centre in Barcelona (Spain) and the European Journalism Centre in Maastricht (The Netherlands). Several journalism educators and very well known journalists were also interviewed. Internet research was extensively applied. When web pages of schools of journalism were available, the information was used. E-mail was extensively used as a means of communication between schools and the author to update and confirm information.

It should be said, however, that each country and journalism training system in Europe has its own features. The aim of the approach adopted here is to identify the features of a specific country and to compare them with other forms of journalism education in Europe.

The third chapter deals with the 'Press and Broadcasting in Greece'. The method adopted is an archival research. It is necessary to research deeply in order to explain what exactly has happened concerning print and broadcasting media in Greece up to 2000.

The main part of the research took place in the National Library of Athens and in the library of the Journalists Union of Athens Daily Newspapers. This faced certain difficulties. Neither of the libraries is computerised and even making photocopies was not allowed. Some important articles on the journalism training have also been found through the Botsis Foundation for the promotion of journalism. These articles have been of great interest.

The fourth chapter, 'Journalism and Journalism studies in Greece', aims to explain the development of the profession and journalism studies.

In Chapter 5, 'Three traditions affect journalism education in Europe' the origins and the differences in the development of press and journalism studies across Europe is discussed. Additionally, a proposal for structuring Journalism education in Greece for the 21st century is provided.

Chapter 2: An overview of Journalism education across Europe. Past and present

Part 1: Western Europe

In Western Europe, during the last decade, important changes took place in the field of education and especially in journalism studies. The existence of European Union education programmes, such as *Socrates*, which promote common educational activities between European countries as well as the creation of the *European Journalism Training Association* (EJTA) has opened up a new phase in the field of journalism education in Europe despite its political and cultural diversity.

In 1987, a group of 17 European Journalism schools created a Liaison Committee and an informal network to explore possibilities of future co-operation. In 1990, on the basis of this informal network, the *European Journalism Training Association* was established as a non-profit making organisation in the city of Dublin, Ireland and its central office was in Dublin from 1990-1992. Since that period EJTA developed common activities between its members covering exchanges of teachers and students, confrontation of professional practices and teaching methods, production of common written and audio-visual projects and research on major issues concerning journalism and the media industry. In 1999, EJTA, has over 70 regular and associate members.

In 1992, the EJTA schools decided to join forces and to establish a common training centre, which eventually became the *European Journalism Centre* (EJC). The EJC is an independent non-profit organisation under the Dutch Law located also in the city of Maastricht, the Netherlands. The EJC opened its doors in 1993 and soon became the major European-focused mid-career journalism centre in Europe. The EJC has a multimedia approach. It organises seminars, short courses and conferences not only in Maastricht but also across Europe. (Bierhoff, 1998, pp 273-278).

Austria

In Austria, the first courses were offered by the *Society for Knowledge of the Press*. These courses were the precursor to the formation of the *Institute of the Newspaper Sciences* which was established at the University of Vienna in 1942 (Katzen, 1975, p 83).

The Institute provided academic courses on the history and the role of the press and a grasp of practical journalism. It should be noted that, even after the Second World War, press and journalism studies in Austria were theoretically orientated. Indeed, the institute's view was:

"That practical journalism is a matter of personal aptitude or disposition and is not teachable. Numerous graduates of the institute are today working in the news field, and their success proves that their studies were not without value."(Bourquin, 1958, p 160).

In 1969, the institute changed its name to *Institut für Publizistik*. In 1968, a second school was established at Salzburg University. The school was called *Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationstheorie*. However, that institute was not designed to produce professional journalists, but mainly to develop research on mass media and political communication. From 100 students in 1969 the institute increased its number of students to 1400 in 1987.⁴

In 1983, the Austrian government changed the structure of the studies introducing MA and PhD programmes.

"Federal legislation in 1983 structured communication and journalism studies at the MA and PhD levels in Austria. The legislation emphasised scientific, pre-professional training, stressed relevance to the labour market and made curriculum requirements clearer." (Signitzer, 1986, p 20).

⁴ www.sbj.ac.at/ipk/allgemein/main.html (July 20, 1999)

In 1985, a division of Public Relations and Organisational Communication was established within IPK in Salzburg. In 1990, the university programmes in journalism and communication were still theoretical oriented with some practical subjects.

“The subjects offered in a university course of journalism and communications consist of about one third of media theory, another third of practical training and one third of media science. Students who have journalism as their major have to work as trainees in a media enterprise.” (Fabris, 1990, p 25).

There are also some other professional centres in Austria like the Catholic Media Academy (*Katolische Medienakademie*), which specialises in religious journalism and the Austrian Society for Journalism and Media Research (*Osterreichischer Gesellschaft fur Publizistik und Medienforschung*). However, the most important continuing institute is *Kuratorium fur Journalistenausbildung (KFJ)*, which was founded in 1978 in Salzburg. The Publishers' Association, the Journalists Union and the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF) established the centre. Legally it is a private institute. The reason was that although:

“There were Universities with faculties on the science of mass communications, those who were graduated from them were not always welcome in the news offices” and that “for publishers this means that training should be short and cheap.” (Ramminger, 1996, p 30).

At the moment KFJ runs three-month basic practical courses for working journalists. The centre also offers advanced and mid-career training courses as well as current affairs seminars. The centre plans to extend the duration of its various courses. It is also the only further training centre in Austria that is a member of the European Journalism Training Association.

Since the beginning of 1999 the Institute fur Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft (IPK) in Salzburg has a new name. It is called Institute for Communication Sciences (*Institut fur Kommunikationswissenschaft*). However, it

maintains its acronym. The institute has three divisions, one in journalism, one in public relations and one in Audio-visual media.

There is also a postgraduate programme in journalism at the *European Journalism Academy*, which is a part of the Donube University in the city of Krems. The duration of studies is four terms combining theory and practice⁵. People from different European countries can follow the German language programme.

In 1996, the Institute for Media and Communication at the University of Klagenfurt was founded. A four-year undergraduate programme in *Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft* was established in 1999. The programme includes practical training in journalism.

Belgium

The oldest journalism education institute in Belgium is the Institute for Journalists (*Institute pour Journalistes*), which was established in 1922 by the General Association of the Belgian Press. In 1934, a Flemish language section was established with Flemish speaking students and staff. In 1937, the Institute became independent. The course lasted two years, but without governmental recognition. In that period, the Institute's syllabus included:

"First, general history, Belgian political history, economies, sociology, literature, drama, music and art criticism and an introduction to criminology and forensic medicine and second, study of information media (news broadcasts, documentary news films, etc.) history of the development of the Belgian press, the work of the great European journalists, the political and historical education of the journalist, press law and professional ethics and standards in journalism. This programme is supplemented by a number of courses in practical journalism." (Bourquin, 1958, p 162).

⁵ Elisabeth Pribasnig, e-mail, information, 12 March 1999.

In 1945, a Section of Journalism, within the Faculty of Philosophy and Art, was founded at the Free University of Brussels (Gaunt, 1992, p 70). The duration of the course was two years leading to a *License* in Journalism. The syllabus was built on the basis of the social sciences, art and press studies. Students were accepted on the basis of two years' previous studies in an institute of higher education.

In 1946, a Section of Journalism was founded under the School of Political and Social Sciences within the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences at the Catholic University of Louvain. The Journalism section, at that period:

" Awards no diploma of its own, but furnishes a certificate of attendance at special journalism courses, which may be added to the diploma of political and social sciences. " (Bourquin, 1958, p 163).

The programme of studies included the history of the press, press law, technique of journalism and public opinion and propaganda. As at Brussels, students were accepted for enrolment on the basis of two years' previous studies at a university.

In 1951, an optional course called '*Press Science*' was introduced within the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghent. In 1962, a degree on Press and Communication was founded at the same Faculty.(Saeys, 1994, p 72).

The introduction of the Press and communication studies in Flanders was influenced by the German approach to these studies and research.

"As far as research is concerned, the University of Ghent has been influenced by German theories of Zeitungswissenschaft und Publizistik and its research has centred on press history from the point of view of political science and legal aspects of mass media. " (Katzen, 1975, p 89).

In 1962, the curriculum of the journalism section of the Free University of Brussels was revised to include media, especially television and film studies.

In 1966, the Department of Social Communication was established, within the School of Political and Social Science of the University of Louvain on the basis of the journalism section mentioned before.

In 1967, a separate Flemish-language journalism section was organised within the Free University of Brussels. (Katzen, 1975, p 87) By the end of 60s the journalism section had already established its postgraduate studies leading to a doctoral degree in journalism and social communication. The *Univerite Libre de Bruxelles* has a *Candidature* programme in communication, information and journalism and a *Licence*⁶ programme in information and communication with three orientations including journalism.

In 1971, the Department of Communication was established within the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Catholic University of Leuven. Its undergraduate programme offers a wide variety of courses in communication theory, research methodology, communication sociology, film studies, media law and media technology. The department also offers practical courses in journalism writing. It also offers a postgraduate degree in Media and Information Sciences. Research is available in the field of Communication Sociology, Communication Codes, Media Culture and New Media technologies⁷.

In 1972/73 the first students were admitted in a new *Licence* programme in Information and Performing Arts at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letter's of the University of Liege. Two orientations were established Information (journalism) and Performing Arts. In 1976, there was a shift from two to four orientations (Press, TV, Theatre and Cultural Animation). The Faculty also organised a short professional course in journalism. According to Yves Winkin:

"The American and British communication traditions were thus never strongly represented in the Department, neither theoretically nor methodologically. As opposed to many European departments, media in Liege were never taught and researched along the lines of Lazarsfeld, Campbell or Gerbner... The major references were French (Bourdieu,

⁶ the *license* programme are the last two years of the undergraduate curriculum in the Belgian University system. It is more or less equivalent to the Irish BA. The *candidature* degree is the first two years of the undergraduate studies. It is equivalent to the British HND or to the French DEUG

⁷ www.kuleuven.ac.be/facdep/social/com/come/.htm (November 27, 1998).

Genette, Metz) or Italian (Eco). British and Australian media and cultural studies were simply unknown to everyone. '(Wilkin, 1994, p 109).

In 1987, the Department of Communication Science was established within the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghent. In 1992, a Faculty of Political and Social Sciences was founded. Since that period the Department of Communication Science is located in this new Faculty. The department offers a four-year undergraduate programme as well as a postgraduate course. The four-year undergraduate programme in Communication Sciences is divided into two cycles. In the first year of the first cycle students follow ten courses in political and social sciences including an introduction to communication studies. In the second year of the first cycle students take five general courses and five optional courses in communication including Belgian print media, communication research, semiotics of communication, methodology of mass communication research and Belgian public law. In the first year of the second cycle students follow nine general courses in communication including print media, audio-visual media, cultural media studies, media law, new communication technology, advertising, methodology of mass communication research II, film history and public relations. One elective course should be taken also between ten courses available within the faculty. In the second year of the second cycle students follow eight courses in communication including practical training in print media, practical training in audio-visual media, journalism ethics, politics and mass media, international communication, public relations, film history and film and television. Students should write also a thesis in a communication topic. (Saeys, 1994, pp 77-79).

The Department of Communication of the Faculty of Economic, Social and Political Sciences at the Catholic University of Louvain offers a *Candidature* in Information and Communication, a *Licence* in Information and Communication with two orientations. The first one is Information and Journalism and the second one Communication. The department also offers a one-year Diploma of Complementary Studies (*Diplome d'Etudes Complementaires*) in Communication with three orientations: Social

Communication, Journalism and Theories of Communication. Doctorate is also available in Information and Communication⁸.

A *Candidature* and a *Licence* programme in Information and Communication within the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts are offered at the University of Liege. Four orientations were established since 1992 (Cinema and Audio-visual Art, Information and Media, Anthropology of Communication and Arts and Music Sciences). The Information and Media orientation of the *Licence* programme offers courses in journalism. The reference to journalism is a constant feature of the programme. The curriculum includes history of information and press, methods and techniques of journalism, professional practice and critical analysis of the news

Other courses on Mass Media or Social Communication were also established in Belgium. Between them: the Department of Communication at the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the Catholic University of Brussels.

There is also a US-style international programme in communication studies in Vasalius College in Brussels founded in 1987. The college is a constituted school of Flemish Vrije University⁹

Journalism is also taught in the Institutes of Higher Education after three or four years of studies. The *Institute des Hautes Etudes des Communications Sociales (IHECS)* is organised in two preparatory and two specialised years. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 59). The first two years, all students take a common general background in social sciences, humanities and media. In the next two years, students can follow the journalism section (*section Presse-Information*). The institute offers a *Licence en communication*.

The *Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen* and *Katholieke Hogeschool Mechelen (HIEPSO)* offers a three-year course in journalism and communication with an emphasis on practical journalism.

⁸ www.etu.ukl.ac.be/prge/comu2dc.html (July 12, 1999)

⁹ The Vrije University is located in Brussels. It was founded in 1970 when it split off from the French-speaking Free University (Universite Libre de Bruxelles)

Cyprus

In 1995, a programme in Mass Communication was established within the School of Social Sciences of the Cyprus College. The College was founded in 1961 and it is a private higher education institute. The programme on mass communication lasts three years leading to a Bachelor of Arts. It is designed to prepare students for careers in the field of journalism, broadcasting and publishing. The programme includes courses in mass media writing, reporting, audio-visual production, media law, sociology, psychology, Greek literature, history of Cyprus etc. A shorter two-year programme in Mass Communication is also available within the School.

Denmark

Efforts were made in Denmark to organise a journalism course in 1920. In 1927, the Danish press organised a two-month training programme for experienced journalists.(Desmond, 1949, p 43).

In 1946, the School of Journalism of the University of Aarhus was established. The school was financed by the contributions from press organisation and the Danish government. At first the school had only one class a day for a period of three months every autumn. permanent three-month summer journalism course in co-operation with the Danish Press Association (Fink, 1958, p 181).

In 1962, the course was removed from the university and became the core offering of the newly created Danish School of Journalism.(Gaunt, 1992, p 54).

In 1970, the Danish Parliament passed a new law making the school an institute of higher education in its own right (Katzen, 1975, p 92).

The Danish School of Journalism offers the only recognised professional course in Denmark. The course lasts four years and each year 225 students are accepted for the regular journalism programme. Additionally, 50 experienced journalists without formal education are accepted for the supplementary course. There are also courses in photojournalism and in European Journalism, mainly for foreign students. The European journalism courses, 'Europe in the World' and the MA in European Journalism, are advanced and postgraduate programs organised in co-operation with the

Journalism School in Utrecht and the Cardiff College of the University of Wales in Great Britain.

"The guiding philosophy behind both programmes is that journalism education in Europe needs to become transnational and transcultural and thereby truly European. The focus of both programmes is to transform national journalists into transnational journalists, but to do so with respect for each journalist's cultural background."(Hans Henrik Holms, 1996, p. 50)

In 1979, the Danish Institute for Service Training of Journalists (*Den Journalistiske Efteruddannelse*) was founded by publishers and journalists in Aarhus. This mid-career institute offers various short-courses in journalism. The DJE offers between 90 and 100 courses and seminars per year in basic journalistic method. Some longer diploma courses are also organised. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 63).

From 1990, the Danish ministry has introduced a reformed system of three-year Bachelor of Art degrees for Denmark's five universities located in Aarhus, Odense, Aalborg, Copenhagen and Roskilde. Previously the first full university qualification (the Cand. Mag.) could only be achieved after five years of study. (Stephenson-Morrey, 1990, p 100).

Under these changes the departments of Communications and Information revised their curriculum. At the same time, some of these university departments started to introduce programmes that combine practical journalism and academic mass communication courses.

"Over the last four or five years, these programmes have proved to be very popular and are yet another indication that the monopoly of the DJH will soon disappear despite opposition from the Journalists' Union and the media associations."(Gaunt, 1992, p. 55).

The School of Business and Economics of the University of Odense introduced a complete undergraduate journalism programme. The School offers a BA in Journalism after seven semester of studies and a two-year MSc programme also in journalism.

Mid-career short courses and seminars in journalism are also being-offered in the Nordic Journalism Centre in Aarhus for journalists from the Nordic and Baltic countries.

A Baltic Media Centre was established also in 1993 as an inter-regional further training institute. The centre offers short courses for broadcast journalism, broadcast management for the Baltic countries.

Finland

Finland has a long tradition for journalism education in comparison with other Scandinavian countries. The Association of Finish Journalists organised one-week seminars beginning in 1924. These courses ceased with the beginning of the Second World War.(Desmond, 1948, p 45).

In 1925, the Civic College was founded and began to offer regular courses in journalism. In 1930, the College became the School of Social Sciences. In 1947, the School of Social Sciences granted its first professorship in journalism and began permanent lectures in journalism.(Gaunt, 1992, p 56).

In the middle of 50s the Department of Political Science at the Helsinki University organised subsidiary courses and students combined journalism with other subjects.(Katzen, 1975, p 95).

In 1960, the School of Social Sciences moved from Helsinki to Tampere changing at the same time its orientation

'From the lines of the German 'Publizistik' discipline, the MSc programme was rearranged in 1960 on the lines of the Anglo-American tradition of 'journalism and mass communication', focusing first upon print media.'(Nordenstreng, 1990, p 5).

In the middle of the 1960s the School of Social Sciences became a University, the present University of Tampere. By the end of 60s there were two kind of journalism courses. A two-year vocational programme was taught in a separate university college and a five-year MA course was taught in the Faculty of Social Sciences. In the

beginning of the 70s the University also offered doctoral degrees in Journalism and Mass Communication.

In 1962, a tertiary professional school, the Swedish School of Social Sciences in Helsinki, set up a three-year journalism course for the Finland's Swedish-speaking journalists. (Katzen, 1975, p 95).

In 1966, a course on teaching journalism was also first offered in the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Helsinki¹⁰. In 1971, an associate professorship of communication was founded. In 1978, the Department of Communication within the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Helsinki was established. The Department is involved in both undergraduate and postgraduate studies especially in the areas of the theory of communication, mass communication, organisational and interpersonal communication and the media. This Department was and still is separated from the Department of Journalism of the Swedish School of Social Science, which is a part of the University of Helsinki.

In 1987, an additional programme in Journalism was established at the Department of Communication of the University of Jyväskylä. The department has three divisions: Journalism, Speech Communication and Organisational Communication. The journalism programme combines theoretical studies, especially in research on journalism, and practical work. Students majoring in journalism may take the following programme: Language & Communication studies (10 credits) and Journalism studies (75 credits). Professionally, the programme aims to produce journalists who master the basics of work in the press, radio and television. Every year 22 students are accepted from 400 applicants¹¹.

In 1993, the two programmes in journalism in the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication of the University of Tampere, the vocational and the MA, were integrated into a single one. Today, the Department offers a professional undergraduate programme leading to a Bachelor's degree and an academic graduate programme leading to a Master's degree. The latter requires 4-6 years full-time and the former 3-4 years of full-time studies. It should be said that the focus of the professional undergraduate course is both practical and theoretical. The studies do not merely offer a

¹⁰ www.valt.helsinki.fi/comm/depart.htm (February 10, 1998)

¹¹ www.jyu.fi/jyucomm/laitos/comm.html (September 16, 1998).

narrow vocational training, but give the student a deep insight into cultural studies. The department continues to offer postgraduate degrees by research.

In 1996, the Tampere Journalism Research and Development Centre was established. The Centre is an independent unit located at the University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication. It has launched several projects on journalism like new technology for journalism, journalism ethics, the changing professional role and identity of journalists etc¹².

The Department of Journalism of the Swedish School of Social Science still exists under the University of Helsinki. Every year 20 new students are enrolled. The programme lasts three years leading to a Bachelor degree. Students can continue in the faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Helsinki in order to attain a Masters degree.

There are also various other institutes which offer journalism courses. Between them, the University of Art and Design, located in Helsinki, which since 1973 offers a degree in photography with aspects of photojournalism. The biggest newspaper house in Finland, Sanoma Corporation, has its own school of journalism which concentrates on in-house training¹³. There is also a journalism programme which was established in 1991 in the Abo Academi, a private institute. Finally, it is important to note that in 1998 the University Network for Communication Sciences was established with the support of the Finnish Ministry of Education. The Network includes all third-level institutes, a number of ten, in the field of Journalism and Mass Communication. The Goals of the Network are to enhance scientific co-operation, to support doctoral and postdoctoral studies and to plan new programmes.

France

In France, journalism studies were introduced by the end of the 19th century. The first school of journalism in Europe was founded in this country. However, the literary tradition of French journalism, as well as the involvement of Great French novelists as journalists and editors led to the conception of 'talentism' or 'journalists are born and

¹² www.uta.fi/jourtutkimus/english.html (July 16, 1998)

¹³ www.uta.fi/laitokset/tiedotus/nykygb.htm (February 11, 1998)

not made' as the main criteria for entrance in journalism. However, the French did not ignore the importance of learning and education, studying liberal arts and politics, in particular.

According to a report in 1894 during the International Congress of Press (ICP) which took place in Bordeaux,

"The Catholic University in Lille, France offered a new series of courses. Students at the Catholic University were taking courses in science, foreign languages and press law as well as attending lectures dealing with specific journalistic topics such as great editors of different countries and duties and practices of journalism." (Bjork, 1996, p 72).

In 1899, the first school of journalism was founded in Paris, the *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme*. It was also the first one in Europe. In 1900, the school became part of *Ecole de Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales*.

In 1924, the *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme* was founded under the auspices of the Catholic Faculty of Lille. The school provided general education, mainly in the fields of History, Sociology, Law, Politics, Art and Philosophy. It should be said that the school was strongly oriented towards the above mentioned subjects rather than practical journalism. Indeed, even after the Second World War the school's curriculum consisted of 37 subjects; only four of them were practical. Two more subjects, Advertising and Newspaper Management were also offered. (UNESCO, 1953, p 40).

In 1937, the *Institute de Science de la Presse* (Institute of the Press Science) was established. It was the first institute with a systematic academic study in the field of the Press and Journalism. Thus, in France, until the beginning of the Second World War, there were three main Institutes providing research and education in the field of Journalism.

In 1945, after World War II, the *Centre for Scientific Studies of the Press* replaced the pre-war *Institute de Science de la Presse*. In 1951, the Centre was superseded by the *French Press Institute* and in 1957 it became part of the *University Pantheon-Assas-Paris II*. (Katzen, 1975, p 102).

In 1946, a professional school of journalism was established with clearly vocational orientation. The *Centre de Formation des Journalistes* (Journalism Training Centre) provided a training programme for those who wanted to become journalists. Nowadays, the centre offers a two-year programme in journalism open to students with two years previous studies at the university. It is the most important professional school in France. In 1957, the French Ministry of Education and UNESCO set up the International Centre for Advanced Training in Journalism (*Centre Universitaire d'Enseignement du Journalisme*) at the Robert Schuman University in Strasbourg.

"The experts who met at Strasbourg in December 1956 took the view that the Centre should be principally concerned with the general culture imparted to the journalist, his knowledge of the problems peculiar to each of mass communication media, his technical training and the techniques of the teaching of journalism."(Leaute, 1958, p. 21).

Obviously, after the Second World War, the establishment of the centres in Paris and Strasbourg with their vocational character changed the features of journalism studies in France from a combination of research on newspaper practice and the general education in liberal arts to more vocational oriented studies. The rapid industrialisation of the press, the appearance of the radio and TV and the effects of the Anglo-American training model changed the pre-war situation. The Centre at Strasbourg:

"Could not have been secured without the participation of American teachers, who have raised the techniques of journalism teaching to a high level."(Leaute, 1958, p 25).

In 1965, the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science de l' Information et de la Communication* (CELSA) was founded. In 1985, the school became a part of the University of Paris-Sorbonne Paris IV¹⁴.

¹⁴ www.paris4.sorbonne.fr/html/formatini/fmenu_formatini.htm(May 25,1999)

In 1967, two university technological institutes were founded at the University of Bordeaux III and at the University of Tours, offering two-year practical courses for those who have finished their high school. In 1986, a journalism programme, '*Journaliste Reporteur d' Image*', was established in IUT Bordeaux III. The Institute has also a special one-year programme (*Annee speciale*), open to students who already have a diploma (DUEG or DUT) in another discipline and a programme (*Journalists bilingues*) which lasts from November to June. Both Institutes' programmes are recognised by the Journalist's Union of France.

In 1969, the CFJ and the School at Lille established a separate mid-career centre, the *Centre de Perfectionnement des Journalistes et des Cadres de la Presse* (CPJ) offering various types of practical courses in Journalism.

In 1971, the Department of Sciences and Technology of Communication (*Department des Sciences et Techniques de la Communication*) was established at the University Paris III (Sorbonne Nouvelle) and in 1986 a *Licence* programme in Information and Communication was begun. In 1987, a *Maitrise* and a DEA programme were also started. Some journalism courses were offered as part of these programmes¹⁵.

In 1978, the *Institut Pratique de Journalisme de Paris* was founded. The Institute offers a two-year practical course open to students with at least two years previous studies at university level. The school specialises in foreign politics, sports journalism, business journalism and national politics. (Lonnroth, 1998, p 77).

In 1982, the University of Aix-Marseille II, also called *Universite de la Mediterranee*, established a journalism school, the *Ecole de Journalisme et de Communication de Marseille* (EJCM). The school consists of four departments: The Department of Journalism, the Department of Communication, the Department of Audio-visual and the Department of New Technologies. At present, the Department of Journalism offers a two-year programme, *Maitrise des Sciences et Techniques de Journalisme*, open to students who have already studied for two years at university level. Additionally, three one-year programmes open to students with one or two years previous studies are offered. The school also offers three one-year programmes (DESS) in various fields of media and communication open to students with four years of university studies¹⁶.

¹⁵ www.univ-paris3.fr/presentation/compo14.html (May 27, 1999).

¹⁶ www.ejcom.marron.univ-mrs.fr (May 20, 1999).

The CFJ has set up a European journalism training programme (*La filiere Europeenne*) which was supported by the French Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs and the European Commission. Every year only eight final-year students from various countries were selected to participate. The programme was not given in the academic year 1996-1997. (Lonroth, 1997, p 76).

Since 1992 the *Centre Universitaire d'Enseignement du Journalisme* in Strasbourg has run a similar European journalism postgraduate course (DESS), *Eurojournalisme*, which takes place partly in Strasbourg and partly in Brussels. The course lasts one year and it is open to students with four years previous studies or three years professional experience. Additionally, the centre offers a two-year programme in journalism, *Maitrise Sciences et Techniques Journalisme*, open to students with two years studies. The CUEJ, also, offers a one-year postgraduate course (DESS) in 'New media journalism'¹⁷.

The *French Press Institute* is the oldest university journalism school in France. Every year about 700 undergraduate students prepare a *Licence* followed by a *Maitrise*, in media and communication. Additionally, the Institute offers a *Diplome* for students who have not a *Licence*. There are, also, DESS courses in the Techniques of Information and Journalism, in Communication Law and in Media and Multimedia. The IFP has a Graduate School with a PhD programme in mass media research, in which 150 students are currently enrolled. The Institute in co-operation with the Centre for the Training and Improvement of Journalists¹⁸ (*Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement de Journalistes*) offers short teaching programmes in different countries (Russia, Lebanon, Egypt etc).

The *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme de Lille* offers a two- year journalism programme for graduates. Additionally, the school offers an eleven-month programme in International Journalism, and a twelve-month programme in Journalism Science open to journalists and scientists with an MA. The school also offers a postgraduate programme in Multimedia Journalism. The International Journalism programme consists of courses in international news, international relations, regions of the world etc. and it takes place partly in Lille and partly in Quebec, Canada. The Journalism

¹⁷ <http://cueju-strasbg.fr/forma/forma.htm> (September 17, 1999)

¹⁸ The CFPJ includes CFJ and CPJ and the CFPJ-International

Science programme consists of courses such as culture and news coverage for science and technology, science in contemporary society, media etc. Additionally, the school offers various short courses in journalism¹⁹.

Other programmes in journalism are available in various French universities or Institutes of Technology (IUT). The University Paris III (*Universite Sorbonne-Nouvelle*) offers a one-year programme (*DESS de journalisme bilingue francais-anglais*) open to students with four years previous studies. The Institute for Communication and Media of the University of Stendhal (Grenoble 3) which was established in 1996 offers *Licence* and *Maitrise* degrees in Information and Communication. Students can be specialised in journalism²⁰. The *IUT de Lannion* offers a two-year programme similar to these of Tours and Bordeaux. The University of Law, Economics and Science of Aix- Marseille offers a three years programme in Media and Economics. Subjects include: introduction to journalism, history of the press, introduction to written journalism, media and the profession of journalist etc.

Finally, there are many private schools of journalism, like the *Ecole Superieure de Communication* in Lyon, the *Ecole de Journalisme de Toulouse*, the *Institute International de Communication de Paris* etc.

Germany

It was in Germany that the study of the press and journalism was widely developed. It should be said that lectures on journalism have been given at Leipzig University since the end of the 16th century. It was the same university in which the Swiss economist and journalist Karl Bucher founded the First Institute of Newspaper Science in Europe in 1916. The field called Newspaper Science (*Zeitungswissenschaft*) became an academic discipline for many European universities in Central Europe. However, this special field did not include any practical training.

"The study of the Press in German Universities was therefore not connected with professional training but was an entirely academic subject, linked with

¹⁹ www.esj-lille.fr/formspe.htm (September 17, 1999)

²⁰ www.u-grenoble3.fr/stendhal/versions/enlgish/sommaire.htm (July 8, 2000).

the disciplines to which German scholarship had made such outstanding contributions in the nineteenth century-history, political economy and law.' (Katzen, 1975, p 72)

Scientists and students of the social phenomena also viewed the press as a social institution with a specific function. The press became subject of sociological and philosophical consideration. In Germany, many academics, philosophers and sociologists like Wieland, Lessing, Schumbert, Moeser etc were journalists, too. "In 19th century, German journalists were academics who perceived themselves as scholars." (Kunczik, 1988, p 25).

In contrast to Anglo-American professionally- oriented journalism studies, in Germany, before the Second World War, the studies of the press and journalism were, to a great extent, synonymous. At the same time, that was an academically oriented subject at the university level.

"The professional training of the journalists did not appear as a special problem in Germany. The German press recruits its journalists among the graduate population of the universities. For this reason, the idea of special schools for the training of journalists found, as we see, an enormous reaction." (Zioutos, 1956, p 36).

However, a special training system of entry into the newspaper desk was set up before the First World War.

"Historically, entry into the profession has been dominated by a formal two-year training scheme 'Das Volontariat'. This decentralised system was first established in 1913 by the national publishers association Reichsverband der deutschen Presse". (Stephenson- Mory, 1990, p 169).

In the middle of the twenties, more than sixteen German universities offered programs or courses on newspaper science and journalism. In 1926, Karl Jaeger, Karl Bucher's assistant:

"Wrote a work entitled Zeitungskunde zur Publizistischen Wissenschaft (From Newspaper Science to the Science of Journalism) hence the term Publizistik the most usual designation for the field after 1945." (Katzen, 1974, p 73).

By the end of the World War II Germany was divided and the political and social situation in each part determined future developments, in general and in journalism studies, in particular. In West Germany, the occupying forces imposed their journalism-training model.

"Considerable effort has been made, at least in the American and British zones, to train and to re-educate German journalists in the spirit of thorough and objective news reporting and writing. In both zones, as well as in the French and Russian zones, German journalists and trainees have been selected for instruction under the most practical conditions -that is in the actual production of newspapers and periodicals for the German population." (Desmond, 1948, p 33).

Indeed, the first vocational school was established in 1945. It was called Aix-La-Chapelle, the first school with a strict vocational orientation.

"The first post-war school of journalism in Germany was founded at the instance of the American occupation authorities with the aim of educating, 'by scientific methods future democratic journalists.'" (Bourquin, 1958, p 168).

Since that period:

"A hybrid system of journalism education has come into existence involving both the universities and distinct institutions of education created by the media." (Becker, Fruit et al, 1987, p 161).

In the first years after the World War II, the old university institutes and the new ones that opened moved from the Science of Newspaper to Mass Media and Communication Studies. At the same period, in the USA there were important changes in the schools curricula and in the whole structure of journalism education and research. These changes in the American journalism studies were also introduced to West Germany.

‘Furthermore, there was a tendency more marked in some institutions than in others, perhaps, to turn from historically oriented research to research based in theory... using the empirical methods... customary in the fields of sociology and anthropology etc. [and to place] greater emphasis on the study and solution of current problems of communication [partly influenced by] the ideas and achievements that have come from research in United States’
(Katzen, 1975, p 107).

In 1959, the German Journalism School (*Deutsche Journalistenschule*) was established in Munich to provide strictly professional training for young journalists. The Journalists' Union and other professional organisations set up the school. Every year 45 students are trained over a period of 15 months. Thirty of them follow courses at the University of Munich. (Gaunt, 1992, p 51).

In 1966, the *Institut für Publizistik* was established at the University of Mainz within the Faculty of Law and Economics. In 1968, the Institute became a part of the Faculty of Philosophy. The *Institut für Publizistik* in Mainz offers a two-year postgraduate professional course in journalism. The course is divided into two parts. In the first part (year) the main focus is on print journalism while in the second part (year) on television and radio. Over the two years of the programme students are required to complete three work placements during their holidays²¹.

In 1968, the *Institut für Publizistik* of the *Kolner Schule* was founded. After three semesters students have to continue their studies at the Department of Economics and Political Sciences of the University of Cologne. The school specialises in the area of Macro-economics.

²¹ Johanna Weber, e-mail, information, 18 March 1999

"Initial plans of the founders of the Cologne School to also educate journalistic specialists in the areas of law, natural sciences and medicine were never carried out, because we soon found out that even the co-ordination of the journalistic education with only one academic subject proved to be quite a challenge for time reasons alone." (Hilgert, 1996, p 29)

In 1968, a mid-career Institute for Training of Young Journalists (*Institut zur Forderung Publizistischen Nachwuchses*) was established by the Council of Catholic Bishops in Ludwigshafen/Rhein. The course lasts two-years and it is open to graduates.

In 1976, the Institute of Journalism of the University of Dortmund was established. Today, the course lasts five years. The programme is divided into three phases. During the first four semesters basic subjects are offered with an intermediate diploma. The second phase, the following two semesters, students have an internship. In the last phase, advanced studies, students combine journalism with a second subject. Students graduate with a *Diplom-Journalist*, equivalent to an MA. The institute co-operates with the *Erich-Brost-Institut für Journalismus in Europa*, a private non-profit foundation. (Lonnroth, 1998, pp 81-82).

In 1978, the Gruner and Jahr Journalism School, which in 1983 became the *Henri Nannen School*, was founded. This mid-career school was established in Hamburg. It is a private school, which trains 36 students each year for a period of 18 months. In 1992, a second Henri Nannen School was founded in Berlin²².

In 1983, a 9-semester programme in journalism was established at the Catholic University of Eichstatt.

A second private school providing training is the Springer-Verlag School of Journalism also in Berlin and Hamburg. It was founded in 1986. (Stephenson-Morry, 1990, p 178).

The *Institut für Journalistik und Kommunikationsforschung* in Hannover has a two-year complementary professional programme including three specialisations. Culture and Entertainment, Natural Sciences, Medicine and Technology and Economy, Law and Social Affairs. The course covers print, radio, TV and multimedia. Students must have a university degree equivalent to a MA to entry. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 85).

²² www.journalistenschule.de/bda/nat/hns/hamburg/gb.html (February 15, 1998)

There are also several university undergraduate and postgraduate courses in journalism and publizistik. Examples include:

In Leipzig (Institut für Kommunikations und Medienwissenschaft), in Berlin (Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft), in Cöttingen (Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft), in Münster (Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft), in Hamburg (Institut für Journalistik), in Munich (Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft).

Additionally, there were 38 institutions which, in 1989, offered mid-career training in journalism. (Weischenberg, 1993, p 80).

Great Britain

In Great Britain the central philosophy for the education of journalists was, until recently, 'on the job training'. However, since the beginning of the 1990s more and more universities have introduced undergraduate courses in journalism. This spectacular expansion of journalism studies at the British universities tends to change the post-war status for entry into journalism and to transform traditional journalism training in Great Britain.

Historically, Alexander Mackie made the first effort. In 1877, he established a Newspaper Institute. Courses lasted six months.

"The idea that the only real way to learn the job was to do it was tenacious and Mackie failed to obtain sufficient applicants to make any headway with his plan." (Lee, 1977, p 36).

Ten years later, in 1887, David Anderson, a working journalist, tried to establish a school in London, but it disappeared after an initial blaze of publicity.

In 1919, a private college was also established, the London School of Journalism, a correspondence institution that still exist today. The school was established under the direct patronage of Lord Northcliffe.

It was not until 1919 that a university journalism course was set up at the University of London. The diploma course was attached to the university's Faculty of Arts. The course was established at the suggestion of the Institute of Journalists.

"To get on the course you had to have passed the higher Schools or Intermediate examinations (roughly equivalent to A levels) or to hold a degree. Graduates did a one-year course, the rest of us two" (Jacobson, 1977, p 38).

However, the two-year course at King's College of the University of London was not resumed after the World War II.

"On the outbreak of war in 1939, the course was discontinued. After the war, efforts to restart it failed, partly because the overcrowded university could no longer offer accommodation and partly because the newspaper industry was beginning to think about other methods of training." (Strick, 1958, pp 208-209).

In 1948, an experimental course was introduced at the Cardiff Technical College under the Kemsley plan. (Zioutos, 1995, p 90). The Kemsley plan was the most ambitious project for the training of editorial personnel representing more than thirty newspapers in Great Britain. The editorial plan was conceived by Lord Kemsley, Chairman of the Group.

In 1949, the Regent Street Polytechnic in London, the present Westminster University, started a one-year course in Journalism as a result of demands by English students and representations from the Colonial office, which sought help in establishing a course for colonial students. (Desmond, 1949, p 36).

In 1953, the Kemsley plan lost its value because of the introduction of a national training scheme. The object of the plan was "to qualify trainees for editorial work and give them practical knowledge of the other departments concerned in newspaper production" (Unesco, 1953, p 25).

After 1949, the Royal Commission on the Press drew attention to the need for better training. The National Advisory Council for the Training and Education of Junior Journalists was established in 1952. In 1955, the council changed its name to the National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ) an organisation which still exists. The NCTJ brought together representatives from the Newspaper Society (owners of regional newspapers) from two journalists organisations, the National Union of Journalists and the Institute of Journalists, the Association of the Technical Institutions and the Ministry of Education. The NCTJ worked also in Scotland with representatives from local organisations.

"The Council wanted a training programme that would be based on an apprenticeship in a newspaper office or news agency. It wanted 'on the job training'. Hence, a training and testing programme was set up and the first proficiency test was given to juniors on English newspapers in October 1953." (Stewart, 1968, p 107).

Candidates started by training on a local office. The 'on the job training' system in Great Britain had the follow features:

"A new entrant into provincial journalism would first undergo a six-month period of probation. If this proved satisfactory on both sides, he or she would sign 'indentures' (an old form of legal agreement between employers and apprentices) for three years. The form of these arrangements underlined the prevailing view in the industry that journalism was a kind of craft. During this first three years, the new entrant would follow the NCTJ's correspondence course in newspaper law and attend 'day release' classes at one of about 20 local colleges of further education to study English, the structure of local and central government and shorthand. All vocational training was done 'on the job', though the NCTJ laid down guidelines as to what it should cover. At the end of the training period the trainee would take the NCTJ's 'General Proficiency Test' and if successful, he treated and paid as a qualified journalist." (Stephenson-Mory, 1990, p 193).

Thus, the basic training covered the full three-years' apprenticeship that was divided into vocational training at the place of employment and the general education at a local college. In 1965, eight-week 'block release' courses were introduced in six colleges for further education. The 'block release' courses replaced the old 'day release'. At the same time, a one-year full-time pre-entry course in journalism was introduced for those who were selected by individual newspapers.

In 1970, a university journalism course was established at the University of Wales (Cardiff College). The duration of the course was one year full-time for graduates. It is very important to note that the idea came from the University without any serious support by the industry. In 1976, a similar university course was set up at the City University of London.

In 1981, a body, similar to NCTJ, for training in radio journalism was set up. The Joint Advisory Committee for the Training of Radio Journalists (JACTRJ) consisted of representatives of the broadcasting industry, the National Union of Journalists and the colleges, offering training in broadcasting journalism. Recently the JACTRJ changed its title to the Broadcast Journalism Training Council (BJTC). A similar council, the Periodicals Training Council (PTC) exists for the training on magazines.

Except from the 'block release' and the pre-entry courses accredited by the NCTJ or other councils, a number of media groups are running 'in-company' training schemes (Thomson, Westminster, BBC, Reuters etc.).

A list of the schools recognised by the various councils follows:

NCTJ

Block release

Darlington College, Highbury College and Sheffield College.

Day release

Liverpool Community College and Wulfrun College.

Pre-entry

Amersham and Wycombe, Brighton College of Technology, Clarendon City, Darlington, East Surrey, Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology, Greenhill, Gwent Tertiary, Harlow, Lambeth, Liverpool Community College, Sheffield, Sutton Coldfield, South-East Essex, Warwickshire.

HND

Bell College of Technology.

Degree

Bournemouth University, University of Central Lancashire and University of Sheffield.

Post Graduate fast Track

Harlow, Cornwall, Highbury and Sheffield

Post Graduate (one year)

De Montfort University, Lambeth College, Liverpool Community College, Strathclyde University, Trinity and All Saints College, University of Wales College Cardiff, University of Central Lancashire, University of Ulster.

BJTC

Undergraduate courses

Bournemouth, Nottingham Trent, Central Lancashire and Surrey Institute of Art and Design

Postgraduate courses

Cardiff, City London, Central England, Leeds (Trinity and All Saints College), Central Lancashire, Sheffield Hallam, London (Goldsmith's College), Westminster University and Bell College, Falmouth College of Art, Highbury College and London College of Printing.

PTC

HND

London College of Printing

Undergraduate courses (BA)

Bournemouth, Surrey Institute of Art and Design, University of London (Goldsmith's College)

Postgraduate courses

City London, London College of Printing, University of Wales (Cardiff College), Westminster University, Strathclyde University, University of London (Goldsmith's College), Harlow College, Cornwall College

There are also a significant number of undergraduate and postgraduate full-time courses in journalism at various institutes of higher education in Britain, all of which are not recognised by the training councils.

A survey of postgraduate courses in journalism for the academic year 1998/99 involved the following:

- Four postgraduate courses in Newspaper journalism (University of Central Lancashire, City University of London, Napier University and University of Ulster)
- Three postgraduate courses in Periodical journalism (City University of London, Napier University and University of Westminster)
- Nine postgraduate courses in Radio or TV or Broadcast journalism (City University of London, Falmouth College, London College of Printing, University of Central England, University of Central Lancashire, Trinity and All Saints College of the University of Leeds, University of Westminster, Sheffield Hallam University, and Goldsmith's College)
- Ten postgraduate courses in Journalism: two in Cardiff College of the University of Wales and one in Goldsmiths College of the University of London. One in Glasgow Caledonian University and one in Strathclyde University, both through the Scottish Centre for Journalism, one at the University of Sheffield, one at the University of Ulster, one in Westminster University, in one Liverpool John Moores University and one in Cornwall College.
- Five postgraduate courses in International and European Journalism (Cardiff, London College of Printing, City University, Westminster and Napier)
- Six postgraduate courses in various fields of journalism: One Bi-Media Journalism and one in Print Journalism in Trinity and All Saints College of the University of Leeds. One in Electronic journalism in Napier University, one in Investigative journalism in Nottingham Trent University, one in New Media Journalism in Bournemouth University and one in Political Journalism at the University of Sheffield.

According to AgCAS vocational course surveys there are 30 vocational courses in journalism in 24 universities and institutes of higher education in Great Britain²³. Many other universities offer postgraduate courses in Media or Communication in which journalism could be also found.

The above is not necessarily a complete picture of university journalism courses offered in Great Britain. An example is the new MA programme in Journalism began in October 1998 at Napier University in Edimburg and the new undergraduate programme in Journalism and History established in 2000 at the City University of London.

Ireland

In Ireland the development of journalism education has occurred since the Second World War. Efforts were made to establish a course in journalism at the Trinity College of Dublin. In 1963:

"A block release course for newly employed journalists was introduced and adapted from the similar training scheme in the United Kingdom (the course was first offered to Trinity College Dublin, which turned it down as being too vocational)." (Stephenson- Mory, 1990, p 221).

A course in mass media was available at the University College Dublin since 1966. However, the subject was optional and not permanent.

"An optional semester course in Mass Media studies is offered in the final year of the Bachelor of Social Science programme from time to time since its inception in 1966" (Katzen, 1975, p 116).

In 1968, the National Union of Journalists, in collaboration with the newspaper owners in Ireland and the British NCTJ set up the first course in journalism.

²³ www.prospects2.csu.ac.uk/servlets/vcsc/VcscServlet?mode=Start-Browse& (August 9, 2000).

'Ireland's first full-time course in Journalism started in 1969, at the College of Commerce, Rathmines. It lasted one year with emphasis on the practical skills required to work as a reporter or sub-editor.' (Xavier Carty, 1990, p 43)

According to Gaunt:

'For a long time, the training of journalists was modelled after the British apprenticeship system and, as in Britain, the National Union of Journalists has had a strong influence on the profession.' (Gaunt, 1992, p 73).

In 1974, the one-year course at the College of Commerce, Rathmines was extended to two years, including modules in television and radio and leading to a Certificate of Journalism. In 1978, six colleges, including the College of Commerce, formed the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT).

In 1980, the Irish government established a new third-level institute in Dublin, the National Institute for Higher Education (NIHE). In 1982, the School of Communications at the NIHE started a one-year full-time graduate diploma course in Journalism.

Since 1989 the graduate Centre for Journalism of the University College, Galway, has offered a graduate diploma in applied communications with a journalism option for those with a Bachelor degree.

In 1989, NIHE Dublin became an independent university, Dublin City University. Its School of Communications now offers undergraduate BA courses in communication journalism and multimedia as well as postgraduate taught and research programmes in various fields of communication, journalism and multimedia. The undergraduate degree in Journalism at DCU combines theoretical and practical subjects. The School of Communications of the Dublin City University is a member of the European Journalism Training Association (EJTA). It is the dominant journalism educational institute in Ireland. DCU's School of Communication offers a four-year BA in Journalism, a one-year MA in Journalism, a three-year BA in Communications, a two-year MA in Communication and Cultural Studies and a one-year MA in Film and Television

Studies. Masters and Doctoral degrees are also offered by research. The school also offers a four-year BSc in Multimedia, a one-year MSc also in Multimedia, a one year MA in Political Communication, a one year MSc in Science Communication in co-operation with the Queens University at Armagh and a one-year MA in International Relations in co-operation with the DCU Business School.

The HSIC, Limerick, Ballyfermot Senior College and a number of private organisations offer other journalism courses. Some short courses were also organised by the industry from time to time according to a 1993 report:

"A small number of very short-term training courses take place in the national media. The areas most often covered by these courses are (a) Sub-editing, (b) Media Law, (c) Technology. The majority of such courses are in the journalism skills area. Usually, between ten and twenty journalists participate in such a course."(McNamara, 1993, p 32).

The Faculty of Applied Arts, School of Media at the Dublin Institute of Technology offers specialised full-time undergraduate and postgraduate courses in journalism and media studies. The emphasis is on providing practical and technical training combined with critical social sciences and research methodologies. The school offers a four-year BSc in Communication (Journalism), a four-year BSc in Communication (Film and Broadcasting). The school also offers a two-year part-time MA programme in Media studies, two evenings per week and a one-year full-time MA programme in Journalism. There are also undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Film Production and Public Relations. Subjects studied, in undergraduate journalism programme, include communications theory, media policy, law, politics and economics, news gathering, news writing, radio and television journalism and languages.

Iceland

Iceland is a country of approximately 270.000 people. The University of Iceland, which was founded in 1911, has nine Faculties. The Faculty of Social Sciences offers a three-year programme leading to a BA degree. A minor option is offered in Media Studies.

Students may spend two years in their major field and one year in Media Studies. There is a one-year Certificate programme in Journalism and Mass Communication for those who already have a Bachelor's degree²⁴.

Italy

Italy has a long tradition in journalism education. As in most European countries, journalism courses were offered at the universities at the beginning of the 20th century.

"Professional training for journalists is a recent growth in Italy. At the beginning of the century, arrangements for a few independent courses were made by the universities of Naples and Turin." (Bourquin, 1958, p 170).

In the beginning of 20th century,

"Professor R. Caldieri of the University of Naples organised a free attendance series of lectures in journalism. In 1906, an effort was made for the establishment of a journalism school in Circolo di Cultura, also in Naples. Professor L. Piccioni from the University of Turin, whose research activities were on the Literary Journalism (Giornalismo Letterario), gave free lectures on the history of the Press in 1912 and 1933." (Fattorello, 1938, pp 5-6 cited in Zioutos, 1954, p 58).

1928 should be noted as the year of the real establishment of the first journalism schools. Indeed, in 1928, courses were organised by the School of Journalism in Roma and the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Perugia. The four-year courses combined both theory and practice. (Bourquin, 1958, p 170).

The literary tradition of Italian journalism and the involvement of literary figures as journalists, known as *erudit*, led to the idea that journalists are persons of special ability (talent). However, as in France, this approach did not prevent the development of press and journalism studies, especially at university level. On the contrary, a significant

²⁴ www.hi.is/facu/ (August 17, 1999)

number of university-based journalism courses were established in the middle-war period. After the Second World War, in 1946:

“A course in journalism was established at the International University ‘Pro Deo’ in Rome an institution sponsored by the Unione Internazionale ‘Pro Deo’, a Roman Catholic organisation.” (Desmond, 1949, p 35)

In 1947, the *Istituto Italiano di Pubblicità* was also set up in Rome as a part of the Faculty of Statistical Sciences of the University of Rome. For first time an Italian journalism institute introduced news writing and commercial advertising courses in Italy. It should be said that for several years the school arranged exchanges with journalism teachers from USA. The programme was lasted two years.(UNESCO, 1953, p 18).

In 1947, the journalism course located at a the International University ‘Pro Deo’ developed into a separate Institute. The Higher Institute for Journalism and the Science of Public Opinion (*Istituto Superiore di Giornalismo e di Scienze dell’ Opinione Pubblica*) provided two-year courses, covering various aspects of professional training.(Desmond, 1949, p 35).

In 1949, a three-year course in journalism was set up at the University of Urbino. (Katzen, 1975, p 117).Today, the *Istituto per la Formazione al Giornalismo* of the University of Urbino still offers a three-year programme in journalism.

In 1952, an Institute of Journalism was established in Palermo. A programme of lectures on the history of journalism and public opinion was introduced. Additionally, students followed a programme of lectures at the University of Palermo. The course lasted three years. (Bourquin, 1958, p 172).

In 1960, a school of journalism and audio-visual media was set up in Bergamo.(Gaunt, 1992, p 61).

In 1962, the National Institute for the History of Journalism was founded to promote research in the field.(Katzen, 1975, p 120).

In 1968, a Presidential Decree changed the curricula of the faculties of political sciences, introducing the history of journalism and the sociology of communication

among the specialised subjects. Since then many universities had journalism courses in their curricula.

In 1971, the *Discipline delle Arti, Musica e Spettacolo* was established within the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Bologna. The idea was to introduce new subjects at the university curriculum like musicology, semiology, film analysis and television language. It became the main centre for theoretical and empirical research in the field of mass communication, semiology and psychology in Italy. Umberto Eco was one among others theoreticians who were actively involved in this effort.²⁵

In 1977, the Journalists' Association of Milan set up a professional school of journalism in Milan, the Institute of Journalism Training (*Istituto 'Carlo de Martino' per la formazione al giornalismo*). Today, the Institute offers two-year professional programme open to 40 students²⁶.

In 1983, the School of Specialisation in Journalism and Mass Communication was set up within the *Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali* (LUISS) in Rome. The Italian Federation of Newspaper Editors established the school as a part of the Faculty of Political Sciences. The school is called today School of Journalism and Communication for Business. A two-year postgraduate programme in Journalism (with particular emphasis on the disciplines of economics, law and politics) and a second one in Communication for Business (newspaper management, PR, marketing management) is organised within the school. There are 30 places for the journalism programme per academic year²⁷.

In 1986, the Advanced School of Journalism and Audio-visual Media in Bergamo became part of the Catholic University of Milan under the name School of Specialisation in Social Communication (*Scuola di Specializzazione in Analisi e Gestione della Comunicazione*). Today, the school offers two-year postgraduate

²⁵ For more details about the Italian research in the field of communications see Paolo Mancini and Mauro Wolf 'Mass-Media Research in Italy: Culture and Politics', *European Journal of Communication*, Vol. 5 (1990), pp 187-205

²⁶ www.odg.mi.it/itj/index.htm (June 24, 1999)

²⁷ <http://www.luiss.it> (March 23, 1999).

programs in Journalism, Audio-visual and Corporate Communication²⁸. The school takes 50 students. It offers a Postgraduate Diploma of Specialization²⁹.

It is true, however, that:

"As in many other Western European countries, communication training in Italy followed an apprenticeship model until after World War II. Then, in the absence of any national framework universities, professional associations, religious bodies, newspapers chains and local journalists 'groups' established several training facilities." (Gaunt, 1992, p 60).

In 1989, the National Institute for Training and Continuing Education in the field of Communications (*Istituto Nazionale Didattica e Aggiornamento sulle Comunicazioni*) began its work on an experimental basis. It was founded jointly by the University of Trento and the local authorities. It was established as an Institute for further training. In 1990, a similar centre for continuing training, especially in the field of economic journalism, was founded in the city of Milano, by the private Bocconi University. The centre is called *Laboratorio per la Comunicazione Economica e Finanziaria*.

In 1991, the Italian Ministry of Education approved a new degree course in Communication Science. A number of six universities established a communication programme in 1992/93 academic year. Turin, Bologna, Sienna, Roma, Naples and Salerno offer now an independent five-year degree in Communication, mainly in sociology, semiotics, communication psychology and information science.

However,

"Besides the degree course, two short practical diploma courses of three years' duration have been added, one in journalism and the other in

²⁸ Bettenini Gianafranco, e-mail information, June 29, 1999

²⁹ In the higher Italian education system, the first level academic degree for courses, lasting 2/3 years, is called Diploma, the second level is called *Laurea*. It takes 4 to 6 years, depending on the field. *Laurea* is equivalent to a Bachelor degree. The *Post-graduate Diploma of Specialization* is offered for a special advanced course in various professions. Such courses last 2/3 years and include practical experience.

advertising techniques, which both provide a year of professional training in newspapers and advertising companies.''(Giglioli, 1994, p 41).

Except from the courses in journalism offered by universities or professional institutions there are also various courses run by private schools, media organisations and local authorities. There are also several in-company-training schemes such as the courses offered by the *Corriere de la Sera Group*, the *La Stampa* and *RAI*. RAI in co-operation with the University of Perugia and the Italian National Union of Journalists set up a professional school of television journalism in 1992. Today, the *Scuola di Giornalismo Radiotelevisivo* offers a two -year MA programme open to 30 students³⁰.

In 1995, a two- year MSc in Science Communication started in the School of Science Communication of the International School for Advanced Studies based in Trieste. The programme offers specific training in the field of scientific journalism and science writing. Fifteen students are admitted every year³¹.

Recently, the *Scuola Superiore di Giornalismo* was established within the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University of Bologna. The programme lasts two years leading to the *Diploma di Specializzazione in Giornalismo*. It includes eleven theoretical courses in semiotics, politics, history of journalism, communication sciences, economy etc, four seminars and four laboratory courses in practical journalism³².

The *Istituto per la Formazione al Giornalismo* in Bologna, one of the most important professional schools of journalism in Italy, offers also a professional journalism programme. The institute specialises in news reporting, investigative journalism, feature writing, and photojournalism. It specialises, also, in the field of on-line journalism. The school plans to cooperate with the postgraduate course of the *Scuola Superiore di Giornalismo* of the University of Bologna mentioned before.

³⁰ www.sgrtv.it/ (June 24, 1999)

³¹ Silvia Valusso, e-mail information, July 2, 1999

³² www.lettere.unibo.it/didattica/scolesuperiori/index1.html (June 24, 1999).

Malta

Although Malta is a small island the University of Malta attracts many students from the whole Mediterranean region. The Faculty of Education has a Department of Communication and Instructional Technology. The Department offers courses leading to a BA in Communication after three years of studies and a BA (Hons) after four years of studies. The BA offers the student a theoretical background of the field while the BA (Hons) invites the student to concentrate on a specific area. Four areas of specialisation are contemplated in the Communication programme: Journalism, Broadcasting, Communication Research and PR. In each area students complete a core number of units and follow other credit units from among a pool of units that are related to, or supplement their specialisation. The programme includes courses in media and politics, basic reporting, gender and media, creative writing, print journalism, interview, international press, newspaper layout, news values and news analysis, media and society, communication law, media education, Maltese journalism etc. The department offers also a Masters degree³³.

The Netherlands³⁴

Before the Second World War, some courses in the history of journalism were given at the Universities of Utrecht and Leiden.

'Teaching on the mass media has taken place in the Faculty of Letters of the State University of Utrecht since 1931, when the secretary of the Netherlands Journalists' Association was invited to give a weekly lecture on newspapers and was appointed honorary lecturer in publiciteitsleer (publicity or communication science).'' (Katzen, 1975, p 127)

³³ www.educ.um.edu.mt/Edu/DCTech.htm (August 17, 1999)

³⁴ A very interesting research paper for journalism in the Netherlands is written by Deuze Mark 'Journalism in the Netherlands-an analysis of the people, the issues and the (inter-) national professional environment' <http://home.pscw.uva.nl/deuze/paper1.htm> (1 Dec. 1998)

In 1947, the University of Amsterdam established a Faculty of Journalism. A research Institute for the Science of the Press was also formed. The Faculty was founded with the help of the Association of Dutch Newspaper Managers and the Federation of Dutch Journalists. The duration of the course was two years. (Zioutos, 1995, p 91).

In 1948, the Catholic University of Nijmegen began to offer courses in journalism. The course also lasted two years.

"The academic side of these programmes have survived at the Department of Mass Communication at the University of Amsterdam and the Institute for Mass Communication at the Catholic University in Nijmegen. These two institutions have also been joined by the Institute for the Science of the Press (Institute voor Perswetenschap) in Amsterdam, which functions essentially as a mass communication research centre." (Gaunt, 1992, pp 67-68)

In 1966, journalism studies moved from the universities to the professional schools. It was the time when the Netherlands Journalists' Association and the Dutch publishers established the first professional school in Utrecht. (Meerbach, 1990, p 35).

In 1980, a second professional school of journalism was established in Tilburg. It was a catholic school. In 1981, a third, this time Protestant, was founded in Kampen and in 1982 the evangelical church set up its own school of journalism in Amersfoort. These professional schools offer, today, a four-year programme of studies. (Gaunt, 1992, p 68). In 1989, the Erasmus University in Rotterdam started a one-year postgraduate course in journalism. According to Paul Schulten the establishment of the postgraduate course in journalism at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam reflected,

"The actual situation in that the newspapers recruit an increasingly number of their staff from people with a university degree." (Schulten, 1993, p 39).

In 1991, a journalism programme was introduced in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Groningen. Students choose journalism as a second major in combination with one of fourteen majors offered at the Faculty. Since 1999, the Faculty offers a one-

year postgraduate programme in Broadcast Journalism. Additionally the Faculty offers an undergraduate programme in Communication Studies³⁵.

The four professional schools of journalism offer a four-year programme in journalism. However, there are differences between the curricula of the schools. The School of Communication and Journalism in Utrecht provides undergraduate courses in journalism and editorial design. Mid-career courses are also organised. The school offers every year, in conjunction with the Danish School of Journalism, a European course in journalism for journalism students who are in their last year and for journalists with at least three years professional experience. This journalism programme mentioned also before is called *Europe in the World*. The school also organises an MA programme in European Journalism in conjunction with the Cardiff College of the University of Wales and the Danish School of Journalism.

The Academy of Journalism (*Academie voor Journalistiek en Voorlichting*) in Tilburg offers also a professional four-year programme in journalism and mid-career training courses for journalists.

The Faculty of Journalism and Communication in Zwolle has over 1100 students. The programme includes theoretical subject in mass communication and social sciences. A six months internship is available for students during their four years studies. The Faculty offers a course in English. (Lonnroth, 1998, p 105).

There are also various programmes and courses in mass communication and media in other universities and third/level institutes. Between them, the Department of Communication Science and the Amsterdam School for Communication Research (ASCoR) at the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences of the University of Amsterdam. ASCoR conducts research in various aspects of communications including journalism. It is, however, a separate school than the Press Institute mentioned by Philip Gaunt. Both institutes are housed in the same building³⁶.

³⁵ www.let.rug.nl:80/home.1.UK.html (January 7, 2000)

³⁶ Deuze Mark, e-mail information, May 3, 1999.

Norway

In Norway, there was no university course in journalism education before the Second World War. The Norwegian Press Association and the Norwegian Editors Association between 1946 and 1948 annually sponsored six-week courses.

"There have been discussions and some planning relative to the possible establishment of a regular school of journalism at both Oslo University and at Bergen University. A special committee is now considering the problem."(Desmond, 1948, p 43).

In 1951, the Oslo School of Journalism (*Journalistakademiet i Oslo*) was founded as an independent training institution. It was, however, linked with the Universities of Oslo and Bergen. Both Universities had a representative on its governing board. The Norwegian Editors Association and the Newspapers Owners set up the School. The duration of the course was ten months and fifteen students were admitted each period.(UNESCO, 1953, p 18).

"The training provided by the School of Journalism is based on the principle that journalism is not a science but a liberal profession, which demands a considerable stock of general knowledge and even in certain cases specialised knowledge."(Just, 1958, p 185).

In 1965, the Norsk Journalistskole (Norwegian School of Journalism) superseded the school. The duration of the course was one year. In 1975, the course was extended to two years. The school director explained the reason of the existence of a non-university based training institute in 1974:

"I think that the main reason why education for journalism is organised in this way in our country is to be sought in the fact that the structure of higher education in Norway does not include any college institution."(Dorsjo cited in Katzen, 1975, p 128).

It was mentioned, however, that the school, at that period, had a close co-operation with the *Institute for Press Research* of the University of Oslo.

In 1971, the Volda College, a third-level professional institute, through its media and journalism department, established a two-year course in journalism (television, print and radio)³⁷.

In 1975, the Norwegian Union of Journalists, the Association of Norwegian Editors and the Norwegian Publisher's Association founded the Norwegian Institute of Journalism (Institutt for Journalistik). Its main functions are: training and educating experienced journalists and editors with short courses, researching areas, which will have benefit for journalists and publishing text books in journalism and mass communication³⁸.

In 1987, the Department of Media and Communication was established as a joint project between the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Arts at the University of Oslo. The new department replaced the former Institute for Mass Communication Research at the Faculty of Social Sciences, which was obviously the former Institute for Press Research mentioned before³⁹. Since 1993, the department has been located in the Faculty of Arts. The Department has several undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.

In 1988, the Volda College introduced a third year for students of television. Today, students of the college have the possibility to continue their studies at the University of Bergen. The department has approximately 200 students. In 1991, a new two-year course in Public Information was started and in 1993 a two-year course in Animation was introduced. For the journalism course 19 students are admitted each year from a very high number of applicants. In the fourth semester students have a two month external work placement⁴⁰.

In 1994, the Department of Journalism, Library and Information Science was established within the Oslo College. The college was established when all regional colleges of the city of Oslo were reorganised under one administration. The department is a result of a merger of what used to be the Norwegian School of Library and

³⁷ Such third level colleges were established in 1969 in order to provide specialised courses outside the university system. Many of them co-operate with universities.

³⁸ www.sol.no/ij/omij/aboutij.htm (February 21, 1998).

³⁹ Faltin Karlsen, e-mail, information, May 10, 1999.

⁴⁰ www.hivolda.no/amf/english.html (December 1, 1998).

Information Science and the Norwegian School of Journalism mentioned before. It is a state third-level professional institute like the Volda College. The department offers a two-year course in journalism. It also provides further training for journalists⁴¹.

Other courses in journalism are offered by the Faculty of Humanities of the College of Bodo (*Hogskolen i Bodo*). It was established in 1987 and it has a similar educational status to the colleges mentioned before. This third-level institute runs a two-year programme in journalism and several short-courses. (Stephenson-Mory, 1990, p 280).

The School of Business, Culture and Social Studies of Stavanger College, which was established in 1994, has a Department of Media studies (*Institutt for Mediefag*), which offers programmes in journalism and media technologies. The course was established in 1987 at the *Hogskolesenteret i Rogaland* with the help of the regional newspaper *Stavanger Aftenblad* and now is located in this new college⁴².

The study programme of the Department of Media and Communication of the University of Oslo is a multidisciplinary one. The theoretical aspects of the subject are taught according to the following categories: 1) forms of communication, 2) the history of media, 3) media and society, 4) media institutions, 5) mass communication methods and 6) the media audience. The department offers a two-week training programme in journalism⁴³.

Portugal

In 1961, the Higher Institute of Social and Political Science (*Instituto Superior de Ciencias Sociais e Politicas*) in Lisbon introduced a course in sociology of information. In 1962, a Higher School of Social Communication was established within the Institute and a three-year programme in social communication was introduced. The Higher Institute of Social and Political Science was part of the Technical University of Lisbon. In 1974, during the revolution against the dictatorship the school was closed. (Gaunt, 1992, p 66).

⁴¹ www.jbi.hioslo.no/home.no/home_eng.htm (December 1, 1998)

⁴² Egil C. Svela, e-mail, information, May 11, 1999

⁴³ www.media.uio.no/indeksE.shtml (November 24, 1998)

In 1979, the Department of Social Communication was established within the Faculty of Social Sciences at the New University of Lisbon.(Stephnson- Mory, 1990, p 316).

In 1979, also, the *Escola Superior De Comunicacao Social* was founded as a part of the *Instituto Politecnico* in Lisbon. Nowadays, the school offers a *Licenciatura* in journalism⁴⁴. Except for the journalism section the school has two additional sections one in Public Relations and one in Publishing and Marketing.

In 1980, the Higher Institute of Social and Political Science opened again at the Technical University of Lisbon and a four-year theoretical programme in social communication replaced the earlier three-year programme that was closed down in 1974. Today the Institute offers a *Licenciatura* in Social Communication. (Gaunt, 1992, p 66).

In 1983, the Centre for Journalism Training in Porto (*Centro de Formacao De Jornalistas de Porto*) was founded. "Its courses run from three days for professionals to one year for initial training. It was the first mid-career training centre in Portugal."(Richez-Battesti, 1993, p 135).

In 1985, the Centre for the Professional Training of Journalists (*Centro Protocolar de Formacao Profissional para Jornalistas*) was founded in Lisbon. The Centre was the result of an agreement between press organisations and the state *Institute of Employment and Vocational Training*. It is a public institute, which runs short practical courses for journalists. (Richez-Battesti, 1993, p 137).

In 1986, the Higher School of Journalism (*Escola Superior de Jornalismo*) was established in Porto. The school has a four-year journalism programme. The Ministry of Education approved its programme.(Gaunt, 1992, p 66).

In 1991, the Faculty of Humanities of the *Universidade Catolica Portuguesa*, established a degree programme in Social Communication and Culture. During the first three years students follow a common programme while in the fourth and fifth year students can specialise either in social communication or cultural communication. The common curriculum includes education for the media, information technology, interpersonal communication, theory of communication, sociology, history, communication law, communication ethics, international relations, social psychology,

⁴⁴ www.desup.min-edu.pt/resinst3.asp?Cest=3113 (July 8, 1999)

history of arts, comparative European cultures, Christianity and culture, Portuguese literature etc. The social communication specialisation includes techniques of journalism, types of journalism, press history, radio or TV communication, advertising and marketing and work placement or seminar. The curriculum includes also optional subjects such as history of the media, science journalism, classical culture, history of the cinema etc.⁴⁵ The Faculty also offers a one year postgraduate course in communication sciences.

The Department of Communication of the New University of Lisbon is still located at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science. It offers a four-year undergraduate programme (*Licenciatura*) in Communication Sciences with specialisation in print journalism or audio-visual. The curriculum includes history of the media, theories of communication, interpersonal communication, sociology of communication, political communication, radio and TV journalism, journalistic production etc. The department also offers a heavily theoretical Masters programme in Social Communication.⁴⁶

The Faculty of Letters of the University of Coimbra has the Institute of Journalism Studies (*Instituto de Estudos Jornalísticos*) with a four-year programme in Journalism leading to a *Licenciatura*. The programme is also theoretical oriented with some practical elements. The curriculum includes political economy, history of social communication, introduction to media studies, sociology of communication, semiology, journalism ethics, techniques of audio-visual communication, international organisations, radio journalism, TV journalism, economy of the media etc.⁴⁷

The University of Minho, which began its courses in 1975, has a Department of Communication Science within the Institute of Social Sciences. The programme lasts five years, leading to a degree (*Licenciatura*) in Social Communication. The programme includes communication, sociology, social psychology, theories of communication, communication ethics, sociology of communication, media science and society, discourse theories and analysis and journalism in the third and fourth year⁴⁸. Supervision for a Master or Doctoral thesis is also available.

Other university communication programmes which offer journalism subjects are:

⁴⁵ www.ucp.pt/fch/uk/cscuk.html (July 6, 1999)

⁴⁶ www.fcsh.unl.pt/hp/Cursos/CicL.htm (July 6, 1999).

⁴⁷ www.uc.pt/FLUC/CURSOS/LICENCI/JORNALI.HTM (July 6, 1999)

The *Universidade Da Beira Interior* has a five-year programme in Communication Sciences leading to a *Licenciatura* in Social Communication and the Department of Communication Sciences at the Fernando Pessoa University, a private institution. The department has a four-year undergraduate programme and a postgraduate Master in Communication Sciences.

Spain

Before 1938 no Spanish academic institution specialised in journalism education and training. However, “a private journalism course was established, in 1887, by professor and journalist Fernando Araujo” (Macu Alavarez, 1994, p 49) and “in 1926 the catholic paper *El Debate* introduced the first training course for journalists.” (Beneyto, 1958, p 191).

When Franco took power, a totalitarian model was also introduced to the training and education of journalists. The law of 1938 established the *Official Register* of Journalists, which was to contain the name of all journalists. (Katzen, 1975, p 133). Since the number of journalists enrolled in the Official Registration was not sufficient to meet the criteria of Franco’s regime, a series of ‘specialisation courses’ was introduced. Additionally, students before being placed on the official Register of Journalists should pass an examination and do three months’ practice on a newspaper chosen by the State. The system was introduced to control and regulate the profession.

In 1941, the Official School of Journalism was established in Madrid. Between 1941-1945 a series of six-month courses was organised. In 1945, discussions were held to decide if the school will be under the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Madrid. However, between 1945-1951 the school organised only intensive short-courses. (Beneyto, 1958, p 191). In 1952, a section of the School was established in Barcelona. The end of the 1950s broke the monopoly of the Official School of Journalism, when catholic groups managed to create their own school of journalism, officially recognised by the regime. Such catholic schools of journalism were established in Madrid and Barcelona (Maicas, 1998, p 555). In 1958, a right-wing

¹⁸ www.uminho.pt/ects/disciplinas.asp?codigo=77&curso= (August 29, 2000)

religious Association, the *Opus Dei*, established a private school, which was officially recognised in 1962. The school was attached to the University of Navara. (Alvarez, 1994, pp 48-49)

In 1960, the Church School of Journalism was created in Madrid and in 1965 the Catholic Action School of Journalism in Valencia. (Alvarez, 1994, p 49).

In 1970, the General Education Law introduced the Information Sciences at the *Complutense University of Madrid*, the *Autonomous University of Barcelona* and in the private *University of Navara* in Pamplona. The first two offered courses in Journalism, Public Relations and Advertising while the latter only in Journalism. (Katzen, 1975, p 134).

In 1981, the Faculty of Social and Information Sciences was founded at the *University of the Basque Country*, Former University of Bilbao, with a four-year programme in Journalism and Advertising. (Alvarez, 1994, p 55).

In 1986, the Spanish newspaper *EL Pais* started a Master's degree course in co-operation with the Autonomous University of Madrid. (Stephenson-Mory, 1990, p 120). Similar courses were soon established by other newspapers and broadcasting organisations, such as *ABC* and *El Correo Espanol*. In 1986, also, the University in Valencia and in 1989, Salamanca, Seville and Laguna introduced courses in journalism and information sciences (Gaunt, 1992, p 63).

In 1991, the Department of Journalism II was established within the Faculty of Social and Communication Sciences of the *University of the Basque Country*. In 1999, the department offered an undergraduate four-year programme in journalism and advertising. In their fourth year student can choose between journalism and advertising. The department also offers an Ma in journalism in co-operation with the Spanish *El Correo Espanol*-El Pueblo Vasco as well as a doctorate programme.⁴⁹

In 1993, the Ministry of Science and Education approved new curricula for the Faculties of Information Sciences. Since that period three degrees were introduced, Journalism, Advertising and Public Relations and Audio-visual Communication, all of which may be completed in four years. (Alvarez, 1994, p 58).

⁴⁹ www.pd.lp.ehu.es/Website/Memoria/presen.html (July 1, 1999).

In 1999, within the Faculty of Communication Sciences of the *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*, there were two departments. The Department of Journalism and Communication Sciences (*Departament de Periodisme i de Ciències de la Comunicació*) and the Department of Audio-visual Communication and Advertising (*Departament de Comunicació Audiovisual i de Publicitat*). Six postgraduate courses are offered in various fields of communications as well as two Doctoral Degrees in Audio-visual Communication and Advertising and Public Relations.

There is a Department of Journalism and Audio-visual Communication at the Faculty of Social and Communication Sciences at the University of Pompeu Fabra, also in Barcelona. The University was established in 1990. Students can access degree studies in journalism after having completed a first cycle in any of the university degrees established by the Ministry of Education and Science, particularly in information sciences (Journalism, Audio-visual Communication or Advertising and PR). The second cycle comprises six terms divided into two years. This cycle is more practical and technical. Students may obtain an equivalent to a Bachelor degree in journalism. The syllabus was drawn up by a group of recognised professionals belonging to different mass media organisation in Catalonia. It includes the following subjects: journalism ethics, history of journalism, journalistic literature, communication policies, radio and TV, information agencies, new technologies and mass media etc. Post-graduate specialisation programmes and PhD studies focused on teaching and research are also available. The Faculty organises summer courses in English aimed at media professionals, newspaper designers and final year students of journalism. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 111).

The Faculty of Communication Sciences of the University Ramon Llull, also in Barcelona, offers three degrees: one in Journalism, one in Audio-visual Communication and one in Advertising and Public Relations. The journalism programme lasts four years and is divided into two equal cycles. The programme is theoretical rather than practical. It consists of obligatory and optional subjects. The faculty also offers a Doctorate programme in Communication Sciences⁵⁰

⁵⁰ www.url.es/ang/es002.htm (May 7, 1999)

The Faculty of Information Sciences of the University of Seville offers three degrees (*Licenciatura*) in Audio-visual Communication, Advertising and Public Relations and Journalism as well as postgraduate studies.

The Faculty of Information Sciences of the University of Laguna offers a programme in journalism (*Licenciatura*) as well as a doctoral programme⁵¹.

The Autonomous Government of Catalonia, the Association of Journalists in Catalonia and the local authorities founded an International Press Centre in Barcelona. The centre organises seminars and other short-courses in journalism⁵².

Switzerland

In Switzerland, Karl Bucher gave lectures on the science of the Press at the University of Basle from 1884 to 1890. It was the first attempt to set up a journalism course in Europe. (Katzen 1975, p 139). In 1903, a permanent chair was established at the University of Bern and in 1904 in Zurich. The instruction of the journalism course at the University of Zurich:

"Combined theory and to some extent the practice of journalism, but the emphasis was on history, law, economics and other general subjects."
(Desmond, 1949, p 14)

In 1953, the Faculty of Law at the University of Bern still had a Chair of Journalism. Journalism was taught as one of two complementary subjects of study in the philosophy course and the number of students was approximately forty.(UNESCO, 1953, p 19). At the same period, at the Faculty of Law of the University of Lausanne a course on Mass Communication in Modern Society had been introduced. The course dealt with the press as well as with cinema, radio and television.(Bourquin, 1958, p 175).

A course in journalism was also established in 1956 at the Faculty of Law of the University of Friburg as a complementary subject of study. It was taught over a period

⁵¹ Pablos Coello, e-mail information, March 22, 1999

⁵² Centre Internacional de Premsa 'Dossier' 1994

of two academic years. Finally, a fourth Swiss University, which was involved in journalism studies in the beginning of 50s, was the University of Zurich.

In 1959, a course in journalism was also introduced in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Neuchatel. (Gaunt, 1992, p 72).

In 1964, the Institute of Sociology of Mass Communication was established within the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of the University Lausanne⁵³.

In 1965, the *Centre Romand de Formation des Journalistes* was founded to provide training for French-speaking journalists. (Stephenson-Mory, 1990, p 338).

In 1966, an institute of Journalism and Social Communication was established at the University of Friburg on the basis of the existing journalism course. In the same period, the Swiss Press Research Centre was established at Lausanne by the joint action of the Swiss Publishers' and Journalists' Associations to define and promote the interests of the Swiss press. The Centre was a non-university institute. (Katzen, 1975, p 138).

In 1983, a Media Education Centre was established in Lucerne. The *Medienausbildungszentrum (MAZ)*. The MAZ is financed by the Swiss Radio and Television Association (SRG), the Publishers' and the Journalists' Associations. It begins its courses annually with a programme covering the main areas of media and journalism. It also offers advanced courses and special courses. MAZ conducts one of its two programmes in a building-block system. In order to qualify for the graduation certificate, offered since 1990, a minimum of nineteen weeks must be completed. Each week covers one theme. The second programme is a postgraduate system. People with a university degree study for two years full-time.

Finally, there is the stage of an advanced training for journalists with years of professional experience and the additional programmes for local media and specialised press (three to four weeks). According to Sylvia Engli von Matt:

'Swiss journalism training relish in the European average. More and more young people go to the University to study communications. The universities try to teach research and some practice. But we feel that these students are not yet journalists. Publishers, especially from the big papers, often prefer

⁵³ www-ssp.unil.ch/presentation/Brochure2.html (June 15, 1999)

men or women with another type of study, with law for example, or politics or business. That's why you find more and more postgraduate programmes in Germany and in other European countries. But that also means, our profession becomes more and more academic. For me, that's not so bad. Facing local journalism lets hope, that quality rises.' (Engli von Matt, 1998, p 332)

In 1987, a school for continuing education in journalism was established in the Ticino to provide training for the Italian-speaking journalists. (Gaunt, 1992, p 72).

In June 1987, the Conference of Swiss Universities received a special report on continuing education. The University Planning Committee decided to integrate continuing education within university programmes. Since that time some universities introduced short courses in journalism.

In 1989, an Institute for Media studies was established at the University of Bern. The course lasts three years and students can study media as a second subject. The studies include mass communication media history, empirical social research, political communication, journalism, the Swiss media system etc. A three-month practical work is also included in the curriculum. There is no postgraduate programme but students may apply for a doctorate in media science under supervision⁵⁴.

In 1998, the Institute of Journalism at the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Friburg introduced a further training programme called *Entrainement aux medias*⁵⁵.

At the University of St Gallen the School of Journalism offers a two-year training programme in Journalism and a certificate is issued at the end of the programme. An Institute of Media and Communications was also established in January 1998. The Institute focuses on the management of new media.

In 1995, the Faculty of Communication Sciences of the University Della Svizzera Italiana established a four-year programme in Communication Sciences. The programme includes some courses in journalism⁵⁶.

⁵⁴ Ewald Franziska, e-mail information, June 17, 1999

⁵⁵ www.unil.ch/sfc/cours/presse_radio.html (June 13, 1999).

⁵⁶ www.lu.unisi.ch/com/index.htm (March 15, 1999)

In Friburg, the Institute of Journalism is part of the Department of Sociology of Communication and Media at the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences.

"This course is close to actual professional practice, not only in print media (press), radio and television, but also in film. The lecturers are media practitioners. The course ends with a written examination. Attending this course is a basic requirement for students commencing a career in journalism." (Schulz, 1993, p 108)

However, this two-year course finished in 1998. The institute plans a new four-year programme in Journalism and Media, which will lead to a DSS.

The Swiss Radio and Television Association also has an extensive internal training programme for its employees. Finally, the print-media company *Ringier* also has a training programme in journalism since 1974.

Sweden

In Sweden, there was no kind of official journalism education until the end of the Second World War. In 1945, some courses were occasionally organised at the University of Gothenburg. At the same period, seminars were also organised at the University of Stockholm. Two private schools existed in 1946 in Stockholm, but without state support. (Desmond, 1949, p 45).

In 1955, a committee for the education of journalists was founded. The committee was appointed at the request of the Swedish Journalists' Union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association. In 1957, these organisations decided to set up an Institute of Journalism in Stockholm. (Sandstedt, 1958, p 195). The Institute later became a Journalism School and part of the University of Stockholm.

In 1967, a School of Journalism was established at the University of Gothenburg. Both schools provided a two-year certificate course. (Katzen, 1975, p 136).

In 1972, the Institute of Further Education of Journalists (FOJO) was established. Since 1978 the institute has been an integral part of the University of Kalmar. FOJO trains

about 1500 journalists in 35 different courses every year. The Ministry of Education finances the national activities of the Institute⁵⁷.

In the beginning of the 1970s some political and sociology departments of Swedish universities were involved in mass media research and teaching. A doctoral-level course on communication was established, for instance, at the University of Uppsala.(Katzen, 1975, p 136).

The University of Karlstad established a BA programme in communication studies in 1977 and a Chair in Mass Communication was founded in 1980 at the Department of Political Science of the University of Gothenburg. All these programmes and courses in communication developed separately until the beginning of 1990s when journalism training and education moved towards the profession at university level.

“During the 1970s, collaboration between media scientists with different academic backgrounds intensified with the result that mass communication has now developed and become established as an independent educational field.” (Eriksson, 1994, p 122)

In 1989, the School of Journalism of the Stockholm University and the Centre for Mass Communication Research joined forces to create the Department for Journalism, Media and Communication. In the early 1990s, the Department started to offer a PhD programme⁵⁸.

In 1990, a department of Media and Communication was established at Mid-Sweden University in the city of Sundsvall. The objectives of the department are to do research in communication and journalism as well as to conduct teaching activities in the field of communication at bachelor and graduate levels. The department runs programmes in Journalism, Public Relations, Communication Studies and Newspaper Design⁵⁹.

In 1999, the Department of Journalism, Media and Communication of the Stockholm University offered two different programmes of study, which aimed to produce graduates, having the background and preparation to enter the profession. The first

⁵⁷ www.fo.hik.se/eng/engstart.html (December 1, 1998)

⁵⁸ <http://WWW.jmk.sidan/sidor/facts.htm> (July 1, 1999)

⁵⁹ www.mkv.mh.se/default/ects.html (April 18, 1998)

journalism programme lasts three years full-time and is open to students with a certificate from secondary schools. The second one-year programme admits students who have already graduated from any university department. The instruction is both practical and theoretical. Subjects available include the history of journalism, journalism in society, mass media rhetoric, journalistic research methods etc.

In 1996, a course on Global Electronic Journalism was introduced. The course is full-time and offered in English for international students. The course consists of four modules (Global information retrieval, Global news). The duration of the course is one semester and admission is open to those with at least one year of an accredited journalism programme or alternatively one year of academic studies in another subject combined with at least three years of professional work as a journalist. The course aims to teach the students how to find, examine and use electronic news sources, particularly the Internet.

Media and Communication Science is also studied as separate, independent courses up to Masters level. The aim of this course is to provide knowledge about communication and the media. There is also a doctoral programme for those who wish to pursue academic research.

The Department for Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Gothenburg has 280 students. The programme lasts two years and a half, split over five semesters.

Journalism is also taught at the Department of Media and Communication of the University of Umeå. Science Journalism is a multi-disciplinary course of studies and leads to a Masters degree in media and communication with an emphasis on science journalism. The course lasts two years⁶⁰.

The Department of Media and Communication of the University of Kalmar has a programme in Media Production, in which journalism is also taught. The programme is three years long. In the last year students choose between Journalism or Media and Communication studies. The department also offers a one-year postgraduate course in journalism with emphasis in audio-visual media.(Lonnroth, 1997, p 113).

⁶⁰ www.ume.se/medio/vetjour.htm (February 11, 1998)

PART 2: Central and Eastern Europe

Under the Communist system the state bureaucracy strictly controlled media. The mass media served a different role than they do in western countries. The collapse of Stalinism in Central and Eastern Europe opened a new era concerning the structure and the ownership of the media, the role of journalism and the journalism education and training. The rise of the free-market advertising, the development of Western-style journalism, the privatisation of print media, the introduction of new laws which ensured press freedom and the beginning of new education and training programmes are the results of the transitional period from 1990 to 1999. It is true, however, that the:

“Media played a major role in the struggle for democracy in Eastern Europe, from the underground newspapers that, beginning in the 1960s helped make alternatives to Communism thinkable, to the television broadcasts in 1989 that both documented and encouraged the mass demonstration that ended Communist rule.” (Mills, 1999, p 138)

Traditionally, journalism education in Central and Eastern Europe was developed within the literature departments of universities or within schools of political sciences. Formal journalism education in this area dates back to the post-World War I period (Poland, Russia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine). Since the collapse of communism many of these departments or faculties have been re-established. Additionally, new university journalism programmes were established in different countries on Anglo-American lines. However, the most important development was the establishment of Western-sponsored vocational centres in the area.

“All of these new centres are sponsored mostly by US organisations such as the Freedom Forum, the Soros Foundation, the International Media Fund, the German Marshall Fund, the Independent Journalism Foundation, the US-Baltic Foundation among other US granting institutions and universities.” (Gross, 1999, 158).

Some educators criticise the Western system of media and journalism education being promoted in Central and Eastern Europe by US and other Western European organisations and private foundations.

'Russia journalism can be assisted and enlightened by foreign academics and practitioners, both European and North American. Russia's journalism, and the education of its future journalists, must, however, grow naturally out of its history, its present day struggles, and its position as a nation in the world at large.' (Morrison, 1997, p 34.)

Southeastern Europe

Albania

The first journalism programme in Albania was established in 1968 at the Faculty of History and Philology of Tirana University. Between 1975 and 1991 the programme was discontinued. It started again after the collapse of the Stalinist regime, in 1992, at the same Faculty. The programme is mainly theoretical and its duration is four years. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, pp 4-5).

The League of Albanian Journalists and the Association of Professional Journalists of Albania have also recently established a mid-career training centre. The *Albania Media Institute (AMI)* was established with a grant from UNESCO, through its International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)⁶¹ and the Danish Government. In 1996, a total amount of \$ 73.000 was granted to the Institute. The objectives were to establish a permanent and highly qualified organisation for training and education activities for working journalists as well as to support research activities for the Albanian press, including co-operation with Tirana University in such projects.

AMI has, also, received pledges from several international organisations to support a number of training efforts for journalists from Albania. A seminar on investigative

⁶¹ The IPDC program was established in 1980 at the 21st UNESCO General Conference. It aims to develop technical and human resources, to promote transfer of technology, pluralism and independent media in developing countries.

journalism was organised in co-operation with the Thomson Foundation and a two-week course for radio journalism was also organised with Deutsche Welle. Soros Foundation has been especially active in the training of TV journalists and various other projects according to a recent report by the International Journalist's Network⁶².

Bosnia-Herzegovina

In Bosnia, a department of journalism was established in the late 1970s at the University of Sarajevo. In 1998, a Sarajevo based media organisation called 'Media Plan'⁶³ in co-operation with the *Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme* in Lille, France and with the European Union financial support established a school of journalism in Sarajevo.

The School of Journalism in Sarajevo was planned to follow a programme encompassing general journalistic standards with special emphasis on journalism ethics. The ESJ of Lille will contribute to the implementation of the School's pedagogical programme and students will receive a certificate issued by the ESJ. The school in Sarajevo is a private non-profit organisation. According to Terzic Amra the school opened its doors on October 5, 1998 and quickly secured a grant from the European Commission. The course lasts nine months. The first generation of students graduated 2nd of June 1999. A total number of 20 students were accepted⁶⁴.

Bulgaria

The oldest journalism programme in Bulgaria is that of the University of Sofia. The programme began in 1952 within the Department of Philology of the Faculty of Slavonic studies of Kliment-Okhridski University of Sofia. In 1974, an independent Faculty of

⁶² Socol Mici. 'Albanian Media Institute offers varied training courses for journalists' <http://www.icfj.org/cee/shqiperia.html> (2 Feb. 1998)

⁶³ 'Media Plan' is one of the various media organisations which were established in Central and Eastern European countries during the transition period. This organisation was founded in 1994. It is an institute specialising in the media and the education of journalists in B-H. The European Commission, the Council of Europe and other organisations finance the institute's project. For more details <http://www.mp-institut.com/eskola.htm> (12 Sep. 1998).

⁶⁴ Terzic Amra, e-mail, School of Journalism in Sarajevo, 27 April 1999.

Journalism was established. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 15). In 1990, the university offered four different courses for students.

"For secondary school, graduates five year (9 semester) intramural studies (one semester of practice in editorial offices included) five year (10 semester) extramural studies for working journalists with secondary education, one year (2 semester) postgraduate intramural study for candidates with a university degree in any speciality and after editorial practice and two-year (4 semester) extramural studies for working journalists, holders of a university degree in any speciality." (Pisarek, 1990, p 62),

In 1992, the Faculty was renamed Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication. In 1994/95 academic year, a new degree course in Public Relations was introduced within the Faculty and in 1996/97, a degree course in Book Publishing was also established. The four-year BA programme in journalism consists of mandatory courses, optional media specialisation (print, radio or TV) and optional subject specialisation (Economics, International Affairs etc). The MA programme lasts one year either in Media studies or Media Management. The Faculty offers also PhD degrees after three years of studies for those who have already an MA⁶⁵.

With the collapse of the Stalinist regime in Bulgaria⁶⁶, a second programme in journalism was established. The second course in journalism is that of the American University, which was founded at the city of Blagoevgrad in the fall of 1990. It is the first private university in Bulgaria. The American University is recognised by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Culture and it is funded by a number of international organisations like the International Media Fund, providing grants totalling \$400.00, the Soros Foundation, UNESCO and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The programme began in 1992 offering BA and certificates for short courses. The BA programme lasts four years. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 16).

⁶⁵ www.uni-sofia.bg/newweb/faculties/journal/about.html (September 5, 1998)

⁶⁶ For details about the mass media developments in post-communist-Bulgaria see Makardjieva Maria "The new media landscape in Bulgaria" Canadian Journal of Communications http://hoshi.cic.sfu.ca/calj/cjc/Backissues/20_Lbakardji.html (February 11, 1998)

A third programme in journalism was started at the New Bulgarian University in Sofia, also in 1992. The programme lasts four years leading to a BA degree. Studies at the NBU are structured on the basis of the modular system. Students can form their individual curriculum, taking into consideration the programme they are studying with 30% mandatory courses. The journalism programme is under the title Media Arts and Audio-visual Journalism. Additionally, a Department of Mass Communication exists within the University and an MA programme in Mass Communication Management is offered⁶⁷.

The Media Programme of the Open Society Foundation based in Sophia is currently working on a new initiative -setting up a Media Development Centre. The centre will focus on the professional training. Courses and workshops would be organised in co-operation with other European media organisations as well as the three Bulgarian universities involved in journalism studies.⁶⁸

FYROM

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there is the School of Journalism within the Faculty of Law of the University of Cyril and Methodius. The journalism school was established in 1978. The length of programme is four years with a combination of practical and academic subjects. The school has 300 students. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 46).

Croatia

In 1962, by decision of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia the Faculty of Political Science was established. The first journalism course in Croatia began in 1969 within the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Zagreb. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 18). It was a two year course for students from other departments of the university who wanted to study journalism. In 1985/6, an independent four-year programme in journalism was introduced, leading to a BA in Journalism. Today, the Faculty still has a parallel two-year professional programme in Journalism and various research activities in the field of

⁶⁷ www.nbu.acad.bg/aboutnbu/as.htm (May 17, 1999)

⁶⁸ International Journalists' Network 'Soros plans media development center in Bulgaria'
<http://www.ijnet.org/Archive/1998/5/14-5184.html> (25 May 1999)

mass media and communications. As a result of the above research activities, a journal called *Media Research* is published and a journalism library was created as a part of the Freedom Forum Library programme. The International Media Fund also helped the establishment of a Media Resource Centre within the University, providing computers and other equipment. Since 1993, the students of the Faculty published a monthly magazine and they also began broadcasting on a student radio station, only student station in Croatia. The department has moved toward a more practical orientation. It is characteristic that this happened during the first visit of an American scholar, who went to Croatia to conduct a needs assessment of the media and of journalism education, a project supported by the International Media Found.

"Dr Ricchiardi and I, in co-operation with our Faculty, revised the journalism curriculum and composed a new mission statement for the department. I am pleased to report that all major changes were accepted during the summer of 1994 and beginning in Fall 1994 we will offer courses in investigative journalism, computer-assisted reporting and media ethics."
(Novosel, 1994, p 2)

Recently, a School for Journalism was founded by the Split based magazine 'DAN' to introduce students to the practice of journalism according to a recent report about Human Rights and Press Freedom in Croatia⁶⁹. The training takes 66 days of 4 hours a day in which 40 hours are dedicated to tutorials, 174 hours to practice and 50 hours to discussions with journalists.

Romania

Before the collapse of the Stalinist system, journalists were educated at the Stefan Gheorgihui Academy in Bucharest. It was a school controlled by the Communist Party, and journalism was taught from 1971 to 1989.(Pisarek, 1990, p 59). This journalism

⁶⁹ 'Media in Croatia', <http://www.dds.nl/~pressnow/media/kroatie/Croatia0.htm> (24 July 1998). Excerpted from the U S Department of State Human Rights Report for 1997

programme closed by the end of 1989. However, the majority of journalists during the Ceausescu era were graduates of humanities and social sciences.

According to the UNESCO report in 1975, the Faculty of Journalism and Language at Zdanov University in Bucharest had also a journalism programme.

'In 1967, its curricular system was said to be similar to that obtaining at Leipzig University, in the German Democratic Republic, one year's 'on the job training', followed by two years' study at the university, a further period of work with a newspaper, radio or television enterprise, and a final year at the university.' (Katzen, 1974, p 133)

The first journalism school, after the collapse of communism, was established in 1990. The Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication studies of the University of Bucharest is the oldest one in Romania today. From the very beginning, in 1990, the Faculty started to co-operate with other West European schools and especially the E.S.J. of Lille. An annual fund of 20.000 FF was the result of the above co-operation. Later, in 1991, the French contribution was increased. The Faculty offers a four-year degree programme mainly academic and a professional certificate after two years of studies. At the beginning

'The primary purpose was to attempt a marriage between liberal arts and professional training, influenced by French and American models in a university setting that heavily leans toward the traditionalist curricular model.' (Gross and King, 1993, p 26)

There are also two one-year MA programmes on the Press Enterprise Management and on the Science of Communication.

The second journalism programme was established in 1992 in the Department of Philology of the University of Timisoara. It was initiated by California State University-Chico with the help of the United States Information Agency. It is a state school. Its course lasts four years. The type of the programme is a combination of academic and practical. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 58).

The third journalism programme in Romania is that of the Department of Journalism of the Faculty of Letters, History and Journalism of the State University 'Lucian Blaga' of Sibiu. It also began in 1992, offering a four-year practical and theoretical course in journalism. The faculty also has a Media and Press Research Center⁷⁰.

In 1993, the Department of Political Science and Journalism was established within the Faculty of History and Philosophy of the State University 'Babes-Bolyai' in the city Cluj. In 1995, a new Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration was established. Since that time the faculty has three Departments including the Department of Journalism⁷¹.

A journalism programme was also established in 1995, at the Faculty of Journalism within the Hyperion University in Bucharest. The University is a private institute. It was set up in 1990 according to the provisions of the Law 2064/1990. The period of study is also four years.

Other, courses in Journalism are offered by the State University of Iasi, the private universities of 'Spiru Haret' in Bucharest, 'Tibiscus' and 'Banatul' in Timosoara, 'V Goldis' in Arab and 'A. Saguna' in Constanta. According to Mihai Coman,

"The boom of the post-totalitarian mass media produced a boom of the academical training forms, especially in the private sector. In 1994, the National Council for the Evaluation and Academical Accreditation registered the existence of 20 faculties and sections with a journalistic profile in private universities and 6 in state universities, all created after 1989."(Coman, 1998, p 26)

There are also some private schools and institutes. The Institute of Permanent Studies and Education in Timosoara, which began a journalism programme in 1991, and the Higher School of Journalism in Bucharest, established by the Association of Romanian Journalists. The latter runs a professional two-year course, mainly for working journalists and another four-year course, which is more theoretical orientated.(Gross and King, 1993, pp 26-27). The BBC school and the Centre for Independent Journalism located in

⁷⁰ www.sibiu.ro/lit/litere.html (November 4, 1999)

⁷¹ www.polito.ubbcluj.ro/JURN/index_ju.html (August 18, 1999)

Bucharest managed to obtain recognition. The former is supported by the Know-How Fund of the British Government and by the Soros Foundation.(Coman, 1998, p 28).

Yugoslavia

In 1946, the Association of Journalists in Belgrade organised a six-month seminar programme in Journalism.

"The success of the venture was such that the University of Belgrade established a school of Journalism and Diplomacy in 1948, with a four-year course."(Desmond, 1949, p 43)

However, this school was closed in 1952 for political reasons. Between 1952 and 1960 the Yugoslav Journalist's Association occasionally organised some seminars. In 1960, an Institute of Journalism was founded. The Yugoslav Institute of Journalism was an independent school, involved in both short training programmes and research.(Katzen, 1975, p 156).

In 1963, the Centre for Political Studies and Public Opinion Research was established within the Institute of Social Sciences, based in Belgrade. The Centre for more than 30 years has been doing systematic public opinion surveys, including the field of communication and mass media.

In 1968, a Faculty of Political Sciences was established at the University of Belgrade.

In 1973, a two-year postgraduate programme in journalism was organised in the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Belgrade.(Pisarek, 1990, p 68).

In 1989, the Faculty offered courses in journalistic practice, mass communication, history of journalism, international communication, radio and television journalism.

In 1999, there were three majors within the Faculty: Politics, Journalism and Theory of Communication, International Relations and Social Work and Social Policy. After graduating in one of the first three majors a student acquires the university title in Political Sciences with the indication of the major taken. The duration of the studies is four years⁷².

⁷² <http://afrodita.rcub.bg.ac.yu/bu/fpn/eng.html> (September 12, 1998).

In 1994, a Media Centre was founded in Belgrade by a group of independent journalists. The Media Centre also houses the seat of the Independent Journalists Association of Serbia, which is a member of the International Federation of Journalists. The activities of the Centre include research and training of journalists. It has a database of all media in Serbia⁷³.

Slovenia

In Slovenia journalism courses were offered for the first time in 1961 in the School of Sociology and Political Science of the University of Ljubljana. (Katzen, 1975, p 154). In 1963, the first university Department of Journalism and Communication in old Yugoslavia was founded. The School of Sociology and Political Science became a Faculty of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism. The Faculty offered a four-year undergraduate programme and since 1966 a two-year postgraduate course for an MA and supervision at PhD level. (Pisarek, 1990, 68).

In 1999, the Department of Communication Science, within the Faculty of Social Sciences, offered two four-year undergraduate programmes, one in Journalism and one in Communication Theory. 'The Ljubljana programme is typically European, taking its point the concept of journalism as an intellectual endeavor' (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 77).

The journalism programme can also be taken up as a second subject or as a subject in a two-subject study in co-operation with other faculties of the university.

Some workshops were also organised by the Slovene Journalistic Society every autumn⁷⁴.

Central Europe

Czech Republic

Some lectures in journalism were given at Masaryk University in Brno in 1925. However, the first School of journalism was established within the Independent School of Political

⁷³ www.b92.net/media-centar/uvod.html (November 11, 1998).

⁷⁴ Marjan Sedmac, 'Slovenia: Laws mean nothing without proper application' <http://www.regioweb.nl/ejc/hp/mas/txtsedmac.html> (15 Feb. 1998)

Sciences (*Svobodná škola politických nauk v Praze*) in Prague in 1928 (Desmond, 1949, p 38). It became the first school in the history of journalism in Czechoslovakia.

"It was not until after the Second World War, however, that the first higher institution for the training of Journalists came into being with the creation of the Faculty of Journalism as part of the new Higher School of Political and Social Science in Prague." (Klimes, 1958, p 178)

In 1949, the duration of the course was four years. During the first two years students were taught general subjects, such as World Literature, Social Education, History of Economic Theory, Psychology, History of Philosophy etc. In the last two years, the curriculum was more oriented in Journalism. Subjects required for the second two years were Shorthand, Typewriting, Language and History of Art. Selected subjects in Journalism were also offered, such as the theory of journalism, reporting, history of journalism, public opinion research, the technique of broadcasting etc (Desmond, 1949, p 71). In 1950, the School became the Higher School of Political and Economic Sciences.

In 1952, the teaching of Journalism was abolished from the Higher School of Political and Social Economics Science.

'In 1953, a Section of Journalism, centred predominantly on philological disciplines was established in the Faculty of Philology of Charles University.' (Pisarek, 1990, p 62).

In 1960, the Department became an Institute of Journalism within the University, and in 1972 a Faculty of Journalism was founded.

In 1965, a research Institute for the Theory and History of Information Media was also created within the Institute of Journalism. Its research field included

"Mass communication theory, theory of information, audio-visual journalism, typography, mass media. It has compiled a retrospective bibliography of the Czech press and lists of journalism thesis presented in Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland." (Katzen, 1974, p 91)

In 1990, the School of Social Sciences was established at the Charles University and the Institute of Communication Studies and Journalism replaced the School of Journalism. The fall of communism created dramatic changes in Czech media⁷⁵ and journalism education. At the same year

"In autumn, 1990, almost a year after the fall of an iron curtain, the first contacts with our colleagues from western Europe took place (the US professionals and scholars came earlier: as far as I can remember the first American media scholar appeared in our school in early March. Both European and American colleagues stressed the necessity to improve the standards of vocational training as a condition sine qua non for any further development of journalistic education in the country. "(Jirak, 1996, p 51)

In 1992, a three-year project on restructuring journalism education at Charles University was founded for three years under the Tempus programme. The mentioned project was developed in co-operation with the Gutenberg group of schools, a network within the European Journalism Training Association.

In the same period, in 1992, a Center for Independent Journalism was established in Prague offering short seminars throughout the year⁷⁶.

In 1993, the Institute of Mass Communication and Journalism changed its structure again. Two departments were established, one in Journalism and one in Mass Communications. The Department of Journalism offers a Bachelor degree in Journalism after three years of studies. The Department's teaching programme is consistently designed so as to cover the structure of the key media, particularly the periodical press, radio and television. The BA programme in Journalism is conceived in the traditional spirit of academic education like all other countries of the former Stalinist block. The department works closely with the Department of Mass Communication, which is responsible for all Masters programmes at the Institute. The MA programme in Mass Communication lasts two years and it is

⁷⁵ For some details of the media situation in Czech Republic see: Christopher Cartv 'Media Change in the Czech Republic' <http://www.utexas.edu/ftp/pub/eems/czech-republic.html> (5 March 1998)

⁷⁶ This centre as well as several other in Central and Eastern Europe was founded by the Independent Journalism Foundation, <http://w3.datanet.hu/~cij/page5.htm> (21 Feb. 1998)

theoretical oriented. The Institute also offers PhD degrees in Mass Communication and Journalism⁷⁷.

A second Department of Journalism has been recently established at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Palacky University.

There is also a Department of Media Studies and Journalism within the School of Social Studies of the Masaryk University in Brno. Students are required to study a combination of two subjects such as Philosophy and Media studies and Journalism or History and Media studies and Journalism etc. The Department offers a three-year undergraduate programme (*Bakalar*), equivalent to a BA and a two-year programme (*Magistr*) equivalent to a Masters⁷⁸.

The fact that the curriculum moved toward the western model created new phenomena and it was criticised. According to Jirak:

"There is one big gap, however, which was unpredictable in the beginning of the nineties. The level of general education of the society as a whole in the profession and in the media is now very low...Journalistic standards cannot be easily transferred from one society to another without examining the specific condition. Nowadays, the non-existing research on media and journalism in the country is one of the main weaknesses of the journalistic education."(Jirak, 1996, p 54)

Slovakia

A journalism programme was introduced in the Department of Journalism and Library Science in the Faculty of Philosophy of Comenius University in 1952.(Pisarek, 1990, p 62).

In 1955, the Institute for Mass Media Research, attached to the Research Institute of Culture and Public Opinion, was founded. It was a research centre with close co-operation with the Chair of Journalism at Comenius University. According to the UNESCO report in 1974,

⁷⁷ www.fsv.cuni.cz/institutes/journ/introduction.html (July 18, 1998).

⁷⁸ www.muni.cz/cgi-bin/toASCII.en/mu/soc/structure (May 11, 1999).

"Its research project and programmes are directly financed by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Recent publications by members of the Institute of Mass Media Research have focused on adult education through mass media, the social and political role of journalism, the effects of mass media, especially television, content analyses of the Slovak daily press and detailed research on components such as intelligibility, headlining and word usage in the press, and a number of bibliographies on mass media and mass communication research." (Katzen, 1974, p 91)

In 1956, an independent Department of Journalism was created within the faculty of Philosophy. In 1975, three departments came into existence, the Department of History and Theory of Journalism, the Department of Broadcast Journalism and the Department of News Agency Journalism.

After the fall of the Stalinist system, the three departments became one again within the Faculty of Arts.

In 1999, the Department of Journalism was a part of the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University in Bratislava. It offers a four-year MA programme in Journalism and a second five-year MA programme where journalism is combined with another subject. The curriculum is primarily academic with practical subjects. Within the curriculum there is a core of obligatory courses and a variety of optional and special courses. It includes introduction to philosophy, law, sociology, mass media law, mass communication and journalism theory, general theory of journalism, sociology of mass media, photojournalism, media studio, interactive media etc⁷⁹.

In 1993, center similar to that in Prague was established in Bratislava by the Independent Journalism Foundation (IJF). The Center for Independent Journalism runs short courses, workshops and seminars for journalists. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 75). Additionally, the United States Agency for International Development also operates its Professional Media Programme (ProMedia) in Bratislava.

⁷⁹ www.fphil.uniba.sk/fifuk.html (May 17, 1999)

Hungary

According to the UNESCO report in 1949:

"Plans for work in journalism are also under consideration in Hungary, where the University of Budapest at one time had a faculty of journalism offering theoretical work." (Desmond, 1949, p 46)

It is, however, unknown when this course started and finished. According to UNESCO report in 1975,

"In the early 1950s Eotvos Lorand University ran a four-year course for intending journalists, comprising two years' study of academic subjects, a third year in which lecture attendance was combined with some practical training and a final year devoted to working in a press enterprise." (Katzen, 1975, p 114)

The journalism course at the Eotvos Lorand University came to the end in 1958. Since that time, Hungary was the only 'communist' country without university education in Journalism.

"It seemed that university education was becoming more common (in Central and Eastern Europe) but the example of Hungary, where the Budapest University Faculty of journalism has been dissolved in 1958, contradicted this opinion." (Pisarek, 1990, p 60)

From 1957 to 1990, the Hungarian Association of Journalists ran two courses. The first one was a six-month for graduates and a two-year for non-graduates.

In 1962, the International Association of Journalists established an International Centre in Budapest for journalists from other countries, especially from the third world.

“On 11 February 1964 the IOJ inaugurated the first course at the Training Centre for Young Journalists from Asia, Africa and Latin America in Budapest. It lasted four months, the lectures being given by teachers from Hungary, Germany, Poland, France, Egypt etc. The first course with English as the medium of instruction, was attended by 21 journalists from India, Ghana and East Africa. Other courses will be held in Spanish and French.”(UNESCO, 1965, p 33)

In 1973, a National School of Journalism was established. The course lasted two years on the basis of three months in the school and three months out on a newspaper or on radio or television. According to a report in 1983 the school operated,

“A tight system of recruitment and practical training courses, not only for new recruits, but also for experienced journalists and for journalists from the third world. The training departments of Hungarian radio and Television work closely with the school of Journalism.”(Radcliffe, 1983, p 22)

In 1992, a Media Studies programme was established within the Department of Aesthetics of the University of Eotvos Lorand and the Media Studies Centre was founded. The centre offers a four-year programme. Successful students get an MA degree in Media Studies. The type of programme is theoretical and practical. The first year includes an introduction to mass communication, sociology, mass culture and the media, media in Hungary and writing. Other semesters include social psychology and communication, media law and media economics. Parallel with this, students could follow practical courses in the areas of print media, radio broadcasting, television and advertising and public relations. The ELTE Media Centre, co-operate with the relevant programmes, including the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy of ELTE and the Budapest University of Economics for its postgraduate programme. There is also a five-year programme, equivalent to an MA, in the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy at the same University. Students of sociology may specialise in communications and mass media studies. Additionally, the Institute offers a postgraduate programme in journalism.

In 1991, the University of Maryland under the financial support of the International Media Fund established the American Journalism Center in Budapest. The American Media Center plans to be a normal part of the Hungarian University system, but presently offers only short courses in journalism.

According to Merrill "Some Journalism courses are given at provincial universities in Pecs and Szeged." (Merrill, 1995, p 163) The Department of Communication at Janos Pannonius University was established in 1992 in the city of Pecs. This communication programme is theoretical focusing on social communication. There are three specialisations after the introductory courses. One of them is on Institutional Communication but the emphases, here, is cultural studies. The programme leads, after five years, to an MA in Communication. The department has 140 students and since 1997 fifteen for the PhD programme⁸⁰.

The Department of Media Studies of the Institute for Hungarian Language and Literature of the Attila Jozsef University was founded in 1990 in the city of Szeged. The programme lasts three years offering a BA in Journalism.

Poland

In November 1997 a conference was organised by the Institute of Journalism of the University of Warsaw, for the 80th anniversary of journalism education in Poland. Indeed, the first Polish school of journalism was established in 1917 in Warsaw. At the same period, in 1917, a department of Publicity and Journalism was also founded within the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw, which, was closed, however, in 1923. Proposals that a course in journalism should be established at the university level were made before, in 1903 and 1911, during the conferences of the 'Society for Polish journalists', which took place in Lviv and Krakow.

'It is right to say that the beginning of this education occurs in the years of 1917-1918, when the Department of Publicity and Journalism was established within the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw. However, we should at least mention about the earlier initiative, which was the project of Stefan

⁸⁰ Andras Jakab, e-mail information, May 20, 1999.

Gorski, a Journalist and historian. His proposal of introducing Journalism lectures into the University of Lviv⁸¹ was submitted in the Congress of the Society of Polish Journalists in Lviv in 1903. ''(Golka, 1997, p 1)

In 1927, a Higher School of Journalism providing education for journalists to a graduate level was founded. In 1939 the school was forced to close because of the war. (Kafel, 1958, p 187).

After the Second World War, in 1946, the Higher School of Journalism was incorporated with the Department of Journalism at the Academy of Political Science. The course was primary theoretical with practical subjects, such as the technique of journalism, shorthand, technique of printing etc. in the last two years. From the very beginning, it was considered to be dominated by theoretical subjects, with a total disregard for practical training and excessively politicised, it created a controversy among professional journalists.

In 1950, a Faculty of Journalism was established in Warsaw and a three-year programme in Journalism was established at the Jagiellonian University within the department of Humanities. In 1953, the programme at the Jagiellonian University was closed. The same happened with the programme in Warsaw. Problems related to curriculum, staffing and administration led to the dissolution of both of these sections. (Pisarek, 1990, p 64).

''The next important step in the development of journalistic studies in Poland was the establishment of the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Warsaw in 1952. ''(Kafel, 1958, p 187)

In 1956, the Press Research Centre was established in Krakow. In 1957, the faculty in Warsaw was closed again. It seems that all these changes between 1946 and 1957 were influenced by the political situation as well as the differences in the opinion for the nature of journalism studies.

In 1960, a two-year postgraduate programme was established at the University of Warsaw. In 1969, a two-year postgraduate course in Journalism was also founded at the Silesian University in Katowice.

⁸¹ The city of Lviv before the first World War was a part of Poland

"As well as courses in modern history and literature, the curriculum comprises specialised aspects of journalism and mass communication, including the history of media in Poland and Europe, the ethics of journalism, legal regulation of the media, media institutions, practices and techniques of journalism, the educational role of media, sociological studies of media and research methods." (Katzen, 1975, p 130)

In 1970, the two years postgraduate programme of the University of Warsaw was transformed into the new established Institute of Journalism. In the same year, a journalism programme was established at the University of Poznan, now Adam Mickiewicz University (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 54).

In 1975, the Institute of Journalism in Warsaw together with the Institute of Political Science of the same university formed the present Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, offering still its post-graduate programme. Additionally, the Institute established a five-year Masters degree programme, a Master's degree for part-time students, a post-diploma course for professionals and supplementary courses. (Adamowski, 1998, p 170).

In the same year, in 1975, the Institute of Political Science and Journalism was established, on the basis of the already existing journalism programme, mentioned before, within the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Silesia. In 1999, the Institute offered a four-year MA programme and a two-year postgraduate open to 70 students⁸².

In 1977, a journalism programme was founded again at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. The journalism programme was located till 1995 at the Faculty of Law, Political Science and Journalism. Two programmes were existing within the Faculty. One five-year MA and a second two-year post-MA programme, open mainly to professional journalists. In 1995, the International School of Journalism was established and in 1996, on the basis of the already existing journalism, communication and other related programmes, a new Faculty of Management and Communication was established. Since that period the International School of Journalism is located in this new Faculty. Additionally within the Faculty there is the Department of Communications and Social Media. The International

⁸² www.us.edu.pl/universytet/jabnostki/wydzialy/whs/politologia/index.shtml (May 8, 1999)

School of Journalism runs a three-year BA degree (*Licencjackie*) in journalism, a five-year MA (*Magisterskie*) and a two-year post-MA programme⁸³.

In 1993, School of Social Communication and Journalism was established within the Catholic University of Lublin. It offers a two-year postgraduate academic programme in Journalism. The curriculum includes theoretical and practical subjects⁸⁴.

In 1994, a Department of American Studies and Media was established within the Institute of International Studies of the University of Lodz. The department offers some courses in journalism and it plans to establish a postgraduate course in journalism and social communication. (Michowitz, 1996, p 1).

Since the collapse of the communist regime, the rapid changes in media market⁸⁵ and the educational reforms, many private schools of journalism were established across the country. In 1991, the Warsaw Journalism Centre, a private school, was founded. The centre offers a two-year professional course in journalism. The journalism programme enrolls 90 students with 4 applicants for each available place⁸⁶. A second private institute is the School of Communication and Social Media (*Prywatna Wyższa Szkoła Komunikowania i Mediów Społecznych*), which was established in 1994 in Warsaw. The school offers a recognised Diploma that entitles students to continue their studies at the university level. The programme lasts three years covering the areas of journalism, public relations, advertising and European integration.⁸⁷

⁸³ www.miks.uj.edu.pl/jednostki/msd.html (May 27, 1999).

⁸⁴ <http://eber.kul.lublin.pl/struktur/kandydat/list.html> (September 12, 1998)

⁸⁵ For details of the changes in the Polish media system see: Jakubowicz K., 'Poland media systems in transition', *Intermedia* Vol 17/No 2, 1989, pp 25-28. See also Jakubowicz K., 'From Party propaganda to corporate speech: Polish journalism in search of new identity', *Journal of Communication* 42(3), 1992, pp 64-73.

⁸⁶ www.waw.pdi.net/~wjcenter/school.html (June 17, 1998).

⁸⁷ Interview with Wojciechem Gielzyńskim, Head of the School, 'Kurier Atenski', 128, p 8, 19th of November 1998

Baltic countries⁸⁸

Estonia

The first journalism courses were offered in 1954 at the Department of Philology of the University of Tartu. It was a speciality as an addition to the existing course in language and literature.

“The first journalism students who graduated (in 1957) received diplomas of ‘teacher of Estonian’, but they started to work as journalists. In 1976, teaching of journalism had been reorganised, a full course of journalism was established and the first 20 students were admitted.” (Lauk, 1997, p 1)

In 1979, a Department of Journalism was established. The department became independent of control from Moscow in 1988. As a result of the changes, the department reduced the literary courses and increased the share of practical training. In 1990, the duration of the journalism programme was reduced from five to four year studies. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 27).

In 1997, the Department of Journalism offered three academic programmes. A Bachelor's Degree, after four years studies, a Master's degree after two years and PhD with four additional years of research. The BA programme is divided into three stages. The Primary, (first semester), the Medium (2,3) and the Upper (4-8). The Primary stage gives a general overview about mass communication, social and cultural functions of the media, the structure of the media organisations and basic journalistic skills. The Medium stage provides courses on the history of journalism, international mass media, media ethics and practical training. The Upper stage includes theoretical and practical courses for further specialisation in print, radio or TV journalism. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 125).

⁸⁸ In the beginning of 90s the Baltic universities schools of journalism received a huge assistance from different western media and governmental organisations. For more details see: Marius Lucosiusnas ‘Western Assistance to Journalism Education in the Baltics’, Post-Soviet Media Law & Policy Newsletter, <http://www.ctr.columbia.edu/vii/monroe/5thirteen.html> (15 Feb 1998) USA also established an independent media programme through its U. S. -Baltic Foundation, in order to train Baltic media specialists. For more information: <http://www.idsonline.com/usbf/inmedia.htm> (9 Sep. 1998).

In 1996, a mid-career training centre was established in the city of Tallinn, the *Estonian Media Centre*. The aim of this initiative is to organise short-courses and seminars for media employees.

Latvia

Journalism education was introduced at the faculty of Philology of the University of Latvia in 1947. In 1955, the studies of journalism at the university were broken down and in 1962, a Republican Party School was established.

In 1976, a separate Department of Journalism was founded, which was finally formed in 1988. (The Freedom Forum, 1994, p 38). In 1992, the department agreed to two directions: Communication and Journalism. Since that period the department is called Department of Journalism and Communication. The old five-year programme was replaced by a four-year, leading to a Bachelor degree in Social Sciences with specialisation in Journalism, Public Relations or Advertising. In 1994, the department established a two-year Master's degree programme in Social Sciences.

In 1995 the Latvian Media Professionals Training Centre was established. The Centre was founded by the Latvian professional associations in order to organise mid career courses. This centre co-operates with media and training organisations in Europe and America. In 1996, become an associate member of EJTA. (Lonnroth, 1997, 127).

Lithuania

In 1949, a journalism specialisation was introduced in the Department of Literature of Vilnius University.

'What journalistic training was offered, however, was rather meagre. A self-taught journalist, J. Karosas, who had joined the Communist Party in 1930, taught all the subjects. At the time of his appointment to the university journalism position, Karosas was also deputy editor-in-chief of the official Party newspaper Tiesa.' (Hoyer et al, 1993, p 193)

In 1952, a separate journalism department was established at the University of Vilnius.

In 1952, a separate journalism department was established at the University of Vilnius.

In 1991, the Faculty of Communication was established on the basis of the Journalism and Library Science programmes. In 1999, the Faculty had four departments (Book Science, Communication and Information Theory, Information Systems and Librarianship) and the Institute of Journalism. The Institute offers a four-year journalism programme and a two-year postgraduate course leading to an MA. It also offers a doctoral programme. The BA degree is more theoretical and the MA more professional. In 1996, the Faculty in co-operation with the Institute of International Relations and Political Science, located in the same University, and the Universities of Amsterdam and Leicester established an MA in International Communication under the Tempus-Phare Structural Joint European Project.

Russia and other former Soviet Union European countries

Belarus

In 1944, a journalism section was founded at the University of Minsk and in 1978, a journalism programme for foreign students begun.

In 1992, the European Humanitarian University, a new University in Minsk started a journalism programme. In the same year, a Mass Media Centre (MMC) was established by the Soros Foundation, also in Minsk. It is a further training center.

An International School of Journalism was recently established in Minsk. The course of study is 1.5 years. The programme began in early 1994 as part of the training programmes of MMC. Later, it became a special autonomous school. The school plans to create a higher educational institution with a five years period of study. (Global Network, 1996, p 152).

In 1999, the Byelorussian State University had a Faculty of Journalism with five departments. The duration of the courses lasts five years and they are mainly theoretical with a third of the total work devoted to practical journalism.

Russia

As in most former communist countries, in USSR, journalism studies, was a part of the university system. The role of journalists was very important for maintenance of the political system.

The first school of journalism, the State Institute of Journalism (*Gossudarstvennyi Institut Zhurnalistiki*), was founded in Moscow in 1921, but it was reorganised in 1923. The course lasted three years. At the same period, similar institutes and sections of journalism were established in other areas. An example of such universities which were created at that time were the Communist University of the Workers of the East and the Communist University of the Peoples of the West.

"In 1930, the communist party reorganised journalism studies. The State Institute of Journalism in Moscow was converted into the Communist Institute of Journalism. Sections of journalism were created in various communist universities, such as the University of the Trade Union Movement." (Katzen, 1975, p 142)

In 1946, the Department of Journalism was founded within the Faculty of Philology of Leningrad State University (Saint-Petersburg State University) and in 1947, the School of Journalism was established at the Moscow State University.

In 1949, journalism education was offered at nine of the twenty-nine state universities in the USSR with a total of some 1.400 students (Desmond, 1949, p 37). In 1952, the School of Journalism at the Moscow State University became a Faculty of Journalism. Until 1950, there were 13 departments and schools in the whole of the USSR. The departments and the schools of journalism were usually formed within the framework of the Faculties of Philology. Soviet News Agency (*Tass*) organised short courses and seminars in Journalism.

"In the middle of 50s, the regular courses at the USSR departments and Faculties of Journalism covered five years and the curriculum, apart from philological subjects, included political economy, philosophy, modern history,

and the history of the Russian and foreign literature. There were also courses in international journalism and press and the theory and practice of journalism." (Khuadiakov, 1958, p 198)

In 1960, the Department of Journalism of the Patrice Lumumba University was established in Moscow, mainly for students from developing countries.

In 1962, the Department of Journalism at St. Petersburg State University became a School.

"In 1967, a journalism programme was started at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations focusing on international journalism and foreign languages. Others, such as Udmurt University in Izhevsk (1975), Tomsk (1976), Ural University in Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Kazan, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk and Vladivostok, followed." (Morrison, 1997, p 27)

In 1970, there were nine departments and Faculties in Russia and fifteen in many other former republics of the USSR.

In 1976, the Department of journalism was established within the School of Philology of the Tomsk State University.

In 1987, a 'Basic Guidelines for restructuring higher education in the country' was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It led to some important changes such as development of stronger ties between education and industry in the form of industry grants and student practice, greater student autonomy, including more electives and greater input on curriculum decisions.

In 1998, according to a report by the Post-Soviet Media Law & Policy Newsletter⁸⁹, there were 33 departments and schools of journalism in Russia. Between them the Department of Journalism of Altai State University, the Department of Journalism of the Dagestan State University, the Department of Journalism of Kuban State University, the School of Philology and Journalism of the Rostov State University etc.

⁸⁹ 'Directory of schools in the former Soviet Union', Post-Soviet Media Law & Policy Newsletter, <http://www.ctr.columbia.edu/vii/monroe/6five.html> (21 Feb 1998)

The Moscow State University remains the dominant journalism school with 1.120 regular students, 500 evening and 600 correspondence students. Within the Faculty of Journalism in Moscow there are 11 departments and the UNESCO Chair of journalism and Communication. The Department of Periodical Press, the Department of History of Russian Journalism and Literature, the Department of History of Foreign Journalism and Literature, the Department of Literary, Criticism and Publicity the Department of Stylistics of the Russian Language, the Department of Editing, Publishing and Computer Science, the Department of History of Mass Media, Sociology, Economics Journalism and Advertising, Radio and Television and finally, the Department of Mass Media Techniques. The curriculum is divided into four cycles over five academic years leading to an MA in Journalism. (Lonnroth, 1997, p 135).

The Faculty of Journalism of the Saint Petesburg State University offers undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in the following subjects: Press Journalism, TV Journalism, Illustrations in the Periodical Press, Culture of Speech, Sociology of Journalism, History of Journalism, International Journalism and Social Relations and Advertisement. Traditionally studies lasted five years but recently the Faculty introduced a four-year BA degree and a two-year MA. The Faculty organises, through its Mass Media Center, international summer schools on Russian Media⁹⁰

Additionally, there are various media organisations, usually established by USA and other West European media or governmental organisations, offering further training and short courses in journalism. In Petersburg, there is the Russian-American Press and Information Centre. In Moscow, there is the journalism programme of the Open Society Institute. There is also a training programme, mainly for TV journalists run by the school of journalism founded in 1996 by Internews in Moscow⁹¹.

Moldova

The first journalism programme in Moldova was founded in 1959 at the State University of Moldova. Until 1982, the journalism programme was just a section of the Faculty of Philology. In 1999, there was a Faculty of Journalism and Communication. Within the

⁹⁰ <http://pu.samson.spb.su/e/TEXTS/Departments/journ.html> (December 31, 1999)

Faculty there are five departments. One in Theory and Practice of Press, one in History of Communications, one in Social Communication, one in Bibliology and Information and one in Editing and Editorial. The programmes include subjects in history, sociology, political sciences, advertising and PR, visual communication, history of journalism. Courses last five years and it is a combination of professional and academic studies. There are more than 600 full-time and 600 part-time students. There is no postgraduate course in journalism⁹².

An Independent Journalism Centre was established in 1994 in the city of Chisinau. The centre has received generous support from the Soros Foundation, USAID, the US Information Service, the Council of Europe etc. Training activity includes short-term seminars and courses on different topics such as mass media law, writing news programme production for TV and radio, media management etc. The Center maintains a resource center and database.

Ukraine

Before World War II, journalists were trained in a special professional school, which was called Kharkiv Institute of Journalism. The duration of the course was three years.

In 1947, two departments of journalism were established within the Faculties of Philology at the Universities of Kiev and Kharkiv.

In 1953, the Institute of Journalism replaced the Department of Journalism at the University of Kiev. The Institute had two departments. The first one was the Department of History of Journalism and the second one was the Department of the Theory and Practice of the Press.

In 1954, a Faculty of Journalism was established at the Lviv State University. In 1972, the Faculty was reorganised into that of the History of Journalism and that of the Theory and the Practice of the Press. In 1999, there were four departments within the faculty: The Department of Ukrainian Press, the Department of Broadcasting and Television, the

⁹¹ www.internews.org?PROJECTS/Russiamore.html (July 18, 1998)

⁹² www.usm.md/en/or/fjourn.html (May 8, 1999)

Department of Foreign Media and Information and the Department of Mass Media and Language.

In 1972, the Ukrainian Institute for Advanced Radio-TV Journalism Training was founded as a part of the old Union of Journalists training programme in Moscow. In 1992, it became part of Ukraine State broadcasting.

In 1985, the Zaporozhye State University was founded at the city of Zaporozhye. In 1999, within the Faculty of Philology there was a specialised programme in Ukrainian Journalism.

In 1992, the Institute of Journalism of the University of Kiev established a Press Research Center. The Centre is working on the creation of a database on Ukrainian journalism from the 19th century to the present. In 1995, it became an independent non-profit organisation.

In 1993, an International Media Centre was founded by the Soros Foundation. Its primary purpose is aiding professional TV journalism in Ukraine. The Centre is holding a series of seminars and workshops for local journalists and translating materials for the teaching of journalism.

In 1994, according to the Freedom Forum report, a Journalism department was existing at the school of Philology of the Dnepropetrovsk State University.

In 1995, the studies of journalism at the University of Kiev were extended from four to five years. In the 1998/99 academic year, the Faculty of Journalism of the University of Lviv introduced three degrees. A Bachelor's which lasts three years, a *specialist*, and a Master's.

In 1999, the Department of Journalism of the Kharkiv University had a postgraduate course in Journalism.

Internews has also been working in Ukraine since 1993, offering various short-courses for TV journalists in co-operation with Soros and Thomson Foundation.

Chapter 3: Press and broadcasting in Greece

From the revolution to the end of the 19th century

Historically, the roots of Greek Journalism can be traced back to Lucia's time when he described those who read the calendars of his day as 'ephemeral philosophers'. Homer also described in his Iliad and Odyssey events as a reporter or correspondent. Later, Alexander the Great published 'newspapers' during his expedition under the title "*Basileoi*" or "*Basilicae*". These 'newspapers' written on papyrus contained information on military affairs, on war and even on artistic subjects.

The first Greek newspaper appeared in Austria in Maria-Theresa's Vienna where almost the entire trade with the East was in the hands of the Greek Diaspora. Along with Venice, Rome, Florence, Milan, Moscow and Bucharest, Vienna became a cradle for the education and liberation of the Greek nation (Hellenism) at that time. It is therefore no coincidence that the national spiritual and political leaders were active in the Austrian capital. In 1784, the first Greek newspaper was published outside the Greek territory, which was then occupied by the Ottoman Empire. According to official Austrian documents of the time Turks asked the Austrian government to ban the publication of this newspaper. This eventually happened. The Sultan banned the Greek newspaper issued in Vienna because it was circulated in Istanbul and was read by Turks. This, however, was against Muslim Law.

Thus, the first Greek newspaper came to an inglorious end under Ottoman pressure. However, four years later the Greeks of Vienna made a new bid to publish a Greek newspaper and in 1790 with permission obtained from the Austrian government, the Markides brothers published the newspaper "*News from the Eastern Parts*".

The first newspaper that circulated in occupied Greece, on March 27 1821 was a hand-written tract issued from the Greek town of Galaxidi near Athens. The newspaper was published and distributed follows:

The editor wrote the first issue, which was then copied by calligraphists many times. When the copying was completed the papers were handed to couriers for distribution. The aim of these copies was to support and promote the struggle for national liberation.

The first printed newspaper to be issued on free Greek territory was the Greek "*Clarion*" in Kalamata, Peloponnese on August 2, 1821. A small printing press installed in a mosque which had been brought to Hydra Island from Trieste. However, only three issues of this newspaper appeared.

The third decade of the 19th century was marked by a national movement of liberation and enlightenment undertaken by the Greek press. Three newspapers began circulating in the urban centres of Greece in the midst of the country's struggle for freedom in 1824. This struggle was preceded by the country's new constitution, which immediately safeguarded the Freedom of the Press.

At that time, in 1824, in Messologi, Byron's beloved town in the mainland, was under heavy siege from the Turks. It was possible, nevertheless, to run two printing presses, a French and a British one. The Swiss journalist Jean -Jacques Mayer undertook to run the small French-built press and produced on January 1 1824 the first issue of the "*Greek Chronicles*" with Greek type. The "*Greek Chronicles*" were published regularly, with only a few interruptions caused by the siege, the general blockade of the city and the lack of supplies.

"In order for the Greek Chronicles to be published, Lord Byron, who had recently arrived in Messologi, offered 250 talira. The West Greek Administration Authorities bought also 100 newspapers distributing them to the people of the region"(Papalexandrou, 1971, p 101)

On the eve of the heroic battle of the inhabitants of Messolongi, Mayer buried the press machinery. Mayer and his family were killed during the sortie.

New Year's Day in 1824 can be considered the birthday of the modern Greek press. Since then Greek newspapers have been published without interruption.

From its birth the Greek press developed some national revolutionary features. It became an important element in the struggle for the national liberation. The newly founded state of the Hellenic Republic immediately guaranteed the constitutional freedom of the Press.

However, in January 1828, Kapodistrias, the first Greek Prime Minister and Russia's former minister of foreign affairs, suspended the Constitution by law. In 1831 the

Greek government took some measures that restricted the freedom of the press. Later, in 1833 and 1837 these measures were heavily reinforced by Otho, the Bavarian first King of Greece.

Thus, Greece's political situation from 1828 to 1843 was expressed in the newspapers, which played a fundamental role in shaping the regime and especially the absolute monarchy. A more liberal regime was achieved in 1843, mainly, after a hard struggle by the press.

"This period is marked by the multiple provocative and suppressive measures against the press, the freedom of which had basically ceased to exist. Despite the extremely severe measures, the constant prosecutions and trials against publishers and journalists and the suffocating limitations of the press, the latter had been criticising Otho severely since his arrival, aiming on the one hand at the establishment of a constitution and on the other at the improvement of the way the country was governed and at the protection of personal liberties. The criticisms had been so severe, that to a great extent the revolution of 1843 had been initiated by the press"(Antonopoulos, 1965, p 38).

In 1862, the change of regime from monarchy to republic found the Greek press about to embark on great changes of a technical and operational nature. The printing installations were improved, the institution of professional correspondents was introduced and staff writers became specialised. However, purely political newspapers, which had fought for the constitutional liberties of the people, went into decline, particularly after the constitution of 1864. A transitional period followed during which the newspapers acquired a strong party character.

The principle of the new constitution that the press is free did little to prevent its merciless persecution from 1864 to 1900. The period was marked by constant harassment and the imprisonment of journalists and publishers, the suicide of more than ten of them, the closing down of newspapers and attacks on newspaper offices.

In the same period rapid developments were being made in the mechanical equipment of the daily press. Many newspapers converted from weeklies to dailies with a larger format and more pages. They began making use of foreign news agencies and publications began appearing with a specific ideology and orientation. In all, 68 newspapers were being published at that time in liberated Greece with another sixteen appearing in those parts of the country which were still under foreign rule. Many other newspapers were published by the Greek diaspora in Vienna, Cairo, Iasi, Bucharest, Alexandria etc.

In November 1883 the appearance of the first issue of the daily “*Acropolis*” changed the shape and form of the Greek press. The publisher, Vlasios Gavrielidis, was a writer, translator and journalist. He was the first to introduce reporting in the Greek press particularly police reporting, interviews with important personalities and reporting assignments in the provinces and abroad. He was also a pioneer in the technical aspects of the trade, the first to realise the importance of advertising revenues. Vlasios Gavrielidis introduced the industrial features of the press into Greek society.

Press during the first half of the 20th century.

The 20th century found the Greek press in a state of evolution. New machinery and publishing techniques, the format of newspapers, reporting assignments and investigations helped to increase circulation while those newspapers which had the largest number of pages and were the most profusely illustrated continually gained ground.

The transition of the press to more efficient production techniques and more authoritative reporting began to enhance the entrepreneurial character of newspapers.

In 1901, Ioannis Stefanopolis, managing editor of a French language newspaper in Athens, was commissioned by the government to negotiate about the establishment of a telegraphic news service with the French News Agency Havas. Havas represented a number of large wire agencies.

In 1906, an agreement was signed in Paris defining the organisation and operation of the Athens News Agency.

“At the beginning, the Athens News Agency didn’t have the means to fulfil its mission and it came upon many difficulties during the completion of its work. There was no wireless, or a duplicator. They used a primitive form of copying for the printing of the newsletters that they distributed to the newspapers. These newsletters were short and written in an archaic and laconic style.” (Mitalis and Mayer, 1939, p 70)

From 1909 onwards the press reflected the changes brought about in Greece by the rise to power of progressive, bourgeois class forces personified by the liberal party and Eleftherios Venizelos, the father of modern Greece. It also reflected the conflict between these forces and the conservative and old-party establishment, which had clustered round the monarchs. Indeed, the vast majority of the newspapers supported the revolution of 1909 and the liberal forces. More than ten publishers of the top daily national newspapers signed a political declaration in 1905 which was published on December 7th in “*Acropolis*” supporting the liberal forces against Monarchy.

“It seems, from the above signatures of the movement for the recreation of the country, that participants are almost all editors of the Athens daily newspapers published at that time” (Mayer, 1957, p 203).

The inter-war period in Greece was a stormy one, full of coups, dictatorships and adventures beginning with the Greek national catastrophe of 1922 in Asia Minor and ending with the Second World War in 1940. Many papers which left their mark in the history of the Greek press were published. Titles which still exist at the top of the national circulation list like *Vima* (Tribune), *Nea* (News), *Kathimerini* (Daily), *Ethnos* (Nation), *Vradyni* (Evening) and *Rizospastis* (Radical) were first published in this period.

The Birth of Radio

The first radio station in Greece appeared before the war and the first radio programme is said to have taken place in the building of the Administration of Radio in the Ministry

of Commercial Shipping in Botanikos in 1923. In 1928 the first private radio station was founded in Thessaloniki. In 1930 a license to operate was given to another private radio station. In 1936 Metaxa's dictatorship bought and set up a radio receiver of 15kw in Ilion, an area in Athens; the antennas are still there today. At the same period three radio studios were created in Zappio Megaron- a central building in Athens- to enable the broadcasting of each programmes. With Metaxa's law 95 in 1931 a legal entity was established under the name Service of Radio Programmes. In 1941, German troops and their local government established the Company of Radio Programmes and the newly born Greek radio was transformed into an instrument of Nazis propaganda.

During the German occupation of Greece (1941-1944) many Greeks risked a firing squad to publish clandestine newspapers which were distributed secretly from hand to hand. They were small-sized sheets hastily printed and from whose columns sprang the flame of liberty. Underground parties and partisan organisations were circulating such newspapers during the occupation. Many professional journalists worked for the underground press during those years and the state has accepted the time they put in as pensionable.

After the Second World War, the Greek government gave permission to all previous wartime illegal newspapers to be sold legally at the kiosks. However, between 1944 and 1949, due to the Civil War, left-wing newspapers remained illegal. In 1946, *the National Foundation of Radio* (EIR) was formed to a state monopoly-broadcaster. At the same time a number of Armed forces radio stations were in operation as a consequence of the civil-war.

"The monopoly was violated by the armed forces when a compulsory law in 1951 allowed them to install radio and television stations to improve the cultural level of the armed forces and to boost the nation's spirit in wartime. It was this law- a de facto recognition- that caused many of Greece's post-civil war problems. On one level, it mirrored the military dominance of the Greek State that adopted a strong anti-Communist attitude. On another, by setting up an untested venue for radio and television, the situation reflected the structure of Greek broadcasting" (Papathanasopoulos, 1989, p 30).

Greek Press and Broadcasting 1949-1999

From 1952 until 1967 the average circulation of the Athens daily Newspaper steadily increased.

“In the first 20 years of the post-war period the circulation of the dailies doubled from an average of 320,000 in the early and mid 50s to over 700,000 in the mid-1960s. At the same time, the internal synthesis of the circulation changed. The morning papers, which led over the afternoon ones in the early 1950s’ later gave way to an uncontested lead of the latter. On the other hand, some two-thirds of the circulation was concentrated in greater Athens, which had at the time about one-quarter of the total population.”(Dimitras, 1997, p 99)

Indeed, during the first post-civil war period the role of the Athens daily newspapers was very important in the media industry in Greece.

Television first appeared on an experimental basis during the International Exhibition of Thessaloniki in 1960. A private company, the Public Power Corporation (PPC), operated it. In the same year the colour television was seen for the first time in Greece in the International Exhibition. A year later the PPC station was closed down on the grounds that Constitutional Act 54 had assigned TV broadcasts to the state radio. For the eight years that followed, television operated on an experimental basis under a private regime. On April 10, 1965 it was announced that the Prime Minister George Papandreou had decided that television should be put into immediate use and a great effort was made to bring about the necessary technical modifications. Within a short period the *Hellenic Radio Foundation* (EIR) started a regular television programme. In 1965 Armed Forces started testing television programmes. Later regular transmissions took place.

In 1967, immediately after the military coup, six national daily newspapers were forced to close. The junta imposed martial law and a three-day nationwide curfew. Only nine newspapers were allowed to circulate. They were heavily censored, though.

From the very beginning of the dictatorship great interest was shown in developing television for obvious propaganda purposes. On the same day of the coup, the dictatorship enacted a 'State of Siege' Decree that had potential consequences for newsmen. It provided that:

" 1) Individuals can be apprehended and arrested without charge. They can be detained for any length of time. 2) There is no bail for political crimes. 3) All citizens, independent of position can be brought before an emergency court-martial. 4) All gatherings indoor or outdoors are forbidden. All gatherings will be dissolved by force. 5) It is forbidden to form a syndicate (union) or group with labour unions aims. Strikes are completely forbidden. 6) It is permitted to search houses, political premises, public buildings, all buildings, day and night without special warrant. 7) It is forbidden to announce or publish any kind of information in any way through the press, radio and television without censorship beforehand. 8) Letters, telegrams and all means of communication will be censored. 9) Crimes, political ones as well as those that are normally judged by the court of appeal, will now be judged by court-martial. 10) Everyone who commits a crime which should be punished by law even if it is not against the army will also be judged by court-martial" (Schwab and Frangos, cited in Ogbondah, 1989, p 9).

Under Act 230 in 1970 the National Foundation of Radio and Television (EIRT) was founded and under Act 722, in the same year, the Armed Forces Information Service (YENED) was established.

"The 1970 legislation recognised that reality and provided a legal framework to the Armed Forces' Information Service (YENED) which had also installed an initially primitive station in 1965" (Dimitras, 1991, p 97).

The latter included both the Armed Forces radio stations created by Act 1663/1951 and the Armed Forces television channel. It should be noted that the existence of a legal

broadcasting organisation controlled by the armed forces is a unique phenomenon in international history.

A year after the collapse of the military regime, in 1975, a new constitution was voted by the Greek parliament, which guaranteed the right to publish and disseminate ideas. However, distributors of many small underground newspapers, mostly leftists, faced serious problems. The political situation and press freedom in Greece were still under the influence of the civil war and the military character of the Greek State. Indeed, from 1974 until 1981 when the socialists were elected many leftist sellers were arrested.

"The vast majority of those arrested were distributors of the two Athens Communist dailies Rizospastis and Avgi and the two Communist student papers of Athens university Odigitis and Thourio. It cannot be viewed as coincidental, therefore, that authorities chose not to prosecute one of the leading pro-government newspapers Kathimerini for introducing vending machine sales." (Paraschos, 1984, p 50)

In 1975, under Act 230/1975 the framework of operation of television in Greece changed. The *National Foundation of Radio and Television* (EIRT) was renamed as *Hellenic Radio and Television* (ERT) and the merging of the *Armed Forces Information Service* (YENED) within two years was decided.

In 1982, YENED was renamed *Hellenic Radio and Television 2* (ERT 2) under Act 1288. Finally, in 1987 under Act 1730 *Hellenic Radio and Television* (ERT) and *Hellenic Radio and Television* (ERT 2) were united in one company named *Hellenic Radio and Television* (ERT). This also included the two corresponding public radio networks.

In 1987 the government decided to liberalise the Greek broadcasting system. The government first started with radio under the pressure of the opposition. In 1989:

"The mayor of Thessaloniki started retransmitting satellite channel programs through VHF antennae in the city. The government tried to resist by taking the mayor to court over this apparent violation of the ERT's monopoly. Later that year,

the Mayor of Athens announced his intention to do the same, while the mayor of Piraeus was going for a terrestrial pay-channel''(Papathanasopoulos, 1989, p 32).

The three mayors who were all members of the right-wing opposition obviously wanted publicity for political reasons. In reality, the deregulation was a result of the internationalisation of broadcasting and development of new technologies.

“The deregulation of the European communication system was an inevitable development in an attempt to deal with the economic crisis. New technologies were a profitable field for investments, which, in their return, would contribute in surpassing the crisis and leading to further economic development. In Europe, the broader field of communication, and especially broadcasting, were characterised by the monopoly domination of the nation-state, a fact that did not allow a systematic and effective investing activity by private capital. Indeed, the communication market collided with its historically limited character. With the abolition of the state monopoly deregulation broadened the telecommunication market with the entry of private capital which invested massively in new technologies, improved the profit of the telecommunication market sector, and therefore increased the rate of the development of the capitalist economy, (Demertzis, Skamnakis, 1998, p 8).

In 1989, under a new coalition government which was formed between the Conservative Party and two communist parties, Law 1866 established the National Broadcasting Council (ERS) in order to regulate the emerging new media market and legitimatise TV and radio stations. The Council got around to licensing six of the eight candidate TV channels for national broadcasting, Mega Channel, Antenna, New Channel, Nea Tileorasis, Star, and Seven X. Later, when the socialist party again took office it granted two more licenses to Sky TV and 902 TV. The Greek Communist Party owned the latter.

From that period until March 1998 the broadcasting system operated under the effects of the illegal operation of commercial radio and TV. As Tsalikis points out:

'It is difficult to understand Greek state and commercial broadcasting and in particular the way the latter has evolved since late 1989, unless we contextualise the state operators as a device in the hands of the government and the commercial ones as a means for the exertion of political (and financial) influence.' (Tsalikis, 1995, p 38).

Greek Press and Broadcasting in the 1990s: An overview.

The national Press

Greece is a country rich in newspaper titles. The most influential newspapers are still published in Athens, enjoying a nationwide circulation. In August 1999 the following numbers of political dailies published in Athens: 15 afternoon, 7 morning and 4 financial morning. Additionally, there are 19 Sunday editions and 10 weeklies. The average daily circulation of the national newspapers was about 500,000 copies in 1998, with Sunday edition circulation about 933,000. Declining daily newspaper circulation has become a noticeable phenomenon not only in the Western European world but also in Greece. The daily newspaper sector lost more than 50% from 1989 to 1999.

With few exceptions, the majority of the newspapers are tabloid in format. Major newspaper publishers are:

-The Lambrakis Publishing Group with an afternoon daily (Ta Nea), a morning daily (To Vima), a daily English-language (Athens News), a Sunday edition (To Vima Tis Kiriakis), a bi-weekly (Super Aggelies) and many weekly and monthly magazines including the very-well known weekly financial magazine Economikos Tachidromos.

-The Tegopoulos Publishing Group with an afternoon daily (Eleftherotipia), a bi-weekly (Chrisi Efkairia) and a Sunday edition (Kiriakatiki Eleftherotipia).

-The Pigasos Publishing Group owned by Bobolas with an afternoon daily (Ethnos), a financial daily (Imerisia), a Sunday edition (Ethnos tis Kiriakis) and many weekly and monthly magazines.

-The Press Foundation with an afternoon daily (Eleftheros Typos) and a Sunday edition (Tipos tis Kiriakis). –

-The Apogevmatini Publishing Group with an afternoon daily (Apogevmatini) and a Sunday edition (Apogevmatini tis Kiriakis).

-The Kathimerini Publishing Group owned by Alafouzos with a morning daily (Kathimerini) and a Sunday edition (Kathimerini tis Kiriakis).

-The Androulidakis publishing Group with a daily (Exousia) and a weekly (Ependitis).

-The Communist Party with a daily morning (Rizospastis) and a Sunday edition.

Average daily circulation of the major national dailies in 1998.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Kathimerini | 43,232 |
| Rizospastis | 11,386 |
| Exousia | 23,819 |
| Nea | 95,975 |
| Eleftheros Typos | 52,619 |
| Ethnos | 53,649 |
| Apogevmatini | 37,460 |
| Adesmeftos | 24,106 |
| Ayriani | 6,930 |
| Eleftherotypia | 74,287 |
| Acropolis | 2,533 |
| Vradini | 16,077 |

The Greek television.

The main characteristics of the television season in the year 1999 were the significant production of Greek series, the significant appeal of Latin American telenovelas, which

tend to replace American soap operas as well as the fact that important political events were covered on television, such as Ocalan's arrest and the NATO attack on Yugoslavia.

Market shares of the Public and Commercial TV.

Ant1 24.1%
Mega 21.2%
Alpha 15.6%
Star 13.1%
ET 1 5.8%
ET 2 4.0%
Others 16.2%

Press Agencies

The Athens News Agency

The Athens News Agency was established in 1895. In 1994, ANA became a Societe Anonyme with a seven-member Board of Directors three of whom are appointed by the government, one each by the journalist unions of Athens and Thessaloniki, the publishers' association and the ANA employees.

"ANA collaborates with the international news agencies Reuters, AFP, DPA, ITAR-TASS and a number of national news agencies. All the ANA services are on-line with an estimated 250 news item in Greek and 10-15 items in English updated daily. It also publishes a bi-lingual English and French news bulletin containing all the Greek and major international news. The ANA employs 250 persons of whom 160 are journalists and it has offices in Brussels, Istanbul, Nicosia and Bonn. There are correspondents in New York, Washington, Montreal, Melbourne, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Moscow, Scopje and Belgrade." (Voulelis, 1996, p 1)

The Macedonian Press Agency

In 1990 a second state news agency, the Macedonian Press Agency, started operating after a lot pressures by local and regional media to the government of the day. Today, the MPA has an office with 5 correspondents in Athens and correspondents in Washington, New York, Melbourne, Toronto, Brussels, Sofia, Skopje, Tirana, Bucharest and Moscow. MPA offers 24-hour news and information on political, cultural and economic events taking place in Greece and internationally with a special emphasis on issues concerning the Balkans .

Regional and Local media

The sub-system of regional and local media in Greece has developed on the basis of a centralisation that has always defined the system of public communication in the country. If somebody wants to understand the development and profile of regional and local media s/he should relate them to the general model of communication nationally. From the very beginning of the 19th century political clientelism (and everything that this involves: atrophied civil society of public sector, ex-institutional concession conflict, formalism of public writing) (Komninou, 1990, pp 289-306) has influenced the field of communication considerably. Newspapers (those of Athens and several of the regional ones) had not gone through the stages of development that their European counterparts had. This was due to the fact that the Greek press since its beginning had strong national characteristics because of the fact that it had participated enormously in the national revolution as mentioned previously. Another reason is the direct involvement of the press in the conflicts of political parties and politicians of those years with a view to acquiring benefits and resources from the government. Under these circumstances, a considerable number of newspapers appeared in Athens and in the region (Leandros, 1992, p 26).

During the inter-war period the 'national press' started being shaped gradually as a dominant factor of public communication on a national level (Mayer, 1959, pp 11-16). It was during these years that big publishing companies in Athens started being developed. After the Second World War these companies managed to control

circulation and impose themselves on the readers of the region at the expense of local newspapers. It is interesting that:

“In 1915, the sales of Athenian daily newspapers was 150,000 copies. In the period 1930-1936 the sales increased to 350,000 copies. In other words, the sales of Athenian dailies was more than double between the beginning of the Second World War and the First World War” (Mpalta, 1989, p 81).

Considering this and the new post-war conditions the involvement of newspapers- especially those of the centre- with the political parties and the state control on radio and television was maintained to such an extent that in the mind of the average citizen the meaning of ‘publicity’ equals ‘state’.

The centralisation of the system was of course expressed for years through state monopoly in radio and television, which has led not only to the financial bankruptcy of state radio and television but also to its unreliability. However, after 1987, a year during which the state monopoly in radio and television ceased to exist in Greece the big media in Athens still dominated the market and the share of marketing resources. This happened despite the fact that a large number of local and regional private radio and television media were established. At the same time the focus of news material on Athens had an influence on local societies which were swamped for a whole period with non-local event reports. However, post-war international economic development, which led to a considerable development of the Greek economy, brought important changes in the relation between centre and provinces. In the 1980s, in particular, strong tendencies of de-centralisation and regional development, which worked very powerfully on the part of regional press, were observed.

Under these circumstances, the non-local character of news in regional media and in the daily local press has begun changing gradually. Today there are regional and local media, daily newspapers in particular, promoting the local character of the news, which is related mainly to economic development in specific areas in the country.

In many cases, local events of a political or cultural nature start assuming significant importance for the news material of regional media. At the same time, specific local

Two other main features of daily local press in Greece are the small size and the simplicity of the papers (an average Greek local newspaper has about 12-16 pages) as well as a low circulation. Very few of the papers sell more than 5,000 copies daily. It is estimated that the newspapers with the highest daily circulation are “*Eleftheria*” (published in Larissa, 21,000 copies daily), “*Patris*” (published in Hiraklio, Crete, 11,500 copies), “*Chanian News*” (10,000 copies published in Chania, Crete), “*Peloponnisos*” “*Patris*” and “*Thessalia*” (published in Patras, Pyrgos and Volos correspondingly, 8,000 copies). According to publishers themselves, since there is no organisation in charge of recording local newspaper circulation the average daily total circulation should be between 300,000-350,000 copies. However, if the average daily circulation of daily Athenian newspapers, morning and evening ones, throughout Greece, for 1998 was about 500,000 copies then the circulation of daily local Press must be considered to be satisfactory, if the above estimations are used as a basis.

There are four main factors which influenced the profile of daily local press in Greece: Firstly, low and unequal regional development, secondly, the lack of centralisation of the Greek regions and finally, the involvement of local newspapers in local politics, which forms a basic means of competition and showing-off in local societies.

‘The answer of 30% of publishers to a related question is quite interesting. They replied that it is necessary for press to play a role in the conflicts in politics.’ (Demertzis, 1996, p 49)

In 1999, almost half of the sales of the Athenian newspapers have taken place in the regions. Provinces are now a target for large circulation newspapers. “As part of this strategy in most local towns Athenian newspapers circulate in the morning at 10.00 o’clock, in contrast to Athens where they circulate at 12.00.” (Zaousis-Stratos, 1993, pp 24-28)

The selection of topics in provincial newspapers depends a lot on the profile of their publication: daily local newspapers publish news concerning mainly the interests of local society and then general issues such as culture, the environment and regional

“*Patris*” was published by Leonidas Varouxis in Pyrgos, Peloponnisos in 1902 and is still being published by the same family.

In 1956, under Act 3619/1956 the *Association of the Publishers of Local Daily Newspaper* (EIHEE) was established. In 1996 the association had 123 daily local newspapers as its members. In 1998, twenty-two publishers that left the association decided to establish the *Daily Regional Newspapers Association* (SIPE).

“The separation of the Greek daily local press into two professional associations is a result of the different development of daily local newspapers, which is based on the unequal economic development of Greek regions.”(Demertzis-Skamnakis, 1998, p 205).

An important historical feature of the development of the daily provincial press in Greece that differentiates it from the evolution of provincial newspapers in some other European countries is the limited character of its circulation, usually within a prefecture or town. This element helps considerably not only the shaping of its identity but also its evolution, due to the limited character of the market within which it is forced to circulate. On the contrary, in Finland,

“The core of their circulation area was in the province where the paper was published, but a considerable part of the copies were sent to readers all over the country.”(Salokangas, R. , 1999, p 88).

Features of the regional daily newspapers

There is an almost complete absence of truly regional papers and a domination of local ones through the years. This is due to historical reasons. The majority of daily local papers work as individual or family enterprises, although during the last 10 years it is noticeable that some of them employ 35-75 people. It should also be pointed out that the number of titles is quite big compared to the size of the country. According to unpublished figures of the Ministry of Mass Media and Press, the number of daily local newspapers was 170 throughout the country at the beginning of 1998.

editions acquire more and more of a commercial character. Marketing and sales are their main aspect and this brings a significant improvement in their profitability.

Today there are daily regional newspapers with extended local news reporting that have an enormous readership, in some cases between 65-90%, which are competitive even with Athenian newspapers.

Taking into consideration the basic parameters of the system of public communication at both national and regional level, it is important to analyse in detail the sub-system of local and regional media in Greece. The reason is that this spectacular expansion of the local and regional media created a huge market for journalists.

Daily Regional and Local Press

The Greek Press was born at the end of the 18th century, a period in which there were many changes and political preparation for the national revolution.

The first newspapers in the Greek domain were published in various towns such as Kalamata, Messologi, Agrinio, Hydra, Nafplio, and also in Athens. The Greek press at its birth did not have any elements of centralisation. On the contrary, the first newspapers appeared all over Greece.

During the 19th century newspapers were still published throughout the country, while what is called 'revolutionary press' gradually seems to disappear. In 1962, 156 newspapers were published in Greece; 41 out of them were provincial newspapers. The number of pages was usually not more than eight. At this point, it is worth pointing that the oldest titles found in Greece today are newspapers that were first published outside Athens and they still circulate there. One of the newspapers is "*Peloponnisos*". It was first published in 1886 in Patras as a weekly newspaper and since 1893 it has circulated as a daily newspaper. "*Peloponnisos*" is the oldest newspaper in Greece today, with the exception of "*Acropolis*", which was, however, closed in 1991 and published again in April 1998. The local newspaper titled "*Thessalia*" was published in the city of Volos in 1898, first three times a week; later it changed into a daily paper. The newspaper titled "*Tharros*" was published in Kalamata in 1899 by the Apostolaki's family, who is still publishing it today. "*Kirix*" of Chania, Crete was published by Eleftherios Venizelos as a weekly paper and later changed into a daily one. Last but not least,

development. The geographical distribution has some peculiarities due to the combination of political, cultural, journalistic and economic factors in certain places.

The cultural significance of newspapers is important. Because of the small size of local societies provincial newspapers can show the local cultural identity and function as a supplement to the other media without yielding to localism. Furthermore, apart from the fact that new journalists can begin their career working in regional newspapers, they also take the responsibility of shaping a new attitude towards newspapers and life, in general. They also help extensively in the strategic planning of cultural policy in the Greek region.

Local radio in Greece

Since 1946 the gradual foundation of regional radio programmes began. Many of them were military programmes created on the basis of the civil war or post-civil war period with a view to propaganda and the opinion of state which as it is known, had a military character despite the official existence of a parliament. All these military stations became legal in 1951 by Act 1663. The first radio station, for example, was created in the city of Volos by the *National Radio foundation* (EIR). In the city of Larissa the station created was called 'Armed Forces Radio Programme of Central Greece'. In 1949 in Ioannina, Epirus, the 'Military Programme of the 8th Army Division' was founded. While Kavala in Macedonia had its own 'Military Programme'. In the city of Tripoli there was also the 'Military station for Peloponnese'. In 1950, in the city of Kozani the 'Radio station of Armed Forces of West Macedonia' was founded and in Patras, Peloponnisos a radio station was established within the framework of the *National Radio Foundation* (EIR.). In 1954, radio programmes in Rhodes and in the city of Komotini, Thrace, started to broadcast. In 1951, a private radio station in Chania, Crete that already operated since 1949, was nationalised under the National Radio Foundation. By the end of 1989 nineteen state regional radio stations were established all over Greece.

During the 1960s and 1970s illegal radio stations were founded. They were called 'Amateurs' or 'Radio Pirates'. In reality, 'Radio Pirates' were those which broke the domination of the state control on radio long before the appearance of local private

radio stations. These radio stations were an important feature of the periods newly rising mainly youth culture, attitude and way of life.

An important year in the history of Greek radio was 1987. The government monopoly was broken down. A number of local private broadcasting stations loomed and achieved something that state radio had not managed by that time; it achieved excellent ratings and transformed radio into a main medium. That was preceded by the illegal operation of the broadcasting station Channel 15 whose founder was Roussos Koundouros, a Greek intellectual. He has been regarded as the father of the non-state radio.

From 1987 to 1999 private radio developed considerably as far as the number of broadcasting stations is concerned. According to figures provided by the Ministry of Media and Press, apart from 19 regional state radio stations, by the beginning of 1998 many other stations have been recorded all over Greece. Crete: 111 stations, Peloponnisos : 225, Ipiros: 59, Thrace : 54 (six of them are said to be owned by the Muslim minority living in the region), Thessalia :134, islands of Ionian Sea 38, islands of Aegean Sea :167, Macedonia: 203 (Thessaloniki excluded), Sterea Ellada and Evia :157. The radio stations of Athens (472) and Thessaloniki (124) should be added to these numbers, too. That means that the total number of stations in Greece is about 1744. There are also 19 regional stations of the public Helleniki Radiophonia (ERA) and a public-station, the Hellenic Radio of Macedonia, which is a part of the public regional television ET 3. (Demertzis-Skamnakis, 1998, pp 210- 211)

Regional and local television in Greece

In 1988, the first regional state channel, called Hellenic Television 3(ET3) was created. In 1989 it was broadcasting for 35 hours weekly. In 1990 the channel made its broadcasting time longer, 42.5 hours per week, the largest part which was an internal production. In 1994 with a law amendment Hellenic Television 3(ET3) became an independent sector of Hellenic Radio and Television having its own management, economic profiles and programme. Today using the technique of wide screen, the channel broadcasts for 95 hours weekly with a percentage of 32% being internal production. Hellenic Television 3 set up three regional-local stations in Florina (West Macedonia), Komotini (Thrace) and Mytilini (Islands). In 1989 after the law concerning

private television was introduced, the first private channels operated in Athens and Thessaloniki. The first private local channels started operating in various towns in Greece. Regional and local television in Greece appeared and developed at the same time with the deregulation. In fact, the development of regional television is defined to a large extent by the appearance of private radio and television.

In 1989 Act 1866 changed the conditions in the television sector and offered limited liability companies and local authorities the opportunity to operate local television channels.

In the same year the government gave a two-year license to successful television channels that had applied. The sources of this piece of information are not clear at all. It is only known from sources of the Ministry of Media and Press that between 1989 and 1995, 167 applications for licenses had been made: 38 of them were in Attica, 15 were in Thessaloniki and 99 in other areas.

In 1993, however, there was an important progression as far as licenses for television channels were concerned. After a proposal by the National Broadcasting Committee and a ministerial decision on July 23, 1993 a license was given to nine channels of national range, mentioned before, and three local ones (two in Athens and one in Thessaloniki). Between 1991-1994 those television channels that had not been given a license operated illegally.

In 1994, under Act 2181, provisional licenses were given by the local authorities as in the case of private radio mentioned above. These licenses, however, were recalled by the Ministry in charge with the Act 2328/95, article 5, Section 3 because of problems appearing in the state telecommunications system.

Act 2328 influences the development of regional and local channels and was innovative in the following way: unlike provincial daily press which has been confined to a purely local level, at least so far, provincial television had to operate on two different levels, regional and local.

With Section 1, Article 1 an extension was given to the licenses of television channels that operated on Article 4, Act 1866/89. The extension was for one year only to August 3, 1996. After the end of the year Act 2438/96 extended the licenses of the channels for 9 more months. Since May 29th 1997 all television channels, regional ones or not, have operated without a license.

In the summer of 1995 representatives of local and regional TV channels decided to found the *Association of Regional Television (EPEK)* with a view to supporting the interests of its members. In 1998, a second regional television association was established called *Regional Television of Greece (TEP)*.

It is estimated that on March 19, 1998, the day before deadline the application for licenses, about 150 regional and local channels were recorded all over Greece. (These figures are unofficial since the precise number of local and regional channels cannot be easily estimated; that is the case with radio stations, too). Some of them worked for a short period, other channels, still existing as companies, stopped broadcasting. Moreover, there are some existing channels that will either not apply for a license, since they do not meet the legal requirements, or be merged with other channels

It is certain, however, 58 regional channels and 53 local will operate. That is also what the government plan for frequencies indicates.

What is sure is that, despite the time delay, which will characterise the whole process until a final decision is reached about the licenses, things will become clear and the process of continuous changes which started in 1989 will eventually settle down.

Chapter 4 : Journalism and Journalism studies in Greece

The development of the journalistic profession in Greece

The first effort for the establishment of a professional Journalists' Association in Greece took place in Athens in 1902. This first effort was unsuccessful.

In 1904, the publishers of the Athens daily newspapers established the Syndicate of the Press. This organisation also failed. In 1914, the Journalists' Union (Ennosis Syntakton) was set up. It became the largest and the most respectable Journalists' Union in Greece. The first elected president was the very well known Greek writer and novelist Ioannis Kondylakis who was also a journalist.

In 1923, a regional Journalists' Union was established in Thessaloniki. The Journalists' Union of the Daily Newspapers of Macedonia and Thrace.

In 1925, a second national union of professional journalists was founded, the Journalists Association and up to the beginning of the 1930s four more professional Unions were set up which, later, in 1934, were absorbed by the Journalists' Association

In 1935, at the proposal of the President of the Journalists' Union of Athens, who was also a member of the government, a law was voted through regulating journalists' association. In each town only one Union was officially recognised. Thus, in Athens only a Journalists' Union, the Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers (Ennosis Syntakton), was recognised by the government.

In 1938, the Law 1093/38 established the Athens Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. The Association did not develop any important activity at that time. Nowadays, the Association is member of the World Newspaper Association (FIEJ) based in Paris, France.

Except journalists who work in the dailies, members of the Journalists' Unions could also be journalists who work in the public radio or TV. Candidates should have three years full-time experience, for university graduates and five years for non-graduates. Additionally, candidates should pass a written exam and an interview. This unusual fact reflects the history of Greek journalism, which was always connected with the

literary tradition. Members of the Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers often call their union a 'intellectual and professional organisation'. A second reason is that the Journalists' Union "is in a financial position to provide significant social security, medical and pension facilities for its members." (Stephenson-Morry, 1990, p 212). Therefore, every effort is made to restrict entry to the Union to members of other professions.

By the end of the 1990s, there were five major Journalists' Union in Greece, members of the Panhellenic Federation of Journalists' Union (*POESY*) which was established in 1995.

-The Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers has 2,500 journalists working in Athens

-The Journalists' Union of Macedonia and Thrace has 333 journalists working in Thessaloniki and the regions of Macedonia and Thrace.

-The Journalists' Union of Ipirus, Peloponnisus and Islands has 119 journalists working in the region of Peloponnisus, Ipirus, Crete and other islands.

-The Journalists' Union of Thessaly, Sterea Ellada and Evia has 107 journalists working in the mainland

-The Journalists' Union of Periodical Press has 607 members mainly from the Athens periodical Press.

There are many other small Journalists' Unions in Greece. However it is almost impossible to estimate the exact number of working journalists including free-lancers. The journalistic profession in Greece is open to everybody according to the Greek Constitution. Anybody who wants to can call himself or herself a journalist without having to produce any particular qualification to any authority. Indeed, there are 'journalists' who have never seen a newsroom work from the inside.

A recent article, based on research for the journalism profession in Greece, confirms that the 48.1% of journalists entered the field between 1988-1996 during the deregulation in the Greek media landscape⁹³

⁹³ 'Journalists against Media' *Metro*, no 40, February 1999

Efforts to establish a school of Journalism

In 1903, Demetrios Petrakakis, a journalist, followed a programme of lectures, given by the Professor Adolf Koch, at the University of Heidelberg in Germany. He was the first Greek journalist who followed a study programme in journalism and the first who moved to study journalism abroad. He influenced the next generations of journalists in Greece to a great extent. He was one of the first to argue the necessity of a formal journalism education programme in Greece. His personal diary includes valuable information on the early stages of the development of journalism education in Europe, especially in Germany.

In 1925, the Journalists' Union established a Journalism school, which was open to the members of the Union. However, the school managed to organise only a one-week seminar programme that took place in the National Academy of Athens. The school,

"Operated in 1925-26 with Polychroniadis K., as a director and visiting lecturers from the University of Athens as well as foreign language teachers and experienced journalists. The school lectures had as a main purpose the supplementary education of the members of the Union. Observers, without journalistic experience, were also accepted. At the beginning many were registered; a fact that worried old journalists and added to the reaction against the school. In 1928, it became a legal institution, which was granted by the government, under the direct control of the board of directors of the Journalists' union. The school's operation was not consistent. Traditional journalists and many publishers were against the school. The financial support from the State was later removed." (Zioutos, 1954, p 86).

In the academic years 1932-33 and 1936-37 some lectures on the history of the press and the theory of publicity were given at the Panteion School of Political and Social Sciences in Athens.

The 1935 Law, 'For the Journalists Association', imposed, through Article 12, the establishment of a professional journalism school for the further training of the candidate members of the Journalist's Union.

On the 4th of August 1936, after a military coup that took place in Athens, a dictatorship was established. The dictatorship passed Act 339/1936, which concerned State Lottery (*Lachio Syntakton*). According to that Act, a percentage of the earnings of the state lottery would be used for the establishment of a school of journalism. However, Law 1093/1938, Article 52, paragraph 5 revised the previous Act of 1936. According to the new law 'The earnings of the lottery that have been offered for the establishment of the school of journalism were transferred to the Journalists Union of Athens Daily Newspapers.'

Under the same Law, specifically under Article 30, section 3, the dictatorship assigned the responsibility for the education of Journalists to the Greek General Press Union, an organisation that never worked, which 'caters for the organisation of journalism libraries and the education of journalists, their social development and the progress of the journalistic profession, in general.'⁹⁴

Metaxa's dictatorship apparently did not want a school of journalism. It wanted to take full control of the journalistic profession, and enforced Law 1093/1938 concerning the *Press Register*. Enrolment in the *Press Register* was compulsory for those who wanted to become journalists and the candidates needed to have completed their primary school or a general university course.

The enrolment process was as follows: The journalist trainee had to submit a form signed by the newspaper owner or the newspaper director to the Ministry of Press and Tourism. This form included the date of employment, the salary and insurance details. The training period officially started from the date the form was submitted. After a successful year of on-the-job-training, a special committee consisting of a representative of the Ministry of Press and Tourism, a representative of the professional organisation, a professor from the University of Athens and a member of the Panteios School of Social and Political sciences, interviewed the candidate. If the result of the interview was successful the candidate would be given a temporary

⁹⁴ Law 1093/1938, Article 30, section 3.

membership of the *Press Register*. After three years the journalist could become a permanent member provided that his/her service was satisfactory and he/she could become a member of the Journalists' Union. Those who failed at the interview could not continue their training period in their newspaper. However, they could attend another interview in six months' time.

That system of entry to the journalism profession was similar to the system established in Italy and later in Spain. In Italy, the fascist regime imposed the *Press Register* by Law in 1928.

"A characteristic example, of this kind of regulation, is Italy. There, during the fascist period, the Press Register was established (R.D. 26-2-1928 No 384). With this way the State enslaves the Press." (Antonopoulos, 1965, p 121)

In Spain, the fascist regime imposed a similar law in 1938.

"Franco was the number one journalist as he occupied the top position in the Registro Oficial de Periodistas (official Register of Journalists)... The totalitarian model was also applied to the training and practical application of the profession." (Alvarez, 1994, p 48)

In 1943, during the German invasion, the local government in Athens appointed by Nazis, passed the Law 510 of 1943. According to that law, a Department of Journalism Science and a laboratory for the training of journalists was established in Panteion School of Political and Social Sciences located in Athens. However, the 'department' never worked.

In 1952, a series of lectures were organised by the Journalist's Union of Athens Daily Newspapers.

"An interesting experiment was tried out, when professor Kenneth Olson of North-Western University gave a series of private lectures over a period of several weeks. This met with a great success." (Bourquin, 1958, p 170)

In 1958 the well-known Greek journalist and writer Demitrios Avramidis, the vice chancellor of the Panteion School of Social and Political Sciences Giorgos Papachatzis and the member of the Hellenic Academy Spyros Melas, established a private school of journalism. That school, the only one at that time, played an important role offering basic training for young people who wanted to be journalists. There were sixteen taught subjects available to the students. Introduction to Journalism, Theory and History of the Press, Greek and Foreign Press, Journalism Discourse, Sociology, Press Law, Ancient Greek Literature, World History, Stenography etc. (Kiriakidis, 1960, 147). However, the school did not offer a recognised diploma but a certificate of attendance.

The dictatorship passed a Law in 1967, the Act 248 called *'for the establishment of the Health Section- Journalists Organisation of Insurance and Pension'*. According to this law (Article 16, paragraph 3), the sum of money which was to be directed to the Daily Athens Publishers' Association and to the Employment Organisation of Athens Daily Newspapers should be given for the fulfilment of the following purposes:

a) The money which belong to the Daily Athens Publishers' Association had to be given for the foundation of a state journalism school. In effect the Act provisioned that within twelve months, following the date of publication of the mentioned Law, the Daily Athens Publishers' Association should have taken the appropriate measures for the financing of the school, which had to be completed within three years. In case that the Association did not complete its obligations in the foreseen period, the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs, had the right to take action by using the same money for the same purpose.

b) The sum of money of the *Employment Organisation of Athens Daily Newspapers* had to be disposed for the establishment of a training department at the journalism

school. This department would train the personnel of daily newspapers, especially for the posts in management, advertising, distribution and accountancy. The aim of the department was to train newspapers personnel according to the standards used in most developed countries.

In 1970, three years after the publication of Act 243/1967, the Athens Daily Publishers' Association had done nothing about the establishment of the school of journalism decided by the mentioned Law. In the same year, Act 752 concerning the 'School of Journalism and Public Relations' passed. It was decided and ordered, according to the terminology used by the military regime, that:

Paragraph 3, article 16, Act 248/1967, was replaced as following:

'The sum of money from the *Journalists' Social Security Found* belonging to Daily Athens Publishers' Association was disposed for the establishment of a Higher School of Journalism and Public Relations, which was going to run as Legal Entity, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. The Daily Athens Publishers' Association was obliged to finance the establishment of the School within five years. If, it did not complete this task within that period, the Daily Athens Publishers' Association might take an extension of one more year. In case that the Publishers' Association was unable to complete this task, the tied capital would be given to *Health Section-Journalists' Organisation of Insurance and Pension* for the realisation of the same purpose.'

According to that Law, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education & Religion were to decide about the following issues:

a) Organisation and the function of the school. b) Instructors' qualifications, specific number of the teaching posts, the hiring process for both instructors and employees, employment of university professors and other scientists c) programme of studies, the entrance, mid-term and final exams d) years of attendance, students' graduation, e) diploma offered by the school.

Other issues like student rights and obligations, management and financial resources of the school were also to be defined by the same decision.

In 1971, the Presidential Decree, number 1004, about the 'Journalistic profession' was passed. Chapter B, Article 3 defined the necessary qualifications for obtaining a journalist's license. According to the mentioned Decree, 'journalists should graduate from the School of Journalism and Public Relations or any other recognised school of journalism from abroad. For the first five years of the operation of the school a high school certificate (*Apolitirion*) could be also accepted.'

In reality, the dictatorship tried, with the Presidential Decree 1004/71, to regulate and licence entry into the profession through the establishment of a school of journalism and public relations. In the authoritarian system professional training and access are strictly regulated. However, according to the Greek Constitution, access to the journalism profession must be free to anyone. For this reason and under a democratic political system the establishment of a school of journalism should be disconnected from the entry into journalism, which should always be regarded as an open occupation. The school of journalism in question has never operated. Zacharopoulos argues that:

'For decades there had been talk of opening mass media or journalism schools in Greece, but financial difficulties and objections did not allow such plans to materialise.' (Zacharopoulos, 1996, p 53)

The Act of 1967 had secured the financial sources for the establishment of such a school through the advertising taxes. It is true, however, as Zacharopoulos correctly pointed out that "other press groups, such as newspaper owners feared escalating salaries of trained journalists." (Zacharopoulos, 1996, p 53)

The Athens Daily Publishers' Association apparently did not want such a school. The junta's Presidential Decree of 1970 gave six years for the establishment of this school. The dictatorship regime collapsed in 1974. A democratic government was immediately elected. The Publishers had to use the mentioned law when the democratic parliament was formed. The Publishers' Association in co-operation with Journalists' Unions, other press organisations and the new elected Greek government

could have suggested the democratic reform of the existed legal framework and make it applicable to the needs of the profession within a democratic society.

In 1977, Act 514 put an end to the discussion for the establishment of a School of Journalism. Ironically, in the same year, from March 17 till April 7 the Journalists Union of Athens Daily Newspapers organised a conference to discuss the problems of journalism with the government and the political leaders. Everybody agreed on the necessity of the existence of a university department of journalism or a professional school of journalism. But, the chance for the establishment of the school had been lost a few months before.

At the same period a hybrid system of journalism training was born on the basis of a 1930s law that allowed private establishments to offer technical training. These private establishments, called 'Free Studies Laboratories' (*Kentra Elefteron Spoudon*), were allowed to offer some journalism training without issuing a recognised certificate. Many well-known journalists taught in these schools but their programme's quality was not guaranteed.

"There are a number of private schools of varying quality at which instruction in practical journalism is given, mainly by senior members of the profession on a part-time basis. Such schools typically run one or two year courses with instruction for two to three hours per day." (Sthephenson-Morry, 1990, p 211)

In 1978, the School of Law of the University of Athens introduced a Political Communication course within the Department of Political Sciences and Public Administration. In 1983, the department established a *Direction of Communication*.

"That political communication course was the first cell from which the communication studies came into existence in Greece." (Navrides, 1998, p 561)

In January the 9th, 1986, a meeting of the General Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the General Secretary of Press and Information, the President of Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers and the representative of the Athens Daily Publishers' Association took place in Athens. Its aim was to agree upon the creation of a journalism school. All sides expressed their view but no agreement was achieved⁹⁵. On February 12 of the same year, under a proposal that the University of Athens submitted to the Ministry of Education and Religion, a department of communication and mass media was proposed.

In contrast to the past the responsibility for the creation of the journalism school was given to the academics rather than to journalists. As Anderadis, the former head of the Department of Communication and Mass Media of the Panteion University, pointed out

"The first motive, beyond a general and dull spirit of 'reform', for the establishment of the university departments of Communication was the ambition of some academics and politicians in a country like Greece in which the Media dictate political and economical decisions." (Andreadis, 1997, p 523)

Zacharopoulos pointed out that:

"Furthermore, the left-wing PASOK government was more likely to meet the demands of a left-wing university professors who wanted such departments than the worries of the right-wing dominated journalists' guild." (Zacharopoulos, 1996, p 55)

In 1987, the Journalists' Union of Athens Daily Newspapers started an annual series of nine-month seminars for working and unemployed journalists (Meimaris, 1998, p 320). The programme lasted from October to June. Many well-known journalists and professors from Greece and abroad were invited to teach. The programme was very

⁹⁵ 'Meeting for a Journalism School', Ta Nea 10 January 1986

popular and the Certificate issued by the Journalists Union was accepted by the newspaper industry. Unfortunately this annual nine-month seminar finished in 1994.

In 1987, a plan of a Presidential Decree for the establishment of the Department of Communication and Mass Media at the University of Athens was developed.

In 1989, with the Presidential Decree 377 of June 14, the Department of Communication and Mass Media was established at the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences in Athens. Among the department's aims was:

‘ The training of journalists and the staff of the daily and periodical press as well as of electronic media’. In the same year with the Presidential Decree 527 of October 6, the Department of Communication and Mass Media was founded at the University of Athens. Both departments started offering courses in 1990.

In 1991, with the Presidential Decree 331 of July 29, the Department of Journalism and Mass Media was established at the Aristotelion University of Thessaloniki.

Today, 58.6 percent of working journalists in Greece have a university or polytechnic degree. Most of them have a degree in Law (17.2%), Philosophy (12.4%) or Social and Political Sciences (8.2%). Only a 7.8% percent have studied in one of the three departments of Communication.⁹⁶ The low percentage of journalists with a degree in Communication and Mass Media studies is related to the recent establishment of these departments. 61.1% of journalists in Greece have specialised studies in journalism but the majority of them through the private colleges.

The present structure of journalism studies in Greece.

There are four kind of journalism education and training institutions in Greece:

- University departments
- Institutes of Professional Training
- Free Studies Laboratories
- Centres of Professional Training

⁹⁶ ‘Journalists against Media’ Metro, no 40, February 1999

University Departments

Under the terms of the Constitution of 1975 higher education is dispensed by institutions, which enjoy the status of legal persons under public law. Under the terms of Laws 2083/92 and 1404/83 respectively, Greece's 18 university institutions (AEI) and its Institutions of Technological Education (TEI) are self-governing and under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs which support them financially and is responsible for educational policy concerning them. Admissions to the Greek higher education system are through a national entrance examination (Genikes Exetaseis) only for those who have a secondary school Diploma (Apolytirion). Only 33% of students with required qualifications are admitted. Undergraduate degree programmes at universities normally last four years (eight semesters) and lead to the *Ptychio* (Degree) in the relevant field. However, students remain registered beyond their expected year of graduation, sometimes even for four or six years more. Studies in TEI last 8 semesters like the universities but such institutions belong to the non-university sector.

There are three university departments which offer courses in Journalism. However, only one, the Department of Journalism and Communication of the University of Thessaloniki, offers a Degree (*Ptychio*) in Journalism and Communication. The other departments offer degrees in Communication and Mass Media. In 1999, the Department of Public Relations and Communication Policy was established at the Higher Technological Institute of Western Macedonia, which offers some courses in media and communication.

An additional feature of these departments is that most initial department members were not educated in journalism or mass communication. It is characteristic that the President of the Department of Journalism and Communication in Thessaloniki has a PhD in Medicine. The President of the Department of Communication and Mass Media of the University of Athens has a PhD in Mathematics and the President of the Department of Communication and Mass Media of the Panteion University has a PhD in Philosophy. As Zacharopoulos pointed out:

"In order to attract the diverse faculty needed to fill positions, the respective universities initially asked interested faculty from other departments to join the faculty of the new ones." (Zacharopoulos, 1996, p 55).

However, the three university departments co-operate with professionals from the press and broadcasting industry on a part-time basis.

The Department of Communication and Mass Media of the Panteion University of Athens

The Department has about 400 students. The programme consists of eight semesters. The first four semesters are common for all students. After the first four semesters students can choose between two directions: a) Communication and Culture b) Mass Media.

The programme consists of mandatory and optional courses. During the first two semesters all courses are mandatory. In the last six semesters students follow mandatory and optional courses according to their specialisation. Students publish a magazine twice a year and they can participate in the Socrates exchange programme.

Curriculum

| Semester 1 |
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| Communication Theory I |
| Introduction to Media I |
| History of Civilisation |
| Culture and Communication I |
| Modern European History I |
| Political Systems |
| Creative Writing |
| Computers |
| Linguistic Laboratory |
| English I |

| Semester 2 |
|--------------------------------------|
| Culture and Communication II |
| Introduction to Media II |
| Communication Theory II |
| State Organisation |
| Modern European History I |
| Communication Institutes and Systems |
| Computers II |
| Creative Writing II |
| Linguistic Laboratory II |
| English II |

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| Semester 3 |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Advertising and Public Relations I |
| Comparative Analysis of Communication Systems I |
| Social Theory I |
| Political Sciences I |
| Modern Greek History |
| Communication Theory III |
| Philosophy I |
| Cultural Policy |
| Introduction to Political Economy I |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| New Media I |
| Techniques and Methods of Communication Research I |
| International Institutes |
| English III |

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| Semester 4 |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Advertising and Public Relations II |
| Comparative Analysis of Communication Systems II |
| Social Theory II |
| Political Sciences II |
| Modern Greek History II |
| History of Literature |
| Cultural Policy II |
| Introduction to Political Economy II |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| New Media II |
| Techniques and Methods of Communication Research II |
| Philosophy II |
| Introduction to Film Studies |

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| Semester 5 |
| <i>Direction Communication and Culture</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Theory of Literature |
| Media Theory |
| History of Art |
| Linguistic Laboratory III |
| Cultural Laboratory I |
| Press and Broadcasting Pictures |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory I |
| Cultural Administration |
| Communication and Music I |
| Economy of Media I |
| History of Media I |
| Political Communication |
| English Writing I |

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| Semester 5 |
| <i>Direction Mass Media</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Economy of Media I |
| History of Media I |
| Political Communication |
| Linguistic Laboratory III |
| Journalism Laboratory I |
| Media Theory |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory I |
| Cultural Administration |
| Communication and Music I |
| Theory of Literature |
| History of Art |
| Press and Broadcasting Picture |
| English Writing I |

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| Semester 6 |
| <i>Direction Communication and Culture</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Aesthetic |
| Performance and State |
| Press and Broadcasting Picture |
| Media Theory II |
| Linguistic Laboratory IV |
| Cultural Laboratory II |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory II |
| Cultural and Music I |
| Economy of Media II |
| History of Media II |
| Political Communication and Analysis |
| English Writing II |

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|--------------------------------------|
| Semester 6 |
| <i>Direction Mass Media</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Economy of Media II |
| History of Media II |
| Media Theory II |
| Linguistic Laboratory IV |
| Journalism Laboratory II |
| Political Communication and Analysis |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory I |
| Culture and Music I |
| State and Performance |
| Aesthetic |
| Press and Broadcasting Picture |
| English Writing II |

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| Semester 7 |
| <i>Direction Communication and Culture</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Theory of Literature II |
| History of Theatre |
| Cultural Laboratory III |
| Theory of Communication III |
| History of Film Studies I |
| Narrative |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory III |
| Communication and Music II |
| Media Law I |
| Media Aesthetics I |
| Comparative Analysis of Political Systems I |
| Theory of Technologies, Communication and Information I |
| Foreign Policy I |
| English Writing III |

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| Semester 7 |
| <i>Direction Mass Media</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Media Law I |
| Foreign Policy I |
| History of Film Studies |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory III |
| Journalism Laboratory III |
| Information I |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| History of the Theatre |
| Communication and Music II |
| Comparative Analysis of Political Systems I |
| Media Aesthetic I |
| Theory of Literature II |
| Theory of Communication III |
| Narrative |
| English Writing III |

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| Semester 8 |
| <i>Direction Communication and Culture</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Theory of Literature III |
| Theatre. Terminology and Practice |
| Cultural Laboratory IV |
| Theory of Communication IV |
| History of Film Studies II |
| Narrative II |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory IV |
| Communication and Music II |
| Media Law II |
| Media Aesthetics II |
| Comparative Analysis of Political Systems II |
| History of Media II |
| Foreign Policy II |
| English Writing IV |
| Theory of Technologies Communication and Information II |
| Internship |
| Project |

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| Semester 8 |
| <i>Direction Mass Media</i> |
| <i>Mandatory</i> |
| Media Law II |
| Foreign Policy II |
| History of Film Studies II |
| Advertising and PR Laboratory IV |
| Journalism Laboratory IV |
| Theory of Technologies Communication and Information II |
| <i>Optional</i> |
| Theory of Communication IV |
| Theory of Literature III |
| Theatre. Terminology and Practice |
| Media Aesthetics II |
| Comparative Analysis of Political Systems II |
| Narrative |
| Culture and Music |
| English Writing IV |
| Cultural Ethics |
| Internship |
| Project |

Considering the curriculum, one can assume that the programme is theoretical. The main journalism training takes place during the Journalism Laboratory course. This course is part of the *Mass Media Direction* and co-operates mostly with professionals. In semesters 5 and 6 students spend four hours weekly while in semesters 7 and 8 students spend six hours weekly.

Journalism Laboratory course:

Semester 5: Newspaper Journalism and Periodical Journalism.

Semester 6: Radio.

Semester 7: Economic News, Cultural News, Foreign News and TV.

Semester 8: Political News, Editorial and TV.

The department has no postgraduate education. However, the department can admit some students to work on a PhD dissertation under supervision.

The Department of Communication and Mass Media of the National and Capodistrian University of Athens

The Department has nearly 600 students and 40 teaching and research faculty members as well as part-time professionals from the industry. The programme lasts four years. The course programme is multidisciplinary. It consists of compulsory foundation courses and a wide range of optional courses. Students are required to complete the 34 compulsory courses of the programme, 11 optional and 3 elective seminars. There are three Divisions within the department, namely:

- Social and Political Analysis of Communication
- Culture, Environment, Communication Applications and Technology
- Psychology of Communication, Communication Practices and Planning.

In October 1996 the Department formed a research institute the University Institute of Applied Communication with aims to research on media communication issues and training.

Curriculum

| First year-Fall term |
|--|
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Social Theory I |
| Modern Greek-Linguistics I |
| Introduction to Communication Theory |
| Introduction to New Technologies |
| History I |
| Introduction to Psychology of Communication. |

| First year-Spring term |
|---|
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Social Theory II |
| Modern Greek-Linguistics II |
| History II |
| History of Art |
| Mass Media and Visual Arts |
| Theoretical and Organisational Issues of Modern Press |

| |
|--|
| Second year-Fall term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Arts and Communication |
| Social Psychology |
| Introduction to political Theory |
| Introduction to Mass Communication Theories |
| Quantitative Methods in Communication Research I |

| |
|--|
| Second year-Spring term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Discourse and Image Analysis |
| Legal Issues in Communication |
| International Relations |
| Political Communication and Ethics |
| Introduction to Television and Radio Programme |

| |
|---|
| Third year-Fall term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Philosophical and Cultural Aspects of Communication |
| Journalism |
| Cognitive and Emotional Factors in Communication |

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Third year-Spring term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| New Technologies and Mass Media |
| Cultural Heritage |
| Modern Society and Mass Media |

| |
|---|
| Fourth year-Fall term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| The Greek political System |
| Social Institutions and Social Change in Greece |

| |
|--|
| Fourth year-Spring term |
| <i>Mandatory Courses</i> |
| Political Communication and Media Politics |
| Organisation Theory and Media Organisation |

| Optional courses-fall term | Optional courses -Spring term |
|--|--|
| History and Functioning of the Press | Literature and Society |
| Political Discourse and Ideology | Ancient Myths and Modern Mythology |
| Political Culture and Communication | Power and Propaganda |
| Music Culture and Communication | Modernism and Postmodernism |
| Ethics and Communication | National Identity and Television Discourse |
| Social and Political Thought in Antiquity- Rhetoric | Modern Greek History through the Press |
| The International Dimension of Nationalism | Theory of Democracy Institutions and Publicity |
| Media Management and Marketing | Elections and Mass Media |
| Comparative Analysis of Broadcasting Systems | The Development of International Communication |
| Local Publicity and Press | Educational Technology, Open, Flexible and Remote Education |
| Culture and Media | News Reporting |
| Social Psychology of Mass Media | Political and Diplomatic Reporting |
| Techniques in Questionnaire Design and Interviewing | Psychology of Perception |
| Radio and Television Management- Programme Scheduling | Group Psychology |
| Advertising Communication I | Survey Research Methods |
| Introduction to Economics | Advertising Communication II |
| Public Relations | Public Relations II |
| Cinema | Media Law and Communication |
| Constitutional Framing of Press, Radio and Television | French Language and Culture |
| French Language and Culture | French Language and Media Writing |
| French Language and Media Writing | |

| Optional Seminars-Fall term | Optional Seminars-Spring term |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Television Reporting | Electronic Publishing II |
| Media Research Techniques | International News Agencies |
| Political Theory and Practice | Human Communication Issues |
| Electronic Publishing | Reporting Special Affairs |
| The Language of Documentaries | Introduction to Filming and Documentary Production |
| | Youth Subcultures and Identity Formation |

The postgraduate programme in Communication

In Greece, the first level of postgraduate studies leads to the *Postgraduate Diploma of Specialisation*. This kind of study lasts four semesters. The second level of

postgraduate study is that of *Doctoral Studies* usually through a research programme which lasts also four semesters.

The only postgraduate programme in the field of Communication and Media in Greece is located in the Department of Communication and Mass Media of the University of Athens. The programme lasts two years. It was established in 1996. The Degree, which is offered, is equivalent to a Master of Arts. Students who complete the two years postgraduate course may apply for a PhD. The MA programme is heavily theoretical. The students are required to complete a total of nine courses (four compulsory and five electives)

The curriculum

| |
|---|
| Mandatory courses |
| Aspects in Communication Theory |
| Intercultural Communication and New Technology |
| Clinical Approaches in Psychosociology of Communication |
| Society Politics and Mass Media |

| |
|---|
| Optional courses |
| Psychosociology Intervention in Community |
| The International Communication System |
| Children and Mass Media |
| Audience Analysis in Advertising Communication |
| Psychosociological Approaches |
| Globalisation Processes and the Issue of Value Universality |
| Ethical-Political Dimension of the Rhetoric in Journalistic Discourse |
| Social Change and Publicity Greek and International Experience |
| Ideology and Mass Media |
| Cultural Management |
| Communication and Education |
| Gaze and its Representations in Conjectural and Film Areas |
| The New Technological Communication Environment |
| Communication Practises |
| Advanced Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Communication Research |
| Dissertation |

The Department of Journalism and Communication of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

The department enrolls approximately 50 students per year. The programme lasts four years and it is based on thematic fields, which concentrate on theoretical and practical issues regarding journalism and mass communication. The main characteristic of the department is that it has not yet filled its teaching and research staff. The department invites full and part-time lecturers from other departments of the university as well as professionals from the industry.

Curriculum

| Year 1- Autumn Semester |
|---|
| Introduction to News Language |
| News Writing and Reporting |
| Introduction to Mass Communication Theories |
| Introduction to Sociology |
| Contemporary Political History of Greece |
| Introduction to Information Science |
| Introduction to Civil Law |
| English |
| French |
| German |

| Year 1- Spring Semester |
|--|
| Writing for the Print Media |
| News Language Processing |
| Social Psychology |
| Contemporary Political History of the Balkan Peninsula |
| History of Mass Media |
| Public Relations and Business Communication |
| Computer Applications |
| English |
| French |
| German |

| Year 2-Autumn Semester |
|--|
| Issues in Writing for the Mass Media |
| Introduction to Mass Media Communication |
| Office Automation |
| Science of Information-Communication |
| European History |
| Practising Advertising |
| International Relations |
| English |
| French |
| German |

| Year 2-Spring Semester |
|---|
| Advanced Writing and Reporting |
| Broadcast Production |
| Theory and Research |
| Sociolinguistics |
| Communication and Persuasive Techniques |
| European Community Law |
| Introduction to Economics |
| English |
| French |
| German |

| Year 3- Autumn Semester | Year 3-Spring Semester |
|--|--|
| Aspects and Problems of Contemporary Culture | Radio Journalism |
| Mass Communication Policy and Media | Mass Communication Research Methods |
| Science of Information- Communication | Introduction to Social Sciences Terminology and Typology |
| Political History of Greece | Political Sciences |
| Introduction to Computer Science | Networks and Multimedia |
| Photojournalism | Desktop Publishing |
| Introduction to Political Sciences | Contemporary Political History of the Balkan Peninsula |
| English | English |
| French | French |
| German | German |

| Year 4-Autumn Semester | Year 4-Spring Semester |
|--|--|
| Journalism Ethics and Intellectual Property Rights | History of Journalism |
| Specialised Beat Reporting-Media Workshop | Specialised Beat Reporting-Media Workshop II |
| Advanced Specialised Reporting-Media Workshop | Advanced Specialised Reporting and Writing-Media Workshop II |
| Introduction to Economics | Mass Communication and Modern Culture |
| Electronic Media-Radio Journalism | Elements of Economics |
| English | Electronic Media Workshop II-Television Documentary Production |
| French | Television Production |
| German | English |

Institutes of Professional Training

This kind of school was established to provide post-secondary training. The studies last two years (four semesters). There are both public and private Institutes of Professional Training (IEK). Students, through a national exam, may obtain a state Diploma.

The Ministry of Education has set up a special body, the Organisation of Professional Education and Training (OEEK), responsible for the curriculum and other training issues. There are more than 100 private Institutes of Professional Training offering various specialisations. According to the information taken from the Studies Office of

the Organisation of Professional Education and Training, there were eleven public and sixteen private Institutes of Professional Training involved in journalism across the country in 1998-1999. It should be said that these institutes periodically admit students periodically. It is difficult, however, to estimate the exact number of journalism trainees in these schools. The number of journalism trainees in the public institutes was nearly 200 in 1998-1999, according to the same source of information. Students pay annually fees. The cost of studies in public institutes is approximately 220 Euro per year and for the private 4,500 Euro per year.

Public Institutes of Professional Training in Journalism

Institute of Professional Training of Chalandri, Attiki

Institute of Professional Training of Politistiko, Central Macedonia

Institute of Professional Training of Kozani, Western Macedonia

Institute of Professional Training of Volos, Thessaly

Institute of Professional Training of Larisa, Thessaly

Institute of Professional Training of Chalkida, Evia

Institute of Professional Training of Patras, Peloponnisos

Institute of Professional Training of Kalamata, Peloponnisos

Institute of Professional Training of Korinthos, Peloponnisos

Institute of Professional Training of Chania, Crete

Institute of Professional Training of Mitilini, North Aegean

Two more Institutes will start offering journalism training in the first semester of 1999.

The Institute of Professional Training of Thermis, Central Macedonia

The Institute of Professional Training of Corfu, Ionian Islands

Private Institute of Professional Training

Institute of Professional Training 'Avgerinopoulou', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Akmi', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Hipocratus', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Delta', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Xini', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Athinaiko', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Demosiografiki Paideia', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Minitor', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Pithagoras', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Delta', Thessaloniki
 Institute of Professional Training 'Pasteur', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Omega', Thessaloniki
 Institute of Professional Training 'Xini', Thessaloniki
 Institute of Professional Training 'Academos', Athens
 Institute of Professional Training 'Delta' Ioannena, Ipirus
 Institute of Professional Training 'Akmi', Patras

Free Laboratories Studies

Certificates issued by this kind of school are not officially recognised by the government. Studies last two years. The number of such institutes is about 130. Twenty-two of them offer journalism training. Many of these schools have signed contracts with British, French and US universities offering Bachelor and Masters degrees in various fields of studies including journalism. For instance, New York State University offers, a four-year programme in Communication. The programme is located in Athens. A second example is that of Coventry University, of Great Britain, which co-operated till 1997 on its Communication programme with the Mediterranean College in Athens. However, Bachelors and Masters degrees issued by foreign universities for studies in Greece are not recognised by the government. Students pay approximately 6,500 Euro per year for such studies.

Centres of Professional Training

The Greek Government established this kind of centre in order to provide further training for unemployed people usually through three-month seminars. The financial sources for the operation of these centres come from the European Social Fund and the European Commission Financial Frameworks for Greece. In reality, these centres have a short time horizon due to the ending of the mentioned Commission financial assistance towards Greece. However, for the next four years many unemployed will be trained as journalists in these centres. The Centres of Professional Training (KEK) operate under the control of the Ministry of Labour and trainees are paid.

Chapter 5: Conclusions

Three traditions affect Journalism education in Europe

Journalism and journalism education in Europe are going through an important period of change which is the outcome of developments taking place in Europe in the areas of politics, economics and technology. Examples of these changes are the internationalisation of the means of production, the European unification process, the spectacular explosion of new technologies and increasing deregulation which have appeared all over Europe since the 80's.

In brief, the post-industrial characteristics emerging in Europe have led to reconsideration of the existing education structures and of the theoretical approaches concerning the broader field of mass media studies and journalism, in particular.

It was mainly in France and Germany, but also in most continental European countries that, since their formal establishment in the beginning of the century, journalism studies were orientated towards literature or scientific academic research and study.

"In Europe journalism was regarded as a 'literary' career, primarily, so that training not only began but often remained in the area of literature. Or it was regarded as a political career with training in the area of history, government and economics. In so far as European Universities did give attention to journalism in the years up to 1917, and usually much later, they did so through research, often into history of the press, or its sociological or legal aspects. The more 'practical' or technical aspects were generally ignored"(Desmond, 1949, p 14)

In Great Britain, journalism studies, wherever they existed, mainly aimed at professional 'on-the-job' training, usually outside the frame of the academic world.

In very rare cases, like in Greece, even elementary professional training was completely unknown despite those efforts mentioned previously.

But why are there all these different approaches to the system of journalism studies and why do different educational and training models exist in Europe?

In this chapter it will be shown that the emergence of journalism is not only historically, but also culturally demarcated. The existing differences in the systems of journalism education reflect particular cultural traditions, the industrialisation of the press and the unequal development of capitalism during the end of the 19th century. Therefore, the different approaches to the nature of journalism education in Europe should reflect a certain ideological frame that is based on the development of the press as a cultural and commercial product of modern industrial society.

Indeed, in the middle of last century in the U.S.A. and Great Britain the press started developing significantly and rapidly. That was done mainly within the framework of the existence of a dynamic market and a capitalist way of organising the economy. During this stage the press acquired distinct commercial and industrial characteristics and required specific writing techniques and content in order to develop. Indeed, in the U.S.A.:

"The modern newspaper as it evolved in the 19th century was a consumer product designed for broad circulation... In their efforts to do business with the whole public or large segments of it, newspapers sought broad consensus"(Nord, 1984, p 272)

It is exactly the economic position of Anglo-American newspapers' that led them to invent and impose the methods of news production, interviewing and correspondence. For this production a 'neutral' and 'objective' journalism was essential. According to Donsbach and Klett:

"the notion of objective journalism was created in United States. U.S. newspapers freed themselves from party political bonds in the middle of the 1830s. Technological inventions, a urban and professional social class, as well as increasing literacy in the population led to a rapid change of the nature of news.

The news and newspapers became a commercial product with which publishers and editors tried to make money as with any other product(Schiller, 1981). News on many aspects of reality replaced commentary, opinion and ideology as the main content of the

newspapers. In order to reach the widest audience publishers and editors avoided one-sidedness in their editorial position''(Donsbach and Klett, 1993, p 54)

And

''We can say, however, that we found that we might call partially different 'professional cultures' where the boundaries can be drawn between the Anglosaxon journalists on the one, and the continental European journalists on the other side. The differences still reflect to a great extent the historical differences in the development of the press.''
(Donsbach and Klett, 1993, p 80).

In Germany and France, at least at an initial stage the press was less depended on commercialised relationships instead it was mostly politically based. Press in these countries was influenced by the German Idealism and French Romanticism accordingly. Until World War I journalistic writing in these countries, was orientated more towards politics, literature, poetry and philosophy, having as a main characteristic the *chronicles* and the *commentaries*. French newspapers of the 19th century,

''Measured their success by criteria more reflective of French journalistic tradition and thus were basically partisan journals of opinion that existed for political rather than commercial reasons''(Smith, 1976, p 96)

And,

''The French Press developed a peculiar intellectual press- or a literary style in Journalism that also could be found elsewhere on the Continent. Here professors, political scientists, philosophers, etc were in competition with journalists for prominence.'' *(Hoyer, 1993, p 283)*

In both France and Germany important personalities from the field of art as well as scholars, scientists and philosophers were the basic writers of the newspapers then. In

France it was Balzac, Hugo, Dumas, Zola and others. In Germany it was Marx, Moeser, Schumbard and Weber.

Consequently, three different tendencies developed in the press that reflected three different economic, social and cultural traditions.

The first tradition, is called *industrial*. It has developed mainly in the USA and Great Britain. The main characteristic of the press was its commercialised orientation with the development of specific methods of profit-making (advertising, sales) and the parallel invention and construction of specific techniques of public writing. In the USA by the end of the last century:

"Editors and publishers saw their readers not only as voters but also as consumers, so they produced content that went beyond the world of politics and voting. This vision of a 'commercialised reader,' if you will, naturally fuelled commercialised news."(Baldasty, 1992, p 5)

Journalism was considered to be a craft and the journalist a craftsman, who simply reported events the way they happened. For the reporting and the circulation of events, a bureaucratic mechanism in pyramid form was required that would be able to produce news within a short period of time without any intervening explanatory activity by the editor. At the same time on this basis, specific professional values and an ideology of the 'neutral', 'independent' and 'objective' journalism were developed.

The second tradition is called *literary*. It is influenced by French Romanticism and the principles of the French Revolution. According to this tradition journalism writing is orientated towards literature and the literary production.

"In France another trait of the literary domination was that journalists had either the ambition to become a literary celebrity, or had lost their illusion to become one. Many young men and women saw journalism as the first step towards a brilliant literary career. Journalism was not a profession, but a provisional occupation."(Chalaby, 1996, p 314)

French journalism has never claimed to be independent and uncommitted. Political arguments and debates were common in French journalism reflecting the modern radicalism of French society. The journalist does not report events but he tries to explain them, while his involvement in public writing has the character of occupation rather than that of a strictly determined profession. Indeed, Gaunt pointed out that

“French journalism has always been more a journalism of expression than a journalism of observation, with a marked preference for commentary rather than reporting. It has been concerned with subjective analysis and a critique of intentions rather than a strict recounting of facts which makes it very different from Anglo-American reporting with its preference for the ‘objective’.” (Gaunt, 1990, p 28)

The third tradition is called **philosophical**. This aspect has its roots in German idealism, the philosophy of Hegel and the social sciences. It was mainly developed in Central and Eastern Europe.

“In contrast to the U.S.A., German social science recognised journalism’s importance to modern society before World War I. At the first Congress of the German Sociology Society in 1910 Max Weber talked about a ‘sociology of the Newspaper sector’ that could examine the effects of newspapers on modern society. He also proposed quite a specific methodology of research, namely content analysis” (Kunczik, 1988, pp 14-15)

At the same time, if in the last century France journalists were artists, poets and writers “in 19th century Germany, at least, journalists were academics who perceived themselves as scholars.” (Kunczik, 1988, p 25)

Wolfgang Donsbach and Bettina Klett, also, observed that the term ‘objectivity’ had a different meaning for German and American journalists because of the different cultural and economic reasons as well as the different development of the press.

"The reasons for this very different development in Germany are primarily economic and cultural. First because of state monopolies on advertisement, this source of revenues was barred from the newspaper business until the second half of the nineteenth century. Thus, the commercialisation of the press and the necessity to reach the widest audience by non-partisan content came about much later than in the U.S.

Second, Germany, as the whole of continental Europe, was wedded to the ideology that objective or even neutral accounts of reality are not possible'"(Donsbach and Klett, 1993, p 37)

In the rest of East and Central Europe, especially in the former Stalinist countries, journalism was never based in 'neutral', 'objective' and non-partisan Anglo-Saxon approach.

"These countries had less affinity with U.S.-style 'objective' journalism and more with Western European partisanship and advocacy in which media align themselves with particular political ideologies..." (Hiebert, 1999, p 81)

On the basis of these different conditions of the birth of the press, of the feature of public writing and of the professional values, different education models emerged in European journalism. These models changed from time to time, always reflecting, however, some of their traditional characteristics.

In 1916 at the University of Leipzig, Karl Bucher, founded the first academic institute for newspaper science. Efforts were previously made at the Heildeberg University with a series of lectures in journalism. "Lectures on journalism were given at Leipzig University in 1672 and a doctoral thesis on the press was presented in 1690" (Katzen, 1975, p 72).

With the formal introduction of press studies as an academic branch in the institutes of higher education, German universities gave a strong emphasis on research and the study of the press and aimed at analysing the role of journalism as an intermediate normative

process. It is the German school of the *Zeitungswissenschaft* and of the *Publizistik*, which considers the press and journalism studies to be a science.

In France journalism education developed on the basis of the special conditions that have been explained previously. The literary tradition in French journalism involving the participation of important artists and literary figures in public writing determines to a great extent the nature of journalism studies.

Indeed, the first journalism school in Europe, the *L' ecole Superieure de Journalism* which was established in 1899 in Paris, “concentrated more on intellectual studies than training and, by all accounts was better fitted to produce publicists than journalists” (Gaunt, 1988, p 584) and,

“... the school was attached to the Ecole De Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales a year later. This school was concerned more with studying the media than producing trained journalists.” (Gaunt, 1993, p 44)

In France journalism studies developed also as a research field, without renouncing its literary character as Gaunt noticed. On the contrary, this character has supported to a certain extent the research and the scientific study of the press. It is characteristic that the French Press Institute at the Sorbonne had also a research orientation since its establishment shortly before World War II.

In the Anglo-Saxon area the emphasis was placed on professional training that could take place in a vocational school or at the workplace (on-the-job training). In the U.S.A. journalism studies were introduced to the academic institutions by the end of the last century. Even there though, the emphasis was placed on professional training and not on academic theoretical knowledge and research.

“As a general rule-and obviously there were notable exceptions -schools of journalism before World War II chose their faculties more for their practical experience than for their intellectual competence.” (Peterson, 1960, p 581)

Additionally, Americans developed a theoretical approach for professional knowledge and how it could be gained at university level.

Historically in Great Britain the introduction of journalism has not been at an academic level, despite the strong tradition of this country in academic education. With the exception of London University, which during 1919 and 1939 introduced a two-year course in journalism, there has not been any systematic study of press and journalism in British universities until the beginning of the seventies. The British model of journalism studies was characterised mainly by professional, 'on-the-job training'.

Consequently, it is understandable that the different models of journalism studies emerged under the influence of the development of the press and of the existence of specific characteristics, which were shaped during the period of its early development in different countries. These characteristics are the result of particular economic, social and cultural traditions and conditions prevalent in all these countries.

The Anglo-Saxon approach to journalism studies places importance on professional training. According to this perception, the journalist needs to develop special techniques and professional skills in order to be able to report the events as they happened. Journalism studies that have been based on the industrial tradition of the press are not classified homogeneously under the same model of studies. In the USA professional training in journalism was introduced in the academic institutions. The combination of some theoretical studies with professional training was possible. Indeed,

"The history of Journalism education is part of the history of the transformation of the American university into a professional school and the transformation of American society into a domain of professional power and expertise"(Carey, 1979, p 29)

On the contrary, British universities had a long history of academic theoretical tradition. Professional education and training could not have been a part of this like in USA. Indeed, even the two-year journalism programme at the University of London, which was supposed to be professionally orientated "was firmly academic, intended to give would-be journalists a wider educational background." (Jacobson, 1977, p 38)

In Great Britain training could be obtained at the workplace or at other institutionalised professional schools for further education or polytechnics. Only recently has journalism witnessed a spectacular entry and expansion at British universities. This fact is related

to the development of new technology, the expansion of the media market and the changes which took place at the structure of the British educational system in the last decade.

A characteristic feature in Great Britain is that even if journalism is taught at universities, it still has a practical and a professional orientation. This recent process seems to be similar to the development of the journalism education in USA at the beginning of the century. Many of the British experts in the field of journalism education believe today that journalism studies should be practically oriented. According to Stephenson:

"It is not possible to escape the fundamental truth that the essential core of what we as journalism educators can pass on to our students is not academic in nature but vocational instruction in the basic skills of our craft."
(Stephenson, 1996, p 27)

In Germany, the idealistic philosophical thought led journalism studies, up to the end of World War II in a purely theoretical direction. After the war, in 1945, a professional school called Aix-la-Chapele was established in Munich with the support of the American forces, which helped directing a programme responding to the Anglo-Saxon model of journalism studies. The same happened in France where a professional school of journalism, the CFJ, was established, by the professional organisations after the Second World War. From that point on, in Germany and France as well as in other European countries, the introduction of this particular model of studies which was based on professional training either in the form of professional schools of journalism or later in the introduction of professional training at universities started to take place. That particular model of study, which has emerged from the industrial tradition of the press, started to become dominant.

In a recent paper Jan Bierhoff agrees with the same analysis of the three different traditions of journalism studies in Europe,:

"In summary one could observe three traditions of organising media training. The first one predominantly in the western part of Europe,

concentrating on skills development. The second strongly represented in central Europe with much attention for reflection and analysis, and a third model, responding to the needs of the southern European media, which pays a lot of attention to expression skills and the role of the journalist as an author'' (Bierhoff, 1999, p 2)

However, the question is why did the Anglo-Saxon and mainly the American professional model of journalism studies finally become dominant in Europe especially in those countries where the press had a different tradition, either literary or philosophical.

A possible answer to this question is that the economic development of capitalism has led to further industrialisation and commercialisation of the European press, which started to adopt the commercialised methods and rediscover the techniques of public writing already established in USA and Great Britain.

''French Journalists, like journalists in many other countries progressively imported and adapted the methods of Anglo-American journalism.''
(Chalaby, 1996, p 303)

Under these circumstances, journalism studies in Western Europe started to obtain an ever increasingly professional character, whether in universities or outside. Studies of this type characterised by a professional orientation are needed by the modern media industry in order to meet the needs of the market.

Despite the domination of the professional orientation of journalism education in Western Europe after the Second World War, it was never possible to homogenise these studies under a concrete educational model. The multi-fragmentation of Europe into many states with different economic development, different cultural traditions and history and most importantly, different traditions of the press, has led to the emergence of different models of training and education in journalism. Until recently, Western Europe was not able to construct a unified model unlike the USA or the ex - Stalinist

countries which developed an academic but state-controlled model after World War II.

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The domination of the professional orientation of journalism studies was rather deterministic, due to the rapid industrialisation of the press. The influences, though, of the different approaches and traditions such as the continental European approach still exist. Among the European approaches to journalism, the German approach is interesting, viewing journalism as a field of science. Apart from being a profession or a craft, journalism is a special which that needs constant research. Journalism is not merely a simple inter-subjective relationship, but a social action determined by the transitional process between the event and the news. This subjective relationship, which contributes to the production or construction of news needs to be examined separately, though within the general framework of mass communication studies. However, as Jan Bierhoff correctly pointed out:

"Many of these models are currently in discussion, if not in crisis because of the revolutionary innovations in media technology and work formats. Traditional training formats will have to be reviewed and restructured."
(Bierhoff, 1999, p 2)

Restructuring Journalism studies in Greece

The existence of various types of journalism training taking place in official, semi-official and private schools, centres and institutes creates a system of chaos which at the same time produces hundreds of journalists who have little chance of future employment. The media market in Greece is going through a period of standardisation after the spectacular explosion over the last decade. The national newspaper industry, especially the daily newspapers, is under huge crisis in terms of circulation. The various institutes involved in journalism training should make important changes in their curricula in order to meet the demands of the market and the new technological developments.

⁹⁷ An exception of the role was Hungary which developed a professional school of journalism Outside the university education system.

A Council for the Training of Journalists.

The Council for the Training of Journalists should be made up of representatives from all sides of the profession, the industry and the university departments involved in the studies of journalism. The *Organisation of Professional Education and Training*, a body responsible for the Institutes of Professional Training which are involved in journalism training should also participate.

The Council should consist of the following representatives

- Two members of the Panhellenic Federation of Journalists' Unions
- A member of the Daily Athens Publishers Association
- A member of the Daily Regional Newspapers Association
- A member of the Organisation of Professional Training and Education
- A member of the public Greek Radio and Television
- A member of the Athens News Agency
- Three members representing the three university departments
- A member representing the various private journalism Institutes of Professional Training

The main role of the Council, in the first stage, would be to accredit the existing journalism programmes in Greece, especially those of the Institutes of Professional Training. The Council should publish a set of course guidelines. It ought to make periodic visits and grant recognition to those who reach and maintain the required standard. The Journalism Training Council should be established to help colleges provide possible courses for training journalists.

Furthermore the Journalism Training Council should:

- Act as the main forum for discussing the industry's training issues and for taking initiatives and decisions;
- Maintain contact with the government and other external organisations on training issues;
- Provide advice and guidance to press or broadcasting companies about training;
- Act as the lead body for developing standards for training and qualifications;

- Monitor and accredit future journalism courses run by universities and colleges;
- Provide career information for people wishing to join journalism;
- Assist research in journalism.

The establishment of a Mediterranean Journalism Centre

There is a strong demand for further and continuing education for professional journalists through established institutes for further training not only in Greece but also in the whole East Mediterranean area. For this proposal⁹⁸, what has been taken into account is the operation of two important further journalism-training centres, which could be examples of the structure and operation of the future Mediterranean Journalism Centre. The two institutes the features of which have been taken into consideration are:

1. The European Journalism Centre, Maastricht;
2. The Baltic Media Centre in Denmark

However, the proposal emphasises the Mediterranean characteristics of the future centre, and the differences that it has in comparison with the above mentioned institutes. These differences are related to cultures, educational approaches especially in the field of journalism, as well as economic and social development.

The structure of the future MJC could be as follows:

Training-Applied Research-Information

The Department of Training

This department will deal with issues of education and training in the field of journalism, mass media and multimedia. The proposed forms of training are short courses, seminars, summer schools, round table discussions and conferences. The department may also organise tailored courses for various institutions, press associations and schools. The Department of Training will co-operate with leading journalists, experts and academics from all over Europe. The Mediterranean Journalism Centre could also take part in

⁹⁸ See also Demertzis-Skamnakis 'The establishment of a Mediterranean Journalism Centre' Paper presented at the 3rd conference on Regional media in Europe and the role of Journalists.' October 1999 Chania Crete.

European Union training programmes such as the Med Media programme and *Leonardo da Vinci*. Additionally, the department could have subsidised seminars established by the Greek Government under the financial support of the European Social Fund and the Fourth European Commission Financial Framework for Greece.

The Department of Applied Research

Applied Research is expected to be the second factor of the operation of the MJC. It is suggested the establishment of a *Med Media Research Network* (MMRN) as a prelude for the future operation of this department. The MMRN could consist of researchers and academics from Mediterranean countries who would like to develop research activities in the field of media and journalism. Comparative analysis of different media systems, codes of ethics, journalism profession, journalism training in Mediterranean countries could be valuable and necessary for the development of the field.

The Department of Information and Documentation

This department will include informational material and sources about various issues in journalism and mass media. The aim is to create a complete electronic base connected to all international information networks providing material for journalists of the area. The department will take responsibility for the creation of a library specialised in the field of journalism and mass media concerning Mediterranean and Balkan countries. Additionally, the department could publish a scientific bi-annual journal and a monthly newsletter.

An Interdepartmental professional MA programme in Journalism

Apart from the two-year MA in Communication located at the Department of Communication and Mass Media of the University of Athens, there is no other postgraduate programme in the boarder field of communication studies in Greece. The MA course in Communication is a theoretical programme which prepares students who would like to continue their studies to PhD level or to give them a theoretical knowledge in the field of communication. The proposed professional postgraduate programme should not

have the same goals as a postgraduate programme that is preparing students to pursue a Doctoral thesis⁹⁹. On the other side, strictly professional training should not dominate the curriculum which must take into consideration the needs of students even if the primary goal of a professional postgraduate programme is to ensure the development of a range of professional skills appropriate to a career in journalism. Professional postgraduate education differs and must be distinct from undergraduate programmes. The curriculum could include courses such as journalism history, media law, journalism ethics, media economics, European institutions etc and a number of specialist options, of which students will choose one, such as broadcast journalism, media management, newspaper journalism etc.

In the absence of a postgraduate journalism programme in Greece the three departments could explore possibilities of co-operation towards the establishment of a common one-year professional postgraduate MA course in Journalism able to prepare students for a career in journalism.

South-European Journalism programme within EJTA.

In the last ten years some journalism schools established European programmes in co-operation with other schools. The Danish School of Journalism and the School of Journalism in Utrecht have offered the 'Europe in the World Programme' since 1989. The mentioned schools with the Cardiff school of journalism, University of Wales offer also an MA in European journalism. The school of journalism in Strasbourg offers a European postgraduate course in journalism. The departments of communication in Greece could contact other South-European schools of journalism, especially EJTA members in South Europe, for a joint diploma course. It is true that journalism schools in South Europe do not participate in such projects 'Italian schools, Spanish schools do not often come to EJTA meetings. It is not their world' (Lonnroth, 1997, p 186). However, 'the South European cultures are similar to each other and a joint Euro-Mediterranean course in journalism

⁹⁹ Interview with Dr Mistakidou Katerina, Department of Journalism and Communication of the University of Thessaloniki 4/11/1999

would be a great idea'¹⁰⁰. The programme could take place in three different schools of journalism located in South Europe.

This innovation would also helps the Greek departments of communication to co-operate with other schools with longer experience and a similar approach in journalism. The course should be open to graduates from any European country with at least four years undergraduate studies. The curriculum could be structured around four key elements: South European Cultures and Languages, European Union-the case of South Europe, Nationalism, History and Ethnic minorities and Media and journalism in South Europe.

There are, however, difficulties like the problem of language, the financial sources, the bureaucracy and in the case of Greece the recognition of the foreign degrees and studies. Additionally, the three departments and especially the Department of Journalism and Communication could apply for EJTA full-membership since there is no school representing Greece within the Association.

¹⁰⁰ Interview with Pr. Tessa Doulkeris, Department of Journalism and Communication of the University of Thessaloniki. 15/10/1998.

APPENDIX

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| Austria |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Institute of Publizistic and Communication, University of Vienna |
| Institute of Communication, University of Salzburg |
| Institute of Media and Communication, Klagenfurt University |
| European Journalism Academy, Danube University |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Kuratorium für Journalistenausbildung |
| Katolische Medienakademie |
| Osterreichischer Gesellschaft für Publizistik und Medienforschung |
| Belgium |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Communication, Catholic University of Louvain |
| Information, Communication and Journalism Programme, Free University of Brussels |
| Department of Communication, Catholic University of Leuven |
| Information and Communication, Programme University of Liege |
| Department of Communication Sciences, University of Ghent |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Institute des Hautes Etudes des Communications Sociales |
| Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen and Katholieke Hogeschool Mechelen |
| Cyprus |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Mass Communication Programme, Cyprus College |
| Denmark |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Journalism Programme, University of Odense |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Danish School of Journalism |
| <i>Mid career programmes</i> |
| Den Journalistiske Efteruddannelse |
| Nordic Journalism Centre |
| Baltic Media Centre |

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| Finland |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Tampere |
| Department of Journalism, Swedish School of Social Sciences |
| Department of Communication, University of Jyväskylä |
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| France |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Institute de la Presse, University Pantheon-Assas- Paris II |
| CELCA, Université de Paris-Sorbonne Paris IV |
| Université Sorbonne-Nouvelle Université Paris III |
| Université Stendhal |
| Centre Universitaire d' Enseignement du Journalisme de Strasbourg |
| Ecole de Journalisme et de Communication, Université de la Méditerranée |
| IUT de Michel de Montaigne Université de Bordeaux III |
| IUT de Tours |
| IUT de Lannion |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement des Journalistes |
| Ecole Supérieure de Journalisme de Lille |
| Institut Pratique de Journalisme de Paris |
| Ecole Supérieure de Communication de Lyon |
| Ecole de Journalisme de Toulouse |
| Institute International de Communication de Paris |

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| Germany |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Institut für Publizistik, Universität Mainz |
| Institut für Journalistik, Universität Dortmund |
| Institut für Journalistik und Kommunikationsforschung, Universität Hannover |
| Institut für Kommunikations und Medienwissenschaft, Universität Leipzig |
| Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Berlin |
| Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Cöttingen |
| Institut für Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaft, Universität Münster |
| Institut für Journalistik, Universität Hamburg |
| Institut für Kommunikationswissenschaft Universität München |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Deutsche Journalistenschule |
| Institut für Publizistik, Kölner Schule |
| Institut zur Förderung Publizistischen Nachwuchses |
| Henri-Nannen-Schule |

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| Great Britain |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Scottish Centre for Journalism Studies, Glasgow Caledonian University |
| Department of Journalism, University of Central Lancashire |
| School of Communications, University of Westminster |
| Centre for Journalism Studies, University of Wales (Cardiff College) |
| Department of Media and Communications, Goldsmiths College |
| School of Media Arts and Communication, Bournemouth University |
| School of Media, London College of Printing |
| Department of Print Media Publishing and Communication, Napier University |
| School of Media, Liverpool John Moores University |
| Faculty of Humanities, Nottingham Trent University |
| Institute of Communications Studies, University of Leeds |
| Department of English and Media Studies, Nottingham Trent University |
| Department of Journalism Studies, University of Sheffield |
| Department of Journalism, City University of London |
| <i>Vocational programmes</i> |
| Darlington College |
| Highbury College |
| Sheffield College |
| Liverpool Community College |
| Wulfrun College |
| Harlow College |
| Lambeth College |
| Falmouth School of Art and Design |

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| Hellas |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism and Communication, University of Thessaloniki |
| Department of Communication and Mass Media, University of Athens |
| Department of Communication and Mass Media, Panteion University |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| IEK Xini |
| IEK Akmi |

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| Ireland |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| School of Communications, Dublin City University |
| School of Media, Dublin Institute of Technology |
| Centre for Journalism, University College Galway |
| <i>Vocational programmes</i> |
| Ballyfermot Senior College |

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| Iceland |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Iceland |

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| Italy |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Istituto per la Formazione al Giornalismo, University of Urbino |
| Scuola di Specializzazione in Giornalismo e Comunicazione di Impresa, University of Rome (LUISS) |
| Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, University of Rome (Tor Vergata) |
| Scuola di Specializzazione in Analisi e Gestione della Comunicazione, Catholic University of Milan |
| Scuola Superiore di Giornalismo, University of Bologna |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Istituto 'Carlo de Martino' per la Formazione al Giornalismo, Milano |
| Istituto per la Formazione al Giornalismo, Bologna |
| Scuola di Giornalismo Radiotelevisivo, Perugia |

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| Malta |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Communication and Instructional Technology, University of Malta |

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| The Netherlands |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Arts, University of Groningen |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| School of Communication and Journalism, Utrecht |
| Academy of Journalism, Tilburg |
| Faculty of Journalism and Communication, Zwolle |

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| Norway |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Media and Communication, University of Oslo |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Department of Media and Journalism, Volda College |
| Department of Journalism, Library and Information, Oslo College |
| Faculty of Humanities, College of Bodo |
| School of Business, Culture and Social Studies, Stavanger College |
| <i>Mid-career centres</i> |
| Norwegian Institute of Journalism |

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| Portugal |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Social Communication, New University of Lisbon |
| School of Social Communication, Polytechnic Institute |
| Institute of Social and Political Science, Technical University of Lisbon |
| Faculty of Humanities, Catholic University of Portugal |
| Institute of Journalism Studies, University of Coimbra |
| Department of Communication Science, University of Minho |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Higher School of Journalism, Porto |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Centre for Journalism Training, Porto |
| Centre for the Professional Training of Journalists, Lisbon |

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| Spain |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| School of Journalism, Autonomous University of Madrid |
| Department of Journalism II, University of the Basque Country |
| Department of Journalism and Communication, Autonomous University of Barcelona |
| Department of Journalism and Audio-visual Communication, University Pompeu Fabra |
| The Faculty of Communication Sciences, University Ramon Llull |
| The Faculty of Information Sciences, University of Seville |
| The Faculty of Information Sciences, University of Laguna |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| International Press Centre, Barcelona |

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| Switzerland |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Letters, University of Neuchatel |
| Institute of Sociology of Mass Communication, University Lausanne |
| Institute of Journalism, University of Friburg |
| Institute for Media, University of Bern |
| Faculty of Communication Sciences, University Della Svizzera Italiana |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Media Education Centre, Luzern |
| Centre Romand de Formation de Journalistes, Lausanne |
| Ringier School of Journalism, Zurich |

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| Sweden |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Media and Communication, Mid-Sweden University |
| Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, Stockholm University |
| Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Gothenburg |
| Department of Media and Communication, University of Ume |
| Department of Media and Communication, University of Kalmar |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Institute of Further Education of Journalists(FOJO) |

Central and Eastern Europe

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| Albania |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism, Tirana University |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Albania Media Institute |

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| Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| School of Journalism, Sarajevo |

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| Bulgaria |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Sofia |
| Journalism programme, American University |
| Department of Mass Communication, New Bulgarian University |

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| FYROM |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| School of Journalism, University of Cyril and Methodius |

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| Croatia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb |

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| Romania |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Bucharest |
| Department of Philology, University of Timisoara |
| Department of Journalism, University 'Lucian Blaga' of Sibiu |
| Department of Political Science and Journalism, University "Babes-Bolyai" |
| Faculty of Journalism, Hyperion University |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Institute of Permanent Studies and Education, Timisoara |
| Higher School of Journalism, Bucharest |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Centre for Independent Journalism, Bucharest |

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| Yugoslavia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade |
| <i>Mid career programmes</i> |
| Media Centre, Belgrade |

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| Slovenia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Communication Science, University of Ljubljana |

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| Czech Republic |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism, Charles University |
| Department of Journalism, Palacky University |
| Department of Media Studies and Journalism, University of Masaryk |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Center for Independent Journalism, Prague |

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| Slovakia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism, Comenius University in Bratislava |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Center for Independent Journalism |

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| Hungary |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Media Studies Centre, University of Eotvos Lorand |
| Department of Media Studies, Attila Jozsef University |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| American Media Center |

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| Poland |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Institute of Political Studies and Journalism, Adam Mickiewicz University |
| Institute of Journalism, University of Warsaw |
| Institute of Political Science and Journalism, University of Silesia |
| International School of Journalism, Jagiellonian University |
| School of Social Communication and Journalism, Catholic University of Lublin |
| Department of American Studies and Media, University of Lodz |
| Media School, National-Louis University |
| <i>Professional programmes</i> |
| Warsaw Journalism Centre |
| School of Social Communication and Media |
| Krakow Mercurius Foundation of Journalists |

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| Estonia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism, University of Tartu |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Estonian Media Centre, Tallinn |

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| Latvia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Communication and Journalism, University of Latvia |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Latvian Media Professionals Training Centre |

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| Lithuania |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Institute of Journalism, Vilnius University |

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| Belarus |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Journalism, Byelorussian State University |
| European Humanitarian University |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Mass Media Centre |
| International School of Journalism, Minsk |

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| Russia |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University |
| School of Journalism, St. Petersburg State University |
| Department of Journalism, Tomsk State University |
| Department of Journalism, Altai State University |
| Department of Journalism, Dagestan State University |
| Department of Journalism, Kuban State University |
| School of Philology and Journalism, Rostov State University |
| School of Journalism, Ural University |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| Open Society Institute |
| Internews, Moscow |

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| Moldova |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Faculty of Journalism and Communication, State University of Moldova |
| Independent Journalism Centre, Chisinau |

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| Ukraine |
| <i>University programmes</i> |
| Department of Journalism, University Kharkiv |
| Institute of Journalism, University of Kiev |
| Faculty of Journalism, Lviv State University |
| Faculty of Philology, Zaporozhye State University |
| <i>Mid-career programmes</i> |
| International Media Centre |
| Internews |

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