Zeitschriftenlese

AfP
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Fricke, Michael; Gerecke, Martin: Informantenschutz und Informantenhaftung. – S. 293-299

„Der Beitrag befasst sich mit der rechtlichen Absicherung des Schutzes der Presseinformanten sowie mit deren Haftungsrisiko bei der Weitergabe ungesicherter Informationen. Vorgestellt wird ein Lösungsvorschlag zur Vermeidung der Beweisfälligkeit der Medien bei zugesichertem Informantenschutz. Außerdem wird davor gewarnt, den Informanten für Versäumnisse der Redaktion im Rahmen der Recherche mit einstehen zu lassen. Die Medien sind bei ihrer Berichterstattung häufig auf Informanten angewiesen. Journalisten können nur im begrenzten Umfang selbst recherchieren. Insbesondere der investigative Journalismus, der Missstände aufdeckt, ist praktisch nicht denkbar ohne die Bereitschaft von Informanten, Medien Hinweise zu geben. [...] Oft wollen Informanten anonym bleiben, und die Medien sichern ihnen das im Regelfall auch zu als Voraussetzung dafür, dass sie ihnen Informationen liefern. Der Wunsch nach Anonymität ist nachvollziehbar, wenn anderenfalls Repressalien drohen. Die Medien müssen aber immer auch in Rechnung stellen, dass Informanten sie instrumentalisieren können, um Dritten zu schaden. Es gibt nicht nur lautere Motive, die Informanten leiten, sondern auch Missgunst, Rache oder Geltungsdrang. Wenn dann mittels der Medien Gerüchte gestreut werden, an denen keinerlei Informationsinteresse der Öffentlichkeit besteht, laufen die Medien Gefahr, Rechte der Betroffenen zu verletzen. Die Arbeit mit Informanten ist daher stets auch mit einem besonderen Haftungsrisiko verbunden. Die Rechtsordnung muss die legitimen Schutzinteressen des lauteren Informanten, die Informationsinteressen der Öffentlichkeit und die Rechte der von Informationen Betroffenen austarieren. Einerseits ist dem Anonymitätsinteresse des Informanten Rechnung zu tragen, andererseits muss der Informationsfluss zu den Medien ermöglicht werden. Außerdem müssen Vorkehrungen getroffen werden, um Betroffene vor übereilter Veröffentlichung haltloser Informationen und damit einhergehenden Rechtsverletzungen zu schützen. Und schließlich dürfen Sanktionen bei Rechtsverletzungen nicht so bemessen sein, dass der Öffentlichkeit dadurch legitime Informationen vorenthalten werden. Der nachfolgende Beitrag geht der Frage nach, inwieweit das deutsche Recht dies aktuell leistet."

Jipp, Daniel: Zum Folgenbeseitigungsanspruch bei Buchveröffentlichungen – Der Rückrufanspruch. – S. 300-303

„Der medienrechtliche Rückrufanspruch bei Buchveröffentlichungen hat noch keine allgemeine Anerkennung in Rechtsprechung und Literatur gefunden. Der Rückruf stellt für den Betroffenen ein effektives Instrument zur Wahrung und Wahrnehmung seiner Rechte dar. Der Beitrag soll der medienrechtlichen Praxis Bausteine an die Hand geben, wann ein Rückruf von Büchern gefordert, wie dieser ausgestaltet werden kann und wann die besonderen wirtschaftlichen Interessen der Verlage überwiegen müssen."

Ulmer, Ludwig; Guggenberger, Nikolas: Pressegrosso: Einer für alle, alle für Monopole: zugleich Urteilsbesprechung OLG Düsseldorf, VI – U (Kart) 7/12. – S. 303-308

„Der Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit der Entscheidung des OLG Düsseldorf, VI – U (Kart) 7/12 zur Vereinbarkeit des zentralen Verhandlungsmandats des Bundesverbandes Deutscher Buch-, Zeitungs- und Zeitschriften-Grossisten und der aus diesem Urteil erwachsenden Folgen für das deutsche System des Pressegrosso."

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Paal, Boris P.: Vielfaltssicherung und Konzentrationskontrolle nach dem RStV: zugleich Anmerkung zu BVerwG, Urt. v. 29.1.2014 – 6 C 2.13, AfP 2014, 469. – S. 389-394

„Aus der hervorgehobenen Bedeutung der Kommunikationsfreiheiten folgt eine besondere Sensibilität für Konzentrationsentwicklungen im Medienbereich. Dem nachstehend besprochenen Urteil des BVerwG lassen sich wichtige Ausführungen zu Umfang und Reichweite der rundfunkstaatsvertraglichen Konzentrationskontrolle im Kontext der Verhinderung einer ‚vorherrschenden Meinungsmacht' entnehmen. Hieran anknüpfend stellt sich die Frage nach den Entwicklungsperspektiven und -bedürfnissen der Vielfaltssicherung im Medienbereich insgesamt."

Frenzel, Eike Michael: „Schlechthin konstituierend" – zur Gewichtung der Kommunikationsgrundrechte. – S. 394-398

„Der Beschluss zur Durchsuchung von Redaktionsräumen, die Verweigerung der Erteilung einer Auskunft durch eine Behörde und die Digitalisierung von Zeitschriftenbeiträgen über einen Mordprozess – drei Fälle, die im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung von Kommunikationsgrundrechten stehen. Dass diese Fälle zu Rechtsfällen wurden, überrascht angesichts der mit ihnen verbundenen Konfliktlagen nicht. Die Formel, die diese Fälle nicht löst, die die Lösung aber unterstützt, lautet wie folgt: Die Grundrechte aus Art. 5 Abs. 1 GG sind ‚(f)ür eine freiheitlich-demokratische Staatsordnung (...) schlechthin konstituierend'. Diese Formel ist erforderlich, und zwar gerade für die Grundrechtsdogmatik, und zugleich ist sie es nicht. In drei Schritten soll diese Aussage erläutert werden: Die Entwicklung der Formel wird zunächst nachgezeichnet. Danach wird sie einer Kritik unterzogen, und schließlich wird anhand von Fällen herausgearbeitet, warum die Formel ein Fluchtpunkt, eine Metafigur, eine Hintergrundformel für die Grundrechtsdogmatik und damit auch für die Rechtsanwendung ist und sein muss."

Tofall, Mark: Selbstbegebung und Zurechnung auf Dritte: eine kritische Betrachtung der Entscheidung KG, Urt. v. 20.9.2012 – 10 U 2/12 – Hochzeit in Tirol. – S. 399-406

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„Der Beitrag befasst sich mit der als ‚Selbstbegebung' bezeichneten Schwächung des Persönlichkeitsschutzes infolge der Preisgabe privater Informationen an die Öffentlichkeit. Er geht kurz auf dogmatische Fragen dazu ein und verknüpft dies dann mit einer Urteilsbesprechung. Dabei werden unter Heranziehung vergleichbarer Gerichtsentscheidungen Problemstellen in der Urteilsbegründung aufgezeigt, die sich v.a. darauf beziehen, ab wann man von einer Selbstbegebung ausgehen kann und wann und warum dies auch zur Schwächung des Persönlichkeitsrechts Dritter führen kann."

Weitner, Malte: Rechtsprechungsübersicht zum Buchpreisbindungsrecht. – S. 407-409

„Der Beitrag gibt einen Überblick über die Rechtsprechung vom 1.7.2011 bis zum 31.12.2013. Die Gerichte hatten erneut hauptsächlich über mögliche Umgehungen der Preisbindung zu entscheiden. Sie haben vor allem zu Gutscheinmodellen Stellung genommen und so die Auslegung des § 3 BuchPrG näher konkretisiert. Außerdem waren die Ausnahmen des § 7 BuchPrG Thema mehrerer Entscheidungen."

Frauenschuh, Eva: Zur Kostentragungspflicht in Pressesachen: aktuelle Entwicklungen in der Rechtsprechung. – S. 410-416

„Der Beitrag befasst sich mit der Frage der Erstattungsfähigkeit von Rechtsanwaltsgebühren im Presse- und Äußerungsrecht und stellt dabei ausführlich die aktuelle Rechtslage dar."

Weberling, Johannes: Folgerungen aus dem Mindestlohngesetz (MiLoG) für Presseunternehmen. – S. 417-420

„Mit der Veröffentlichung im Bundesgesetzblatt vom 15.8.2014 ist das Gesetz zur Regelung eines allgemeinen Mindestlohnes (Mindestlohngesetz – MiLoG) als Teil des sog. Tarifautonomiestärkungsgesetzes in Kraft getreten (BGBl. I 2014, 1348ff.). Damit steht fest, dass ab dem 1.1.2015 gem. § 1 MiLoG jeder Arbeitnehmer Anspruch auf Zahlung eines Arbeitsentgelts mindestens in Höhe des Mindestlohns durch den Arbeitgeber hat. Gemäß § 1 Abs. 2 MiLoG beträgt der Mindestlohn € 8,50 brutto für jede Zeitstunde, sofern keine Übergangsregelung gem. § 24 MiLoG Anwendung findet. In Anbetracht der in der Pressebranche üblichen unterschiedlichsten Beschäftigungs- und Vergütungsformen werden die für Presseunternehmen aus dem MiloG konkret zu ziehenden Folgerungen nachstehend dargestellt."

Communicatio Socialis
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Wimmer, Jeffrey: Moralische Dilemmata in digitalen Spielen: wie Computergames die ethische Reflexion fördern können. – S. 274-282

Piasecki, Stefan: Das Kreuz mit dem Game: warum die Religion im Videospiel stärkere Beachtung verdient. – S. 283-301

Verhovnik, Melanie: Alles nur ein Spiel? Gewalt in Computer- und Videospielen und ihre Wirkung. – S. 302-319

Müller, Barbara: Medienaskese: zum benediktinischen Umgang mit digitalen Medien. – S. 328-337

Küfner, Cora: Die große Stille? Herauforderungen interner Kommunikation im Kloster. – S. 338-345

Filipovic, Alexander: Das Kloster als Theoriegebäude: Manfred Rühls kommunikationswissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit dem organisierten Schweigen und Reden. – S. 346-349

Wolf, Notker: Sprache und Ohr des Herzens: über die Bedeutung der Musik in der Liturgie. – S. 350-355

Hemmelmann, Petra: Popmusik im Zeichen des Herrn: wie Ordensleute und Priester die Charts stürmen. – S. 356-359

Haberer, Johanna: Wer wir sind und wie wir betrachtet werden: Authentizität und Inszenierung aus theologischer Perspektive. – S. 360-367

Lehmann, Karl: Verzerrte Wahrnehmung: Erfahrungen als Bischof und Theologe im Umgang mit den öffentlichen Medien. – S. 368-375

Communication Research
Jg 41 (2014) Nr 7

Whitaker, Jodi L.; Bushman, Brad J.: „Boom, Headshot!": Effect of Video Game Play and Controller Type on Firing Aim and Accuracy. – S. 879-891

„Video games are excellent training tools. Some writers have called violent video games 'murder simulators'. Can violent games 'train' a person to shoot a gun? There are theoretical reasons to believe they can. Participants (N = 151) played a violent shooting game with humanoid targets that rewarded headshots, a nonviolent shooting game with bull's-eye targets, or a nonviolent nonshooting game. Those who played a shooting game used either a pistol-shaped or a standard controller. Next, participants shot a realistic gun at a mannequin. Participants who played a violent shooting game using a pistol-shaped controller had 99 % more headshots and 33 % more other shots than did other participants. These results remained significant even after controlling for firearm experience, gun attitudes, habitual exposure to violent shooting games, and trait aggressiveness. Habitual exposure to violent shooting games also predicted shooting accuracy. Thus, playing violent shooting video games can improve firing accuracy and can influence players to aim for the head."

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Vieira, Edward T.: The Relationships Among Girls' Prosocial Video Gaming, Perspective-Taking, Sympathy, and Thoughts About Violence. – S. 892-912

„This study, which was based on the General Learning Model, examined the effects of prosocial gaming on girls' thoughts about perceived justified and unjustified aggressive attitudes as operationalized by 4 scenarios. The process was mediated by participants' general perspective-taking and sympathy abilities, which relate to the cognitive and affective routes to learning. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the process. One hundred and forty-five girls between the ages of 7 and 15 completed the self-report online survey. Findings suggest that prosocial gaming is associated with greater perspective-taking and sympathizing abilities. These abilities positively correlated with thoughts about all types of violence as wrong whether or not 'justified' and independent of severity. Error correlations suggest that younger girls' processing comprises an affective component that bypasses the cognitive or perspective-taking route. Findings also intimate that in the case of justified violence assessments, girls not only evaluated the aggressor's violent act but also assessed what precipitated the act thus suggesting more complex thought."

Feng, Bo: When Should Advice Be Given? Assessing the Role of Sequential Placement of Advice in Supportive Interactions in Two Cultures. – S. 913-934

„The current study assessed an integrated model of advice giving (Emotional support-Problem inquiry and analysis-Advice) with 572 participants from United States and 540 participants from mainland China. Participants read and responded to a hypothetical scenario in which they received advice from a friend. Advice that was offered following the moves of emotional support and problem inquiry and analysis was judged by both American and Chinese participants to be higher in quality and was more likely to be implemented than advice that did not follow this sequential pattern. Compared to Chinese participants, American participants evaluated advice offered with emotional support or problem inquiry and analysis as higher in quality. Participants with a higher independent self-construal also rated advice offered in conjunction with emotional support or problem inquiry and analysis as higher in quality than participants with a lower independent self-construal."

Yang, Z. Janet; Kahlor, LeeAnn; Li, Haichun: A United States-China Comparison of Risk Information-Seeking Intentions. – S. 935-960

„We applied structural equation modeling to examine how the Risk Information Seeking and Processing (RISP) model predicts information-seeking intentions in the United States and China. The context for this comparison was climate change. Results indicate that in the Chinese sample, seeking intentions were less influenced by environmental attitudes, risk perceptions, negative affect, information insufficiency, and behavioral beliefs. Across the two samples, subjective norms had similar impacts on seeking intentions. Overall, the model has cross-cultural validity and applicability in accounting for risk communication behaviors in these two nations. Based on prior support for this model outside of the context of climate change, the model is well poised to serve as a framework for a variety of cross-cultural risk information-seeking contexts."

Dvir Gvirsman, Shira et al: The Effects of Mediated Exposure to Ethnic-Political Violence on Middle East Youth's Subsequent Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms and Aggressive Behavior. – S. 961-990

„This study introduces the concept of chronic (i.e., repeated and cumulative) mediated exposure to political violence and investigates its effects on aggressive behavior and post-traumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in young viewers. Embracing the risk-matrix approach, these effects are studied alongside other childhood risk factors that influence maladjustment. A longitudinal study was conducted on a sample of youth who experience the Israeli-Palestinian conflict firsthand (N = 1,207). As hypothesized, higher levels of chronic mediated exposure were longitudinally related to higher levels of PTS symptoms and aggression at peers independently of exposure to violence in other contexts. In the case of aggressive behavior, structural equation analysis (SEM) analyses suggest that, while it is likely there are causal effects in both directions, the bigger effect is probably for exposure to violence stimulating aggression than for aggression stimulating exposure to violence. Both the longitudinal effects on aggression and PTS symptoms were especially strong among youth who demonstrated initially higher levels of the same type of maladjustment. These results support the conceptualization of the relation between media violence and behaviors as 'reciprocally determined' or 'downward spirals' and highlight the contribution of the risk-matrix approach to the analysis of childhood maladjustment."

Balmas, Meital; Sheafer, Tamir: Charismatic Leaders and Mediated Personalization in the International Arena. – S. 991-1015

„A big data analysis of six countries has demonstrated that Western news media focus increasingly on foreign leaders, at the expense of their respective countries – a process termed here as mediated political personalization in the international arena. Important variations found across the countries in the sample are attributed to differences in media systems, media values, and the level of development of communication technologies. However, for the first time, it was shown that the personalization process is not deterministic; rather, it is affected by leaders' personal qualities, particularly those that are aligned with the values of prevalent media logic. Thus, the election of a leader endowed with strong charisma accelerates the process of personalization in the coverage of his or her country in the foreign media. Data were obtained from a large corpus comprising more than 800,000 news items spanning two to three past decades, subjected to a computerized content analysis."

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Communication, Culture & Critique
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Creech, Brian: Refugee Status: Tracing the Global Flows of M.I.A. – S. 267-282

„This article argues that Sri Lankan pop star M.I.A. forms an ideal site for the textual study of globalized identity, particularly amid discourses of state power, terrorism, and violence. Rooted in the literature of media and terrorism and grounded in postcolonial theories of hybridization, this study analyzes M.I.A. and her music as globalized media objects, looking at how they use hip-hop as a cultural form to esthetically engage with discourse of violence in order to launch a critique of state power. The factors that enable this critique (globalized media systems, technologies, and cultural forms) help to create a discursive position from within popular culture where new forms of critique can be enunciated and popularized."

Cox, Nicole B.: Contending With Capitalism: Political Economic Analysis of Eco-Activism on Whale Wars. – S. 283-302

„It is both reality television and eco-tainment. It heralds and marginalizes the environmental movement, supports and contradicts the very goals it aims to make public. In 2008, Whale Wars took to the small screen as Animal Planet Network turned to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society to create a reality program concerned with environmental activism. Using political economy to explore the first 2 seasons of Whale Wars programming, research suggests that although Whale Wars is framed as the movement's chance to raise environmental consciousness through a mass media platform, the program concomitantly marginalizes the Sea Shepherd's message in exchange for the components that are integral to a lucrative reality program."

Hammond, Philip; Ortega Breton, Hugh: Bridging the Political Deficit: Loss, Morality, and Agency in Films Addressing Climate Change. – S. 303-319

„This article examines the emotional rhetorical strategies of 3 films – The Day After Tomorrow (2004), An Inconvenient Truth (2006), and The Age of Stupid (2009) – that attempt to create engagements with the 'postpolitical' problem of climate change. In all 3 films the experience of personal loss, the potential for future loss, and the emotions associated with loss are fundamental to affective engagement. The emotional loading of representations of environmental problems derives partly from concerns about human political agency and subjectivity. It is not so much that emotional or moral appeals are simply added on in order to bolster a political message, but rather that autobiographical narratives of loss and morality occupy the space once dominated by modernist forms of politics."

Middleton, Michael K.: Housing, Not Handcuffs: Homeless Misrecognition and „SafeGround Sacramento's" Homeless Activism. – S. 320-337

„Oppositional communities must necessarily rally members to a shared cause, plan organized actions around which minimal agreement must be forged, and bring to bear a unified voice to address social and political concerns. However, inspired by Jacques Ranciere's idea that 'politics' at its base is a struggle over 'distributions of the sensible' framed by discourses and representations of 'who counts' in a political community, this article explores 'SafeGround Sacramento's', a group of homeless activists' efforts to build 'dissensus' through self-produced media and other strategies. These strategies challenge efforts to exclude, politically and symbolically, homeless persons from broader political communities. In doing so, I argue that such efforts supplement traditional perspectives on homelessness, oppositional politics, and the rhetoric of social movements."

Roessner, Lori A.: Sixteen Days of Glory: A Critical-Cultural Analysis of Bud Greenspan's Official Olympic Documentaries. – S. 338-355

„Filmmaker Jonah J. 'Bud' Greenspan wrote, directed, and produced 43 films about the Olympics over the last four decades. Drawing on public memory literature and hegemony theory, the manuscript offers a textual analysis of Greenspan's official Olympic films and his representation of Olympism. Overall, the study involved the analysis of seven of Greenspan's official Olympic films, along with more than 50 video and print interviews with the American-born documentarian housed at the George Foster Peabody Archives."

Sastre, Alexandra: The „Guido" Situation: Minstrelsy, Parody, and Ethnic Performance on MTV's Jersey Shore. – S. 356-370

„Jersey Shore is a program readily dismissed for its superficiality and excess, but its cast's troubling interpretation of Italian American identity highlights the complicated relationship between race and ethnicity in the United States. While race is often seen as grounded in the fixedness of blood and biology, ethnicity is marked through its unanchored signifiers, situated as both an artificial, performed concept and as definitive category of difference that facilitates the framing of tangible social inequalities. In this project, I turn a critical lens on this popular program, demonstrating how the performance of 'Guidoness' by the entire cast problematically reifies ethnicity as a space for both the agential framing of individual identity and the reinforcement of historically oppressive tropes."

Eguchi, Shinsuke; Calafell, Bernadette M.; Files-Thompson, Nicole: Intersectionality and Quare Theory: Fantasizing African American Male Same-Sex Relationships in Noah's Arc: Jumping the Broom. – S. 371-389

„In this critique, we articulate Black queer images relating to same-sex relationships and marriages portrayed in the film Noah's Arc: Jumping the Broom. Grounded in a quare framework, we focus in particular on the intersectionality of race, gender, sexuality, and class in the text. The themes of heteronormativity and White queer normativity are engaged through the Black gay male characters and through the motifs of consumerism, monogamy, and marriage. We argue

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that the characters perform a Black gay male fantasy in line with mainstream American cultural ideals."

Communications
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Smahel, David; Wright, Michelle F.; Cernikova, Martina: Classification of Online Problematic Situations in the Context of Youths' Development. – S. 233-260

„Previous research on youths' online risky experiences has mostly utilized quantitative designs. However, some of this research does not account for youths' views and perceptions. This qualitative study fills this gap by describing online problematic situations from the perspectives of European youths, focuses on classifying online problematic situations based on youths' perspectives and interrelates these with their developmental contexts. As a theoretical framework, the co-construction model was adopted, which proposes that youths' online and offline worlds are interconnected. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with youths between the ages of 9 and 16 from Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Malta, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Youths' responses reflected the complexity of the various problematic situations online they encountered or indirectly experienced, and how such experiences were interconnected with the developmental contexts of peer relationships, parent-child relationships, romantic relationships, school, sexuality, identity, health, and morality. We recommend the development of complex educational programs focused on youths about problematic situations online, which discuss the possible situations they may encounter and how to deal with them."

Vandoninck, Sofie; d'Haenens, Leen: Ways to Avoid Problematic Situations and Negative Experiences: Children's Preventive Measures Online. – S. 261-282

„This article maps the various preventive measures 9 to 16-year-olds may take when confronted with problematic online situations, and it assesses how they differentiate preventive strategies based on online risk types. Boys and girls are compared and potential changes in preventive measures as they grow older are discussed. The reality of preventive measures is complex: Young people adopt different types of preventive measures depending on the perceived seriousness and potential harm of the risky situation at hand. Proactive problem-preventing measures are favored while support seeking is clearly a less common strategy in preventing unpleasant situations online. Cognitive strategies such as planning, strategizing and reflecting are also quite common among children's intent on avoiding risky online experiences, and they can spur them on from mere awareness to concrete preventive action."

Livingstone, Sonia: Developing Social Media Literacy: How Children Learn to Interpret Risky Opportunities on Social Network Sites. – S. 283-303

„The widespread use of social network sites (SNSs) by children has significantly reconfigured how they communicate, with whom and with what consequences. This article analyzes cross-national interviews and focus groups to explore the risky opportunities children experience online. It introduces the notion of social media literacy and examines how children learn to interpret and engage with the technological and textual affordances and social dimensions of SNSs in determining what is risky and why. Informed by media literacy research, a social developmental pathway is proposed according to which children are first recipients, then participants, and finally actors in their social media worlds. The findings suggest that SNSs face children (aged approximately 9-11) with the fundamental question of what is real or fake. By around 11-13, they are more absorbed by the question of what is fun, even if it is transgressive or fake. By age 14-16, the increasing complexity of their social and emotional lives, as well as their greater maturity, contributes to a refocusing on what is valuable for them. Their changing orientation to social networking online (and offline) appears to be shaped by their changing peer and parental relations, and has implications for their perceptions of risk of harm."

Barbovschi, Monica: Dealing With Misuse of Personal Information Online – Coping Measures of Children in the EU Kids Online III Project. – S. 305-326

„Children's unpleasant experiences with misuse of their personal information online is among the rapidly increasing online 'risks'. Among these, four were chosen for this study: dealing with their own hacked accounts, dealing with others' fake accounts, dealing with fake accounts impersonating them and sending rude messages on their behalf with the intent of damaging their reputation, and dealing with receiving rude messages from hacked accounts of friends were reported as most bothersome in EU Kids Online III. These four subtypes of problematic situations related to privacy were strategically chosen to illustrate children's coping responses to situations that are related but increasingly complex, distinctions related to whether situations involved peers or strangers, whether children were direct victims of hacked accounts, or recipients of unwelcomed or rude messages sent from fake profiles and/or hacked accounts. Furthermore, the four situations were chosen to develop a more inclusive coping typology for EU Kids Online data, which can span across different types of risks. This article relies heavily on theoretical work put forward by research on coping with general and specific stressors but integrates approaches to children's dealing with online issues relevant for online safety measures."

Dedkova, Lenka et al.: Meeting Online Strangers Offline: The Nature of Upsetting Experiences of Adolescent Girls. – S. 327-346

„The present study focuses on meeting online strangers face-to-face. This activity represents one of the least prevalent but also most feared online risks for youth. Due to the low number of youth experiencing upsetting meetings and the dominance of quantitative

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research designs in the area, the current state of knowledge does not provide a clear view of what happens at meetings that youths find upsetting. The aim of the present study is to enrich knowledge in this area by exploring such upsetting experiences in more depth by using qualitative methodology. Based on 14 interviews with Czech girls aged 15 to 18, who reported upsetting meetings with online strangers, the study identifies the discrepancy between expectations and reality as the core reason for these negative feelings. There were several reasons for this discrepancy: different developmental phases, related different experiences with romantic relationships, and exaggeration of impressions formed online."

Mostmans, Lien; Bauwens, Joke; Pierson, Jo: „I Would Never Post That": Children, Moral Sensitivity and Online Disclosure. – S. 347-367

„This article explores young children's moral sensitivity regarding online disclosure. Drawing on psychological theory, moral sensitivity is defined as the ability to express and show moral consideration in terms of empathy, role-taking and pro-social moral reasoning. Twenty-five preadolescent children aged 9 to 11, all living in Belgium, were asked in focus group interviews to share their reflections about and experiences with self-disclosure and privacy in Internet environments. The findings demonstrate that young children are capable of imagining the moral consequences of disclosing personal information about oneself and about others. Their moral reflections are embedded in a more general concern of children's vulnerability to other, more powerful information circulators in their social networks, such as older children, siblings, but also parents or the Internet crowd. A strong sense of children's entitlements to online privacy is articulated. Also, the decision of disclosing personal information about the other is carefully considered when the other is emotionally important to the children."

Computer Law Review International Jg 15 (2014) Nr 4

Geist, Michael: Huge Victory for Internet Privacy in Canada: How a Supreme Court Ruling Blows Canadian Government's Plans for Privacy Reform. – S. 97-100

„In June 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada issued its long-awaited R v Spencer decision examining the legality of voluntary warrantless disclosure of basic subscriber information to law enforcement. This ruling issued a strong endorsement of Internet privacy, emphasizing the privacy importance of subscriber information, the right to anonymity, and the need for police to obtain a warrant for subscriber information except in exigent circumstances or under a reasonable law. After briefly pointing out the legislative background to this decision (I.), the article presents the key findings by the Supreme Court (II.) and discusses their implications (III.). Finally, the article draws a picture of lawful access legislation in Canada suggesting two new and constructive legislative approaches (IV.)."

Van Eecke, Patrick; Cornette, Anthony: What the CJEU Has Actually Decided in Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v. Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, Mario Costeja González, No. C-131/12: An Analysis of How This Decision Fits in With Previous CJEU Case Law and How Much Is Left for National Courts to Elaborate. – S. 101-107

„On 13 May 2014 the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) rendered its decision in the case Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v. Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, Mario Costeja González (CRi 2014, pp. 77). Google Spain SL is a milestone judgment on the balance between privacy and the right of the public to access information. The judgment raises a number of important questions, including the territorial scope of the privacy legislation, the way of assessing which information must be considered to be 'inadequate, irrelevant or no longer relevant, or excessive in relation to those purposes and in the light of the time that has elapsed', and the 'opt-out' processing by search engines (including of special categories of data) which now seems to have been legitimised by the CJEU. After a brief introduction (I.), the article first lays out the material that was in front of the CJEU for evaluation (II.). In a second step the actual decisions on the 9 merits are assessed and interpreted against previous CJEU case law (III.), before the remaining open questions are summarised in a conclusion (IV.)."

Werkmeister, Christoph; Post, Dana; Becker, Philipp: Net Neutrality: The FCC's New Approach for Net Neutrality in the US vs. EU and Member State Regulation. – S. 108-113

„The Internet is a global system of interconnected networks that has developed into one of the most complex structures of our time. The number of connected servers and the volume of transmitted data has constantly increased. However, similar to road networks, the Internet's infrastructure is constantly challenged to keep up with the increasing amount of traffic. 'Traffic jams' on the Internet could lead to a slowdown of data flows and thus have a significant economic impact. A solution to avoid such congestion might be found in the construction of fast lanes for privileged data packages. In opposition to such an approach is the concept of net neutrality, which promotes the idea of equality of data. The US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is currently in the process of adopting a new framework to govern net neutrality. At the same time, European Union (EU) legislation is in the making. The article will explain the different approaches to tackling increasing network traffic and discuss the latest developments in the US and the EU."

Nagel, Daniel: Network Blocking in the EU: A Slippery Slope to (Third Party) Censorship? How the CJEU Missed to Give a Crucial Guidance in His Judgement on UPC Telekabel Wien GmbH v. Constantin Film Verleih GmbH, C-314/12, Decision of 27 march 2014, Cri 2014, 48. – S. 113-116

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„When the Commercial Court in Vienna obliged UPC Telekabel to block access by customers to a website which allowed for downloads or streaming of films including some by Constantin Film and Wega, many thought this constituted merely an overreaction to make a point in a case where the copyright violation was blatant and which was mainly directed at the 'bad guys' on the net who were netting profits by sharing content others produced. However, due to the recent judgment of the CJEU (C-314/12), the issue was transposed to another level which might even trigger the fear that the floodgates will open wide for a coming censorship."

Jg 15 (2014) Nr 5

Orij, Uchenna Jerome: Missing Cybersecurity Governance Mechanisms in the AU Convention on Cybersecurity. – S. 129-135

„The spread of telecommunications technologies and Internet penetration in African states has also raised concerns for cybersecurity at both national and regional levels. At the regional level, the Heads of State and Government of member states of the African Union recently adopted a regulatory framework on cybersecurity known as the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection on 27th June 2014. The Convention is intended to harmonize the laws of African states on electronic commerce, data protection, cybersecurity promotion and cybercrime control. This article briefly discusses some missing mechanisms that may hinder the effectiveness of the Convention as a legal instrument for the promotion of cybersecurity and cybercrime control in Africa. It also offers some suggestions on possible remedies to strengthen the Convention and enhance its effectiveness, including the development of a model law and mutual legal assistance mechanisms. It also makes a case for the establishment of a regional Computer Emergency Response Team to enhance efficient regional cooperation in the coordination of responses to cybersecurity incidents."

Computer und Recht
Jg 30 (2014) Nr 8

Söbbing, Thomas: Die Absicherung von Software-Finanzierungen: wie durch urheberrechtliche Konstruktion die Bankfinanzierung von Software abgesichert werden kann. – S. 485-491

Ganzhorn, Marco: Ist ein E-Book ein Buch? das Verhältnis von Büchern und E-Books unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der UsedSoft-Rechtsprechung. – S. 492-497

Bergt, Matthias: Transparenzberichte zu Internet-Überwachungsmaßnahmen: zur Zulässigkeit allgemeiner statistischer Angaben, durch die keine Gefährdung oder Offenbarung von Ermittlungen zu befürchten ist. – S. 510-519

„Strafprozess- und Geheimdienstrecht sehen verschiedenste Möglichkeiten vor, bei Anbietern von Internetdiensten Daten zu Nutzern abzufragen – von der heimlichen automatischen Bestandsdatenabfrage nach § 112 TKG, von der nicht einmal der Provider selbst erfährt, bis zur Beschlagnahme von E-Mail-Postfächern nach § 94 StPO oder der Telekommunikationsüberwachung nach § 100a StPO. US-Provider haben sich nach den Enthüllungen des Whistleblowers Edward Snowden das Recht erstritten, grobe Zahlen über die meisten Überwachungsmaßnahmen zu veröffentlichen. Das deutsche Recht enthält in § 17 Abs. 1, 2 und 3 G10-Gesetz, § 113 Abs. 4 Satz 2 TKG, § 8b Abs. 4 Satz 2 BVerfSchG, § 23e ZfdG und § 15 TKÜV Geheimhaltungspflichten, die deutsche Provider bisher von der Erstellung von ‚Transparenzberichten', wie sie US-Anbieter wie Google oder Yahoo bereits veröffentlichen, abgehalten haben. Der Beitrag legt dar, dass diese Zurückhaltung nicht erforderlich ist, soweit nur statistische Angaben gemacht werden, die keine Auswirkungen auf einzelne Ermittlungsmaßnahmen haben, wie es in der Natur von Transparenzberichten liegt."

Härting, Niko: Profiling: Vorschläge für eine intelligente Regulierung: was aus der Zweistufigkeit des Profiling für die Regelung des nicht-öffentlichen Datenschutzbereichs folgt. – S. 528-536

„Das Profiling ist schon heute ein fester Bestandteil des Alltagslebens. Dienstleister werten Datenbestände aus und geben uns Einkaufstipps, Routenvorschläge und Ratschläge für eine gesunde Lebensführung. Dabei halten sich Chancen und Risiken die Waage. So verfehlt es ist, Algorithmen zu verteufeln, so naiv ist es, die Risiken des Missbrauchs, der Diskriminierung und der Überwachung zu leugnen. Das Datenschutzrecht steht vor der Herausforderung, die Risiken zu minimieren, ohne zum bürokratischen Bremsklotz des technologischen Fortschritts zu werden. Dieser Beitrag, der sich auf den nicht-öffentlichen Bereich beschränkt, soll aufzeigen, dass eine differenzierte Analyse der Komponenten des Profiling bei der Suche nach regulatorischen Lösungen hilfreich ist. Eine Regulierung kann nur dann erfolgreich sein, wenn sie für jede dieser Komponenten Lösungen entwickelt, die sich an den jeweiligen Risiken orientiert. Der Beitrag entwickelt Vorschläge für eine Regulierung mit Augenmaß."

Kreutzer, Till: Google, Facebook, Twitter, Wikipedia, Flipboard & Co. – Wer ist Adressat des neuen Leistungsschutzrechts für Presseverleger? – S. 542-550

„Nachdem man annähernd ein Jahr lang kaum etwas vom Leistungsschutzrecht für Presseverleger (nachstehend: LSR) gehört hat, scheint die Durchsetzung des neuen Rechts kurz bevor zu stehen. Mittlerweile haben sich einige große Presseverlage in der VG Media zusammengeschlossen, die Verwertungsgesellschaft hat einen Tarif veröffentlicht und bereits bekannt gegeben, ein Schiedsverfahren gegen Google als bedeutendsten Anspruchsgegner einzuleiten. Wer von der VG Media Post erwarten kann, ist schwer vorherzusehen, weil die Frage, wer Adressat des LSR ist, äußerst unklar ist. Im Gesetz werden die Adressaten lediglich als ‚gewerbliche Anbieter von Suchmaschinen oder

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gewerbliche Anbieter von Diensten, die Inhalte entsprechend aufbereiten' bezeichnet. Gerade die letztgenannten, nachstehend als ‚ähnliche Dienste' bezeichneten, Adressaten sind auf den ersten Blick äußerst schwer zu fassen. In diesem Beitrag soll der Frage nachgegangen werden, welche Art von Diensten sich mit Forderungen aus dem LSR konfrontiert sehen könnten. Es werden objektive Kriterien herausgearbeitet, die bei einer Adressatenbestimmung heranzuziehen sind."

Giesen, Thomas: Für ein verfassungsmäßiges Datenschutzrecht in Europa: wann beginnt die EU, sich auf ihre freiheitlichen Prinzipien zu besinnen? – S. 550-556

„Die meinungs- und gefühlsbetonten Debatten über ein Bedürfnis nach EU-Zuständigkeiten für den Datenschutz und die wohlfeilen Klagen über die Abschöpfung und Zweckentfremdung von Daten im Internet sollten einer fundierten Befassung mit der Materie weichen. Wir müssen endlich die rechtsstaatlichen Dimensionen einer Ordnung der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erkennen und fragen: Was ist Recht? Eine klare, vertraglich gesicherte Kompetenz der EU ist nicht ersichtlich; das Verbotsprinzip verhindert verfassungsgemäße und weltweit akzeptable Regelungen."

Jg 30 (2014) Nr 9

Spindler, Gerald: Lizenzierung nach M2Trade, Take five und Reifen Progressiv: eine Analyse mit besonderem Blick auf das Konzern- und auf das Kollisionsrecht. – S. 557-567

„Wie eingeräumte Nutzungsrechte mit dem eigentlichen Lizenzvertrag verknüpft sind, wie sie in einer Kette von Lizenznehmern übertragen und erhalten werden, ob sie insolvenzfest sind etc. sind Fragen im Urheberrecht, die dogmatische Grundlagen der Lizenz betreffen. Neben dem Urteil des EuGH zu gebrauchter Software werfen vor allem die Urteile des BGH in Sachen Take five und M2Trade erhebliche Probleme auf und haben auf den ersten Blick den Trend zu einer gewissen Verdinglichung der Lizenzen verstärkt. Abgesehen von damit aufgeworfenen grundlegenden dogmatischen Fragen haben die Entscheidungen des BGH auch noch nicht vollständig absehbare Auswirkungen auf die Gestaltung von Lizenzverträgen. Im Folgenden sollen nach einer kurzen Einleitung (I.) und Darstellung der Entscheidungen des BGH (II.) diese einer kritischen Würdigung unterzogen werden, insbesondere die tragenden Gründe (III.). Darüber hinaus sollen Lösungsvorschläge für die praktische Gestaltung von Lizenzierungsfragen nach dem derzeitigen Rechtsstand gewürdigt werden (IV.). Ein besonderer Akzent liegt auf bislang eher wenig behandelten Fragen der Querbezüge zum Konzernrecht und zum Kollisionsrecht. Der Beitrag geht zurück auf einen Vortrag des Verf. auf der Jahrestagung der DGRI, der auch im Jahresband abgedruckt wird."

Leisterer, Hannfried; Schneider, Florian: Der überarbeitete Entwurf für ein IT-Sicherheitsgesetz: Überblick und Problemfelder. – S. 574-578

„Mit dem im August 2014 vorgelegten neuen Entwurf für ein IT-Sicherheitsgesetz hält die Bundesregierung trotz starker Kritik und geschätzter jährlicher Kosten in Milliardenhöhe an den wesentlichen Grundzügen des früheren Entwurfs fest, hat diesen jedoch auch an zahlreichen Stellen verändert. Der Beitrag stellt überblicksartig die zentralen Regelungen und Problemfelder des vorgelegten Entwurfs vor."

Fischer, Peer: Glücksspielrechtliche Aspekte in Online-Spielen. – S. 587-594

„Ähnlich wie das Internet unterliegen auch Online-Spiele einer starken dynamischen Entwicklung. Die sich stetig wandelnden Monetarisierungsansätze der Spieleanbieter verwischen zunehmend die Grenzen zwischen erlaubtem Geschicklichkeitsspiel und reguliertem Glücksspiel. Der Beitrag geht zunächst auf die wirtschaftliche Funktionsweise von Online-Spielen ein (I.-II.) und prüft sodann sorgfältig, ob und mit Hilfe welcher Kriterien ein Online-Spiel nach dem aktuellen rechtlichen Rahmen für Glücksspiele als Glücksspiel zu beurteilen ist (III.). Dabei werden die wichtigsten glücksspielrechtlichen Aspekte bei Online-Spielen herausgearbeitet."

Dorner, Michael: Big Data und „Dateneigentum": Grundfragen des modernen Daten- und Informationshandels. – S. 617-628

„Im Kontext von Big Data häufen sich in der unternehmerischen Praxis die Missverständnisse über die Existenz eines sog. ‚Dateneigentums', mit dem Teile des juristischen Schrifttums vermeintliche Regelungslücken schließen wollen. Der Beitrag würdigt die entsprechenden Ansätze nach Maßgabe der allgemein geltenden Voraussetzungen für die Begründung originärer Ausschließlichkeitsrechte und den für Big Data-Anwendungen maßgeblichen spezialgesetzlichen Wertungen sowie anhand von informationsökonomischen Überlegungen. Vor dem Hintergrund einer komplexen Rechtslage werden unternehmerische Handlungsoptionen zur Bewältigung der rechtlichen Herausforderungen aufgezeigt, die sich bei Big Data-Anwendungen stellen."

Jg 30 (2014) Nr 10

Lutz, Holger; Weigl, Michaela: Second Generation IT-Outsourcing: die Problematik des Dreiecksverhältnisses. – S. 629-634

„Der Beitrag befasst sich mit dem Second Generation Outsourcing von IT-Leistungen und widmet sich insbesondere dem Problem des Dreiecksverhältnisses zwischen dem Kunden, dem alten Provider und dem neuen Provider. Nach einer kurzen Darstellung des Begriffs, des Zustandekommens und der Ziele eines Second Generation Outsourcings (I.) sowie des Dreiecksverhältnisses beim Second-Generation Outsourcing (II.) werden vertragliche Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten zur Regelung der Mitwirkungspflichten mit Formulierungsbeispielen dargestellt (III.). Die entsprechenden Formulierungsbeispiele sind hierbei ausgewogen formuliert, so dass sie weder den Kunden noch

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den Provider unangemessen bevorzugen. Der Beitrag endet mit einer kurzen Zusammenfassung (IV.).“

Brinkel, Guido; Osthaus, Wolf: Netzsperren – rote Linie der Verantwortlichkeit in Internet-Zugangsvermittlern: eine Analyse der „Goldesel“-Entscheidung des OLG Köln im Lichte der EuGH-Entscheidung „kino.to“ (UPC Telekabel Wien). – S. 642-650

„Die bislang überschaubare deutsche Judikatur zur Verantwortlichkeit von Access-Providern in Bezug auf Verpflichtungen zur technischen Filterung von Internetinhalten ist mit der ‚Goldesel‘-Entscheidung des OLG Köln um eine wichtige Weichenstellung bereichert worden. Dem Urteil kommt vor allem deshalb Bedeutung zu, weil der Senat die bislang von deutschen Instanz- und Obergerichten vertretene Linie einer Ablehnung von Internetfiltern (dazu unter I.) im Lichte der jüngsten europarechtlichen Vorgaben des EuGH aus der ‚kino.to‘-Entscheidung (II.) im Wesentlichen aufrecht erhält und in wichtigen Punkten konkretisiert (III.). Im Endergebnis dürfte Präzisierungsspielraum eigentlich nur noch hinsichtlich der Begründung für die Zurückweisung von Sperr- bzw. Filteranordnungen gegen Access Provider geben. Beim ‚Ob‘ scheint angesichts der hohen Hürden für solche Anordnungen – vorbehaltlich einer gesetzgeberischen Intervention – die rote Linie der Verantwortlichkeit reiner Zugangsvermittler gezogen.“

Ziegelmayer, David: Vergessen Sie uns bitte! – Neue rechtliche Instrumente zum Reputationsschutz von Unternehmen im Netz. – S. 659-665

„Das „Recht auf Vergessenwerden“ betrifft ebenso wie die Abwehr bestimmter Vorschläge durch die Autocomplete-Funktion einer Suchmaschine den Schutz der Persönlichkeit im Internet. Der Beitrag geht der Frage nach, inwieweit sich die neuere Rechtsprechung zu Angriffen auf die Persönlichkeit auch auf den Reputationsschutz von Unternehmen übertragen lässt. Nach einer kurzen Einleitung (I.) wird zunächst das ‚Recht auf Vergessenwerden‘ untersucht (II.) und sodann weitere (gegenwärtige) Formen des Online-Eingriffs in die ‚Unternehmenspersönlichkeit‘ analysiert. Schließlich werden als Schwerpunkt die Schutzinstrumente für Unternehmen vorgestellt (IV.).“

Gercke, Marco: Lex Edathy? der Regierungsentwurf zur Reform des Sexualstrafrechts. – S. 687-691

„Das Bundeskabinett hat den Gesetzesentwurf zur Änderung des Strafgesetzbuchs – Umsetzung europäischer Vorgaben zum Sexualstrafrecht beschlossen. Der Beitrag gibt einen Überblick über wesentliche Aspekte der angestrebten gesetzlichen Neuregelung. Dabei liegt der Fokus der Darstellung auf ausgewählten Aspekten mit besonderem Bezug zum Internet. Insbesondere auf die Änderungen im Hinblick auf das Internationale Strafrecht (Erweiterung des Katalogs des § 5 StGB) und die Verjährung (§ 79b StGB) soll an dieser Stelle nicht näher eingegangen werden. Stattdessen geht der Beitrag der Frage nach, ob und inwieweit die im Regierungsentwurf vorgeschlagenen Änderungen endlich das deutsche Pornographiestrafrecht für die Herausforderungen des Internetzeitalters wappnen.“

Kuhlmann, Nico: Bitcoins: Funktionsweise und rechtliche Einordnung der digitalen Währung. – S. 691-696

„Der Bekanntheitsgrad von Bitcoins, der neuen digitalen Währung, nimmt stetig zu. Trotz diverser Rückschläge steigt die Anzahl der Transaktionen. Dies liegt neben der Anonymität vor allem an der schnellen Transaktionszeit und den minimalen Transaktionskosten. Für viele sind Bitcoins trotzdem noch Neuland. Dieser Beitrag erörtert zuerst deren Funktionsweise (II.). Anschließend werden die Bitcoins rechtlich eingeordnet (III.) und die Vorschriften herausgearbeitet, die bei einer privaten Nutzung Anwendung finden.“

Jg 30 (2014) Nr 11

Hilber, Marc; Reintzsch, Dirk: Cloud Computing und Open Source – Wie groß ist die Gefahr des Copyleft bei SaaS? zur Auslegung der Copyleft-Lizenzen und des dabei anzuwendenden Rechts. – S. 697-702

„Dieser Beitrag geht der Frage nach, wie groß die Gefahr für das Eingreifen des sog. „Copyleft“-Effekts im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzungsbereitstellung von Software über die Cloud (Software as a Service, kurz SaaS) zu bewerten ist. Hierfür wird in einem ersten Schritt untersucht, welches Recht bei der Auslegung der jeweiligen OSS-Lizenzverträge zugrunde zu legen ist (I.). Sodann werden die sich bei Auslegung der Lizenztexte regelmäßig ergebenden Schwierigkeiten aufgezeigt (II. und III.). Dabei wird insbesondere auf die eigentliche Kernfrage eingegangen, ob die Nutzungsbereitstellung von Software via SaaS als Vertrieb im Sinne der Copyleft-Lizenzen zu qualifizieren ist (III.). Anschließend wird erörtert, ob die Copyleft-Lizenzen eine Nutzungsbereitstellung von Software via SaaS überhaupt gestatten (IV.). Es folgt ein Überblick über die Risiken, die sich bei einer Inkompatibilität von Copyleft-Lizenzen untereinander sowie für den Fall ergeben, dass Dritte mit der Entwicklung von Software beauftragt worden sind (V.). Der Beitrag endet mit einer Zusammenfassung der wesentlichen Erkenntnisse (VI.).“

Heinickel, Caroline; Feiler, Lukas: Der Entwurf für ein IT-Sicherheitsgesetz – europarechtlicher Kontext und die (eigentlichen) Bedürfnisse der Praxis. – S. 708-714

„Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in hohem Maße von einer funktionierenden IT-Infrastruktur abhängig. Ein hohes Maß an IT-Sicherheit ist eine der Grundvoraussetzungen für die wirtschaftliche Prosperität Deutschlands. Um der herausragenden Bedeutung von IT-Sicherheit Rechnung zu tragen, hat die Bundesregierung im August 2014 einen Referentenentwurf für ein IT-Sicherheitsgesetz (IT-SiG-E) vorgelegt (dazu Leisterer/Schneider, CR 2014, 574ff.). Dieser Entwurf ist im Zusammenhang mit dem Vorschlag der EU-Kommission für eine Richtlinie über Maßnahmen zur Gewährleistung einer hohen gemeinsamen Netz- und Infor-

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mationssicherheit in der Union, COM(2013) 48 final zu sehen. Zielrichtung des Beitrages ist es, den IT-SiG-E in den europarechtlichen Kontext einzuordnen (I.) und den Entwurf auf seine Praxistauglichkeit hin zu untersuchen (II.). Der Beitrag schließt mit einem Ausblick (III.).“

Völtz, Gregor: Das Kriterium der „neuen Öffentlichkeit“ im Urheberrecht: Implikationen der jüngsten EuGH-Rechtsprechung zum Recht der öffentlichen Wiedergabe. – S. 721-726

„Mit Beschluss vom 21.10.2014 hat der EuGH seine Rechtsprechung in der Rechtssache ‚Svensson‘ bestätigt, wonach öffentliche Wiedergaben i.S.v. Art. 3 Abs. 1 der Richtlinie 2001/29/EG nur dann vorliegen, wenn sie sich an ein neues Publikum richten, sofern die betroffenen Werke bereits anderweitig öffentlich wiedergegeben wurden und sich die den Wiedergaben zugrunde liegenden technischen Verfahren nicht unterscheiden. Der Beitrag stellt diese Entscheidung des EuGH zunächst in den Kontext seiner bisherigen Rechtsprechung (I.) und nimmt sie zum Anlass, das sog. Kriterium der ‚neuen Öffentlichkeit grundlegend aus dem Blickwinkel des europäischen (II.) sowie des deutschen Urheberrechts (III.) zu beleuchten und der Frage nachzugehen, welche Konsequenzen sich aus der jüngsten Rechtsprechung des EuGH für die Rechtsanwendung ergeben.“

Bergt, Matthias: Verschlüsselung nach dem Stand der Technik als rechtliche Verpflichtung. – S. 726-732

„Spätestens seit den Enthüllungen des Whistleblowers ist klar: Nicht oder nur schlecht verschlüsselte Kommunikation über das Internet wird umfassend abgehört, gespeichert und ausgewertet. Obwohl § 9 BDSG – und sachlich im Anwendungsbereich beschränkt § 109 Abs. 1 TKG und § 21e Abs. 3 EnWG sowie weitere Normen, indirekt auch § 13 Abs. 4 Satz 1 Nr. 3 TMG – letztlich den Einsatz aktueller Sicherheitsmaßnahmen, insbesondere Verschlüsselung nach dem Stand der Technik, zwingend verlangt, werden die hierfür bestehenden Standards sowohl von der Wirtschaft als auch von der Verwaltung in weiten Bereichen ignoriert. Dabei unterstreichen aktuelle Skandale um abhanden gekommene Kundendaten wie auf technischer Seite der ‚Heartbleed‘-Bug, wie dringend notwendig eine Einhaltung der Sicherheitsstandards wäre. Unternehmen sollten neben den Schäden im öffentlichen Ansehen auch die mit laxen Sicherheitsstandards verbundenen Haftungsrisiken – einschließlich der persönlichen Haftung der Geschäftsführung – und die Möglichkeit eines Einschreitens der Aufsichtsbehörden berücksichtigen.“

Grosskopf, Lambert: Aktiver Schutz gegen Medien-Drohnen: was wird verletzt und wie kann es geschützt werden? – S. 759-764

„Pressefotografen versuchen mit Superteleobjektiven weit entfernte Personen abzubilden. Einige von ihnen wagen sich auch auf fremde Grundstücke, um Prominenten nachzustellen und sie in verfänglichen Situationen abzulichten. Gegen das Eindringen in ihre Privatsphäre wehren sich die Prominenten mit hohen Zäunen oder auch durch den Umzug in ‚Security Estates‘ mit einem bemannten Eingangstor und einer 24/7 Bewachung durch einen Sicherheitsdienst. Dieser Schutz der Privatsphäre wird aber durch den Einsatz von Drohnen löcherig, die selbständig mit Kameras hochauflösende Bilder aufnehmen. Die EU-Kommission beabsichtigt deshalb auch einen intrakommunitären Rechtsrahmen für den Betrieb ziviler Drohnen zum Schutz der Privatsphäre zu schaffen.“

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Baden, Christian; Springer, Nina: Com(ple)menting the News on the Financial Crisis: The Contribution of News Users' Commentary to the Diversity of Viewpoints in the Public Debate. – S. 529-548

„Does news users' commentary contribute to widening the diversity of viewpoints represented in the news? This article comparatively analyses the interpretations of the current financial crisis in the online coverage of five German newspapers and the subsequent commentary of news users. Using an innovative strategy to identify the interpretative repertoires constructed by news and user frames, it assesses how user commentary deviates from those viewpoints represented in the news. Findings show that user accounts mostly remain within the wider interpretative repertoires offered by the media. However, they utilize media frame fragments rather freely to construct their own views, shifting focus and elaborating upon new aspects. While no consistent alternative repertoires were constructed, users thus valuably complemented the diversity of concerns discussed on news websites.“

Lischka, Juliane A.: Different Revenue Incentives, Different Content? Comparing Economic News Before and during the Financial Crisis in German Public and Commercial News Outlets Over Time. – S. 549-566

„This study argues that revenue model incentives determine news content. The goal to make profits and the need to sell audiences to advertisers guide journalists' selection and interpretation of newsworthy material and result in commercialised news. We compare the volume, tone, and the obtrusiveness of topics in all economic news stories for the evening TV news of the public broadcasters ARD and ZDF, the commercial broadcaster RTL, and the tabloid newspaper BILD from 2002 to 2010 in Germany (n=26,467). Results indicate that news selection is guided by revenue model incentives since economic news differs by volume and topic between public and commercial outlets. News interpretation, i.e., news tone, stronger varies across the media types TV and print. We conclude that advertising income dependency and observation of competitor behaviour transmits to operative journalistic practices and decisions, which in turn determine journalistic outcome.“

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Vincze, Hanna Orsolya: 'The Crisis' as a Journalistic Frame in Romanian News Media. – S. 567-582

„The economic crisis and the policies proposed in response to it have held the attention of news media for many years. This article argues that the frequent use of the term 'crisis' as a catchphrase signals the presence of a journalistic frame, which possesses both generic and issue-specific features. The crisis-frame is analytically described along the four structural dimensions identified by Pan and Kosicki, using both content analytical arguments and close reading of characteristic passages. The crisis-frame is shown to have intersected with other local discursive constructs like the reform of the state or the problems of unemployment and migration. The article thus discusses substantive features of the news media of an Eastern European country, on which framing research is notoriously scarce. At the same time, it also contributes to the wider theoretical debate surrounding frame analysis, by describing how a media issue takes on generic features and becomes applicable to various topics and spheres of life."

Falasca, Kajsa: Political News Journalism: Mediatization Across Three News Reporting Contexts. – S. 583-597

„Election coverage has a tendency to frame politics as a strategic game, to increase the role of journalists as interpreters of issues and events and to include a conflict frame, and thus indicating increased mediatization. However, political news research outside of the election indicates that news media are less independent from political actors. Drawing on literature on mediatization, media interventionism, political news journalism, news framing and source use, the purpose of this article is to empirically investigate whether election coverage is representative of other political journalism in terms of degree of mediatization. The study is based on a systematic comparison of three content analyses using the same coding schedule and procedure from coverage of the Financial Crisis 2008, the Election Campaign 2010 and routine political news coverage 2012 in Sweden. The main conclusion from this study is that mediatization of media coverage is substantially influenced by the specific context of the news."

Rafter, Kevin: Voices in the Crisis: The Role of Media Elites in Interpreting Ireland's Banking Collapse. – S. 598-607

„This article focuses on the experts chosen as sources in radio news coverage at the start of Ireland's financial crisis in 2008. The study examines which source categories were afforded opportunities to discuss this major international news story at the start of the European financial crisis. Access to these news programmes allows guests to shape public discourse, while the range of voices influences the character of wider policy debate. We find an elite-orientated coverage with official sources having strongest access in the 3-month period after the announcement of the controversial bank guarantee. While there was a marked business elite focus in sources selected, we also find strong evidence of 'interpretative journalism' in the presence of reporters as programme guests. There was a very clear gender bias. The results raise important issues about the nature of democratic debate in a mediated political environment as the selection of a narrow range of voices limits alternative perspectives in public debate."

Joris, Willem; d'Haenens, Leen; Gorp, Baldwin Van: The Euro Crisis in Metaphors and Frames: Focus on the Press in the Low Countries. – S. 608-617

„This study examines the frames used in reporting on the euro crisis. As far as the debt crisis is concerned, the media are the main source of information for European citizens. It is therefore interesting to carry out an in-depth content analysis of news coverage. The study looks into five dominant frames in Flemish (i.e. Dutch-speaking Belgium) and Dutch newspapers. War proved to be the most frequently used frame, followed by disease, natural disaster, construction and game. The prevalence of these frames was stable in both countries and from one type of newspaper to another."

Robertson, Alexa: Atlas Reports: Global Television Contructions of Economic Crisis. – S. 618-625

„The setting of Rand's dystopic classic Atlas Shrugged is a world in which people revolt against their governments and refuse to bow to attempts to regulate the economy. Rand borrowed the title for her 1957 paean to the philosophy of 'objectivism' from Greek mythology, and the name of the giant who bore the world on his shoulders. This article analyses the work of actors who carry the world in their broadcasts, rather than on their shoulders, and whose philosophy is a professional one of objectivity. It compares representations of crisis by broadcasters anchored in different parts of the global communicative sphere, with different financing solutions and relations to political power. The results show that not all global broadcasters are alike – or, for that matter, global in their narrative strategies. The differences between the four newsrooms' reporting suggest a need for critical reconsideration of generalising claims made in the scholarly literature about how crises are depicted in global media, and particularly those about 'homogenization' and which see global news in terms of infotainment."

International Journal of Digital Television Jg 5 (2014) Nr 2

Seel, Peter B.: Telepresence and Immersion With High-Definition Digital Displays: Background and Future Directions for Research. – S. 123-135

„As Ultra-High-Definition Televisions (UHDTVs) increase in size and screen resolution, viewers may choose to sit closer to them for a greater sense of immersion in programme or game content. The article reviews the evolution of the immersive aspects of widescreen motion picture formats such as Cinerama and IMAX and their influence on widescreen television displays. Potential areas for future research in telepresence and immersion are suggested with the advent of 4K and 8K UHDTVs and the development of

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ultra-wide-angle digital Head-Mounted Displays (HMD). Producers of widescreen motion pictures, television programmes and video games are creating content with the goal of increasing viewer immersion – and digital display technologies are evolving to replicate the theatrical motion picture experience in the home. Future research will be required to study the positive and negative immersive effects of these technologies as they are adopted by consumers."

Bracken, Cheryl Campanella: Investigating the Impact of Television Advertisement Image Quality on Telepresence, Attitude Towards Brands and Purchase Intentions. – S. 137-147

„In an experiment manipulating the image quality of television ads, 127 participants watched television commercials in either high or low image quality. The participants rated each ad for their attitude towards the ad and purchase intentions. Additionally, sensations of telepresence and transportation were assessed. The participants who viewed the ads in higher image quality reported more positive attitudes towards the brands, and higher levels of telepresence. The implications are discussed."

Ko, Hsien-Tang et al.: Television White Spaces: Learning from Cases of Recent Trials. – S. 149-167

„With the development of Super Wi-Fi technology starting in 2011, TV White Space (TVWS) trials have been conducted in the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore and other developed countries, and applicable spectrum band, technology regulations and types of applications with regard to TVWS technology have been examined in this article. In many trials, Microsoft and Google have played a significant role. Supported by Spectrum Bridge, Microsoft set up spectrum databases in the UK's and Singapore's trials and voluntarily promoted TVWS applications in Kenya and Tanzania. This enabled Microsoft to provide broadband services in rural areas at a lower cost than previously possible in developing countries. Google also actively developed TVWS-related applications to increase broadband penetration and provide various innovative services, especially for the vertical markets. In addition, after Google obtained the authorization of the TVWS database from FCC on 28 June 2013, it became the third largest TVWS database provider in the United States. In order to improve the accessibility of broadband in Africa, Google supported the roll-out of TVWS broadband services in Republic of Liberia and Cape Town, South Africa. As a result, both Google and Microsoft have helped narrow the digital divide between African countries and developed ones."

Javnost
Jg 21 (2014) Nr 3

Ashley, Seth: The Sociology of Media System Structure: Communication Policy and the „Double Movement". – S. 5-22

„Karl Polanyi's concept of a 'double movement' has been used to describe the protectionist measures taken by governments to mitigate damage caused by the expansion of markets. Through a lens of political economy and historical institutionalism, this article uses Polanyi's framework to examine competing notions of the public interest as exemplified by the socially constructed nature of American and British broadcasting and the legitimating discourse that produced divergent outcomes. A historical analysis points to a decline of the double movement in communication policy, particularly in the U.S., and lends support to calls for noncommercial, public media structures and increased regulation of communication industries."

Lee, Young Hee; Jin, Dal Yong: Technology and Citizens: An Analysis of Citizens' Jury on the Korean National Pandemic Response System. – S. 23-38

„Due to technical complexity, most public policies in technological society are dominated by expert-centrism and technocracy (an institutional form of expert-centrism), based on the belief that they should be the exclusive realm of technical experts. But globally, expert-led and technocratic policy-making culture is faced with challenges. We analyse the democratic implications of the Korean experience of the citizens' jury, a form of citizens' deliberative participation. We document and examine the citizens' jury on the National Pandemic Response System in 2008, which was the first case of the citizens' jury in Korea. We conclude that such characteristics of citizens' jury present positive implications in realising deliberative democracy."

Cushion, Stephen: Injecting Immediacy into Media Logic: (Re)Interpreting the Mediatisation of Politics on UK Television Newscasts 1991-2013. – S. 39-54

„This study of UK evening newscasts (1991-2013) interprets the degree to which political news has become mediatised, drawing on the concept of journalistic interventionism to explore edited and live conventions. News examined generally offered little evidence of mediatisation. But when live news was isolated and interpreted over time the study found newscasts were injected with a logic of immediacy, adopting a level of interventionism apparent in instant and rolling news formats. To better understand the mediatisation of politics, future studies could experiment more by theorising different media logics and developing more format specific content indicators that reflect broader influences in journalism."

Nieminen, Hannu: A Short History of the Epistemic Commons: Critical Intellectuals, Europe and the Small Nations. – S. 55-76

„The quest for more openness and publicity is seen as a continuation of the long historical development of the epistemic commons, which began in the Middle Ages and culminated in the legacy of the Enlightenment. The argument is that European modernity is fundamentally based on the assumption that knowledge and culture belong to the common domain and that the process of democratisation necessarily means removing restrictions on the epistemic commons. Over the last 30 years, this optimism has suffered from

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two kinds of backlashes. Firstly, from the 1970s onwards, a policy of weakening and privatising public institutions has practically halted the expansion of the epistemic commons. Secondly, the other half of Europe, the CEE countries, did not benefit from the same kind of democratic development after the Second World War as their Western counterparts did. Because there was no tradition of democratic public institutions, the critical intellectuals in the CEE countries were rather helpless in promoting the ideas of publicity and democratic citizenship. The difficult questions are as follows: What can the role of critical scholars in promoting the epistemic commons be today? How should we understand the legacy of the Enlightenment – without falling for nostalgia for the 1960s and 1970s?"

Carpentier, Nico: A Call to Arms: An Essay on the Role of the Intellectual and the Need to Produce New Imaginaries. – S. 77-92

„The essay takes a historical reflection on the identity of the intellectual as a starting point, highlighting four key debates that have tried to provide meaning to this identity. These debates concern the intellectual's class position, the intellectual's connection to other classes and social groups, the location of the intellectual and the relationship with the university, and the publicness of the intellectual. These debates then feed into a more engaged reflection on the desirability of intellectuals to intervene in a society characterised by three types of crisis – the crisis of representative democracy, the economic crisis and the crisis of mimesis – investigating how their rethorics can be transformed into counter-hegemonic discourses. Although it is argued that the production of new ideological projects is not straightforward – because of the complex relationship between agency and discursive structures, the evenly difficult relationship between complexity and simplicity, and the ontological issues triggered by the crisis of mimesis – the essay pleads for the establishment of networks of intellectuals, driven by principles of value centrality, modular collaboration and non-essentialism, that allow them to critically rethink our core social structures, in order to establish new horizons to imagine social change."

Horvat, Ksenija Vidmar: Rebordering the Perspective on the EU: A View form the Slovenian Periphery. – S. 93-108

„This paper investigates the prospect of the revival of the European integration project in light of current experiences of global financial crisis. It is argued that the crisis has left an uneven mark on the European community of member state publics, a mark which has introduced a new division between the allegedly diligent North and lazy South. Moreover, the experience of public humiliation of the peripheral states in crisis, i.e., Greek, Cyprus, Spain, Slovenia, perceived as coming from the centres of the EU and the North, has made it difficult to continue with the construction of the postnational constitution, as suggested by scholars of the EU. Rather, EU public is witness to the rise of the condition of internal postcoloniality whereby the periphery has become the resource (in economic, financial and cultural-moral sense) for the reproduction of the power regimes of the centre. Therefore, in this paper, it is claimed that leading European intellectuals who are concerned with the future of the EU, and propose scenarios of bottom-up reconstitution, should consider their own location and build an intellectual transversal which will include critical voices with peripheral experience of second-class citizenship."

Journal of Children and Media
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Livingstone, Sonia; Bulger, Monica: A Global Research Agenda for Children's Rights in the Digital Age. – S. 317-335

„Taking the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as a starting point for evidence-based policy regarding children's rights in the digital age, we offer a global research agenda designed to produce evidence of value for policy-makers working to promote children's rights. Informed by research reviews and interviews with international stakeholders, four priorities for theory and evidence are identified: (1) the provision of opportunities that confer benefit, recognising that this may be defined diversely according to the cultural context, (2) the protection of children from risk of harm, including understanding the relation between vulnerability and resilience, (3) the balance between risk and opportunities, especially to allow for children's participation even in risky opportunities and (4) the framing of the research agenda (in terms of concepts, design, measures and priorities) and the evaluation of policies and initiatives in collaboration with researchers and practitioners from the global South."

Birthisel, Jessica: How Body, Heterosexuality and Patriarchal Entanglements Mark Non-Human Characters as Male in CGI-Animated Children's Films. – S. 336-352

„The lead characters in the CGI-animated children's films produced by Pixar and DreamWorks Animation are overwhelming male, and more often than not, they are not human. This simultaneously reflects a long history of anthropomorphization in animated storytelling and a breakaway from Disney's princess-centric focus. Given these characters' non-human status, how do animators map biological maleness and masculine gender norms onto these characters? This qualitative textual analysis of the studios' films produced between roughly 2000 and 2010 suggests that these anthropomorphized characters were constructed as male and masculine through three textual strategies: codes of bodily masculinity, sexual masculinity, and social masculinity. The project considers the implication of these constructions of hegemonic masculinity for audiences of children, building on the premise that major global companies such as Pixar and DreamWorks are 'teaching machines' and 'agents of socialization', teaching children the 'right' way to conceptualize themselves and others."

McGladrey, Margaret L.: Becoming Tween Bodies: What Preadolescent Girls in the US Say About Beauty, The „Just-Right Ideal," and the „Disney Girls". – S. 353-370

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„Preadolescent girls in the US consume more commercial media, much of which emphasizes a narrow conceptualization of ideal beauty, in more varied formats than any generation preceding them. This study used qualitative methods including participant-created photo collages, email diaries, and in-depth interviews to elicit information about how a racially and socioeconomically diverse group of 9- to 11-year-old US girls interacted with traditional and new media, envisioned the beauty ideal, and interpreted the need to subscribe to beauty and body maintenance practices. This analysis identified the contours of the 'just-right ideal' to which girls aspire, the 'Disney Girls' who embody it, and the complicated ways in which girls integrate the beauty practices prescribed by this ideal into their lives."

Lippman, Julia R.; Campbell, Scott W.: Damned If You Do, Damned If You Don't...If You're a Girl: Relational and Normative Contexts of Adolescent Sexting in the United States. – S. 371-386

„This study examines the relational, normative, gender, and age dynamics of adolescent sexting in the USA using open-ended questionnaires. Girls in the study were no more likely than boys to sext; however, they were more likely to experience pressure to do so, particularly from boys. Girls were commonly judged harshly whether they sexted (e.g., 'slut') or not (e.g., 'prude'), whereas boys were virtually immune from criticism regardless. Older adolescents described sexting as occurring primarily within the context of flirting, romance, or sex, whereas younger adolescents reported what might be described as 'pre-sexting' behaviors, involving the joking exchange of sexually suggestive (but non-nude) photos with platonic friends. Although some adolescents expressed a fear that sexting might lead to reputational damage, the normative climate and desire for approval motivated some to sext regardless. Implications and avenues for future research are offered in the discussion."

Vickery, Jacqueline Ryan: Talk Whenever, Wherever: How the US Mobile Phone Industry Commodifies Talk, Genders Youth Mobile Practices, and Domesticates Surveillance. – S. 387-403

„Mobile service provider commercials afford insight into contemporary expectations and norms of cell phone use within the family structure and reveal current tensions and gendered expectations related to the domestication of technology. This article analyzes forty-two US cell phone commercials from 2005 to 2014. The sample only considers commercials that include parents, youth, and families. Discourse analysis considers the themes, gendered representations, and constructions of technology as portrayed by the cell phone industry. I identify three dominant themes throughout the commercials: (1) the commodification of talk, (2) gendered stereotypes of teens, moms, and dads, and (3) the legitimization of surveillance, mostly around teen girls. Additionally, I argue the sociotechnical shift from talking to texting to data plays a significant role in the evolution of how mobile practices are constructed and gendered."

Malik, Christina; Wojdynski, Bartosz W.: Boys Earn, Girls Buy: Depictions of Materialism on US Children's Branded-Entertainment Websites. – S. 404-422

„The Web is becoming an increasingly ubiquitous medium in children's lives, and toy brands frequently use Web sites to promote their products to children. Research has shown that exposure to affluence and materialistic behavior on television over time is correlated with materialistic values in children, but little research has explored the amount and types of materialistic content that children are exposed to on the Web. Furthermore, given that some toy brands are highly gender-specific, the types of depictions of materialism may differ between sites targeting girls and those targeting boys, which could reinforce gender stereotypes pertaining to wealth and consumption. This study undertook a content analysis of US children's toy-affiliated Web sites and provides initial evidence that children's Web sites depict affluence and materialism, and the type and frequency of those depictions vary by gender. Web sites targeting girls promoted consumption behaviors and those targeting boys focused on gaining wealth."

Ling, Rich et al.: „Girls Text Really Weird": Gender, Texting and Identity Among Teens. – S. 423-439

„This article examines the strategies used by teenagers for interacting with members of the opposite sex when texting. This article uses material from a series of nine focus groups from 2009 in four US cities. It reports on the strategies they use and the problems they encounter as they negotiate this portion of their lives. Texting is a direct, person-to-person venue where they can develop their gendered identity and also investigate romantic interaction. In this activity, both genders show the ability to make fine-grained interpretations of texts, often interpreting the meaning of punctuation and other paralinguistic devices. In addition, they use texts to characterize the opposite sex. Teen boys' texts are seen as short and perhaps brisk when viewed by girls. Boys see teen girls' texts as being overly long, prying and containing unneeded elements. The discussion of these practices shows how teens engage in their sense of gender."

Mascheroni, Giovanna: Parenting the Mobile Internet in Italian Households: Parents' and Children's Discourses. – S. 440-456

„Drawing on the rich literature on parental mediation of children's use of digital and mobile media, this paper discusses the findings of an explorative study conducted in Italy, aimed at understanding how families appropriate smartphones in relation to the household's moral economy, their domestication of ICTs and the parenting style adhered to by parents. The aim of the paper is threefold: understand (1) how are social legitimations for or against children's use of smartphones constructed; (2) how do parents make sense of their mediation of children's mobile internet use drawing on different interpretative repertoires; and (3) how children negotiate, resist or evade parental justifications by producing alternative narratives."

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Scott, David K.; Chanslor, Mike; Dixon, Jennifer: Analysis of Televised Adolescent Classroom News in the United States. – S. 457-473

„This study investigated the journalistic quality of adolescent-targeted newscasts in the USA through a comparative analysis between Channel One News, CNN Student News, and the CBS Evening News. An analysis of 1,487 total news segments reveal that Channel One's 'captive audience' model of news production does not result in higher quality journalism from a traditional 'dutiful citizen' or a contemporary 'actualizing citizen' standard. Compared to the other programs, Channel One had the least cumulative percentage of Internet 'springboards' associated with the 'actualizing citizen' perspective. Channel One News also had significantly more references to commercially oriented websites than CNN Student News or the CBS Evening News. Overall it is concluded that the potential of Channel One News to engage youth has been compromised due to the commercial emphasis of the newscast."

Bond, Bradley J.; Calvert, Sandra L.: Parasocial Breakup Among Young Children in the United States. – S. 474-490

„A survey of parents of children 2 to 8 years old was conducted to investigate parasocial relationships (PSR) and experiences with parasocial breakup among young children. Results indicated that boys were significantly more likely to have a female favorite character at a younger age than at their current age, but girls were no more likely to have a male favorite character at a younger age than at their current age. As children aged and transitioned to new favorite media characters, boys' favorite characters became more masculine and girls' favorite characters became more feminine. Child maturation, the influence of other media characters, and habituation to the character were the most commonly cited reasons for children experiencing parasocial breakup. Findings are discussed in terms of the similarities between face-to-face friendship dissolution and parasocial breakup among children and the importance of character gender to children's PSR, especially as children mature."

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Reinecke, Leonard; Hartmann, Tilo; Eden, Allison: The Guilty Couch Potato: The Role of Ego Depletion in Reducing Recovery Through Media Use. – S. 569-589

„This article addresses ego depletion as a mechanism influencing media-based stress recovery processes. Using structural equation modeling, relationships between ego depletion, procrastination, guilt, enjoyment, vitality, and recovery experience were tested using data from an online survey (N = 471). Results suggest that ego depletion may increase the risk of negatively appraising the use of interactive (video games) and noninteractive (television) entertaining media as a form of procrastination. The resulting guilt is negatively related to the recovery experience associated with using entertainment. Therefore, ego-depleted individuals may benefit less from the psychological recovery potential of entertainment media, despite their greater need for recovery. These findings are an important step in understanding the pivotal role of appraisal processes for media-induced recovery and the entertainment experience."

Feldman, Lauren et al.: The Mutual Reinforcement of Media Selectivity and Effects: Testing the Reinforcing Spirals Framework in the Context of Global Warming. – S. 590-611

„This study tests a model of reinforcing spirals in the context of global warming, using a 2-wave, within-subjects panel survey with a representative sample of Americans. Results show that, within waves, conservative media use is negatively related to global warming belief certainty and support for mitigation policies, while nonconservative media use is positively associated with belief certainty and policy support. In addition, the results show that consuming conservative or nonconservative media at Wave 1 makes people more likely to consume those same media at Wave 2, partly as an indirect result of the media's effects on global warming belief certainty and policy preferences. Wave 2 media use, in turn, further strengthens audiences' global warming belief certainty and policy preferences."

Zuniga, Homero Gil de; Molyneux, Logan; Zheng, Pei: Social Media, Political Expression, and Political Participation: Panel Analysis of Lagged and Concurrent Relationships. – S. 612-634

„This article relies on U.S. 2-wave panel data to examine the role of social media as a sphere for political expression and its effects on political participation. Informational uses of social media are expected to explain political expression on social media and to promote political participation. This study clarifies the effect of using social media for social interaction in fostering political expression and participation processes. Results indicate that social media news use has direct effects on offline political participation and indirect effects on offline and online political participation mediated via political expression. Furthermore, social media use for social interaction does not have direct influence in people's political engagement, but rather an indirect effect by means of citizens expressing themselves politically."

Bazarova, Natalya N.; Choi, Yoon Hyung: Self-Disclosure in Social Media: Extending the Functional Approach to Disclosure Motivations and Characteristics on Social Network Sites. – S. 635-657

„This article introduces the functional model of self-disclosure on social network sites by integrating a functional theory of self-disclosure and research on audience representations as situational cues for activating interpersonal goals. According to this model, people pursue strategic goals and disclose differently depending on social media affordances, and self-disclosure goals mediate between media affordances and disclosure intimacy. The results of the empirical study

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examining self-disclosure motivations and characteristics in Facebook status updates, wall posts, and private messaging lend support to this model and provide insights into the motivational drivers of self-disclosure on SNSs, helping to reconcile traditional views on self-disclosure and self-disclosing behaviors in new media contexts."

Coe, Kevin; Kenski, Kate; Rains, Stephen A.: Online and Uncivil? Patterns and Determinants of Incivility in Newspaper Website Comments. – S. 658-679

„Incivility in public discussions has received increasing attention from academic and popular commentators in recent years. In an effort to better understand the nature and determinants of such incivility, this study examined a 3-week census of articles and comments posted to a local newspaper's website-totaling more than 300 articles and 6,400 comments. The results of the content analysis show that incivility occurs frequently and is associated with key contextual factors, such as the topic of the article and the sources quoted within the article. We also find that, contrary to popular perceptions, frequent commenters are more civil than are infrequent commenters, and uncivil commenters are no less likely than civil commenters to use evidence in support of their claims."

Garrett, R. Kelly; Stroud, Natalie Jomini: Partisan Paths to Exposure Diversity: Differences in Pro- and Counterattitudinal News Consumption. – S. 680-701

„This study examines selective exposure to political information, arguing that attraction to proattitudinal information and aversion to counterattitudinal information are distinct phenomena, and that the tendency to engage in these behaviors varies by partisanship. Data collected in a strict online experiment support these predictions. Republicans are significantly more likely to engage in selective avoidance of predominantly counterattitudinal information than those with other partisan affiliations, while non-Republicans are significantly more likely to select a story that includes proattitudinal information, regardless of its counterattitudinal content. Individuals across the political spectrum are receptive to predominantly proattitudinal content and to content that offers a mix of views, but the form these preferences take varies by partisanship. The political significance of these findings is discussed."

Lee, Jae Kook et al.: Social Media, Network Heterogeneity, and Opinion Polarization. – S. 702-722

„Employing a national probability survey in 2012, this study tests relationships between social media, social network service (SNS) network heterogeneity, and opinion polarization. The results show that the use of social media is a positive predictor of the level of network heterogeneity on SNSs and that the relationship is mediated by several news-related activities, such as getting news, news posting, and talking about politics on SNSs. Testing the association between SNS network heterogeneity and polarization, this study considers 3 different dimensions of opinion polarization: partisan, ideological, and issue. The findings indicate that political discussion moderates the relationship between network heterogeneity and the level of partisan and ideological polarizations. The implications of this study are discussed."

Cummins, R. Glenn; Cui, Boni: Reconceptualizing Address in Television Programming: The Effect of Address and Affective Empathy on Viewer Experience of Parasocial Interaction. – S. 723-742

„Much scholarship has examined the parasocial bonds between audiences and media personalities. However, recent research differentiated between the development of parasocial relationships and the actual experience of parasocial interaction (EPSI) that can result from structural elements of a message such as style of address (Hartmann & Goldhoorn, 2011). This study presents an alternate conceptualization of style of address and employs an online assessment to examine its impact on the EPSI. Results indicated that bodily address, where the onscreen performer could be seen speaking to the viewer, fostered a stronger sense of interaction relative to verbal or no address. Moreover, emotional contagion, an affective component of empathy, likewise facilitated these perceived interactions, most strongly in response to bodily address."

Serazio, Michael: The New Media Designs of Political Consultants: Campaign Production in a Fragmented Era. – S. 743-763

„New media technologies have been lauded for their potential in de-monopolizing gatekeeper power and rejuvenating democracy. This research inquires into how those changes in the media environment are affecting (and being affected by) consultants involved in the production of political communication. Drawing on dozens of in-depth interviews with these elite operatives, this study highlights how strategies are developed, practices are executed, and messages are encoded given increasing fragmentation and narrowcasting. It examines these consultants' roles in managing the news agenda and political discourse by expanding partisan spaces online for content creation and narrowcasting more nuanced, flexible messages to targeted niches. This study concludes with consideration given to how these efforts might hinder certain public sphere ideals."

Roberts, Carl W.; Liu, Hexuan: On the Cultural Foundations for Universal Healthcare: Implications From Late 20th-Century U.S. and Canadian Health-Related Discourse. – S. 764-784

„Social constructionists approach framing as a process of „sense-making" within which elites and journalists strive to produce content that resonates with their audiences. From this perspective, long-term stability in media content may be viewed as due to cultural limitations on authors' framing efforts. This article provides evidence that Canadians' consistent framing of health-related matters in terms of their common welfare was likely more a recalcitrant cause than a passive response to changes between 1965 and 1999 in their

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means of healthcare provision. In contrast, concomitant U.S. health-related framing alternated among economic, welfare, and other frames, leaving citizens to consider policy proposals more in terms of „why" than „how" they do or do not make sense."

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Araiza, José Andrés: Saying Goodbye to Men: Southern Feminists Publishing News While Challenging Patriarchy. – S. 273-290

„In 1975, a group of lesbian feminist separatists in Austin, Texas, made history by publishing a small newsletter named Goodbye to All That. The collective of women assembled one of the earliest known lesbian feminist publications in Texas to challenge patriarchy in the left and gay rights movements. This textual analysis guided by standpoint feminist theory provides a historical understanding of how a segment of second – wave lesbian feminists-physically removed from gay- and lesbian-friendly urban centers – utilized a newsletter to communicate with each other, at a time when mainstream media ignored their unique issues. When compared with feminist publications outside of the South, Goodbye to All That adopted a unique tone that could be partially influenced by its cultural heritage."

Sewell, John Ike: „Becoming Rather Than Being": Queer's Double-Edged Discourse as Deconstructive Practice. – S. 291-307

„This essay introduces the concept double-edged discourse (an oppositional discourse within another, larger oppositional discourse), relating it to the queer identity discourse that emerged within LGBTQ discourse in the wake of the AIDS crisis. The essay employs Laclau's logic of equivalence to examine queer's deployment as an empty signifier for the LGBTQ movement, further analyzing queer discourse in light of Badiou's concept of the Event and, finally, suggesting that queer's negotiation of identity is accomplished via its double edge and that queer be re-understood as deconstructive practice rather than as a collective identity per se."

Scott, D. Travers: The Empathetic Meme: Situating Chris Crocker Within the Media History of LGBT Equality Struggles. – S. 308-324

„This essay argues for the historical significance of a viral video and its memes within mediated struggles for Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender equality. Informed by affect, sound, and media studies, I argue that Chris Crocker's 'LEAVE BRITNEY ALONE!' helped form empathy for these populations. Through a close reading of the video, historical contextualization, and examining responses, I describe how his user-generated video, spread widely across various media, can be appreciated as one component in changing social attitudes. To accomplish this, I viewed and transcribed LEAVE BRITNEY ALONE!, examined comments, parodies, and other reactions, reviewed media coverage of Crocker at the time and since, and consulted historiographies, trend analyses, and other material on Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender equality struggles in the 21st century."

Ciszek, Erica: Cracks in the Glass Slipper: Does It Really „Get Better" for LGBTQ Youth, or Is It Just Another Cinderella Story? – S. 325-340

„This study examines narratives of the 20 most popular video submissions to the It Gets Better Project campaign to explore how they create a shared story around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth. The results suggest that while the movement has garnered global attention from activists and scholars, much of the discourses that have traditionally framed LGBTQ youth as at-risk are perpetuated in the narratives of the campaign. A dominant Cinderella myth emerges that, despite offering alternative discourses, continues to frame LGBTQ youth as in need of saving and following a fairy tale trajectory of falling in love and being saved by his/her prince(ss) charming."

Rodriguez, Nathian Shae; Blumell, Lindsey: What a Year!: The Framing of Marriage Equality Through Media's Selected Sources in 2013. – S. 341-359

„The issue of same-sex marriage continues to be a focal point in U.S. media. The topic garnered a substantial amount of attention in 2013, with the repeal of Defense of Marriage Act, the legalization of same-sex marriage in eight U.S states and five foreign countries, and the passage of the Russian Anti-Gay Law. The question at hand is how U.S. newspapers framed these stories throughout the year. The authors utilized a qualitative content analysis of source quotes included in articles about same-sex marriage in The New York Times. The findings from this analysis reveal the use of not only the traditional equality master frame but also uncovered themes of children, inevitability, political evolution, and fear. The results also unearthed a lack of human interest perspective. This study adds insight into how citizens of the United States are exposed to (and may ultimately define) the issue of same-sex marriage."

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Balster, Robert L.; Levy, Stephanie; Stammer, Emily: Evidence Acquisition and Evaluation for Evidence Summit on Population-Level Behavior Change to Enhance Child Survival and Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. – S. 10-24

„Recognizing the need for evidence to inform public health officials and health care workers in the U.S. government and low- and middle-income country governments on efficient, effective behavior change policies, strategies, and programs for child health and development, the U.S. government convened the Evidence Summit on Enhancing Child Survival and Development in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries by Achieving Population-Level Behavior

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Change. This article summarizes the background and methods for the acquisition and evaluation of the evidence used to the achieve the goals of the summit that is reviewed in other articles in this special issue of the Journal of Health Communication. The process began by identifying focal questions intended to inform the U.S. and low- and middle-income governments about behavior change interventions that accelerate reductions in under-5 mortality and optimize healthy and protective child development to 5 years of age. Experts were selected representing the research and program communities, academia, relevant nongovernmental organizations, and government agencies and assembled into evidence review teams. This was followed by the systematic gathering of relevant peer-reviewed literature that would inform the focal questions. Members of the evidence review teams were invited to add relevant articles not identified in the initial literature review to complete the bibliographies. Details of the search processes and methods used for screening and quality reviews are described. The evidence review teams were asked to comply with a specific evaluation framework for recommendations on practice and policy on the basis of both expert opinion and the quality of the data reviewed."

Elder, John P. et al.: Caregiver Behavior Change for Child Survival and Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Examination of the Evidence. – S. 25-66

„In June of 2012, representatives from more than 80 countries promulgated a Child Survival Call to Action, which called for reducing child mortality to 20 or fewer child deaths per 1,000 live births in every country by 2035. To address the problem of ending preventable child deaths, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the United Nations Children's Fund convened, on June 3-4, 2013, an Evidence Summit on Enhancing Child Survival and Development in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries by Achieving Population-Level Behavior Change. Six evidence review teams were established on different topics related to child survival and healthy development to identify the relevant evidence-based interventions and to prepare reports. This article was developed by the evidence review team responsible for identifying the research literature on caregiver change for child survival and development. This article is organized into childhood developmental periods and cross-cutting issues that affect child survival and healthy early development across all these periods. On the basis of this review, the authors present evidence-based recommendations for programs focused on caregivers to increase child survival and promote healthy development. Last, promising directions for future research to change caregivers' behaviors are given."

Farnsworth, S. Katherine et al.: Community Engagement to Enhance Child Survival and Early Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Evidence Review. – S. 67-88

„As part of a broader evidence summit, USAID and UNICEF convened a literature review of effective means to empower communities to achieve behavioral and social changes to accelerate reductions in under-5 mortality and optimize early child development. The authors conducted a systematic review of the effectiveness of community mobilization and participation that led to behavioral change and one or more of the following: child health, survival, and development. The level and nature of community engagement was categorized using two internationally recognized models and only studies where the methods of community participation could be categorized as collaborative or shared leadership were eligible for analysis. The authors identified 34 documents from 18 countries that met the eligibility criteria. Studies with shared leadership typically used a comprehensive community action cycle, whereas studies characterized as collaborative showed clear emphasis on collective action but did not undergo an initial process of community dialogue. The review concluded that programs working collaboratively or achieving shared leadership with a community can lead to behavior change and cost-effective sustained transformation to improve critical health behaviors and reduce poor health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries. Overall, community engagement is an understudied component of improving child outcomes."

Velez, Luis F. et al.: The Role of Health Systems and Policy in Producing Behavior and Social Change to Enhance Child Survival and Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Examination of the Evidence. – S. 89-121

„Evidence-based behavior change interventions addressing health systems must be identified and disseminated to improve child health outcomes. Studies of the efficacy of such interventions were identified from systematic searches of the published literature. Two hundred twenty-nine of the initially identified references were judged to be relevant and were further reviewed for the quality and strength of the evidence. Studies were eligible if an intervention addressed policy or health systems interventions, measured relevant behavioral or health outcomes (e.g., nutrition, childhood immunization, malaria prevention and treatment), used at least a moderate quality research design, and were implemented in low- or middle-income countries. Policy or systems interventions able to produce behavior change reviewed included media (e.g., mass media, social media), community mobilization, educational programs (for caregivers, communities, or providers), social marketing, opinion leadership, economic incentives (for both caregiver and provider), health systems strengthening/policy/legislation, and others. Recommendations for policy, practice, and research are given based on fairly strong data across the areas of health service delivery, health workforce, health financing, governance and leadership, and research."

Kraft, Joan Marie et al.: An Evidence Review of Gender-Integrated Interventions in Reproductive and Maternal-Child Health. – S. 122-141

„Evidence-based behavior change interventions addressing gender dynamics must be identified and disseminated to improve child health outcomes. Inter-

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ventions were identified from systematic searches of the published literature and a web-based search (Google and implementer's websites). Studies were eligible if an intervention addressed gender dynamics (i.e., norms, unequal access to resources), measured relevant behavioral outcomes (e.g., family planning, antenatal care, nutrition), used at least a moderate evaluation design, and were implemented in low- or middle-income countries. Of the 23 interventions identified, 22 addressed reproductive and maternal-child health behaviors (e.g., birth spacing, antenatal care, breastfeeding) that improve child health. Eight interventions were accommodating (i.e., acknowledged, but did not seek to change gender dynamics), and 15 were transformative (i.e., sought to change gender dynamics). The majority of evaluations (n = 12), including interventions that engaged men and women to modify gender norms, had mixed effects. Evidence was most compelling for empowerment approaches (i.e., participatory action for maternal-child health; increase educational and economic resources, and modify norms to reduce child marriage). Two empowerment approaches had sufficient evidence to warrant scaling-up. Research is needed to assess promising approaches, particularly those that engage men and women to modify gender norms around communication and decision making between spouses."

Nayar, Usha S. et al.: Reducing Stigma and Discrimination to Improve Child Health and Survival in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Promising Approaches and Implications for Future Research. – S. 142-163

„The social processes of stigmatization and discrimination can have complex and devastating effects on the health and welfare of families and communities, and thus on the environments in which children live and grow. The authors conducted a literature review to identify interventions for reducing the stigma and discrimination that impede child health and well-being in low- and middle-income countries, with a focus on nutrition, HIV/AIDS, neonatal survival and infant health, and early child development. Despite broad consensus on the importance of stigma and discrimination as barriers to access and uptake of health information and services, the authors found a dearth of research and program evaluations directly assessing effective interventions in the area of child health except in the area of reducing HIV-related stigma and discrimination. While the literature demonstrates that poverty and social exclusion are often stigma-laden and impede adult access to health information and services, and to education relevant to family planning, child rearing, nutrition, health promotion, and disease prevention, the child health literature does not document direct connections between these known mediators of child health and the stigmatization of either children or their caregivers. The child health field would greatly benefit from more research to understand and address stigma as it relates to child health and well-being. The authors suggest applying a framework, adapted from the HIV stigma field, to direct future research and the adaptation of existing strategies to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination to address social and health-related stigmas affecting children and their families."

Higgs, Elizabeth S. et al.: Understanding the Role of mHealth and Other Media Interventions for Behavior Change to Enhance Child Survival and Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An Evidence Review. – S. 164-189

„Given the high morbidity and mortality among children in low- and middle-income countries as a result of preventable causes, the U.S. government and the United Nations Children's Fund convened an Evidence Summit on Enhancing Child Survival and Development in Lower- and Middle-Income Countries by Achieving Population-Level Behavior Change on June 3-4, 2013, in Washington, D.C. This article summarizes evidence for technological advances associated with population-level behavior changes necessary to advance child survival and healthy development in children under 5 years of age in low- and middle-income countries. After a rigorous evidence selection process, the authors assessed science, technology, and innovation papers that used mHealth, social/transmedia, multiplatform media, health literacy, and devices for behavior changes supporting child survival and development. Because of an insufficient number of studies on health literacy and devices that supported causal attribution of interventions to outcomes, the review focused on mHealth, social/transmedia, and multiplatform media. Overall, this review found that some mHealth interventions have sufficient evidence to make topic-specific recommendations for broader implementation, scaling, and next research steps (e.g., adherence to HIV/AIDS antiretroviral therapy, uptake and demand of maternal health service, and compliance with malaria treatment guidelines). While some media evidence demonstrates effectiveness in changing cognitive abilities, knowledge, and attitudes, evidence is minimal on behavioral endpoints linked to child survival. Population level behavior change is necessary to end preventable child deaths. Donors and low- and middle-income countries are encouraged to implement recommendations for informing practice, policy, and research decisions to fully maximize the impact potential of mHealth and multimedia for child survival and development."

Naugle, Danielle A.; Hornik, Robert C.: Systematic Review of the Effectiveness of Mass Media Interventions for Child Survival in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. – S. 190-215

„Through a systematic review of the literature, this article summarizes and evaluates evidence for the effectiveness of mass media interventions for child survival. To be included, studies had to describe a mass media intervention; address a child survival health topic; present quantitative data from a low- or middle-income country; use an evaluation design that compared outcomes using pre- and postintervention data, treatment versus comparison groups, or postintervention data across levels of exposure; and report a behavioral or health outcome. The 111 campaign evaluations that met the inclusion criteria included 15 diarrheal disease, 8 immunization, 2 malaria, 14 nutrition, 1 preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 4 respiratory disease, and 67 reproductive health interventions. These evaluations were then sorted into weak (n = 33),

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moderate (n = 32), and stronger evaluations (n = 46) on the basis of the sampling method, the evaluation design, and efforts to address threats to inference of mass media effects. The moderate and stronger evaluations provide evidence that mass media-centric campaigns can positively impact a wide range of child survival health behaviors."

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Rintamaki, Lance S.; Yang, Z. Janet: Advancing the Extended Parallel Process Model through the Inclusion of Response Cost Measures. – S. 759-774

„This study advances the Extended Parallel Process Model through the inclusion of response cost measures, which are drawbacks associated with a proposed response to a health threat. A sample of 502 college students completed a questionnaire on perceptions regarding sexually transmitted infections and condom use after reading information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on the health risks of sexually transmitted infections and the utility of latex condoms in preventing sexually transmitted infection transmission. The questionnaire included standard Extended Parallel Process Model assessments of perceived threat and efficacy, as well as questions pertaining to response costs associated with condom use. Results from hierarchical ordinary least squares regression demonstrated how the addition of response cost measures improved the predictive power of the Extended Parallel Process Model, supporting the inclusion of this variable in the model."

Kim, Jeong-Nam; Lee, Seungyoon: Communication and Cybercoping: Coping With Chronic Illness Through Communicative Action in Online Support Networks. – S. 775-794

„Computer-mediated communication, specifically blogs, has expanded the range of the communicative action of patients with chronic disease from information seeking to information forwarding. The authors examine the effects of these 2 types of communicative action on perceived affective and physical coping outcomes. Using a survey dataset of 254 chronic disease patients, the authors tested 2 models using structural equation modeling: first, the effects of communicative action about chronic illness on coping outcomes; and second, the mediating role of emotion-focused and problem-focused coping processes. Findings indicate overall positive effects of communicative action on coping processes and outcomes, yet with different magnitudes of effects depending on the dimensions of communication behavior, the coping process, and outcome. Implications for patients and health care providers are discussed."

Squiers, Linda et al.: How Accurate Are Americans' Perceptions of Their Own Weight? – S. 795-812

„As obesity/overweight has increased in the United States (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009), studies have found that Americans' perceptions of their own weight often are not aligned with their actual body mass index (BMI; Brener et al., 2004; Christakis, 2003; Johnson-Taylor et al., 2008). Taylor, Funk, and Craighill (2006) found that half of Americans whose BMI indicated they were overweight perceived their weight to be just about right. The purpose of this study was to examine factors that influence the accuracy of weight self-perceptions and whether accuracy influences health behaviors. Using data from the 2007 Health Information National Trends Survey, the authors compared respondents' weight self-perceptions to their actual BMI to determine the accuracy of their weight self-perceptions. About 28 % of respondents were obese, 35 % were overweight, 35 % were of normal weight, and 2 % were underweight. About three quarters of the sample's self-perceptions of weight were aligned with their BMI. About 10 % of the sample had a BMI that indicated they were overweight, but they perceived themselves to be of normal weight; about 10 % were of normal weight but perceived themselves to be overweight; and about 5 % of respondents were of normal weight but thought they were underweight. Gender, race, and education were associated with the accuracy of respondents' weight perceptions. Results suggest that asking patients about their weight self-perceptions could be useful in clinical settings and that weight perception accuracy could be used to segment audiences and tailor messages."

Kosenko, Kami A.; Harvey-Knowles, Jacquelyn; Hurley, Ryan J.: The Information Management Processes of Women Living With HPV. – S. 813-824

„The human papillomavirus (HPV) represents a significant public health burden because of its widespread prevalence, its links to genital warts and cancers, and the negative psychosocial impact of HPV infection and diagnosis. Scholars have attributed some of these negative effects to insufficient knowledge and information about HPV, prompting research on women's HPV information preferences; however, little is known about how women obtain, avoid, and use this information. To address this lacuna, we designed a study to trace the information management processes of women with HPV. Our analysis of interviews with 25 women living with HPV revealed a common sequence of emotional, cognitive, and behavioral responses to the HPV diagnosis. The authors review these findings and articulate their relevance and importance to research, theory, and practice in the discussion."

Holton, Avery; Lee, Nayeon; Coleman, Renita: Commenting on Health: A Framing Analysis of User Comments in Response to Health Articles Online. – S. 825-837

„Public health officials have continually urged journalists and other members of the news media to ease off health frames that focus on individuals and to instead promote broader societal frames. Although some scholarly research has reinforced these pleas, none has examined the interplay between frames of health news coverage and resulting public comments. The current online environment invites such an analysis, allowing news organizations to post articles online and the public to comment on those articles. Using a content analysis, this study reveals thematic frames in online

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health stories may drive down gain-oriented responses, while episodic frames may prompt the public to share more personal comments. Furthermore, the findings examine other textual factors – gain and loss frames and mobilizing information – that may be driving the volume and frames of user comments to health stories online."

Silk, Kami J.; Parrott, Roxanne L.: Math Anxiety and Exposure to Statistics in Messages About Genetically Modified Foods: Effects of Numeracy, Math Self-Efficacy, and Form of Presentation. – S. 838-852

„Health risks are often communicated to the lay public in statistical formats even though low math skills, or innumeracy, have been found to be prevalent among lay individuals. Although numeracy has been a topic of much research investigation, the role of math self-efficacy and math anxiety on health and risk communication processing has received scant attention from health communication researchers. To advance theoretical and applied understanding regarding health message processing, the authors consider the role of math anxiety, including the effects of math self-efficacy, numeracy, and form of presenting statistics on math anxiety, and the potential effects for comprehension, yielding, and behavioral intentions. The authors also examine math anxiety in a health risk context through an evaluation of the effects of exposure to a message about genetically modified foods on levels of math anxiety. Participants (N = 323) were randomly assigned to read a message that varied the presentation of statistical evidence about potential risks associated with genetically modified foods. Findings reveal that exposure increased levels of math anxiety, with increases in math anxiety limiting yielding. Moreover, math anxiety impaired comprehension but was mediated by perceivers' math confidence and skills. Last, math anxiety facilitated behavioral intentions. Participants who received a text-based message with percentages were more likely to yield than participants who received either a bar graph with percentages or a combined form. Implications are discussed as they relate to math competence and its role in processing health and risk messages."

Leavy, Justine E. et al.: Who Do We Reach? Campaign Evaluation of Find Thirty every day Using Awareness Profiles in a Western Australian Cohort. – S. 853-869

„Mass media campaigns are part of a comprehensive, population-based approach to communicate physical activity behavior change. Campaign awareness is the most frequently reported, short-term comparable measure of campaign effectiveness. Most mass media campaigns report those who were aware with those who are unaware of campaigns. Few campaigns follow awareness in the same respondent, over time, during a mass media campaign to track different patterns of awareness or awareness profiles—'never', 'early', 'late', or 'always' – that may emerge. Using awareness profiles, the authors (a) address any demographic differences between groups and (b) assess changes in physical activity. Find Thirty every day® was a populationwide mass media campaign delivered in Western Australia. The cohort comprised 405 participants, who completed periodic telephone interviews over 2 years. Almost one third (30.4 %) were „never aware" of the campaign. More than one third recalled the campaign at one or more time points – 'early aware'. Ten percent became aware at Time 2 and stayed aware of the campaign across the remaining time. Examining within and across the awareness profiles, only gender was significant. This article provides an approach to profiling awareness, whereby people cycle in and out and few people are 'always aware' over a 2-year period. It presents possible implications and considerations for future campaign planners interested in establishing and maintaining campaign awareness with adult populations."

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Kim, Kyongseok; Lee, Mina; Macias, Wendy: An Alcohol Message Beneath the Surface of ER: How Implicit Memory Influences Viewers' Health Attitudes and Intentions Using Entertainment-Education. – S. 876-892

„While previous research on entertainment-education has assessed its effectiveness, primarily at the conscious level (e.g., free recall and self-reported change in knowledge), few studies have explored its effect on viewers' implicit knowledge. To fill this gap, this study examined the mechanism through which viewers form implicit memory of short health messages inserted in a primetime TV show and its preconscious effects on viewers' health attitudes and intentions. An experiment was conducted using a 3-group (health message: present vs. absent vs. control), posttest-only design with additional planned analyses of differences by subject variables (past experience and involvement). Overall, findings supported the hypothesized effects of implicit memory of a brief antialcohol message embedded in an ER episode on college students' attitudes and intentions against binge drinking. Results showed that participants who were exposed to the health message reported less positive attitudes toward binge drinking and lower intentions to binge drink, compared with those who were not exposed; the causal relations among viewers' implicit memory, attitudes, and intentions were also validated. Results also showed that individuals' past experience and involvement moderated the effects of the health message on attitudes and intentions. Theoretical explanations and practical implications are discussed."

Stevens, Robin; Hornik, Robert C.: AIDS in Black and White: The Influence of Newspaper Coverage of HIV/AIDS on HIV/AIDS Testing Among African Americans and White Americans, 1993-2007. – S. 893-906

„This study examined the effect of newspaper coverage of HIV/AIDS on HIV testing behavior in a U.S. population. HIV testing data were taken from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's National Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System from 1993 to 2007 (N = 265,557). The authors content-analyzed news stories from 24 daily newspapers and 1 wire service during the same time period. The authors used

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distributed lagged regression models to estimate how well HIV/AIDS newspaper coverage predicted later HIV testing behavior. Increases in HIV/AIDS newspaper coverage were associated with declines in population-level HIV testing. Each additional 100 HIV/AIDS-related newspaper stories published each month was associated with a 1.7 % decline in HIV testing levels in the subsequent month. This effect differed by race, with African Americans exhibiting greater declines in HIV testing subsequent to increased news coverage than did Whites. These results suggest that mainstream newspaper coverage of HIV/AIDS may have a particularly deleterious effect on African Americans, one of the groups most affected by the disease. The mechanisms driving the negative effect deserve further investigation to improve reporting on HIV/AIDS in the media."

Slatore, Christopher G. et al.: Which Patient and Clinician Characteristics Are Associated With High-Quality Communication Among Veterans With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease? – S. 907-921

„The authors evaluated associations of patient and clinician characteristics with high-quality communication among patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Using a cross-sectional analysis from patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease enrolled in a clinical trial, the authors evaluated the association of patient and clinician characteristics with patient-reported communication quality. The authors measured these associations using general estimating equations and adjusted odds ratios for best imagined communication quality. Most patient and clinician characteristics, including age, race/ethnicity, mental health attributes, and clinician specialty, were not associated with communication quality. Patient-reported clinician expertise (OR = 2.10, 95 % CI [1.52, 2.88], $p < .001$) was associated with increased communication quality, while the patient not being married was associated with decreased quality (OR = 0.52, 95 % CI [0.27, 0.99], $p = .047$). Only one modifiable characteristic, patient-reported clinician expertise, was associated with best imagined communication quality. This characteristic may be important to include as a potential intermediate outcome in future communication intervention studies. Predictors and outcomes of communication quality are not uniform across patient populations and settings. To maximize the effectiveness of communication interventions, it is important to have a thorough understanding of which patient, clinician, and system factors are associated with communication quality."

Bekalu, Mesfin Awoke; Eggermont, Steven: The Relative Persuasiveness of Gain-Framed Versus Loss-Framed HIV Testing Message: Evidence From a Field Experiment in Northwest Ethiopia. – S. 922-938

„This study assessed the relative advantages of gain- versus loss-framed messages for promoting HIV testing among a sample of urban and rural residents in northwest Ethiopia. The authors randomly assigned 394 participants to read gain-framed (n = 196) or loss-framed (n = 198) HIV testing message prepared in a form of brochure. Experience with HIV testing, concern about and information needs on HIV/AIDS, and urbanity versus rurality significantly moderated the effects of framing on intention to test for HIV. A gain-frame advantage was found among urbanites, participants with high experience with HIV testing, and those with high concern about and information needs on HIV/AIDS, suggesting a more likely construal of HIV testing as a prevention behavior among these individuals. In contrast, a loss-frame advantage was found among ruralites and participants with low concern about and information needs on HIV/AIDS, suggesting a more likely construal of HIV testing as a detection behavior among such individuals. Moreover, gain- and loss-framing led to similar outcomes among individuals with low levels of experience with HIV testing, with a slight advantage for the loss-framed message. All of the framing effects obtained were of small to medium size."

Rauscher, Emily A.; Hesse, Colin: Investigating Uncertainty and Emotions in Conversations About Family Health History: A Test of the Theory of Motivated Information Management. – S. 939-954

„Although the importance of being knowledgeable of one's family health history is widely known, very little research has investigated how families communicate about this important topic. This study investigated how young adults seek information from parents about family health history. The authors used the Theory of Motivated Information Management as a framework to understand the process of uncertainty discrepancy and emotion in seeking information about family health history. Results of this study show the Theory of Motivated Information Management to be a good model to explain the process young adults go through in deciding to seek information from parents about family health history. Results also show that emotions other than anxiety can be used with success in the Theory of Motivated Information Management framework."

Nijman, Jessica et al.: Patient Activation and Health Literacy as Predictors of Health Information Use in a General Sample of Dutch Health Care Consumers. – S. 955-969

„In demand-led health care systems, consumers are expected to play an informed, active role in health care decisions by making use of health information. The ability to seek and use this information depends on specific knowledge, skills, and self-confidence. In this study, the authors validated a translated instrument to measure patient activation (Dutch PAM-13) in a general sample of Dutch health care consumers. Furthermore, the authors examined the relative contribution of patient activation and functional health literacy to the seeking and use of health information in The Netherlands. The mean patient activation score in the Dutch sample was higher for younger health care consumers and for those with a higher education, higher income, and better self-reported general and mental health status. More activated consumers were more likely to seek and use health information. Patient activation proved to be a stronger predictor for seeking

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and using health information than functional health literacy."

Harman, Jennifer J.; Kaufman, Michelle R.; Shrestha, Deepti Khati: Evaluation of the „Let's Talk" Safer Sex Intervention in Nepal. – S. 970-979

„This study is an evaluation of a pilot of the Let's Talk Intervention for Nepali women for effectiveness in increasing sexual health communication between women and the men in their lives. The intervention included 88 women in Kathmandu and spanned three 2-hour group sessions. Baseline, posttest, and follow-up knowledge, attitude, and behavior surveys were completed. Results showed women at posttest and follow-up spoke with more women and men about sex than they had at baseline. Attitudes regarding gender norms about sex improved as a result of the intervention, and shame about sex and sexuality for women decreased after intervention. Women also reported greater comfort discussing sex after the intervention. HIV knowledge scores increased after intervention but dropped again at follow-up, likely because of time constraints in addressing this topic in sufficient detail. This is the first program in Nepal that addresses communication about sexual health while focusing on education and prevention for HIV/STIs for women."

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Yoo, Woohyun et al.: The Role of the Family Evironment and Computer-Mediated Social Support on Breast Cancer Patients' Coping Strategies. – S. 981-998

„Despite the importance of family environment and computer-mediated social support (CMSS) for women with breast cancer, little is known about the interplay of these sources of care and assistance on patients' coping strategies. To understand this relation, the authors examined the effect of family environment as a predictor of the use of CMSS groups as well as a moderator of the relation between group participation and forms of coping. Data were collected from 111 patients in CMSS groups in the Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System 'Living with Breast Cancer' intervention. Results indicate that family environment plays a crucial role in (a) predicting breast cancer patient's participation in CMSS groups and (b) moderating the effects of use of CMSS groups on breast cancer patients' coping strategies such as problem-focused coping and emotion-focused coping."

Walkosz, Barbara J. et al.: Dissemination of Go Sun Smart in Outdoor Recreation: Effect of Program Exposure on Sun Protection of Guests at High-Altitude Ski Areas. – S. 999-1016

„Go Sun Smart is a theory-based health communication program designed to influence sun-protection behaviors of employees and guests at high-altitude ski areas to reduce skin cancer risk. The effects of Go Sun Smart, in a Phase IV dissemination randomized posttest-only trial, on sun-protection behaviors of ski area guests are reported. Program use was assessed by on-site observation and guest message exposure, and sun protection was measured in intercept surveys at ski areas. Dissemination strategy– enhanced versus basic – was not significantly related to sun safety practices. Additional analyses examined the relation between message exposure and guests' sun safety practices. Ski areas displaying at least 6 Go Sun Smart materials in guest-only areas and 9 Go Sun Smart materials throughout the area increased guests' message exposure. Higher message exposure within the high-use ski areas was associated with improved sun protection by guests but not within the low-use ski areas. The authors underscore the importance of program implementation and message exposure on the success of evidence-based health communication efforts applied industrywide."

Mitchell Turner, Monique et al.: Predicting Visual Attention to Nutrition Information on Food Products: The Influence of Motivation and Ability. – S. 1017-1029

„Obesity is linked to numerous diseases including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. To address this issue, food and beverage manufacturers as well as health organizations have developed nutrition symbols and logos to be placed on the front of food packages to guide consumers to more healthful food choices. In 2010, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration requested information on the extent to which consumers notice, use, and understand front-of-package nutrition symbols. In response, this study used eye-tracking technology to explore the degree to which people pay visual attention to the information contained in food nutrition labels and front-of-package nutrition symbols. Results indicate that people with motivation to shop for healthful foods spent significantly more time looking at all available nutrition information compared to people with motivation to shop for products on the basis of taste. Implications of these results for message design, food labeling, and public policy are discussed."

Lang, Annie; Lee, Sungkyoung: Individual Differences in Trait Motivational Reactivity Influence Children and Adolescents' Responses to Pictures of Taboo Products. – S. 1030-1046

„This study examined how children and adolescents respond to pictures of products whose use, for them, is socially or legally restricted (e.g., beer, liquor, cigarettes). It was theorized and found that these pictures, referred to as taboo, elicit an automatic motivational activation whose direction and intensity are influenced by age and individual differences in defensive system activation. Results show that 11-12-year-old children demonstrate primarily aversive responses to taboo products, 13-15-year-old children have less aversive responses, and 16-17-year-old children have mixed appetitive and aversive motivational responses. Further, those with high defensive system activation show larger aversive and smaller appetitive responses across the age groups. These results suggest that placing pictures of these products in prevention messages may work for the prevention goal of reduced experimentation and risk in younger children but against the prevention goal for the older children who may be

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more likely to be exposed to opportunities for experimentation and use."

Choi, Hojoon; Springston, Jeffrey K.: How to Use Health and Nutrition-Related Claims Correctly on Food Advertising: Comparison of Benefit-Seeking, Risk-Avoidance, and Taste Appeals on Different Food Categories. – S. 1047-1063

„This study applies the concepts of health halos and unhealthy = tasty intuition to examine how the different health and nutrition-related (HNR) appeal types interact with different food product types compared with taste claims. The experiment investigated the impact of benefit-seeking and risk-avoidance HNR appeals compared with that of taste appeals on different food types. The authors found that although respondents evaluated food ads with the two HNR appeals as less risky/more beneficial and healthier than food ads with a taste claim, the respondents showed better ad-related evaluations on the HNR appeals for perceivably healthy food and on taste appeal for perceivably unhealthy food. The findings provide several theoretical and practical implications for health food marketing and public health policy."

Kelly, Kathleen J.; Manning, Kenneth: The Effects of Natural Cigarette Claims on Adolescents' Brand-Related Beliefs, Attitudes, and Intentions. – S. 1064-1075

„The marketing of natural cigarettes has been widely criticized by consumer advocates and public policymakers. The present research is designed to inform the ongoing policy debate by examining the effects of natural cigarette claims on adolescents' brand impressions. The authors report the results of an experiment in which high school students viewed images of cigarette packages for three different brands. Findings indicate that including natural claims on cigarette packages can weaken beliefs that the cigarettes cause diseases. Results also reveal that skepticism toward marketing claims may play an important role in undermining brand attitudes and trial intentions toward cigarette brands promoted with natural claims. Policy implications and suggestions for further research are provided."

Lewis, Nehama; Martinez, Lourdes S.: Does the Number of Cancer Patients' Close Social Ties Affect Cancer-Related Information Seeking Through Communication Efficacy? Testing a Mediation Model. – S. 1076-1097

„This study addresses whether having a broad social network of close friends equips cancer patients with increased efficacy to engage in communication about their cancer, which then leads to an increased likelihood of patients actively seeking cancer-related information. Guided by the theory of motivated information management, the study also tests whether the effect of the number of close social ties on information seeking is mediated, in part, by communication efficacy. Results are based on data collected from a randomly drawn sample from the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry of 2,013 cancer patients who completed mail surveys in the Fall of 2006. Results are consistent with a cross-sectional mediation effect in which the number of close social ties in one's social network is positively associated with communication efficacy ($b = .17$, $p = .001$), which, in turn, is positively associated with cancer-related information seeking ($b = .13$, $p < .001$)."

Journal of Media Economics
Jg 27 (2014) Nr 3

Guo, Wen-Chung; Lai, Fu-Chuan: Media Bias When Advertisers Have Bargaining Power. – S. 120-136

„This article establishes a 2-sided media market in which readers have heterogeneous beliefs, media outlets choose their reporting biases, and advertisement prices are determined by bargaining between media outlets and advertisers. The authors have shown that the presence of advertisers strengthens the reporting bias. The bias is increasing in the advertisers' bargaining power and is generally stronger if the advertisers can advertise in multiple outlets. Finally, the authors present an extension of the model on the formation of joint operating agreements for advertising sales among competing newspapers and show that the media bias will be mitigated."

Ji, Sung Wook: Diffusion of the New Video Delivery Technology: Is There Redlining in the Internet Protocol TV Service Market? – S. 137-157

„This study examines the current status of the entry behavior of Internet Protocol TV (IPTV) into the video programming service market, with a particular focus on income redlining and local competition. Analyzing previously unavailable data on telecommunication companies' introduction of IPTV services into Indiana, this study found that although IPTV's entry into the state increased the local competition between cable and IPTV, this local competition was mostly confined to higher income areas due to the income redlining tendency associated with IPTV's entry. These empirical findings raise the issue of the recent deregulation policy reforming cable franchising rules, whose goal was to promote local competition but which might insufficiently reflect the public interest, especially for low-income households."

Huang, J. Sonia; Wang, Wei-Ching: Application of the Long Tail Economy to the Online News Market: Examining Predictors of Market Performance. – S. 158-176

„The online news market worldwide has met several challenges, one of which is the lack of sustainable business models. The long tail is a concept defined by Chris Anderson to describe a business model used by the majority of Internet firms and ecommerce stores. Is

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the long tail model crucial to the news media's competitive market capacity today? The study integrates relevant economic concepts of production costs, distribution costs, search costs, and market performance to construct a long tail economy for online news. Using survey, third-party traffic metrics, and content analysis, this study found that the traffic performance of online news sites was significantly impacted by long tail forces, but the impact had not transferred to the news sites' financial performance. The synthesis provides rich explanations of how the long tail economy can be applied to online news to reveal the forces that both drive and constrain its performance."

Journal of Media Law
Jg 6 (2014) Nr 1

Harcourt, Alison: Observations on the House of Lords Select Committee on Communications Report on Plurality. – S. 1-7

„This article provides an overview of the chapters in the House of Lords Select Committee on Communications' report on Media Plurality. It considers the House of Lords' proposals in light of the existing regulatory/market environment and the proposals of other stakeholders, including the recommendations from Leveson. The conclusion is that the approach put forward in the House of Lords' report represents a middle ground between different stakeholders; a weaker approach than the proposals in the Leveson report but more radical than those that are expected to be put forward by the current government. The article also assesses the legal feasibility of the proposals in light of existing statutes, EU law and the political chain of delegation as well as what would need to occur for the proposals to come to fruition."

Alexander, Isabella; Fraser, Michael: Copyright Reform in Australia: Asking the Right Questions. – S. 8-20

„In February 2014, the Australian Government released the Report of the Australian Law Reform Commission (ARLC), Copyright and the Digital Economy. In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the ALRC carried out a comprehensive review of the existing exceptions to copyright law, considering whether they were still appropriate in the digital age, and whether new exceptions should be enacted. The Inquiry stimulated strong opinions from members of the wider copyright community, which were expressed both in submissions to the Inquiry and in other fora. As was widely anticipated, the ALRC recommended that the current fair dealing provisions be replaced by a more general and flexible fair use provision. However, it also made a number of other recommendations and comments in respect of related areas such as orphan works and broadcasting."

Kenyon, Andrew T.: Protecting Speech in Defamation Law: Beyond Reynolds-Style Defences. – S. 21-46

„Communication practices have changed dramatically in recent years, allowing wider participation in public debate. This means those who are subject to defamatory speech can more easily consider 'speaking back' as their preferred response. It also suggests there could be value in a defamation defence that itself supported a discursive response to defamatory publication. In the context of England and Wales, the defence in s 4 of the Defamation Act 2013 is an attempt to develop a stronger defence for public interest speech, but one that does not take a response-based form. It is an example of developments in a wide range of common law jurisdictions, broadly parallel to Reynolds, which recognise the value in public speech. However, the history of both qualified privilege and fair report privilege suggests a slightly different model of defence is worth exploration. Indeed, parliamentary debates preceding the 2013 Act raised the possibility of making the defence in s 4 subject to publication of a form of response. That type of requirement has existed since the nineteenth century in some fair report privileges. It is a longstanding element of defamation law and offers interesting ideas for a discursive defence for contemporary conditions."

Hyde, Richard: Procedural Control and the Proper Balance between Public and Private Interests in Defamation Claims. – S. 47-68

„Claims in defamation involve courts in balancing of a number of interests. The Claimant's interest in their reputation must be balanced with the Defendant's interest in free expression. The Court's interest in fair, efficient and proportionate adjudication must be balanced against the Claimant's interest in vindicating their reputation. Much of the literature examining this balance has focused on the substantive law. This article seeks to consider how these interests have been balanced through procedural control mechanisms, such as summary judgment and strike out. In particular, the development of the court's ability to strike out a claim as an abuse of process is been considered. It is argued that the ability to strike out in such cases performs an important role, but should not be used to prevent reputational vindication where this is worthwhile. Further, it is argued that whilst substantive and procedural changes may reduce the need for strike out, the courts should not remove this important tool from their toolbox."

Witzleb, Normann: Exemplary Damages for Invasions of Privacy. – S. 69-93

„As part of the government response to the Leveson Report, the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (UK) introduces new provisions on the availability of exemplary damages for media torts. This Act creates a statutory bar to the awarding of exemplary damages against a publisher who has become a member of an approved regulator but otherwise makes them available in narrowly defined circumstances. The article explores the extent to which the changes are likely to affect media publishers and, as part of this analysis, compares the new provisions with current English law as well as the relevant law in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. It also examines whether the new statutory regime is compatible with the UK's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights. The article concludes that the statutory measures are to be welcomed because exemplary damages have an important but limited role in deterring particularly egregious media

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misconduct and the provisions provide more certainty to media publishers as to when they can be ordered. The article also argues that the new provisions on exemplary damages are compatible with the UK's obligations under the Convention."

Karniel, Yuval: Who Needs the Sub Judice Rule? Israel As a Test Case in the Relationship between Law and Media. – S. 94-120

„Recent coverage of criminal trials of senior government officials in Israel have served to underline the fact that the Israeli media has effectively rendered the statutory sub judice rule, prohibiting coverage of criminal trials, obsolete. The decline in the influence traditionally held by the Israeli political institutions in general and Israel's legislative body, the Knesset, and the Israeli Government in particular, has led to an upsurge in media confidence in covering and commenting on affairs normally monopolized by the courts. The position of the enforcement and prosecutorial bodies in Israel in allowing blatant media coverage of current and upcoming criminal trials, despite concerns about maintaining the integrity of judicial proceedings and the prejudicial influence that individual reports may have on such proceedings, demonstrates their inherent belief that such concerns are not enough to justify the greater disproportionate harm to the right of the public to freedom of information. Shown through the prism of actual trials of well known political figures in Israel, this article explores media influence on the trials themselves, at the same time that courts scramble to understand and deal with this new type of media intrusion."

Harker, Michael: Regulatory Gaming, Myopia and Ineptitude? Ofcom's Intervention in the UK Pay-TV Market. – S. 121-148

„This article concerns the regulation of the UK pay-TV market, and the key lessons to be learnt from the media regulator's attempt to prise open access to premium content. The case represents a useful study on regulation more generally, and the need for regulators to exercise caution before intervening in markets, especially ones which are fast-moving in technological terms. It is also a lesson that regulators need to be wary of rivals who may engage in regulatory gaming. In such a situation the presence of the regulator may prevent the incumbent and rivals from reaching commercial deals, the latter preferring instead the prospect of imposed regulatory terms."

Journal of Media Psychology
Jg 26 (2014) Nr 3

Tsay-Vogel, Mina; Oliver, Mary Beth: Is Watching Others Self-Disclose Enjoyable? An Examination of the Effects of Information Delivery in Entertainment Media. – S. 111-124

„Self-disclosure is a means through which closeness, familiarity, and satisfaction are produced between partners. The present study integrated interpersonal and mass communication literature to theoretically inform the outcomes of mediated forms of self-disclosure between a viewer and character on television. Empirically testing the effects of two dimensions of disclosure – depth (low intimacy versus high intimacy) and mode (character-to-viewer versus character-to-character versus narrator-to-viewer) of information delivery – this research supported the prediction that a viewer's overall enjoyment of witnessing a character self-disclose personal information would be mediated by identification and transportation. The results suggest the meaningful role of 'character address' in heightening audience engagement with both the character and narrative. Implications for the similarity of interpersonal and mediated relationships, effective entertainment formats, social reality perceptions, and online self-disclosure are discussed."

Bartsch, Anne; Kalch, Anja; Oliver, Mary Beth: Moved to Think: The Role of Emotional Media Experiences in Stimulating Reflective Thoughts. – S. 125-140

„Recent conceptualizations of eudaimonic entertainment and aesthetic experience highlight the role of emotions in stimulating rewarding experiences of insight, meaning, and reflectiveness among entertainment audiences. The current evidence is mainly correlational, however. This study used an experimental approach to examine the assumed causal influence of being moved, on reflective thoughts. Participants were randomly assigned to see one of two versions of a short film that elicited different levels of feeling moved, while keeping the cognitive, propositional content constant. Feeling moved was conceptualized and operationalized as an affective state characterized by negative valence, moderate arousal, mixed affect, and by the labeling of the experience in terms of feeling moved. As expected, the more moving film version elicited more reflective thoughts, which in turn predicted individuals' overall positive experience of the film. The effect of the film stimulus on reflective thoughts was fully mediated by individuals' affective state."

Gabbiadini, Alessandro et al.: Identification Processes in Online Groups: Identity Motives in the Virtual Realm of MMORPGs. – S. 141-152

„Online video games are a popular leisure activity around the world; such virtual environments enable new ways for social identity to develop. This study investigated the motives affecting social identification processes in the massive multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) World of Warcraft (WoW). In this video game, players interact with other players in a tridimensional virtual world through their avatar. A sample of 92 WoW players took part in a data collection Web survey. Building on the theory of social identity, we tested the predictive power of three identification motives: self-esteem enhancement, optimal distinctiveness, and uncertainty reduction. Additionally, considering previous research on MMORPGs, we added identification with the game character and membership duration as further predictors of virtual group identification. The construct of virtual group identification was analyzed at two levels: identification with the faction and guild of the character. Furthermore, the current study was a first attempt to under-

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stand whether online identification may lead to group behavior such as evaluative ingroup bias. Our results indicated that traditional motivational theories of social identity were mostly confirmed. Moreover, identification with the avatar emerged as a strong predictor of group identity. Additionally, at both levels of analysis, group attachment led to an evaluative differentiation between the ingroup and outgroup. The findings are discussed in light of modern theories of social identity and media research."

Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly
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Wurff, Richard van der; Schoenbach, Klaus: Civic and Citizens Demands of News Media and Journalists: What Does the Audience Expect from Good Journalism? – S. 433-451

„What do citizens in the Netherlands expect from journalism? A large-scale survey shows that many audience expectations align fairly well with what experts and journalists consider important democratic functions of the press. We refer to these expectations as Civic Demands. In addition, more at odds with the profession's view, the audience wants journalism to take Citizen Demands into account: the complaints and wishes of citizens. We explore how these demands relate to audience characteristics and news media use. Findings suggest that journalists and citizens could very well cooperate in securing a future for high-quality journalism."

Carr, D. Jasun et al.: Cynics and Skeptics: Evaluating the Credibility of Mainstream and Citizen Journalism. – S. 452-470

„With the increase in citizen-generated news, the need to understand how individual predispositions interact with news sources to influence perceptions of news credibility becomes increasingly important. Using a web-based experiment, this study examines the influences individual predispositions toward the media and politics have on perceived credibility of mainstream and citizen journalism. Analyzing data drawn from a representative sample of the U.S. adult population, results indicate that media skepticism and political cynicism interact, such that cynics and skeptics perceive citizen journalism as more credible, while non-cynics and non-skeptics think mainstream journalism is more credible."

Mauri-Rios, Marcel; Perez-Pereira, Marta; Figueras-Mas, Monica: The Public and the Journalists' Views on the Humoristic Treatment of Religion in Spain. – S. 471-486

„This article analyzes acceptance of religious humor in Spanish media. Specifically, a comparison is made between the opinion of journalists and the general public in the four main regions in Spain (Catalonia, Andalusia, Madrid, and Basque Country). The study used both qualitative (in-depth interviews with journalists and focus groups with the public) and quantitative (surveys given to journalists and the general public) techniques. Results show differences between journalists and the general public on whether religion deserves special treatment, and on the legitimacy of an opinion that shows a lack of respect toward religion."

Park, Hyojung; Cameron, Glen T.: Keeping It Real: Exploring the Roles of Conversational Human Voice and Source Credibility in Crisis Communication via Blogs. – S. 487-507

„The purpose of this study was to understand better how a conversational human voice versus a corporate tone of voice in blogs affects key publics' responses to an organization in the context of a crisis, using a 2 (tone of voice: human/organizational) x 2 (source: public relations executive/private citizen) x 2 (crisis response: defensive/accommodative) mixed experimental design. Results indicate that first-person voice and personal narratives increased perceptions of social presence and interactivity in online communication. These perceptions subsequently resulted in positive post-crisis outcomes, such as reputation and behavioral intentions."

Yang, Aimei; Taylor, Maureen: A Global Perspective on Public Relations Professionalism: Mapping the Structure of Public Relations Associations' International Networks. – S. 508-529

„Associations play a powerful role in socializing practitioners. The presence of public relations associations across the world is one more step toward professionalization for the entire profession. This study examines the structure of global public relations professionalization manifested through the networks among international and national public relations professional associations. The findings of a cross-national, multilevel network analysis suggest that despite the overall dominance of international public relations associations, at the regional level, local centers have also emerged. In addition, European public relations associations have developed more relationships with other national, regional, and international associations than American-based professional associations."

Wu, H. Denis; Coleman, Renita: The Affective Effect on Political Judgment: Comparing the Influences of Candidate Attributes and Issue Congruence. – S. 530-543

„This study examines the impact of affect on candidate evaluation and voting intention by conducting an experiment using three treatments: positive, negative, and neutral nonverbal expressions of a fictional congressional office-seeker. Three issues were addressed in the TV interviews. Results show that candidate image exerts a stronger influence on viewers' voting intention than the candidate's stance on issues, controlling for viewers' prior attitudes toward those issues. In addition, negative affect is more powerful than positive, reinforcing the belief that making a good impression will not help a candidate as much as a bad impression will hurt."

Beaudoin, Christopher E.: The Mass Media and Adolescent Socialization: A Prospective Study

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in the Context of Unhealthy Food Advertising. – S. 544-561

„Despite the importance of the mass media to adolescent socialization, mass media effects on descriptive norms have, to a large degree, been neglected in the literature. Based on social comparison theory and with data from a national survey of U.S. adolescents (N = 1,436), this study examines how advertising exposure and attention predict descriptive norms specific to unhealthy food consumption. Advertising attention, as compared to exposure, had stronger positive associations with descriptive norms specific to three reference groups (i.e., family, close friends, and students at school). Advertising effects were stronger in two cases for older adolescents than for younger adolescents."

Arceneaux, Noah: The Ecology of Wireless Newspapers: Publishing on Islands and Ships, 1899-1913. – S. 562-577

„The phenomenon of 'wireless newspapers' at the beginning of the twentieth century combined journalism and airwave transmissions. Years before radio became a mainstream medium, newspapers used and promoted wireless telegraphy to send stories for publication on sea-going vessels and on two islands off the coast of the United States. Drawing on archival research, this historical study uses the concept of media ecology to analyze the factors involved in the introduction and fate of a new technology designed to meet the demand for the latest information."

Grandy, Karen: You've Come a Short Way, Baby: Gender of Information Sources in American and Canadian Business Magazines, 1991-92 and 2011-12. – S. 578-589

„This article examines the inclusion of female sources in feature articles in American and Canadian business magazines and compares the findings from its 2011-12 sample with corresponding labor force data, and also with the results of a research study conducted twenty years earlier. While results revealed a shift in the occupations most often included as sources in the publications, women accounted for only 15.2 % of sources in the 2011-12 sample and are still underrepresented in comparison with occupation data, as they were in 1991-92."

Kommunikation und Recht
Jg 17 (2014) Nr 9

Spieker Döhmann, Indra: Big Data intelligent genutzt: rechtskonforme Videoüberwachung im öffentlichen Raum. – S. 549-555

„Der Beitrag befasst sich mit den datenschutzrechtlichen Auswirkungen und Gefahren intelligenter Überwachungssysteme, die Big Data-Analysen verwerten. Die Autorin zeigt Lösungswege, um einige dieser Gefahren zugunsten der Nutzung der Chancen intelligenter Überwachung aufzufangen und rechtlich zu integrieren."

Bäcker, Matthias: Strategische Telekommunikationsüberwachung auf dem Prüfstand. – S. 556-561

„Der Autor kritisiert die Rechtsgrundlagen für strategische Telekommunikationsüberwachungen des BND aus verfassungsrechtlicher Perspektive und skizziert Eckpunkte für die gebotene Reform dieser Regelungen."

Buchmann, Felix: Das neue Fernabsatzrecht 2014 (Teil 5). – S. 562-565

„Am 13.6.2014 hat sich im Verbraucherrecht vieles geändert. Neben neuen Begriffen und Definitionen werden Verbraucherverträge neuen Bedingungen unterworfen. Besondere neue Regelungen hat der Gesetzgeber unter anderem auch für Dienstleistungen eingeführt, die hier behandelt werden."

Piltz, Carlo: Nach dem Google-Urteil des EuGH: Analyse und Folgen für das Datenschutzrecht. – S. 566-569

„Mit seinem Urteil in der Rechtssache C-131/12 vom 13.5.2014 hat der EuGH datenschutzrechtliche Rechtsgeschichte geschrieben. Der Autor versucht darzustellen, welche Grundsätze der EuGH aufstellt und welche Folgen dies für den zukünftigen Datenschutz in Europa haben könnte oder vielleicht sogar haben muss."

Hambach, Wulf: Aktuelle Entwicklungen im Online-Glücksspielrecht: keine Ruhe für den GlüStV. – S. 570-576

„Der EuGH hat sich in der Rs. C-156/13 – Digibet und Albers das erste Mal nach seinem Inkrafttreten mit dem neuen Glücksspielstaatsvertrag auseinandergesetzt. Der Beitrag ordnet den Bedeutungsgehalt dieser Entscheidung im Blickfeld der bisherigen glücksspielrechtlichen EuGH- Rechtsprechung ein und hinterfragt dabei die tatsächliche Vollziehbarkeit des Glücksspielstaatsvertrages."

Widmer, Ursula: Länderreport Schweiz. – S. 577-579

„Die Verfasserin stellt aktuelle Rechtsentwicklungen aus der Schweiz vor, darunter die Revision der Fernmeldeüberwachung, Gesetzesentwicklungen zum elektronischen Patientendossier und zum Widerrufsrecht im Online-Handel sowie die Open Government Data-Strategie und akzeptierte Online-Praktiken zu selektiven Vertriebssystemen."

Jg 17 (2014) Nr 10

Buchmann, Felix: Das neue Fernabsatzrecht 2014 (Teil 6). – S. 621-625

„Am 13.6.2014 hat sich im Verbraucherrecht vieles geändert. Neben neuen Begriffen und Definitionen werden Verbraucherverträge neuen Bedingungen unterworfen. Besondere neue Regelungen hat der Gesetzgeber für Dienstleistungen (vgl. dazu Teil 5 in K&R 2014, 562ff.) und digitale Inhalte eingeführt, die in diesem Beitrag behandelt werden."

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Schmittmann, Jens M.: Umsatzsteuerrechtliche Neuregelungen bei elektronischen Dienstleistungen. – S. 625-627

„Durch das sog. ‚Kroatien-Gesetz' vom 25.7.2014 werden auf den ersten Blick die durch den Beitritt Kroatiens zur Europäischen Union zum 1.7.2013 erforderlichen rechtlichen Anpassungen des nationalen Rechts geregelt. Tatsächlich handelt es sich aber um ein ‚kleines' Jahressteuergesetz, das vielfältige Änderungen in verschiedenen Steuerarten mit sich bringt. Der Beitrag geht den umsatzsteuerlichen Neuregelungen durch dieses Gesetz bei elektronischen Dienstleistungen nach und gibt einen ersten Überblick."

Wieduwilt, Hendrik: Verbot „bloßstellender Bilder" – das Ende der Straßenfotografie? – S. 627-632

„Der Bundesminister der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz Heiko Maas will das Strafrecht deutlich verschärfen. Doch der veröffentlichte Entwurf begnügt sich nicht mit Klarstellungen und Verschärfungen im Sexualstrafrecht. Künftig soll nämlich auch mit dem Staatsanwalt zu tun bekommen, wer lediglich ‚bloßstellende' Fotos schießt. Dieses – verfassungswidrige – Verbot schränkt die Abbildungsfreiheit ein und bedroht neben Bildjournalisten auch eine eigene Kunstgattung: die Straßenfotografie."

Werkmeister, Christoph; Görlich, Daniel: Die neue EU-Verordnung zu Benachrichtigungspflichten bei Datenpannen. – S. 632-638

„Bis zum Erlass der Datenschutzgrundverordnung auf Unionsebene ist es derzeit noch ein weiter Weg. Zur Gewährleistung einer einheitlichen Umsetzung der in RL 2002/58/EG (Datenschutzrichtlinie)1 vorgegebenen Benachrichtigungspflichten ist die Europäische Union (EU) mit der Verordnung der Europäischen Kommission Nr. 611/2013 vom 24.06.2013 (Meldeverordnung) aber immerhin einen weiteren Schritt in Richtung Vereinheitlichung des europäischen Datenschutzrechts gegangen. Die Meldeverordnung konkretisiert – unabhängig von der Umsetzung der KUR 2014, 633 Datenschutzrichtlinie in den Mitgliedstaaten – Umstände, Form sowie Verfahren im Hinblick auf datenschutzrechtliche Benachrichtigungspflichten."

Klett, Alexander R.; Schlüter, Kathrin: Neues zu urheberrechtlichen Gerätevergütungen: BGH Teil III: Die nächste Runde im unendlichen Rechtsstreit um urheberrechtliche Gerätevergütungen auf PCs und Drucker/Plotter nach altem Recht. – S. 638-642

„Während die Verwertungsgesellschaften sich mit der Industrie über urheberrechtliche Gerätevergütungen für PCs und Reprographiegeräte nach neuem Recht durch Gesamtvertrag einigen konnten, wird über Vergütungen nach § 54a UrhG a.F. für die Zeit bis 31.12.2007 noch immer gestritten. Auch die jüngsten Urteile des BGH, die die Verfasser in diesem Beitrag kommentieren, beenden den Streit noch nicht."

Gersdorf, Hubertus: Regulierung der Netzneutralität in der Europäischen Union: Gebot der Gleichbehandlung von linearen und nichtlinearen Mediendiensten. – S. 642-647

„Bei der Diskussion um das Verhältnis zwischen dem Best-Effort-Prinzip des Internets und den ‚Spezialdiensten' ist das Gebot der Gleichbehandlung zwischen linearen und nichtlinearen Mediendiensten zu berücksichtigen. Nichtlineare Mediendienste müssen sich als ‚Spezialdienste' gegenüber dem ‚ruckelfreien' linearen Rundfunk behaupten und bedürfen zur Verwirklichung grundrechtlicher Freiheit eines QoS."

Jg 17 (2014) Nr 11

Leeb, Christina-Maria: Bekannt verstorben – Rechtsfragen des Umgangs mit Social Media Daten. – S. 693-699

„Als Konsequenz des zunehmenden Älterwerdens der im Internet aktiven Bevölkerung ist die unter dem Stichwort ‚digitaler Nachlass' bekannt gewordene Thematik hierzulande erst in den letzten Jahren immer mehr in das Bewusstsein der Gesellschaft gerückt. In der rechtswissenschaftlichen Fachliteratur wird dem Thema ebenfalls zunehmend mehr Beachtung geschenkt, dennoch sind noch viele Fragen ungeklärt."

Krügel, Tina; Pfeiffenbring, Julia; Pieper, Fritz-Ulli: „Social Sharing" via Twitter und Datennutzung durch Dritte: Drum prüfe, wer sich ewig bindet? – S. 699-703

„Nachrichten im Sekundentakt und neueste Entwicklungen via Hashtags – der Informationsfluss hat sich drastisch verändert. Nutzer teilen Inhalte längst nicht mehr nur persönlich, sondern über soziale Medien im Internet. Kein Wunder, dass auch die Online-Ausgaben von renommierten Presseerzeugnissen oder TV-Sender immer wieder auf soziale Netzwerke zurückgreifen, um auf aktuelle Entwicklungen aufmerksam zu machen. Relativ neu ist, diese Äußerungen in elektronischer Form in die Debatte selbst einzubringen. Dies wirft aber eine Reihe von Rechtsfragen auf. Speziell aus datenschutzrechtlicher Perspektive stellt sich die Frage und kann es für Nutzer relevant werden, ob ihre Äußerungen überhaupt in einem bestimmten (möglicherweise anderen) Kontext weiterverwendet werden dürfen."

Reinholz, Fabian; Janke, Marius: Domainrecht – eine Bilanz der Rechtsprechung aus den Jahren 2013/2014. – S. 703-708

„Dieser Rechtsprechungsüberblick fällt etwas anders aus als die Beiträge der vergangenen Jahre. Es gibt in den letzten 12 Monaten auffallend weniger Urteile zum Domainrecht. Insbesondere zum Marken- und Wettbewerbsrecht scheinen die Rechtsfragen abgegrast oder vom BGH richtungsweisend geklärt worden zu sein, so dass viele Domainstreitigkeiten womöglich außergerichtlich geklärt werden. Stattdessen verlagern sich die Konflikte vermehrt auf Fragen zur Haftung des Domaininhabers oder des Admin-C für Rechtsverletzungen, die auf den unter der Domain abrufbaren Webseiten stattfinden."

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Liedke, Bernd: Big Data – small information: muss der datenschutzrechtliche Auskunftsanspruch reformiert werden? – S. 709-714

„Big Data umfasst die Erhebung und Verwendung großer Mengen (personenbezogener) Daten aus unterschiedlichen Quellen für unbestimmte Zwecke und unbestimmte Zeiträume. Betroffene haben hierüber in der Regel keinerlei Vorstellung. Dieser Umstand kann zu einer erheblichen Einschränkung ihres Rechts auf informationelle Selbstbestimmung führen. Machen Betroffene gegenüber verantwortlichen Stellen insbesondere von ihrem Recht auf Auskunft Gebrauch, besteht die Gefahr, dass ihr Auskunftsbegehren nicht vollumfänglich erfüllt wird. Es stellt sich deshalb die Frage, ob im Kontext von Big Data der Auskunftsanspruch nach § 34 Abs. 1 S. 1 BDSG Restriktionen aufweist, die eventuell mittels des Auskunftsrechts der angedachten Europäischen Datenschutzgrundverordnung ‚beseitigt' werden könnten."

Kleinlein, Kornelius; Schubert, Daniel: Entgeltzahlungsansprüche für die Nutzung von Intra-Building-Abschnitten. – S. 715-720

„Über die Verpflichtung der Deutschen Telekom AG und der Telekom Deutschland GmbH, für die Nutzung der Intra-Building-Abschnitte ihres Zusammenschaltungspartners ein Entgelt zu zahlen, besteht Streit. In einem Urteil vom 26.06.2014 hat sich der BGH mit der Streitfrage befasst. Der Beitrag nimmt das Urteil zum Anlass, die Regelungen in den Standardverträgen und die regulatorischen Vorgaben für die Netzzusammenschaltung zu analysieren. Er bejaht auf dieser Grundlage die Entgeltzahlungspflicht."

Kochinke, Clemens: Länderreport USA. – S. 720-723

„Auf höchster Ebene mögen die USA und Europa ein TTIP verhandeln, um international den rechtlichen Rahmen zu harmonisieren. Doch in den USA herrscht nach der Bundesverfassung das Recht der Einzelstaaten vor, die sich nicht unbedingt an die Übereinkommen und Vorgaben des Bundes gebunden sehen und innerhalb der USA auf einem uneinheitlichen rechtlichen Rahmen bestehen. Dieser Länderreport geht vom Primat einzelstaatlichen Rechts in den USA aus, das nur gelegentlich vom Bundesrecht – unter anderem bei geistigem Eigentum oder dem Kollektivarbeitsrecht im Verhältnis zu Social Media-Kommentaren – durchbrochen wird. Fast alle nachfolgend erörterten Entwicklungen besitzen deshalb regionale Bedeutung, selbst wenn die sie auslösenden Prozesse vor Gerichten des Bundes, nicht der Staaten geführt wurden."

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Brundidge, Jennifer et al.: Political Participation and Ideological News Online: „Differential Gains" and „Differential Losses" in a Presidential Election Cycle. – S. 464-486

„Observations of the contemporary news media environment often revolve around the topics of ideological polarization and blurred boundaries between mass and interpersonal communication. This study explores these topics through a focus on the association between ideologically oriented online news use, commenting on online news, and political participation. We hypothesize that both ideological online news use generally and proattitudinal online news use are positively related to political participation and that online news commenting creates 'differential gains' by augmenting these relationships. Yet we also hypothesize that counterattitudinal online news use is negatively related to political participation and that online news commenting creates 'differential losses' by exacerbating this relationship. Analyses of two independently collected and nationally representative surveys found that frequent ideological online news use, proattitudinal online news use, and commenting are all positively related to political participation. We found no evidence for differential gains as a result of online commenting but only for differential losses – counterattitudinal online news use interacts with commenting to create a negative relationship with political participation."

Pompper, Donnalyn: Female Tunisian Revolutionaries: Leadership and Social (Dis)Order in Global News Production. – S. 487-508

„This study offers a critical analysis of ways women were represented during the peak of protests associated with the Tunisian civil resistance campaign in North Africa from late 2010 through early 2011 among newspapers, wire services, and blogs-launch of the Arab Spring (or Arab Awakening). Theoretical underpinning includes norm theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1982) and gender role congruity theory (Eagly & Karau, 2002), as well as Gans's (1979) concept of social order as an enduring news value. Enjoined, these frameworks facilitate interrogation of print and visual texts to reveal characterizations of women and how the outcomes may have shaped public opinion on the global stage. Seven themes describe media representations of women among written and photographic reportage: Female Victims, Comparatively Lucky Women, Frivolous Girls, Female Culprits, Invisible Women, Women as Agentic Leaders, and Female Patriotic Citizens. Results underscore how print and wire media consistently clung to traditional female gender stereotypes, representing women as emotional, communal, and nurturing mothers and wives, whereas blog content represented women as fully engaged agentic leaders and citizens."

Robinson, Sue: The Active Citizen's Information on Media Repertoire: An Exploration of Community News Habits During the Digital Age. – S. 509-530

„Digital technologies have reconfigured how active community members know about local news. Sampling one Midwest community's most engaged citizens – collectively, a 'community of practice' – this research formalizes one emerging media-information repertoire around the issue of homelessness. Components of this repertoire include motivations, structuring conditions, norms of usage, and perceived consequences for media-source selection. Commenting, sharing, and other information exchange become 'acts

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of news' for individuals involved in communities of practice. Through shared information-exchange practices, citizens can not only advocate their social causes but also reinvigorate their own affiliations to the community of practice and to the city itself. The use of this media repertoire by these individuals reconstitutes and amplifies their role in the pursuit of fostering a civil society focused on homelessness. The findings illuminate the process of how community activists work as an informal organizational form and, as a result, build a stronger commitment to civic action."

Dillman Carpentier, Francesca R.: Agenda Setting and Priming Effects Based on Information Presentation: Revisiting Accessibility as a Mechanism Explaining Agenda Setting and Priming. – S. 531-552

„In three experiments, this investigation evaluated the sufficiency of construct accessibility in explaining individual-level agenda setting and priming outcomes. Participants were exposed to an issue presented within a story from a respected news source (e.g., New York Times), a story from an unknown individual's blog, a story from a respected non-news organization (e.g., National Geographic), a crossword puzzle from a respected news source, or a crossword puzzle from an online game website. Story and crossword content was constant across the different sources. Participants responded either to a measure of implicit priming or to the traditional agenda setting question asking what the most important issue in the nation is. Priming effects were robust across presentation context, indicating a successful increase in temporary accessibility. Agenda setting effects were strongest when information came from news than from non-news sources, regardless of whether the issue was presented within a story or crossword. Findings suggest that issue salience in agenda setting is more appropriately conceptualized as perceived importance rather than top-of-mind awareness. News sources uniquely cue this salience beyond the abilities of other respected organizations."

Lee, Jayeon; Lim, Young-shin: Who Says What About Whom: Young Voters' Impression Formation of Political Candidates on Social Networking Sites. – S. 553-572

„Social information processing theory claims that computer-mediated communication users form impressions of others by utilizing available information in the web environment. As social networking sites offer a wider variety of cues, however, the environment has become increasingly complex. This study explores which cues influence computer-mediated communication users in a cue-rich environment. More specifically, based on the social identification and deindividuation model, we examined not only how others' opinions but also how the perceived age of the commenters and candidates influenced young people's impressions of political candidates. Participants (N = 520) were randomly placed into a 2 (positive/negative comments) x 2 (younger/older commenters) x 2 (younger/older candidate) design and exposed to a fictitious candidate's Facebook profile with unknown others' comments before reporting the candidate's trustworthiness. Although comments' valence was the strongest cue, the results showed that older commenters' opinions were more influential than young commenters'. This two-way interaction between comments' valence and commenters' age was significant only when the candidate was young, suggesting that social networking sites users utilize multiple cues depending on the situation."

Quinsaat, Sharon: Competing News Frames and Hegemonic Discourses in the Construction of Contemporary Immigration and Immigrants in the United States. – S. 573-596

„Using content analysis of the New York Times and USA Today, this study investigates the framing of immigration in two policy debates: on the Border Protection, Anti-terrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (H.R. 4437) in 2006 and on the Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act or Arizona Senate Bill (S.B.) 1070 in 2010. The bills crystallized various discourses on immigration in American society. Drawing on literature on media discourses, news frames, and framing processes, the article examines the attempt of mainstream mass media to reduce the complexity of immigration into palatable talking points. The findings demonstrate that through framing, the media create diametrically opposed representations of immigration and contemporary immigrants but at the same time normalize dominant ways of thinking and talking about immigration that sustain and consolidate power relationships."

Lewis, Robert Joel; Mitchell, Natalie: Egoism Versus Altruism in Television Content for Young Audiences. – S. 597-613

„The model of intuitive morality and exemplars is an organizational framework that was created to incorporate theories of basic human motivations with both micro- and macrolevel media research. Thus far, literature has integrated a framework of basic moral intuitions (here labeled altruistic motivations) with the model but has yet to integrate a framework of basic egoistic motivations. The current study integrates frameworks for both altruistic and egoistic motivations with the model in order to examine depictions of motivational incongruities (e.g., moral dilemmas) in television content for young audiences. Findings suggest that the frequency of depicted motivational incongruities increases as audience target-age increases. In addition, findings show that most motivational incongruities involve both egoistic motives versus altruistic ones, rather than just egoistic or altruistic motives alone. Discussion centers on implications for research on media and morality as well as entertainment theory."

Jg 17 (2014) Nr 5

Pingree, Raymond James; Brossard, Dominique; McLeod, Douglas M.: Effects of Journalistic Adjudication on Factual Beliefs, News Evaluations, Information Seeking, and Epistemic Political Efficacy. – S. 615-638

„A frequent critique of contemporary journalism is that journalists rarely adjudicate factual disputes when

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covering politics; however, very little research has been done on the effects of such passive journalism on audiences. This study tests effects of active adjudication versus 'he said/she said' journalism on a variety of outcomes, finding that adjudication can correct factual beliefs, increase perceived news quality, satisfy perceived informational needs, and increase the likelihood of future news use. However, for readers who were less interested in the issues under dispute, adjudication also reduced epistemic political efficacy, which is confidence in one's ability to find the truth in politics."

Bowman, Nicholas; Lewis, Robert Joel; Tamborini, Ron: The Morality of May 2, 2011: A Content Analysis of U.S. Headlines Regarding the Death of Osama bin Laden. – S. 639-664

„Following the death of Osama bin Laden in the late hours of May 1, 2011, many print newspapers throughout the United States and the world ran front-page coverage of his death the following day. Although public support for bin Laden's death was largely consistent, newspaper headlines across the country varied in their presentation of the story, from 'Got the Bastard!' to a more stoic 'bin Laden dead'. Content analysis derived from the model of intuitive morality and exemplars (MIME) was applied to explain variance in headlines as a function of the dominant political philosophy found in different areas of the United States-philosophies rooted in moral salience structures. The MIME suggests a reciprocal relationship between basic motivations underlying moral judgment for distinct audiences and media content produced for those audiences. Consistent with predictions, findings suggest that newspapers in conservative-leaning regions presented the story as a patriotic 'killing' (an emphasis on authority and loyalty), whereas newspapers from liberal-leaning regions were more likely to present it in terms of justice restoration (an emphasis on fairness and reciprocity)."

Jang, S. Mo: Challenges to Selective Exposure: Selective Seeking and Avoidance in a Multitasking Media Environment. – S. 665-688

„The present research investigated selective exposure online, treating selective seeking and selective avoidance as independent phenomena. A behavior tracking measure was employed. Study 1 used an online quasi-experiment with voluntary national samples (n = 271). Consistent with early reviews on selective exposure, participants sought out attitude consonant information but did not systematically avoid attitude dissonant information compared to neutral information. Study 2 involved an experiment with student samples (n = 185) to examine the impact of cognitive load on selective behavior. The results revealed that those who were asked to multitask during an information search did not exercise any selectivity in information selection. The implications of information selection behavior in a multitasking media environment are discussed."

Camaj, Lindita: Need for Orientation, Selective Exposure, and Attribute Agenda-Setting Effects. – S. 689-712

„This study explores the ability of an interaction between need for orientation (NFO) and selective exposure to explain citizen's motivations to seek information from specific media sources and the consequences of this behavior for attribute agenda-setting effects. It draws important conceptual distinctions between the two moderate NFO categories, distinguishing active involvement NFO (high relevance and low uncertainty) from passive involvement NFO (low relevance and high uncertainty). The results suggest that in a political context, people with active involvement NFO are more likely to seek ideologically congruent media sources and more likely to adopt the media's attribute agenda. This study implies that at the second-level agenda setting, the salience of issue or object attributes on the media agenda is more likely to strengthen pre-existing attitudes for people with high political interest and strong partisan identity."

Kim, Sei-Hill; Kim, Hwalbin; Oh, Sang-Hwa: Talking About Genetically Modified (GM) Foods in South Korea: The Role of the Internet in the Spiral of Silence Process. – S. 713-732

„Using the issue of genetically modified foods, this study examines how the Internet may affect the spiral of silence phenomenon in South Korea. More specifically, we explore whether the Internet has created a social environment, where people can exchange opinions more freely without being fearful of social isolation. Analyzing data from an online survey, we first examine whether the Internet can play a role as a source of information, from which people assess the climates of public opinion. Also examined is whether the opinions of netizens can comprise another form of opinion climate, exerting pressure on one's willingness to speak out. Finally, we explore whether expressing an opinion on the Internet is subject to the pressure of opinion climates. Findings suggest that the Internet may play an important role in shaping people's perceptions of opinion climates. Perceived opinion congruence with other people were significantly associated with one's willingness to participate in an online forum, indicating that expressing an opinion on the Internet may be subject to the spiral of silence effect. We conclude that the Internet in South Korea may not have helped to diminish the social pressure that keeps citizens from expressing a minority view."

Anderegg, Courtney; Dale, Katherine; Fox, Jesse: Media Portrayals of Romantic Relationship Maintenance: A Content Analysis of Relational Maintenance Behaviors on Prime-Time Television. – S. 733-753

„Maintenance behaviors play an important role in sustaining relational states, especially within committed romantic relationships. Limited research, however, has considered media portrayals of these behaviors. From the framework of social cognitive theory, this content analysis examined relational maintenance behaviors portrayed by committed romantic couples (heterosexual, gay, and lesbian) on prime-time network television. The frequency of maintenance behaviors (positivity, understanding, self-disclosure, assurances, relationships talks, tasks, and networks) varied by type, valence, program genre, and couple type

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(married/civil union or cohabitating). Results indicated that comedies featured more frequent relationship maintenance behaviors than dramas. In addition, comedies exhibited more frequent negative maintenance behaviors than dramas. Differences also existed between couple regarding the types of maintenance behavior exhibited. No sex differences in maintenance behaviors were observed between male and female characters."

Schill, Dan: Understanding the „Heroes" and „It Getters": Fandom and the Colbert Nation. – S. 754-775

„The Colbert Report, an innovative American satirical news show, and the show's dedicated viewers, known as 'the Colbert Nation', redefined fan engagement through audience participation, mediated culture jamming, and ironic political spectacle. Yet very little is known about this fan group. This survey of The Colbert Report's devoted followers finds that the fans are distrustful of political and media elites, highly cynical, very politically involved, not apathetic, and moderately efficacious. Further analysis reveals that viewers have different motivations, some seeing the show as primarily entertainment, some mainly as a trusted source of political information, and others as a mix of entertainment and information. The fans are also found to be highly sophisticated consumers of satire and news, and watch the show as an alternative to mainstream media and as a form of comic relief from current events. Several implications are discussed."

Media Perspektiven (2014) Nr 7-8

Eimeren, Birgit van; Frees, Beate: 79 Prozent der Deutschen online – Zuwachs bei mobiler Internetnutzung und Bewegtbild: Ergebnisse der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014. – S. 378-396

„Der Anteil der Internetnutzer ist in Deutschland 2014 auf 79,1 Prozent angestiegen. Die Zahl der Onliner wächst jedoch nur noch moderat – rund 1,4 Millionen Menschen sind im Vergleich zum Vorjahr hinzugekommen (+2 %). Das Potenzial bei den jüngeren Altersgruppen ist weitgehend ausgeschöpft, künftiges Wachstum wird vornehmlich in der älteren Generation und durch die zunehmende Verbreitung mobiler Endgeräte zu erwarten sein. 2014 haben 80 Prozent der Onliner ‚gestern' das Internet genutzt. Auf die Gesamtbevölkerung bezogen sind dies rund 63 Prozent oder 44,5 Millionen Menschen, die täglich auf das Netz zugreifen. Das Spektrum der Anwendungsmöglichkeiten wird indes bei weitem nicht ausgenutzt: Vier von zehn Onlinern nutzen das Internet nur sehr limitiert und beschränken ihre Nachfrage auf wenige bekannte Anwendungen. Informationen suchen, Suchmaschinen nutzen und E-Mail-Kommunikation sind nach wie vor mit Abstand die häufigsten Anwendungen. Den Internetnutzern sind die Grenzen ihrer Netzkompetenz durchaus bewusst. Nur 15 Prozent schätzen ihre Internetkenntnisse als ‚sehr gut' ein, weitere 51 Prozent als ‚gut'. Die sehr internetaffine junge Altersgruppe der ‚Digital Natives' (14 bis 29 Jahre: ‚sehr gut': 26 %) sowie Männer (20 %) schätzen ihre Internetkompetenz am höchsten ein. Zu den Angeboten mit Wachstum zählen die Audio- und vor allem die Videoangebote im Netz: Die Nutzung von Video-Mediatheken, Videoportalen, Video- und Audiopodcasts sowie Video- und Audio-Streamingdiensten nimmt zu – insbesondere, aber nicht nur bei unter 30-Jährigen. Auch wegen der steigenden Verbreitung von Tablets und Smartphones wird immer mehr Zeit mit dem Internet verbracht, wobei die unter 30-Jährigen das Smartphone bevorzugen, während das Tablet besonders gerne von den 30- bis 49-Jährigen genutzt wird. 2014 ist die Hälfte der Onliner zumindest gelegentlich unterwegs online. Das Nutzungsverhalten gerade in der jüngeren Altersgruppe ist ein Indikator für den fortschreitenden Wandel des Mediennutzungsverhaltens, wobei die Angebotsvermehrung und die individualisierte Nutzung nur zwei der Einflussfaktoren sind. Je größer die Wahlfreiheit ist, umso wichtiger wird es gerade für Fernseh- und Radioanbieter, ihre Inhalte als Marken zu etablieren, die crossmedial auf allen Plattformen bereitgestellt werden, wobei dennoch der Absender klar erkennbar bleiben muss."

Koch, Wolfgang; Liebholz, Bernd: Bewegtbildnutzung im Internet und Funktionen von Videoportalen im Vergleich zum Fernsehen: Ergebnisse der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014. – S. 397-407

„Das Internet bietet vielfältige Möglichkeiten der Bewegtbildnutzung: Online live oder zeitversetzt fernsehen zählt ebenso dazu wie die Nutzung von Videoportalen, HbbTV-Mediatheken, eingebetteten On-demand-Videos auf nachrichtlichen Websites oder von Video-Streamingdiensten bzw. Kino auf Abruf. Die Videos können aus professionellem TV-Kontext stammen, von Unternehmen zu Werbezwecken produziert oder von Privatpersonen ins Netz gestellt worden sein. Welche und wieviele Onliner diese Möglichkeiten nutzen und in welchem Verhältnis die Online-Bewegtbildnutzung zum klassischen Fernsehen steht, wird anhand von aktuellen Daten aus der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014 analysiert. Demzufolge nutzen 45 Prozent der Onliner ab 14 Jahren mindestens einmal wöchentlich Bewegtbild im Internet, und zwar zu 34 Prozent Videoportale, 14 Prozent sehen zeitversetzt und 8 Prozent live im Internet fern, 9 Prozent nutzen Sendermediatheken und 6 Prozent Videopodcasts. Als besonders video-affin erweisen sich mit einer wöchentlichen Nutzung von 79 Prozent die 14- bis 29-Jährigen. In dieser Gruppe fördert eine Betrachtung nach Geschlecht noch einmal große Unterschiede zutage: Männer unter 30 Jahren nutzen Bewegtbild online am intensivsten, fast die Hälfte von ihnen (45 %) sieht sich sogar täglich in irgendeiner Form Bewegtbild im Internet an, gleichaltrige Frauen tun dies nur zu 19 Prozent (alle Onliner 14 %). Ein Forschungsmodul der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie widmet sich Funktionen von Videoportalen und Fernsehen im Vergleich. Als wichtige Aspekte der Videoportale erweisen sich vor allem Humor und die Angebotsbreite, beim Fernsehen sind es die Aspekte Information und Gesprächsstoff. Danach gefragt, was wichtiger ist, entscheiden sich insgesamt deutlich mehr Onliner für das Fernsehen als für Videoportale. Allerdings zeigen die unter 30-jährigen Männer auch in dieser Betrachtung

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eine höhere Präferenz für Videoportale. Die ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie zeigt insgesamt einen ausgeprägten Unterschied bezüglich der Bewegtbildnutzung zwischen der Gesamtheit der Onliner und den jungen (männlichen) Onlinern unter 30 Jahren. Während bei allen Onlinern 94 Prozent der Bewegtbildnutzung auf klassisches Fernsehen (202 Min. pro Tag) und nur 6 Prozent (13 Min.) auf alle Formen der Bewegtbildnutzung im Internet (also einschließlich TV online) entfallen, beträgt das Verhältnis von klassischem Fernsehen und Online-Bewegtbildnutzung bei den 14- bis 29-jährigen Männern 78 Prozent zu 22 Prozent, das heißt, diese spezielle Gruppe verbringt rund ein Fünftel ihrer Nutzungszeit von Bewegtbildinhalten online. Dennoch ist generell eine Substitution der Fernsehnutzung durch Online-Bewegtbildinhalte nach wie vor nicht erkennbar."

Busemann, Katrin; Tippelt, Florian: Second Screen: Parallelnutzung von Fernsehen und Internet: Ergebnisse der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014. – S. 408-416

„Die Parallelnutzung von Fernsehen und Internet wird in der Branche unter dem Stichwort ‚Second Screen' diskutiert, was recht anschaulich ein Szenario beschreibt, in dem parallel zum Fernseher ein zweiter Bildschirm zum Einsatz kommt. Dies eröffnet für die Fernsehsender die Chance, die Bindung an Fernsehinhalte und Markenwelten zu erhöhen. Die ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014 hat untersucht, inwieweit Tätigkeiten parallel zum Fernsehen nachgegangen wird. Insgesamt nutzen 45 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung bzw. 57 Prozent der Onliner ab 14 Jahren zumindest selten parallel zum Fernsehen das Internet – oder sehen parallel zum Internet fern (täglich: 15 % der Onliner). Fernsehbezogen gehen zumindest selten 34 Prozent der Onliner ins Netz, Jüngere zu 47 Prozent. Am häufigsten wird etwas zum Thema der Sendung im Internet recherchiert, am zweithäufigsten unterhält man sich in der Onlinecommunity über das Gesehene. Seltener wird online mit Machern, Gästen oder Experten diskutiert oder zu einem Thema abgestimmt. Ebenfalls selten werden spezielle Zusatzapps der Sender zum Programm genutzt. 29 Prozent der Onliner geben an, Fernsehen und Internet heute häufiger parallel zu nutzen als noch vor zwei Jahren (14- bis 29-Jährige: 48 %). 5 Prozent tun es seltener (Jüngere: 7 %), bei nahezu einem Viertel hat sich das Nutzungsverhalten nach eigener Einschätzung nicht geändert (Jüngere: 18 %). Großereignisse wie der ‚European Song Contest' oder die Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft haben gezeigt, dass sich die fernsehbezogene Second-Screen- Nutzung steigender Beliebtheit erfreut. Entscheidend für das Nutzungspotenzial des Second Screen ist dabei immer auch die Attraktivität des Inhalts auf dem First Screen. Zudem ist es in hohem Maße von Sendungsart und Genre abhängig, ob und wenn ja, welche Second-Screen-Anbindung sinnvoll ist."

Frees, Beate: Konvergentes Fernsehen: TV auf unterschiedlichen Zugangswegen: Ergebnisse der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie 2014. – S. 417-419

„Fernsehen und Internet konkurrieren hinsichtlich Angebotsvielfalt und Verfügbarkeit der Inhalte. Beim direkten Vergleich der Mediengattungen in Bezug auf die tägliche Sehdauer ergibt sich ein differenziertes Bild: Die Zuschauer von heute schauen nicht weniger fern, sondern auf unterschiedlichen Wegen. Die komplementäre Nutzung des Fernsehens über das Internet wurde zum zweiten Mal in der ARD/ZDF-Onlinestudie abgefragt. Über einen Frageblock zum Tagesablauf wurde ermittelt, in welchem Umfang und über welche Verbreitungswege online ferngesehen wurde. 2014 ergibt sich eine Fernsehnutzung über das Internet (linear oder zeitversetzt) von täglich 8 Minuten. Dies entspricht einem Zuwachs von 3 Minuten gegenüber dem Vorjahr. Zusammen mit der im AGF-Panel gemessenen Sehdauer für Fernsehen über den klassischen Verbreitungsweg ‚Fernsehgerät' linear (237 Min.) und zeitversetzt (3 Min.) ergibt sich eine Gesamtnutzungszeit für das Fernsehen von 248 Minuten. Der Anteil der Fernsehnutzung via Internet beträgt damit 3 Prozent (2013: 2 %), der Anteil der klassischen linearen Fernsehnutzung über Kabel, Satellit, Terrestrik oder IPTV am gesamten Fernsehkonsum 96 Prozent und der der zeitversetzten Nutzung 1 Prozent. Auf die Nutzung sonstiger Videos, wie sie auf Videoportalen, in Onlinevideotheken, bei Streamingdiensten usw. angeboten werden, entfallen weitere 7 Minuten. Dies entspricht einem Anteil von 6 Prozent (2013: 4 %) an der täglichen Bewegtbildnutzung (Fernsehen „klassisch" und über das Internet – plus Onlinevideos über das Internet). Die Altersgruppe der 14- bis 29-Jährigen sieht täglich bereits 32 Minuten bewegte Bilder im Internet. Das Internet fungiert demnach als Angebotsmultiplikator des Fernsehens, anstatt es zu ersetzen. Der Fernsehbegriff wird durch professionell produzierte Inhalte im Internet erweitert, und die Grenze zwischen den Mediengattungen verschwimmt. Es wird in der Summe nicht weniger, sondern mehr ferngesehen. Durch die vielfältigeren Nutzungswege und Selektionsmöglichkeiten wird die Bindung an Marken und Formate immer wichtiger, dennoch ersetzt kein Medium das andere."

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Gattringer, Karin; Klingler, Walter: Radio bleibt wichtiger Begleiter im Alltag: ma 2014 Radio II: Ergebnisse, Trends und Methodik der Radioforschung. – S. 434-446

„Das Radio bleibt auch in diesem Jahr eines der meistgenutzten Medien: Der weiteste Hörerkreis liegt laut ma 2014 Radio II bei 93,5 Prozent. Die tägliche Reichweite beträgt durchschnittlich 77,4 Prozent, dies entspricht rund 57 Millionen Menschen, die knapp vier Stunden lang Radio hören (Verweildauer). Am häufigsten und längsten hören die 30- bis 69-jährigen Menschen Radio. Die Zehn- bis 29-Jährigen schalten dagegen seltener und weniger lange ein. Im Vergleich zum Vorjahr hat sich die Radionutzung der Jüngsten (10-19 Jahre) am deutlichsten verändert: Die Reichweite stieg von 66,4 Prozent auf 67,4 Prozent (Index 102), Hördauer (80 Minuten, Index 93) und Verweildauer (118 Minuten, Index 91) gingen zurück. In den Altersgruppen der 20- bis 69-Jährigen sind die Tagesreichweiten, Hördauern und Verweildauern mit Indexwerten zwischen 98 und 101 am stabilsten. Die Kennwerte der ab 70-Jährigen sind ebenfalls etwas ge-

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ringer ausgefallen. Die hohe Gesamtreichweite verdankt das Medium Radio seiner vielfältigen Präsenz im Alltag der Menschen: Zuhause wird beim Essen, bei der Hausarbeit, bei der Körperpflege oder während der Berufsarbeit Radio gehört; außer Haus kommt das Radio vor allem bei der täglichen Berufsarbeit oder beim Autofahren zum Einsatz. Die Tagesreichweite im Haus liegt bei 59,3 Prozent (Index 99) und die außer Haus bei 47,3 Prozent (Index 102). Vor allem bei den jungen Hörern verstärkt sich der Trend zur Außer-Haus-Nutzung des Radios, vor allem wegen der wachsenden Verbreitung mobiler Endgeräte. Im Vergleich zum Vorjahr werden reine Webcastradios häufiger aufgerufen: 1,80 Millionen Menschen haben in den letzten zwei Wochen einen Webradiosender angehört, die derzeitige Tagesreichweite liegt bei 610 000 Hörerinnen und Hörern. Ergänzend zur ma Radio sind nun auch Daten aus der ma IP Audio verfügbar, mit der seit März 2014 speziell die Webradionutzung erfasst wird. Für die ma 2014 IP Audio III vom September 2014 waren insgesamt 185 Channels gemeldet. 1LIVE vom WDR ist mit rund 6,93 Millionen monatlichen Sessions der meistgehörte Webradiosender, SWR3 liegt mit 4,79 Millionen Sessions an zweiter Stelle vor Antenne Bayern mit 4,22 Millionen Sessions. Die Angebote der öffentlich-rechtlichen Sender bleiben wie in der vorangegangenen ma Radio die beliebtesten. Die ARD-Programme kommen auf eine gemeinsame Tagesreichweite (Montag bis Sonntag) von 38,23 Millionen Hörern und Hörerinnen (plus 736 000), die privaten Programme erreichen 30,63 Millionen Menschen (minus 594 000).“

Gerhard, Heinz; Zubayr, Camille: Die Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft 2014 im Fernsehen: Daten zur Rezeption und Bewertung. – S. 447-455

„Die Fußball-WM in Brasilien brach gleich mehrere Zuschauerrekorde und war ein herausragendes TV-Ereignis. Die durchschnittliche Sehbeteiligung lag mit einem Marktanteil von knapp 55 Prozent so hoch wie nie zuvor. Die Sehbeteiligung übertraf außerdem bei zwei Spielen mit deutscher Beteiligung die bisherigen Höchstmarken: Das Halbfinalspiel Brasilien – Deutschland sahen 32,54 Millionen Menschen (87,6 % Marktanteil), das Finale Deutschland – Argentinien verfolgten 34,57 Millionen Zuschauer (86,2 % Marktanteil). Diese Ergebnisse überboten die Werte der WM 2010 und sogar die des ‚Sommermärchens‘ 2006. Spiele ohne die deutsche Mannschaft sahen im Schnitt 9,85 Millionen Menschen – mehr als bei der WM 2010, aber weniger als 2006 – , was durch die teilweise sehr späten Anstoßzeiten der Vorrundenspiele erklärt werden könnte. Zum größten Teil wurden die Spiele zu Hause angesehen. Aber auch die öffentlichen Übertragungen waren wie bei den Weltmeisterschaften zuvor ein Zuschauermagnet: Bis zu 10,16 Millionen Zuschauer verfolgten das Viertelfinalspiel Frankreich – Deutschland auf Fanmeilen oder in Lokalen. Die Außer-Haus-Nutzung in anderen Haushalten wurde durch die AGF/GfK-Reichweitenmessung abgebildet, die Nutzerzahlen beim Public Viewing (auf Fanmeilen oder in Bars) beruhen dagegen auf einer Repräsentativbefragung. Die meistgesehenen Spiele waren bei beiden Formen der Außer-Haus-Nutzung entsprechend der Fernsehnutzung zu Hause die mit deutscher Beteiligung. Neben Wetter und Wochentag beeinflussten auch die Anstoßzeiten die Zuschauerzahlen, die höchsten Werte erreichten Spiele am Vorabend oder Abend. Für die Übertragung der Spiele erhielten ARD und ZDF durchweg positive Bewertungen von Seiten des Publikums. Drei Viertel der Befragten vergaben die Noten ‚sehr gut‘ oder ‚gut‘, lobten besonders die Bildauswahl und Kameraführung und hatten das Gefühl, die WM ‚hautnah mitzuerleben‘. Auch die Hintergrundberichterstattung und die Auswahl an Reportern bzw. die Spielanalysen gefielen den Fans. Für künftige Weltmeisterschaften wünschten sich gut vier Fünftel (86 %) eine Übertragung durch ARD und ZDF.“

Wladarsch, Jennifer et al.: Der Bundestagswahlkampf 2013 in den Social Media: Themen, Parteien, Spitzenkandidaten und Resonanz auf Twitter, Blogs und meta.tagesschau. – S. 456-474

„Wie während des Bundestagswahlkampfs 2013 Themen, Parteien und Kandidaten in den Sozialen Medien präsentiert und diskutiert wurden, wurde in den vier Monaten vor der Wahl anhand einer Monitoring-Studie der Ludwig-Maximilians- Universtität München und der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster ermittelt. Einbezogen wurden Twitter, 76 Blogs und das Forum meta.tagesschau. Erfasst wurden Beiträge zu 16 Themen, die im Wahlkampf eine Rolle spielten, zu den acht größten Parteien und zu den Kanzlerkandidaten von CDU und SPD. Die Ergebnisse spiegeln die Besonderheiten der Plattformen: Twitter erzielte die mit Abstand höchsten Fallzahlen. Die NSA-Affäre war in den Blogs und auf Twitter das alles überragende Thema. In meta.tagesschau wurde der Syrien-Konflikt etwas häufiger diskutiert. Darin spiegelt sich die Kopplung an die ‚Tagesschau‘-Nachrichten. Twitter und auch meta.tagesschau reagierten schnell und mit starken Ausschlägen auf aktuelle Ereignisse. Im Fall des ‚TV-Duells‘ zeigte sich die Rolle von Twitter als Echtzeitbegleiter von Ereignissen. Blogs sind weniger an die Aktualität gebunden und neigen eher dazu, sich länger mit einem Thema zu befassen. Gemessen an der Häufigkeit, mit der Parteinamen genannt wurden, erwies sich Twitter als Plattform der kleinen Parteien (Piratenpartei, AfD). In den Blogs dominierten die linken Parteien (Grüne, Linke, SPD). Die Verteilung auf meta.tagesschau kommt den Größenverhältnissen, wie sie die Bundestagswahl ergeben hat, am nächsten. In welchem Kontext die Parteien vorkamen, zeigen die 30 häufigsten Wortnennungen im Zusammenhang mit den Parteinamen. Bei CDU und SPD standen eindeutig die Spitzenkandidaten im Mittelpunkt. Die kleineren Parteien wurden klarer mit einem Einzelthema verbunden. Social Media scheinen eng an Wahrnehmungsmuster der traditionellen Medien gekoppelt zu sein: So erzielten die Spitzenkandidaten bei denjenigen Ereignissen besonders viel Aufmerksamkeit, die von den professionellen Nachrichtenmedien bzw. für sie inszeniert wurden (z.B. ‚TV-Duell‘). Untersucht wurde in der Studie auch die Anschlusskommunikation, die die Kommunikatoren erzielten. Es zeigte sich, dass unter den Twitteraccounts mit der absolut größten Retweetzahl für die 16 Themen vor allem institutionelle Accounts von Parteien, Redaktionen und Interessenvertretern sowie von prominenten Politikerinnen und Politikern waren, während die Stimmen ein-

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zelner Bürger kaum eine Rolle spielten. Ein themenübergreifender Einfluss einzelner Accounts zeigte sich hier nicht. Dagegen tauchten unter den resonanzstärksten Blogs wiederholt die gleichen Namen auf. Hier scheint sich eine politische Bloggerelite herauszukristallisieren."

(2014) Nr 10

Mende, Annette: Inforadios im digitalen Zeitalter: Entwicklung, Funktion und Chancen der ARD-Informationsprogramme. – S. 482-488

„Die Nachrichten- und Informationsradios der ARD sind ein sehr spezifisches Angebot im Spektrum der informierenden Medien. Mit der Digitalisierung haben sich die Rahmenbedingungen für die Informationsnachfrage stark verändert. Informationen sind permanent und über die unterschiedlichsten Verbreitungswege verfügbar und im Internet sogar jederzeit individuell abrufbar. In diesem Umfeld müssen die Informationsprogramme im Hörfunk mit ihren Inhalten überzeugen. Wie behaupten sich diese Radioangebote im Wettbewerbsfeld der aktuellen Informationsvermittlung? Anhand von Daten der Media-Analysen ma 2009 Radio I bis ma 2014 Radio I wurde die Akzeptanz der ARD-Informationsprogramme NDR Info, B5 aktuell vom Bayerischen Rundfunk, Inforadio vom Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg, MDR INFO sowie hr-iNFO im Zeitverlauf untersucht. Die verschiedenen Kennzahlen zeigen eine konstante Nutzung der ARD-Infoprogramme. Der Kennwert ‚schon gehört' ist Indikator für das Hörerpotenzial und im betrachteten Zeitraum 2009 bis 2014 um rund 2 Prozentpunkte auf gut 43 Prozent gestiegen. Der Weiteste Hörerkreis (= innerhalb von 14 Tagen gehört) erweist sich als konstant, die Tagesreichweite zeigt eine stabile bis steigende Nachfrage nach Inforadios an. Insgesamt gibt es zwischen den Jahren zwar Bewegungen und senderspezifische Unterschiede, aber keine Signale, die auf eine Abkehr von den Radio-Informationsprogrammen im Zeitalter der Digitalisierung verweisen. Am stärksten werden die Informationsprogramme der ARD von den 30- bis 49-Jährigen genutzt. Diese Altersgruppe ist mittlerweile zu rund 95 Prozent online, dies ging jedoch offenbar nicht zu Lasten der Inforadios. Die Daten zeigen eine hohe Programmbindung ihrer Hörerschaft. Mehr als 7 Prozent der Bevölkerung in den jeweiligen Bundesländern zählen zur Stammhörerschaft (d.h. die Programme werden an mindestens vier Tagen pro Woche eingeschaltet). Die Gruppe der Gelegenheitshörer – sie nutzen das Programm an ein bis drei Tagen pro Woche – ist mit rund 10 Prozent noch größer. Auch diese Hörerpools sind im Zeitverlauf absolut stabil."

Vogg, Christian: Radio im Wettbewerb der neuen Medienwelt: der Hörfunk von morgen aus dem Blickwinkel der EBU. – S. 489-495

„Durch die Konkurrenz im World Wide Web stellen sich für das analog wie zunehmend digital verbreitete Livemedium Radio eine Reihe von Fragen, wie zum Beispiel: Welche Auswirkungen auf das Medium Radio sind durch die neuen technischen Endgeräte für die Mediennutzung wie auch durch die erheblich gewachsene Vielfalt an Inhalten zu erwarten? Die Radiobranche steht vor drei grundlegenden Herausforderungen: 1. Radio darf den Anschluss an die Jugend nicht verlieren, 2. Radio darf sich nicht aus dem digital vernetzten Autoradio (‚connected car') verdrängen lassen und 3. Radio muss als kostenlos empfangbarer Rundfunk auch in mobilen Endgeräten (Smartphones und Tablets) verfügbar sein. Der jungen Generation bietet sich heute eine Vielfalt an (Audio-)Medien, so dass junge Menschen nicht mehr selbstverständlich mit dem Radio aufwachsen. Dennoch schalten in Europa noch immer rund 84 Prozent der jungen Generation das Radio ein, bei einer täglichen Hördauer von fast drei Stunden. Die mobile Radionutzung findet zum großen Teil im Auto statt. Heute überwiegt in den Autos nach wie vor die Ausstattung mit UKW-Radios, die mit Metadaten (RDS) angereichert werden. Neuwagen sind mehr und mehr auch mit Digitalradio (DAB/DAB+) ausgestattet. Neu auf dem Markt sind Auto-Entertainment-Anlagen, die mit Smartphones synchronisieren und ein Schritt auf dem Weg zur Vision eines ‚connected car' bedeuten, ein Konzept, das der Sicherheit und dem Komfort der Autofahrer dienen soll. Aus Sicht der EBU ist bei diesem Konzept ein Zusammenspiel von DAB+ und IP-Übertragung anzustreben, das heißt, IP-Dienste und terrestrisches Radio können ihre Stärken für die Autofahrer ausspielen. So gibt es zahlreiche Services, die über DAB+ wesentlich preiswerter und verlässlicher zum Endkunden ins Auto transportiert werden können, als dies mittels IP via Mobilfunk der Fall ist. Auch auf Anbieterseite ist DAB+ kostengünstiger. Die Geräteausstattung der Bevölkerung mit Smartphones nähert sich in Europa der 100-Prozent-Marke. Dies kommt neben diversen Musikstreaming-Diensten auch dem Radio zugute. Die Hälfte der 20- bis 39-Jährigen hört unterwegs Musik auf dem Smartphone, ca. 20 Prozent hören Radio, wobei hier noch technische Probleme zu überwinden sind. Laut einer Studie der EBU gewinnen in Apps interaktive Elemente an Bedeutung und erhöhen die Hörerbindung. Radio ist außerdem auf diversen Drittplattformen (z.B. YouTube) vertreten."

Röper, Horst: Formationen deutscher Medienmultis: Verlagsgesellschaft Madsack: Probleme der Vielfaltssicherung und des Kartellrechts am Beispiel des Madsack-Konzern. – S. 496-506

„Tageszeitungen sehen sich – nicht nur in Deutschland – starken Veränderungen ausgesetzt. Sie müssen ihre Position in der digitalen Welt neu finden. Seit Jahren sinken die Auflagen, ebenso die Anzeigenerlöse. Wie sich große Verlage aufstellen und für die Zukunft rüsten, wird am Beispiel der Verlagsgesellschaft Madsack aus Hannover dargestellt. Der Konzern hat sich in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten zum vorherrschenden Zeitungsunternehmen Norddeutschlands entwickelt, ist in weiteren Bundesländern an Presseunternehmen beteiligt und darüber hinaus im privaten Hörfunk und im Fernsehproduktionssektor sowie im Digitalgeschäft aktiv. Aus einem monomedialen Zeitungshaus ist einer der großen multimedialen Konzerne in Deutschland geworden. Die unternehmerische Strategie ist auf Marktführerschaft in den relevanten Märkten einerseits und die Erzielung von Skaleneffekten durch Größenvorteile und Mehrfachverwertung andererseits ausgerichtet. Es zeichnet sich ein Medienhaus ab, in dem einmal erstellte journalistische Inhalte

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für viele Produkte genutzt werden sollen, also für möglichst viele Zeitungstitel und möglichst viele digitale Angebote wie E-Paper, Onlineportale oder Apps. Unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Meinungsvielfalt ist eine solche Ausrichtung von Medienunternehmen durchaus problematisch. Es werden die Grenzen der derzeit mithilfe des Kartellrechts praktizierten Vielfaltssicherung deutlich: Die Pressefusionskontrolle konnte nicht verhindern, dass bei Madsack und einigen weiteren Großverlagen ein Beteiligungsgeflecht von Zeitungen entstand, die jeweils in großen Gebieten dominieren. Vielfalt durch Vielzahl der Anbieter konnte und kann mit den vorhandenen Instrumentarien offensichtlich nicht gesichert werden."

Gennis, Martin; Gundlach, Hardy: Wer sind die Gatekeeper der Konvergenzmedien? Kriterien und Bestimmung vorherrschender Meinungsmacht in konvergenten Medienumgebungen. – S. 507-524

„Die Konvergenz, das heißt das Zusammenwachsen etablierter und neuer (Online-)Medien entwickelt sich weiter dynamisch. Zunehmend relevant wird dabei die Frage, wie sich dies auf die Meinungsbildung auswirkt. Der vorliegende Beitrag fasst die Ergebnisse einer explorativen Studie zur Vielfaltssicherung in den so genannten Konvergenzmedien zusammen und möchte einen Input in die beginnende wissenschaftliche und politische Debatte über diese hochkomplexe Thematik liefern. Im Zentrum steht ein erweiterter Begriff des ‚Gatekeepers'. Im Internet sind, so die Autoren, alle Unternehmen oder Informationsvermittler als Gatekeeper anzusehen, die Funktionen eines Medienintermediärs übernehmen und zugleich Meinungsrelevanz haben. Die Abgrenzung dieser meinungsrelevanten Bereiche des Internets sowie schließlich ihre Bewertung und Gewichtung im Gesamtzusammenhang ‚alter' und ‚neuer' Medien stellen allerdings eine erhebliche methodische Herausforderung dar, wie auch bereits aus vorliegenden Untersuchungen, unter anderem der KEK, deutlich wurde. Der im Beitrag vorgestellte explorative Ansatz setzt unter anderem ein Scoring-Modell ein, welches bei der Bestimmung der Meinungsrelevanz im Internet zwischen Inhalten und Zugang differenziert. Die Scoring-Methode kombiniert verschiedene Bewertungskriterien und bestimmt dadurch den Einfluss, den ein Internetangebot auf die Meinungsbildung hat. Exemplarisch dargestellt wird die Anwendung dieses Modells unter anderen auf Internetableger von Tageszeitungen und Fernsehanbietern, auf Webportale wie Yahoo, Blogs, Twitter, aber auch Suchmaschinen wie Google. Trotz zum Teil nicht eindeutiger Bewertungen ermöglicht das Scoring-Modell ein informatives Gesamtbild, das Distanzen wie auch Nähe zwischen redaktionellen, technischen, sozialen und personalisierten Filtern aufzeigt. Insgesamt schaffen die Systematisierung des Feldes der Meinungsrelevanz im Internet und die Klassifizierung von Angeboten eine Informationsbasis, von der aus eine kontinuierliche Berichterstattung über die Konzentration bei den Konvergenzmedien entwickelt werden könnte."

Media Psychology
Jg 17 (2014) Nr 3

Nathanson, Amy I.; Fries, Patrick T.: Television Exposure, Sleep Time, and Neuropsychological Function Among Preschoolers. – S. 237-261

„We explored whether sleep time mediates the relation between preschoolers' television exposure and two indicators of neuropsychological function: executive function (EF) and theory of mind (ToM). With a sample of 107 preschoolers and their parents, we found that heavier background television exposure and nighttime television viewing were related to fewer hours of sleep, which, in turn, was related to weaker ToM. However, sleep time did not mediate the relation between intentional television viewing and EF. In this article, we discuss the importance of understanding the mechanisms by which television exposure can affect children's neuropsychological function and offer several alternative explanations."

Krcmar, Marina; Cingel, Drew P.: Parent-Child Joint Reading in Traditional and Electronic Formats. – S. 262-281

„There is little question that parent-child joint reading is related to a number of positive childhood outcomes, such as vocabulary acquisition and school success. With the growth of tablet computers, parents are now able to read to their children using different platforms. This study used a repeated-measures design with parents and their preschool-aged children to test the difference between reading interactions and child comprehension on two platforms: traditional books and electronic iPad books. Results indicated that in the electronic reading condition, parents used more talk about the book format and environment than in the traditional book condition, where they used more evaluative comments about content. Children comprehended significantly more in the traditional book condition than in the electronic book condition. Additional analyses suggested that this finding was related to the increase in distraction talk by parents in the electronic book condition. Results suggest that it is important to consider the specific content of parent-child reading interactions and the increased cognitive load these interactions can place on children, as parent questions about the book format and the environment were related to decreases in child comprehension."

Vaala, Sarah E.: The Nature and Predictive Value of Mothers' Beliefs Regarding Infants' and Toddlers' TV/Video Viewing: Applying the Integrative Model of Behavioral Prediction. – S. 282-310

„Viewing television and video programming has become a normative behavior among U.S. infants and toddlers. Little is understood about the extent of parents' decision making regarding their young children's viewing, although numerous organizations are interested in reducing time spent viewing among infants and toddlers. Prior research has examined parents' belief in the educational value of TV/videos for young children and the predictive value of this belief for un-

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derstanding infant and toddler viewing rates, although other possible salient beliefs remain largely unexplored. This study employs the integrative model of behavioral prediction to examine 30 maternal beliefs about infants' and toddlers' TV/video viewing, which were elicited from a prior sample of mothers. Results indicate that mothers tend to hold more positive than negative beliefs about the outcomes associated with young children's TV/video viewing and that the nature of the aggregate set of beliefs is predictive of their general attitudes and intentions to allow their children to view, as well as children's estimated viewing rates. Analyses also uncover multiple dimensions within the full set of beliefs, which explain more variance in mothers' attitudes and intentions and children's viewing than the uni-dimensional index. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed."

Piotrowski, Jessica Taylor: Participatory Cues and Program Familiarity Predict Young Children's Learning From Educational Television. – S. 311-331

„The capacity model is designed to predict young children's learning from educational television. It posits that select program features and individual child characteristics can support this learning either by increasing total working memory allocated to the program or altering the allocation of working memory. In this study, the influence of one such program feature (participatory cues) and one such child characteristic (program familiarity) on educational content comprehension was investigated. A total of 187 American preschool-aged children (M = 4.35 years) were randomly assigned to view one of two versions of Dora the Explorer-one version contained participatory cues (i.e., cues that encourage children to respond to queries during the program) while in the other these cues were omitted. All children completed a program familiarity assessment prior to viewing and completed an educational content assessment post-viewing. There was no significant main effect for participatory cues, although, as expected, program familiarity was positively associated with educational content comprehension. In line with expectations, program familiarity was found to moderate the relationship between participatory cues and educational comprehension – the combination of high program familiarity and the presence of participatory cues led to the greatest educational content comprehension. Implications are discussed."

Pittorf, Martin L.; Lehmann, Wolfgang; Huckauf, Anke: The Understanding of Pans in 3- to 6-Year-Old Children. – S. 332-355

„In this study, we examined the extent to which preschool children were able to understand pans (continuous sideward shifts of a scene generated by rotating the camera around a virtual axis), one of the most typical technical elements of films. This was done by showing 60 participating children a film in which a teddy bear asked them questions about pan sequences. The questions could be answered correctly only if the underlying pan was understood. The study revealed that the increase in the children's comprehension of the pans was significantly correlated with age and was facilitated by gains in visual working memory (VWM). It was found that VWM in 3 year olds is generally so low that they are still not able to understand any pan sequences. Most of the pans were understood by those children who could remember the locations of two simple objects. This VWM level is sex dependent and is usually reached by boys at age 4 and by girls at age 5; thus, boys understand pans quite a bit earlier. Perception speed, pan speed, and television consumption played rather limited roles. An appropriate model for the understanding of pans is subsequently introduced and discussed."

Media, Culture & Society
Jg 36 (2014) Nr 6

Reading, Anna: Seeing Red: A Political Economy of Digital Memory. – S. 748-760

„This article intervenes into research on cultural and digital memory by arguing for the significance of the materiality of memory and its underlying political economy. Although cultural and digital memories are characterized as contested, multiple and often involving interplay and conflict between different power dynamics, what remains missing is an understanding of the material basis of digital, globally connective memory or what is termed here 'globital memory'. In work on memory which addresses social and mobile technologies there is an emphasis on the transition from collective to 'connective memory' and the ways in which social media offer possibilities for the articulation of marginalized memories, as well as new forms of archiving. While current concern is signalling a return to the question of the significance of 'mass media' in relation to social and mobile media and digital memory, this work does not yet address the political economy of 'globital' memory which includes the underlying materiality and technical infrastructure of social media. Using the conceptual metaphor of mining memories, the article will attend to what lies beneath the 'digital skin' of memories on social networks such as YouTube. I address the socioeconomic and technical infrastructures that enable the capture, circulation and storage of data that then become the raw material of globital memory."

Liew, Kai Khiun; Pang, Natalie; Chan, Brenda: Industrial Railroad to Digital Memory Routes: Remembering the Last Railway in Singapore. – S. 761-775

„The Keretapi Tanah Melayu (KTM) Berhad railway line was a crucial mode of transport for goods and passengers moving between Singapore and its neighbouring country Malaysia. Tanjong Pagar railway station – the terminus of the KTM railway line in Singapore – ceased operation from 1 July 2011, and KTM railway tracks in Singapore were slated for removal, after the relocation of the terminus to a border station between the two countries. This event has led to various initiatives by the state and civil society to remember the KTM railway. This article explores how people utilize Web 2.0 technologies to archive and share railway memories in Singapore. The differences between state-initiated websites and grassroots efforts of remembering the KTM railway bring into question the

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nature of state-society relations in the practices of memory-making in the digital era. Once reliant on state-run museums, Singaporeans are now remembering the KTM railway tracks through volumes of still and moving images that they have captured themselves, enabled by digital cameras and social media tools. The use of digital media has shaped not only how the railway in Singapore is remembered, but also who participates in remembering."

Lohmeier, Christine; Pentzold, Christian: Making Mediated Memory Work: Cuban-Americans, Miami Media and the Doings of Diaspora Memories. – S. 776-789

„How are mediated memories brought into being? In other words, how can we understand the ways personal and public memories are enacted in environments that have become increasingly digitally networked? Following this fundamental question for current interrogations of the entanglement of media and memory work, we first develop a concept of mediated memory work. Instituting experiences and senses of the past, these time- and space-bound efforts interweave with arrangements of people and their social relations, cultural discourses, objects and media environments. Capitalizing on such an understanding of mediated memory work, the article demonstrates how and to what ends the enactment of memories can be empirically studied by using the example of the Cuban-American community in Miami. In particular, building on participant observation, in-depth interviews and media ethnography, we outline practices, cultural artefacts, communal bonds, compassionate relations and a media manifold that have been employed by different segments of a diasporic collective in shaping how the country of origin and the exile is to be remembered."

Benzaquen, Stephanie: Looking at the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocidal Crimes, Cambodia, on Flickr and YouTube. – S. 790-809

„'Delve into the dark side of Cambodian history with a visit to Tuol Sleng Museum, essential to understanding the pain of the past', Lonely Planet Cambodia claims. During the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-9) the Tuol Svay Prey high school in Phnom Penh was used under the codename S21 as a torture-and-execution centre. In 1979, the government of the newly established People's Republic of Kampuchea had it refurbished as memorial. Today, people from all over the world visit Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and shoot videos and photos they later on post on blogs, Facebook pages and other social media. This article explores how social networks affect the production, distribution, and consumption of Tuol Sleng as site of memory. It focuses on two digital platforms: Flickr and YouTube. The article is divided into three parts. First it examines how Flickr and YouTube can be used as inadvertent archives providing material for a visual history of Tuol Sleng. Second, it analyses the processes of remediation people resort to for communicating and sharing their experience in the museum. Finally, it explores the mechanisms of community building, and their limited effects, as users watch and comment on these accounts of Tuol Sleng."

Dominguez, Marti; Pineda, Felip; Mateu, Anna: Life in a Nutshell: Evolution of a Migratory Metaphor in Spanish Cartoons. – S. 810-825

„This article studies the image of the boat immigrants use to cross the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates Europe and Africa, through the analysis of 125 cartoons published in Spanish press between 2006 and 2012. Our study shows that in this span of seven years – which coincides with a period of growth for Spanish economy and the subsequent crisis – there was an interesting and meaningful conceptual evolution regarding the image of the immigrant boat. This situation resulted in argumentatively effective visual analogies, metaphors and metonymies which evolved all along this period, making this boat a cultural symbol of our time. The article also intends to highlight the importance of cartoons in opinion journalism as well as their importance in the mass media landscape today."

Coleman, Stephen; Firmstone, Julia: Contested Meanings of Public Engagement: Exploring Discourse and Practice Within a British City Council. – S. 826-844

„This article explores local government engagement and communication with citizens in one of the UK's largest cities from the perspective of a range of actors involved in the engagement process. We establish that a variety of interpretations and contested meanings of engagement exist among professionals involved in different spheres of public engagement. These meanings have different outcomes for the potential voice and influence given to citizens in the city's democratic existence. We explore what the differing motivations behind the council's communications and engagement strategies mean for the way that the democratic space of the city is constructed and communicated to citizens. We conclude that there is a need for closer integration of engagement and communications strategies. Integral to the success of such strategies is an empirically informed understanding of what public engagement is, and what skills and practices are necessary to engage with citizens successfully, especially in the reconfigured communication ecology to which new media adds a new dimension."

Eimhjellen, Ivar Sognnaes: Web Technologies in Practice: The Integration of Web Technologies by Environmental Organizations. – S. 845-861

„This article uses a structuration model to explore the interaction between technology and organizations. Based on a case study of three environmental organizations in Norway and opposing visions of a single predetermined effect of web technology, it argues that the implications of web technologies within organizations are diverse and can strengthen existing organizational characteristics. With diverging organizational structures, norms and culture, different interpretations, meanings and practices tied to the same technologies develop. Technology is situated and used in concrete social contexts, being shaped by and in turn shaping social and organizational structures. In established and institutionalized organizations new communication technology can reinforce existing ways of

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conduct, while in less institutionalized groups, features of new web technology may have greater implications for the further development and shaping of these groups. Although this study is context- and time-specific, the observed patterns of web technology usage, their meanings and implications might also point to functions of web technologies in other comparable contexts."

Bengtsson, Stina: Faraway, So Close!: Proximity and Distance in Ethnography Online. – S. 862-877

„This article argues for a revised importance of distance, besides the much emphasized closeness, in the debate on and use of ethnographic methods in online environments. When returning to the founding fathers of ethnographic methods, distance is often put forward as a core aspect of ethnographic methods, something widely forgotten, or even rejected, in the current debate in the field. Space has been restructured by digital media technologies, and the spatial and temporal proximity of digital media cultures present new challenges for research methodologies. Based on the author's own experiences of ethnographic fieldwork in digital cultures, and with Henri Lefebvre's theory of everyday life as a rhythm as vantage point, it is here argued that distance, dialectically interlinked with closeness and proximity, should be given further attention in current research and debate on ethnographic methods used online."

Downey, John; Titley, Gavan; Toynbee, Jason: Ideology Critique: The Challenge for Media Studies. – S. 878-887

„Taking our bearings from Stuart Hall's essay from 1982, 'The rediscovery of 'ideology': return of the repressed in media studies', we argue in this discussion piece for the need to pick up the tools of ideology critique once again. Quite simply, the contemporary moment where accelerating inequality is masked by blame of the poor and of migrants demands it. The case is made first through a critique of ideological responses to the economic crisis after 2008. Then in the final section we examine advocacy of 'social mobility' in the public sphere, an ideological project if ever there was one."

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Bosch, Tanja Estella: Commercial Music Radio, Race and Identity in South Africa. – S. 901-915

„In South Africa, listeners often believe that radio stations deliberately constitute their audiences in terms of race. This article further explores this notion using commercial music station Good Hope FM as a case study. Radio creates a textured soundscape that is experienced as part of the material culture of the home; it contributes to the creation of domestic environments and it can help maintain and establish identities. These assertions are explored further through interviews with listeners. Mediated experience has long influenced self-identity, and this study explores popular conceptualizations of GHFM as a 'coloured' or mixed-race radio station, through these listener interviews, conducted in the home. The article explores the possibility that the symbolic arrangement of broadcast music and talk elements in one ensemble, embody and expresses group self-consciousness; and that the cultural consumption of GHFM leads to the formulation of an imagined identity based on ethnicity. Consumption of radio station content becomes a dialectical identity-forming process played out through tuning in. While GHFM listeners re-articulate normative discourses of identity and old apartheid constructions in their reflections on their media consumption, the article shows the act of tuning in as a critical part of their dialectical identity-forming process."

Orgad, Shani; Seu, Bruna Irene: 'Intimacy at a Distance' in Humanitarian Communication. – S. 916-934

„While humanitarian communication has been scrutinized by practitioners and academics, the role and meanings of intimacy at a distance in this communication have been largely overlooked. Based on analysis of 17 in-depth interviews with professionals in 10 UK-based international NGOs engaged in planning, designing and producing humanitarian communications, this article explores how intimacy figures in NGOs' thinking about and practice of humanitarian communication. Drawing on discussions of 'intimacy at a distance' and the 'intimization' of the mediated public sphere, the analysis explores three metaphors of intimacy used by interviewees to articulate the relationships they seek to develop with and between their beneficiaries and UK audiences: (1) sitting together underneath a tree; (2) being there; and (3) going on a journey. The article situates the governance of intimacy of practitioners' thinking and practice as NGOs' attempt to respond to criticisms from the humanitarian and international development sector, policymakers and scholars. It concludes by calling for a revisiting of the centrality of intimacy in humanitarian communication and the logic of emotional capitalism within which it is embedded, outlining its implications for both academic scholarship and practice."

Larrondo, Ainara: News Production in the 'Post-Broadcasting' Era: BBC Scotland's Move Towards Convergence. – S. 935-951

„In the current media landscape, convergence represents a key analytical concept for understanding the rapid developments and the reshaping of news organizations into multimedia providers. Such redefinition entails changes in the rationale of media corporations and has turned out to be central for public service broadcasting (PSB). Yet relatively little work has focused on the implications of convergence for these particular broadcasting organizations at the newsroom level. As a contribution to filling this gap, this article reports on case study research conducted inside the main Scottish public broadcaster, BBC Scotland. Based upon in-house documents and semi-structured interviews, the research findings describe what is happening inside this major news centre and in what way convergence is shaped and embedded within this organization, in terms of news production and journalistic practices. These findings are put into perspective with regard to previous studies, as well as with contextual issues, such as the reinvention of the PSB model

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in the 21st century, with special mention made of the BBC, and the specific Scottish politico-communicative scenario."

Dolan, Paddy: Cultural Cosmopolitanization and the Politics of Television in 1960s Ireland. – S. 952-965

„Many long-term perspectives on television tend to reduce the medium to a vehicle of social control. Here, following the figurational approach of Norbert Elias, the ambivalent meanings that the advent of television evoked, as discussed by politicians in Ireland during the 1960s, are examined. The consuming public were used as a discursive resource to either justify the introduction of television into Irish homes, or claim its inevitably deleterious effects. Politicians introduced a national television service as an emotional response to the existing British service and its imagined capacity to erode the nation. National distinction was embedded in the historical colonizer-colonized relations between Ireland and Britain. Television came to be considered as a medium of modernity and as a vehicle for the visual display of global commodities enticing emigrants. This we-feeling of national decline produced a positive emotional valence with other nations and global processes."

Leonard, Llewellyn: The Network Society, Power and the Print Media in Post-Apartheid South Africa: The Case of Media Contestation in Durban for Environmental Justice. – S. 966-981

„Although post-apartheid South Africa has witnessed constraints on press freedom by the ruling party, there is limited understanding of how media discourse is contested and constructed by diverse social actors. This article is interested in the extent to which various social actors in the Durban network society, such as civil society, corporations and the state, shape public information and perception in their own interests regarding environmental discourse. Empirical evidence presents viewpoints from key social actors and a local case study. The article compares the urban regional and case study analyses, and highlights the complex relationship between various social actors and the numerous avenues used to shape public information and perception. While corporations causing pollution mainly serve as barriers to civil society using the media effectively to highlight environmental injustices (e.g. through corporate media sponsorships, media intimidation), this is further complicated by limitations within civil society and media outlets to influence media discourse (e.g. limited financial/human resources, individualized leadership, media remuneration issues). Alongside these limitations, and the power of government and corporations, the influence of media discourse and perceptions regarding industrial risks are also dependent upon successful horizontal and vertical networking between civil society actors."

Gray, Jonathan: Scales of Cultural Influence: Malawian Consumption of Foreign Media. – S. 982-997

„This article draws from qualitative and ethnographic work conducted in Malawi to interrogate anew questions of cultural influence by foreign media. Malawi presents a fascinating case for examining such questions, given the almost complete lack of local film or television production and an imperiled music industry, which combine to suffuse film, television, and radio with foreign content. In recent years, moreover, concerns about cultural influence have bubbled up in Malawi. Respondents were therefore asked to discuss their feelings regarding the foreign media presence in the country. Responses suggest the importance of third and subsequent parties to an understanding of cultural influence, as the article examines how Nigerian and American film and television compete with each other, and then examines how minority Tumbuka listeners suspiciously regard Zambian music sung in Malawi's national and majority language, Chichewa. The article aims to complicate theories of cultural influence first by illustrating how multiple cultures jostle for influence, and second by arguing that the often-unitary focus on nation as unit of reception for culture obscures the equal importance of both supranational and subnational cultural units as sites of reception and meaning-making."

Vicari, Stefania: Blogging Politics in Cuba: The Framing of Political Discourse in the Cuban Blogosphere. – S. 998-1015

„While a growing literature is exploring blogs and blogospheres as loci for informal political engagement, the development of political discourse via specific framing dynamics in blogging practice has so far been overlooked. By investigating the content of 62 blogs from four different ideological streams, this study specifically focuses on the Cuban blogosphere to address the question of how political consciousness and potential for collective action may emerge in blogging practice. Findings show that (1) critical evaluations, personal narratives and traditional socialist rhetoric mix as the raw materials of an emerging online political debate; (2) this particular mix varies depending on the political leaning of the bloggers; (3) the potential for collective action is very limited mostly due to the lack of a strong agency component among critical bloggers and the still heavy presence of an outdated socialist rhetoric among state-aligned bloggers."

Martin, Fran; Rizvi, Fazal: Making Melbourne: Digital Connectivity and International Students' Experience of Locality. – S. 1016-1031

„Recent scholarship across a range of disciplines has sought to understand how people's relationship with place is increasingly produced by their interactions with digital entertainment and communications media. This scholarship has pointed to the capacity of social media to foster new ways of experiencing locality, culture and belonging, including for mobile populations and transnational communities. In this article, we draw upon original qualitative research to explore how international students in Australian higher education from China and India use local and transnational media to experience, thus produce, Melbourne as a place. We show how for this generation of international students their senses of both home and Australia are fragmented, deterritorialized and syncretic, woven in and through each other, as the Australia that they inhabit is fundamentally conditioned by the fluctuating me-

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diated co-presence of home, derived from the simultaneity offered by digital media. Such a proposal goes beyond arguments about media's role in the pluralization and hybridization of places, suggesting a more fundamental transformation in the very meaning of place itself as a result of the experiential ubiquity of transnational media connections."

Deacon, David; Stanyer, James: Mediatization: Key Concept or Conceptual Bandwagon? – S. 1032-1044

„Mediatization is emerging as an influential new concept that places the media at the centre of all kinds of important cultural, political and social developments. However, it has so far attracted little critical evaluation. In this article the authors identify three areas of concern, namely, how causal processes are thought about, how historical change is understood, and how concepts are designed. It is hoped this article will generate critical debate and reflection to prevent the term from being applied so inconsistently and indiscriminately that it becomes a 'concept of no difference'."

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Röll, Franz Josef: Digitale Heimat. – S. 12-21

„Der Begriff Heimat hat im Laufe der Zeit viele unterschiedliche Definitionen und Bedeutungszuschreibungen erfahren. Dies erstreckt sich vom Mittelalter über die Romantik hinweg in die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus bis heute. Von besonderem Interesse ist in der heutigen Zeit die Platzierung des Begriffs in der digitalen Medienwelt, da diese Welt bereits ein Teil des Habitats von Kindern und Jugendlichen ist."

Lutz, Klaus: Heimatbegriff und Heimatpflege: ein Interview mit Andrea Kluxen. – S. 22-25

„Heimat ist ein schwieriger Begriff. Auf der einen Seite ist er für die Entwicklung einer eigenen Identität von großer Bedeutung, auf der anderen Seite lässt er sich nur schwer fassen, da er sehr emotional belegt ist. merz hat sich mit der Kulturreferentin und Bezirksheimatpflegerin des Bezirks Mittelfranken Dr. Andrea Kluxen über ihre Arbeit unterhalten und dabei auch nachgefragt, welche Rolle Medien in der Auseinandersetzung mit Heimat spielen."

Geisler, Martin: Digitale Spielwelten als Heimat und Ort sozialer Gruppen. – S. 26-32

„Wie wir Heimat wahrnehmen, hat zum großen Teil damit zu tun, in welcher Gemeinschaft wir uns wohlfühlen. Die Zugehörigkeit zu Gemeinschaften und Gruppen ist jedoch heute weniger regional geprägt, sondern fällt zunehmend in die Verantwortung des Individuums. Der Beitrag setzt sich mit den Grundlagen von Gemeinschaften und Gruppen auseinander und überprüft, anhand von Computerspielgemeinschaften, welche Aspekte digitaler Gruppierungen bekannte Muster aufweisen bzw. neue Herausforderungen mitbringen."

Eggert, Susanne: Heimaterleben mit Medien: mediale Unterstützung eines Heimatgefühls von Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund. – S. 33-39

„Wenn Menschen ihren Herkunftsort verlassen und sich an einem anderen Ort niederlassen, müssen sie vieles von dem zurücklassen, was für sie Heimat bedeutet. Medien können dazu beitragen, einen Teil dieser Heimat zu bewahren oder eine neue Heimat zu finden."

Dillmann, Elke: Here's my story – wo komme ich her, wo will ich hin? Multimediale Geschichten von Heimat und Identität. – S. 40-46

„Jugendliche erzählen autobiografische Geschichten als multimediale web-stories. Sie erzählen, wo sie herkommen, von ihrer Familie, ihren oft vielfältigen Herkunftskulturen und davon, wo sie hinwollen, von Berufswünschen, Lebensträumen, Werten. Im Erzählen entwickeln sie Identität und finden Heimat – im Leben und im Netz."

Döring, Nicola: Sexualbezogene Online-Kommunikation unter Jugendlichen: Spektrum und Beispiele. – S. 47-54

„Der Beitrag beschreibt sexualbezogene Kommunikation Jugendlicher über Facebook, YouTube und Online-Foren. Es zeigt sich, dass massenmediale Tendenzen der Sexualisierung sowohl reproduziert als auch kritisiert werden, dass Effekte von Empowerment und Disempowerment Hand in Hand gehen."

Friedrichs, Henrike et al.: Computerspielnutzung aus Elternsicht: Habitusformen im Kontext elterlicher Medienerziehung. – S. 55-60

„Aus qualitativen leitfadengestützten Interviews mit 14 Elternpaaren wurden der mediale und medienerzieherische Habitus der Eltern und das Zusammenspiel der Habitusformen herausgearbeitet. Die Ergebnisse zeigen unter anderem, dass der mediale Habitus sich rahmend auf die Ausgestaltung des medienerzieherischen Habitus auswirkt."

Mayer, Sabine: Das persönliche Gespräch – Vom Aussterben bedroht? – S. 61-65

„teenstalk ist ein österreichisches Projekt, bei dem es um die Förderung von Diskussions- und Kommunikationsfähigkeiten Jugendlicher geht. Innerhalb einer Evaluationsstudie der Kirchlichen Pädagogischen Hochschule Wien/Krems wurden die Diskussions- und Kommunikationsgewohnheiten der Jugendlichen näher betrachtet."

Wütscher, Swenja: Wellen, die für Kinder funken: die Kinderradio-Landschaft im Überblick. – S. 66-71

„Radio ist das, was übrig bleibt, wenn man vom Fernsehen das Bild abzieht. Oder so ähnlich. Sein Schattendasein hat der Hörfunk in der (Medien-)Pädagogik zwar mittlerweile überwunden, allerdings scheint die Suggestionskraft von Bildern die von Tönen hartnäckig zu überlagern. Dabei hat es für Kinder so einiges mehr zu bieten als eine tagesbegleitende Geräuschkulisse. Das zeigt eine Zusammenfassung der derzeitigen

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Angebote für Kinder im deutschsprachigen (Digital-)Radio und Internet."

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Westerbarkey, Joachim: Geheimnisse: Motive, Strategien und Funktionen exklusiver Kommunikation. – S. 4-12

„Eine unvermeidliche Begleiterscheinung von Öffentlichkeit ist Nichtöffentlichkeit, denn jede Öffentlichkeit schließt zugleich ein und aus, weil Kommunikation selektiv ist. Nichtöffentlichkeit resultiert außerdem aus alltäglichen Kommunikationsbarrieren und aus gezielter Geheimhaltung, also der Weigerung, anderen etwas mitzuteilen. Wird auch Geheimhaltung geheim gehalten, handelt es sich um reflexive Geheimhaltung, bei der die Absicht schwer nachzuweisen ist, und werden andere ins Vertrauen gezogen, entsteht ein kollektives Geheimnis bzw. eine diskrete Öffentlichkeit."

Pöttker, Horst: Geheim, verdrängt, unbekannt: Lücken von Öffentlichkeit: Worüber Medien gern schweigen – und warum sie das tun. – S. 13-30

„Das Geheimnis wird bereits von Georg Simmel 1908 als ethisch und funktional ambivalent gedeutet: Einerseits unentbehrlich für soziale Beziehungen und kulturelle Entwicklung, steht es andererseits individueller Selbstbestimmung und demokratischer Selbstregulierung von Gesellschaften entgegen. Diese zweite, problematische Seite des verborgen Bleibenden wird aus der Perspektive des Journalistenberufs und der ihn unterstützenden Journalistik analysiert. Zentrale Gesichtspunkte sind die Aufgabe, zutreffend und umfassend Öffentlichkeit herzustellen, und die journalistische Grundpflicht zum Publizieren. Aus dieser Perspektive werden sieben Gründe für Lücken von Öffentlichkeit analysiert: Druck von außen (z. B. Zensur), kulturelle Tabus, professionelle Routinen (z. B. Nachrichtenfaktoren), erzieherisches Selbstverständnis, Verstopfung von Kommunikationskanälen mit ‚junk news' und die Selbstgenese des (Ver-)Schweigens. Am Ende werden Rechercheförderung und Initiativen, die auf medial vernachlässigte Themen hinweisen, als Möglichkeiten erwogen, um Lücken von Öffentlichkeit zu schließen."

Fiedler, Anke: Gute Nachrichten für die SED: Medienlenkung in der DDR als politische Öffentlichkeitsarbeit. – S. 46-58

„In diesem Aufsatz geht es um ein Thema, das eigentlich schon längst beforscht erschien: die Medienlenkung in der DDR. Bis auf Propagandatheorien und Lenins Formel vom ‚kollektiven Propagandisten, Agitator und Organisator' bietet die Literatur bis dato allerdings wenig Erklärungsansätze, wie Anleitung und Kontrolle der DDR-Medien funktioniert haben und wie sich diese vor allem veränderten. Mit einem theoretischen Ansatz aus dem Bereich der Public Relations soll daher ein neuer Blick auf das Medienlenkungsgefüge der DDR gerichtet werden. Die Untersuchung wird dabei von der These geleitet, dass weniger ideologische Maxime die tägliche Lenkung und Kontrolle der Medien beeinflusst haben als vielmehr die aktuellen Interessen der DDR-Führung. Entscheidend war in erster Linie, dass nichts an die Öffentlichkeit gelangte, was diesen Interessen schaden und dem Westen Munition liefern konnte. Vor dem Hintergrund der politischen Großwetterlage wandelten sich nicht nur die Interessen der SED, sondern entsprechend auch der Lenkungsapparat und die Lenkungspraxis."

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Zimmermann, Damian: Schule des Sehens: neue Herausforderungen für ein Medium im Wandel. – S. 6-8

Schuster, Martin: Bildmacht Fotos: wie Fotos unser Verhalten und Erleben beeinflussen. – S. 8-11

Simon, Leena: Your Picture Is Watching You: Netzbilder zwischen Überwachung und sozialem Wandel. – S. 12-15

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Mietzner, Ulrike; Schmolling, Jan: Lebenszeichen, Fotokultur und Kunst: die Bilderwelten beim Deutschen Jugendfotopreis. – S. 20-25

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Herbst, Dieter Georg: Wie Bilder ins Herz treffen: über Bildwirkung und wirkungsvollen Bildeinsatz. – S. 38-41

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Biedowicz, Michael: Die wa(h)re Fotografie: über die Arbeit mit Bildern im Journalismus. – S. 51-54

Scheid, Torsten: Gegen den Strom oder hinein in die Bilderflut? für eine widerständige Politik des Bildes. – S. 55-57

Holzbrecher, Alfred: Imagination mit geschärftem Blick: Fotografie und kulturelle Bildung. – S. 58-63

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Abend, Sandra; Ebert, Michael: Bilder machen Bilder: Fotohistory – fotografische Geschichtsvermittlung für Kinder und Jugendliche. – S. 72-75

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Peter, Barbara B.: Wie wird Satire zum Journalismus? Analyse des satirischen Journalismus in audiovisuellen Medien. – S. 57-68

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Lünenborg, Margreth; Fürsich, Elfriede: Intersektionalität und „The Other": die komplexe Verhandlung von Migration, Gender und Klasse in der Produktion und Rezeption deutscher Fernsehangebote. – S. 7-20

Stehling, Miriam: Diversity for Ratings? Lesarten der Inszenierung von Diversität in der Rezeption von America's Next Top Model und Germany's next Topmodel. – S. 21-32

Klaus, Elisabeth: Öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit für Praxen der Intersektionalität am Beispiel Angela Davis. – S. 33-47

Damat, Gamze; Weish, Ulli: ‚Visible Stigma': Rassifizierungstendenzen von Menschen mit Übergewicht und Adipositas im medialen Diskurs. – S. 48-60

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Gonzales, Amy L.: Health Benefits and Barriers to Cell Phone Use in Low-Income Urban U.S. Neighborhoods: Indications of Technology Maintenance. – S. 233-248

„Little is known about the everyday health and safety benefits of cell phones for the U.S. poor, despite heightened risks of illness and exposure to crime for this population. Interviews with low-income, urban U.S. residents reveal that cell phones are an asset for psychological reassurance, crime prevention, and critical access to emergency help. At the same time findings reveal that these residents often have broken and disconnected cell phones that require constant upkeep, or technology maintenance. Reliance on second-hand, government, and no-contract phones ease cell phone ownership but also normalize intermittent disconnection leading to dependably instability. These findings demonstrate the extreme value of cell phone access for residents of poor neighborhoods, and at the same time indicate that disparities in cell phone access still persist and may be worsening."

Casado, Elena; Lasen, Amparo: What Is Disturbing and Why Not to Disturb: On Mobile Phones, Gender, and Privacy Within Heterosexual Intimacy. – S. 249-264

„Drawing on recent research conducted in Spain, this article analyses how mobile telephony contributes to (re)create and (re)mediate gender, couple intimacy, and privacy. We take a Goffmanian approach to anal-

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yse the utterances of disturb* (to disturb, disturbing, disturbed) in interviews and focus groups on mobile phone uses and practices within heterosexual couples, showing how gendered ways of everyday management of intimate bonds and territories of the self contribute to the ordinary reconstitution of gender hierarchical differentiation. These gendered ways, in conjunction with mobile telephony possibilities and constraints, are producing the contextual norms and expectations which set the condition for privacy, or the lack of it, within current couple intimacies."

Hofmann, Sebastian; Mosemghvdlishvili, Lela: Perceiving Spaces Through Digital Augmentation: An Exploratory Study of Navigational Augmented Reality Apps. – S. 265-280

„The study aims to explore effects of navigational augmented reality (AR) apps on the users' perception of their surroundings, and to analyze in which ways these effects are enabled as well as limited by the performance of AR apps on currently available devices. To answer these questions, an exploratory quasi-experiment has been conducted, consisting of three groups of participants, each group differing in their method for obtaining location information as well as the frequency with which this information is consumed. Semistructured pre- and postexperiment interviews with participants, questionnaires that were filled out by the participants after every app usage, and expert interviews with navigational AR app developers are employed in combination with analyzing the effect of augmented reality on the user's perception of space. Surprisingly, it was found that AR users actually became less aware of their surroundings than non-AR navigational app users. This is mainly due to the comparatively worse performance of AR apps on currently available smartphones: The overall quality regularly suffers from a cluttered and confusing presentation, leading to considerable amounts of time spent 'deciphering' the layout and functionality of the presented results. Erratic result behavior, caused by frequent movement delays and unexpected lag of the virtual objects further decreases the quality of the overall experience. Finally, some initially unexpected issues related to the social acceptability of augmented reality app usage in public places were encountered during the experiment, which are explained by the physically very involved method of interacting with AR apps, namely having to point and hold the device into the direction information is being sought over. Nevertheless, augmented reality was found to have a number of distinct advantages over other navigational apps, namely the ability to improve the users' understanding of proximity, directions, and spatial relations."

Millanga, Amani K.: Mobile Phones and Participatory Communication for Poverty Eradication on Public Service Broadcasting: The Case of Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC). – S. 281-297

„All over the world people who use mobile phones to amplify their voices have revolutionised participatory communication in mass media. The use of mobile phones as instruments for participatory communication in public service broadcasting (PSB) has been growing and gaining strength in the so-called Third World. In this article it is argued that members of audience from different parts of Tanzania use mobile phones to participate in dialogue taking place on national radio (TBC-TAIFA) and/or national television (TBC1), and share their knowledge and lived experiences with the national audience as if they lived next door to each other. Further, the findings of this study show that TBC journalists use mobile phones to interact and involve the audiences in the processes of producing programmes. Consequently, TBC communication has become less hierarchical, more two-way, horizontal, and interactive. Moreover, the study reveals that the audiences use phone-in programmes on TBC as a platform to air the voices and concerns of the grass-roots population. Thus, the use of mobile phones as tools for participatory communication via TBC sets an agenda, which helps to bring about some social changes and transformation."

Ohme, Jakob: The Acceptance of Mobile Government from a Citizens' Perspective: Identifying Perceived Risks and Perceived Benefits. – S. 298-317

„Mobile government (in short: m-government) is just at the beginning of its rise as a future trend of e-government. Considering technical advancements such as mobile Internet, smartphones, and tablet-PCs, m-government represents a tremendous new potential for the communication between governments and citizens. There are many examples of failures of early e-government projects due to a lack of consideration of users' requirements. Against this background, this article tries to contribute to governmental communication processes by addressing the driving factors influencing the acceptance of mobile government among e-government users. Extending the approaches of the technology acceptance model (TAM; Davis, Bagozzi, & Warshaw, 1989) and the theory of planned behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 1991) to mobile government, a new m-government acceptance model was developed. It shows that the intention to use m-government is significantly influenced by both, factors users see as a benefit but also by factors of perceived risks."

Liu, Xun; Liu, Xinchuan; Wei, Ran: Maintaining Social Connectedness in a Fast-Changing World: Examining the Effects of Mobile Phone Uses on Loneliness Among Teens in Tibet. – S. 318-334

„This study examines how Tibetan teens use the mobile phone to maintain their social networks and how their social network connections via the mobile phone in turn affect their psychological well-being. In doing so, the study explores the effect of motives for mobile phone use and mobile phone skills as antecedents. Findings of a survey of 1,135 teen mobile phone users living in Tibet showed that they actively use the mobile phone as an important means of communication and a source of social support to help reduce loneliness. The implications of the findings are discussed in terms of illuminating how the mobile phone fits into the lives of Tibetan teenagers who are geographically isolated and resource-poor."

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Pink, Sarah; Morgan, Jennie; Dainty, Andrew: Safety in Movement: Mobile Workers, Mobile Media. – S. 335-351

„Mobile and locative digital media are an inextricable part of everyday working environments, are part of everyday work practices in organizations, and are part of organizational infrastructures. Likewise occupational safety and health (OSH) in many ways underpins the ways that people work in organizations. Yet the relationship of OSH to media, and to the ways in which people are mobile while at work, has remained underexplored in academic scholarship. In this article we take the novel step of bringing together the fields of mobile media, phenomenological anthropology, and OSH to ask how they might mutually inform each other."

Jung, Jaemin; Kim, Youngju; Chan-Olmsted, Sylvia: Measuring Usage Concentration of Smartphone Applications: Selective Repertoire in a Marketplace of Choices. – S. 352-368

„Using the tracking data of 1,645 smartphone users from Nielsen KoreanClick's panel, this study examines the degree of concentration in smartphone application use in South Korea. The findings from this study are consistent with what we have learned from previous research of usage concentration and selective repertoire in a multichannel and multimedia environment. Overall, the levels of concentration in app usage are high, particularly in the communication and social media categories. Empirical evidence also suggests the existence of network externality in mobile app communication."

Multimedia und Recht
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Peschel, Christopher; Rockstroh, Sebastian: Big Data in der Industrie: Chancen und Risiken neuer datenbasierter Dienste. – S. 571-576

Wallenberg, Gabriela von: Probleme der Presseverlage – Der Schlüssel für die Lösung liegt in Brüssel: Änderungen für das deutsche Pressekartellrecht unnötig. – S. 577-580

Neumann, Andreas: Anschlusssperre wegen Zahlungsverzugs beim Handykauf? Vorgaben für das Leistungsverweigerungsrecht nach § 45k Abs. 2 TKG. – S. 581-587

Stelkens, Ulrich; Wabnitz, Miriam A.: Micro- und Minitrenching im TKG-Wegerecht: Konkretisierung des § 68 Abs. 2 TKG durch die Nutzungsrichtlinien für Bundesfernstraßen. – S. 587-591

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Kütük, Merih Erdem; Sorge, Christoph: Bitcoin im deutschen Vollstreckungsrecht: von der „Tulpenmanie" zu „Bitcoinmanie". – S. 643-646

Hoeren, Thomas; Jakopp, Sebastian: Der Erschöpfungsgrundsatz im digitalen Umfeld: Notwendigkeit eines binnenmarktkonformen Verständnisses. – S. 646-649

Frey, Harald: Haftungsprivilegierung der Access-Provider nach § 8 TMG? Auflösung eines Normwiderspruchs innerhalb des TMG. – S. 650-654

Stelkens, Ulrich; Wabnitz, Miriam A.: Mitbenutzung von Bundesfernstraßen zum Ausbau von NGA-Netzen: ist § 77c TKG durch die Nutzungsrichtlinien für Bundesfernstraßen zu retten? – S. 655-660

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Wicker, Magda: Haftet der Cloud-Anbieter für Schäden beim Cloud Nutzer? relevante Haftungsfragen in der Cloud. – S. 715-718

Verweyen, Urs: Pauschale Geräteabgaben: Kein Ende in Sicht: weiterhin keine praktikable Lösung bei urheberrechtlicher Abgabepflicht für PCs und Drucker/Plotter. – S. 718-723

Roos, Philipp: Der neue Entwurf eines IT-Sicherheitsgesetzes: Bewegung oder Stillstand? – S. 723-730

Stelkens, Ulrich; Wabnitz, Miriam A.: Mitbenutzung „alternativer Infrastrukturen" für NGA-Netze: Anwendungsbereich und Rechtsfolgen des § 77b TKG. – S. 730-734

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Seo, Hyunjin et al: Teens' Social Media Use and Collective Action. – S. 883-902

„This research examined how social self-efficacy, collective self-esteem, and need to belong can be used to predict teens' use of social media. The particular focus was on how these social psychological variables together with social media use account for variation in teens' participation in a flash mob – an exemplar of 21st-century collective action. Empirical data come from a survey of teens in a major Midwestern city in the USA. Teens' need to belong was positively associated with the amount of time they reported spending on social networking sites, even when controlling for gender, race, and household socio-economic status. Both teens' social self-efficacy and time spent on YouTube were positively associated with their intention to participate in a flash mob in the future. These and other findings are discussed in the context of the role of social media in youth culture and collective action."

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Kruikemeier, Sanne et al: Unraveling the Effects of Active and Passive Forms of Political Internet Use: Does It Affect Citizens' Political Involvement? – S. 903-920

„In the time since the rise of the Internet, it has often been claimed that it has the potential to contribute to the quality of democracy by fostering citizens' involvement in politics. So far, empirical evidence regarding this purported effect has been mixed, and many questions about the consequences of specific forms of political Internet use (PIU) have remained unanswered. This study expands the knowledge about the relation between PIU and political involvement by examining the effect of active and passive forms of PIU on citizens' political involvement: more specifically, interest and voter turnout during election times. The results obtained from a panel study of a representative sample of the Dutch population (N = 985) reveal a positive relation between particular forms of PIU on the one hand and voter turnout and political interest on the other hand. In addition, for two specific forms of PIU, the positive effect on voter turnout is more prevalent for citizens who exhibit lower levels of political interest."

Verboord, Marc: The Impact of Peer-Produced Criticism on Cultural Evaluation: A Multilevel Analysis of Discourse Employment in Online and Offline Film Reviews. – S. 921-940

„Traditionally, media critics play a central role in the attribution of symbolic value to cultural products. This article studies empirically how the process of cultural evaluation is affected by the rise of peer-produced criticism online. More specifically, I examine how the discourse that critics employ to substantiate their aesthetic evaluations differs across media platforms and is affected by the institutionalization of critics, the symbolic dimensions of the reviewed film and the overall media attention paid to that film. Empirically, this study involves a multi-level analysis of 624 film reviews, which attends to media-level and film-level characteristics. The results reveal that the ascendance of peer-produced content not only challenges the hierarchical model of cultural evaluation, which remains in use, but adds a further dimension. At the same time, differences across media platforms (print, webzines, film blogs, amateur postings) reveal continuous rather than dichotomous patterns, thus emphasizing the blurring of media boundaries."

Weber, Patrick: Discussions in the Comments Section: Factors Influencing Participation and Interactivity in Online Newspapers' Reader Comments. – S. 941-957

„Posting comments on the news is one of the most popular forms of user participation in online newspapers, and there is great potential for public discourse that is associated with this form of user communication. However, this potential arises only when several users participate in commenting and when their communication becomes interactive. Based on an adaption of Galtung and Ruge's theory of newsworthiness, we hypothesized that a news article's news factors affect both participation levels and interactivity in a news item's comments section. The data from an online content analysis of political news are consistent with the hypotheses. This article explores the ways in which news factors affect participation levels and interactivity, and it discusses the theoretical, normative, and practical implications of those findings."

Hall, Jeffrey A.; Pennington, Natalie; Lueders, Allyn: Impression Management and Formation on Facebook: A Lens Model Approach. – S. 958-982

„To extend research on online impression formation and warranting theory, the present investigation reports a Brunswick lens model analysis of Facebook profiles. Facebook users' (n = 100) personality (i.e. extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness) was self-reported. Facebook users' profiles were then content analyzed for the presence and rate of 53 cues. Observers (n = 35), who were strangers to profile owners, estimated profile owner personality. Results indicate that observers could accurately estimate profile owners' extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. For all personality traits except neuroticism, unique profile cues were diagnostic warrants of personality (i.e. indicative of profile owner personality and used to estimate personality by strangers). The results are discussed in relation to warranting theory, impression formation, and lens model research."

Pathak-Shelat, Manisha; DeShano, Cathy: Digital Youth Cultures in Small Town and Rural Gujarat, India. – S. 983-1001

„This paper examines youth digital cultures in rural/small town Gujarat, India and brings forth a perspective from the Global South in understanding the net generation. We examine how the location and dominant discourses intersect with digital technologies and re-configure aspects of daily lives, such as study, leisure, and friendship; how youth negotiate their interactions with digital media as one aspect of their larger lifeworlds; and how these negotiations influence cultural practices within structural environments. Youth in this study treat new media and technologies as one limited component of otherwise rich lives and social experiences. While new technologies promote individualistic mobility, Indian youth of small towns and rural places still live in collective social structures that shape their orientations. New media are at the periphery of their lives, as these youth have strong interpersonal connections that are rooted in geographic proximity and active school experiences."

Chess, Shira; Booth, Paul: Lessons Down a Rabbit Hole: Alternate Reality Gaming in the Classroom. – S. 1002-1017

„Alternate Reality Games can be used to reinforce classroom knowledge by encouraging collective learning practices and focusing on new media literacy skills. An Alternate Reality Game creates a game space from real-world locations by relying on information, both online and offline, to physically involve players in a game 'space'. While the majority of large Alternate Reality Games, to date, have been used as part of marketing campaigns, an increasing number of faculty

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teaching topics in digital media, technologies, and game studies have begun to employ the alternate reality game in the classroom. We argue that the affordances of Alternate Reality Games are best integrated within a „'play-revise-design' format. By appropriating this emerging format in classroom spaces, we hope to teach students concepts such as new media literacies, the values of 'safe failure', and social learning, while giving students the tools for interactive storytelling."

Chen, Lai Chi: What's the Cultural Difference Between the West and the East? The Consumption of Popular „Cute" Games in the Taiwanese Market. – S. 1018-1033

„Based on a model that includes three sub-circuits, i.e. technology, culture, and market, this paper shows that the Asian online gaming market has its peculiarities, which are reflected in the case study of popular 'cute' games in the Taiwanese market. Asian-oriented 'cute' games are based on the themes of Japanese video game culture and Manga, thus creating an Asian-style amusement, which establishes friendly gameplay and an easy-to-use environment. Two types of 'cute' games: girls' games and children's games, are well accepted by young females in their twenties and by children in the 10 to 15 age group, who are resident in Taiwan's urban areas. Asian 'cute' games present a form of cultural hybridity, a combination of American digital entertainment and Asian urbanized culture. They have become a form of cultural flow in the regional market, established on the basis of Asian modernity and consumerism."

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Marwick, Alice E.; Boyd, Danah: Networked Privacy: How Teenagers Negotiate Context in Social Media. – S. 1051-1067

„While much attention is given to young people's online privacy practices on sites like Facebook, current theories of privacy fail to account for the ways in which social media alter practices of information-sharing and visibility. Traditional models of privacy are individualistic, but the realities of privacy reflect the location of individuals in contexts and networks. The affordances of social technologies, which enable people to share information about others, further preclude individual control over privacy. Despite this, social media technologies primarily follow technical models of privacy that presume individual information control. We argue that the dynamics of sites like Facebook have forced teens to alter their conceptions of privacy to account for the networked nature of social media. Drawing on their practices and experiences, we offer a model of networked privacy to explain how privacy is achieved in networked publics."

Goggin, Gerard: Facebook's Mobile Career. – S. 1068-1086

„At the end of its first decade, Facebook's identity, popularity and characteristics are shaped in important ways by its becoming a form of mobile media. This article seeks to explore and understand Facebook as the important force in mobile media and communication it now is. It draws upon and combines perspectives from technology production, design and economy, as well as user adoption, consumption, practices, affect, emotion and resistance. This article discusses the beginnings of mobile Facebook and the early adoption of mobile Facebook associated with the rise of smartphones. The second part of the article explores Facebook's integration with photography (with Instagram) and social games (such as Zynga's Farmville). This article argues that Facebook's mobile career is an accomplishment that has distinctively melded evolving affordances, everyday use across a wide range of settings, as well as political economies, corporate strategy and design."

Wilken, Rowan: Places Nearby: Facebook as a Location-Based Social Media Platform. – S. 1087-1103

„This article examines the growing importance of Facebook as a location-focused platform. Facebook's approach has been cautious but deliberate. However, following the strategic acquisitions of location-sharing start-ups Gowalla and Glancee, Facebook has ramped up its location-based services: they launched their Nearby feature in December 2012, and adjusted their application programming interface (API) in early 2013 to enable 'seamless' location-sharing across third-party applications. These, and more recent acquisitions, are part of ambitious, longer-term moves that reposition Facebook as a local recommendation service (taking on Foursquare and Yelp), and, significantly, establish Facebook as a key local, and increasingly mobile-centred, advertising portal (taking on Google)."

Ellison, Nicole B. et al.: Social Capital and Resource Requests on Facebook. – S. 1104-1121

„Facebook-enabled resource mobilization attempts – broadcasted status updates in which people ask questions or request information, favors, or other forms of assistance from one's network – can provide insight into social capital dynamics as they unfold on Facebook. Specifically, these requests and the responses they receive can serve as a window into how, why, and with what results individuals turn to their Friends network for help. In this study, we synthesize the existing research on resource mobilization requests via Facebook and present new analyses of survey data collected from a random sample of Facebook users who have made any post in the past 28 days (n = 573) and a sample of those who have posted a mobilization request in the past 28 days (n=1074). To identify mobilization requests, an automated classifier trained on a hand-labeled sample of public status updates was used. Using participants' self-reported survey data and server-level behavioral data, we examine how mobilization request behaviors relate to perceptions of bridging and bonding social capital, participants' perceptions of Facebook's utility regarding these requests, and related variables such as engagement in Facebook Relational Maintenance Behaviors. We find that those who post mobilization requests on Facebook report higher social capital, are more likely to try to respond to Friends' expressed needs, and tend to see the site as a better source of information, coordination, and networked communication."

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Kumar, Neha: Facebook for Self-Empowerment? A Study of Facebook Adoption in Urban India. – S. 1122-1137

„This article presents an ethnographic study of the adoption and use of Facebook among urban Indian youth from socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. Mobile-centric use of the Internet is widely prevalent here as general packet radio service (GPRS) – enabled mobile phones and data plans have become increasingly affordable. Less privileged youth are the lead adopters of these new technologies, and typically the first generation of Internet users, in their communities. My research uncovers their leisure-driven engagement with new media, seen through the lens of Facebook use, and the development-friendly outcomes that result from it. By examining the direct and indirect affordances of Facebook perceived by these youth, this article highlights how they swiftly negotiate social boundaries and technological hurdles, transitioning into legitimate members of a global community."

Taylor, Yvette; Falconer, Emily; Snowdon, Ria: Queer Youth, Facebook and Faith: Facebook Methodologies and Online Identities. – S. 1138-1153

„'Making space for queer-identifying religious youth' (2011-2013) is an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)-funded project, which seeks to shed light on youth cultures, queer community and religiosity. While non-heterosexuality is often associated with secularism, and some sources cast religion as automatically negative or harmful to the realisation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) identity (or 'coming out'), we explore how queer Christian youth negotiate sexual-religious identities. There is a dearth of studies on queer religious youth, yet an emerging and continuing interest in the role of digital technologies for the identities of young people. Based on interviews with 38 LGBT, 'religious' young people, this article examines Facebook, as well as wider social networking sites and the online environment and communities. Engaging with the key concept of 'online embodiment', this article takes a closer analysis of embodiment, emotion and temporality to approach the role of Facebook in the lives of queer religious youth. Furthermore, it explores the methodological dilemmas evoked by the presence of Facebook in qualitative research with specific groups of young people."

Kaun, Anne; Stiernstedt, Fredrik: Facebook Time: Technological and Institutional Affordances for Media Memories. – S. 1154-1168

„People are spending increasingly more time on social media platforms, with Facebook being the biggest and most successful. Historically, media technologies have for long been considered of importance for the structuration and the experience of time in general. In this article, we investigate the technological affordances of Facebook for the temporal experiences of its users. Relying on a case study of a Facebook page dedicated to media memories, we link user experiences to technological and institutional affordances. By doing so, we seek to answer the question of how a business model and an infrastructure that largely build on immediacy and newness are experienced and negotiated by users that engage in a multiplicity of durations and time layers in their everyday lives. Drawing on a platform analysis, in-depth interviews and a survey among the users of the page 'DT64-Das Jugendradio der DDR', we develop the concept of 'social media time' while considering notions of the archive, flow, and narrative, which contribute to shedding light on how specific media technologies afford specific temporalities. We conclude by discussing the consequences for the users and society at large."

Light, Ben; Cassidy, Elija: Strategies for the Suspension and Prevention of Connection: Rendering Disconnection as Socioeconomic Lubricant With Facebook. – S. 1169-1184

„This article attends to the idea of disconnection as a way of theorising people's lived experience of social networking sites. Enrolling and extending a disconnective practice lens, we suggest that the disconnective strategies of suspension and prevention are operational necessities for those we might see as the users and owners of sites such as Facebook. Indeed, our work demonstrates that disconnection in these contexts need not be associated only with modes of resistance and departure, but can also act as socioeconomic lubricant."

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Blach-Orsten, Mark; Burkal, Rasmus: Credibility and the Media as a Political Institution. – S. 67-79

„Credibility is frequently represented as both an ideal goal for journalism as a profession and as an integral part of the news industry's survival strategy. Yet there is no widely accepted operationalization of the concept of credibility. In the current article, we present the results of a study of credibility in Danish news media. Credibility is defined at an institutional level by two dimensions: A) the accuracy and reliability of the news stories featured in leading Danish news media, and B) journalists' knowledge and understanding of the Danish code of press ethics. The results show that sources only find objective errors in 14.1 % of the news stories, which is a lower figure than most other studies report. The results also show that Danish journalists find bad press ethics to be an increasing problem and attribute this problem to increased pressure in the newsroom."

Gravengaard, Gitte; Rimestad, Lene: Socializing Journalist Trainees in the Newsroom: On How to Capture the Intangible Parts of the Process. – S. 81-95

„In the present article, we investigate socialization practices in the newsroom. The analyses demonstrate how journalist trainees are socialized into this particular professional culture and community of practice. Theoretically, we combine traditional news ethnography with linguistic anthropology, conversation analysis, and theories of profession in order to investigate and interpret social and cultural (re)production in the

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routinized practice in the newsroom. The units of analysis are interactions between journalist trainees and their editors concerning ideas for news stories. These interactions play a key role in the socialization process as important loci for learning about the craft because of the constant reinforcement of competent practice which takes place here. Thus, these interactions are important sites for cultural production and reproduction that support the building of professional vision."

Krumsvik, Arne H.: Stability in Times of Change: Trends in Newspaper Executives' Attitudes Towards Digital Media. – S. 97-108

„Five biennial surveys from 2005 to 2013 reveal a high degree of stability in Norwegian news – paper executives' attitudes towards digital media, despite a high turnover in the executive ranks. Editors and managers do not approve fully of their own organizations' online activities, and they struggle to find a balanced focus between traditional and new activities. However, the rationale for online publishing has become less blurred through the period, and an important shift in the strategic development of user fees is reviled: While it was driven by perceived threats from 2005 to 2011, opportunities for the industry is the strongest predictor in 2013."

Ampuja, Marko; Koivisto, Juha; Väliverronen, Esa: Strong and Weak Forms of Mediatization Theory: A Critical View. – S. 111-123

„During recent years, the concept of mediatization has made a strong impact on media and communication studies, and its advocates have attempted to turn it into a refined and central theoretical framework for media research. The present article distinguishes two forms of mediatization theory: a strong form based on the assumption that a 'media logic' increasingly determines the actions of different social institutions and groups, and a weak form that questions such a logic, though the latter form emphasizes the key role of the media in social change and singles out mediatization as a central 'meta-process' today. Exponents of the weak form have convincingly criticized the notion of media logic. However, the weaker version of mediatization is itself problematic, as its advocates have failed to produce a clear explanatory framework around the concept. We argue that, although the analytical status of mediatization is unclear, fascination with the concept will, in all probability, continue in the years to come, due to the promises of heightened disciplinary coherence and status that this notion has conveyed for media and communication studies."

Lischinsky, Alon; Sjölander, Annika Egan: Talking Green in the Public Sphere: Press Release, Corporate Voices and the Environment. – S. 125-139

„In a climate of growing public concern and monitoring of business's impact on the environment, corporations and industry groups have developed increasingly sophisticated strategies to manage their environmental reputation and to influence the outcome of environmental debates in the public sphere. In this article, we provide an exploratory overview of how the largest Swedish corporations selectively subsidise environmental news-making by supplying it with promotional materials disguised as journalistic copy. We analyse a year's worth of public relations output from the largest 15 companies traded in the Stockholm exchange or owned by the Swedish state, in order to shed light on the environmental themes they cover, the techniques they adopt to maximise the likelihood of media coverage and the evidence they provide to support their claims. Our analysis shows that corporate voices make substantial use of environmental and ecological arguments in their strategic communication, but they provide little useful information about the company's impact and do not usually foster forms of dialogic stakeholder engagement."

Palm, Göran; Sandström, Hakan: Migration Between Politics, Jounrnalism and PR: New Conditions for Power, Citizenship and Democracy. – S. 141-153

„In this article we present a preliminary theoretical background and some empirical findings concerning a migrating trend between the fields of politics, PR and journalism: one day a political reporter, the next a communication officer; one day a PR consultant, the next a state secretary. To understand contemporary politics one must, we argue, comprehend the convergence between three fields of power holders that together form the realm of politics and communication: elite politicians, elite political reporters and elite communication/PR officers. Together, they form a communication elite that sets the parameters for the public discourse on politics. When politics is produced and constructed in, and through, social networks formed by elite agents from politics, journalism and PR, what does this mean for how democracy is worked out and what does it mean for citizenship in general?"

Bastiansen, Henrik G.: Norwegian Media and the Cold War 1945-1991. – S. 155-169

„The theme of this article is how the Cold War influenced the media – but also how the media influenced the Cold War. In order to study this, the article connects Norwegian media to the broader international Cold War history between 1945 and 1991. The aim is to show the relevance of the Cold War for media development and of the media for research on the Cold War. The goal is to construct a tentative fundament for further research on the role of the media during the Cold War."

Jerslev, Anne: Celebrification, Authenticity, Gossip: The Celebrity Humanitarian. – S. 171-186

„The article discusses the celebrity humanitarian as media construction. Departing from a discussion of celebrification, the article argues that celebrities in public roles outside the field of entertainment are inevitably framed by and structured in accordance with celebrity logic. The article discusses how celebrity humanitarianism is a contested field, which, in order for a particular activity to support the celebrity persona, relies heavily on strategies of authentification. Finally, the article shows how information about a photograph of Angelina Jolie from her trip to the Democratic Republic of Congo in March 2013 is transformed and

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translated into gossip about the star's private life when discussed by users on a celebrity site."

Mattus, Maria: The Anyone-Can-Edit Syndrome: Intercreation Stories of Three Featured Articles on Wikipedia. – S. 189-203

„The user-generated wiki encyclopedia Wikipedia was launched in January 2001 by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger. Wikipedia has become the world's largest wiki encyclopedia, and behind many of its entries are interesting stories of creation, or rather intercreation, since Wikipedia is produced by a large number of contributors. Using the slogan 'the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit' Wikipedia 2013), Wikipedia invites everyone to participate, but the participants do not necessarily represent all kinds of individuals or interests – there might be an imbalance affecting the content as well as the perspective conveyed. As a phenomenon Wikipedia is quite complex, and can be studied from many different angles, for instance through the articles' history and the edits to them. This paper is based on a study of Featured Articles from the Swedish Wikipedia. Three articles, Fri vilja [Free will], Fjäll [Fell], and Edgar Allan Poe, are chosen from a list of Featured Articles that belongs to the subject field culture. The articles' development has been followed from their very first versions in 2003/2004 to edits made at the end of 2012. The aim is to examine the reaction, or intercreation, processes of the articles, and the collaborative production. The data come from non-article material such as revision history pages, article material, and some complementary statistics. Principally the study has a qualitative approach, but with some quantitative elements."

Lagerkvist, Amanda: A Quest for Communitas: Rethinking Mediated Memory Existentially. – S. 205-218

„Despite the fragmentation of audience behaviour and the pluralization of platforms within the media cultures of the digital age, cultural memory practices retain an important feature: They echo a basic existential quest for communitas. The present article compares two seemingly incomparable regimes of memory of our time: the anniversaries of 9/11 on Swedish television and web communities of commemoration of lost loved ones. It suggests through these contrasting examples that existential themes are pursued in the face of three challenges: the temporality of instantaneity, the all-pervasive networked individualism that makes memory into a matter of elective affinities, and the technological capacities that subject memory to endless revision. The article explores the existential dimension of these memory practices in line with research within the culturalist emphasis on the study of media and religion. This debate recognizes the need for a broader understanding of the mediated qualities of religion and the religious qualities of the media. The article argues that both televisual anniversaries of trauma that invite audiences to an annual return, and our new multiple and fragmented media memories compel us to conceive of our hyper-contingent, late-modern digital age as a quest for meaning, transcendence and cohesion – for what Victor Turner (1969) called existential communitas."

Toft Norgard, Rikke: Talking Tacitly: Activities and Experiences in Higly Interactive Media. – S. 219-235

„Some media forms we primarily take in with our senses, like movies, music or text. Other media forms are more like activities that we have to carry out with our body such as digital games on the PC, console, smart phone or tablet. Here, we are not allowed to sit still and take media in with our senses. In order to grasp this otherness and uniqueness of digital games it is not sufficient to re-use adapted media theories, concepts, methods and ways of writing. This article is written on the realization that the theories and methods we approach a research area, activity or experience with will set the boundaries of our understanding. And the ways we represent our understanding in writing to others will subsequently set the boundaries of their understanding. In this way, the article is an attempt of erecting boundaries in new ways and placing them in unfamiliar places through the use of alternative and alien methods, theories and styles of writing. This is done in order to let new formations of studying, thinking and talking about activities and experiences in highly interactive media emerge."

Toft-Nielsen, Claus: Worlds at Play: Space and Player Experience in Fantasy Computer Games. – S. 237-249

„The relationship between the fantasy genre and the medium of computer games has always been a very tight-knit one. The present article explores the close connection between fantasy and computer games through different media, arguing that the fantasy genre's specific 'mode of function' is the ability to build complete fictional worlds, whereby it creates specific experiences for its users. Based on empirical data from focus group interviews with players of the most popular Western Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG) of all times, World of Warcraft, the article develops the concept of worldness as an experiential, phenomenological understanding of player experience. I discuss how this way of framing a core quality of the fantasy genre (of world-building) functions across single fictional universes and aims to grasp a specific fantasy experience of being in the world. This experience works on the level of genre, by anchoring the specific fantasy world in the larger, surrounding fantasy genre matrix."

Hoier, Svein: Surrounded by Ear Candy? The Use of Surround Sound in Oscar-Nominated Movies 2000-2012. – S. 251-262

„This article looks at surround sound in contemporary cinema, with the aim of discussing practices of sound design and, more particularly, pinpointing a 'best practice' of surround sound today – focusing here on the practices in the US. The empirical starting point for the analysis is a study of ten Oscar-nominated movies, analysing their soundtracks and especially comparing their stereo and surround versions. The method can be described as a 'directional' listening mode, analysing how the different channels and speakers are used when presenting sonic elements like voices, music, atmospheres and sound effects."

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Political Communication
Jg 31 (2014) Nr 3

Banerjee, Abhijit et al: Are Poor Voters Indifferent to Whether Elected Leaders Are Criminal or Corrupt? A Vignette Experiment in Rural India. – S. 391-407

„Although in theory elections are supposed to prevent criminal or venal candidates from winning or retaining office, in practice voters frequently elect and reelect such candidates. This surprising pattern is sometimes explained by reference to voters' underlying preferences, which are thought to favor criminal or corrupt candidates because of the patronage they provide. This article tests this hypothesis using 2010 data from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where one in four representatives in the state legislature have a serious criminal record and where political corruption is widespread. Contrary to the voter preference hypothesis, voters presented with vignettes that randomly vary the attributes of competing legislative candidates for local, state, and national office become much less likely to express a preference for candidates who are alleged to be criminal or corrupt. Moreover, voters' education status, ethnicity, and political knowledge are unrelated to their distaste for criminal and venal candidates. The results imply that the electoral performance of candidates who face serious allegations likely reflects factors other than voters' preferences for patronage, such as limited information about candidate characteristics or the absence of credible alternative candidates with clean records."

LaCour, Michael J.; Vavreck, Lynn: Improving Media Measurement: Evidence From the Field. – S. 408-420

„In light of a recent exchange between Prior (2013a) and Dilliplane, Goldman, and Mutz (2013), we evaluate the new American National Election Study program-count measures of news exposure using a unique dataset that tracks self-reports as well as actual exposure to news collected via passive tracking devices. We bring these data to bear on concerns raised by Prior (2013a) about the construct and convergent validity of the new ANES measures. Our results add nuance to previous findings showing respondents' propensity to overreport exposure to news, and also demonstrate that on average, self-reported measures reflect relative levels of exposure quite well. Additionally, we show that the more unique news programs a person watches, the more total time he or she is exposed to political news. Very few people watch only one program but watch it repeatedly. The data also reveal an increase in the number of programs watched leading up to election day, and a concomitant increase in the amount of time per capita spent with political news as elections approach. We conclude, however, that the program-count measure is not without its weaknesses. Shortening the list of programs affects construct validity by introducing noise into the low end of the scale. Expanding the list of programs in the survey to include local news and special reports will improve fidelity at the low end of this new measure."

Hopkins, Daniel J.: One Language, Two Meanings: Partisanship and Responses to Spanish. – S. 421-445

„The growth and dispersion of America's immigrant population exposes increasing numbers of non-Hispanic Whites to Spanish. Yet the political impacts of that exposure depend on whether Democrats and Republicans respond in similar ways. To address that question, this article first presents survey experiments showing that exposure to Spanish increases restrictive immigration attitudes only among Republicans. To confirm the external validity of that result, the article then presents an analysis of California's Proposition 227 indicating that support for ending bilingual education was higher in heavily White, Republican block groups with Spanish-language ballots. No such pattern appears in Democratic block groups. Together, these findings demonstrate that Spanish is a politicized symbol, provoking different responses among Whites depending on their partisanship. To the extent that other immigration-related cues produce similar effects, the salience of immigration seems likely to reinforce existing partisan divisions rather than undermining them."

Krupnikov, Yanna: How Negativity Can Increase and Decrease Voter Turnout: The Effect of Timing. – S. 446-466

„Negative ads dominate campaign communication, but scholars continue to disagree over the effects of negativity on voter turnout. While some studies show that negativity leads to a lower likelihood of turnout, others find precisely the opposite. In this article, I leverage the role of timing to unify findings that were heretofore perceived as largely conflicting. I use the same data to show that at a certain time exposure to negativity can be mobilizing, but at other points in time exposure can be demobilizing. A combination of observational data and experimental results highlight these crucial conditions."

Public Opinion Quarterly
Jg 78 (2014) Nr 2

Berinsky, Adam J.; Lenz, Gabriel S.: Red Scare? Revisiting Joe McCarthy's Influence on 1950s Elections. – S. 369-391

„In the early 1950s, politicians apparently allowed themselves to be spectators to the anticommunist witch hunt of Senator Joe McCarthy and his supporters, leading to a particularly grim chapter in American politics. In part, they did so because they thought the public supported McCarthy. Although politicians lacked contemporary public opinion data, they apparently inferred McCarthy's support from key Senate race outcomes. The few senators who initially stood up to McCarthy lost their reelections when McCarthy campaigned against them. In this article, we revisit the case of McCarthy's influence and investigate whether politicians fundamentally misinterpreted support for McCarthy. Using county- and state-level election data from across the twentieth century, we develop plausible counterfactual measures of normal electoral support to assess McCarthy's influence on electoral out-

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comes. We adopt a variety of analytic strategies that lead to a single conclusion: There is little evidence that McCarthy's attacks mattered to the election outcomes. Our results imply that politicians can greatly err when interpreting the meaning of elections, and point to the importance of research on elections to help prevent such errors."

Dutwin, David; Lopez, Mark Hugo: Considerations of Survey Error in Surveys of Hispanics. – S. 392-415

„As the largest and fastest-growing minority population in the United States, Hispanics have become an increasing focus of survey research. The vast body of Hispanic research evidences myriad options regarding sampling, data collection, and weighting, each of which can affect the resulting data about this population. Typical survey designs feature simple random samples (sometimes obtained as part of larger omnibus or general-population surveys), stratified RDD, 'top market', and surname designs. In addition, some studies obtain interviews in English only, while others offer both English and Spanish but make choices regarding the use and allocation of bilingual interviewers. Finally, there are a range of considerations in the weighting of Hispanic survey data. Utilizing data from a national omnibus survey, the General Social Survey, and the Pew Hispanic Center National Survey of Latinos, this article explores these three foci: sampling, interviewing language, and weighting. We report on what we find to be best practices and the implications of failing to enact these practices, as measured by bias and variance in survey estimates of Hispanics."

Pasek, Josh et al: Prevalence and Moderators of the Candidate Name-Order Effect: Evidence From Statewide General Elections in California. – S. 416-439

„Although some past studies suggest that candidates may receive more votes when their names are listed first among their competitors than when they are listed later, two recent studies challenged this conclusion with regard to major-party candidates running in statewide races and raised questions about the impact of analytic methods on the conclusions of name-order research. Using the largest data set to date – a set of quasi-randomized natural experiments involving 402 candidates running in 76 statewide California elections – this study tests a series of hypotheses about the conditions under which name-order effects are most likely. Regardless of the analytic method used, a small primacy effect appeared consistently that could have a substantive impact on some contests. This effect was larger in races for lower-visibility offices, in years with higher turnout, and in races that were not close. All of this is consistent with the claim that name-order effects occur among voters who have little or no information about the candidates or among voters who feel ambivalence about the candidates."

Sinibaldi, Jennifer; Trappmann, Mark; Kreuter, Frauke: Which is the Better Investment for Nonresponse Adjustment: Purchasing Commercial Auxiliary Data or Collecting Interviewer Observations? – S. 440-473

„Survey methodologists are searching for covariates to use in nonresponse adjustment models, ultimately hoping to find variables that are highly correlated with both the outcomes of interest and the propensity to respond. These covariates can come from auxiliary data that provide information on both respondents and nonrespondents. Two such types of auxiliary data are interviewer observations (a form of paradata) and commercially available data on small areas or households. Interviewer observations intended for use in nonresponse adjustment can be specifically designed to match the outcome variables of interest, while commercial data provide a broad set of small area descriptors that may be correlated with multiple outcomes. This analysis examines these two data sources to determine which is more predictive of the outcomes of interest for a particular survey, thereby fulfilling one of the criteria for a good adjustment variable. The outcomes of interest in this analysis are self-reports of household income and receipt of unemployment benefits from a survey of labor market participation. The findings suggest that at this point in time, compared to commercial data, interviewer observations are better at predicting these outcomes, particularly in the subpopulation that the survey targets. Therefore, the observations share more (accurate) information with the true value, making them better for adjustment on this dimension. The results will inform the work of both researchers wishing to improve their nonresponse adjustments and survey managers looking to make better use of their survey budget."

Publizistik
Jg 59 (2014) Nr 3

Burger, Reiner: Dortmunder Discount-Doktor: die Kommunikationswissenschaft hat ihr erstes Dissertations-Desaster mit einem Politiker. – S. 241-245

„Es war keine Entscheidung, es war die Karikatur einer Entscheidung. Am 9. April 2014 befand der Rat der Fakultät für Kulturwissenschaften der TU Dortmund, dass der nordrhein-westfälische Medienstaatssekretär Marc Jan Eumann (SPD) seinen 2011 mit einer Arbeit über die Nachrichtenagentur ‚Deutscher Presse-Dienst' erworbenen Doktortitel behalten darf – obwohl die Dissertation weitgehend identisch ist mit Eumanns Magisterarbeit aus dem Jahr 1991 und ‚trotz großer Bedenken bezüglich eines wissenschaftlichen Fehlverhaltens', wie der Fakultätsrat beschönigend formulierte. Für Eumann, der auch Vorsitzender der Medienkommission beim SPD-Bundesvorstand ist und als einer der einflussreichsten deutschen Medienpolitiker gilt, hing von dem Beschluss viel ab. Anders als Bundesbildungsministerin Annette Schavan (CDU) kann er sein Amt behalten. Für die anderen Beteiligten und auch für die Wissenschaft im Allgemeinen aber ist der Ausgang des Falls Eumann ein Fiasko."

Leißner, Laura et al.: Parasoziale Meinungsführerschaft: Beeinflussung durch Medienpersonen im Rahmen parasozialer Beziehungen: Theoretische Konzeption und erste empirische Befunde. – S. 247-267

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„In einer demokratischen Gesellschaft bilden die Medien einen öffentlichen Raum, in dem politische und soziale Themen und Standpunkte diskutiert werden. Dabei beeinflussen die jeweils auftretenden Kommunikatoren Volumen und Art der für die Bevölkerung verfügbaren Informationen, weshalb ihnen ein wesentlicher Einfluss auf die politische Willensbildung zugesprochen werden kann. Dieser Einfluss von massenmedialen Kommunikatoren (hier: im Fernsehen) auf die politische Meinungs- und Einstellungsbildung der Rezipienten ist Forschungsgegenstand der vorliegenden Studie. Die theoretische Verknüpfung der Konzepte der Meinungsführerschaft und der parasozialen Beziehung dient als Grundlage, um das als parasoziale Meinungsführerschaft bezeichnete Phänomen herzuleiten. Anschließend wird das neue Konzept anhand der Ergebnisse einer qualitativen Befragungsstudie konkretisiert. Parasoziale Meinungsführerschaft als Rezeptionsphänomen entsteht demnach, wenn 1) ein Rezipient einer Medienperson im Rahmen einer parasozialen Beziehung bestimmte Merkmale zuschreibt, die 2) ermöglichen, dass die Medienperson den Rezipienten daraufhin in dessen Einstellungen beeinflussen kann. Dies geschieht unterschiedlich intensiv durch die Erfüllung von mindestens einer der drei Funktionen Informations- und Komplexitätsreduktion, Orientierung oder Interesse wecken."

Kocks, Jan Niklas; Raupp, Juliana: Rechtlich-normative Rahmenbedingungen der Regierungskommunikation – ein Thema für die Publizistik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft. – S. 269-284

„Regierungsamtliche Öffentlichkeitsarbeit – die öffentlich finanzierte politische Kommunikation von Regierungsorganen – führt immer wieder zu Konflikten. Staatliche Stellen sind dazu verpflichtet, dem Wähler die Grundlagen und Entscheidungen ihrer Politik zu vermitteln. Auf der anderen Seite birgt diese Form exekutiven Handelns stets die Gefahr kommunikativer Grenzverletzungen; die demokratischen Rechte oppositioneller Kräfte sind potentiell gefährdet. In Rechtsprechung und juristischem Schrifttum existiert dazu eine umfangreiche Debatte. Die Publizistik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft hingegen hat sich des Gegenstandes der juristischen Begrenzungen regierungsamtlicher Öffentlichkeitsarbeit bislang eher zurückhaltend angenommen. Mit der zunehmenden Bedeutung des Themenfeldes – insbesondere unter den Bedingungen der Digitalisierung politischer Kommunikation – ist fraglich, ob dieser Zustand noch zu befriedigen vermag. Der Beitrag versucht, eine umfangreiche Debatte anzuregen, die Vereinbarkeiten und Abgrenzungen der jeweiligen Perspektiven zu ermitteln und sowohl den möglichen Beitrag der Publizistik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft zur Etablierung sinnvoller Grenzen als auch neue Forschungsfelder hierfür zu benennen."

Sülflow, Michael; Esser, Frank: Visuelle Kandidatendarstellung in Wahlkampfbeiträgen deutscher und amerikanischer Fernsehsender – Image Bites, Rollenbilder und nonverbales Verhalten. – S. 285-306

„Studien zur visuellen Information in Fernsehnachrichten sind in der Kommunikationswissenschaft immer noch selten. Der vorliegende Beitrag untersucht Strategien der visuellen Kandidatendarstellung mit einer Inhaltsanalyse von 158 Nachrichtenbeiträgen in zwei US-amerikanischen sowie zwei deutschen Sendern aus den Wahlkämpfen 2008 und 2009. Dazu werden zum einen inhaltliche Darstellungsmerkmale der Kandidatenauftritte vor dem Hintergrund von Inszenierungsstrategien erhoben. Zum anderen wird der journalistische Einfluss durch die Erhebung von Sound Bites und Image Bites sowie weiterer Selektionsprozesse bei der nonverbalen Darstellung von Kandidaten ermittelt. Der komparative Ansatz erlaubt Rückschlüsse darauf, welchen Einfluss verschiedene Kommunikationssettings auf die Bildstrategien der Akteure haben. Es zeigt sich ein ähnlicher Bedeutungsgewinn von Image Bites im US- und im deutschen Fernsehen, während ein Sound-Bite-Journalismus vor allem bei den kommerziellen Sendern festzustellen ist. Hoch professionalisierte Kandidateninszenierungen zeigen sich fast durchgehend in den US-amerikanischen Beiträgen, bspw. durch visualisierte Volksnähe und Popularität. Im deutschen Wahlkampf sind inszenierte Wahlkampfsettings eher schlaglichtartig zu beobachten, es überwiegt die staatsmännische und parteinahe Darstellung."

Engesser, Sven; Magin, Melanie: Die Arbeitszufriedenheit des kommunikations- und medienwissenschaftlichen Nachwuchses: Einfluss der Betreuung und Auswirkungen auf die Publikationsleistung. – S. 307-334

„Die Wissenschaftslandschaft ist einem starken Wandel unterworfen, doch das Nachwuchsproblem der Kommunikations- und Medienwissenschaft bleibt bestehen. Um ihm auf den Grund zu gehen, beleuchtet die vorliegende Untersuchung die Arbeitsbedingungen der Promovierenden und Postdocs im Fach. Sie knüpft damit an die Vorgängerstudien von Wirth et al. (2005, 2008) an. Besonderes Augenmerk liegt auf der Arbeitszufriedenheit, da diese wohl erheblich zu der Entscheidung beiträgt, in der Wissenschaft zu verbleiben oder nicht. Eine Online-Befragung unter 504 Promovierenden und Postdocs ergibt, dass der Nachwuchs insgesamt mit seiner Arbeit zufrieden ist. Ein großes Problem ist jedoch die berufliche Unsicherheit. Regressionsanalysen zeigen, dass Betreuungssituation und Vertragsbedingungen die Arbeitszufriedenheit am stärksten beeinflussen. Den größten Anteil an der Betreuungszufriedenheit haben die vorgesetzten Professoren. Der Zusammenhang zwischen Arbeitszufriedenheit und Publikationsleistung erweist sich als komplizierter als erwartet. Auf der Grundlage der Ergebnisse werden Handlungsempfehlungen formuliert."

Televizion
Jg 27 (2014) Nr 1

Holm-Hadulla, Rainer: Was bedeutet Kreativität? Grundlagen und ihre praktischen Konsequenzen. – S. 4-8

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Götz, Maya: Creativity, Inc.: Ed Carmull beschreibt, wie bei Pixar Kreativität ermöglicht wird. – S. 9-12

Orde, Heike vom: Was fördert die Kreativität? eine Auswahl an Forschungsergebnissen. – S. 13-14

Götz, Maya: Wo kommen die neuen Ideen her? zum Entstehungsprozess von Innovationen im Kinderfernsehen. – S. 20-23

Weiß, Frank; Gößler, Timo: Kreativitätsindustrie: Writers Room: das US-amerikanische Konzept zur Serienproduktion. – S. 30-34

Thomas, Carmen: Lösungen erzeugen durch Kreativität mit Methode: wie 1-Minuten-Kompetenzen vieles in Alltag und Beruf erleichtern helfen. – S. 38-42

Lahusen, Stephanie; Hildebrand, Erny: Jugendliche offenbaren uns starke emotionale Innenwelten: die Jugendstudie „Starke Bilder" zum Ausstellungsprojekt „Klang meines Körpers". – S. 46-49

Orde, Heike vom: Macht das Fernsehen Kinder unkreativ? Erklärungshypothesen und ausgewählte Studien. – S. 50-53

TV-Diskurs
Jg 18 (2014) Nr 4

Hansen, Sven: Blogger verlieren Wettlauf mit Chinas Zensoren. – S. 4-7

„Seit die chinesische Regierung unter dem Vorwand der Bekämpfung von Gerüchten den Boom der populären Mikroblogs beendet hat, sind kritische Stimmen auf einen Messenger-Dienst ausgewichen. Doch der hat weniger politisches Potenzial und wird inzwischen auch eingeschränkt."

Witting, Tanja: Natürliche Schönheiten, Machos und Emanzen: Beispiele rückwärtsgewandter Geschlechterrollenbilder in TV-Shows. – S. 10-15

„Bei der Suche nach der eigenen sexuellen Identität und den subjektiv passenden wie gesellschaftlich akzeptierten Möglichkeiten der Selbstdarstellung liefern Medien Jugendlichen zahlreiche Vorbilder. Dabei überwiegen oftmals stereotype und limitierende Vorbilder: Am Beispiel der britischen Makeunder-Show ‚Snog Marry Avoid?' und der elften Staffel der deutschen Castingshow ‚Deutschland sucht den Superstar' (DSDS) sollen rückwärtsgewandte Geschlechtsrollenbilder aufgezeigt und anschließend im Hinblick auf ihre mögliche Sozialisationsrelevanz diskutiert werden."

Hauenschild, Michaela: Exzessive Computerspielenutzung in der Adoleszenz: eine Einzelfallanalyse. – S. 16-19

„Wie äußert sich die exzessive Nutzung von Computerspielen in der Adoleszenz? Welche Faktoren können die Entstehung der Problematik begünstigen und inwiefern ist der familiale Kontext von Bedeutung? Diesen Fragen geht der Beitrag im Rahmen der Analyse eines Einzelfalls nach. Anhand der individuellen Problemgeschichte eines betroffenen Jugendlichen, der aufgrund pathologischer Computerspielenutzung an einer suchttherapeutischen Maßnahme teilnimmt, zeigt sich, wie ein ausufernder Mediengebrauch den Alltag bestimmt und welche Rolle Persönlichkeit, Medienangebot sowie die Aus- und Umgestaltung der Familienbeziehungen dabei spielen."

Schönherr, Karen: „Echt oder Fake?!": ein Scripted-Reality-Projekt für Jugendliche. – S. 20-23

„Scripted Reality ist schon lange kein neues Phänomen mehr in der Fernsehlandschaft. Erfundene Geschichten werden so inszeniert, dass sie einer Dokumentation zum Verwechseln ähneln. Aus pädagogischer Sicht ist dies problematisch. Heranwachsende, die glauben, dass das, was sie sehen, real passiert ist, können ein verzerrtes Weltbild aufbauen. Scripted Reality lädt geradezu dazu ein, mit Schülerinnen und Schülern in die Auseinandersetzung über Realitätsdarstellungen in den Medien einzusteigen."

Hoffmann, Kay: Starke Geschichten, Helden und Emotionen: Geschichte im Fernsehen – ein Überblick. – S. 26-31

„Geschichte im Fernsehen erfreut sich seit den 1990er-Jahren einer wachsenden Beliebtheit. Ein Grund dafür ist die persönlichere und emotionalere Darstellung von Geschichte. Dabei haben sich zahlreiche neue Gestaltungsformen entwickelt, die einen Spagat zwischen Fakt und Fiktion wagen. Der Artikel gibt einen Überblick über diese Formate und zeigt, dass es sich dabei keineswegs um ein neues Phänomen handelt."

Barg, Werner C.: Die Herrschaft der Fiktion über die Fakten? Zur Darstellung von (Zeit-)Geschichte in Film und Fernsehen. – S. 38-43

„Das filmästhetische Spiel mit Dokument und Fiktion im Kino wie im Geschichtsfernsehen vermischt oft Authentizität und Erfindung. Dadurch entstehen Fragen nach Wahrhaftigkeit und Realismusprobleme, denen in diesem Beitrag nachgegangen wird."

Walter, Dierk: Was wäre gewesen, wenn? der Nutzen kontrafaktischen Denkens für Geschichtswissenschaft und Unterricht. – S. 50-53

„Überleben und Sterben historischer Akteure, der Ausgang von Feldzügen und Schlachten, das Wetter: Der Zufall spielt unübersehbar eine große Rolle in der Geschichte. In der deutschsprachigen Geschichtswissenschaft ist es verpönt, kontrafaktische Überlegungen anzustellen – sich zu fragen, wie die Geschichte mit kleinsten Veränderungen im zufälligen historisch-

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en Detail bereits ganz anders hätte verlaufen können. Dabei helfen kontrafaktische Fragestellungen der Geschichtswissenschaft, scheinbar zwangsläufige Kausalitäten zu hinterfragen und zu einer zuverlässigeren Einschätzung historischer Prozesse zu gelangen. In Schule und Studium kann das alternativ historische Denken helfen, das Interesse für das Zusammenspiel historischer Faktoren, für die Funktionsweise von politischen Systemen und Gesellschaften, für die Beziehung zwischen Individuum und Struktur zu fördern."

König, Alexander: „Geschichtslernen digital": Technologie, Technik und historisches Lernen. – S. 58-61

„Seit der Erfindung des Personal Computers hat sich die Art und Weise, wie Geschichte gelernt wird, verändert. Durch den digitalen Wandel und die Technologisierung der Bildung transformieren sich sowohl die Vermittlung als auch die Aneignung von Geschichte. Der vorliegende Beitrag skizziert exemplarisch Entwicklungslinien dieses Wandels."

Huhtasaari, Hanna; Grune, Ruth: Partikularität und Perspektivität von Geschichte: zur historisch-politischen Arbeit der Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung. – S. 62-65

„Geschichtsvermittlung in und mit Medien zwischen Bildung und Unterhaltung als Herausforderung für die politisch-historische Bildung: Wie kann dies, medial vermittelt durch einen kritischen Umgang mit Quellen und Informationen, gelingen und wie lassen sich zudem Zielgruppen erreichen, die mit herkömmlichen Mitteln der historisch-politischen Bildung in der Regel nicht erreicht werden können? Der Artikel zeigt Beispiele aus der Arbeit der Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb)."

Hallenberger, Gerd: Sind wir nicht alle ein bisschen Winnetou? Karl May und der „Wilde Westen". – S. 66-69

„Nicht nur dokumentarische Fernsehproduktionen und Sachbücher eignen sich dazu, Mediennutzern ferne Länder und Zeiten nahezubringen. Auch erfundene Geschichten können ein Hilfsmittel der Bildung sein. Für fiktionale Medienangebote mit Bildungsmehrwert steht in Deutschland vor allem ein Name: Karl May. Was wir über den Wilden Westen wissen, verdanken wir in hohem Maße Karl Mays Erzählungen über die Abenteuer von Winnetou und Old Shatterhand."

Grau, Alexander: Das Porträt: Andreas Ziemann. – S. 74-77

„Prof. Dr. Andreas Ziemann ist Mediensoziologe. Begonnen hat der akademische Werdegang des gebürtigen Münchners an der Universität Essen. Dort studierte er Kommunikationswissenschaften, Germanistik und Psychologie. 2003 wurde er Juniorprofessor an der Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, 2009 Universitätsprofessor. Seine Arbeitsschwerpunkte liegen in der Erforschung der Wechselwirkung von Medien, Individuum und Gesellschaft, ihrer Entwicklung und Strukturen, der medialen Anthropologie, der Integrationsprozesse von Mediengesellschaften, der Mediengeschichte, Medienkultur und Medientheorie."

Hestermann, Thomas: „Bei Ergreifung sofort hinrichten": Fernsehberichterstattung über Gewalt und ihre Folgen. – S. 78-82

„Immer atemloser berichtet das Fernsehen über kriminelle Gewalt, flankiert vom viral verbreiteten Volkszorn in den sozialen Netzwerken. So wächst das Bedürfnis, das Verbrechen mit harten Strafen zu bannen – auch wenn die Medienwirklichkeit des Bösen mit Kriminalstatistiken wenig zu tun hat."

Dehn, Jens: Schlaue Tiere, weite Landschaften und aufrüttelnde Themen: NaturVision Filmfestival 2014. – S. 86-91

„Zum 13. Mal fand Ende Juli 2014 das NaturVision Filmfestival statt. Ursprünglich im Bayerischen Wald beheimatet, ist Deutschlands ältestes Filmfestival rund um Natur-, Umwelt- und Tierdokumentationen 2012 nach Ludwigsburg umgezogen. Die dritte Ausgabe in der Medienstadt hat für einen neuen Zuschauerrekord gesorgt. Zu sehen gab es klassische Reportagen, aber auch sehr persönliche Annäherungen an brisante Themen."

Kosser, Ursula: Notfalls im Rückwärtsgang nach vorne: „Wie ich versuche zu lernen, die Generation Y zu verstehen". – S. 96-98

„Was sind denn das für Kinder! Ohne Ehrgeiz. Unpolitisch. Geradezu arbeitsscheu. Was soll denn aus denen einmal werden? Ich bin Mutter von einer, die dazugehört. Sie wird 19 und ich habe viele Jahre Gelegenheit gehabt, mir anzusehen, was da in meiner Wohnung und bei meinen Freunden heranwächst. Und so manches Mal habe ich mich dabei in einem Anflug von Selbstmitleid gefragt, ob wir Eltern jetzt die Kinder bekommen, die wir verdient haben. Bis ich die andere Seite dieser IT-Kids und ihrer etwas älteren Vorturner, der Generation Y, entdeckt habe. Ich habe gelernt, dass diese Jugend irgendwie cooler und gelassener ist, als wir es in dem Alter waren. Auch wenn diese jungen Leute gerade dabei sind, mein System fest gefügter Werte mit ein paar Klicks in der Unendlichkeit des World Wide Web verschwinden zu lassen."

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