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Editors' Introduction

We have with this Fall Issue of the Central European Journal of Communication completed a three-year-term performance of the new editorial team. Starting in late 2019 we could not predict how the world would change in such a short period of time. First, the COVID-19 pandemic and then the war in Ukraine have affected personal and professional lives of many people and focused communication scholars' attention on basic values such as freedom, democracy, media autonomy, and quality journalism. Under such circumstances, we appreciate more than ever before an opportunity to collaborate with each other across borders in order to capture and try to understand the reality we are facing these days.

We open the Fall Issue of CEJC with two papers covering journalism issues, one in Turkey (authored by Ali Çağlar Karabıyık) and one in Estonia (co-authored by Marju Himma-Kadakas and Signe Ivask). The first reflects on the way the mainstream Turkish newspapers framed the social movement in Iran, using qualitative framing analysis building on Entman's (1993) approach to frames as defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies. The second paper reports on the pressure for self-censorship of Estonian journalists in response to attacks and introduces the phenomenon of "unperceived collective self-censorship", using a multi-method approach: content analysis, expert survey, and in-depth interviews. The authors conclude that the public media criticism leads to an overall impression that there is a considerable amount of pressure leading to journalists (self) censorship.

The next two papers deal with the COVID-19 pandemic, from two different angles. Liis Auväärt analyzes the international Sigma Awards competition for data journalism, to see to what extent and in what particular ways the projects listed in the prestigious international competition used data to fight the COVID-19 crisis. The author argues for a shift in journalism practice towards using data, which requires new skills and practices. In the other paper, Dariusz Tworzydło, Sławomir Gawroński, Mateusz Lach, and Kinga Bajorek use expert surveys with public relations specialists to investigate how crisis management PR and digital PR practices have been strengthened during the COVID-19 pandemic in Poland.

An interesting piece by Patryk Wawrzyński analyzes discreet emotions (pride or compassion) as emotional strategies of political storytelling. Reporting on data from an experiment conducted in Poland on the topic of collective

memory, the author concludes that the appeal to either of the two emotions depends on prior support for the practices related to collective memories, with compassion-related narrative being the most successful strategy. If this paper refers explicitly to non-populist political communication, in the next one Rémi Almodt solely focuses on right-wing populist discourses, in a cross-country comparison. The author reports on data from 2015-2021 posts scraped from Facebook pages (party, movement, and partisan news media pages) in Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Poland. The paper concludes that there are common narratives and frame construction details of populist discourse across countries, especially concerning international institutions, government, and opposition actors, as well as migration and refugees.

In the section on Methods and Concepts, Aylin Ecem Gürşen introduces the term of “intellectual influencer”, at the intersection of two other already established concepts: “influencer marketing” and “public intellectual”. The author argues that the intellectual influencers could make an impact in various domains, from art and design, to hobbies, travels, or cuisine, but also in politics, as sometimes such public figures are politically engaged.

Employing an interdisciplinary approach to the studies on the contemporary media was also suggested in the Interview with Daniel C. Hallin. A co-author of a seminal book on “Comparing Media Systems: Three Models of Media and Politics” (2004) shares his insightful observations on changes that have been occurring in the US media system in last two decades. He also offers his suggestions how to design and conduct a comparative research on media systems in democratic and non-democratic regimes in the era of digital media.

This issue offers two book reviews, one focused on media systems around the world, and one of the public broadcaster in Poland. In the former review, Bence Varga and Marton Demeter offer an overview of *Global Journalism: Understanding World Media Systems*, an edited book by Daniela Dimitrova published by Rowman & Littlefield Publishers in 2021. In the latter review, Maria Wąsicka-Sroczyńska analyzes Węglińska Agnieszka's book *Public Television in Poland. Political Pressure and Public Service Media in a Post – communist Country*, published in 2021 by Routledge.

At the end of the current issue, we report on four events. First, we provide a general overview of the 6th Congress of the Polish Communication Association, entitled “Media and Society in the Age of Platforms, Algorithms and Data”, held at Gdańsk, Poland on September 22-24, 2022. It is followed by a detailed report on the event entitled “Establishing Effective Media Self-Regulation in Poland”, organized by a newly established working group „Independent Self-Regulation in Poland” during the 6th Congress of the Polish Communication Association on September 24, 2022. This year's Spring issue presented the nominees for the Karol Jakubowicz's Award of 2022—now in this Fall issue we introduce the winner,

professor Urszula Doliwa from the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland. The awards ceremony took place within the above-mentioned Congress of the Polish Communication Association in Gdańsk. Finally, we summarize a performance of the CEJC editors and the Polish Communication Association members at the ECREA conference in Aarhus (Denmark) on October 19-22, 2022.

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