INTRODUCTION

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The first edition of **Brazilian Journalism Research** in 2019 contains open topic articles on journalism as an object of study. On a whole, this edition relies on a wide range of approaches: works of a more theoretical or empirical nature, containing more sociological, discursive, and semiological perspectives. This viewpoint has been a hallmark of **BJR** throughout its history.

We open this edition with the article 'Public Sector Media and the Credibility Crisis in Senegal: national television under a Socialist Regime (1960-2000)', written by Professor Mor Faye, which gives a historical contextualization of journalism practiced by Senegalese public television over a 40-year period. This article shows how the socialist regime uses this channel as a tool for distributing propaganda, a regime which holds a monopoly on the country's audiovisual sector. As Faye explains, this particular analysis of the Senegalese case can be extended to other French-speaking Sub-Saharan countries in Africa which, after gaining their independence, created their own television and radio broadcasting systems based on the statist model of audiovisual media which had persisted in France up until 1981.

The next article is a critical review of bibliography, written by Marcos Paulo da Silva. In From Everyday Paradoxes to the Rhythmic Notatio of News: a theoretical-conceptual pendulum-like model,

he analyzes the way in which journalistic narratives, based on the criteria of newsworthiness, support and reinforce a set of cultural standards of regularity and rationality that shape daily experience in modernity. Continuing with the theme of theoretical exploration in journalism, Seane Melo and Marco Roxo, in their article Which Crimes Make the News? An analysis of discursive matrices permeating Brazilian investigative reporting, analyze the meanings behind the "investigative" category in journalism studies in Brazil, underlining the transition from a police matrix to a political matrix.

The following three articles partly address the relationship between journalism and gender. In 'Gender and Numbers: using data from International Women's Day coverage on the sites of three major Brazilian newspapers', Ana Carolina Araújo discusses the use of open data in journalistic coverage, using International Women's Day as a case study. These are followed by Cristiane Guilherme Bonfim and Márcia Vidal Nunes' article titled The Media Coverage of the #primeiroassédio (firstharassment) Campaign and its Perception by Facebook Female Users, which analyzes the impact of an anti-chauvinist campaign created by NGO Think Olga in 2015 and how it led Facebook readers to share their personal harassment stories in an attempt to influence the media agenda on the subject. The last article in this section is titled Abortion in Photographs in Chilean Digital Media: disputed representations, by Lorena Antezana and Claudia Lagos Lira, focuses on the images published by Chilean online media during the debates on the legalization of abortion in 2014.

The following article also discusses the role of images in shaping public debate. Thaís Furtado and Juliana Doretto, in their article The "Young Black Man" in the Photo: the production of meaning in reader comments from the El País newspaper, write up a Discourse Analysis on posts from Facebook users reacting to the photo of Lucas Landa printed in two stories from El País. This young black man in the photo was wearing no shirt and watching the New Year's Eve fireworks in Rio de Janeiro. They show that the photo served as a basis for a political-partisan debate addressing issues such as feminism, the quality of journalism, and the aesthetics of photography. "The discussions, the interpretations and the imaginations contained in the comments are directly related to ideological configurations present in Brazil today, including the contemporary conception of childhood".

In Journalism on Social Media: different profiles of journalistic content on the Facebook pages of Brazilian newspapers, Michele Massuchin, Camilla Tavares and Regilson Borges do a quantitative analysis of the journalistic content of 9,993 posts from the fan pages of nine newspapers in northern Brazil to build a typology of this type of publication. Rafael Grohmann, Michelle Roxo and Ana Flávia Marques analyze places of enunciation in journalism and journalist work in the forwards from 73 independent media vehicles from the city of São Paulo. In Places of enunciation and disputes of meaning of journalistic work in alternative arrangements to media corporations they map out the diversity of journalistic *ethos* spread throughout the texts. Their findings show how places of enunciation allow tensions to be seen between the internal struggles within journalism and the potential for change that come about from the new way that the workforce is used and mobilized. All this in a context highlighted by the possibilities opened up by digital technologies.

Hendryo André and Kérley Winques continue the debate on the change to the practice and to journalistic identity in their article Values of a Profession in Crisis: the tensions and challenges journalists from traditional media face while doing journalism at a time of internet consolidation. Using semi-structured interviews conducted by students and journalists from media vehicles in Curitiba (PR), these authors mapped out the representations of these professionals in relation to the crisis of the profession.

Closing out this edition is a more reflective text which harkens back to the theme of literary journalism addressed in **BJR** volume 14, number 3. In A narratological approach to latin american contemporary chronicle under american literary journalism parameters, Marcela Aguilar conducts a narratological analysis of the work of 14 Latin American chroniclers who come from different nationalities and generations. She shows that this genre shares a set of textual characteristics conventionally referred to as Anglo-Saxon literary journalism. "No chronicle is written in a vacuum; each chronicle responds to a previous text, and it is possible to recognize that dialogue although there are decades or even centuries of distance between one statement and another, between a question and an answer", she concludes.

The 11 articles in this issue are an example of **Brazilian Journalism Research's** policy for encouraging journalism research

which is unbiased and does not favor any particular school or *doxa*. The quality of the texts in this edition also reflects the work of the editors, editorial secretary and experts in selecting, evaluating and monitoring of texts, and in checking information and references to provide you, the reader, with a magazine of the highest level. Enjoy this edition and happy reading!