

# EDITORIAL

In this issue, Media Research presents the work of both Croatian and foreign authors. The authors use various methodologies and points of approach in order to research media and journalism.

Maja Jokić and Irena Petrušić in *Some of the Reasons of Poor Representation of Croatian Universities in World University Rankings* research why Croatian universities are poorly positioned or are not at all present on global rankings of universities. They point out that it is first necessary to understand the methodology and criteria that individual rankings use, in order to understand the condition of Croatian universities, given the realistic possibilities of Croatian universities to meet this criteria. Out of eight Croatian universities, the authors found that only University of Zagreb is visible on the most frequently used ranked lists of global universities, more specifically on four out of the six they analyzed. They concluded that the reason for this, in addition to the difficulty of demands of the methodological requirements of ranked lists, is the existing scientific policy, criteria for scientific advancement and the policy for stimulating the quality of universities.

Sašo Slaček Brlek, Jožica Zajc and Boris Mance in their paper *Connections Between Trust in Journalism and Patterns of Media Use* investigate the relationship between trust in journalism and media use. The connection between these two factors are, as the authors have found, very weak. The connection between the types of media that the public uses for informational purposes and trust in media was not established, and when it comes to the ideological orientation of certain media, the research has shown that those who follow right-wing oriented media (*Slovenska demokratska stranka*) show a slightly lower level of trust in journalism.

Antonija Čuvalo in the article 'Dailiness' in the New Media Environment: Youth Media Practices and the Temporal Structure of Life-World investigates ways in the young use their multimedia environment in everyday life. The research focuses on the concept of "dailiness" (Scannell, 1996), it identifies six temporal genres and shows "how users, in their daily interactions with communication media, negotiate, oppose, confirm or attempt to navigate the dominant temporal orientation in societies of late modernity."

Aleksandra Uzelac, Nina Obuljen Koržinek and Jaka Primorac in their paper *Access to Culture in the Digital Environment: Active Users, Re-use and Cultural Policy Issues* deal with the issue of approaching culture in the digital age and the aspects of removing the barriers between citizens and cultural resources. They describe the challenges that the digital environment poses for the issue of access to cultural

content. They analyzed aspects of cultural policies that deal with a) the rights of users for using cultural content b) the existing regulation that deals with intellectual property and the right to use content. In the second part of the article, the authors present results of the research undertaken for the project Approaches to Culture – Analysis of Public Policies in six selected countries (Austria, Croatia, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Turkey).

Magdalena Najbar-Agičić in her article From (Communist) Orthodoxy to Dissidence – Transformation of the Weekly *Naprijed* uses available archive, memoirist and other sources, as well as the newspaper itself, in order to reconstruct the history of the weekly *Naprijed* – the newsletter of the Communist Party of Croatia, while also pointing to the mechanisms of media functioning under the conditions of a communist system. The newspaper was published between 1943 and 1954, when it had a conflict with Milovan Đilas, when it turned to “dissidence”. The history of the weekly *Naprijed*, the author finds, is a good illustration of the political and ideological movements in socialist Yugoslavia during the post-war period, and the mechanisms of control of this newspaper were similar to those of other media.

Inja Erceg Jugović and Gordana Kuterovac Jagodić in the paper Perceived Media Influence on Body Image in Adolescent Girls and Boys bring the results of an empirical research on how adolescents perceive the influence of media on their own body image. They separately deal with boys and girls. The results have shown that girls feel the influence of media in their desire to lose weight, while boys feel it in their desire to gain weight and muscle. The research is interesting because it was conducted in Croatia with students of higher grade of primary school, as well as two senior years of high-school. It can bring good insight into the role of media in self-perception and socialization of adolescents.

We wish to thank all authors and reviewers, as well as all others who contributed to the publishing of this issue of Media Research. We invite you to keep sending us your scientific papers with empirical research, scientific articles and reviews of books and conferences.

Thank you for any suggestions or critique.

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Editor-in-chief