Media@lse Review 2001–02
Beyond Connection

Interdepartmental Programme in Media and Communications
The London School of Economics and Political Science
Media@lse

Media@lse undertakes research at the interface between social and technological change. We critically address the key issues in the emerging digital world. Our research encompasses the local and the global and it develops theory and policy-related insights. It is committed to strengthening interdisciplinary work based upon scholarship within a number of social science disciplines and upon the development of multi-method approaches to research.

We seek a better understanding of the dynamics of the media and information and communication technologies, including the Internet, in ways that can be communicated to academic, industrial and governmental audiences.

Media@lse offers interdisciplinary graduate education and training to an international body of students through its programmes at Master’s level and through graduate research training for the PhD in Media and Communications.

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Director's Introduction

Media@lse began three years ago as a joint initiative of the Sociology and Social Psychology departments. It was intended to bring together, and significantly develop, LSE's expertise and presence in the field by building on the earlier launch, by Professor Sonia Livingstone, of the MSc in Media and Communications. We are in the process of creating a world-class research and teaching programme.

I am delighted to report that Media@lse now includes a network of 35 LSE participants from the two founding departments as well as from Economics, Geography, Gender Studies, Government, Information Systems, and Law. Our Master's programmes have expanded to include over 100 students. Our five distinctive programmes are offered jointly with Sociology and Social Psychology (MSc Media and Communications), with the Gender Institute (MSc Gender and the Media), Information Systems (MSc New Media, Information and Society) and Law and Government (MSc in Media and Communication Regulation) at the LSE, and with the Annenberg School for Communications, University of Southern California (MSc Global Media and Communications). We have 18 PhD students.

Media@lse has a core teaching staff of 11, all of whom are active researchers in their respective areas. We also benefit from teaching by a number of part-time lecturers who are closely involved in key policy areas and three administrative staff who support our work. We receive research funding from the Research Councils, foundations, the UK government, the European Commission and several firms. I am delighted that Dixons Group plc has chosen to endow a Chair in New Media and the Internet at LSE initially for five years from 2001, awarded to Professor Robin Mansell.

Media@lse organises outreach activities that attract people from many different communities. They have in common a fundamental interest in, and curiosity about, what it means to go beyond connection. This is the theme of our 2001 review. Our studies of both the older and newer media and means of communication, such as the Internet, are revealing the social determinants of the turbulence and uncertainties in the world around us. Our critical assessments of the transformations in everyday life and in the economy - globally and locally - are providing an essential foundation for interpreting how and why experiences mediated by these technologies are significant for the growing numbers of people who are connected, and for those who are not.

In the coming years, we will be increasing the size of our taught programmes and our resource base, and we will be seeking to develop new collaborative research networks with colleagues in the UK and overseas. This review provides an account of our present activities and our future plans. I hope you will find it of interest.

Professor Roger Silverstone
Director Media@lse
Media@lse Research Overview

The knowledge that we live in a rapidly changing media environment drives both our present and future research. The consequences of these changes for economic performance, democratic participation, cultural activity and the quality of life are far from clear. Technologies, organisations, and social behaviour change at different rates and in different ways: unpredictably, unevenly and sometimes quite uncontrollably.

Our research encompasses print, radio, television, computer and telecommunication-based technologies and media, and their convergence especially around Internet services. It addresses industrial, political, and economic issues as well as a wider social agenda. It makes a substantial contribution to global and local understandings of the mediated world in which, increasingly, all of us live.

An emerging digital environment for the conduct of social and economic life sets the challenge for Media@lse research. The requirement to understand and better manage such an environment involves the creation of an innovative and interdisciplinary response. The convergence of industries, markets, cultures and user practices reinforces the need for imaginative research that cuts across the social sciences and the humanities.

Technological change has powerful implications for the conduct of everyday life as well as for the pursuit of profits. Significant ethical as well as political dilemmas are posed by the increasing speed of communication, its global reach, and the dominance of key industrial players, nations, and cultures.

Those working in the media and communication industries and on policy matters need a framework for understanding the context and consequences of the work that they do. They need a grasp on the continuities and discontinuities between the ‘Age of Broadcasting’ or of ‘Telecommunication’ and the ‘Information Age’, informed by developments in the Internet and mobile communications. Those making policy need a firmer grasp on the complexity of the issues surrounding and affecting their decision-making. Media@lse research is directed towards policy and business issues arising in local and global contexts.

The research agenda of Media@lse is organised thematically with a clear focus on new media and changes in media and in information and communication technologies and services. It emerges from, and is sustained by, a rigorous interdisciplinary social scientific approach to the key determinants and consequences of these changes for culture, society, politics and the economy. The themes are: Democracy; Digital Economy; Literacies; Culture and Community; and Ethics.

HANDBOOK OF NEW MEDIA

The past 20 years have seen remarkable growth in research and scholarship addressing new media, related technologies, and their social contexts. Often called ‘new media’ research, this growing field is international and interdisciplinary. The Handbook of New Media (Sage February 2002) lays out the boundaries of new media research and scholarship and provides a definitive statement of the current state-of-the-art of the field. Edited by Leah Lievrouw and Sonia Livingstone, this is an indispensable volume for all scholars working in the area, required reading for graduate students, a reference work for established researchers and newcomers to new media research, and an intellectual benchmark for the field.
Theme 1: Democracy

Some of the key questions facing the human race at the start of the new millennium turn on the central role that media and communication technologies play in human affairs. Questions about the power of the media as institutions and about the potential of the media to empower people are central to this theme. Our research is establishing how far the older forms of media and the new digital media, including the Internet, can be mobilised to enhance democratic participation. It includes cross-country comparative studies as well as detailed examinations of changes in the political information environment in the UK. It focuses on the performance of the media and on changing conceptions of ‘participation’, with an emphasis on what people need to know if they are to engage in critical citizenship.

Political Communication and Campaigns
Margaret Scammell’s research is focusing primarily on key political institutions and actors and their use of media and, conversely, key national media and their reportage of politics. Media and democracy are over-arching themes. The key concern is to locate the importance of media within democratic theories in order to more precisely gauge criteria for the assessment of media performance. The Media, Journalism and Democracy (Dartmouth 2000) is a major reader that addresses these issues.

Continuing substantial research projects focus on the UK general and US presidential elections. The UK election study examined the political parties’ campaigns, communication strategies and agendas, and media coverage of the campaign. It addressed key questions with respect to campaigns, political discourse and voter turnout. What if anything about the campaigns and their coverage assisted or hindered voter turn out? How closely did the party and media agendas match public concerns? Results so far indicate a narrowing of the political agenda as parties increasingly discipline their communication around key issues for target voters, some increase in critical reporting of politicians, and a wide gulf between news agendas and the concerns of parties and the public.

In the US presidential election study on ‘how the world watches’, an international comparison examined reporting of the US campaign. The importance of the US election to other countries was investigated together with whether there is an international trend towards ‘strategic frame’ reporting, i.e. reporting process and strategy rather than substantive issues, and the extent to which coverage suggested the US as a role or anti-role model of democratic politics. The results for Britain indicated more press attention to the US race in the period Aug.-Dec. 2000 than all other foreign political news put together. However, there was relatively little interest in the substantive issues of the campaign.

Scammell’s ongoing research focuses on ‘political marketing – beyond spin’. Academic and practitioner proponents of political marketing claim it can move parties and candidates to new relationships based on trust and mutual exchange. They suggest that the era of propaganda and spin is coming to an end. This work is examining the extent to which marketing offers solutions for perceived problems of citizen disengagement and declining political trust. It is assessing the extent to which marketing, as its critics claim, is both cause and effect of a declining public sphere. It is exploring the parallels with theories of corporate citizenship that suggest a new level of corporate social responsibility. Scammell is also exploring how the Labour Government has contributed to a quantum leap in news management. This research is investigating differences in apparatus and approach and the impact of government across a range of key policy and institutional areas. Initial results appeared in The Blair Effect (Little Brown, 2001).

Her future research will take-up the theme of ‘restyling political culture – citizen consumers’. It will investigate the significance of consumer activism; a sign of political weakness (all that is left in an era of market triumph and globalisation) or evidence of a new political orientation in which old definitions of citizenship (in terms of rights and the state) are no longer appropriate.
PHD RESEARCH ON THE MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY
Wainer Lusoli is researching the Internet and democratic participation; Ana Ines Langer, the ‘personalisation’ of political communication and consequences for democratic discourse and normative democratic theory; Andjela Bajramovic, the conduct of NATO’s public relations during the Kosovo and Gulf conflicts; and Martin Moloney, the emerging convergence of elite corporate and political discourse around a ‘third way’ conception of responsible capitalism.

New Connections Between Citizens and their Representatives
Stephen Coleman’s research examines media and democratic citizenship focusing on the ways that media, and particularly new electronic media, can establish new connections between citizens and their representatives. His work covers new information and communication technologies and democratic citizenship in relation to legislative work being carried out by the UK Parliament. The role of phone-ins as a forum for public debate has been examined through a long-term study of the role of radio phone-ins as a bridge between the divided communities of Northern Ireland. The implications of televised election debates and parliamentary broadcasting, and changing public perceptions of parliamentary democracy are also key topics.

THE HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
This is an independent body promoting more effective parliamentary democracy where Coleman is Director of Studies. It has a strong interest in e-democracy. The new communication environment is characterised by the presence of interactive technologies, which have the capacity to link citizens to their representatives, irrespective of distance or space. This may offer an opportunity to strengthen the connections that constitute democratic representation. While modern states have vested interests in e-commerce and e-government, e-democracy is relatively understudied. The concept of e-democracy is associated with efforts to broaden political participation. Some advocates of e-democracy favour direct democracy, but the Society is interested in e-democracy as a means of making representative democracy stronger and more effective. This means involving citizens in the parliamentary process: linking people with relevant experience and expertise to select committees, and the scrutiny of legislation and other democratic processes (www.hansardsociety.org.uk).

Media Power, Citizenship and Non-Mainstream Media
Nick Couldry is examining issues of citizenship and the media with a special focus on how perceptions of citizenship are influenced by the multiplication of media sources and delivery systems, and opportunities for the ‘personalisation’ of the media. Do media such as the World Wide Web and digital television provide people with the resources to be participants in, rather than just spectators of, the wider public sphere? How and under what constraints? A pilot stage (collaborating with the Mass-Observation Archive, Sussex University) will be extended in 2002-3.

Couldry is exploring the roots and ramifications of the power and authority of media institutions. In The Place of Media Power (Routledge 2000) he analysed beliefs about media institutions and media people by studying non-media people’s accounts of encounters with the media process. His current work is aimed at developing a model of how media transform the social world and its values, e.g. through the ‘capital’ which media appearances or connections or skills generate in fields such as the political, thereby potentially distorting the usual values of those fields.

He is also investigating the symbolic aspects of the so-called ‘digital divide’. This work focuses on who feels included or excluded by the new media landscape and its concentration of power. It examines the implicit challenges to exclusion by various forms of non-mainstream media, including Web-based media, linked to social activism such as the anti-World Trade Organisation protests. Comparative research on the interrelationships between the media and space and on non-mainstream (alternative media) across the world is providing a strong empirical foundation for work in this area which is being developed with Peter Lewis.
Theme 2: Digital Economy

Technologies are converging and competing, and traditional forms of media and communication technology production and distribution are coming under pressure. This creates a pressing need to make sense of, and to manage these developments in a global economic environment. Under this theme, we examine the economics and politics of the convergence of computing and the Internet, telephony, and television and the changing roles of national and international regulation and policy. We investigate the contributions of public, private and civil society actors to the transformations associated with the digital economy.

The e-Society in Europe

Robin Mansell is playing a leading role in the STAR (Socio-Economic Trends Assessment for the Digital Revolution) project (which is based at SPRU, University of Sussex and led by Databank, Milan - www.databank.it/star/) in the European Commission's Information Society Technologies Programme. This research examines how digital technologies are being developed and adapted in Europe and the consequences for employment, skills development, and the provision of 'e-services'. The research also focuses on legislation and regulation to facilitate the take-up of e-commerce and e-government services. Early results show that e-commerce is about business first and foremost. There appears to be little if any association between the state of technology development and the state of e-commerce sophistication. No particular relationship has been found between e-commerce sophistication, even by firm size. The financial performance of business models in the e-commerce environment appears to be assessed primarily in terms of the potential for revenue retention, rather than by the potential for creating new revenue sources. STAR research on the changing skill base of the digital economy also shows that the majority of professionals working in the information and communication technology industries have no degree, but in computer professional occupations there is intensive use of graduate-level skills. Women comprise the minority of graduates in digital technology-related subjects in Europe and their participation in mathematics and computer science courses is in decline.

MOBILIZING THE INFORMATION SOCIETY: STRATEGIES FOR GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY (Oxford University Press 2000) critically examines the interaction between social, regulatory, and market developments underlying the growing use of new technologies such as the personal computer and the Internet. Robin Mansell and W. Edward Steinmueller show that the quality and value of the information society for citizens is not the inevitable consequence of market and technological forces. The authors lay the foundation for appropriate strategies to achieve desired policy aims and for alleviating the effects of dislocation and exclusion from the information society.

Peter Lewis’ work as part of a project funded by a the European Commission Socrates Programme has piloted training for disadvantaged social groups in the skills needed to produce community radio programming, including digital and web skills. The project produced recommendations and training guidelines pointing to the importance of techniques for confidence building developed in the women’s movement, and the need for infrastructure provision (childcare, safe transport) to facilitate women’s presence in training and programme production.
The Weightless Economy
Research by Danny Quah on the key features of the ‘weightless economy’ goes far beyond analysis of the characteristics of the knowledge-based economy. The importance of knowledge is recognised as being key to economic performance. But the weightless economy is where the economic significance of knowledge achieves its greatest contemporary resonance. This economy embraces four main elements: increasingly pervasive use of information and communication technologies including the Internet; a growing emphasis on intellectual property including patents and copyrights; growth in the numbers of electronic libraries and databases; and the expansion of biotechnology-related developments. Quah’s research is investigating the common features of developments involving new systems for managing knowledge and new developments in knowledge-products, i.e. commodities whose physical properties resemble those of knowledge, regardless of whether the commodities themselves contain significant amounts of knowledge as traditionally understood.

E-CONOMICS: STRATEGIES FOR THE DIGITAL MARKETPLACE (Springer-Verlag 2000) is the first major systematic analysis of the emergence of the Internet economy in Europe. This book sets out ten theses including the digitalisation of value, critical mass as a key factor in the network economy, the erosion of traditional value chains, and the roles of competition and co-operation and of new ‘free’ pricing strategies. It was produced by the European Communication Council and writted by Zerdick et al. including Roger Silverstone.

Policy, Regulation and Governance
Our research gives attention to the legislative and policy developments that are shaping the convergent digital technology landscape. Our work assesses the relevancy and effectiveness of existing legislation and provides critical assessments of new legislation and policy to address the new media and the Internet. We focus on institutions and processes and on how policy and regulation shape the architecture and deployment of the new technologies.

Robin Mansell’s research provides comparative assessments of evolving policy frameworks for the supply of electronic services including those supported by the Internet. She is examining changes in governance processes and in the institutions that play a role in policy co-ordination. Assessments of the capacity of these institutions to involve stakeholders with conflicting interests in their efforts to create workable policy frameworks that achieve desirable goals such as strengthened competitiveness and equitable outcomes are central to her work. Her research also focuses on the problems confronted by regulators in the face of convergent technologies and on issues of the timing and enforceability of policy interventions in the marketplace and their impact on market structures, firms and citizens.

Colin Scott is developing an analytical framework for understanding regulation in general. The aim is to achieve a better fit between theory and empirical observations about the deployment of power and other resources held by actors within particular regulatory domains. A key issue is how European policy makers and legislators match a diverse range of regulatory techniques to particular values such as social cohesion, efficiency and equity in seeking to regulate services such as telecommunications and the Internet. Scott and Andrew Murray have examined the new policy control mechanisms associated with the Internet and redefined US-centric models of control from a European perspective.

Mark Thatcher’s research examines reforms of regulatory institutions in Europe, both through cross-national comparisons and at the European Commission level. His research tests claims that existing institutions are difficult to alter. His work analyses how national institutions mediate the effects of transnational factors such as regulation, cross-national learning, and changes in the technological and economic position of the telecommunications sector.
Intellectual property rights play a major role in the evolving regulation of the Internet. Andrew Murray’s research is focusing on the role of domain name regulatory bodies in developing a regulatory structure for the Internet. These bodies control scarce Internet name resources. His research is testing the hypothesis proposed by the cyber-libertarians that the Internet cannot be regulated by hierarchical control systems. Results so far show that the ability of these bodies to regulate conduct in Internet space depends on the continuing use of domain names and that trademark holders may be unable to protect their assets.

The growth of the Internet raises major issues in the domain of copyright as a means of protection for the owners of digital creations. The Internet has had a significant effect on the way in which creative works (especially music) are distributed through systems such as Napster. The technical nature of Napster made it relatively easy to obtain legal rulings to close it down, but newer technologies such as peer-to-peer networks will be more difficult to control. On-going research conducted by Prodromos Tsiavos, a PhD student jointly supervised by Anne Barron and Edgar Whitley, explores the co-development of copyright and technology in this area. It shows that as copyright law evolves, so technology evolves to get around the constraints imposed by copyright law, which, in turn, causes copyright law to develop further. Research by Andy Pratt focuses on the changing nature of intellectual property rights in digital production and distribution. His work highlights the impacts of digital reproduction on artists and content producers, pointing to a crucial shift in the role and power of intermediaries, or cultural brokers; disintermediation may favour individual artists and small traders, but there is a risk of the loss of social, cultural and legal knowledge.

**New Media, Production and Employment**

Andy Pratt’s work also involves investigations into the impact of technological change on employment forms and locations in film and television across Europe. His research shows that the audio-visual industries are spatially concentrated and the main clusters are focal points for ‘post production’ activities. He shows that policy predominantly focuses on structural support for film production and is blind to spatial dimensions and to the vibrant eco-systems of post-production clusters. Pratt’s studies in New York, San Francisco, London and Tokyo counter the populist notion that ‘geography is dead’, suggesting that proximity for social networking and information and knowledge transfers is more important than ever in the knowledge economy. Andy Pratt and Rosalind Gill have examined how media centres in the UK are being used, showing the tensions between virtual and material networks and the continuing importance of face-to-face and serendipitous meetings.

Finance is crucial for the sustainability of new media industries and Pratt has examined venture capital sources for new media in the UK, identifying a gap in meso-level finance and the need for a new form of venture capital available in the public realm. Pratt’s ongoing research on employment in the creative industries in the UK and Japan is developing a conceptual basis for analysing the Cultural Industries Production System which has been adopted by many UK regional planning agencies. Tamar Ashuri, a research student, is examining the way economic factors influence the production of television documentaries under international co-production arrangements. These arrangements are intended to reduce production costs, but her research shows that broadcasters are willing to incur additional costs to create different versions of films for national markets, not simply in response to consumer demand, but also in response to the film producers’ imaginings of specific national cultures.
Rosalind Gill has been investigating the experiences of people employed in the new media industries, focusing on individuals who are at the artistic end of new media production, e.g. Web designers, digital animators, and multimedia designers. The results of a European Commission project challenge the celebratory speculation about the digital future. They question the warm reception given to the idea that the institution of the career is in terminal decline and is being replaced by project-based work where individuals move from project to project. Gill’s research suggests that this shift can be understood in terms of an individualisation of risk, where individual workers bear all the responsibilities for their own training, sick pay, and pensions, and for finding a regular supply of contracts. New media firms do not seem to be ‘cool, creative and egalitarian’ places to work; instead there are new and subtle forms of discrimination that raise grave questions about equality.

In the field of radio, Peter Lewis has conducted research on the production of radio drama. This work follows up his earlier work as a participant observer in the BBC’s Radio Drama Department in the 1980s. New visits to the Department have provided the basis for a comparative study of changes in the editorial process that are associated with the BBC’s restructuring. The findings suggest that, while the introduction of digital technology is responsible for some innovations in the radio production process, the most significant changes are in the allocation of resources which gives priority to digital and on-line development at the expense of broadcast production, and to a culture of management that values budgetary calculations above creativity.

New Media Divides

The ‘digital divide’ signifies a growing gap between and within countries in the extent to which people are able to access digital technologies and services. The concept is being used to rally governments, the private sector and civil society to address this gap, but there has been very little discussion of the fact that there are many divides. Robin Mansell and Daniel Paré (with the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University) are examining whether firms in developing countries will find themselves included in global trade on favourable or unfavourable terms through their use of e-commerce. The study focuses on the obstacles encountered by producer firms. The results call into question whether e-marketplaces are providing these firms with the opportunity to compete on a more equal basis in the world market. Although e-marketplaces appear to be succeeding in bringing potential strangers together, it is left mainly to the ‘strangers’ to assess who to trust and with whom to trade.

Andy Pratt and Rosalind Gill’s work shows that the solution to the digital divide of ‘connection’ or ‘wiring up’ should be questioned. Social skills are the key factor in the use and take up of the Internet. Research on the development of policies in many countries indicates that there is strong ‘policy replication’ between countries and overwhelming technological and economic reductionism underpinning policy in this area. The need to emphasise the processes of building capabilities for the effective use of the new technologies also is a central theme in Jonathan Liebenau’s work and in Robin Mansell’s work on Knowledge Societies (Oxford University Press 1998). Robin Mansell and Nick Couldry have reviewed the initiatives of public, private and non-governmental organisations to provide a critical assessment of the multi-faceted nature of social, linguistic, cultural and economic divides.

Don Slater’s main focus is on ethnographies of Internet use. He conducted a long-term study of pornography traders on Internet Relay Chat, followed by a collaborative study of the broad range of Internet uses in relation to one place, Trinidad. These studies have developed methodologies for qualitative research into Internet cultures. The results show that there are significant differences in how the Internet is understood and deployed in different places. He is developing this work into a programme of comparative Internet research, particularly examining Internet cultures and economies in non-first world countries. Future work by Slater, Peter Lewis, and Nick Couldry will evaluate small-scale, community radio and Internet projects with the aim of assisting non-governmental organisations that are attempting to find solutions to bridge these divides.
Theme 3: Literacies

Mediation and communication are key components not just of the provision of news and entertainment, but of finding and expressing cultural identity. Our experiences are mediated in multiple ways that create new kinds of literacies and expressions of identity. National broadcast channels and news agencies provide frameworks for national cultures, but the new media may change that. They offer spaces for minorities, they enhance the power of global corporations, and they contribute to changing and fragmenting audience tastes. Our research investigates these changes in a national, European and global context.

Globalisation and the New Literacies
Research on the global and the national in international communication is focusing on news organisations to examine the relationships between the globalisation process and the introduction of new media and communication technologies. Terhi Rantanen’s work on news organisations in Australia, Finland, Russia, the UK and the US is both historical and contemporary. It shows how news organisations acted as the early agents of globalisation from the 19th century and how, often in invisible ways, they contribute to globalisation. Her research in contemporary Russia treats ‘globalisation’ and ‘new’ communication technologies as relative concepts. Their implications are discussed in The Global and the National: Media and Communications in Post-Communist Russia (Rowman & Littlefield 2001). Her research on media production and consumption in the former superpower shows the reassertion of the national following an initial period when the experience and effects of globalisation played a liberating role in the downfall of Communism. Interactions between the global and the national, and between the new and the old, produced a new dynamic which is redefining the meaning of globalisation itself. Her ongoing research is examining the role of the media and communication processes in globalisation theories. The fact that there is no globalisation without the media and communication technologies is not always acknowledged. Her work in this area in The Media and Globalisation (Sage forthcoming) is addressing the ways in which the production of media and the experience of them are interlinked.

The globalisation of the media requires a special focus on the transnational capitalist class and on media corporations, particularly their role in spreading the culture-ideology of consumerism. Leslie Sklair has been developing the concept of consumerism which is articulated through the global spread of the media in all its forms.

Media, New Media and Community
Roger Silverstone’s extensive research on the domestic context within which patterns of technology use emerge has yielded rich insights. His most recent work has ‘come out from behind the front door’ and is seeking to extend theory and empirical analysis to study the relationships between social and media change in public spaces. This work aims to understand the significance of community at the beginning of the 21st century. He explores the ‘hidden underbelly’ of the European media and media cultures in Media, New Media and Community (Polity Press forthcoming). This work is complemented by studies focusing on the media and the morality of distance, in which the role of the media as defining culturally specific ethics of representation is investigated, both philosophically and sociologically.

Silverstone’s work is being developed within a wider framework of understanding mediation and communication, i.e. the processes of mediation which entail the social, power, culture and technology. These themes are developed in a seminal contribution on mediation as a key concept for sociology for the International Handbook of Sociology (eds. Calhoun, Turner and Rojek, Sage forthcoming 2002).
Research on media and minorities in Europe is establishing an empirical and theoretical framework for identifying and addressing the capacity of minority diasporic groups within Europe to create and sustain their own media cultures. Roger Silverstone and Myria Georgiou are examining the range and intensity of ethnically distinct patterns of media production and consumption within Europe, a region of major and significant migrations, especially in recent times. This work is providing a map of significant media activity within Europe as well as profiles of certain groups and cultures. The aim is to understand the complexities of culture, identity and participation in host societies that emerge in situations of mobility and migration.

The relationship between media, nationalism and identity in contemporary Greece provides another focus for research on the politics of identity. Mirca Madianou, a research student, is examining the resurgence of nationalism in Greece in the 1990s which occurred at the same time as the commercialisation of broadcasting. Private television channels orchestrated public rituals and contributed to sensationalist reporting on national issues. Her work shows that public discourse involves a complex web of power relations that is subject to constant negotiation.

Robin Mansell examines what it means to live and work inside the Communication Revolution (Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2002) through a set of studies of the perceptions of a variety of communities of users of advanced information and communication technologies, including the Internet. This work highlights the nature and significance of newly emerging patterns of social and technical mediation as digital technologies become more pervasive. It shows some of the circumstances where the use of these technologies is perceived to be contributing to social improvements as well as those where this is not the case.

**Narratives of Internet Experiences**

An understanding of the nature of Internet use among children, young people and their families is essential to identify the barriers and gateways to its acquisition and acceptance among young users (aged 9-14) and their parents. Sonia Livingstone's observational research within the family home shows that key barriers are financial, cultural, social and value-based. Her work identifies discrepancies between claimed use of the Internet and observed use. It analyses these in terms of restrictions on children's Internet use (e.g., social restrictions and technical competence). It highlights the uncertainties, or ambiguities, in the minds of parents, teachers and children regarding the potential gains from the Internet. This work, conducted in parallel with an American study (with Professor Andrea Press, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana), has provided a basis for the development of a conceptual framework for understanding Internet literacy.

Much public and research attention has focused on possible harms to children posed by Internet access. This has encouraged a negative conception of literacy as those skills and knowledge required to protect children from inappropriate media content. Without underplaying the value of such approaches, Livingstone's work seeks to complement it with an analysis of the desirable skills and knowledge that may enable children and young people to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the Internet. This analysis raises new questions about society's ambitions for children in terms of creativity, leisure, sociality, pedagogy and expertise.

Nick Couldry has a continuing interest in perceptions of public space and the ways in which personal narratives can reveal the significance of these spaces in people's daily life. His work builds on earlier research on the reception of public art. He is concerned to bring insights from media audience research to the reception situation of contemporary art (in collaboration with Professor John Tulloch, Cardiff University).
The experiences of using the Internet in the everyday lives of women with breast cancer provide a
focus for Shani Orgad’s doctoral research. She is analysing why and how their on-line participation
is significant for the process of illness and healing. Her work suggests that women’s use of the
Web and email is inextricably linked with their lives and that Internet space and everyday space are
not two separate spheres.

Rosalind Gill has reviewed evidence for women’s participation in Web-based forums. This research
has revealed the paucity of data sources and just how little is known about how people (both
women and men) use the Web, and the diverse relations between people’s on- and off-line lives.
This work also examined UK government policies designed to enhance women’s participation. The
results suggest that policies are too narrowly restricted to getting women connected and to using
the Web for paid employment.

Radio: Developing a Neglected Field

Peter Lewis is developing radio as a theoretical field within media and cultural studies and creating
an infrastructure for research on the medium through the Radio Studies Network. The dominance
of the visual in most Western cultures has left aural and oral experience underdeveloped both in
ordinary discourse and academic theory. His work is exploring how radio is at the cutting edge of
convergence at a time when the Internet and mobile telephony are creating new ways and means
to listen. Rosalind Gill also counts radio among her interests. A growing community of radio
scholars concerned with culture and society is enabling radio studies to ‘speak back’ to media
theory, highlighting its obsession with the visual at the expense of sound, and raising questions
about new media produced by convergence such as Internet radio.
Theme 4: Culture and Community

Questions of access to and participation in culture and community involve issues of the production and consumption of the media. New media do not determine social and cultural responses, but they provide opportunities for, and challenges to, existing social structures and cultural values. Our research is establishing how far new media can be mobilised to enhance access to, and participation in, social, political and economic life.

The Meanings and Uses of Media in Everyday Contexts

Sonia Livingstone’s research has centred on the television audience and its diverse responses to, and reception of, genres such as the soap opera, talk shows, and crime drama. In Making Sense of Television (Routledge, 1998), she relates the characteristics of media texts to audience interpretations and to the contexts of viewing. A more complex media and information environment means that research must now concentrate on the meanings and uses of a variety of information and communication technologies in everyday contexts. Her research is investigating how social and technological factors are affecting a shift from mass audience to diverse users of media. It is concerned with the consequences for distinctions between the producer and consumer, the state and the citizen, the commercial and the public, and the communal and the individual. It examines how the everyday social and cultural contexts of new media use frame the audience or user’s engagement with media content. This work suggests that new technologies tend to supplement and/or reform, rather than replace, older forms of media.

Livingstone’s work on young people and the new media has explored the place of new forms of media in the lives of young people aged 6 to 17. This research investigated access and use for new media at home and in the school. Domestic leisure and media activities, the meaning of the changing media environment for children and parents, and access to and uses of media in relation to social inequalities and exclusion were examined. This created a baseline measure for media use against which to assess future changes. This work showed how television continues to dominate children’s everyday lives but also that new media are beginning to find a place in their homes and timetables. One reason why UK children spend rather large amounts of time with the media is related to their parents’ worries about safety outdoors, and young people’s own perceptions of inadequate leisure facilities. The study highlighted the importance of a media-rich ‘bedroom culture’ as a key marker of the privatisation and individualisation of young people’s leisure environments. The study also highlighted the nature of the home-school link, tracing the ways in which the Internet and related media are posing specific problems for schools.

A pan-European research team, led by Livingstone, has examined the access, uses and meanings of media – old and new – for children and young people. Across 12 European countries, the extension of the ‘child audience’ into ‘new media uses’ was examined focusing especially on screen-based media such as multi-channel television, video games, the personal computer, the Internet, and email. Children and the Changing Media Environment: A European Comparative Study (Lawrence Erlbaum Associates 2001) illustrates the similarities in the experiences of childhood across Europe and key differences such as cultural variations in the meanings and values associated with family life, private leisure and peer culture, and in the national strategies employed to regulate access to new media within schools, homes and communities. Questions about the cultural appropriation of new media in the home and at the national level are being explored by PhD student, Toshie Takahashi, in an ethnographic study of ‘information-rich’ families in Japan.
Rosalind Gill has completed a study of young men’s use of media, as part of a project on the psychologies of 15 to 35 year old males. Her research draws attention to the increasing pressures experienced by young men in a media environment in which their bodies, like women’s, are presented in evermore idealised and eroticised ways.

**Media and Communication Rituals**

Nick Couldry has explored the ritual dimensions of contemporary media. This work captures how media use may suggest a sense of larger community and the implications of that for power relationships. His research has involved visits to tourist sites associated with media production, e.g. Granada Studio Tours Manchester, and studies of the ritual form of the UK version of Big Brother and of the public reactions to the death of Princess Diana. New work in this area involves analysis of the practices of Webcam artists and development of a theoretical model of the ritual space of contemporary media, drawing on anthropological work on ritualisation.

Leslie Haddon’s research has been concerned with patterns or rituals of use of mobile telephony and the Internet. A comparative study for European Institute for Research and Strategic Studies in Telecommunications (EURESCOM) examined adoption patterns, usage and attitudes, as well as time use and perceptions of time and mobility in everyday life and within social networks. The results showed the narrowing gap between the adoption of mobile phones and the widening gap (or at least one that is not closing) for adoption of the Internet in several European countries. Assessments of the history of diffusion and the socio-demographics of different types of users highlighted the higher drop-out rate for the Internet as compared to the mobile phone and the important influence of the size of people’s social networks on the adoption of these technologies. The results also pointed to the lack of demand for video mobile applications.

Changes in viewing patterns and habits are expected with the introduction of digital television. Vivi Theodoropoulou, a research student, is studying the diffusion and adoption of digital television among the first generation digital audience in Britain. Her UK-wide survey of Sky Digital subscribers suggests that, despite digital television’s fast take-up; audiences seem to be conservative in their use of the new medium. Their use of interactive services appears to be marginal and what they seem to want from digital television is more television.

Myria Georgiou’s research has focused on the role of minority media in the construction of ethnic identities. In a study of Greek Cypriots in North London and their uses of ethnic electronic media, she argues that people’s identities, such as those of gender, age, class, and especially generation, inform the ethnic experience and give ethnic identity its specific meanings. The hybrid imagined community is shown to be a decentralised community that includes the country of origin, the broader diaspora, and the locality where minorities actually live.
Theme 5: Ethics

The media are often seen as a source of many of society’s ills generating immorality and crime, and undermining cultural values and the social fabric. New media may favour a society leeched of its humanity and the necessary face-to-face interactions of everyday life. Under this theme, we focus directly on the implications of the new media for the conduct of public and private life and their interrelationships. We consider whether the new media and information and communication technologies are likely to encourage or inhibit personal freedom and whether a case for media and communication rights can be made.

Ethics of Representation

We are committed, through our research, to investigations that are responsive to the question: how is it possible to enable an ‘ethics of responsibility’ to the ‘the other’ in an environment that is increasingly characterised by a politics of indifference? Roger Silverstone’s work is inquiring into how indifference may be countered by the specification of the first principals of a media ethics. This work does not aim to specify ethical norms, but rather to create a favourable environment or space for acknowledging difference and variety and for understanding the way the media themselves can be seen both to enable and disable responsible action. Nick Couldry’s work on the roots of media power also involves a specific interest in the ethics of the process of mediation, and the ethical implications of uneven access to, and control over, media production resources.

Civic Space, Services and Privacy

New technologies are playing a key role in shaping today’s civic spaces especially in contexts where issues of privacy and the representation of identity arise. Edgar Whitley’s work analyses issues that arise in the context of e-commerce. His work with Gus Hosein on the regulation of e-commerce focuses on privacy-related issues. They are involved in policy debates in this area, such as the case of the UK’s Regulatory Investigatory Powers Act, 2000. Their work examines the process leading to legislative action and the tensions between the estimated costs of implementing digital interception capabilities and the desire to promote Internet use, and between rights of access by authorities and the rights of citizens. Their work suggests that a technology-neutral policy is unlikely to be sustainable and that effective policy making requires a deep understanding of the technical aspects of e-commerce. Robin Mansell’s work on the emergence of new norms and practices, examines how far surveillance by authorities should be permitted. As e-commerce and other e-services spread, the legitimacy of means of gathering digitised information identifying individuals (with and without their knowledge) is an increasingly contested subject.

The consequences of using or ignoring health information that is available on the Internet is the subject of Joëlle Kivits’ doctoral research. The explosion in the availability of health information that can be accessed via the Internet offers a vehicle for managing individual health. Health is defined both as a personal experience and as the product of discourses encouraging people to be ‘healthy’. By focusing on perceptions of health risk and of food, this research is showing that people evaluate health risks, adopt ‘safe’ or ‘healthy’ modes of living, and maintain ‘fit’ bodies in line with the exhortations of medical discourse and as a result of their personal experiences.
Research Resources and Collaboration

Media@lse Electronic Working Papers (EWP) present high quality research to academics, policy makers and commercial organisations. They set the agenda in the field of media and communication studies and stimulate and inform debate and policy. Papers are peer-reviewed and edited by Nick Couldry (Social Theory), Rosalind Gill (Radio) and Andy Pratt (New Media) and an interdisciplinary editorial board drawn from across the LSE. ([www.lse.ac.uk/depts/media/ewp/ewp_list.html](www.lse.ac.uk/depts/media/ewp/ewp_list.html))

Networks of Collaborating Researchers

AMARC (World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters) ([www.amarc.org](www.amarc.org)). Peter Lewis is a founding member.

Changing Media, Changing Europe, 2000-5, is a major European Science Foundation research programme, networking 60 media researchers across Europe to pursue comparative projects with participation by Sonia Livingstone.

DIASPORA-MEDIA ([www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/diaspora-media.html](www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/diaspora-media.html)) is a network of 50 scholars in Europe managed as a mailing list by Myria Georgiou as part of Media@lse research on minorities and their media.

EMTEL (European Media Technology and Everyday Life) ([www.EMTEL2.org](www.EMTEL2.org)) is co-ordinated by Roger Silverstone and focuses on dimensions of the socio-economics of the Information Society in Europe. EMTEL also includes research institutes in Trondheim, Dublin, Seville, Amsterdam, Brussels, and Liege.

ENCIP (European Network for Communication and Information Perspectives) ([www.encip.org](www.encip.org)) focuses on transformations in policy and regulation in the light of the convergence of the telecommunication, broadcasting and computing industries. Robin Mansell is a founding member of this network which includes institutes in 11 of the 15 member states of Europe.

IAMCR (International Association for Media and Communication Research) ([http://www.humfak.auc.dk/iamcr](http://www.humfak.auc.dk/iamcr)), is the world-wide association of researchers in the field. Terhi Rantanen is President of the History Section, Robin Mansell is past President of the Communication Technology Policy Section, and Peter Lewis is an active member of the Community Communications Section.

RSN (Radio Studies Network) ([www.jiscmail.ac.uk/files/RADIO-STUDIES/contact.htm](www.jiscmail.ac.uk/files/RADIO-STUDIES/contact.htm)) is an association of lecturers and researchers with formal relations with the UK Media, Communication & Cultural Studies Association (MCcCSA) and the radio industry's main forum, the Radio Academy. Peter Lewis is the Development Director of this network which aims to explore the unique qualities of sound and the social significance of its use. Conferences are organised including a major international conference, 2001: A Radiodyssey, at the University of Sussex in 2001. Seminars, including the ESRC Radio Research seminar series led by Rosalind Gill, are also organised.

MEDIA@LSE SPONSORS

Our research is sponsored by a variety of organisations in the UK and overseas including the Arts Council of England, British Telecom, Comedia Cultural Consultants, Commonwealth Secretariat, Dept. for International Development; Dept. of Culture, Media and Sport; Dept. of Education and Culture, Japan; Dixons Group plc. European Commission and Parliament, European Science Foundation, European Audio Visual Observatory, Leverhulme Trust, Mellon Foundation, New Economics Foundation, North West Arts, Scottish Enterprise, The World Bank, the UK Research Councils, and a consortium of the BBC, Independent Television Commission and others.
Graduate Study and Research

Media@lse offers graduate programmes in Media and Communications. These are developing rapidly in keeping with the global expansion in the penetration, social significance, and technological diversity of the mass media, the Internet and other forms of communication. With over 100 Master’s students from around the world and 18 PhD students, our programmes build on our world-class reputation for leading-edge research. Our teaching programmes are grounded in interdisciplinary approaches that offer students a critical edge in the analysis of the latest and most significant developments in media and information and communication technologies in the digital age.

Media@lse has close links with the media industries in one of the premier media capitals of the world. It offers a stimulating environment in which British and international students can rub shoulders with each other and with some of the key players in the global media and communication industry. Our students go on to make major contributions to media and communication management, administration, policy or research when they complete their studies.

FATHOM@LSE

The e-economy is transforming higher education and academia. Millions of people are turning to the Internet for its promise of immediate and unprecedented access to information. But the Internet cannot deliver the legitimacy or authenticity of knowledge or provide a structure or rationale for the knowledge available. Fathom provides a platform for research outputs and learning resources in a wide variety of subjects to a global audience. Fathom content is free to all users (www.fathom.com).

The Master’s Programmes

MSc in Media and Communications (12 months full time)

Convenor: Dr. Margaret Scammell

This programme provides an advanced analysis of the development and forms of media systems in Britain and elsewhere, and of the theoretical and conceptual developments in research on media and communications. With a strong commitment to methodology in the field, it provides students with a high level of research training, enabling a secure transition to doctoral research. The programme consists of two compulsory courses: Theories and Concepts in Media and Communications; Methods of Research in Media and Communications. Three optional courses are taken from a wide range of courses including Political Communication; Media, Technology and Everyday Life; The Audience in Mass Communication; Contemporary Issues in Media Policy; The Social Psychology of the Media; Citizenship and the Media; and Audiences and Communities: Current Issues in Radio.

MSc in Global Media and Communication (24 months full time)

Convenor: Dr. Terhi Rantanen

An innovative programme taught jointly with the Annenberg School for Communications, University of Southern California (USC). The aim is to provide advanced academic and professionally-oriented training in media and communications within a global context. In Year One, taught at the LSE, compulsory courses include: Theories and Concepts in Media and Communications; Methods of Research in Media and Communications; Theories of Globalisation; and Europe in a Global Context. One optional course is selected from a broad range. In Year Two, taught at USC, students complete six courses to the value of 24 units. The wide choice includes: The Culture of New Technologies; Communication and Global Competition; Political Economy of Global Telecommunications and Information; Global, International and Intercultural Communication in Organisations; The Globalisation of Media and Culture; The Global Entertainment Industry; and Global Advertising.
MSc in Media and Communication Regulation (12 months full time)
Convenor: Dr. Nick Couldry
This programme, taught jointly with the Regulation Group in the Departments of Law and Government, deals with the rapid and complex changes confronting lawyers and policy makers in the face of the converging media and communications industry. These changes are occasioned by the emergence of market liberalisation and by digitalisation. It provides students with an advanced understanding of the politics and law of regulation in the context of media and communications understood both as culture and as industry. Analysis focuses on the regulation of ownership, markets and content at national, European and global levels. Compulsory courses include: Theories and Concepts in Media and Communications, Methods of Research in Media and Communications; Introduction to Regulation; and Media and Communication Regulation. One optional course is selected from a broad range including New Media Regulation, Network Regulation and Contemporary Issues in Media Policy.

MSc New Media, Information and Society (12 months full time)
Convenor: Professor Robin Mansell
This programme is taught jointly with the Department of Information Systems. It provides an advanced interdisciplinary education and training in the implications of rapid and fundamental changes in media and communications, including the Internet, for all aspects of social, political and economic life. A key theme is the relationship between technological, social and economic change and its consequences for policy and for people's lives in an increasingly global society. The role of the digital organisation, storage and communication of information in the change process is a central theme. Compulsory courses include: New Media, Information and Knowledge Systems; Theories and Concepts in Media and Communications; Methods of Research in Media and Communications; Information Systems; and Aspects of Information and New Media. One option is chosen from a wide range of courses.

MSc in Gender and the Media (12 months full time)
Convenor: Dr. Rosalind Gill
This programme focuses on the role of gender in contemporary media. Taught jointly with the Gender Institute, it offers a rigorous education and training in theories and issues at a crucial interface in the social scientific analysis of culture and communications. Courses examine issues such as how representations in the media reinforce or subvert social roles and ideologies; the differing relations men and women have to the media; how the sexual division of labour impacts on working environments in the different media and influences content; and the role of the media in global and social transformation.

All taught programmes require the successful completion of a 10-15,000-word dissertation. All, except the MSc in Global Media and Communications, may be taken on a part-time basis over two years.

Doctoral Research
Graduate Tutor: Professor Roger Silverstone
An MPhil/PhD in Media and Communications is offered covering the full range of subjects taught at MSc level. We welcome applications for research degrees in aspects of media and communications that closely match our staffs' varied range of research interests. Research topics that are interdisciplinary in approach are particularly encouraged.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS AND HOW TO APPLY
Full details of entry requirements and how to apply are available in The Graduate School Prospectus at www.lse.ac.uk/graduateschool/gsprospectus.html, or by writing to the: LSE Graduate School, Graduate Admissions Office, London School of Economics and Political Science, PO Box 13420, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, Tel. +44 (0)20 7955 7160, Fax. +44 (0)20 7955 6317, Email: graduate-school@lse.ac.uk
Media@lse Staff Network

**Academic Staff**

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Lecturer in Law at the LSE, specialising in intellectual property law and the legal regulation of the music industry. Her major research project currently focuses on the relation between copyright law and the culture industries.

**Stephen Coleman**, The Hansard Society and Media@lse, s.coleman@lse.ac.uk
Specialist in e-democracy, digital TV, media and citizenship/representation, deliberative democracy, he is Director of Studies at The Hansard Society, advisor to the Cabinet Office on e-democracy policy and chairs the Electoral Reform Society Commission on electronic voting.

**Nick Couldry**, Sociology, n.couldry@lse.ac.uk
Sociologist of media and culture, his interests are in media and citizenship, media and social/cultural exclusion, ritual dimensions of contemporary media, and the ethics of mediation and media research.

**Myria Georgiou**, Research Fellow, m.georgiou@lse.ac.uk
With interests in identity, diaspora, minorities and the media, she was formerly a journalist in Greece and the UK, and her current research is on diasporic minorities and their media in Europe.

**Rosalind Gill**, Gender Institute, r.c.gill@lse.ac.uk
Lecturer in Gender Studies and Gender Theory, she is a feminist discourse analyst with a research focus on contemporary media and gender identities, and on gender and technology.

**Leslie Haddon**, Visiting Research Fellow, leshaddon@aol.com
His research focuses on the consumption of information and communication technologies by particular groups and on technologies such as the Internet. He is involved in various European Commission initiatives in the field and taught previously at the University of Sussex.

**Darin Hodgetts**, Social Psychology, d.j.hodgetts@lse.ac.uk
A New Zealand educated social scientist, his interests include media depictions of health and illness, lay health beliefs, coverage of domestic violence, and social inequalities.

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He has worked in educational and community television, taught radio in a number of universities, and written extensively on community and alternative media.

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**Sonia Livingstone**, Professor of Social Psychology, s.livingstone@lse.ac.uk
Her research is on audience engagement with popular television genres; domestic and educational contexts for information and communication technology use; children and young people’s changing media environment; families and the Internet; and comparative audience research.

**Robin Mansell**, Dixons Chair in New Media and the Internet, r.e.mansell@lse.ac.uk
Her interests are in the social processes and the political economy of the media and information and communication technologies, and policy and regulation of new media. Formerly, she was Professor at Science and Technology Policy Research (SPRU), University of Sussex.

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A Lecturer in Information Technology Law, his research focuses on Internet governance and the regulatory role of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN); protection of industrial property online, and freedom of expression in cyberspace.
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A Political Scientist with interests in science and technology policy, media and communications, and Internet governance and electronic commerce in industrialised and developing countries.

Andy Pratt, Geography, a.c.pratt@lse.ac.uk
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Professor of Economics at LSE, he was formerly Assistant Professor at MIT Economics Department. His research focuses on the ‘weightless economy’ and on the economics of information and communication technologies.

Terhi Rantanen, Sociology, t.rantanen@lse.ac.uk
Formerly at Helsinki University, she has held visiting positions at several universities and her research focuses on globalisation and the introduction of new communication technologies, with particular reference to news agencies.

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Her research interests are in political communications, political campaigning and the role of media in democratic countries. She taught previously at Liverpool University, was a research fellow at Harvard University, and a journalist for various media.

Colin Scott, Law, colin.scott@lse.ac.uk
Reader in Law and a core member of the Centre for the Analysis of Risk and Regulation (CARR) at LSE, his main area of interest is regulation with particular expertise in communication regulation, and in regulation of the public sector and of consumer markets.

Roger Silverstone, Sociology, r.silverstone@lse.ac.uk
Professor of Media and Communications, he is a sociologist with interests in media, technology and everyday life; media, new media and community; minorities and their media; and media ethics. He is co-editor of the journal, New Media & Society.

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Leslie Sklair works on competing forms of globalisation, focusing on the role of transnational corporations, the transnational capitalist class and the culture-ideology of consumerism.

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His research includes the sociology of culture and economic life, ethnographies of Internet use, particularly as basis for comparative analysis, and the impact of the Internet on economic life and perceptions of economic processes.

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Mark Thatcher, Government, m.thatcher@lse.ac.uk
A Lecturer in Public Administration and Public Policy, his expertise is in comparative regulation and public policy, especially for information and communication technology in Europe. He previously undertook research and taught at Oxford and Paris.

Edgar A Whitley, Information Systems, e.a.whitley@lse.ac.uk
His research focuses on information systems and civic space; and on the sociological and philosophical foundations of information systems applied to e-commerce and privacy issues.

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Selected Recent Publications

**Theme 1: Democracy**

Stephen Coleman


Nick Coudry


Margaret Scammell


**Theme 2: Digital Economy**

Rosalind Gill


Jonathan Liebenau


Robin Mansell


Andrew Murray


Andy Pratt


Danny Quah


Colin Scott


Mark Thatcher


Leslie Sklair


Don Slater


**Theme 3: Literacies**

**Nick Couldry**


**Myria Georgiou**


**Peter Lewis**


**Sonia Livingstone**


**Terhi Rantanen**


‘The Old and the New: Communications technology and globalization in Russia,’ New Media & Society, 3(2), 2001.


**Roger Silverstone**


**Theme 4: Culture and Community**

**Nick Couldry**


**Rosalind Gill**


Leslie Haddon
‘Checking It Out with the People: ICT markets and users in Europe’, a report for EURESCOM, Heidelberg, August, 2001 (and Mante-Meijer, K)

Sonia Livingstone

Theme 5: Ethics
Roger Silverstone

Edgar Whitley
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