In this third number of *Brazilian Journalism Research* we have innovated in the preparation and organization of the Dossier Report. The first two Dossiers dealt with journalism phenomena in Brazil.

In this edition we are offering a Dossier entirely devoted to the studies and the practice of journalism in the European context in comparison with the worldwide scene: Spain (by Javier Dias Noci, University of Basque Country), Portugal and the contemporary international scene (by Nelson Traquina, New University of Lisbon) and Germany (by Thomas Hanitzsch, Ilmenau University).

The three authors present in this repertory have developed differentiated methodologies in the construction of their repertories; nevertheless, their perspectives have several points in common, which enriches the Dossier and makes it especially up-to-date and well-timed, on the occasion of the holding of the *Brazil Conference*.

In the first place, the analysis of journalism as a specific field of study, situated in the communication area, but with its peculiarities reflected in terms of theoretical themes and professional profiles. Professional profiles that range from professional training (with or without the requirement for a university diploma) to professional routines.

It is also clear, from the course outlined by the Dossier, the outstanding presence of studies based on the field of Sociology and the gradual autonomous development of studies rooted in the field of Journalism Theories.

In the second place, the three articles of the Dossier adopt as their starting point the situation of journalism on the European scene, its intermediations and the European phenomenon’s relations with the situations in other countries, whether it is from the same perspective as the Bologna Declaration, which will have repercussions with respect to the structure of professional training – undergraduate and postgraduate
– or from the perspective of the emergence of contemporary theoretical-methodological approaches.

On reading the Dossier, we have as a result a panorama which shows that the origins of multiple theoretical-methodological approaches to journalism research have been, in turn, both the results of the very development of academic research in journalism, as well as the results of transformations in professional routines, in professional training, in aspects of the legislation or in technologies, and also in the founding of associations of journalism researchers and journalism research institutes.

Throughout the cross-reading of the 3 articles in the Dossier, it is clear how much these factors – routines, legislation, training, technologies and research associations/institutes devoted to journalism, among others – have required, stimulated or promoted new studies and/or new innovating or reshaped approaches to research problems.

In the production of each Dossier, the BJR editorial staff intends to construct a panorama that has a central scenario, but without diminishing or de-characterizing what each author offers as a specific contribution.

For this reason, we will view the studies with a more individualized look. The study by Javier Diaz Noci enables us to accompany the origins of the teaching of journalism in Spain, dating from 1926, passing through the inclusion of the teaching of journalism in Spanish university education, this in the 1970s, and arriving at the current challenges which comprise, among other points, the adaptation to the Bologna Declaration. From Nelson Traquina’s article, it is possible for us to obtain a very up-to-date picture of strong currents of studies in the journalism field and of how they are formed nowadays.

And finally, with a no less enriching contribution, we have the article by Thomas Hanitzsch which offers us a historical cross section of the origins of journalism in Germany, the contributions of the studies developed by the German academic community for the journalism field as a whole, and also points to future prospects.

We believe that the community of journalism researchers brought together by the SBPJor and other field researchers, as well as our peers in the international scientific community, will be able to appreciate this contribution, and will also become concerned with new research horizons, inspired, not exclusively but additionally, by this Dossier.

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