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Weblog and Blog Reference List

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Abstract: Focuses on the use of e-mail and Web logs by teenagers in conveying cruelty. Means that e-mail and Web logs enable the harassment to be both less obvious to adults and more publicly humiliating

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Two-fifths of U.S. Adults Who Are Online Have Read Political Blogs (April 13, 2005). *Harris Interactive Inc.* Retrieved April 17, 2005 from http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=556.

(2005i). Welcome to Paul's blog! *Fortune*, 151, 114.

Ackland, Robert (May 20, 2005). *Mapping the U.S. Political Blogosphere: Are Conservative Bloggers More Prominent?* Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney.

Abstract: Weblogs are now a key part of online culture, and social scientists are interested in characterising the networks formed by bloggers and measuring their extent and impact in areas such as politics. However, researchers wishing to conduct quantitative social science analysis of the blogging phenomenon are faced with the challenge of using new methods of data collection and analysis largely derived from fields outside of the social sciences, such as the information sciences. This paper presents an overview of one new approach for collecting and analysing weblog data, and illustrates this approach in the context of a preliminary quantitative analysis of online networks formed by a sample of North-American "A-list" political bloggers. There are two aims to this paper. First is to assess (using different data and methods) the conclusion of Adamic and Glance (2005) in their paper titled ("The political blogosphere and the 2004 U.S. election: Divided they blog") that there are significant differences in the behaviour of liberal and conservative bloggers, with the latter forming more dense patterns of linkages. We find broad support for this conclusion, and empirically assess the implications of differences in conservative/liberal linking behaviour for the online visibility of different political messages or ideologies. The second aim is to highlight the role of web mining and data visualisation in the analysis of weblogs, and the opportunities and challenges inherent in this new field of research.

Adar, Eytan (May 9, 2004). Usage Patterns for Cameraphone Driven Moblogs. *Hewlett-Packard Labs Information Dynamics Group*. Retrieved April 11, 2005 from <http://www.hpl.hp.com/research/idl/people/eytan/moblog/>.

Adar, Eytan, Zhang, Li, Adamic, Lada A., & Lukose, Rajan A. (2004). Implicit Structure and the Dynamics of Blogspace. *HP Labs*. Retrieved March 21, 2004 from <http://www.hpl.hp.com/research/idl/papers/blogs/blogspace-draft.pdf>.

Abstract: Weblogs link together in a complex structure through which new ideas and discourse can flow. Such a structure is ideal for the study of the propagation of information. In this paper we describe general categories of *information epidemics* and create a tool to infer and visualize the paths specific infections take through the network. This inference is based in part on a novel utilization of data describing historical, repeating patterns of infection. We conclude with a description of a new ranking algorithm, iRank, for blogs. In contrast to traditional ranking strategies, iRank acts on the implicit link structure to find those blogs that initiate these epidemics.

Allbritton, Christopher (Fall 2003). Blogging from Iraq. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 82-84. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Alterman, Eric (Fall 2003). Determining the value of blogs. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 85. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Amarasiri, Rasika & Alahakoon, Damminda (2004). Building a cluster of intelligent, adaptive web sites. *Neural Computing & Applications*, 13(2), 149-157

Abstract: Many attempts have been made to track web usage patterns and provide dynamic suggestions that might help users reach the information they seek more quickly. These mechanisms rely on mining the web log files for usage patterns. While this is easy for a single server, it would be much more difficult for multiple servers. We propose a mechanism that uses agent-based technologies and dynamic self-organizing maps to combine usage patterns in multiple web server logs and structures of multiple web sites to provide a more efficient and informative set of suggested links. This paper includes results of an ongoing project, which builds upon previously published results.

Andrejevic, Mark (2003). Blog. In Steve Jones (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of New Media: An Essential Reference to Communication and Technology* (pp. 33-34). New York: Sage.

Andrews, Paul (Fall 2003). Is blogging journalism? *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 63-64. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Armstrong, E. (May 13, 2003). Do you blog? *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Ashbee, E. (JUL-SEP 2003). The Lott resignation, 'blogging' and American conservatism. *Political Quarterly*, 74(3), 361-370

Auty, C. (2005). UK elected representatives and their weblogs: first impressions. *Aslib Proceedings*, 57(4), 338-355

Abstract: Purpose - To examine the weblogs written by members of UK legislatures and to determine whether such weblogs address commonly cited criticisms of MPs' web sites and serve to bridge the gap between representative and constituent.

Design/methodology/approach - Examination of the literature on MPs' web sites to draw up a list of common criticisms. Construction of evaluation criteria to analyse the blogs in terms of content, currency, design, interactivity and evidence of personality both as a snapshot and over a longer period. Findings - That weblogs are, on the whole, kept up to date and show promising levels of activity. Blogs enable constituents to see with what their MPs have been involved (on both the local and the Parliamentary stages) and to see what areas of policy particularly interest their MP. Personality of the MPs is apparent on most of the blogs, which are less party-oriented than many MPs' web sites. Although the gap between representatives and constituents may have been bridged to an extent, blogging is still largely a top-down form of communication - even though people do submit relevant and pertinent comments to the blogs, proper two-way debate is rarely seen and comments are not always acknowledged or answered. Research limitations/implications - Based on a small number of blogs covering the UK only. Practical implications - Provides simple evaluation criteria that could be applied to blogs

in other areas. Originality/value - Provides a useful first structured analysis of weblogs written by elected representatives, on which further work can be undertaken once the sample size has increased and existing blogs are more established

Avram, Gabriela (2003). DIGLIT - a k-log for documenting a project on digital literacy. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 239-246). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: The diglit K-log evolved from the need of one single person to keep track of the activities developed and references used in the framework of an international education program, but it gradually became a sort of meeting place for the community of practice created through this project, with specific interests in the topic of digital literacy. The diglit home page is dedicated to references and thought on this specific topic, but also includes other categories of posts dedicated to project activities and events.

Bachnik, W., Szymczyk, S., Leszczynski, P., Podsiadlo, R., Rymaszewicz, E., Kurylo, L., Makowiec, D., & Bykowska, B. (October, 2005). Quantitative and sociological analysis of blog networks. *Acta Physica Polonica B*, 36(10), 3179-3191

Abstract: This paper examines the emerging phenomenon of blogging, using three different Polish blogging services as the base of the research. Authors show that blog networks are sharing their characteristics with complex networks (gamma coefficients, small worlds, cliques, etc.). Elements of sociometric analysis were used to prove existence of some social structures in the blog networks

Badger, Meredith (2004). Visual Blogs. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/visual_blogs.html.

Balnaves, Mark, Mayrhofer, Debra, & Shoesmith, Brian (June, 2004). Media professions and the new humanism. *Continuum: Journal of Media & Culture*, 18(2), 191-204

Abstract: The authors of this article discuss the link between media professions and the new humanism. They shift the focus a little to public relations. They also draw attention to another reason for appeals to the 'new humanist' discourses: a crisis of legitimacy in public institutions. Three developments are important to understanding this phenomenon: the damage to credibility and trust from corporate collapses, environmental and other disasters; the rise of participatory media such as weblogs, with their capacity to bypass official information sources; and the increasing reluctance of audiences to participate in surveys and market evaluations. Humanism has figured in this context as an 'antidote to narrow corporate-centric ways of representing interests in modern society.

Banwart, Mary C. (November 12, 2004). *Webstyles in 2004: Is the Internet Still an Ungendered Campaign Tool?* Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago.

Abstract: As more consumers obtain their campaign news through the Internet, political campaigns place more emphasis on establishing a "Web presence" for their candidates. That "Web presence" undoubtedly results in the self-presentation of a candidate in a mass medium, and thus a Webstyle of a candidate is created. The research to be reported in this

discussion will build from prior work in analyzing the Webstyles of candidates in mixed-gender gubernatorial, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House races (Banwart, 2002; Bystrom, Banwart, Kaid, & Robertson, in press). Although to date the conclusions from these analyses have found few differences between female and male Webstyles, they have also found an overall lack of personalization, interactivity, and use of production techniques. However, as the Internet becomes more mainstream, it remains to be seen how female and male candidates will present their image and to what extent gender strategies will become the integrated factor that they are in the development of candidate messages for other channels (i.e., television advertising). Thus, the discussion will focus on the Webstyle strategies used by candidates running in mixed-gender races (gubernatorial, House, Senate) in the 2004 general election and offer a comparison to the 2000 and 2002 elections.

Bar-Ilan, Judit (2004). An outsider's view on "topic-oriented blogging". In *13th World Wide Web Conference: Proceedings of the WWW 2004*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved June 15, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1013367.1013373>.

Abstract: The number of Web blogs is growing extremely fast, thus this phenomenon cannot be ignored. This paper discusses the issue through monitoring a set of blogs for a two months period in September-October 2003 and characterizing these blogs based on descriptive statistics and content analysis.

Bar-Ilan, Judit (2005). Information hub blogs. *Journal of Information Science*, 31(4), 297-307

Abstract: Blogging has become an important activity on the web; the number of web blogs is growing extremely fast, and thus this phenomenon cannot be ignored. This paper monitors a set of blogs for a two-month period in September-October 2003 and characterizes these blogs based on descriptive statistics and content analysis. We have chosen a set of 'topic-oriented' blogs, i.e. blogs whose purpose is to convey professional information. Our findings show that most of these blogs are excellent information hubs, i.e. provide short summaries (sometimes with a personal touch) with links to further information on major issues related to the topic of the blog

Bargh, John A. (September, 1999). Weblog resources FAQ. *Robot Wisdom*. Retrieved November 20, 2004 from <http://www.robotwisdom.com/weblogs/index.html>.

Barker, Garry (April 10, 2005). Welcome to the wide world of the podosphere. *The Age*. Retrieved from <http://www.theage.com.au/news/Music/Welcome-to-the-wide-world-of-the-podosphere/2005/04/09/1112997222784.html?oneclick=true>.

Barker, P. (2005). Weblogs and libraries. *Electronic Library*, 23(1), 143-145

Barrett, Cameron (2002a). Anatomy of a Weblog. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 25-27). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Barrett, Cameron (2002b). More about Weblogs. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 28-33). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Bates, M. E. (Sep-Oct 2003). Blogs: My new addiction. *Online*, 27(5), 64

Bates, M. E. (December, 2004). Would you trust Joe Isuzu's blog? *Econtent*, 27(12), 59

Bauer, Laura and Blobaum, Melodee Hall (March 26, 2005). For teens, Dear Diary morphs into Xanga. *The Kansas City Star*.

Bausch, Paul, Haughey, Matthew, & Hourihan, Meg (2002). *We Blog: Publishing Online with Weblogs*. Indianapolis IN: Wiley.

Bensberg, F. & Weiss, T. (October, 1999). Web log mining - an instrument for market research in the world wide web. *Wirtschaftsinformatik*, 41(5), 426-+
Abstract: The World Wide Web provides means to observe the online consumer behaviour in server logs. The analysis of these logs for market research requires instruments, which comply with the characteristics of the data and allow the extraction of interesting patterns. This article deals with formal and semantic aspects of log data and describes the application of the web log mining technique for knowledge discovery. The usefulness of web log mining for the domain of market research is substantiated by specific tasks. In addition, legal and ethic requirements are identified, which limit the practical application of web log mining in the context of electronic commerce

Berners-Lee, Tim (1992). What's new in '92. *W3.org*. Retrieved August 30, 2004 from <http://www.w3.org/History/19921103-hypertext/hypertext/WWW/News/9201.html>.

Bernstein, Mark (2004). The social physics of weblogs. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 15-22). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Berry, Laura C. (Fall 2004). On the Subject of Blogs. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis01>.

Bichard, Sharron (August, 2005). *Wag The Blog? An Analysis of the Frames Used on the 2004 Presidential Candidate Websites*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX. Retrieved
Abstract: This study investigates the framing used by candidates in the 2004 presidential election. The analysis specifically focused on the official blog content posted for both George W. Bush and Senator John Kerry. Content analysis was used as an unobtrusive measure to record the time, space, and tone attributes used in the blog text for the 64 days prior to the election. An analysis of each candidate's distribution of framing content was provided.

BLOGMA 2001 Committee (2002a). Blogma 2001 missive one: Uphold the weblog. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 137-139). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

BLOGMA 2001 Committee (2002b). Blogma 2001 missive two: Further matters; and some clarifications. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 140-141). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

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Blood, Rebecca (2002b). *The Weblog Handbook: Practical Advice on Creating and Maintaining Your Blog*. Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Blood, Rebecca (2002c). Weblogs: A history and perspective. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 7-16). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Blood, Rebecca (2003a). Waging peace: Using our powers for good. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 12-19). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Blood, Rebecca (Fall 2003b). Weblogs and Journalism: Do They Connect? *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 61-62. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Blood, Rebecca (December, 2004). How blogging software reshapes the online community. *Communications of the ACM*, 47, 53-55. Retrieved Nov. 28, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1035134.1035165>.

Abstract: Spurred by easy-to-use commercial software, blogging is less about creating links and references to sites and sources, and increasingly about bloggers' own comments and personal interests.

Bloom, Joel (August 27, 2003). The Blogosphere: How a Once-Humble Medium Came to Drive Elite Media Discourse and Influence Public Policy and Elections. In *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Philadelphia: American Political Science Association. Retrieved November 30, 2004 from http://archive.allacademic.com/publication/getfile.php?file=docs/apsa_proceeding/2003-08-22/3001/apsa_proceeding_3001.PDF&PHPSESSID=d99a266b9d5b3aa8aad8c907a2cdf1e.

Abstract: In December of 2002, Senator Trent Lott (R-MS) resigned his position of Senate Majority Leader under pressure from the media, his own caucus and the White House. This pressure was the result of comments Lott made at a birthday party for retiring Senator Strom Thurmond's 100th birthday party in which Lott seemed to wax nostalgic about segregation. But that's not the whole story. Coming on a busy news day, the story was pushed aside by other news and not initially covered by the mainstream

media. Kept alive, promoted, linked and sourced, among on-line "bloggers" - writers of weblogs, or frequently updated web sites with links and commentary - the mainstream media eventually came on board too. In this paper I use the Lott incident as an example of growing blogger influence in American politics and political communication.

Bonchi, F., Giannotti, F., Gozzi, C., Manco, G., Nanni, M., Pedreschi, D., Renso, C., & Ruggieri, S. (November, 2001). Web log data warehousing and mining for intelligent web caching. *Data & Knowledge Engineering*, 39(2), 165-189

Abstract: We introduce intelligent web caching algorithms that employ predictive models of web requests; the general idea is to extend the least recently used (LRU) policy of web and proxy servers by making it sensitive to web access models extracted from web log data using data mining techniques. Two approaches have been studied in particular, frequent patterns and decision trees. The experimental results of the new algorithms show substantial improvement over existing LRU-based caching techniques, in terms of hit rate. We designed and developed a prototypical system, which supports data warehousing of web log data, extraction of data mining models and simulation of the web caching algorithms. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved

Bond, M. & Abtahi, M. A. (October 15, 2005). The blogger of Tehran. *New Scientist*, 188(2521), 48-49

Bortree, Denise (2004). *Presentation of self on the Web: An ethnographic study of teenage girls' weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, Toronto. Retrieved

Abstract: Through their use of weblogs, teenage girls are bringing elements of their offline relationships online and incorporating new ways of communicating into their relationships. As the girls use this new medium to construct themselves and their relationships, they must address the dual nature of weblog as a tool for interpersonal communication and mass communication. This paper presents an ethnographic study of 40 weblogs, an in-depth analysis of weblogs, and a set of 13 in-depth interviews.

Bortree, Denise (March, 2005). Presentation of self on the Web: An ethnographic study of teenage girls' weblogs. *Education, Communication & Information*, 5(1), 25-39

Abstract: Through their use of weblogs, teenage girls are bridging their offline and online relationships. As the girls use this medium to construct themselves and their relationships, they must address the dual nature of weblogs as a tool for interpersonal communication and mass communication. This study examines two aspects of teen girls' blog use: (1) challenges and hazards of conducting interpersonal communication in a mass medium, and (2) self-presentation strategies used to negotiate a dual audience. Methodology for the study included an ethnographic study of 40 weblogs, an in-depth analysis of six weblogs and a set of 13 in-depth interviews.

boyd, danah (December 12, 2004). Broken Metaphors: Blogging as Liminal Practice. *danah boyd webpage*. Retrieved December 13, 2004 from <http://www.danah.org/papers/BrokenMetaphors.pdf>.

Bracke, P. J. (October, 2004). Web usage mining at an academic health sciences library: an exploratory study. *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 92(4), 421-428
Abstract: Objectives: This paper explores the potential of multinomial logistic regression analysis to perform Web usage mining for an academic health sciences library Website. Methods: Usage of database-driven resource gateway pages was logged for a six-month period, including information about users' network addresses, referring uniform resource locators (URLs), and types of resource accessed. Results: It was found that referring URL did vary significantly by two factors: whether a user was on-campus and what type of resource was accessed. Conclusions: Although the data available for analysis are limited by the nature of the Web and concerns for privacy, this method demonstrates the potential for gaining insight into Web usage that supplements Web log analysis. It can be used to improve the design of static and dynamic Websites today and could be used in the design of more advanced Web systems in the future

Braiker, Brian (December 2, 2004). Tivo for your iPod. *Newsweek*, Retrieved Dec. 3, 2004 from <http://msnbc.msn.com/id/6640519/site/newsweek/>

Bray, Hiawatha (November 8, 2004). Don't let your blog get lost in the fog. *Boston.com*. Retrieved November 8, 2004 from http://www.boston.com/business/technology/articles/2004/11/08/dont_let_your_blog_get_lost_in_the_fog/.

Brooks, Kevin, Nichols, Cindy, & Priebe, Sybil (2004). Remediation, Genre, and Motivation: Key Concepts for Teaching with Weblogs. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevec, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/remediation_genre.html.

Brown, Harry (August, 2003). View from the front line - medical Weblogs. *Health Information on the Internet*, 34(1), 5
Abstract: An introduction to medical Weblogs, with links to individual blogs.

Bruns, Axel and Jacobs, Joanne (in press). Introduction. In Bruns, Axel and Jacobs, Joanne (Ed.), *Uses of Blogs*. Peter Lang.

Bruns, Axel and Jacobs, Joanne (In Press). In *Uses of Blogs*. Peter Lang.

Bucy, Erik P. (November 12, 2004). *Empirical Support for the Media Participation Hypothesis*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago. Retrieved
Abstract: This paper considers the individual-level effects of new media use in light of recent discussions about civic involvement and political participation (Bucy, D'Angelo, & Newhagen, 1999; Bucy & Gregson, 2001). In particular, the paper seeks empirical confirmation of the media participation hypothesis (Bucy, in press). The media participation hypothesis holds that, as political involvement becomes increasingly reliant on new communication formats and technologies, intensive use of interactive public

affairs media will produce a heightened sense of system satisfaction and political efficacy, a trend that should manifest itself longitudinally as mass media become more interactive in nature. New media formats refer to the hybrid forms of mass communication that incorporate real-time feedback channels, including talk radio, call-in television, and the Internet/World Wide Web. To test this hypothesis, NES data from the 1992, 1996, and 2000 presidential elections will be analyzed. Hierarchical regressions will be run for each year using new media use as the independent variable and political satisfaction, self and system efficacy as the dependent variables. The analysis will control for important sociodemographic influences as well as political orientation. The hypothesis will be supported if a significant association between interactive media use and a positive political outlook is found over time.

Burg, Thomas N. (in press). *Blogtalk: A European Conference On Weblogs.* Vienna.

Burg, Thomas N. (2003a). *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs.* Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Burg, Thomas N. (2003b). Preface. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 7-8). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Burg, Thomas N. (2004). Social software - an emancipation? On the manifold ways of making ideas and individuals present and visible. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 7-14). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Burgoon, Judee K., Chen, Fang, and Twitchell, Douglas P. (May 30, 2005). *Deception and Its Detection Under Synchronous and Asynchronous Computer-Mediated Communication.* Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005
Abstract: As part of an ongoing research program investigating features of computer-mediated communication (CMC) that affect deception and its detection, an experiment was conducted to test the impact of synchronicity on communication processes, credibility assessments, deception detection, and team performance. At issue is whether various forms of CMC enable or deter successful deception. Synchronous (real-time) CMC was hypothesized to foster more involvement and mutuality during communication, more credibility for team members, and hence less detection of deception when it was present. Team performance was hypothesized to suffer under deception due to deceivers capitalizing on synchronous communication to build their credibility. Two-person teams conducted a decision-making task in real time (synchronous) or over the course of several days (asynchronous). In half of the pairs, one party was asked to be deceptive. Participants in the synchronous mode were perceived as showing more involvement and mutuality, and viewed their partners in a more favorable light, than participants in the asynchronous mode. Deceivers portrayed themselves as more credible than truth-tellers. Participants in the deceptive condition made poorer decisions than participants in the truthful condition. Implications for CMC and future study are discussed.

Burke, Carolyn L. (May 30, 2004). Carolyn's Diary Republished. *Carolyn's Diary Museum*. Retrieved November 12, 2005 from <http://diary.carolyn.org/>.

Burns, Enid (September 16, 2005). Blogging for the Soul, Not the Bottom Line. *ClickZ Network*. Retrieved September 16, 2005 from http://www.clickz.com/stats/sectors/traffic_patterns/article.php/3549576.

Carnall, D. (November, 2003). Postcard 5 ... Blogging. *British Journal of General Practice*, 53(496), 902-903

Carroll, Jim (March, 2003). New kid on the blog. *CA Magazine*, 136, Retrieved from http://www.camagazine.com/index.cfm?ci_id=14022&la_id=1

Carter, Scott (2005). The role of the author in topical blogs. In *Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. Portland OR: ACM: Association for Computing Machinery and SIGCHI: ACM Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction. Retrieved May 4, 2005 from http://portal.acm.org/ft_gateway.cfm?id=1056890&type=pdf&coll=GUIDE&dl=GUIDE&CFID=44492610&CFTOKEN=50736693.

Abstract: Web logs, or blogs, challenge the notion of authorship. Seemingly, rather than a model in which the author's writings are themselves a contribution, the blog author weaves a tapestry of links, quotations, and references amongst generated content. In this paper, I present a study of the role of the author plays in the construction of topical blogs, in particular focusing on how blog authors make decisions about what to post and how they judge the quality of posts. To this end, I analyzed the blogs and blogging habits of eight participants using a quantitative analysis tool that I developed, a diary study, and interviews with each participant. Results suggest that authors of topical blogs often do not create new content but strive to, often follow journalistic conventions, use the content of their blogs as a reference tool for other work practices, and are connected as a community by a set of source documents. Results also show that Instant Messaging is useful as an interview medium when questions center around online content.

Cattoire, Gilbert (2003). From co-existence to conviviality: A leap into direct reality. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 247-248). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Cavanagh, Katie (May 21, 2005). *Comments in the Margins – Life Narrative, Publishing, Credibility, and Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=112.

Abstract: The title for this paper comes from my personal response to blogs. When I first started reading them they reminded me of the scrawls in the margins of the books in the University Library. Comments on thoughts, life, history, and the human condition that applied to a central text, from voices other than that of the author. This is what blogs have been doing for texts on the web. The commentary has grown, however, and the number of voices has increased. The central text has grown to life itself, and many of the voices from the margins are speaking about the personal worlds they live in. This is not how life is presented in any other media. Reality TV? It is an oxymoron, how many of you sit

around putting bugs in a blender and then drink them in a time trial? (Last comment credit goes to a radio interview with Jerry Seinfeld).

— 12 am, March 21, 2005 —

Cavanaugh, Tim (2002). Let slip the blogs of war. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 188-197). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Cayzer, Steve (December, 2004). Semantic blogging and decentralized knowledge management. *Communications of the ACM*, 47, 47-52. Retrieved Nov. 28, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1035134.1035164>.

Abstract: Tapping into the structured metadata in snippets of information gives communities of interest effective access to their collective knowledge.

Cayzer, Steve & Shabajee, Paul (2003). Semantic Blogging and Bibliography Management. *HP Labs*. Retrieved November 19, 2004 from <http://www.hpl.hp.com/techreports/2003/HPL-2003-130.pdf>.

Abstract: This paper sets out an approach which we call *semantic blogging*. We start from the observation that blogging is a highly popular and effective approach to information sharing. We then assert that certain ideas taken from the semantic web research programme can enrich and extend the blogging paradigm. We describe what we mean by semantic blogging, and why this approach is beneficial. We are building a demonstrator, set in the context of small group bibliography creation and management, which will illustrate the advantages of our approach.

Chaczko, Zenon, Mahadevan, Venkatesh, and Wajs-Chaczko, Emil (May 21, 2005). *Blogging as an Effective Tool in Teaching and Learning Software Systems Development*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=45.

Abstract: This paper outlines the strategic framework for applications of new blogging strategies and tools significantly enriched with cognitive, conative and emotive dimensions that can be used for effective teaching and learning of Software Systems Development (SSD) in large groups. Additionally, we provide features included in blogs as an invaluable source for monitoring and assessing the progress of the SSD subject. We focus on a support environment of specialised blogging tools used and comments on shared experiences in the implementation of blogging methods in the SSD subject over the last year at University of Technology, Sydney, Australia. Next, we review and assess the proposed blogs methodology for information processing as well as for subject evaluation. Then we discuss the successes of blogging, as well as the most common problems (both anticipated and experienced) inherent in using this tool. Finally, we present our knowledge, observations, comments and recommendations for the enhanced use of blogging, in a process of continuous improvement of teaching and learning of SSD.

Chen, G. D., Liu, C. C., Ou, K. L., & Liu, B. J. (2000). Discovering decision knowledge from Web log portfolio for managing classroom processes by applying decision tree and data cube technology. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 23(3), 305-332

Abstract: In conventional classrooms, teachers attempt to enhance instruction by monitoring students' learning processes and analyzing their performances by paper records and observation. Similarly, distance learning systems on the Web should be designed to record students' behaviors to assist teachers in assessing performance and making decisions related to curriculum. Recent developments in Web server systems can record the students' access to the learning systems in Web logs. Information processing analysis on the historical classroom processes can help teachers to develop knowledge for applying proper teaching strategies according to available information in Web logs. However, teachers cannot easily infer the pedagogical meaning of Web logs and discover the pedagogical rules of students' behavior patterns in the Web logs to refine teaching strategies. Therefore, to use Web logs for pedagogical purposes, this article adopts decision tree and data cube information processing methodologies to observe students' behaviors and discover the pedagogical rules on students' learning performance from Web logs. The architecture and guidelines of utilizing the data cube and decision tree methodologies for pedagogical purposes are also presented. Consequently, teachers can efficiently estimate and explain the effectiveness of pedagogical strategies, ultimately improving instruction with decision tree and data cube software

Chen, Z. X., Fu, A. W. C., & Tong, F. C. H. (September, 2003). Optimal algorithms for finding user access sessions from very large web logs. *World Wide Web-Internet and Web Information Systems*, 6(3), 259-279

Abstract: Although efficient identification of user access sessions from very large web logs is an unavoidable data preparation task for the success of higher level web log mining, little attention has been paid to algorithmic study of this problem. In this paper we consider two types of user access sessions, interval sessions and gap sessions. We design two efficient algorithms for finding respectively those two types of sessions with the help of some proposed structures. We present theoretical analysis of the algorithms and prove that both algorithms have optimal time complexity and certain error-tolerant properties as well. We conduct empirical performance analysis of the algorithms with web logs ranging from 100 megabytes to 500 megabytes. The empirical analysis shows that the algorithms just take several seconds more than the baseline time, i.e., the time needed for reading the web log once sequentially from disk to RAM, testing whether each user access record is valid or not, and writing each valid user access record back to disk. The empirical analysis also shows that our algorithms are substantially faster than the sorting based session finding algorithms. Finally, optimal algorithms for finding user access sessions from distributed web logs are also presented

Cheng, L. H. (Oct-Dec 2004). The differences of personal identity between group blogs from same and different places. *International Journal of Psychology*, 39(5-6), 353

Cherry, S. M. (2003). The blog of war. *IEEE Spectrum*, 40(6), 48

Ching, W. K., Fung, E. S., & Ng, M. K. (June, 2004). Higher-order Markov chain models for categorical data sequences. *Naval Research Logistics*, 51(4), 557-574

Abstract: In this paper we study higher-order Markov chain models for analyzing categorical data sequences. We propose an efficient estimation method for the model parameters. Data sequences such as DNA and sales demand are used to illustrate the

predicting power of our proposed models. In particular, we apply the developed higher-order Markov chain model to the server logs data. The objective here is to model the users' behavior in accessing information and to predict their behavior in the future. Our tests are based on a realistic web log and our model shows an improvement in prediction. (C) 2004 Wiley Periodicals, Inc

Choi, S. (November 12, 2005). A call to bloggers (not a running group). *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 172(8), 1024-1025

chromatic, Aker, Brian, & Krieger, Dave (January, 2002). *Running Weblogs with Slash*. Sebastopol CA: O'Reilly.

Chun, A. H. W. (2004). The Agile Teaching/Learning Methodology and its e-learning platform. *Advances in Web-Based Learning - IcwI 2004*, 3143, 11-18

Abstract: The Agile Teaching/Learning Methodology (ATLM) is a teaching/learning methodology designed for higher-education based on the best practices and ideas from the field of software engineering and leveraging upon concepts from agile software methodologies. Although ATLM was designed using concepts borrowed from software engineering, the methodology itself can easily be applied to a wide variety of courses that might require agility in teaching and learning. This paper explains the objectives behind ATLM and the process architecture of the methodology. ATLM emphasizes agility, communication and the learning process. The paper also presents the e-learning platform we have developed to support this ATLM approach to teaching/learning and the technologies behind this platform. The ATLM e-learning platform makes use of a number of modern collaboration and knowledge sharing technologies such as blogging, commenting, instant messaging, wiki and XML RSS

Ciszek, Thomas and Fu, Xin (October, 2005). *Hyperlinking: From the Internet to the Blogosphere*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 14, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=335&cf=3>.

Abstract: Making the leap from information to knowledge begins with the development and recognition of associations and relationships. Without interconnection of details, we fall short of reaching a state of knowledge. Simply put, information possesses a lesser value in isolation. Humankind has only recently become capable of conveying relationships across space and time. In only a decade, the Internet has eclipsed all previous notions of preserving and transmitting information. The Internet empowers us to transcend the problem of information isolation through link creation with remarkable reflexive impact.

Based on the premise of annotating objects with hyperlinks, this paper argues that hyperlinks have shaped the Internet of the past and are a cornerstone for its future development. Hyperlinks have endured as universal points of connection and navigation providing structure to the Internet and are now of central importance in information retrieval methods (e.g. PageRank™). Web authors establish relationships with hyperlinks, intentionally (and perhaps unintentionally) providing additional meaning and direction to otherwise unidimensional material.

We have analyzed historical taxonomies of linking associations by recognizing an evolution of the hyperlink from academic citations and hypertext. Evaluating and synthesizing these established taxonomies, we propose a typology of hyperlinks for the status quo Internet, specifically the Blogosphere. Acclaimed as the future of the Internet, blogs rely entirely on the concepts of hyperlinking and syndication. Blogs convey and easily aggregate information through systems of hyperlinks. We seek to understand how hyperlinks act as agents of annotation and make recommendations for new applications of hyperlinking.

Although similar to research on bibliographic citations, hyperlinks are less complex, have fewer dimensions, and are employed more extensively. Previous studies recommend that link-based analysis consider not only link counts but the reasons for hyperlinking. Recognizing this need, we hypothesize that motivations for hyperlinking in the most developed parts of the Internet extend beyond present taxonomies to two new areas, annotation and collaboration. This exploratory study identifies motivations for hyperlink creation in blogs from a sample of authors selected from a group of bloggers in North Carolina. Conducting a series of qualitative interviews, hyperlinking motivations are classified for each individual hyperlink in a static blog by the author. These results are compared with the proposed taxonomy and then used to identify the variables that influence hyperlink decisions.

The creative use and application of hyperlinks is gaining momentum with recent blog trends. Thriving on the concurrent concepts of digital community and collaboration, blogs are maximizing the utility of hyperlinks as annotations to information. The result is a significant paradigm in the development of the Internet. This shift comes with profound social consequence in the transformation of the Internet to a comprehensive knowledge resource. Applications of hyperlinking that promote community are the beginnings of a move from simple associative linking to multidirectional links that can be created by any Internet user.

Clark, Billy (Fall 2004a). How I Became an Academic Who Blogs. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis03>.

Clark, Carlton (Fall 2004b). "I Don't Really Want to Go into Personal Things in This Blog": Risking Connection through Blogging. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis02>.

Clark, Joe (2002). Deconstructing "You've Got Blog". In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 57-68). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Clyde, L. A. (2004a). Weblogs - are you serious? *Electronic Library*, 22(5), 390-392
Abstract: Weblogs are a relatively recent Internet phenomenon, dating from the late 1990s. However, while Weblogs may be a natural for librarians (or for some librarians, at least), they are not yet a natural for libraries. This paper examines Weblog history and

usage, particularly where libraries and librarians are concerned, and highlights some areas where Weblogs may be put to better use.

Clyde, Laurel A. (2004b). *Weblogs and Libraries*. Oxford: Chandos.

Cochran, S. (July, 2005). Blogger bummer. *Library Journal*, 130(12), 12

Coggins, Sally Ann Manuel (2005). Vlog / VidBlog / Vog. *About.com*. Retrieved April 10, 2005

Cohen, Kris (in press). What does the photoblog want? *Media, Culture & Society*.

Retrieved

Abstract: Theoretical accounts of photography have persistently emphasised, departed from, and returned to the issue of the Real, thereby positioning the Real behind or at the heart of what photography purportedly is and does. But these familiar and familiarising consistencies in the writing about photography do not make photographs less of a paradox at the level of being (what they are), or less equivocal at the level of their expressive content (what they mean or know). Digital photography problematises the issues yet further even while writing about digital photography reasserts the familiar pieties. This paper presents the results of an ethnographic study of photoblogs as a way of addressing impasses in the literature on photography and digital photography. Blogs have become popular in the last three years as an internet-based technology for writing the self. Photoblogs are a type of blog which add photographs to text and hyperlinks in the telling of stories. In this paper, I argue that photoblogs are 1. entities which identify the repetitions which paralyse writing about photography and 2. entities which want to position photographs as something more than an outcome, photobloggers as something more than selves (or authors), and the photoblog as something more than a technology.

Coleman, S. (Apr-Jun 2005). Blogs and the new politics of listening. *Political Quarterly*, 76(2), 273-280

Conklin, David B. (August 27, 2003). The Internet, Political Dissent, & Technological Capabilities. In *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Philadelphia: American Political Science Association. Retrieved November 30, 2004 from http://archive.allacademic.com/publication/getfile.php?file=docs/apsa_proceeding/2003-08-29/548/apsa_proceeding_548.PDF&PHPSESSID=d99a266b9d5b3aa8aad8c907a2cdbf1e.

Converse, T. (2005). CAPTCHA generation as a web service. *Human Interactive Proofs, Proceedings*, 3517, 82-96

Abstract: We present an implementation of CAPTCHA image generation as a REST-style web service, currently available at <http://captchaservice.org>. We argue that CAPTCHA generation is well suited to a web services approach, particularly one powered by open-source code, and discuss techniques for using such a service to protect weblogs from comment spam attacks. We describe the captchaservice.org API by example, and detail the workings of the two image-distortion techniques that the service

offers. We also discuss accessibility objections to visual CAPTCHAs, describe our early attempts at non-visual alternatives, and summarize future development directions

Conway, Mike (August, 2005). *Before the Bloggers: The Upstart News Technology of Television at the 1948 Political Conventions*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX. Retrieved Abstract: More than a half-century before political bloggers, television was the exciting new technology at the 1948 political conventions. For the first time, millions of viewers got a live look at democracy in action, warts and all, in an era when the conventions still had drama, surprises, and smoke-filled rooms. Television's impact on the conventions was immediate and lasting. At the same time, those summer sessions provided television with the perfect platform to gain journalistic respect.

Cook, Trevor (May 20, 2005). *Up Against Reality: Blogging and the cost of content*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=42.

Abstract: Blogging offers the enticing prospect of a new journalism which is more participatory, more responsive and essentially open to anyone who has something to say. Yet, the process of creating blogs that are rich with quality journalism is also a commercial challenge; one that will re-shape the blogosphere as we move out of an initial period of amateur enthusiasm to create a more mature and sustainable medium.

We could see, as the blogosphere matures, the emergence of two blogospheres. A top level of relatively few blogs focused on building and maintaining commercially-attractive audiences and a second layer of blogs more focused on extending their networks and communicating with a few people.

Bloggers who want to earn a living as stand-alone journalists providing free content funded by advertising revenue in one form or another will face new constraints. They will have to move well-above the tiny niches of the long-tail to create mass audiences even if they are smaller audiences than traditional media. In addition, they will have to accept codes and practices which allay advertisers' concerns about their unpredictability.

Most bloggers will always have tiny audiences and this will necessarily restrict their capacity to generate 'journalism' in significant quantities. Together these bloggers form a 'long tail' but it is a tail rich in commentary and personal experiences not news reporting and investigation. The tail will supplement the content generated by traditional media (including stand-alone journalists) but it is not a serious alternative to mainstream news-gathering.

Only a few bloggers seem to have any serious prospect of generating enough revenue to be able to provide journalism outside the constraints of corporate media. The funding models they are relying on revolve around advertising, sponsorship and less reliably, donations. Already, most of the world's top bloggers have ads on their sites. These are traditional media revenue-generation models and to make them work bloggers have to generate large audiences. The need to create and sustain large audiences will have important consequences for the future structure of the blogosphere and relationships

between bloggers.

At the same time, large corporates, governments and not-for-profit organisations are using blogging to by-pass the media (including journalist bloggers) and speak directly to their audiences. They are much better placed to take advantage of the 'web as publishing environment' than all but a few individual bloggers.

Corporations have the resources to generate content but they are likely to do so in a somewhat looser format than the tightly constrained and lame efforts that currently get passed off as 'communications'. In time, big organizations might become comfortable engaging in blog-style 'conversations' but this won't happen anytime soon.

None of this means blogging isn't an important new medium. It just means that we should be realistic about what it can and can't do, and recognize that even in this brave new world bloggers share some constraints with traditional media and with current corporate communicators.

Cooke, Dewi (March 25, 2004). Out of the box. *The Age*. Retrieved March 25, 2004 from <http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2004/03/24/1079939702013.html>.

Cooper, Carol and Boddington, Lyn (May 21, 2005). *Assessment by blog: Ethical case studies assessment for an undergraduate business management class*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=62.

Abstract: Early in 2004 we were inspired by a presentation by Tom Smith (<http://dev11.otherworks.com/theotherblog/>) on the educational uses of blogs. We decided to research the use of blogs with a 200-level undergraduate business management class in semester two 2004.

The assignment "Ethical case studies using blog websites" was one of five internal assignment choices, of which students chose three. Students who opted to this assignment (n=82) could volunteer to also be involved in this research, which meant that as well as doing the assignment they would fill in a questionnaire about their experiences of the assignment (n=79).

No students in the class had used blogs before and they were prepared for the assignment by means of video, class demonstration and practical labs. A class blog was set up so students could practice blogging, and backup support from the teaching team was made available.

For the assignment students were allocated to a blog group (n = 7 to 10 for each group). Each of the six research blog sites contained links to the same 23 business ethical case studies. Lecture material and a reading list provided content support for the assignment. Students were expected to choose one of the case studies provided and post a critique of it onto the group blog (worth 60% of their mark). They then had to post comments on the critique of two peers (worth 20% of their mark for each comment). A marking guide was provided in advance so students could see how the assignment was going to be evaluated.

The mean grade for the assignment was the lowest of the five assignment options (53.83%, compared to the next lowest of 55.1%). This appeared to be a result of students not making full use of the supporting material (i.e., assignment instructions, lecture material and readings).

Analysis of the feedback questionnaire after the assignment had been completed showed that the majority of the students were positive about the assignment (mean for the nine questions was 4.53 on a seven-point Likert type scale). Positive comments by the students referred to enjoyment, communication, and gaining knowledge. In contrast negative comments made reference to the difficulties they found in using blogs, that the assignment was challenging, and that they were unclear about what was required. The majority however (89%), felt that the blog assignment should be repeated for next year's students.

Over all we regard this research as successful. The majority of students did feel the assignment should be offered next year. However it has highlighted the need to ensure students have clearer instructions and that they are fully aware that their postings need to be more formal than is usually the case in this medium.

Copeland, Harry (March 12, 2005). 2005 Blog Reader Survey. *blog ads: for opinion makers*. Retrieved March 12, 2005 from http://www.blogads.com/survey/2005_blog_reader_survey.html.

Cox, Liz (Jul/Aug 2003). 'Blograising' Begins. *Columbia Journalism Review*, 42(2), 9-11
Abstract: Reports on the prevalence of blograising or asking for contributions from readers of Weblogs or blogs in the U.S. Details of the story proposal of blogger David Appell; Viability of journalism on demand, pay-per-view journalism and microjournalism; Information on some blograising cases

Crabtree, James (September 30, 2002). Bloggers of the left, unite! *New Statesman*, 131, 36. Retrieved

Crawford, Walt (October, 2001). "You must read this": Library weblogs. *American Libraries*, 32(9), 74-77

Cronin, Blaise (April 27, 2005). BLOG: see also Bathetically Ludicrous Online Gibberish. *SLIS News*. Retrieved April 28, 5 A.D. from http://www.slis.indiana.edu/news/story.php?story_id=958.

Cronin, Blaise (May 20, 2005). Gresham's Law and the Blogosphere. *SLIS News*. Retrieved November 13, 2005 from http://www.slis.indiana.edu/news/story.php?story_id=965.

Cuddy, C. (August, 2002a). The Weblog handbook: Practical advice on creating and maintaining your blog. *Library Journal*, 127(13), 127-128

Cuddy, C. (August, 2002b). We've got blog: How Weblogs are changing our culture. *Library Journal*, 127(13), 127-128

Cuddy, C. (December, 2004). Who let the blogs out?: A hyperconnected peek at the world of weblogs. *Library Journal*, 129(20), 148

Curry, Adam (December 15, 2004). iPodder - A brief History. *iPodder.org*. Retrieved April 9, 2005 from <http://www.ipodder.org/history>.

Curtain, Tyler (2004). Promiscuous Fictions. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/promiscuous_fictions.html.

Cywinska-Milonas, Maria (2003). Polish blogs are C-logs. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 149-157). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: The following article concerns blogs in Poland. It is a quantitative and qualitative analysis of this phenomenon which is widely described not only in the Polish internet but also in the traditional media. Polish blogs are more public diaries than webpublishing tools and seem to be specific because they are focused above all on the communication and community that results from blogging. Therefore the author proposes a new category in the blogs' typology – C-log (with C for communication and community) and a new vision of blogs' social evolution – from the monolog, through the dialog to the blogtalk. In the article various reasons are given for the popularity of blogs in Poland. Through a psychological, sociological and technological explanation, a quite complete image of the Polish blogosphere is presented.

Davies, Julia (in press). "Hello newbie! **big welcome hugs** hope u like it here as much as i do!" An exploration of teenagers' informal on-line learnin. In Buckingham, David and Willett, Rebekah (Ed.), *Digital Generations: Children, Young People and New Media*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Abstract: Teenagers' use of digital technologies allows them a nomadic existence, offering opportunities to experiment with voice and identity. Digital technologies facilitate young peoples' chances to keep in perpetual contact, and demonstrate that they inhabit the same life rhythms as each other. This anchors 'screenagers' to a sense of community that has been referred to as a 'virtual ideology', which is collectivist in orientation. This chapter provides evidence from two teenage on-line communities and uses the notion of 'communities of practice' to help understand the evolution and development of the groups' respective cultural practices. The analysis is based on evidence from web sites and message boards, as well as from online correspondence with members of the communities. The chapter explores how the lives of participants are enriched by their internet activities and looks at how they negotiate relationships and skills which benefit them in both their 'off-line' and 'on-line' worlds. It suggests that whilst these communities can be highly beneficial to individuals and the groups they belong to, there is also an important role for more formal systematic teaching, albeit

using an approach that takes account of how digital technology works socially and culturally, and its embeddedness in users' lives.

Davis, W. N. (July, 2005). Fear of blogging. *ABA Journal*, 91, 16-17

de Moor, Aldo and Efimova, Lilia (2004). *An Argumentation Analysis of Weblog Conversations*. Presented at the meeting of the *9th International Working Conference on the Language-Action Perspective on Communication Modelling (LAP 2004)*, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, USA. Retrieved June 11, 5 A.D. from https://doc.telin.nl/dscgi/ds.py/Get/File-41656/lap2004_demoor_efimova.pdf.

Abstract: Weblogs are important new components of the Internet. They provide individual users with an easy way to publish online and others to comment on these views. Furthermore, there is a suite of secondary applications that allow weblogs to be linked, searched, and navigated. Although originally intended for individual use, in practice weblogs increasingly appear to facilitate distributed conversations. This could have important implications for the use of this technology as a medium for collaboration. Given the special characteristics of weblogs and their supporting applications, they may be well suited for a range of conversational purposes that require different forms of argumentation. In this paper, we analyze the argumentation potential of weblog technologies, using a diagnostic framework for argumentation technologies. We pay special attention to the conversation structures and dynamics that weblogs naturally afford. Based on this initial analysis, we make a number of recommendations for research on how to apply these technologies in purposeful conversation processes such as for knowledge management.

De, S. K. & Krishna, P. R. (November 16, 2004). Clustering web transactions using rough approximation. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 148(1), 131-138

Abstract: Web usage mining is the application of data mining techniques to web log data repositories. Discovering user access patterns from web access log is increasing the importance of information to build up adaptive web server according to the individual user's behavior. In general, the discovered knowledge or any unexpected rules are likely to be imprecise or incomplete, which requires a framework with soft computing techniques like rough sets. In this paper, we present a rough approximation-based clustering to cluster web transactions from web access logs. Using this approach, users can effectively mine web log records to discover web page access patterns. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved

Descy, Don E. (May/Jun 2004). Let's Put It In Writing for Everyone to See: The Blog. *TechTrends: Linking Research & Practice to Improve Learning*, 48(3), 4-6

Abstract: This article provides information about a blog. A blog is a Web page made up of a series of chronologically arranged postings. The purpose or content of a blog varies according to the purposes and interests of the blogger. The easiest way to start a person's blog is to go to one of the many blogger websites that allows one to create, publish and even host his/her blog. Most of these sites are free. The only requirement is that the blogger include a link back to blogger.com on their blog page. The actual creation of a

blog is very easy and takes only a few minutes. An individual message or entry is called a post. A blog is made up of multiple posts. Each post is stored in the blog's database

Di Iorio, Angelo & Vitali, Fabio (January, 2005). Web authoring: a closed case? In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*. Los Alamitos: IEEE Press. Retrieved

Abstract: Writing for the web is still a complex and technically sophisticated activity. Too many tools, languages, protocols, expectations and requirements have to be considered together for the creation of web pages and sites. The complete overlapping of readers' and authors' roles are important evolution steps towards a fully writable web, as is the ability of deriving personal versions of other authors' pages. Much like Xanadu was dreamt of providing, we discuss the features of IsaWiki, a browser-based editing environment sporting a number of interesting functionalities, including our own idea of xanalogical storage. Through the use of IsaWiki every web page, local and remote, can be edited and customized during browsing, where links can be created and collaboration can be set up with a minimum of complexity.

Dibbell, Julian (2002). Portrait of the blogger as a young man. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 69-77). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Dick (February 10, 2005). RSS Metrics, Podcasting. *Burning Questions: The Official Feedburner Weblog*. Retrieved March 10, 2005

Dickey, M. (November, 2004). The impact of web-logs blogs on student perceptions of isolation and alienation in a web-based distance-learning environment. *Open Learning*, 19(3), 279-291. Available from

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/carfax/copl/2004/00000019/00000003/art00004>.

Abstract: In the rush to promote the use of computer-mediated technologies for both traditional and distance learning, relatively little research has been conducted about learner feelings of isolation, alienation and frustration. More recent technologies such as web-logs (blogs) may provide a wider range of tools for bridging learners' feelings of isolation. The purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of using blogs in a web-based learning environment. This qualitative investigation presents an interpretive case study of student perceptions of using blogs in a web-based technology integration course for K-12 pre-service teacher education students. Findings indicate that the use of blogs helped prevent feelings of isolation and alienation for distance learners.

Ding, Li, Zhou, Lina, & Joshi, Ampam (January, 2005). How the Semantic Web is Being Used: An Analysis of FOAF Documents. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*. Los Alamitos: IEEE Press.

Abstract: Semantic Web researchers have initially focused on the representation, development and use of ontologies but paid less attention to the social and structural relationships involved. The past year has seen a dramatic increase in the amount of published RDF documents using the Friend of a Friend (FOAF) vocabulary, providing a valuable resource for investigating how early Semantic Web adopters use this technology as well as build social networks. We describe an approach to identify, discover, and

analyze FOAF documents. Over 1.5 million of FOAF documents are collected to show the variety and scalability of the web of FOAF documents. We analyzed the empirical usage of namespace and properties in the FOAF community, which helps the FOAF project in standardizing vocabularies. We also analyzed the social networks induced by those FOAF documents and revealed interesting patterns which can become powerful resource for outsourcing and justification of scientific knowledge.

Doctorow, Cory, Dornfest, Rael, Johnson, J. Scott, Powers, Shelley, Trott, Benjamin, & Trott, Mena G. (2002). *Essential Blogging*. Sebastopol CA: O'Reilly.

Dodge, J. (2004). Blearily, we blog along. *Education*, 49(25), 27

Dodge, T. (2003). The Baghdad blog. *Tls-the Times Literary Supplement*, 27.

Dong, Y. H. (2003). Hierarchical clustering algorithm based on neighborhood-linked in large spatial databases. *Rough Sets, Fuzzy Sets, Data Mining, and Granular Computing*, 2639, 619-622

Abstract: A novel hierarchical clustering algorithm based on neighborhood-linked is proposed in this paper. Unlike the traditional hierarchical clustering algorithm, the new model only adopts two steps: clustering primarily and merging. The algorithm can be performed in high-dimensional data set, clustering the arbitrary shape of clusters. Furthermore, not only can this algorithm dispose the data with numeric attributes, but with boolean and categorical attributes. The results of our experimental study in data sets with arbitrary shape and size are very encouraging. We also conduct an experimental study with web log files that can help us to discover the use access patterns effectively. Our study shows that this algorithm generates better quality clusters than traditional algorithms, and scales well for large spatial databases

Doostdar, A. (December, 2004). "The vulgar spirit of blogging": On language, culture, and power in Persian weblogistan. *American Anthropologist*, 106(4), 651-662

Abstract: This article is an ethnographic study of Persian-language weblogs (blogs), focusing on a divisive argument among Iranian bloggers that came to be known as the "vulgarity debate." Sparked by a controversial blogger who ridiculed assertions that Islam was compatible with human rights, the debate revolved around the claim that blogging had a "vulgar spirit" that made it easy for everything from standards of writing to principles of logical reasoning to be undermined. My study focuses primarily on the linguistic side of the controversy: I analyze blogging as an emergent speech genre and identify the structural features and social interactions that make this genre seem "vulgar." I also examine the controversy as a confrontation between bloggers with unequal access to cultural capital and a struggle over "intellectualist" hegemony. In the conclusion, I use the construct of "deep play" to weave together multiple layers of structure, explanation, and meaning in the debate

Driver, Susan (in press). Virtually queer youth communities of girls and birls: dialogical spaces of identity work and desiring exchanges. In Buckingham, David and Willett, Rebekah (Ed.), *Digital Generations: Children, Young People and New Media*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Abstract: This chapter will explore the creative expansion of youth-oriented and -produced websites, analyzing some specific developments of grassroots projects such as e-zines, online communities and news groups created by, for and about youth who have been historically marginalized within mainstream commercial mass media. It focuses on self-defined "grrrls" challenging sexist media, and queer youth working to affirm their differences and challenge heteronormativity. The transformative approaches adapted by youth internet projects effectively destabilize binary forms of meaning-making through which youth make sense of their identities beyond reified social norms and ideals, as dynamically in-flux. This chapter will analyse a few websites in depth for the unique ways they design and utilize multi-media images/words as a process of self-representation and communication. This involves a detailed interpretation of the visual and narrative styles that make-up counter-hegemonic youth cultures on the internet. Languages will be studied for how they generate participatory dialogues among youth on specific social issues affecting their lives locally. At the same time, the analysis will examine common elements that link diverse internet sites together in term of content and form, thereby suggesting some global dimensions of new media.

Druin, A. (January, 2005). What children can teach us: Developing digital libraries for children with children. *Library Quarterly*, 75(1), 20-41

Abstract: At the University of Maryland, an interdisciplinary team of researchers from information studies, Computer science, education, art, and psychology worked with seven children (ages seven to eleven) to design a new digital library for children. This partnership led to new approaches for collection development, cataloging (metadata standards), and new technologies for information access and use. The team validated the importance of working with children by analyzing the results of Weblogs, surveys, and lab user Studies. This article presents a discussion of the interdisciplinary research landscape that contributes to all understanding of digital libraries for children, examines a case study on the development of the International Children's Digital Library, and discusses the implications from this research as they relate to new technology design methods with children and new directions for future digital libraries

Drum, Kevin (February 20, 2005). Political Animal - Women's Opinions. *The Washington Monthly*, Retrieved Nov. 14, 2005 from http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/archives/individual/2005_02/005691.php

du Preez, M. (2005). Weblogs and libraries. *Online Information Review*, 29(4), 432-433

Du, Helen S. & Wagner, Christian (January, 2005). Learning with Weblogs: An Empirical Investigation. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*. Los Alamitos: IEEE Press.

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of weblog use on individual learning in a university environment. Weblogs are a relatively new knowledge sharing technology, which enables people to record their thoughts in diary form and publish those diaries as web pages, without programming or HTML coding. The research sought to empirically determine whether the keeping of on-going (web based) learning logs throughout a semester would result in better overall student performance. This was hypothesized, because web based learning logs appear to promote constructivist learning, provide

reinforcement, and increase accountability (non-anonymous idea sharing). Results from an information systems undergraduate course with 31 students indicate that weblog performance is a significant predictor for learning outcome, while traditional coursework is not. Weblogs appear to have highest predictive power for high and low performing students, but much less predictive value for medium performers. Results also suggest that there is a learning effect for weblog authoring.

Duber, Jim (September, 2002). Mad Blogs and Englishmen. *Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language*, 6(2)

Ducate, L. C. & Lomicka, L. L. (Fall 2005). Exploring the blogosphere: Use of Web logs in the foreign language classroom. *Foreign Language Annals*, 38(3), 410-421

Abstract: The words blog, blogger, blogging, and blogosphere have entered online technological dictionaries in the last decade. Recently, these personal electronic journals have received more attention and their increased popularity has led to their regular use in many different settings including the news, the political arena, and even in education. This article offers an overview of this relatively new technological tool, which serves as a form of micropublishing, and then discusses its potential uses in language classes. Two projects integrating blogs are highlighted and the steps on how to author a blog are outlined

Dunman, S. (June 1, 2005). Podder, not blogger. *Library Journal*, 130(10), 12

Dvorak, John C. Understanding and Reading a Blog (for Newcomers). *Dvorak Uncensored*. Retrieved December 21, 2004 from <http://www.dvorak.org/blog/primer/blogprimer1.htm>.

Earhart, Amy E. (Fall 2004). Knit Blogging: Considering an Online Community. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis04>.

Efimova, Lilia (2003). Blogs: The stickiness factor. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 109-125). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: This paper focuses on finding out how weblogs "stickiness factor" (Likelihood of adoption) can be improved. To answer this question we analyse responses of 62 bloggers and 20 would be bloggers along four dimensions: Motivation, context, technology and personal characteristics. Our results suggest that weblogs are still at an early adoption stage, that they are not as easy to use as it is claimed and that there is a need for more studies of weblogs emergent uses before blogging will look convincing enough for a majority of users.

Efimova, Lilia (April 2, 2004). *Discovering the Iceberg of Knowledge Work: A Weblog Case*. Presented at the meeting of the *Fifth European Conference on Organizational Knowledge, Learning and Capabilities*, KTW Software & Consulting, Innsbruck Austria. Retrieved December 23, 2004 from http://www.ofenhandwerk.com/oklc/pdf_files/I-2_efimova.pdf.

Abstract: The term knowledge work has been used for decades, but to date there is not much understanding what knowledge workers do and how this work can be improved. This paper contributes to the development of our theoretical understanding of knowledge work by exploring use of weblogs for professional purposes: as personal knowledge repositories, learning journals or networking instruments. We draw on the results of a weblog adoption study to explore knowledge worker activities and to propose a framework for analysing knowledge work.

Efimova, Lilia (October, 2005). *Not documenting, doing: blogging as research*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 14, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=238&cf=3>.

Abstract: Weblog research is growing as a field. There is an increasing number of published research, conferences, workshops, special issues of journals and researchers looking at weblogs from different perspectives. Weblogs also find their way into academia, with a wide-range discussion about the value of blogging as a form of publication, engaging in dialogue with other researchers and broader audiences, instrument for documenting ideas or networking. What is not often discussed is blogging as a way of doing research.

The title for this proposal comes from a weblog post by Jill Walker (2003) stressing that blogging is not only about documenting research, but also about doing it. In my case this distinction, silent for some time, came into play when I realised that in my own research blogging was more than just documenting what I do, it was a way to study weblogs. With that reflection came a need to account for blogging as a method of collecting and interpreting data, to reflect on practices (my own and others) of blogging as doing research and to find out instruments that would help making those practices more explicit for others in the research community.

For a researcher who starts studying weblogs getting hands-on experience in blogging may be a natural step: either as part of learning about new phenomenon, as a way to engage in conversations with other weblog researchers or as a conscious choice for participatory research methods to overcome the limitations of studying "blogger as other" (Lawley, 2004). In either case the line between "blogger who does research" and "researcher who blogs" are getting blurred, creating conditions where blogging can become an integral part of doing research.

In this paper I'd like to explore what blogging as research is and what it could be. I look at roles and practices of "weblog researchers who blog about their research" through lenses of ethnography and action research. I try to identify challenges and choices, especially those related to authenticity, influence, ethics and rigour, and discuss a need for research instruments that would help to address those challenges. Finally, I bring in my personal experience of blogging as research and reflect on instruments that I use.

The first instrument, "everyday grounded theory" provides a way to collect and code my data as part of everyday blogging process, creating an opportunity to be a relatively "normal" member of weblog community while serving research purposes as well. The

second one, "confessional research blogging" inspired by confessional writing in ethnographic research (Van Maanen, 1988) provides a self-reflexive and self-revealing account of the research process and allows interlacing personal blogging experience with ethnographic data on experiences of others, turning weblog into an ethnographic text.

Lawley, L. (2004). Blog research issues. Many-to-many, 24 June 2004, http://www.corante.com/many/archives/2004/06/24/blog_research_issues.php

Mortensen, T. (2002) Playing with Players: Potential methodologies for MUDs. *Game Studies*, issue 2, <http://gamestudies.org/0102/mortensen>.

Van Maanen, J. (1988). *Tales of the Field: On writing ethnography*, University of Chicago press.

Walker, J. (2003). Not documenting, doing. *Jill/txt*, 6 June 2003, http://huminf.uib.no/~jill/archives/blog_theorising/not_documenting_doing.h

Efimova, Lilia, Fiedler, Sebastian, Verwijs, Carla, and Boyd, Andy (2004). *Legitimised theft: distributed apprenticeship in weblog networks*. Presented at the meeting of the *I-KNOW 04*, Graz Austria. Retrieved December 27, 2004 from <https://doc.telin.nl/dscgi/ds.py/Get/File-39424>.

Abstract: In a corporate environment one would like to enable employees to learn from each other not only when collocated, but also in distributed settings: ideally access to experiences of others should be available at any place (e.g. another part of the globe) and at any time (e.g. after the expert retires). In these settings traditional apprenticeship models do not scale. In this paper we describe a case where the application of personal webpublishing technology seems to provide a window onto practice, creating an environment where people can observe and "steal" practices of each other. We explore how these apprenticeship-like relations between weblog authors are supported by processes of articulating, "stealing" and refining practices within the public weblog networks on the Internet. Finally, we also discuss possibilities of replicating these patterns and experiences in corporate settings.

Efimova, Lilia & Hendrick, Stephanie (2004). In search for a virtual settlement: An exploration of weblog community boundaries. *DocuShare Telematica Instituut*. Retrieved December 8, 2004 from <https://doc.telin.nl/dscgi/ds.py/Get/File-46041>.

Abstract: Although weblogs are perceived as low-threshold tools to publish on-line, empowering individual expression in public, there is growing evidence of social structures evolving around weblogs and their influence on norms and practices of blogging. Emerging from connections between weblogs and their authors, weblog communities often do not have a shared space, clear boundaries, or clear membership, challenging researchers who want to study them. The purpose of this paper is to get an insight into methods of finding "life between buildings": virtual settlements where weblog communities may reside. We use Jones (1997) theory of a virtual settlement and archaeological metaphor to address research challenges of locating weblog communities, suggest an iterative approach that includes refinement of research methods based on assumptions about community norms, practices and artefacts, and propose which artefacts could serve as indicators of a community presence. A pilot study is presented, where a social network analysis of links between weblogs is used to identify a community of knowledge management bloggers.

Eismann, Ethan & Hodder, Mary (2003). Topic weblogs and sustainable knowledge production: Learning from the bIPlog. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 126-148). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Embrey, T. R. (2002). You blog, we blog: Guide to how teacher-librarians can use weblogs to build communication and research skills. *Teacher Librarian*, 30(2). Available from http://teacherlibrarian.com/pages/30_2_feature.html.

Evans, M. P., Newman, R., Millea, T. A., Putnam, T., & Walker, A. (2004). The effects of Web logs and the Semantic Web on autonomous Web agents. *Computer and Information Sciences - Iscis 2004, Proceedings*, 3280, 676-687.

Abstract: Search engines exploit the Web's hyperlink structure to help infer information content. The new phenomenon of personal Web logs, or 'blogs', encourage more extensive annotation of Web content. If their resulting link structures bias the Web crawling applications that search engines depend upon, there are implications for another form of annotation rapidly on the rise, the Semantic Web. We conducted a Web crawl of 160 000 pages in which the link structure of the Web is compared with that of several thousand blogs. Results show that the two link structures are significantly different. We analyse the differences and infer the likely effect upon the performance of existing and future Web agents. The Semantic Web offers new opportunities to navigate the Web, but Web agents should be designed to take advantage of the emerging link structures, or their effectiveness will diminish

Ezeife, C. I. & Lu, Y. (January, 2005). Mining web log sequential patterns with position coded pre-order linked WAP-tree. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 10(1), 5-38

Abstract: Sequential mining is the process of applying data mining techniques to a sequential database for the purposes of discovering the correlation relationships that exist among an ordered list of events. An important application of sequential mining techniques is web usage mining, for mining web log accesses, where the sequences of web page accesses made by different web users over a period of time, through a server, are recorded. Web access pattern tree (WAP-tree) mining is a sequential pattern mining technique for web log access sequences, which first stores the original web access sequence database on a prefix tree, similar to the frequent pattern tree (FP-tree) for storing non-sequential data. WAP-tree algorithm then, mines the frequent sequences from the WAP-tree by recursively re-constructing intermediate trees, starting with suffix sequences and ending with prefix sequences. This paper proposes a more efficient approach for using the WAP-tree to mine frequent sequences, which totally eliminates the need to engage in numerous re-construction of intermediate WAP-trees during mining. The proposed algorithm builds the frequent header node links of the original WAP-tree in a pre-order fashion and uses the position code of each node to identify the ancestor/descendant relationships between nodes of the tree. It then, finds each frequent sequential pattern, through progressive prefix sequence search, starting with its first prefix subsequence event. Experiments show huge performance gain over the WAP-tree technique

Farmer, James (May 20, 2005). *Centred Communication: Weblogs and aggregation in the organisation*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=54.

Abstract: Over the last decade business, educational and community organisations have attempted to enhance their operations through utilizing the web. A significant amount of this effort has been directed towards the development and management of internal communities, employee knowledge and organisational information. To this end, complex and powerful tools have been sourced, developed and implemented to create intranets, learning management systems, community sites, portals and virtual team spaces.

However, while many organisational communication processes have been revolutionised by direct interpersonal communication through email and Instant Messaging (IM), only limited successes have been achieved through the use of these web-based environments. It is argued that this has occurred as a result of the limitations in design of tools brought about by a tendency to embrace tree-like and centralised principles and their associated technological solutions.

In light of these arguments, this paper outlines an alternative, centred (as opposed to centralised) approach to online communication. In doing this, an organisational online communication model based around the use of weblogs and aggregation is presented and discussed in relation to its application in a large, distributed and complex setting. Key to this model are the assumptions that ownership, control, independence, choice and design for subversive use are critical in establishing conducive, motivating, authentic and effective online communication and knowledge environments.

Ferguson, Ross & Howell, Milica (2004). *Political Blogs - Craze or Convention?* London: Hansard Society. Available at: http://www.hansardsociety.org.uk/assets/Final_Blog_Report_.pdf.

Festa, Paul (February 25, 2003). Blogging comes to Harvard. *CNET News.com*. Retrieved February 25, 2003 from http://news.com.com/2008-1082-985714.html?tag=fd_nc_1.

Fialkoff, F. (April 1, 2005). The power of blogs. *Library Journal*, 130(6), 8

Fichter, D. (May-Jun 2001). Blogging your life away. *Online*, 25(3), 68-71

Fichter, D. (Jan-Feb 2003). Blogging software for intranet applications. *Online*, 27(1), 61-63

Fichter, D. (Jul-Aug 2005). The many forms of e-collaboration: Blogs, wikis, portals, groupware, discussion boards, and instant messaging. *Online*, 29(4), 48-50

Fiedler, S. & Sharma, P. (2005). Navigating personal information repositories with Weblog authoring and concept mapping. *Knowledge and Information Visualization: Searching for Synergies*, 3426, 302-325

Abstract: The advent of the Web and the information economy has changed the requirements for learning in the workplace and higher education. To deal with ill-

structured, amorphous information, learners need to become self-organized learners capable of identifying both content and process of own learning. Engagement in the learning conversations of self-organized learning requires methods for representing information spontaneously as well as organizing information within a meaningful structure. In this chapter, we identify the role of the emerging practices of Weblog authoring and concept mapping in supporting knowledge construction and meaning-making in amorphous domains. We indicate how the structure and practices of Weblog authoring support construction of a personal repository of information as well as ability to engage in shared dialogue about artifacts. We then identify the facilitatory role of concept mapping in organizing knowledge, and conclude with suggestions for visual mapping tools to support seamless integration of information archival and mapping

Fiedler, Sebastian (2003). Personal webpublishing as a reflective conversational tool for self-organized learning. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 190-216). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: This paper suggests that personal webpublishing technologies and practices can be conceptualized as a reflective conversational learning tool for self-organized learning. Beyond the examination of theoretical basis for such a claim, initial ideas for specific learning environment designs on the basis of a "conversational framework" are presented.

Fishrush (2002). The four noble truths of blogging. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 135-136). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Fleishman, Glenn (2002). Been 'Blogging'? Web discourse hits higher level. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 107-111). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Foley, John (July 22, 2002). Are you blogging yet?: Web journals could have business value. *Information Week*, 28-34. Retrieved

Fulwood III, Sam (Jul/Aug 2003). An Independent Forum for Critical Black Voices. *Black Issues Book Review*, 5(4), 30-32

Abstract: Presents an interview with poet and journalist Esther Iverem about her Web site or Web log SeeingBlack.com. Career background; Focus of the site on Afro-Americans; Regular contributors of the site

Gallagher, R. (August 1, 2005). On your mark, get set, blog! *Scientist*, 19(15), 6

Gallo, Jason (2004). Weblog Journalism: Between Infiltration and Integration. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/weblog_journalism.html.

Ganley, Barbara (2004). Blogging as a dynamic, transformative medium in an American Liberal Arts Classroom. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 295-338). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: Undergraduate students in a group-blogging literature seminar epitomize the writing of Pierre Lévy on collective intelligence (1997) and Stephen Johnson on emergence (2001) through the formation of a strong, resilient learning collaborative in which multi-media work naturally blends into research, personal reflection deepens scholarly insights, and the students see themselves as crucial participants in their education. This paper will demonstrate how students become the course, using the interface as a way to "take-over" as their own teachers, creating an "Other" of the teacher in a unique synthesis of online and face-to-face work; they narrate a different course than expected and, if as Roland Barthes notes that "narrative is a hierarchy of instances," the students' narratives in this course suggest that they are indeed evacuating – challenging – even these post-modern categories.

GeekMan at themightygeek.com (2002). Credo of the web log writer. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 119-121). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Geitey, Adam (2002). The Kaycee Nicole (Swenson) FAQ. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 89-98). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Gibson, Owen (October 7, 2005). Young blog their way to a publishing revolution. *Guardian Unlimited*. Retrieved October 10, 2005 from <http://technology.guardian.co.uk/print/0,3858,5303565-117802,00.html>.

Gibson, Rachel, Lusoli, Wainer, & Ward, Stephen (September 2, 2004). Phile or Phobe? Australian and British MPs and the New Communication Technology. In *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Chicago IL: American Political Science Association. Retrieved November 30, 2004 from http://archive.allacademic.com/publication/getfile.php?file=docs/apsa_proceeding/2004-08-30/28278/apsa_proceeding_28278.pdf&PHPSESSID=d99a266b9d5b3aa8aad8c907a2cdbfile.

Abstract: This paper compares the adoption of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) by Australian and UK legislators, with a view toward how this may affect styles of representation and roles of the MPs in the two polities. In particular we provide an overall picture of the scope of current activity in each country in terms of website adoption, and whether this is accelerating over time. In addition we profile the basic functions that legislators are using their websites for and what differences, if any, emerge in approach across the two systems. Finally, we examine factors at the individual, organisational and systemic level that might help explain the variance in rates and levels of uptake of the new technology. In addressing these issues we build on the extant literature that has examined the individual and organisational factors that have influenced candidates and parties adoption of ICTs in the UK and Australia as well as a range of other countries. In addition, the paper comparatively extends to Australia our recent

benchmarking work on British MPs' use of the Internet, which helps illuminate the macro and institutional-level factors influencing the diffusion of ICTs among elected representatives. We are thus able to examine larger questions about the extent to which national traits are determinative of political and particularly representational uses of the Web, over and above micro- and meso-level factors as well as of course, the imperatives of the technology itself. Finally, we can begin to start to look more broadly at what the new ICTs can offer to traditional models of representation in rapidly changing advanced industrial democracies.

Gill, Kathy E. (2004). How can we measure the influence of the blogosphere? In *13th World Wide Web Conference*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved November 19, 2004 from http://faculty.washington.edu/kegill/pub/www2004_blogosphere_gill.pdf.

Abstract: This paper reviews ways to measure the influence of the blogosphere on public opinion and mass media. It covers anecdotes of stories becoming big in the blogosphere and then being (re)introduced into mass media. It reports on the traffic blogs receive and their integration into political and news sites. It also compares the relative ranking of blogs on websites like BlogStreet and Technorati.

Gillmor, Dan (Fall 2003). Moving toward participatory journalism. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 79-80. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Gillmor, Steve (September 26, 2004). If RSS ain't broke... *ZDNet*. Retrieved October 8, 2004 from http://news.zdnet.com/2100-3513_22-5383118.html.

Glance, Natalie S., Hurst, Matthew, & Tomokiyo, Takashi (2004). BlogPulse: Automated Trend Discovery for Weblogs. In *13th World Wide Web Conference*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved May 17, 2004 from <http://www.blogpulse.com/papers/www2004glance.pdf>.

Abstract: Over the past few years, weblogs have emerged as a new communication and publication medium on the Internet. In this paper, we describe the application of data mining, information extraction and NLP algorithms for discovering trends across our subset of approximately 100,000 weblogs. We publish daily lists of key persons, key phrases, and key paragraphs to a public web site, BlogPulse.com. In addition, we maintain a searchable index of weblog entries. On top of the search index, we have implemented trend search, which graphs the normalized trend line over time for a search query and provides a way to estimate the relative buzz of word of mouth for given topics over time.

Glaser, Mark (Fall 2003). The infectious desire to be linked to the blogosphere. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 86-87. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Glenn, D. (June 6, 2003). Scholars who blog. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Retrieved

Godwin-Jones, R. (May, 2003). Blogs and wikis: Environments for on-line collaboration. *Language Learning & Technology*, 7(2), 12-16

Goggin, Gerard (May 20, 5 A.D.). "Have Fun and Change the World": Moblogging, Mobile Phone Culture and the Internet. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=119.

Abstract: In only a few years moblogging — or the use of mobile (cell) phones with weblogs — has become a richly creative set of practices. It also carries with it a series of meanings and visions, ranging from new possibilities for representing and participating in microspheres of everyday life through to large, utopian claims. In this paper, I discuss moblogging as a significant and emergent trend, not only within blogging itself, but as a harbinger of the convergence between mobile devices and the Internet.

Firstly, I review the history of moblogging, how it has developed, and what it has come to signify. Secondly, I look at an important Australian moment in the reception of moblogging, namely the Cab Blog. Thirdly, I consider Nokia's creative seizing of moblogging with their LifeBlog product. In conclusion, I consider the implications of moblogging so far for what has been called the mobile Internet.

Goodall, G. (September, 2004). Masons, polynesians, and bloggers: Applying social organization to bibliographic objectives. *Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science-Revue Canadienne des Sciences de l'Information et de Bibliothéconomie*, 28(3), 115

Gordon, M. S. (March 1, 2003a). Essential blogging: Selecting and using weblog. *Library Journal*, 128(4), 112

Gordon, M. S. (March 1, 2003b). We blog: Publishing online with weblogs. *Library Journal*, 128(4), 112

Gordon, R. S. (March 1, 2003c). Blog on: The essential guide to building dynamic weblogs. *Library Journal*, 128(4), 112

Gordon, R. S. (May 1, 2005). Publishing a Weblog with blogger: QuickProject Guide. *Library Journal*, 130(8), 114

Gorman, M. (February 15, 2005). Revenge of the Blog People! *Library Journal*, 130(3), 44

Gosling, A. S., Westbrook, J. I., & Coiera, E. W. (January, 2003). Variation in the use of online clinical evidence: a qualitative analysis. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 69(1), 1-16.

Abstract: Objective: To investigate factors influencing variations in clinicians' use of an online evidence retrieval system. Setting: Public hospitals in New South Wales,

Australia. Method: Web log analysis demonstrated considerable variation in rates of evidence use by clinicians at different hospitals. Focus groups and interviews were held with 61 staff from three hospitals, two with high rates of use and one with a low rate of use, to explore variation in evidence use. Results: Differences between hospitals' and professional groups' (doctors, nurses and allied health) use of online evidence could be explained by organizational, professional and cultural factors. These included the presence of champions, organizational cultures which supported evidence-based practice (EBP), and database searching skills of individual clinicians. Staff shortages, ease of access and time taken to use the online evidence system were cited as barriers to use at the low use site, but no objective differences in these measures were found between the high and low use sites. Conclusion: Social and cultural factors were found to be better discriminators of high and low evidence use than technical factors. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved

Gotved, Stine (2002). *The sensed dimension of cyberspace: Three modes of spatial interpretation in online social life*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 3.0: NET / WORK / THEORY*, Association of Internet Researchers, Maastricht, The Netherlands.

Abstract: This paper consists of five parts. The first is a general, but brief, introduction to the academic field of online communities. Second, I present a matrix representing the basic time and space conditions in online communication, thus establishing a rather simple way to distinguish between community types. The paper's third part holds the key to the title. It is concerned with the presentation of a typology in which three different dimensions of online spatiality are established. The typology is meant to be a tool in analyzing online communities, offering a language with which to describe the often blurred and hard-to-grasp variations in the perceived community space. To test the typology, I use the fourth part of the paper to apply the distinction to three different types of online community: newsgroups, MUDs, and weblogs. Finally, in the conclusion I attempt to make a balanced evaluation of the typology's value and usefulness, not surprisingly finding it worthy of continued consideration and in need of further research.

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rt_id1=7649.

Abstract: Considerable debate exists over the accuracy of self-reported media use measures. This report compares three methods for studying Internet and computer use: online surveys, diaries and e-tracking. This study was conducted with undergraduate students from two universities. Participants were asked to (a) complete a survey (b) keep a diary over the course of one day, and (c) download Internet software which logs all Internet related activity. All methods assessed how frequently they engaged in Web surfing, information seeking, entertainment activities, email sending and receiving, and on and off-line video game playing. Results indicate that e-tracking estimates of Internet use are consistently lower than diary and survey estimates.

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Abstract: I report on blogs as a "protected space" within the context of an ethnographic study that examined blogging from a "blogger's eye" view. I discuss the ability of bloggers to control the content of what is "broadcast" in their blogs and how this affects audience perception. I examine the use of blogs as a communicative medium as compared to alternative means of immediate social interaction. I discuss the importance of feedback and commenting as it relates to "community-minded" bloggers and "independent" bloggers.

Gupta, Anu & Pitt, Lindsay (Apr/May 2004). Weblogs--A New Way of Networking. *Strategic Communication Management*, 8(3), 3.

Abstract: A weblog is a Web site that contains posts or articles that are displayed in chronological order. Web-logging, otherwise known as weblogging or just blogging has emerged in the last 12 months. This phenomenon has started to gain traction within organizations as a great way to communicate with customers and suppliers, and enhance internal communication. Sites such as these encourage individuals to capture their experiences and expertise easily and share them with others. They also allow users to pull in sources of information from other sites and invite submissions and comments from other interested parties

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Gurak, Laura J., Antonijevic, Smiljana, Johnson, Laurie, Ratliff, Clancy, & Reyman, Jessica (2004). Introduction: Weblogs, Rhetoric, Community, and Culture. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004b from <http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/introduction.html>.

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Hargittai, Eszter, Gallo, Jason, and Zehnder, Sean (October, 2005). *Cross-Ideological Discussions among Political Bloggers*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 14, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=25&cf=3>.

Abstract: The number of blogs - frequently updated Web sites with material posted in reverse chronological order without editorial oversight - has increased exponentially in the last few years. One popular form of blogs is the political blog used by authors to communicate social and political commentary to their readership. The most popular such blogs attract more readers than many more conventional outlets for political communication. In addition to providing tens of thousands (if not more) of daily readers frequently updated content on a spectrum of political topics, political blogs have also started to have direct influence on political actors through their ability to shape the content of mainstream media and thereby political figures as well. Examples of events directly affected by blogger input include Trent Lott's resignation from his position as Senate Majority Leader and the reactions to Dan Rather's memo story questioning the president's National Guard Service.

New information technologies make it possible, to an unprecedented extent, for people to expose themselves exclusively to opinions that mirror their own. Accordingly, some have argued (Sunstein 2001) that people's political conversations will occur in isolation of dissenting points of view. It is this thesis that our project proposes to test empirically. Do people who frequently discuss political topics online do so in a vacuum or do they engage in a dialogue with others from opposing positions?

Because systematic research on blogs is scarce, we rely on new methods of sampling, data collection and analysis. Using multiple methods to identify top political blogs and with an eye toward having an equal representation of conservative and liberal authors, we created a list of 115 blogs that comprise the core of our data. We use both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the data. Using a custom program built for this project, we examine all of the links present on the archives of these blogs and count cross-linkages among blogs in our data set. In sum, we map the structure of 115 widely read and influential political blogs to see the size and variety of political communication through this new format. In order to represent our data in a way accessible to our readers, we have created some custom tools for visualization. We analyze linkages among the blogs in our data set to see whether people of different political persuasions participate in idea exchange online. We test hypotheses about segmentation and look at whether widespread use of the Internet has led to dissenting political views to flourish or whether the Web merely offers a safe haven for everyone by isolating people with different opinions from each other.

Analyzing aggregate patterns of linkages across blogs is helpful for understanding the overall relationships among members of the political blogosphere. Similarly important, however, is a more in-depth look at the cross-ideological discussions in which participants engage. The aggregate statistics provided by the quantitative analyses do not provide enough nuanced information to help us understand the exact nature of how people engage others' differing viewpoints. It may be that linking only happens for the purposes of criticizing others' views in a very simplistic manner. If this is the sole type of cross-linking that happens in the political blogosphere across ideological lines then Sunstein's argument about polarization may still hold up in that it may be that people are only turning to others' dissenting views for constructing straw man arguments without really engaging with them in serious discussion. It is this limitation of the quantitative data that our qualitative data analysis addresses. To illustrate instances of cross-ideological discussions, we randomly sample entries and their comments from blogs in study and analyze the posts and subsequent discussions. We look at not only the mere presence of links in these conversations, but also analyze in detail their content and context. The goal here is to analyze in depth a random sample of blog posts and threads to examine the extent to which bloggers engage and address writers from outside of their political belief system.

In sum, we find that although political bloggers are more likely to address those who share their viewpoints, there is also evidence of cross-ideological discussions. These cross-linkages are not always limited to simple straw man arguments or insults, but at times do engage the substance of those representing other views. Our findings suggest that although less common than engaging with those in agreement of one's views, there is, indeed, cross-ideological discussion in the political blogosphere.

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Abstract: The number of blogs - frequently updated Web sites with material posted in reverse chronological order - has increased exponentially in the last three years. One popular form of blogs is the political blog used by authors to display social and political commentary to their readership. The most popular such blogs attract more readers than many more conventional outlets for political communication. In this paper, we map the structure of the most widely read and most influential political blogs to see the size and variety of political communication through this new format. We then analyze linkages among these blogs to see whether people of different political persuasions participate in any idea exchange online. We test hypotheses about segmentation and look at whether widespread use of the Internet has led to dissenting political views to flourish or whether the Web merely offers a safe haven for everyone by isolating people with different opinions from each other.

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Abstract: This paper presents a framework for analysing the level to which a user integrates with a weblog. It is shown that in a new form of advanced weblog the level of user participation is connected with operational and integration dynamics on a data-information-knowledge-complexity (D-I-K-C) value chain. Identification of the dynamical connection between user participation and typical knowledge characteristics is shown to be a useful means of analysing these new forms of weblog.

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Herring, Susan C., Das, Anupam, and Penumarthy, Shashikant (October, 2005). *Adult-Child Discourse in a Multi-user Virtual Environment: Scaffolding Complexity*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from

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Abstract: Computer gaming environments bear considerable potential for education. They can teach and inform, generating excitement about learning and growth and the development of a sense of wonder (Prensky, 2000). To the extent that they leverage computer-mediated communication (CMC) technologies, they can also contribute to making discourse participation more egalitarian (cf. Minock & Shor, 1995). A question that has yet to be explored, however, is how virtual worlds affect interaction among participants of different ages. Whereas young people typically play computer games with their age peers, virtual educational environments may be populated by both children and adults. Cross-generational dynamics are thus an important variable in understanding the educational uses of such environments and in predicting their success.

This study analyzes adult-child interaction in an educational multi-user virtual environment (MUVE) called Quest Atlantis (Barab et al., in press). Quest Atlantis (QA) is designed to teach science content and concepts of social responsiveness to children 9 to 14 years old, through activities (Quests) that bridge between the virtual and the material world. It incorporates many game-like features including fantasy-themed graphical worlds, avatars, and a narrative backstory about young people in Atlantis whose world is in trouble and who are turning to earth kids for help. It also incorporates a variety of text-based communication modes including synchronous chat, asynchronous bulletin boards, and weblogs. Quest Atlantis is used by children and their teachers at several globally-distributed sites; in addition, adult members of the QA research team frequent the virtual environment to perform project-related work and to engage with kids and model discourse appropriate to the educational and cross-cultural context.

In this study, we compare extended naturally-occurring (i.e., not teacher-assigned) exchanges involving both children and adults in three modes of CMC. Chat samples were selected from active periods of casual conversation and include child-child, child-adult, and adult-adult interaction; the BBS samples were active threads on the topics of 'travel,' 'pets,' and 'cool games,' all of which involve both children and adults; and the blog sample is comprised of all comments posted to the two QA blogs since their inception, written by both children and adults, in response to adult-authored entries on environmental and personal agency issues. The children in the sample were mostly based in the US and Australia, with some from Denmark, Singapore and other countries. All of the adults in the samples were members of the QA research team; they included graduate students as well as faculty. Methods of quantitative computer-mediated discourse analysis were employed to identify participation dynamics and structural features of the language used in the CMC exchanges (Herring, 2004).

Our preliminary results reveal that adults tended to exercise more control over the discourse, initiating and directing topics of discussion, and drawing children into exchanges, than the inverse in all three CMC modes. At the same time, the amount of participation, and the overall level of structural complexity of the discourse, were similar for both age groups when both were present. This is in contrast to exchanges that occurred exclusively among children in the chat sample, which evidenced significantly shorter words and utterances. Conversely, adults' word lengths and syntactic structure

were stable across modes, but at a lower level of complexity than adult-adult CMC in contexts where no children were present (Cho, in press). Thus while the adult researchers dominated interactions topically, they modified their language level to accommodate that of the children, and amount of participation was balanced. Moreover, adult participation in the synchronous chat appeared to be actively beneficial in as much as it served to scaffold child discourse of a higher level of complexity than the children produced among themselves. We interpret these findings in relation to previous literature on adult-child scaffolding in first language acquisition, and address their implications for the design of interactive game-based environments for learning.

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Herring, Susan C., Kouper, Inna, Mercure, Sarah, Paolillo, John, Scheidt, Lois Ann, Welsch, Peter, and Wright, Elijah (February 18, 2005). *Social network dynamics in the blogosphere*. Presented at the meeting of the *Sunbelt XXV*, International Network for Social Network Analysis, Redondo Beach CA. Retrieved from <http://www.professional-lurker.com/archives/000342.html>.

Abstract: Interest in the dynamic nature of hyperlinked corpora has recently been extended to the blogosphere, or universe of weblogs (Kumar et al., 2003). At the same time, the blogosphere is attracting the interest of social network researchers as patterns of interlinking among weblogs are found to exhibit properties of clustering, centrality, and reciprocity (Herring, et al., 2005). As yet, however, little if any research has investigated the evolution over time of social networks in the blogosphere. In this paper, we present the results of a longitudinal study of the link networks of four random blogs collected at three intervals between April and November 2004. An algorithm was created to collect a snowball sample of all blogs at one, two, and three links away from each source blog, gathering approximately 6,000 unique URLs at each time interval. The patterns of linking among the blogs in the three samples were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods, and the networks characterized through visualization. The results reveal changes in patterns of linking related to identifiable external events, including the United States presidential election campaign in fall of 2004. These and other observed dynamics are interpreted in terms of who and what is socially valued within the blogosphere at a given point in time.

Herring, S. C., Kouper, I., Paolillo, J. C., Scheidt, L. A., Tyworth, M., Welsch, P.,

Wright, E., & Yu, N. (2005, January). Conversation in the blogosphere: An analysis "from the bottom up." Proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Hawai'i International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38). Los Alamitos: IEEE Press. Available from <http://www.blogninja.com/hicss05.blogconv.pdf>.

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Abstract: The "blogosphere" has been claimed to be a densely interconnected conversation, with bloggers linking to other bloggers, referring to them in their entries, and posting comments on each other's blogs. Most such characterizations have privileged a subset of popular blogs, known as the 'A-list.' This study empirically investigates the extent to which, and in what patterns, blogs are interconnected, taking as its point of departure randomly-selected blogs. Quantitative social network analysis, visualization of link patterns, and qualitative analysis of references and comments in pairs of reciprocally-linked blogs show that A-list blogs are overrepresented and central in the network, although other groupings of blogs are more densely interconnected. At the same time, a majority of blogs link sparsely or not at all to other blogs in the sample, suggesting that the blogosphere is partially interconnected and sporadically conversational.

Herring, Susan C., Kouper, Inna, Scheidt, Lois Ann, & Wright, Elijah (2004). Women and Children Last: The Discourse Construction of Weblogs. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevec, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/women_and_children.html.

Abstract: This proposal takes as its point of departure the observation that media reportage about blogs, even when ostensibly concerned with the phenomenon of blogging in general, tends to focus on adult male bloggers (Cavanaugh, 2002; Festa, 2003; Glenn, 2003; Lasica, 2001). Similarly, much of the emerging scholarship about blogs analyzes content produced predominantly by male blog authors (Halavais, 2003; Krishnamurthy, 2002). Yet, at least one report (Orlowski, 2003) claims that the majority of bloggers are teenaged girls. Where does the truth reside? In this essay we present the results of a random survey of 200+ English-language blogs collected in spring 2003, which show that slightly more bloggers are male than female, adult than teen. However, within the sample, there is significant gender and age variation according to blog type. 'Personal journals' are maintained by blog authors with diverse demographics, but adult males predominate in the creation of 'filter'-type (news and politics-oriented) blogs and 'k-logs' (so-called knowledge logs, typically with a technological focus). These latter two types receive the majority of media and scholarly attention, even though they constitute a minority of blogs currently available on the Web. We critique this practice, arguing that it contributes to defining blogging in terms of the behavior of a minority elite, while overlooking the reality of the majority of blogs, and in the process, marginalizing the

contributions of women and young people to the weblog phenomenon. We also show how this bias is reproduced within the blogosphere itself, including, paradoxically, by female bloggers.

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Lasica, J. D. (2001). Blogging as a form of journalism. *USC Annenberg Online Journalism Review*, May 24, 2001. <http://www.ojr.org/ojr/workplace/1017958873.php>

Orlowski, A. (2003). Most bloggers 'are teenage girls' - survey. *The Register*, 30/05/2003. <http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/30954.htm>

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Abstract: The "blogosphere," or universe of weblogs on the World Wide Web, is often claimed to be densely interconnected, with bloggers linking to other bloggers in their text entries and in blogrolls located in the sidebars of many blog homepages. Most attempts to characterize this universe take as their point of departure the most popular (i.e., the most linked-to) blogs, known among bloggers as the 'A-list'. However, recent research has shown that A-list blogs are atypical in a number of respects (Herring, Scheidt, Bonus & Wright, 2004). In this study, we investigate the extent to which, and in what patterns, blogs are interconnected, starting from the bottom up: that is, taking as our point of departure randomly-selected blogs and following links outward to other blogs. The initial (manual) application of this procedure to four random blogs coded for three levels of outbound links resulted in the identification of approximately 3,000 unique URLs, which were then analyzed using techniques of social network analysis (Degenne & Forsé, 1999). The results show overlap of links among the four networks (e.g., all arrive at A-list blogs), with a shorter average path length than has been found in previous "small world" studies (cf. Milgram, 1967). At the same time, links directed to A-list blogs tend to be unidirectional, and many blogs contain no links to other blogs at all, suggesting that the blogosphere is not fully interconnected. We also find evidence of reciprocally linked, semi-autonomous clusters of blogs that tend not to be revealed when navigating from mainstream, popular blogs; such "cliques" are of particular interest for what they suggest about local community formation on the Web. We are currently in the process of automating the procedure for identifying blog links in order to analyze larger random samples, and are developing methods for visualizing social network patterns in the large corpora that result; these procedures will be employed for the data analyzed in the final

paper.

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Abstract: Weblogs (blogs)-frequently modified web pages in which dated entries are listed in reverse chronological sequence-are the latest genre of Internet communication to attain widespread popularity, yet their characteristics have not been systematically described. This paper presents the results of a content analysis of 203 randomly-selected weblogs, comparing the empirically observable features of the corpus with popular claims about the nature of weblogs, and finding them to differ in a number of respects. Notably, blog authors, journalists and scholars alike exaggerate the extent to which blogs are interlinked, interactive, and oriented towards external events, and under-estimate the importance of blogs as individualistic, intimate forms of self-expression. Based on the profile generated by the empirical analysis, we consider the likely antecedents of the blog genre, situate it with respect to the dominant forms of digital communication on the Internet today, and advance predictions about its long-term impacts.

Herring, Susan C., Scheidt, Lois Ann, Bonus, Sabrina, and Wright, Elijah (January, 2004). *Bridging the Gap: A Genre Analysis of Weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the Thirty-seventh Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-37), IEEE Press, Los Alamitos. Retrieved January 6, 2004b from <http://www.blogninja.com/DDGDD04.doc>.

Abstract: Weblogs (blogs)-frequently modified web pages in which dated entries are listed in reverse chronological sequence-are the latest genre of Internet communication to attain widespread popularity, yet their characteristics have not been systematically described. This paper presents the results of a content analysis of 203 randomly-selected weblogs, comparing the empirically observable features of the corpus with popular claims about the nature of weblogs, and finding them to differ in a number of respects. Notably, blog authors, journalists and scholars alike exaggerate the extent to which blogs are interlinked, interactive, and oriented towards external events, and under-estimate the importance of blogs as individualistic, intimate forms of self-expression. Based on the profile generated by the empirical analysis, we consider the likely antecedents of the blog genre, situate it with respect to the dominant forms of digital communication on the Internet today, and advance predictions about its long-term impacts.

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Abstract: Weblogs (blogs)-frequently modified web pages in which dated entries are listed in reverse chronological sequence-are the latest genre of Internet communication to attain widespread popularity, yet their characteristics have not been systematically described. This paper presents the results of a quantitative content analysis of 203 randomly-selected weblogs, comparing the empirically observable features of the corpus with popular claims about the nature of weblogs, and finding them to differ in a number of respects. Notably, blog authors, journalists and scholars alike exaggerate the extent to which blogs are interlinked, interactive, and oriented towards external events, and underestimate the importance of blogs as individualistic, intimate forms of self-expression. Based on the profile generated by the empirical analysis, we consider the likely antecedents of the blog genre, situate it with respect to the dominant forms of digital communication on the Internet today, and suggest possible developments of the use of weblogs over time in response to changes in user behavior, technology, and the broader ecology of Internet genres.

Hevern, Vincent W. (2004). Threaded Identity in Cyberspace: Weblogs & Positioning in the Dialogical Self. *Identity*, 4(4), 321-335.

Abstract: The rapid emergence of Internet-based personal Weblogs ("blogs") reflects specific technological innovations and new online practices with broad affinity for the self as dialogical. This article employs qualitative analyses of the structural components and selected postings from a spectrum of 20 English-language blogs. Weblogs display multiple and shifting positionings in the form of ongoing, personally meaningful, and hypertextually threaded themes. A Jamesian (1890) "stream of thought" quality characterizes many blog entries when read chronologically. However, the active posting of contradictory or competing personal viewpoints reflects the polyphonic qualities of the dialogical self suggested by Bakhtin's (1929/1973) analysis of authorship. As such, blogs serve as explicit examples of Hermans's (2001) systematic model of the multivoiced self's active encounter with social and cultural others. The sequencing of commentaries in some Weblogs illustrates processes of cultural exchange by which authors thread pathways through overlapping but somewhat different positionings in processes of negotiating new or changing identities. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Hewitt, Hugh (2005). *Blog: Understanding the Information Reformation That's Changing Your World*. Nashville: Nelson Books.

Heyboer, Kelly & Rosen, Jill (Jan-Feb 2003). Bloggin' in the Newsroom. *American Journalism Review*, 25(8), 10-12.

Abstract: Focuses on Weblogs and journalism in the U.S. Impact of the spontaneity of blogging on the obligations of newspapers to credibility and accuracy; News companies

experimenting with blogs as of December 2003; Background on the journalist blog of "Sacramento Bee " public affairs columnist Daniel Weintraub

Higgins, Christopher J., Reeves, Lenita, & Byrd, Eric (October, 2004). Interactive online journaling: a campus-wide implementation of blogging software. In *32nd annual ACM SIGUCCS conference on User services*: (pp. 139-142). Baltimore MD: Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), and ACM Special Interest Group on University and College Computing Services (SIGUCCS). Retrieved November 26, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1027802.1027837>.

Abstract: In this paper, we describe the process followed for a campus-wide implementation of blogging software at the University of Maryland. On our campus there are a number of Internet-based communication tools in use including linear and threaded discussion tools, consensus-building and collaboration tools, and course management systems. Of their own accord, various faculty have begun using web logging (blog) software for their classes. Each one has his/her own instance of the blog software installed on one server or another, or hosted on another site. This makes it impractical for faculty who are less "tech saavy". To make this technology more accessible to all faculty for their instructional needs, our Office of Information Technology has decided to test a campus-wide implementation of MoveableType 2.6. A cross-unit project team set up to explore new and existing electronic resources is spearheading this pilot. For this test and full implementation, the project team must take into account the following topics: software review and selection; policy development; user implementation, technical implementation; and, user support.

Highberg, Nils P. (Fall 2004). Trying It On for Size. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis05>.

Himmelboim, Itai and Southwell, Brian (October, 2005). *Are blogs actually an alternative information source compared to traditional media? Linking patterns in news blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=49&cf=3>.

Abstract: Some have forecast that the Internet will offer a wholly alternative source of information relative to traditional print or broadcast media. Such musing has been particularly present in discussion of web logs, or blogs. Here we present evidence that challenges that view, at least in its extreme version. In this study, we explore the extent to which blogs offer an alternative source of information by analyzing the links that blogs provide. Results suggest three main ideas. First, there is, as some proponents would suggest, a fair number of links, on average, in popular blogs to sources other than traditional news outlets. At the same time, blogs also link to traditional news sources to a substantial degree; half of the blogs in our study included two or more links to such traditional sources, which emphasizes the need to view blogs as a complementary, rather than fully alternative, phenomenon. Moreover, results here suggest that it is inappropriate to discuss blogs as a uniform group. There was severe skew in the distribution of linking patterns: a small number of blogs were responsible for a large number of links whereas

many blogs in this study were largely stand-alone sets of postings rather than windows onto an alternative sphere of information.

Hochheiser, H. & Shneiderman, B. (February 15, 2001). Using interactive visualizations of WWW log data to characterize access patterns and inform site design. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 52(4), 331-343.

Abstract: HTTP server log files provide Web site operators with substantial detail regarding the visitors to their sites, Interest in interpreting this data has spawned an active market for software packages that summarize and analyze this data, providing histograms, pie graphs, and other charts summarizing usage patterns. Although useful, these summaries obscure useful information and restrict users to passive interpretation of static displays. Interactive visualizations can be used to provide users with greater abilities to interpret and explore Web log data. By combining two-dimensional displays of thousands of individual access requests, color, and size coding for additional attributes, and facilities for zooming and filtering, these visualizations provide capabilities for examining data that exceed those of traditional Web log analysis tools. We introduce a series of interactive visualizations that can be used to explore server data across various dimensions. Possible uses of these visualizations are discussed, and difficulties of data collection, presentation, and interpretation are explored

Hogg, Nanette M. (November 17, 2005). *Blogs: Preparing Students for Global Communication*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Hoh, Ben (May 21, 2005). *What's in the Box? Modulating vocabularies of trauma and mundanity in refugee blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=111.

Abstract: What happens when stories of suffering collide with details of the mundane in blogs? Reading the writings of refugee bloggers in a recent community cultural development project called "Storybox" as a kind of allegorical labour, this paper explores the ways in which the accretive and fragmentary aspects of the medium contribute to the shifting modulation of "occult" vocabularies that transgress notions of the public and private. This suggests a mode of culture whose basis is somewhere other than "everyday life". Cinematic and comic-book allegories for this mode are also considered, as are the relationships of the Storybox project and trauma to aporias of design (and) literacy.

Honeycutt, D. (February, 2005). Blogs no threat to democracy. *Communications of the ACM*, 48(2), 11-12.

Hourihan, Meg (June 13, 2002). What We're Doing When We Blog. *O'Reilly Network*. Retrieved from <http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/javascript/2002/06/13/megnut.html>.

Huang, S. (February 24, 2005). Climate blog could score with newer hockey stick. *Nature*, 433(7028), 800.

Huang, X. J., Peng, F., An, A., & Schuurmans, D. (December, 2004). Dynamic web log session identification with statistical language models. *Journal of the American Society*

for Information Science and Technology, 55(14), 1290-1303.

Abstract: We present a novel session identification method based on statistical language modeling. Unlike standard timeout methods, which use fixed time thresholds for session identification, we use an information theoretic approach that yields more robust results for identifying session boundaries. We evaluate our new approach by learning interesting association rules from the segmented session files. We then compare the performance of our approach to three standard session identification methods-the standard timeout method, the reference length method, and the maximal forward reference method-and find that our statistical language modeling approach generally yields superior results. However, as with every method, the performance of our technique varies with changing parameter settings. Therefore, we also analyze the influence of the two key factors in our language-modeling-based approach: the choice of smoothing technique and the language model order. We find that all standard smoothing techniques, save one, perform well, and that performance is robust to language model order

Huffaker, David (June, 2004). The educated blogger: Using weblogs to promote literacy in the classroom. *First Monday*, 9(6). Available from http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue9_6/huffaker/index.html.

Abstract: This paper explores the role of weblogs or "blogs" in classroom settings. Blogs, which resemble personal journals or diaries and provide an online venue where self-expression and creativity is encouraged and online communities are built, provide an excellent opportunity for educators to advance literacy through storytelling and dialogue. This paper explores the importance of literacy and storytelling in learning, and then juxtaposes these concepts with the features of blogs. The paper also reviews examples of blogs in practice.

Huffaker, David & Calvert, Sandra L. (2005). Gender, Identity, and Language Use in Teenage Blogs. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*. Retrieved February 4, 2005 from <http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol10/issue2/huffaker.html>.

Abstract: This study examines issues of online identity and language use among male and female teenagers who created and maintained weblogs, personal journals made publicly accessible on the World Wide Web. Online identity and language use were examined in terms of the disclosure of personal information, sexual identity, emotive features, and semantic themes. Male and female teenagers presented themselves similarly in their blogs, often revealing personal information such as their real names, ages, and locations. Males more so than females used emoticons, employed an active and resolute style of language, and were more likely to present themselves as gay. The results suggest that teenagers stay closer to reality in their online expressions of self than has previously been suggested, and that these explorations involve issues, such as learning about their sexuality, that commonly occur during the adolescent years.

Hunt, R. (2002a). Route ROI: the hard news highway. *Aslib Proceedings*, 54(6), 341-344

Abstract: The ex-editor of Guardian Unlimited, considers the current position of newspaper Web sites. Points to the success of the old trusted brands. Agrees they cost a lot but believes newspapers have little choice but to continue to invest in them, they are becoming a fixed cost. Considers the rise and challenge of weblogs, or blogs - link-driven

sites each with a mixture of links, commentary, and personal data, comments and essays and poems

Hunt, Robin (2002b). Route ROI: the hard news highway. *Aslib Proceedings*, 54(6), 341-345.

Abstract: The ex-editor of Guardian Unlimited, considers the current position of newspaper Web sites. Points to the success of the old trusted brands. Agrees they cost a lot but believes newspapers have little choice but to continue to invest in them, they are becoming a fixed cost. Considers the rise and challenge of weblogs, or blogs - link-driven sites each with a mixture of links, commentary, and personal data, comments and essays and poems.

Hurst, Mark (2004). E-mail and ease of use: a preferred method of mass communication with Internet users. *interactions*, 11, 55-56. Retrieved from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/971258.971276>

Ives, Bill & Watlington, Amanda G. (May, 2005). *Business Blog*. Maranda Group.

Jacobs, N. & McFarlane, A. (October, 2005). Conferences as learning communities: some early lessons in using 'back-channel' technologies at an academic conference - distributed intelligence or divided attention? *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 21(5), 317-329.

Abstract: Most, if not all, researchers attend conferences as a part of their practice, and yet it is an under-researched activity. Little attention has been paid either to developing a theoretically informed understanding of conference practice as knowledge building, or to assessing the extent to which conferences are successful. This paper addresses these issues in the context of a small empirical study of the introduction of mobile, interactive ('back-channel') technologies into a conference setting. Science studies and learning theories literatures are used to develop an eight-point statement describing the aims of an idealised conference. This is then used as a framework through which to make sense of what happened when 'back-channel' technologies such as internet relay chat (IRC) and blogging were introduced into the 2004 Colston Symposium 'The Evolution of Learning and Web Technologies: Survival of the Fittest?'. Focusing on sequential issues and the conference as a forum for knowledge building, the analysis shows that conference order is disrupted by the introduction of the back-channel technologies. Nevertheless, other pressures on academic and professional practice (the governance agenda, calls for greater collaboration and a more consensual approach, and so on) suggest that the potential of the new technologies to help open up the black box of scientific and professional practice will be seen as increasingly important. If these tools are to be used effectively in the future, conferences will need to be supported by new skills and practices

Jenkins, H. (March, 2002). Digital renaissance - Blog this. *Technology Review*, 105(2), 91.

Jensen, Mallory (Sep/Oct 2003). A Brief History of Weblogs. *Columbia Journalism Review*, 42(3), 22-25.

Abstract: Presents information on weblogs in the U.S. Benefits obtained from bloggers; Requirements in creating a blog; Development of a blog tool by Andrew Smales

Jerz, Dennis G. (2003). (Meme)X marks the spot: Theorizing metablogging via "Meme". In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 67-82). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Jerz, Dennis G. (Fall 2004). The Bane of the President's Existence. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis06>.

Johnson, T. J. & Kaye, Barbara K. (Autumn 2004). Wag the Blog: How Reliance on Traditional Media and the Internet Influence Credibility Perceptions of Weblogs among Blog Users. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 81(3), 600-620.
Abstract: This study surveyed Weblog users online to investigate how credible they view blogs as compared to traditional media as well as other online sources. This study also explores the degree to which reliance on Weblogs as well as traditional and online media sources predicts credibility of Weblogs after controlling for demographic and political factors. Weblog users judged blogs as highly credible—more credible than traditional sources. They did, however, rate traditional sources as moderately credible. Weblog users rated blogs higher on depth of information than they did on fairness.

Johnson, Thomas Jerrold and Kaye, Barbara K. (May 30, 2005). *Do Blogs Bite the Hands that Feed Them? Bloggers and Their Ethos Toward Traditional Media*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: The relationship between weblogs—diary-style websites that offer frequently updated observations as well as news stories, commentary and recommended links—and the traditional media is one steeped in paradox. On the one hand, bloggers have little faith and considerable contempt for the traditional media, which the predominantly conservative blog readers judge as elitist and liberally biased. Indeed, bloggers see themselves as the opposite of traditional journalists: independent, unedited, opinionated and personal. Moreover, the traditional media are a frequent target of bloggers. As columnist Catherine Seipp put it: "Bloggers see the traditional media as The Great and Powerful Wizard of Oz manipulated by a snake-oil salesman behind the curtain. Blogs pull aside that curtain, pointing out logical flaws, incorrect facts and occasionally the self-important approach of the reporter." But while bloggers may see traditional journalists as snake-oil salesmen, that doesn't mean that they do not use their elixirs. Bloggers rely heavily on traditional media for the information they post to their sites. Also, to be critics of the traditional media, bloggers have to be regular consumers of their content. My role on the panel will be to explore the philosophy of bloggers toward the traditional media. I will explore the characteristics of bloggers, their attitudes toward mainstream media and the degree to which they rely on it to get a clear understanding of a medium that positions itself as an alternative to mainstream media yet is still heavily reliant on it.

Jones, Julie and Himelboim, Itai (October, 2005). *A news generation gap? Framing blogs in mainstream media*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=98&cf=3>.

Abstract: A news generation gap?
Framing blogs in mainstream media

In the last decade a new type of mass communicating format, some suggest grassroots journalism, has risen: blogs (Gilmor, 2004). In the age of profit motivated media organizations and concentration of media merging into the control of mega-corporations (Bagdikian, 2000), this individualistic information gathering and distribution format raise many expectations as an alternative, or at least complementing, source of information to the traditional news sources. The Pew Internet and American Life 2004 report indicates that 7 percent of 120 million American adult Internet users write a blog and 11 percent read them. However, with very few well-known exceptions, blogs covers only the few issues a blogger finds interesting. The traditional news institutions – print, broadcast or online – are still a main and preferred source for range of issues. The paradox is that although blogs are open to all to read, the mainstream media is still a useful, if not an essential bridge between blogs and most of the public. The Howard Dean campaigns' "blog for America," the "Baghdad Blogger" who reportage during the war in Iraq, and the Minneapolis "Power Line" blog which uncovered CBS's documents of President Bush's service as fake, are some of the "heavy-hitting" blogs that were covered intensively by the mainstream media. However, little is known about the way mainstream media cover blogs on the web. Given that many non-bloggers are first introduced to blogs through articles in a traditional media, this is a salient exploration.

The goal of this study is to explore how blogs are framed in the major U.S. newspapers. In a content analysis methodology, attitudes toward blogs will be examined based on: a) the topics in which blogs are mentioned, b) patterns of blog coverage that is influenced by the market forces (the region and/or population the newspaper serves), and c) how traditional journalists who blog are framed. Initial findings indicate that blog coverage is mostly positive, but the blogs are often seen as the center of bizarre events, the pulse of the "hip," or as an avenue to public attention and fame. In political coverage, blogs are framed as a watchdog to the powerful, a normative function traditionally held dear to journalists.

This study contributes to understanding how traditional media "adopts" new media in the public eye, under which conditions traditional journalists present blogs as a positive and under which conditions blogs are represented as bizarre, hip, and out of the mainstream. The potential of the Internet to become an alternative source of information depends on social attitudes as much as it does the availability of technology. Paradoxically, for most people who still do not blog, it is the traditional media who organize and structure social meanings of blogs. This study draws from framing theory to explore the way media shapes public's understanding of this revolutionary format of information and social, political change.

Cited work:

Bagdikian, B. (2000). *The Media Monopoly*. 6th ed., Boston: Beacon Press.

Gilmor, D. (2004). *We the media: Grassroots journalism by the people for the people*. CA: O'Reilly

Lin, J. and Halavias, A. (2004). Mapping the Blogosphere in America, Presented at the Workshop on the Weblogging Ecosystem at the 13th International World Wide Web Conference, New York: May 18. Retrieved February 7, 2005 from: www.blogpulse.com/papers/www2004linhalavais.pdf.

The Pew Internet and American life report (2004). The state of blogging. Retrieved February 7, 2005, from: http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_blogging_data.pdf.

Joshi, K. P., Joshi, A., & Yesha, Y. (March, 2003). On using a warehouse to analyze web logs. *Distributed and Parallel Databases*, 13(2), 161-180.

Abstract: Analyzing Web Logs for usage and access trends can not only provide important information to web site developers and administrators, but also help in creating adaptive web sites. While there are many existing tools that generate fixed reports from web logs, they typically do not allow ad-hoc analysis queries. Moreover, such tools cannot discover hidden patterns of access embedded in the access logs. We describe a relational OLAP (ROLAP) approach for creating a web-log warehouse. This is populated both from web logs, as well as the results of mining web logs. We discuss the design criteria that influenced our choice of dimensions, facts and data granularity. A web based ad-hoc tool for analytic queries on the warehouse was developed. We present some of the performance specific experiments that we performed on our warehouse

Jung, J. J. & Jo, G. S. (2004). Semantic analysis for data preparation of web usage mining. *Innovations in Applied Artificial Intelligence*, 3029, 1249-1258.

Abstract: As the web usage patterns from clients are getting more complex, simple sessionizations based on time and navigation-oriented heuristics have been restricted to exploit various kinds of rule discovering methods. In this paper, we present semantic analysis approach based on semantic session reconstruction as finding out semantic outliers from web log data. Web directory service is applied to enrich semantics to web logs, categorizing them to all possible hierarchical paths. In order to detect the candidate set of session identifiers, semantic factors like semantic mean, deviation, and distance matrix are established. Eventually, each semantic session is obtained based on nested repetition of top-down partitioning and evaluation process. For experiment, we applied this ontology-oriented heuristics to sessionize the access log files for one week from IRCache. Compared with time-oriented heuristics, more than 48% of sessions were additionally detected by semantic outlier analysis. It means that we can conceptually track the behavior of users tending to easily change their intentions and interests, or simultaneously try to search various kinds of information on the web

Jung, Taejin and Youn, Hyunsook (November, 2004). *Individual motivations and self-presentation strategies on hosting weblog format homepage*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago. Retrieved

Jungnick, Katrina (October, 2005). *Ways of seeing and researching the blog*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet

Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=306&cf=3>.

Abstract: Using Berger's (1972) expression of 'ways of seeing' as a starting point this paper explores the role of visual representation in research blogs. How we 'see' our research has implications for our subjective process of analysis, just as how we are 'seen' influences our respondents interactivity. Visualising research through the framework of a blog stimulates new dimensions of analytical concerns and conditions for a new generation of online researchers; from the nebulous role of the internet researcher (as author, researcher, designer) to the relentless condition of online presentation.

Differing from other online tools blogs take shape from ongoing posts and inter-textual dialogue with viewers. Like chronological diaries people author content and respond via a comment facility (Blood, 2002), and being more immediate and personal than websites they are establishing themselves as key components of online culture (Pew, 2005). In asking how we see the blog, this paper questions the analytical role and creative potential of visual representation in sociological research. It will draw from current online visual research methods and the many ways sociologists consider the visual dimension; such as the different strategies required to produce images (Prosser 1998), the importance of context (Becker 1998), visual languages and depictive conventions (Chaplin 1994) and methods of visual analysis (Pink 2001). The paper reflects on blogs both as a research tool and field site.

There is much written about online visual research methods such as hypermedia and websites as representational research modes (Dicks and Mason 1998, Coffey, Holbrook and Atkinson, 1996, Hine 2000). I aim to contribute to this area of research by reflecting on a personal experience of using blogs in ongoing ethnographic research. (<http://www.73urbanjourneys.com> and <http://73bus.typepad.com/>) Investigating the relationship between technology use and senses of place in urban settings, my project located on the London No. 73 bus focuses on innovating methodologically through technology using a website and two blogs; one documents the ongoing research process and another elicits responses to the project.

Becker, H. "Visual Sociology, Documentary Photography, and Photojournalism: It's (Almost) All a Matter of Context", in Prosser, J. (ed) (1998) *Image-Based Research: A Sourcebook for Qualitative Researchers*, London: RoutledgeFalmer

Berger, J. (1972) *Ways of Seeing*, London: Penguin

Blood, R. (2002) *The Weblog Handbook: Practical Advice on Creating and Maintaining Your Blog*, Cambridge: Perseus Publishing

Chaplin, E. (1994) *Sociology and Visual Representation*, London: Routledge

Coffey, A, Holbrook, B and Atkinson, P. (1996) 'Qualitative Data Analysis: Technologies and Representations', *Sociological Research Online*, vol. 1, no. 1, .

Dicks, B and Mason, B. (1998) 'Hypermedia and Ethnography: Reflections on the Construction of a Research Approach' *Sociological Research Online*, vol. 3, no. 3,

Hine, C. (2000) *Virtual Ethnography*, London: Sage.

Pew Internet & American Life Project (2005). The State of Blogging, Reports: Technology & Media Use, Accessed at http://www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/144/report_display.asp

Pink, S. (2001) *Doing Visual Ethnography*, London: Sage

Prosser, J. (ed) (1998) *Image-Based Research: A Sourcebook for Qualitative Researchers*, London: RoutledgeFalmer

Kahn, R. & Kellner, D. (February, 2004). New media and internet activism: from the 'Battle of Seattle' to blogging. *New Media & Society*, 6(1), 87-95.

Karpovich, Angelina (Fall 2004). I Blog, Therefore I Am. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis07>.

Kassim, A. R. C. & Kochtanek, T. R. (2003). Designing, implementing, and evaluating an educational digital library resource. *Online Information Review*, 27(3), 160-168.
Abstract: This paper presents the current status in the development of the ongoing project now known as Project i-DLR. The content of this "pointer site" includes resources pertaining to digital libraries organised using an educational framework for access. The paper describes the five-stage evaluation of that educational digital library resource (www.coe.missouri.edu/similar_torafee/idigital_libraryR/index.php). The focus of this particular effort is on the continued development and refinement based on the recent evaluations of this resource by end users seeking to access digital library resources. The five evaluation methods are presented and described, beginning with focus group reviews, Web log analysis, database transaction logs, a Web survey, and most recently, a remote usability evaluation. As the resource continues to grow in both breadth and depth, such analyses are critical to continued refinement of the interface, the sources themselves, and the manner in which they are organised and presented

Katz, James E., Rice, Ronald E., Acord, Sophia, Dasgupta, Kiku, and David, Kalpana (2004). *Community and Personal Mediated Communication*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication Research in the Public Interest*, International Communication Association (ICA), New Orleans LA. Retrieved June 30, 2004 from http://convention.allacademic.com/ica_schedule/view_paper_info.html?pub_id=280&part_id1=10238.

Abstract: This paper has three purposes: first, to review theoretical and practical aspects of the concept of community that may be relevant to a better understanding of relationships between mediated communication and community; second, to explore how personal mediated communication may be affecting the creation, processes, and fates of communities; and third, to consider how the power of mediated communication technologies might alter traditional theories of communities. The paper begins with a review of the concept of community, discussing positive and negative perspectives on the relationship between mediated communication and community. Then the paper examines mediated communication, especially the Internet and mobile phone technology, and their potential impact on social relationships within communities. Next, the paper considers the prospect of virtual mobile communication-based communities becoming an effective source of social capital. Interwoven with these considerations are suggestions for modifications in traditional community theory-building in light of these new

technologies. Mobile phones are a special focus because already so much of the world's population are using them, and the number of users and the extent of their use are expected to continue to grow rapidly.

Katz, Jon (2002). Here come the Weblogs. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 17-24). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Kaye, Barbara K. (August, 2005). *Web Site Story: An Exploratory Study of Why Weblog Users Say They Use Weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: This paper examines the uses and motivations for accessing Weblogs. Rather than relying on motivations from pre-existing scales measuring traditional media or Internet use that need to be adapted for weblogs, this study asked respondents in an open-ended format for reasons why they connect to weblogs.

Kechelashvilli, Ana and Trammell, Kaye D. (November 19, 2005). *Impression Management and Self-presentation Online: An Analysis of Popular Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA. Retrieved

Kennedy, R. S. (March, 2004). Weblogs, social software, and new interactivity on the Web. *Psychiatric Services*, 55(3), 247-249.

Kenney, B. & Stephens, M. (October 1, 2005). Talkin' blogs. *Library Journal*, 130(16), 38-41.

Kerbel, M. R. & Bloom, A. D. (Fall 2005). Blog for America and civic involvement. *Harvard International Journal of Press-Politics*, 10(4), 3-27.

Abstract: Web logs (blogs) were an integral component of the 2004 presidential campaign and are a new medium for civic engagement. Arguably, the most important campaign blog was Blog for America, which served as a nerve center for Governor Howard Dean's insurgent presidential campaign. The authors offer an initial assessment of the community that developed around Blog for America and its orientation toward civic engagement, based on an original content analysis of 3,066 unique posts encompassing every entry in the Dean blog from March 15, 2003, through January 27, 2004. The guiding hypothesis is that blog discussion centered on a set of system-affirming topics absent from or unusual in political coverage on television, particularly substantive policy debate and community action. The authors find Blog for America to be an example of how the Internet is emerging as a vehicle for enhanced civic involvement with the potential to counteract the negative effects of television on the political process

Keren, Michael (2004). Blogging and the Politics of Melancholy. *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 29(1), 5-24.

Abstract: Blogging, the publication of on-line diaries with links to other Web sites, is a recent activity and yet is already producing its celebrities. The author analyzes diary entries posted over five years by one master blogger, and his relations with his readers, to

try to originate preliminary hypotheses on the politics of blogging. Observation of blogging in one of its most glamorous manifestations suggests that the new emancipation achieved by self-representation on the World Wide Web may be associated with what Scott Lash has called "the politics of melancholy," here characterized by preference for virtual reality, formation of a cult-like community, and political passivity.

Killoran, John B. (Winter 2003). The gnome in the front yard and other public figurations: Genres of self-presentation on personal home pages. *Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 26(1), 66-83.

Abstract: <source <http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/journals/bio/BIO26-1.html> > In light of empirical research showing that personal home pages are not as personal as their reputation suggests, this paper proposes that sustained self-presentation on the Web by ordinary people has been hindered, in part, by the feeble legacy of suitable genres. Drawing on a sample of over one hundred personal home pages, this paper illustrates how, in the absence of generic precedents, public self-presentation is instead achieved through innovation with past genres.

Kirkpatrick, D. (2004). It's hard to manage if you don't blog. *Fortune*, 150, 46.

Kirkpatrick, D. and Roth, D. (2005). Why there's no escaping the blog. *Fortune*, 151, 44.

Kirriemuir, J. (June, 2005). Information quality: Thoughts from a castaway blogger. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 37(2), 59-61.

Kirtley, Jane E. (Fall 2003). Bloggers and their First Amendment protection. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 95-96. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Kitsuregawa, M., Shintani, T., Yoshizawa, T., & Pramudiono, I. (2001). Web log mining and parallel SQL based execution. *Databases in Networked Information Systems, Proceedings, 1966*, 20-32.

Abstract: We performed association rule mining and sequence pattern mining against the access log which was accumulated at NTT Software Mobile Info Search portal site. Detail web log mining process and the rules we derived are reported in this paper. The integration of web data and relational database enables better management of web data. Some researches have even tried to implement applications such as web mining with SQL. Commercial RDBMSs support parallel execution of SQL. Parallelism is key to improve the performance. We showed that commercial RDBMS can achieve substantial speed up for web mining

Klastrup, Lisbeth and Pedersen, Pia Svejgaard (October, 2005). *Bloggning for Election – the use and penetration of webbased communication in the Danish Parliament Election 2005*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=281&cf=3>.

Abstract: This paper will present the findings of a Danish research project about the use of blogs and online diaries in the Danish 2005 Election for Parliament. As the election

took place on February 8th the project is still ongoing (end April 2005). This abstract therefore presents the background for the project and the questions, the answers to which we will be presenting in the final paper. Our thesis is, that since Denmark is a country with a multi-party system, where seats are distributed according to both party and personal votes, an "unknown" candidate from a smaller party still stands a chance of getting elected, especially when this candidate can, at a low cost, use the web to promote herself. Weblogs might be a new way to increase personal interest in a politician and attract new voters.

Though the use of blogs in the US election generated a lot of attention, little academic literature on the use of blogs in elections campaigns exist (an exception is the reports published at <http://campaignsonline.org>) - and to our knowledge this is the first research project of this kind in Denmark. Building primarily on our empirical findings and the literature written about blogs in general and political blogs in other countries specifically, we hope to generate new knowledge and theories about the use of weblogs in a specific communicative and cultural context. How is the politician's weblog used as a form of targeted online communication? And how is the culture of blogging as a personal means of expression assimilated into a culture (the Danish) where there is normally a iron curtain between the public and private life of a politician?

The project

In this year's election for The Danish Parliament, there has been an historical explosion in internet activities and communication, no doubt inspired by the huge success of webbased communication in the US 2004 Election and due to the now huge penetration of broadband connections in Danish households. Notably, we have identified 53 Danish politicians running for parliament who wrote online diaries or blogs during the election. Indeed, most of the final sum of 947 candidates running for parliament already had or did launch personal websites as part of their election campaigns.

The examination of the use of blogs and online diaries in the election will fall in three parts. Firstly, we will, from the point of view of the readers, be looking on the concrete communication taking place in diaries and blogs in a select number of the 53 websites. We are looking at the history of the blog or diary, the posting frequency, the style of communication, the themes of communication (political statements, basic information, personal experiences etc) and ways in which the politicians try to engage with their users, for instance by the use of the blog's comment-function.

Secondly, we will be examining the life of the politician's weblogs from the point of view of the senders. All the politicians and/or webmasters behind the 53 websites are asked to do a survey regarding the use of blogs and the effects of them. Why were blogs taken into use? What was the intended target group of the blogs? How was the blog advertised? Have the use of weblogs led to more traffic or more activity on the website? Through in-depth interviews with a select number of politicians we will also try to clarify whether they have wanted to use the weblog to influence and change the political agenda in the media and/or as a way of attracting a new audience of voters. Did they succeed in doing this?

Finally, we will be contacting a randomly selected number of Danes in order to discover if a representative number of the Danes actually do use the web to find out more about the political candidates of their choice, including reading their weblogs.

Currently, based on our analysis of the election blogs so far, we surmise that Danish politicians are afraid to "go personal" and that few of them used the comment-function actively. However, a handful of blogs have been successful in terms of generating discussion with readers and in attracting media attention, and not just blogs by well-known political profiles.

Will the future belong to politicians who know how to "work the web?" With this project, we at least hope to be able to provide some answers on how the blog is being used and can be used as targeted communication in an and in a national and cultural election context.

Kline, David, Burstein, Dan, De Keijzer, Arne, & Berger, Paul (September 22, 2005). *Blog!: How the World of Blogs And Bloggers Is Changing Our Culture*. CDS Books.

Knight, Jeffrey (September, 2002). King of the bloggers. *American Lawyer*, 24, 18-20.

Kogan, Y., Michaeli, D., Sagiv, Y., & Shmueli, O. (December 15, 1998). Utilizing the multiple facets of WWW contents. *Data & Knowledge Engineering*, 28(3), 255-275
Abstract: Current query languages for the Web (e.g., W3QL, WebLog and WebSQL) explore the structure of the Web. However, usually, the structure of the Web has little to do with the semantics of the data. Therefore, it is practically difficult to pose database queries over the Web. We introduce a new type of tags for denoting the semantics of data stored in HTML pages. These semantic tags (implemented as HTML comments) superimpose on HTML pages semistructured objects in the style of the OEM model. The paper discusses two implemented tools for fully utilizing the semantics. The first is a visualization tool for displaying both the HTML reading of Web pages and the OEM reading of Web pages. The second tool is a query language, similar to LOREL, that can query the HTML structure and/or the OEM reading. The above formalism and tools provide data-modeling capabilities for the Web that fit its heterogeneous nature. Real database queries, taking the OEM point of view, can be formulated, including queries about the schema as well as queries about the HTML structure of Web pages. Therefore, the query language is not restricted to portions of the Web in which semantic tags are used. (C) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved

Koh, Andy, Lim, Alvin, Soon, Ng Ee, Detenber, Benjamin H., & Cenite, Mark (2005). Ethics in Blogging. *Weblog Ethics Survey Results*. Retrieved July 24, 2005 from <http://weblogethics.blogspot.com/2005/07/ethics-in-blogging-2005.html>.

Abstract: As the prevalence and social influence of weblogs continue to increase, the issue of the ethics of bloggers is relevant not only to the blogging community, but also to people outside it.

This study explored ethical beliefs and practices of two distinct groups of bloggers--

personal and non-personal--through a worldwide web survey. Over a period of three weeks, 1,224 responses were collected and analysed.

Our findings show that these two groups are distinctively different in demographics, blogging experiences, and habits. We also found that there are significant differences between personal and non-personal bloggers in terms of the ethical beliefs they value and the ethical practices to which they adhere.

Kohavi, R., Mason, L., Parekh, R., & Zheng, Z. J. (Oct-Nov 2004). Lessons and challenges from mining retail e-commerce data. *Machine Learning*, 57(1-2), 83-113. Abstract: The architecture of Blue Martini Software's e-commerce suite has supported data collection, data transformation, and data mining since its inception. With clickstreams being collected at the application-server layer, high-level events being logged, and data automatically transformed into a data warehouse using meta-data, common problems plaguing data mining using weblogs (e.g., sessionization and conflating multi-sourced data) were obviated, thus allowing us to concentrate on actual data mining goals. The paper briefly reviews the architecture and discusses many lessons learned over the last four years and the challenges that still need to be addressed. The lessons and challenges are presented across two dimensions: business-level vs. technical, and throughout the data mining lifecycle stages of data collection, data warehouse construction, business intelligence, and deployment. The lessons and challenges are also widely applicable to data mining domains outside retail e-commerce

Kuhn, Marin (August, 2005). *Interactivity and Prioritizing the Human: A Code of Blogging Ethics*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: Blogs and blogging continue to gain in popularity. They are being integrated into the mainstream media mix and are attracting advertising dollars. As a new balance between freedom and responsibility is being struck in the blogosphere, the author uses new communication technology ethics scholarship and an exploratory survey of bloggers to propose a new code of blogging ethics to inform blogging decisions.

Kulikauskas, Andrius (2003). The algebra of copyright. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 60-66). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: What happens to micro-content when it is taken out of one licensed work and embedded into another licensed work? Copyright issues are all in the mind. We can distinguish between engaging a work as a proofreader (parses constructors), as an editor (who parses constructors of constructions), and as an author (who parses constructors of constructors of constructors). This is a conceptual model that we might use as a form of street justice.

Kurkoski, Jennifer (October, 2005). *When "doing your homework" becomes stalking: Distinctions between online and real-life knowing*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=300&cf=3>.

Abstract: The evolution of the Internet has brought with it changing conceptions of privacy. On the one hand, computer-mediated communication has afforded individuals substantial anonymity, albeit of a particular sort. Hidden behind a screen, individuals may play with aspects of identity from personality attributes to gender (Turkle, 1995). Such anonymity has had positive as well as negative results: gay teens have found access to social and emotional support, and pedophiles have found access to victims. On the other hand, the ubiquity and, ironically, the permanence of the Internet have undermined anonymity of another sort. Previously, one could effectively hide in the digital crowd. Even if you were using your real name, how could you be picked out of the online millions? Refinements in search technology together with increasingly cheap memory have altered substantially the costs associated with obtaining person-specific information.

However, changes in our understanding of privacy are a function of changing patterns of use as much as advances in technology. Even if you could be found online, what was there to know? Yet with race results, school graduations, club affiliations, and myriad other information available online, effectively forever, an increasingly detailed picture of a person may emerge. In addition, people are posting increasing amounts of personal information in publicly available online places, further blurring distinctions around what is private. Specifically, authors often reveal their lives in great detail on their web logs. Others have examined the motivation behind blogging in this manner (Nardi, Schiano, & Gumbrecht, 2004), but I examine what happens when knowledge obtained through a blog is brought into the offline world.

While espousing the wonders of the Internet for finding like-minded others, people may still find it unsettling to have encounters that breach the boundaries between the online and real-life worlds. When meeting those whose blogs we've read, it seems as though we're not really supposed to know some of what we do, even though such information exists in a format open to the entire world. The experience of meeting someone who knows a great deal about you when you don't know at all who they are is rather unnerving. It's not surprising that the word "stalking" comes to mind. However, the experience of "knowing" a person without having met him or her is not especially unusual, particularly in academia where one frequently knows another from his or her work. I assert that the experience of knowing people through their professional publications differs significantly from the experience of knowing someone through their personal stories, even when both are acquired through online means. The distinctions come into greatest relief when that knowledge is brought offline and into real life. What then accounts for the difference? What is it about personal information gleaned online and then transferred into real-life domains that causes such unsettling encounters?

In this theoretical paper, I propose several answers to the above question. I suggest that information asymmetries (i.e. "I know how you've spent the past three months of your life but you don't even know I exist") account in part for the discomfort of such encounters. I also argue that we are experiencing a cultural shift in logics of privacy from one of privacy through anonymity to one of privacy through control over access. I suggest that the discomfort that accompanies the transfer of online-based knowledge to real-life settings is a function of changing social norms about what's okay to know about

someone else, how one comes to have that knowledge, and at what stage of a professional or even casual relationship that one should know it. I close with suggestions for research to explore further the propositions I put forth.

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Nardi, B., Schiano, D., and Gumbrecht, M. (2004). Blogging as social activity: Or, would you let 900,000 people read your diary. Proceedings of the 2004 CSCW Conference.

Turkle, S (1995). *Life on the Screen*. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Kutz, Daniel O. & Herring, Susan C. (January, 2005). Micro-Longitudinal Analysis of Web News Updates. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*. Los Alamitos: IEEE Press. Retrieved Abstract: News sites on the World Wide Web pose challenges for information retrieval due to their dynamic content and a tendency to produce multiple versions of the same story. In this study, we advance a method we refer to as microlongitudinal sampling that automates the capture and reduction of news site content at one-minute intervals to a manageable size for qualitative analysis. This method was used to mine text and images from the front pages of three major news sites over a three-week period, and the changes identified were manually analyzed using content analysis and critical linguistics methods. The results reveal multiple motivations for changes, only some of which, it is argued, need to be attended to in searching and archiving online news.

Lagos, Taso and Halavais, Alexander (2003). *Parallel Society: Weblogs, Micromedia, and the Fragmentation of the Public Sphere*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario. Retrieved December 27, 2004 from <http://aoir.org/members/papers42/Lagos%20and%20Halavais.htm>.

LaGuardia, C. & Tallent, E. (September 15, 2002). Interviewing: Beware blogging blunders. *Library Journal*, 127(15), 42-+.

Lampa, Graham (2004). Imagining the Blogosphere: An Introduction to the Imagined Community of Instant Publishing. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/imagining_the_blogosphere.html.

Langellier, Kristin M. & Peterson, Eric E. (2004a). Storytelling in a weblog: Performing narrative in a digital age. In *Storytelling in Daily Life: Performing Narrative* (pp. 159-188). Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Langellier, Kristin M. & Peterson, Eric E. (2004b). *Storytelling in Daily Life: Performing Narrative*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Lasica, J. D. (May 24, 2001). Blogging as a form of journalism. *USC Annenberg Online Journalism Review*. Available from <http://www.ojr.org/ojr/workplace/1017958873.php>.

Lasica, J. D. (2002a). Blogging as a form of journalism. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 163-170). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Lasica, J. D. (2002b). Weblogs: A new source of news. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 171-182). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Lasica, J. D. (Fall 2003). Blogs and journalism need each other. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 70-73. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Lawson, Steve (Autumn 2003). Blog This. *Verbatim*, 28(3), 8-10

Abstract: Focuses on the use of weblog or log as a method of publishing on the World Wide Web. Content of the post; Reading of blog; Practice of posting a list of links to other weblogs

Lee, K. C., Kim, J. S., Chung, N. H., & Kwon, S. J. (April, 2002). Fuzzy cognitive map approach to web-mining inference amplification. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 22(3), 197-211

Abstract: This paper is concerned with proposing the fuzzy cognitive map (FCM)-driven inference amplification mechanism in the field of web-mining. As the recent advent of the Internet, most of the modern firms are now geared towards using the web technology in their daily as well as strategic activities. The web-mining technology provides theta with unprecedented ability to analyze web-log data, which are seemingly full of useful information, but often lack of important and meaningful information. This indicates the need to develop an advanced inference mechanism extracting richer implication from the web-mining results. In this sense, we propose a new web-mining inference amplification (WEMIA) mechanism using the inference logic of FCM. The association rule mining is what we adopt as the web-mining technique to prove the validity of the proposed WEMIA. The main recipe of the proposed WEMIA is the three-phased inference amplification. The first phase is to apply the association rule mining, and the second phase is to transform the association rules into FCM-driven causal knowledge bases. The third phase is dedicated to amplifying the inference by developing the causal knowledge-based inference equivalence property, which was derived from analyzing the inference mechanism of FCMs. With an illustrative web-log database, we suggest results proving the robustness of our proposed WEMIA mechanism. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved

Lee, Lawrence (2002). Linking 1-2-3. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 112-115). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Leiby, Richard (2004). The Hill's Sex Diarist Reveals All (Well, Some).

Lenhart, Amanda, Horrigan, John B., & Fallows, Deborah (June 20, 2004). Content Creation Online. *PEW Internet & American Life Project*. Retrieved August 30, 2004 from http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Content_Creation_Report.pdf.

Lenhart, Amanda & Madden, Mary (November 2, 2005). Teen Content Creators and Consumers: More than half of online teens have created content for the internet; and most teen downloaders think that getting free music files is easy to do. *PEW Internet & American Life Project*. Retrieved from http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Teens_Content_Creation.pdf.

Lennon, Sharron J. (Fall 2003). Blogging journalists invite outsiders' reports in. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 76-78. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Levack, K. (October, 2004). Kinja: Blogging blogs. *Econtent*, 27(10), 44-45.

Li, H. L. (April, 2005). Blog on blog. *Communications of the ACM*, 48(4), 13.

Lin, Jia & Halavais, Alexander (2004). Mapping the Blogosphere in America. In *13th World Wide Web Conference*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved June 30, 2004 from <http://www.blogpulse.com/papers/www2004linhalavais.pdf>.

Abstract: This short paper constitutes the first phase of a long-term project focused on probing American urban culture by examining the hyperlinks and text of personal weblogs. It discusses methods of extracting geographic location information from weblogs and ways of indexing weblogs to city units. After a brief introduction to the broader research plan, the paper proposes a process to automatically extract geographic information from different weblogs. From both theoretical and practical perspectives, we will explain and justify the rationale of using 3-digit zip codes as units for comparing urban cultures. A distribution of American bloggers registered with Livejournal and Diaryland, two popular blog hosting services, will be presented to demonstrate the geocoding of the blogosphere, and to compare the distribution of these two hosts in terms of concentrations of populations and demographic profiles. Finally, we will discuss how to further improve the indexing methods.

Lin, Jia and Halavais, Alexander (May 27, 2005). *Geographic Distribution of Weblogs in the United States*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005
Abstract: This project describes the geographic distribution of weblogs in the United States by examining large-scale census of 30,000 weblogs. We discuss the challenges and methods of inferring geographical data from a weblog. From both theoretical and practical perspectives, we will justify the use of 3-digit zip codes to index weblogs. A distribution of bloggers worldwide based on nationalities, as well as of American bloggers in city units will be presented to demonstrate the geocoding of the

"blogosphere." Further, we indicate and discuss a number of cases in which there is a relatively high or low density of urban bloggers.

Lin, Jia, Halavais, Alexander, and Whitehead, Sarah (May 27, 2005). *The Blogosphere Alternative*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005

Abstract: This research project compares weblogs and mainstream media political news agenda. It asks whether the blogosphere, a burgeoning alternative news media, provides an alternative voice, or whether it is merely a resonance or distribution channel for mainstream voices? One hundred blogs will be retrieved from the Yahoo! political weblog directory. The titles and the first paragraphs of blog entries, across the span of one week, will be extracted for content analysis. During the same week, the title and headlines of news sections in New York Times, Washington Post and Los Angeles Times will be collected as news samples from mainstream media. Computer-assisted data mining will extract capitalized words and terms for indicators of news topics, and compared for similarity and variety. Furthermore, the correlation between the diversity of blog topics and the blog popularity will be examined. Numbers of inbound links to sampled blogs, obtained from <http://www.technorati.com/>, will be taken as the indicator of popularity.

Lindahl, C. & Blount, E. (November, 2003). Weblogs: Simplifying web publishing. *Computer*, 36(11), 114-116

Linning, Richard (August, 2004). Abuse and self-abuse -- PR and its USP, plausible deniability. *Journal of Communication Management*, 9(1), 65-73

Abstract: Who started it we will never know. But from the birth of newspapers, advertisers realised that the third party endorsement of apparently independent editorial reporting delivered their message more cheaply -- and arguably more credibly -- than paid advertising. Thus in the 17th century the publicist was born to service 'the fellow who cannot lye sufficiently himself [who] gets one of these to do't for him'. Any history of public relations is a running commentary on the techniques used to deliver third party endorsement as the media has evolved: from Ivy Lee's simple packaging of information approach, through Bernays' 'engineering consent', to today's use of bloggers on the web or the more sophisticated 'journo lobbying', it is a record of how practitioners deliver public relations' unique selling proposition, the plausible deniability which is third party endorsement.

Liu, Hugo & Maes, Pattie (2004). What would they think?: a computational model of attitudes. In *International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces: Proceedings of the 9th international conference on Intelligent user interface*. Funchal, Madeira, Portugal: ACM Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction (SIGCHI), Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), and ACM Special Interest Group on Artificial Intelligence (SIGART). Retrieved November 26, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/964442.964451>.

Abstract: A key to improving at any task is frequent feedback from people whose opinions we care about: our family, friends, mentors, and the experts. However, such input is not usually available from the right people at the time it is needed most, and

attaining a deep understanding of someone else's perspective requires immense effort. This paper introduces a technological solution. We present a novel method for automatically modeling a person's attitudes and opinions, and a proactive interface called "What Would They Think?" which offers the just-in-time perspectives of people whose opinions we care about, based on whatever the user happens to be reading or writing. In the application, each person is represented by a "digital persona," generated from an automated analysis of personal texts (e.g. weblogs and papers written by the person being modeled) using natural language processing and commonsense-based textual-affect sensing. In user studies, participants using our application were able to grasp the personalities and opinions of a panel of strangers more quickly and deeply than with either of two baseline methods. We discuss the theoretical and pragmatic implications of this research to intelligent user interfaces.

Liu, Jiming, Zhang, Shiwu, & Yang, Jie (May, 2004). Characterizing Web Usage Regularities with Information Foraging Agents. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge & Data Engineering*, 16(5), 566-585

Abstract: Researchers have recently discovered several interesting, self-organized regularities from the World Wide Web, ranging from the structure and growth of the Web to the access patterns in Web surfing. What remains to be a great challenge in Web log mining is how to explain user behavior underlying observed Web usage regularities. In this paper, we will address the issue of how to characterize the strong regularities in Web surfing in terms of user navigation strategies, and present an information foraging agent-based approach to describing user behavior. By experimenting with the agent-based decision models of Web surfing, we aim to explain how some Web design factors as well as user cognitive factors may affect the overall behavioral patterns in Web usage.

Livengood, Nicole Converse (Fall 2004). Aboard the Ideological Hot Air Balloon. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis08>.

Lou, W. W., Liu, G. M., Lu, H. J., & Yang, Q. (2002). Cut-and-pick transactions for proxy log mining. *Advances in Database Technology - Edbt 2002*, 2287, 88-105. Abstract: Web logs collected by proxy servers, referred to as proxy logs or proxy traces, contain information about Web document accesses by many users against many Web sites. This "many-to-many" characteristic poses a challenge to Web log mining techniques due to the difficulty in identifying individual access transactions. This is because in a proxy log, user transactions are not clearly bounded and are sometimes interleaved with each other as well as with noise. Most previous work has used simplistic measures such as a fixed time interval as a determination method for the transaction boundaries, and has not addressed the problem of interleaving and noisy transactions. In this paper, we show that this simplistic view can lead to poor performance in building models to predict future access patterns. We present a more advanced cut-and-pick method for determining the access transactions from proxy logs, by deciding on more reasonable transaction boundaries and by removing noisy accesses. Our method takes advantage of the user behavior that in most transactions, the same user typically visits multiple, related Web sites that form clusters. These clusters can be discovered by our algorithm based on the connectivity among Web sites. By using real-world proxy logs,

we experimentally show that this cut-and-pick method can produce more accurate transactions that result in Web-access prediction models with higher accuracy

Lumma, Nico (2004). *The German blogosphere: Some facts and figures*. Presented at the meeting of the *BlogTalk 2.0*, Vienna, Austria.

Abstract: Germany still doesn't have a larger blog community. In this talk I want to show some statistical analysis about the German blogosphere, where we can see how blogging in Germany develops. Blogg.de has been collecting data for more than half a year now and I can therefore give a view of the German blogs as a whole. Currently we are counting roughly 8000 blogs from German speaking countries, which is a lot lower than anywhere else in Western Europe. The questions I want to raise are: Why is the development in Germany different from the rest of Europe? Does the late start in Germany lead to different usage types? Blogging is just getting more and more popular in Germany, therefore I will address many more issues that will appear in the months before BlogTalk.

Maag, M. (Jan-Feb 2005). The potential use of "blogs" in nursing education. *Cin-Computers Informatics Nursing*, 23(1), 16-24.

Abstract: Web logs, also known as "blogs," are an emerging writing tool that are easy to use, are Internet-based, and can enhance health professionals' writing, communication, collaboration, reading, and information-gathering skills. Students from different disciplines, such as medicine, public health, business, library science, and journalism, garner knowledge from blogs as innovative educational tools. Healthcare professionals are expected to be competent in the use of information technology to be able to effectively communicate, manage information, diminish medical error, and support decision making. However, the use of blogs, as an interactive and effective educational method, has not been well documented by nurse educators

MacColl, Ian, Morrison, Ann, Muhlberger, Ralf, Simpson, Matthew, Viller, Stephen, and Wyeld, Theodor (May 21, 2005). *Reflections on reflection: Blogging in undergraduate design studios*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=69.

Abstract: In this paper we describe our experiences introducing weblogs as an online design journal into two design-based IT degrees. We introduced weblogs to support reflection by the students within a studio process. We view this introduction as successful and we have continued using blogs in the subsequent academic year, although we have made some changes to take account of problems with scale, sophistication and effort.

Macintosh, A., Kay-Hubbard, A., & Shell, D. (2005). Using weblogs to support local democracy. *E-Government: Towards Electronic Democracy, Proceedings*, 3416, 1-12.

Abstract: This paper addresses the important aspect of democracy at the local community level and the need for e-democracy tools. Communities require easy to use ways of accessing and sharing information and ideas, responding to consultations and participating in policy formulation. In this paper we focus on Community Councils which are the smallest local tier of the statutory framework of democracy in Scotland. The councillors live in the community they serve, know personally many of the issues and can readily judge the impact of new or changed policies and suggestions from government.

Currently they represent their communities as best they can, relying on word-of-mouth and may therefore not be as inclusive as they otherwise might be. The rapidly expanding public access to the internet and the increasing popularity of weblogs offer an opportunity for both the councillors and the communities to discuss issues together and lobby government for policy changes

Madden, A. P. (August, 2005). The business of blogging. *Technology Review*, 108(8), 36-38.

Markin, Karen, Gitlin, Todd, Naureckas, James, Price, Monroe E., and Youm, Kyu Ho (May 28, 2005). *Blogs and The Media Emperors' New Clothes*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: We have seen much sloppy journalism from the major media organizations in the past year. Most recently, bloggers exposed CBS's dubious story about George W. Bush's military service. This may be the beginning of the end of major media hegemony in news reporting. This session will explore how bloggers may be changing who controls the content of that dialogue and who participates in that dialogue.

Marlow, Cameron (2003). *Classifying emergent communities through diffusion*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario.

Marlow, Cameron (May, 2004). *Audience, structure and authority in the weblog community*. Presented at the meeting of the *54th Annual Conference*, International Communication Association, New Orleans. Retrieved December 13, 2004 from <http://web.media.mit.edu/~cameron/cv/pubs/04-01.pdf>.

Abstract: The weblog medium, while fundamentally an innovation in personal publishing has also come to engender a new form of social interaction on the web: a massively distributed but completely connected conversation covering every imaginable topic of interest. A byproduct of this ongoing communication is the set of hyperlinks made between weblogs in the exchange of dialog, a form of social acknowledgement on the part of authors. This paper seeks to understand the social implications of linking in the community, drawing from the hyperlink citations collected by the Blogdex project over the past 3 years. Social network analysis is employed to describe the resulting social structure, and two measures of authority are explored: popularity, as measured by webloggers in the popular press.

Martin, Cathlena & Taylor, Laurie (Fall 2004). *Practicing What We Teach: Collaborative Writing and Teaching Teachers to Blog*. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis12>.

Martin, J. (March, 2004). Block the blog? *Hospitals & Health Networks*, 78(3), 30.

Matheson, D. (August, 2004a). Weblogs and the epistemology of the news: some trends in online journalism. *New Media & Society*, 6(4), 443-468.

Abstract: journalism has been slow to develop distinctive forms in response to the new

contexts provided by the internet. One rapidly developing form, unique to the world wide web, is the weblog. This article reviews the claims made by proponents of the form and explores, through the case study of a weblog produced by the British Guardian newspaper, epistemological differences to the dominant Anglo-American news form. The article argues that the rearticulation in this institutional product of the relation between journalists and users, of the claim to authority made in the news text and of the news text as product, provides historians of both journalism and new media with a case study of the adaptation of journalism to new contexts

Matson, Liz (August, 2005). *Connecting With Readers: Why Newspapers Should Consider Incorporating Blogs Into Their Online Content*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: This paper argues that blogs can be an extension of a newspaper's daily news reporting and a means of connecting with the audience in a more immediate way. Using examples of current newspaper blogs, the paper presents six ways a newspaper can incorporate blogs into the editorial content of the paper's Website. The paper also presents a content analysis of 81 major metro and national newspaper Websites, which was undertaken in March 2005.

Mazur, E. (Sum 2005). Online and writing: Teen blogs as mines of adolescent data. *Teaching of Psychology*, 32(3), 180-182.

Abstract: This article describes teenagers' Internet Web logs or "blogs" and their potential and drawbacks as sources of firsthand material for the teaching of adolescence. Specifically, in a course on adolescence, undergraduates analyzed why adolescents write blogs; their function in terms of adolescent media use; the appeal and drawbacks of blogs for the writers and their readers; and the depiction of positive and negative emotions, friendship, and romantic relationships. Student survey responses over 2 semesters suggested increased knowledge of both the concerns of adolescents and of adolescent computer use as well as high satisfaction with use of teen blogs as an engaging and educational pedagogical technique

McCollam, Douglas (Jan/Feb 2004). A Fall From Grace. *Columbia Journalism Review*, 42(5), 37-40.

Abstract: The article deals with the fate of Gregg Easterbrook, a journalist, who learned the importance of the fragility of reputation as a journalist. On October 13, 2003, Easterbrook wrote a criticism on the motion picture "Kill Bill--Vol. 1," directed by Quentin Tarantino and released by Miramax, a division of the Walt Disney Co., as his entry for "Easterblogg," a Weblog he launched on the Web site of "The New Republic," five weeks earlier. Easterbrook was disgusted by the graphic violence and said so in his blog piece. He criticized Michael Eisner, CEO of Walt Disney Co., and Harvey Weinstein, CEO of Miramax. He accuses Eisner and Weinstein of worshiping money and promoting for profit the adulation of violence. Two days after, Easterbrook was pilloried in "The New York Times, the "Los Angeles Times" and in other newspapers, magazines and Web sites. He has been denounced by the Anti-Defamation League as a bigot and fired from a lucrative job writing for ESPN.com. Easterbrook, now realizing the importance of the dangers of stereotyping, apologized to Eisner and Weinstein and claims that he is willing to engage in a public discussion to discuss such issue.

McCormick, Kimberly (May 28, 2005). *The Digital Jungle and Online Graffiti: Can Content Analysis Coder Training Be Simplified by the Experts?* Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: Communication scholars have used content analyses as a methodological procedure to study different artifacts. The present paper analyzes 78 graffiti items placed on the digital jungle for their communicative strategies. Studying online graffiti poses immense methodological challenges due the artifacts' complex terminology, the relationship between the viewer and the data, and the intent of the viewer of the data. While defining a "unit" is problematic, a greater question is the intent of the individual who views the unit. The present study examines the difference between a content analysis of 78 units coded by individuals who have no agenda in looking at graffiti websites and compares the results with those of the same 78 units coded by individuals who have been trained by graffiti experts. The present study suggests innovative changes in content analysis procedure to study online graffiti or other websites directed at a particular culture or a particular interest group.

McFedries, P. (December, 2003). Blah, blah, blog. *IEEE Spectrum*, 40(12), 60.

McFedries, Paul (2004). *The complete Idiot's Guide to Creating a Web Page & Blog*. Indianapolis IN: Alpha Books.

McGann, Rob (November 22, 2004). The Blogosphere By the Numbers. *ClickZ Network*. Retrieved November 23, 2004 from http://www.clickz.com/stats/sectors/traffic_patterns/article.php/3438891.

McGowan, Kathleen (Nov/Dec 2003). Blog: A Love Story PT's guide to the best online diaries. *Psychology Today*, 36(6), 86

Abstract: It has been said that blogs, the anonymous Web log diaries that many people maintain on the Internet, are the new journalism, and should be considered the new reality television. Several blogs, including www.ediesingleton.com, www.thebachelorblog.com, and www.thingsmygirlfriendandIhavearguedabout.com, are presented.

McIntire-Strasburg, Jeff (Fall 2004). Blogging Back to the Basics. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis10>.

McKenna, Laura & Pole, Antoinette (September 2, 2004). Do Blogs Matter? Weblogs in American Politics. In *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Chicago IL: American Political Science Association. Retrieved November 30, 2004 from http://archive.allacademic.com/publication/getfile.php?file=docs/apsa_proceeding/2004-08-24/29478/apsa_proceeding_29478.PDF&PHPSESSID=d99a266b9d5b3aa8aad8c907a2cdbf1e.

Abstract: A relatively nascent phenomenon, weblogs commonly known as blogs, hold

tremendous potential to change American politics. To date, little has been written on this topic apart from some preliminary research that investigated the relationship between this new form of media communication and older more traditional forms of media. This paper assesses whether or not writing a weblog is a form of political participation and whether or not weblogs are a viable vehicle through which to augment political participation.

Selecting for the most popular political weblogs, we study bloggers and their opinions about writing weblogs as it relates to politics, political discourse and political participation. Data for this paper was generated through an e-mail survey that was sent to bloggers in June 2004. Initial findings from this research suggest that blogs can potentially play an important role in improving political participation giving individuals an additional voice in the political process.

McNeill, Laurie (Winter 2003). Teaching an Old Genre New Tricks: The Diary on the Internet. *Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 26(1), 24-48

Abstract: Discusses the transition from paper printing to web publishing of autobiographical diaries. Benefits of online autobiographical diaries to diarists and readers; Factors responsible for expansion of online journals; Possibility of restricting the accessibility of an author's autobiography to a selected group of people through the Web.

Mead, Rebecca (2002). You've got blog. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 47-56). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Mehta, A. (October 10, 2005). Extreme tour, blog highlight NCW 2005. *Chemical & Engineering News*, 83(41), 12.

Meltzer, Marisa (June 4, 2005). Voted Off the Internet. *AlterNet: The Mix is the Message*, Retrieved from <http://alternet.org/mediaculture/22137/>

Menchen, Ericka. (2005). Blogger Motivations: Power Pull and Positive Feedback.

Abstract: In the spring of 2005 I spoke with college student bloggers about their motivations for starting and continuing their blog, a frequently modified web page. The content of these blogs ranged from personal to political to poetry, although the majority of those I interviewed kept personal journal blogs. There were several factors that motivated these college students to begin and continue the sometimes risky activity of blogging including: the power over the web site, the pull medium where their audience actively accesses content, and the generally positive feedback from unknown readers, particularly on personal subjects. I found many similarities between blogs and personal home pages with one important difference—people read them. This one factor, which results from the expectation of frequent updates, has resulted in the formation of read/write communities of varying size and influence.

Menchen, Ericka (October, 2005). *Blogger motivations: Power, pull, and positive feedback*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=373&cf=3>.

Abstract: In the spring of 2005 I spoke with college student bloggers about their

motivations for starting and continuing their blog, a frequently modified web page. The content of these blogs ranged from personal to political to poetry, although the majority of those I interviewed kept personal journal blogs. There were several factors that motivated these college students to begin and continue the sometimes risky activity of blogging including: the power over the web site, the pull medium where their audience actively accesses content, and the generally positive feedback from unknown readers, particularly on personal subjects. I found many similarities between blogs and personal home pages with one important difference-people read them. This one factor, which results from the expectation of frequent updates, has resulted in the formation of read/write communities of varying size and influence.

Meraz, Sharon Melissa (August, 2005). *Event Blogging the 2004 Conventions: Media Bloggers, Non Media Bloggers, and Their Network Connections*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: This study examined 5,225 links from 104 blogs covering the Democratic National Convention (DNC) and the Republican National Convention (RNC). Using network theory, homophily, and gatekeeping to predict relationships between media bloggers and non-media bloggers, results highlighted consistent power law relationships and diverse linking practices among the four different networks. Media bloggers were more prone to link to non-media blogs covering the DNC, link less, and link internally to their own blog.

Meraz, Sharon Melissa (May 27, 2005). *Lurking in Partisan Space: Analyzing Political Conversation on the Howard Dean Candidate Blog*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: Analysis of political conversation on the Howard Dean candidate blog revealed it as an avenue for supporter endorsement, supporter campaigning, and discussion of candidate image versus for deliberative, diverse issue discussion. The blog was used less for diverse discussion and more for candidate support, and most blog postings lacked reason-giving. Engagement with dissenting opinion depended on the source of the blog post: dissenting opinion from nonsupporters was more likely to be dismissed when compared to dissenting opinion from supporters. Supporter deliberation was determined by source credibility, and nonsupporters were not viewed as trusted sources.

Nonsupporters were acutely aware of their minority status and tended to post dissenting opinion that lacked substantive content. Though the Dean headquarters tried to block dissent in the design of the blog, survival of disagreement was evident in continued dissent from supporters. The heightened importance of traditional media content cited on the blog framed discourse periodically and provided the needed diversity of opinion that blog political conversation did not permit.

Merelo, Juan J., Orihuela, José Luis, Ruiz, Victor, & Tricas, Fernando (2004). Revisiting the Spanish blogosphere. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 339-352). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: Since our first studies the size of the Spanish blogosphere has almost trebled. New waves of bloggers, and blog hosting sites have appeared, with some of them

becoming quite popular; obviously, some previously, well-known sites have gone into oblivion.

Depending on how you measure, it can be said now that the Spanish blogosphere follows a power law on the sites ranked by number of incoming links, but the fit is still far from perfect.

Popular topics have also changed and, in some way, its range has enriched. Among popular topics we can point to the blogosphere itself, but also politics, free (as in free speech) software, or science are also incredibly popular. In particular, some very highly focused topical weblogs have appeared and are gaining respect from the rest of bloggers. Several meta-blogging sites have also appeared, in an attempt to become the center of the blogosphere: sites that provide lists (even feeds) of updated weblogs, directories and collective sites.

Merelo-Guervós, Juan J., Prieto, Beatriz, Rateb, Fatima, & Tricas, Fernando (July 9, 2004). Mapping weblog communities. *Cornell University Library*. Retrieved March 5, 2005 from http://arxiv.org/PS_cache/cs/pdf/0312/0312047.pdf.

Abstract: Websites of a particular class form increasingly complex networks, and new tools are needed to map and understand them. A way of visualizing this complex network is by mapping it. A map highlights which members of the community have similar interests, and reveals the underlying social network. In this paper, we will map a network of websites using Kohonen's self-organizing map (SOM), a neural-net like method generally used for clustering and visualization of complex data sets. The set of websites considered has been the Blogalia weblog hosting site (based at <http://www.blogalia.com/>), a thriving community of around 200 members, created in January 2002. In this paper we show how SOM discovers interesting community features, its relation with other community-discovering algorithms, and the way it highlights the set of communities formed over the network.

Messner, Marcus (November 17, 2005). *Blog-Attacks: How Weblogs Change Political Reporting and Set the Agenda for the Traditional Media*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA. Retrieved

MetaFilter.com (2002). Good links vs. good discussion: A MetaFilter discussion. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 209-214). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Metascene (2002). Ten tips for building a bionic weblog. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 150-156). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Miles, Adrian . vogma: a manifesto. *videoblog::vog 2.0*. Retrieved April 10, 2005 from <http://hypertext.rmit.edu.au/vog/>.

Miles, Adrian (May 21, 2005). *Media Rich versus Rich Media (or why video in a blog is not the same as a video blog)*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=74.

Abstract: This essay has been written as a hypertext (originally in Eastgate System's Tinderbox). Such hypertext writing environments encourage a particular writing practice, one that is branching, associative, rhizomatic and intensive. (In some ways a bit like blogging.)

As a consequence this essay ranges broadly across quite a field, including new media, blogs, hypertext and design. It does this not as a consequence of any great speciality in any of these disciplines, but because hypertext affords this ability which is an alternative academic practice to existing forms. It is the production of knowledge that is the connection of parts into more complex wholes, where these connections express or effect qualitative changes amongst the parts (Miles, 1999, 2001).

I recognise that this causes many anxieties for academic and casual readers, where a culture of exhaustive (that is complete) reading is the norm. For such readers a parsed down, single version of this work is available. It's structure is, approximately, order in which written. The links within this version are identical to the links in the hypertextual version, so following them could well return you to a section you have already read, but now existing as an individual node rather than a subsection of a longer piece. This also accounts for the repetition that appears in the longer work, individual nodes are written to be more or less discrete (much like blog posts) and their collection into a single longer piece introduces some redundancies.

YMMV.

Technical and theoretical note: All instances of the phrase videoblog, videoblogger, and so on can be substituted with audioblog, audioblogger, or podcast, and podcaster, and so on.

In the bibliography the title of works is the external URL, not the URL. This is because long URL's don't get wrapped by browsers which can produce layout hell.

Miller, Carolyn R. & Shepard, Dawn (2004). Blogging as Social Action: A Genre Analysis of the Weblog. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved November 14, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/blogging_as_social_action.html.

Miller, R. (October, 2003). Blogging for business. *Econtent*, 26(10), 30-34.

Mintz, Jessica (January 21, 2005). When Bloggers Make News. *Wall Street Journal Online*. Retrieved from http://online.wsj.com/public/article/0,,SB110626272888531958,00.html?mod=todays_free_feature.

Mitchell, Bill (Fall 2003). Weblogs: A road back to basics. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 65-67. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Mohammed, Shaheed (May 28, 2005). *Online Samples: The Methodological Challenge of Content Analysis*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005
Abstract: Sampling the World Wide Web poses significant difficulties because of the lack of a conventional understanding of what constitutes the unit (what is a web "site," for example), and because of no clear way to gauge the universe of web pages. It is difficult to formally describe a universe of web sites (or of web sites meeting a particular set of criteria); sampling the subset is equally difficult. The present study draws upon an extensive literature review of 128 content analysis studies that apply content analysis procedures to study online artifacts. Most researchers circumvent the problem of arriving at a representative online sample by using popular search engines (public web) and modifying search terms. A few studies tackled the problem innovatively by applying progressive methodologies to "deep web," indexing hyperlinks, identifying a semantic web, defining sub-pages and supra-pages, and weblogging. Clarity in defining a unit is discussed as a first step toward arriving at a better understanding of how Web-based research can use content analysis reliably and validly.

Morozov, Andrew (August, 2005). *Minding The Gap: An Ethical Perspective on the Use of Weblogs in Journalistic Practice*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX. Retrieved
Abstract: This exploratory study examines the role of online journalism with respect to traditional journalistic practice. The focus of the study is the weblog form of online journalism, and its role in the contemporary media environment, evaluated from the perspective of responsibilities, functions, and practices of the journalistic profession. The analysis surveys the repercussions of the "blogging" phenomenon, and suggests how traditional professional journalistic responsibilities may be reinterpreted in the context of online journalism.

Morphy, Erika (April 4, 2005). Six Million Podcasters and Counting. *NewsFactor Technology News*. Retrieved April 5, 2005 from http://www.newsfactor.com/trends/story.xhtml?story_title=Six-Million-Podcasters-and-Counting&story_id=32251&category=trends.

Mortensen, Torill Elvira (2004). Personal Publication and Public Attention. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/personal_publication.html.

Mortensen, Torill Elvira & Walker, Jill (2004). Blogging thoughts: Personal publication as an online research tool. *SKIKT-KONFERANSENE 2002*. Retrieved October 9, 2004 from <http://www.intermedia.uio.no/konferanser/skikt-02/docs/Researching ICTs in context-Ch11-Mortensen-Walker.pdf>.

Moulthrop, Stuart, Bernstein, Mark, and Carton, Sean (2004). *Self-assembling hypertexts, weblogs, and wikis*. Presented at the meeting of the Thirteenth ACM conference on Hypertext and hypermedia, *Conference on Hypertext and Hypermedia*, (149). Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), College Park MA. Retrieved
Abstract: Although most theory and research in the hypertext community has been directed toward systems and implementations with fairly conventional patterns of authorship, hypertext as it has evolved on the Internet contains a number of stranger species: Web logs (or "blogs") that consist largely of citations or pointers to other Web content; reader-writeable text spaces sometimes called "Wikis"; and in spaces outside the Web, shared writing environments like MUDs and MOOs. This panel brings together several writer/designers who have experience in one or more of these areas. The panelists will consider how open-form and self-assembling texts fit and stretch the hypertext paradigm, and what contribution these writing practices might make to the future of writing on the Net.

Murley, Bryan and Smith, Kim (August, 2005). *Bloggers Strike a Nerve: Examining the Intersection of Blogging and Journalism*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX. Retrieved
Abstract: Researchers conducted a census after the 2004 presidential election of the authors of the top 100 most-visited, current-events blogs to discover what they thought about politics, their role as bloggers in society, and as citizen journalists. More than 90 % considered blogs an important contributor to democracy; 93 % said fact-checking the traditional news media was an important; and nearly 90 % opposed using an editor to check postings for accuracy.

Murray, David (December 6, 2004). Blog wonks need chill pill. *The Ragan Report*. Retrieved December 10, 2004 from <http://www.ragan.com/ME2/Sites/dirmod.asp?sid=&nm=&type=Publishing&mod=Publications%3A%3AArticle&mid=8F3A7027421841978F18BE895F87F791&SiteID=9593D55AE5EC497E9FAB68D2CD401507&tier=4&id=D08C87761B1C47B4A97CF58027AB720B>.

Nadh, Kailash (August 20, 2005). Fighting spam blogs: a hypothesis. *Kailash Nadh's Website*. Retrieved October 12, 2005 from http://www.kailashnadh.name/docs/spam_blog/spamblog_hypothesis.html.

Nanno, Tomoyuki, Suzuki, Yasuhiro, Fujiki, Toshiaki, & Okumura, Manabu (2004). Automatic Collection and Monitoring of Japanese Weblogs. In *13th World Wide Web Conference*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved June 30, 2004 from <http://www.blogpulse.com/papers/www2004nanno.pdf>.
Abstract: We present a system that tries to automatically collect and monitor Japanese blog collections that include not only ones made with blog software but also ones written as normal web pages. Our approach is based on extraction of date expressions and analysis of HTML documents.

Nanopoulos, A., Katsaros, D., & Manolopoulos, Y. (2002). *Exploiting Web log mining for Web cache enhancement*.

Abstract: Improving the performance of the Web is a crucial requirement, since its popularity resulted in a large increase in the user perceived latency. In this paper, we describe a Web caching scheme that capitalizes on prefetching. Prefetching refers to the mechanism of deducing forthcoming page accesses of a client, based on access log information. Web log mining methods are exploited to provide effective prediction of Web-user accesses. The proposed scheme achieves a coordination between the two techniques (i.e., caching and prefetching). The prefetched documents are accommodated in a dedicated part of the cache, to avoid the drawback of incorrect replacement of requested documents. The requirements of the Web are taken into account, compared to the existing schemes for buffer management in database and operating systems. Experimental results indicate the superiority of the proposed method compared to the previous ones, in terms of improvement in cache performance

Nardi, B. A., Schiano, D. J., Gumbrecht, M., & Swartz, L. (December, 2004). Why we blog. *Communications of the ACM*, 47(12), 41-46.

Nardi, Bonnie A., Schiano, Diane J., & Gumbrecht, Michelle (2004). Blogging as Social Activity, or, Would You Let 900 Million People Read Your Diary? In *Proceedings of the Computer Supported Cooperative Work 2004* (pp. 222-231). Chicago: ACM. Retrieved November 19, 2004b from <http://home.comcast.net/%7Ediane.schiano/CSCW04.Blog.pdf>.

Abstract: "Blogging" is a Web-based form of communication that is rapidly becoming mainstream. In this paper, we report the results of an ethnographic study of blogging, focusing on blogs written by individuals or small groups, with limited audiences. We discuss motivations for blogging, the quality of social interactivity that characterized the blogs we studied, and relationships to the blogger's audience. We consider the way bloggers related to the known audience of their personal social networks as well as the wider "blogosphere" of unknown readers. We then make design recommendations for blogging software based on these findings.

Nardi, Bonnie A., Schiano, Diane J., Gumbrecht, Michelle, & Swartz, Luke (2004). I'm Blogging This: A Closer Look at Why People Blog. *Donald Bren School of Information and Computer Science at the University of California, Irvine*. Retrieved November 19, 2004 from <http://www.ics.uci.edu/%7Ejpd/classes/ics234cw04/nardi.pdf>.

Nardi, Bonnie A., Schiano, Diane J., Gumbrecht, Michelle, and Swartz, Luke (December, 2004). Why we blog. *Communications of the ACM*, 47, 41-46. Retrieved Nov. 28, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1035134.1035163>.

Abstract: Bloggers are driven to document their lives, provide commentary and opinions, express deeply felt emotions, articulate ideas through writing, and form and maintain community forums.

Newcomb, Kevin (November 17, 2005). Afraid of Commitment? Try a Pop-up Blog. *ClickZ Network*. Retrieved from <http://www.clickz.com/news/article.php/3564841>.

Nicholas, D., Huntington, P., & Lievesley, N. (October, 1999). Cracking the code: Web log analysis. *Online & Cdrom Review*, 23(5), 263-269.

Abstract: With the web being such a universally popular medium, accounting for ever more of people's information seeking behaviour, and with every move a person makes on the web being routinely monitored, web logs offer a treasure trove of data. This data is breathtaking in its sheer volume, detail and potential. Unlike previous computerised logs - like those of OPACs for instance, web logs are capable of tracking literally millions of users worldwide and they are not confined to the actions of niche groups with specialised and largely academic needs. The data are of enormous strategic and widespread concern. Unfortunately the logs turn out to be good on Volume and (certain) detail but bad at precision and attribution. They raise many questions - what actually constitutes use being the biggest of them - but provide far fewer answers. There are also many ways of reading logs. All the problems really arise from the fact that, in the case of the web, the virtual user is the computer. Resolving use to an individual is extremely difficult. Nevertheless, there is much that can be gleaned from web logs. Before this can be done, however, it is necessary to take precautions. First, do not rely on proprietary log analysis software. Second, do employ statistical methods to fill in the knowledge gap. Third, try to improve/enhance the data capture through other methods, like linking subscriber details to the web log. Fourth, bring an understanding of what users do when online to the interpretation of the data. The benefits (and problems) of web log analysis are demonstrated in the light of the experience of evaluating The Times and Sunday Times web sites. These sites are subscribed to by nearly a million people from around the globe and if it is the online actions of these people - the new international information consumers - that will be the subject of the paper

Nicholas, D., Huntington, P., & Williams, P. (February, 2003). Delivering consumer health information digitally: A comparison between the web and touchscreen kiosk. *Journal of Medical Systems*, 27(1), 13-34.

Abstract: Employing survey and web log data the study presented here compares the use and users of two digital health information platforms geared toward consumers-web-sites and touchscreen information kiosks. The kiosks featured are those supplied by In Touch With Health and the web-site is surgery door (some analysis of NHSDirect Online is also supplied). Problems of making direct comparisons between the two platforms are discussed and comparative figures provided. The two platforms were compared using the following metrics: page view time, session duration, number of sessions conducted, pages viewed per session, and topic/subject of pages viewed. Possible reasons for the differences between the two platforms are discussed, including the environment in which they are housed, the proximity of the platform to the user, the specific purpose of the individual platform, the different audiences served, the extent of delegation, the computer literacy of the audiences served, the quantity and comprehensiveness of the platform's information, and user's perceptions of authority. The research reminds and informs website and kiosk designers of the different audiences that they serve. The work reported here forms part of a Department of Health funded study which is evaluating digital health information provision to the consumer, in particular the use and impact of more than seventy health kiosks located in all kinds of locations throughout the United Kingdom

Nicholas, D., Huntington, P., Williams, P., Lievesley, N., Dobrowolski, T., & Withey, R. (May, 1999). Developing and testing methods to determine the use of web sites: case study newspapers. *Aslib Proceedings*, 51(5), 144-154.

Abstract: There is a general dearth of trustworthy information on who is using the web and how they use it. Such information is of vital concern to web managers and their advertisers yet the systems for delivering such data, where in place, generally cannot supply accurate enough data. Nor have web managers the expertise or time to evaluate the enormous amounts of information that are generated by web sites. The article, based on the experience of evaluating The Times web server access logs, describes the methodological problems that lie at the heart of web log analysis, evaluates a range of use measures (visits, page impressions, hits) and provides some advice on what analyses are worth conducting

Nilsson, Stephanie (2004). The Function of Language to Facilitate and Maintain Social Networks in Research Weblogs. *Umea University*. Retrieved November 19, 2004 from <http://www.eng.umu.se/stephanie/web/LanguageBlogs.pdf>.

Nolan, Nikolai (2002). We didn't start the Weblogs. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 43-46). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Notess, G. R. (Nov-Dec 2002a). RSS, aggregators, and reading the blog fantastic. *Online*, 26(6), 52-54.

Notess, G. R. (Sep-Oct 2002b). The blog realm: News sources, searching with daypop, and content management. *Online*, 26(5), 70-72.

Notess, Greg R. (2002c). RSS, aggregators, and reading the blog fantastic. *Online*, 26, 52-54. Retrieved from <http://www.onlinemag.net/nov02/OnTheNet.htm>

Notess, Greg R. (2002d). The blog realm: News sources, searching with Daypop, and content management. *Online*, 26, 70-73. Retrieved from <http://www.onlinemag.net/sep02/OnTheNet.htm>

Nussbaum, Emily (January 11, 2004). My So-Called Blog. *New York Times Magazine*, Retrieved from <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F50E17F73E550C728DDDA80894DC404482>.

Abstract: Emily Nussbaum article on new generation of obsessive self-chroniclers, who maintain Web logs, or blogs, that contain mundane minutiae of life; news media portrays blog explosion as transformation fostering thousands of minipundits, but 90 percent of bloggers are between 13 and 29 years old and many blogs are short-lived experiments; for others, they are way of life, containing daily record of private thoughts; blogs are not only recitation of events, but also interactive forums where readers can comment; photo

Ó Baoill, Andrew (2004). Weblogs and the Public Sphere. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of

Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from

http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/weblogs_and_the_public_sphere.html.

Abstract: In this essay I assess the potential impact of weblogs on the public sphere, using a model based on the work of Jürgen Habermas to provide an ideal against which we can measure the efficacy of weblogs as a public space. Specifically, I posit that inclusivity of access, a disregard for external rank, and the potential for rational debate of any topic until consensus is achieved are necessary criterion for meeting Habermas's model of an idealized public sphere. I assess the current standing of weblogs and suggest developments that could improve the ability of weblogs to meet this ideal. There are a number of structural impediments in the current implementation of weblogs-both in terms of production and reception-that seriously damage any claim of the blogosphere to be a strong public sphere. The time commitment required if one is to build reputation and integrate oneself into online debate serves to skew the distribution of those involved in blogging, and in particular of those who gain prominence within the blogosphere with academics, journalists and certain other professionals over-represented. The influence of personal networks and of an A-list of bloggers in shaping who gains future attention is problematic, as is an inability of current generations of reading and ranking technologies, such as search engines, to take account of negative appraisals of sites to which one links. Geographically-bound issues are less likely to gain ground than those with a general appeal. Future generations of reading, searching and aggregation technologies must address these problems if weblogs are to continue to develop as sites of public debate.

O'Donnell, Marcus (May 20, 5 A.D.). *Blogging as pedagogic practice: artefact and ecology*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=66.

Abstract: Much of the published discussion and research on blogs and teaching and learning in higher education focuses on evaluation of blogging as a communicative technique. This type of discussion largely assumes that successful integration of blogging into course delivery should be judged against a pre-existing and unchallenged pedagogical model. This paper argues that to leverage its full educational potential blogging must be understood not just as an isolated phenomena, but as part of a broad palette of "cybercultural" practices which provide us with both new ways of doing and new ways of thinking. The paper looks at the ways broader theoretical models associated with the development of the blogosphere might challenge or enhance current theories of teaching and learning.

Spatial metaphors inherent in network models of blogging will be contrasted with the surface/depth model of student learning. The paper will argue that blogs should not be seen merely as a technological tool for teaching and learning but as a situated practice that must be brought into appropriate alignment with particular pedagogical and disciplinary practices. A model of blogging as a networked approach to learning suggests that blogging might achieve best results across the curriculum not through isolated use in individual units.

Ogan, Christine L., Herring, Susan C., Ahuja, Manju K., and Robinson, Jean (May 28, 2005). *The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same: Gender Differences in Attitudes and Experiences Related to Computing*. Presented at the meeting of the

Communication: Questioning the Dialogue, International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: Previous research suggests that the current trend towards applied information technology (IT) programs can potentially expand the involvement of women in computing. This paper reports on a Web-based survey of female and male students in computer science and applied IT programs in five public U.S. universities, designed to determine if there were differences in their demographic characteristics, uses of and attitudes toward computers, and reasons for selecting an IT major. The findings reveal that while some differences exist between the computer science and applied IT students, especially in their demographics, more differences are due to gender than to major, and these tend to replicate earlier findings for computer science contexts alone. At the same time, women's higher enrollments in the applied programs suggest that they see advantages to studying IT outside a traditional computer science environment, such as the possibility of applying computing knowledge to socially-meaningful work.

Ohmukai, Ikki, Takeda, Hideaki, & Numa, Kosuke (2004). Personal Knowledge Publishing Suite with Weblogs. In *13th World Wide Web Conference*. New York: The International World Wide Web Conference Committee (IW3C2) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Retrieved June 30, 2004 from <http://www.blogpulse.com/papers/www2004ohmukai.pdf>.

Abstract: We propose a personal knowledge publishing system called Semblog that provide an integrated environment for gathering, authoring, publishing, and making human relationship seamlessly. It enables people to exchange information and knowledge with easy and casual fashion and with a variety of communication levels, e.g, three levels of publishing like checking, clipping, and posting. Semblog extends Weblogs by adding flexible but uniform operations for Weblog sites and entries like aggregation and clipping, and facilities for searching and contacting to other Weblog sites. These are realized systematically because of intensive metadata handling.

Olafson, Steven (Fall 2003). A reporter if fired for writing a weblog. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 91. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Oravec, J. A. (2004). The transparent knowledge worker: weblogs and reputation mechanisms in KM systems. *International Journal of Technology Management*, 28(7-8), 767-775.

Abstract: Varieties of knowledge work are proliferating in almost every economic sector and particularly in entrepreneurial and innovative organisations. Transparency in knowledge work (including openness, contextual sensitivity and reflection) allows for expanded perspectives on employees' initiatives as well as increased value for organisations. Entrepreneurial and innovative organisations could especially benefit from the enhanced perspectives on external and internal organisational activities that such transparency would foster. The rapid evolution of knowledge-based weblogs (klogs) in itself shows how useful computer applications can emerge in innovative organisations through openness and reflection. The article outlines specific strategies for managers and entrepreneurs to make knowledge work transparent. It also emphasises how privacy and social considerations should be taken into account in these efforts

Oravec, Jo Ann (April, 2002). Bookmarking the world: Weblog applications in education. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 45(7), 616-622. Available from <http://journalism.hcrhs.k12.nj.us/journ/article.html>.

Abstract: New and distinctive modes of expression are emerging on the Internet. Weblogs can be used in classrooms to enhance literacy and critical thinking skills.

Oravec, Jo Ann (Oct 2003). Blending by Blogging: weblogs in blended learning initiatives. *Journal of Educational Media*, 28(2/3), 225-234.

Abstract: Weblogs ('blogs') are emerging in many educational contexts as vehicles for personal expression and the dissemination and critique of Internet materials. The study of the weblog phenomenon in itself can convey important insights about social construction; hundreds of thousands of blogs emerged worldwide within a fairly short time span without considerable direction from corporations or other institutions. Strategic approaches toward blended learning environments are often instructor-centered, with control of the mix of educational approaches in the instructor's hands. In contrast, weblogs are a flexible medium that can be used in approaches that provide educational participants with a 'middle space' of options as to how to integrate face-to-face and online modes. Weblog construction encourages the development of individual, critical voices within the broader context of classroom interactions.

Orihuela, José Luis (2005). Blogging and the eCommunication Paradigms: 10 Principles of the New Media Scenario. *place holder*. Retrieved January 10, 2005 from <http://mccd.udc.es/orihuela/blogtalk/>.

Abstract: The digital age arrives with a set of big challenges for traditional mainstream media, most of them could be understood as new paradigms: blogging represents the ultimate challenge for the old communication system. The media and communication landscape emerging from this changes is called eCommunication and ten are the paradigms proposed to explain them and to examine the crucial role of blogs in the new scenario. The user becomes the axis of communication process, the content is the identity of media, multimedia is the new language, real time is the only time, hypertext is the grammar, and knowledge is the new name of information.

Orlowski, Andrew (May 30, 2003). Most bloggers 'are teenage girls' - survey. *The Register*. Retrieved May 30, 2003 from <http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/30954.html>.

Oswald, Markus, Römmer-Nossek, Brigitte, Böhm, Christina, Gstrein, Erich, & Peschl, Markus F. (2004). Enhancing blogs with a dual interaction design - concepts and first experiences. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 165-179). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: Blogs are being used by a rapidly growing community of users. Much of their success is due to their simplicity and ease of use, making them a good tool for combining communication and documentation. However, they lack an advanced structure, which would be useful for application in a professional context. In this paper, we propose a dual interaction design with the aim to provide such a structure and report on first experiences.

Oyzon, Elouise (July 30, 2003). First Person Narrative. *Weez Blog*. Retrieved July 3, 2003 from <http://weez.oyzon.com/archives/000076.html>.

Pabarskaite, Zidrina (2003). Decision trees for web log mining. *Intelligent Data Analysis*, 7(2), 141-155.

Abstract: Complex and extensive web sites are becoming more and more popular. Companies need to justify their investments. Web related data analysis is the way of providing this justification. It is usual that large amounts of data exist in the repositories and humans do not use. The reasons are simple. They don't know what to do with this data, how to prepare it and what kind of tasks should be performed to retrieve valuable knowledge. Commercial web mining packages do not answer all questions which maybe interesting to the data analyst. In this paper authors suggest several hypotheses what could help to improve web site's retention. The investigation proposes decision trees for web user behaviour analysis. This includes prediction of user future actions and the typical pages leading to browsing termination. Decision tree package C4.5 was used in this study. Decision trees showed reasonable computational performance and accuracy. Experiments showed that it is possible to predict future user actions with reasonable misclassification error as well as to find combinations of sequential pages resulting in browsing termination. In addition to this, decision trees generated human understandable rules which can be used to analyse further for web site improvement.

Packwood, Nicholas (2004). Geography of the Blogosphere: Representing the Culture, Ecology and Community of Weblogs. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevec, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/geography_of_the_blogosphere.html.

Pal, K., Pal, N. R., Keller, J. M., & Bezdek, J. C. (March, 2005). Relational mountain (density) clustering method and web log analysis. *International Journal of Intelligent Systems*, 20(3), 375-392.

Abstract: The mountain clustering method and the subtractive clustering method are useful methods for finding cluster centers based on local density in object data. These methods have been extended to shell clustering. In this article, we propose a relational mountain clustering method (RMCM), which produces a set of (proto) typical objects as well as a crisp partition of the objects generating the relation, using a new concept that we call relational density. We exemplify RMCM by clustering several relational data sets that come from object data. Finally, RMCM is applied to web log analysis, where it produces useful user profiles from web log data. (C) 2005 Wiley Periodicals, Inc

Palser, Barb (Jul/Aug 2002). Journalistic Blogging: Mainstream News Organizations Could Steal an Idea or Two from Blogs. *American Journalism Review*, 24(6), 58-59.

Abstract: Provides information on Weblogs, online journals consisting of brief entries displayed in chronological order on an online page. Comparison between journalists and bloggers; Benefits of blogging for traditional journalism; Information on the Weblogs of MSNBC.com

Palser, Barb (Jan/Feb 2003). Every Last Word: Sources Who Publish Transcripts of Their Interviews? It's Becoming More Common. *American Journalism Review*, 25(1), 54-55. Abstract: Talks about the trend among journalists to publish the transcripts of their interviews. Reason why Sheila Lennon, features and interactive producer at projo.com, posted the text of her interview with journalist David F. Gallagher on her personal Weblog; Advantages of publishing interviews onto the Web

Palser, Barb (Feb/Mar 2004). The Difference a Year Makes. *American Journalism Review*, 26(1), 58-59.

Abstract: The article focuses on the development of online news on the near-term trends that are already happening. Visitor-generated content is finally making inroads on news sites. Some recruit citizens to write regular neighborhood Weblogs about local sports, politics, schools and whatever else. Such projects offer ultralocal community information at a time when media companies are battling perceptions of cookie-cutter, corporate-controlled news. Throughout 2003 and particularly during the war in Iraq, many traditional newsrooms launched reporter Weblogs and other Web-only coverage. 2004 could be the beginning of the end for pop-up advertising. Late in 2003, Yahoo! and Google rolled out free toolbars that include pop-up blockers. There are still some news managers who embargo breaking news from the Web and refuse to promote their Web sites to protect their traditional media properties

Papacharissi, Zizi (2003). *The blogger revolution: A uses and gratifications study*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario.

Abstract: This study proposes a content analysis of blog sites. Blogs or weblogs are personal web sites that can take the form of an online diary, a collection of links, or the presentation of general or specific information. They utilize software from blogger.com, or other similar providers, who provide an easy manner of posting online diaries. Blogger.com, the fastest and most prominent provider, claims 750,000 subscribers. The contribution of blogs to the general pool of knowledge can be variable, although originally they were intended as alternative and amateur news sites, created to display interesting bits of information that did not make it into mainstream news. Some of the most frequently cited blogs are hosted by journalists, like Andrew Sullivan (www.andrewsullivan.com) and Mickey Klaus (www.klausfiles.com). This study, however, focuses on a random selection of amateur journalists, who practice what blogger.com refers to as "push-button publishing for the people."

Blogs present a phenomenon of growing popularity, with possible consequences on our perceptions of publishing and personal expression. First, this presents an important topic of study because it provides the opportunity to study media audiences as content producers instead of content consumers. Second, the identity expression opportunities provided through personal web pages could have positive social consequences, or they could expand cyber-circles while alienating individuals from off-line social circles. Amid conflicting research on the social potential of the Internet, with previous research revealing both beneficial and harmful behavioral consequences of Internet use (e.g. Katz & Aspden, 1997; Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukophadhyay, & Scherlis, 1998; Kraut, Kiesler, Boneva, Cummings, Helgeson & Crawford, 2002; Nie & Erbring, 2000),

this study adds to the body of literature examining the role of the Internet as a revitalizer of social relations. Third, communication researchers have studied personal home pages in the past (Dominick, 1999; Papacharissi, 2000a&b; Walker, 2000), but they have not focused on blogging, which is different in the following ways: a) it utilizes more user-friendly software, b) presupposes a journalistic approach, and c) it dictates a diary-like format and orientation. Finally, specifically relating to the importance and significance of this problem for the mass media industry, blogging significantly extends and could redefine the journalistic terrain. Prior to online publishing, "only the privileged-celebrities, politicians, media magnates, advertisers-had access to the mass audience" (Dominick, 1999, p. 647). Not only do blogs provide media consumers with an audience and a relatively audible voice, they also offer a virtual space where information ignored by mainstream media can be published. Blogs provide an alternative forum for reporters in the information age. As a social phenomenon of growing popularity, blogging commands the attention of social and psychological research.

This study content analyzes a random sample of blogs to determine content characteristics, investigate gratifications obtained from sustaining them and speculate on the social capital of this growing trend. The proposed research also addresses how blogs relate to the future of journalism and independent online publishing, by consulting content analysis data on the characteristics of blogs. The focus of this research is both descriptive and explanatory. As a first look at blogs, the focus is to describe the structure and nature of this medium for communication. Specifically, the research questions to be pursued under this project include:

1. What are general characteristics of blogs? (e.g., length, structure, tone, focus, approach, topics covered)
2. What is the purpose of blogs? Is it journalistic, personal, artistic, family-related or other?
3. What is the perceived function of blogs? What is their perceived audience? What is their perceived and actual significance?

Preliminary research design will involve extensive perusal of blogs, so as to collect information on their characteristics, sketch out a codebook and codesheet for the content analysis, take notes on possible questions and directions to be pursued in future research, and a pilot test. Some informal interviews with bloggers may also be attempted at this stage, so as to inform the research design. Following these preliminary steps, a random sample of 500 blogs will be drawn and content analysed, coding for structural features, design elements, and the overall orientation or approach of the blog. Descriptive statistics will be reported and some non-parametric analysis (crosstabulations, correlations) will be attempted, if necessary, to investigate possible relationships between these blog characteristics. Qualitative data gathered, including additional notes on blog features, will be reported and discussed along with the quantitative findings. This approach should help us consider audiences as producers of media content, determine whether this technology extends the traditional boundaries of journalism, and address the personal and social gratifications of blogging.

References

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- Papacharissi, Zizi (May, 2004). *The blogger revolution? Audiences as media producers*. Presented at the meeting of the *54th Annual Conference*, International Communication Association, New Orleans.
- Park, David (2003). *Bloggers and warbloggers as public intellectuals: Charging the authoritative space of the weblog*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario.
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- Parslow, G. R. (Sep-Oct 2004). Commentary: BLOGs. *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education*, 32(5), 358.
- Paulus, Trena and Dennen, Vanessa (October, 2005). *Weblogs as spontaneous mentoring mechanism for academics*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=138&cf=3>.
Abstract: Blogs are part of the newest generation of computer-mediated communication-attracting a new type of user to the land of virtual communities. Tools such as Blogger (<http://www.blogger.com>) and Typepad (<http://www.typepad.com>) provide simple, easy-

to-use interfaces that make the technology welcoming to even the most novice user. Push technologies like RSS feeds can further facilitate active participation.

Graduate students, faculty of all ranks and positions, and PhDs who are or have been affiliated with the academic world are becoming increasingly active in the blog world, presenting snapshots of their experiences with teaching, research, and navigating the academic lifestyle. The Chronicle of Higher Education has recently cited blogs authored by academics, and a search on bloglines (<http://www.bloglines.com>) for "academic" yields 8611 results. A search for "professor" returns 11,957 results.

The popularity of blogging among academics seems logical. They are a population of literate people who frequently communicate in writing and operate in a face-to-face work environment that is notoriously competitive and isolating, with graduate students completing dissertations, and applying for limited faculty positions and resources, and tenure-seeking faculty striving for publications and promotion. Taking an academic position often means moving hundreds or thousands of miles from family and friends, and the nature of academic departments is such that individual faculty members are often the only person in their sub-field and/or career stage on campus. Additionally, local academic politics and power structures often create a culture in which individuals who work together are not comfortable sharing job and life-related struggles with their colleagues. While mentoring and communities of practice are cited as ideal processes for supporting professional development and academic work, in practice the above factors along with busy lifestyles inhibit their effectiveness.

Blogs, however, have changed this landscape, providing an outlet for professionals in this arena to communicate with others who are engaged in similar job situations and settings. Bloggers may choose to blog under pseudonyms should they wish to protect their identities, creating a safe setting in which to write about their professional lives. Beyond sharing their personal and professional experiences through weblogs, bloggers actively read and respond to other bloggers within their social networks. Lurkers, too, may vicariously benefit from the wealth of information, experience and opinion posted to blogs.

This naturalistic study focuses on how informal mentoring occurs through blogging within an academic blogging network, Professorworld, addressing the following questions: In what ways may blogs be an informal mentoring network for the academic community? Who participates in these networks? How do members negotiate their online and offline identities? What is the scope of this community? What issues are discussed? What characteristics of a community of practice does the blog community exhibit? How does the sense of space and place of blogs impact the community members' ways of being with each other?

One of the researchers has been a long-term active participant in the community, while the other has been primarily a lurker. The theoretical lens of "communities of practice" (Wenger, 1998) is used to guide this analysis of how people enter, engage in and become integrated into this virtual community. Data sources include the blog sites, visitor

comments and interviews with the participants. Analysis techniques include a thick description of the community from the perspective of the participants and discourse analysis techniques on the blogs and visitor comments. The analysis framework includes issues of what constitutes a bloggers' community of practice and how it interfaces with the academic community of practice: engagement, sense of shared repertoire; shared history; boundaries and locality of the practice; and ways that identity and participation in the community are shaped through practice. Data are presently being collected and analysis will occur during Summer 2005.

Findings from the study may have implications in several areas. First, they will help document the issues and needs that face academics at various stages of their career and how online communication can provide support in these areas. Second, they may be used to reconceptualize effective mentoring models for higher education professionals. Finally, the findings may impact the design of future blog tools and online spaces through a greater understanding of how communities of practice appropriate them.

Peterson, Eric E. (November 20, 2005). *My Body Lies Over the Keyboard: Embodiment in Weblog Storytelling*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Petrovskiy, M. (2003). A hybrid method for patterns mining and outliers detection in the web usage log. *Advances in Web Intelligence*, 2663, 318-328.
Abstract: This paper presents a novel approach to mining patterns and outliers detection in the Web Usage log. This approach involves kernel methods and fuzzy clustering methods. Web log records are considered as vectors with numeric and nominal attributes. These vectors are mapped by means of a special kernel to a high dimensional feature space, where the possibilistic clustering method is used to calculate the measure of "typicalness" of vectors. If the value of this measure for a particular record is less than specified threshold this record is labeled as an outlier. The records with high "typicalness" are considered as access patterns of user activity. The performance of the approach is demonstrated experimentally

Pierce, Tess M. (November 17, 2005). *Interactive Lives: The Roles of Weblogs and Cyberfeminism in the Health of Feminist and Communication Research*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Pikas, C. K. (Jul-Aug 2005). Blog searching for competitive intelligence, brand image, and reputation management. *Online*, 29(4), 16-21.

Piper, P. S. & Ramos, M. (February, 2005). Blogs of war - A review of alternative sources for Iraq war information. *Searcher-the Magazine for Database Professionals*, 13(2), 15-22.

Pirillo, Chris (2002). The libera manifesto. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 145-149). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Plutchak, T. S. (July, 2005). I see blog people. *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 93(3), 305-307.

Polak, Michele (in press). It's a Gurl Thing: Community vs. Commodity in Girl-Focused Netspace. In Buckingham, David and Willett, Rebekah (Ed.), *Digital Generations: Children, Young People and New Media*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Abstract: There has been a proliferation of websites designed for girls in the last five years by corporations aimed at selling to the tween and teen generation. Company-owned and -created websites have found an audience in the rising trend of "gurls", the computer savvy girl that surfs the net with avid familiarity. These websites offer gurls advice, information, and a netspace to claim as their own. What is also prevalent, however, is commodification: most of the websites created for gurls by corporations exist to promote company-produced products. Such websites are rhetorically designed in ways to cater to this generation of girls, ones with spending power. The visual design with such websites is traditionally girl-designated while enforcing the rhetoric of the site's commodity-driven purpose. This girl-focused netspace is not limited to commodity rhetoric, however, as gurl-created websites replace the presence of commodity with community. Here, gurls have designed their own websites, shifting site content to include community in a text that is written in the familiar language gurls utilize in online forums such as chat rooms and message boards. This shift from commodity to community may prove that girls of this digital generation are more rhetorically aware than many media creators assume.

Powazek, Derek M. (2002). What the hell is a Weblog and why won't they leave me alone? In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 3-6). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Powell, William (November, 2002). Lost in a Blog. *T + D*, 56(11), 22-25

Abstract: Discusses online journals Weblogs. Content of a Weblog; Difficulty in searching for a weblog by content; Names of sites that help to interact with like-minded people

Pratt, M. (June 1, 2005). Blogger quits ALA. *Library Journal*, 130(10), 12.

Price, J. (May, 2004). Essential blogging. *Technical Communication*, 51(2), 302.

Prillinger, Horst (2004). Are you serious? The potential and the reality of weblogs as mass media, and why they matter. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 83-95). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: In this paper I will not distinguish between a 'weblog' and an 'online diary.' This is because what I am going to talk about is not so much a certain kind of content, but instead the medium through which all kinds of content are published – in the sense of 'regular, chronological online publication via weblog software for public perusal', even though the public perusal may not be fully intended as such.

Prügl, Reinhard & Schuster, Michael (2004). Using weblogs as project management tools in research projects. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 180-200). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: When looking for possible areas of application for weblogs, project management seems to be one of the first that comes to mind. Especially when the case for business weblogs is made, their use and advantage in project management is always emphasized. With this (exploratory) empirical analysis the usage of weblogs in a research project is analysed. Our findings show mixed results. On the one hand weblogs seem to provide a useful addition to classic project management software tools. On the other hand some limitations due to the unstructured format evolve as a starting point for improvements.

Pryor, Larry (Fall 2003). Weblogs sharpen journalism students' skills. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 97-98. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Punin, J. R., Krishnamoorthy, M. S., & Zaki, M. J. (2002). LOGML: Log markup language for Web usage mining. *Webkdd 2001 - Mining Web Log Data Across All Customers Touch Points*, 2356, 88-112.

Abstract: Web Usage Mining refers to the discovery of interesting information from user navigational behavior as stored in web access logs. While extracting simple information from web logs is easy, mining complex structural information is very challenging. Data cleaning and preparation constitute a very significant effort before mining can even be applied. We propose two new XML applications, XGMML and LOGML to help us in this task. XGMML is a graph description language and LOGML is a web-log report description language. We generate a web graph in XGMML format for a web site using the web robot of the WWWPal system. We generate web-log reports in LOGML format for a web site from web log files and the web graph. We further illustrate the usefulness of LOGML in web usage mining; we show the simplicity with which mining algorithms (for extracting increasingly complex frequent patterns) can be specified and implemented efficiently using LOGML

Rainie, Lee (January, 2005). Data Memo. *Pew Internet and American Life Project*. Retrieved February 14, 2005 from http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_blogging_data.pdf.

Rak, J. (Winter 2005). The digital queer: Weblogs and internet identity. *Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 28(1), 166-+.

Abstract: Blogs have become a popular internet phenomenon. Rather than look at blogs as online diaries, I discuss them as sites for a developing generic practice that is connected to the idea of the internet as potentially non-corporate and democratic. In this context, what might "queer blogging" be, and why do queer bloggers constantly appeal to experience and evidence as the guarantee of reality online?

Ramos, Irene (October, 2005). *Political Blogs and participatory democracy: Evidence from Portugal and Spain*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved October 19, 5 A.D. from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=242&cf=3>.

Abstract: Beyond the hype surrounding blogs, their role as text-based forms of interactive computer-mediated communication, usually interlinked, can imply new and

complex opportunities to build online communities, where participants produce, share, exchange, and discuss information or different kind of knowledge. It is an undeniable fact that blogs have turned into a widespread phenomenon of influence, not only in virtual space, but also in the real world. Can they therefore signify a step forward in participatory democracy online?

Weblogs have been tautologically described as a new way of networking. Great emphasis has been placed on this condition, since blogs represent a new way to access to fresh information from unconventional sources in a free and easy manner. The principal motivation for blogging is to share information, both formal and informal. Links to primary materials allow the audience to contrast opinions and to broaden knowledge. Overall, there is a persistent feature that blogs have brought out: the conversational style among users --bloggers and the internet audience. The conversational tone comes into evidence from the moment blogs offer their visitors a possibility for sending back comments on issues and opinions.

Journalism and politics are the two most frequently mentioned areas allegedly affected by blogs. The changes come from the interaction among individuals --physically distanced-- in a common arena. The participants act to filter information, drawing attention to certain topics --to the detriment of others-- provoking discussions and spreading resulting opinions. The sustained increase in the blog rate and the variety of free convenient tools available to aspiring bloggers multiply the effect. In fact, influence on US politics and on the policymakers' decision process have been recently illustrated with some examples by Drezner and Farrell (2004), and according to the New York Times, the commentary of bloggers helped shape the 2004 race (NYT, 11/2/2004).

There is a glimmer of almost indisputable recognition of the democratic potential new interactive media can develop, due to the importance of sharing open information spaces, where the free flow of ideas contributes to promote public deliberation and civic participation in democracy. The incorporation of fresh links in communication and politics can encourage new forms of connections among citizens and between the political process and the grassroots. Two essential words in the democratic arena are necessarily involved in this transformation: "transparency" and "accountability". In this sense, blogs allow internet users, not only to obtain information and thoughts about the policy making and the political actors' behavior from alternative voices, but also to exchange, comment and distribute the outcomes of their interactions. Blogging therefore could help to strengthen political representation through new channels of communication and pursuing wider opportunities for democratic engagement. These specific characteristics have brought to the fore blogging opportunities for e-democracy, reinvigorating the pre-existing academic debate. It has become clear that democratic organizations today, whether local or global, political, public or private, can no longer govern neither themselves or their environments by their own means, but must increasingly rely on the inputs of everyday knowledge and the involvement from citizens.

In 2004 the Hansard Society's E-Democracy Programme took a qualitative approach to determine the practical effects of blogging in UK politics, obtaining as a conclusion the

identification of some interesting practices and potentials which are believed to "have (or will have) a significant impact on political engagement and political processes" (Hansard Society, 2004, p. 23). The main goal of this paper will be to contribute to the current debate about the potential value of weblogs to advance e-democracy mechanisms, by analyzing evidence gathered from political blogs in two Southwestern European nations: Portugal and Spain. Is the influence of blogs generalizable from the Anglo-Saxon world? What can experiences from different social contexts add to the discussion? Which political actors are getting involved in blogging? Are political blogs really promoting political participation? Are they creating an authentic public sphere for deliberation and engaging citizens in collective action? Blogs seem to show how the Internet has been increasingly explored everywhere as an innovative way to generate more fluent communication in society. However, if these types of proposals do not meet with an enthusiastic level of public response, and political participation remains low among citizens, blogs will serve as isolated acts of self-expression instead of enhance their democratic potential.

Raphael, Jordan (2002). Blogged down in the PR machine. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 183-187). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Rapp, David (September, 2003b). From Bulletin Boards to Blogs. *Technology Review*, 106(7), 88.

Abstract: Reports on the development of the Computerized Bulletin Board System (CBBS). Features of the CBBS; Benefits of the CBBS for computer users; Information on the Web log application called Blogger owned by Mountain View, California-based Google

Ras, E., Avram, G., Waterson, P., & Weibelzahl, S. (2005). Using weblogs for knowledge sharing and learning in information spaces. *Journal of Universal Computer Science*, 11(3), 394-409.

Abstract: There are various Knowledge Management Systems available currently and designed to support knowledge sharing and learning. An example of these are "Experience-based Information Systems" in the domain of Software Engineering, i.e., Information Systems designed to support experience management. Lately, these have become more and more sophisticated from a technical point of view. However, there are several shortcomings that appear to limit the input, the content of these systems and their usage. The problems identified in this paper relate to knowledge acquisition, learning issues, as well as to the users' motivation and trust. We introduce an approach meant to enhance the content of the experience base and improve learning from experiences within information spaces, namely weblogs that are maintained during daily work and serve as input for both an experience base and for an information element base. In order to enhance learning, a pedagogical information agent is envisaged for retrieving suitable experiences to be further enriched with additional information elements and produce micro-didactical learning arrangements. In addition we consider the relevance of motivation and trust issues. An empirical study demonstrates that using weblogs for such an approach is feasible

Ratliff, Clancy (Fall 2004). *Between Work and Play: Blogging and Community Knowledge-Making. Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordsmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis11>.

Ray, T. (April 29, 2003). Why blogs haven't stormed the business world. *E-Commerce Times*. Retrieved April 29, 2003 from <http://www.ecommercetimes.com/perl/story/21389.html>.

Raves-Goldie, Kate (2003). *Pulling Sense out of Today's Informational Chaos: Livejournal as a Site of Knowledge Creation and Sharing*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario. Retrieved

Reece, Stephen, Rutigliano, Lou, Hyun, Kideuk, and Jeong, Jaekwan (August, 2005). *Mapping the Blogosphere: Citizen-Based Media in the Global News Arena*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: Globalized communication has created a space for news and political discourse that overrides geography and increases opportunities for non-mainstream news sources. This paper examined one part of these greater trends - weblogs. It analyzed the linking patterns on six of the most popular weblogs to study their relationship to the mainstream media in the U.S. and internationally. Findings suggest a more complementary relationship between weblogs and traditional journalism and less political insularity than typically assumed.

Reed, A. (2005). 'My blog is me': Texts and persons in UK Online journal culture (and anthropology). *Ethnos*, 70(2), 220-242.

Abstract: Much anthropological critical reflection has centred on the act of text production. In particular, anthropologists have become concerned to understand the strategic status of their own texts and to seek to impose new constraints on their writing. In this paper, I want to explore further the kind of knowledge anthropologists can have of text. However, my focus is not on the dynamics of language and composition, but rather on the consequences of reception. This emphasis derives from my ethnography of UK webloggers (online journal keepers), a group of text producers for whom publication is automatic, the beginning rather than the endpoint of any claim to knowing. Their concern is with the practical mediatory role of weblogs, which includes exploring the kinds of persons these digital texts can become and the kinds of relations they can be shown to contain

Regan, Tom (Fall 2003). Weblogs threaten and inform traditional journalism. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 68-70. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Reynolds, Glenn Harlan (June 18, 2003). The Good, The Bad, and the Blogly. *Tech Central Station*. Available from <http://techcentralstation.com/061803A.html>.

Reynolds, Glenn Harlan (Fall 2003). Weblogs and journalism: Back to the future? *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 81. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Reynolds, Rebecca (2004). *Agenda-Setting the Internet? Political News Blog and Newspaper Coverage Of the 2004 US Presidential Election*. MA Masters Thesis, S. I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, Syracuse University. Retrieved November 19, 2004 from http://web.syr.edu/~rbreynol/mastersthesis_final_july2004_2.doc.

Reynolds, Rebecca (May 27, 2005). *Political News Blog and Newspaper Coverage of Democratic Candidates in the 2004 U.S. Presidential Election*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005

Rhodes, John S. (2002). In the trenches with a weblog pioneer: An interview with the force behind Eatonweb, Brigitte F. Eaton. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 99-103). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Rice, R. E. (Sep-Oct 2005). New media/Internet research topics of the association of Internet researchers. *Information Society*, 21(4), 285-299.

Abstract: This study summarizes prior reviews of new media and Internet research, and the growth of the term Internet in academic publications and online newsgroups. It then uses semantic network analysis to summarize the interests and concepts of an interdisciplinary group of Internet researchers, as represented by session titles and paper titles and abstracts from the 2003 and 2004 Association of Internet Researchers conferences. In both years, the most frequent words appearing in the paper abstracts included Internet, online, community, social, technology, and research. The 2003 papers emphasized topics such as the social analysis/research of online/Internet communication, community, and information, with particular coverage of access, individuals, groups, digital media, culture; role and process in e-organizations; and world development. The 2004 papers emphasized topics such as access; news and social issues; the role of individuals in communities; user-based studies; usage data; and blogs, women, and search policy, among others

Roberto, K. R. (April 1, 2005). Blogs too insular. *Library Journal*, 130(6), 12.

Roberts-Miller, Trish (2004). Parody Blogging and the Call of the Real. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/parody_blogging.html.

Röll, Martin (2003). Business weblogs - A pragmatic approach to introducing weblogs in medium and large Enterprises. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 32-50). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: This paper gives an overview of applications of weblogs in business, examines

the obstacles that organizations face when introducing weblogs and proposes a methodology for the introduction of weblogs in medium and large enterprises.

Rosebloom, Andrew (December, 2004). Introduction. *Communications of the ACM*, 47, 30-33. Retrieved from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1035134.1035161>.

Abstract: Weblogs are a relatively new form of mainstream personal communication, like instant messaging, email, cell phones, and Web pages. They're also a new voice for traditional mass-market newspapers, magazines, and broadcasters.

Rothenburg, Matthew (2003). *Weblogs, Metadata, And The Semantic Web*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 4.0: Broadening the Band*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), Toronto, Ontario. Retrieved

Roush, W. (July, 2005). Your ad here - Digerati debate the wisdom of product placement in blogs. *Technology Review*, 108(7), 21-22

Rozen, M. (May, 2004). Blog this. *Econtent*, 27(5), 6.

Rozic-Hristovski, A., Hristovski, D., & Todorovski, L. (April, 2002). Users' information-seeking behavior on a medical library Website. *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 90(2), 210-217.

Abstract: The Central Medical Library (CMK) at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, started to build a library Website that included a guide to library services and resources in 1997. The evaluation of Website usage plays an important role in its maintenance and development. Analyzing and exploring regularities in the visitors' behavior can be used to enhance the quality and facilitate delivery of information services, identify visitors' interests, and improve the server's performance. The analysis of the CMK Website users' navigational behavior was carried out by analyzing the Web server log files. These files contained information on all user accesses to the Website and provided a great opportunity to learn more about the behavior of visitors to the Website. The majority of the available tools for Web log file analysis provide a predefined set of reports showing the access count and the transferred bytes grouped along several dimensions. In addition to the reports mentioned above, the authors wanted to be able to perform interactive exploration and ad hoc analysis and discover trends in a user-friendly way. Because of that, we developed our own solution for exploring and analyzing the Web logs based on data warehousing and online analytical processing technologies. The analytical solution we developed proved successful, so it may find further application in the field of Web log file analysis. We will apply the findings of the analysis to restructuring the CMK Website

Runkler, T. A. & Bezdek, J. C. (February, 2003). Web mining with relational clustering. *International Journal of Approximate Reasoning*, 32(2-3), 217-236.

Abstract: Clustering is an unsupervised learning method that determines partitions and (possibly) prototypes from pattern sets. Sets of numerical patterns can be clustered by alternating optimization (AO) of clustering objective functions or by alternating cluster estimation (ACE). Sets of non-numerical patterns can often be represented numerically by (pairwise) relations. These relational data sets can be clustered by relational AO and

by relational ACE (RACE). We consider two kinds of non-numerical patterns provided by the World Wide Web: document contents such as the text parts of web pages, and sequences of web pages visited by particular users, so-called web logs. The analysis of document contents is often called web content mining, and the analysis of log files with web page sequences is called web log mining. For both non-numerical pattern types (text and web page sequences) relational data sets can be automatically generated using the Levenshtein (edit) distance or using graph distances. The prototypes found for text data can be interpreted as keywords that serve for document classification and automatic archiving. The prototypes found for web page sequences can be interpreted as prototypical click streams that indicate typical user interests, and therefore serve as a basis for web content and web structure management. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights reserved

Rushkoff, Douglas (2002). The internet is not killing off conversation but actively encouraging it. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 116-118). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Russell, Janet & Pearson, Mark (Jul/Aug 2004). Instructional Technology Jewels. *Journal of College Science Teaching*, 33(7), 24-29.

Abstract: We integrated four technology tools into a course to showcase their pedagogical usefulness. These were Course Compass, a web-based, course-management system; Moveable Type WebLog, an Open Source blog; recorded verbal critique, an evaluation of student projects recorded verbally and then web archived; and Calibrated Peer Review, a web-based, peer-graded writing tool. We outline why and how we use these technologies, discuss our experiences, and provide links to examples. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Rutigliano, Lou (May 27, 2005). *Emergent Weblogs as Civic Journalism*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005

Abstract: The application of network and complexity theory to various areas of social science applies to journalism as well, particularly weblogs. Weblogs have revived and expanded on the hopes of the civic journalism movement. But this paper considers the power laws of networks to note the limits of individual weblogs, and the emergent properties of complex systems to note the possibilities of community weblogs. A form of news media that facilitates a high level of self-organization by the public, called here "emergent communication networks," could accomplish many of civic journalism's goals of public participation and debate. This paper analyzes several attempts by community weblogs to do this, to determine which combination of centralization and decentralization is most effective at steering emergence towards civic journalism.

Sade, Gavin (May 21, 2005). *Weblogs as Open Constructive Learning Environments*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=56.

Abstract: This paper presents the authors experience using weblogs in a final year Communication Design class entitled Contemporary Issues in Design and Technology, at the Queensland University of Technology in the Faculty of Creative Industries. Students

in this class actively contributed to a weblog for the duration of the semester, with this activity being integrated into both formative and summative assessment. The experience provided a range of insights into the weblog phenomenon.

This paper will explain the purpose of the class, and why the weblog was selected as a suitable online environment for student activity. The experience resulted in a number of observations that have led to the development of current approaches to using weblogs in learning and teaching. Finally the paper suggests that the focus on providing centralized web services to support activities like blogging, may not be ideal for the purposes of creating authentic learning experiences. It advocates that such learning experiences are best achieved within a 'healthy' Information Ecology (Nardi and O'Day), or learning blogosphere (Gibson), grounded in a constructivist pedagogy, and where there is recognition that information systems are not value neutral.

Saper, Craig (2004). The Internet's Underware. *Performance Research*, 9(1), 38-43
Abstract: The provocative title of this essay refers obviously to multiple and overlapping figurative connotations about blogs, about the Internet's underlying structural cultural history, and embarrassing issues usually hidden from view. It is not the obscene of the porn-inundated media-scape with its economic incentive to fuel the Internet's expansion as a commercial interactive landscape. The title of this essay also refers to a literal, if still both metonymic and analogical, example of networking as a precursor of the Internet. Using that analogy, this essay demonstrates something more than a theoretical speculation on networked activities like blogs

Sauer, I. M., Bialek, D., Efimova, E., Schwartlander, R., Pless, G., & Neuhaus, P. (2005). "Blogs" and "wikis" are valuable software tools for communication within research groups. *Artificial Organs*, 29(1), 82-83.
Abstract: Appropriate software tools may improve communication and ease access to knowledge for research groups. A weblog is a website which contains periodic, chronologically ordered posts on a common webpage, whereas a wiki is hypertext-based collaborative software that enables documents to be authored collectively using a web browser. Although not primarily intended for use as an intranet-based collaborative knowledge warehouse, both blogs and wikis have the potential to offer all the features of complex and expensive IT solutions. These tools enable the team members to share knowledge simply and quickly-the collective knowledge base of the group can be efficiently managed and navigated

Saygin, Y. & Ulusoy, O. (Nov-Dec 2002). Exploiting data mining techniques for broadcasting data in mobile computing environments. *Ieee Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 14(6), 1387-1399.
Abstract: Mobile computers can be equipped with wireless communication devices that enable users to access data services from any location. In wireless communication, the server-to-client (downlink) communication bandwidth is much higher than the client-to-server (uplink) communication bandwidth. This asymmetry makes the dissemination of data to client machines a desirable approach. However, dissemination of data by broadcasting may induce high access latency in case the number of broadcast data items is large. In this paper, we propose two methods aiming to reduce client access latency of

broadcast data. Our methods are based on analyzing the broadcast history (i.e., the chronological sequence of items that have been requested by clients) using data mining techniques. With the first method, the data items in the broadcast disk are organized in such a way that the items requested subsequently are placed close to each other. The second method focuses on improving the cache hit ratio to be able to decrease the access latency. It enables clients to prefetch the data from the broadcast disk based on the rules extracted from previous data request patterns. The proposed methods are implemented on a Web log to estimate their effectiveness. It is shown through performance experiments that the proposed rule-based methods are effective in improving the system performance in terms of the average latency as well as the cache hit ratio of mobile clients

Scheidt, Lois Ann (in press). Adolescent Diary Weblogs and the Unseen Audience. In Buckingham, David and Willett, Rebekah (Ed.), *Digital Generations: Children, Young People and New Media*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum. Retrieved from [http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~lscheidt/publishing/Adolescent Diary Weblogs and the Unseen Audience.pdf](http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~lscheidt/publishing/Adolescent_Diary_Weblogs_and_the_Unseen_Audience.pdf).

Scheidt, Lois Ann (April 8, 2004). "Dear Blog:" A Look at Adolescent Diary Blogs and Their Audiences. Presented at the meeting of the SW/Texas Popular Culture and American Culture Associations, San Antonio TX. Retrieved from http://loisscheidt.com/conference_abstracts/Dear%20Blog.htm.

Scheidt, Lois Ann (September 21, 2004). *Addressing the unseen: The audience envisioned for adolescent diary weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the AoIR 5.0: Ubiquity, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), University of Sussex at Brighton, Brighton UK.

Abstract: This paper is divided into two sections. In the first section I discuss adolescent diary weblogs their prevalence online, I situate them with their offline antecedents, and align them with offline and online performance including Langellier's (1998) typology of personal narrative performance. The second section then uses content analysis in applying Langellier's typology to the implied audience embedded in adolescent diary weblog posts. The content analysis of a small sample of adolescent weblogs finds that Langellier's typology can be successfully applied to adolescent diary weblogs.

Scheidt, Lois Ann (July 27, 2004). *Adolescent diary blogs and the unseen audience*. Presented at the meeting of the *Digital Generations: Children, Young People, and New Media*, The Centre for the Study of Children, Youth and Media, Institute of Education, University of London, London UK. Retrieved from http://loisscheidt.com/conference_abstracts/Adolescent%20Diary%20Blogs%20and%20the%20Unseen%20Audience.htm.

Scheidt, Lois Ann. (2004). The Adjustment Spiral: Feedback and Calibration in Weblog Performance.

Abstract: This essay looks at the classic examples of feedback in live performance, and calibration in film, and postulates a new type of compound-calibration found in weblog performance. Compound-calibration is based on the continuous availability of

communication between the weblogger and the audience in reference to multiple authentic posts found on the original weblog, and in weblog aggregators' archives.

Scheidt, Lois Ann (May 31, 2004). *The adolescent diary blog and its audiences: An external focus*. Presented at the meeting of the *Console-ing Passions*, The International Conference on Television, Audio, Video, New Media and Feminism, New Orleans LA. Retrieved from http://loisscheidt.com/conference_abstracts/The%20Adoelscent%20Diary%20Blog.htm.

Scheidt, Lois Ann (July 15, 2004). *The adolescent diary blog and its external audience: Who are posts addressing? (Poster)*. Presented at the meeting of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Mentee Workshop, Arlington MD.

Scheidt, Lois Ann (November 20, 2005). *The Performativity of Naming: Adolescent Weblog Names as a Metaphor*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Scheidt, Lois Ann & Wright, Elijah (2004). Common Visual Design Elements of Weblogs. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/common_visual.html.

Abstract: Early articles focusing on the weblog (blog) phenomena have focused on 'voice', essayistic style, and a pantheon of other concepts drawn from preexisting rhetorical, journalistic, and linguistic frameworks (Blood, 2000; Winer, 2001; Hourihan, 2002). This focus, while admirably productive, does not fully map the potential landscape of weblog research. In particular, such textual foci slight visual factors that may contribute almost as much 'style' to weblogs as the particular textual practices (c.f. 'voice') of individual authors. This article employs techniques from classical content analysis and computer-mediated discourse analysis (CMDA) to analyze a random sample of 154 weblogs collected on September 21, 2003 using the 'random blog' feature of the weblog-tracking website (<http://blo.gs/>). A grounded theory approach was used to develop a coding scheme consisting of 23 elements. Based on our analysis we observe three emerging patterns: individual webloggers do not tend to make substantive structural changes to the layout of their sites, design schemes used by consumers of popular weblog software are frequently minimally modified versions of templates provided by software selected by the end user (particularly Blogger, but also Movable Type and Radio Userland, among others), and the overwhelming proportion of the customizations we observed came in some sort of sidebar - an area running vertically down the web page but with less visual prominence than the main content area (where most weblog posts occur).

Schiano, Diane J., Nardi, Bonnie A., Gumbrecht, Michelle, & Swartz, Luke (2004). Blogging by the Rest of Us. In *Conference on Human Factors and Computing Systems (CHI 2004)*: (pp. 1143-1146). Vienna: SIGCHI: ACM Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction and ACM: Association for Computing Machinery. Retrieved November 24, 2004 from

<http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=986009&jmp=cit&coll=Portal&dl=ACM&CFID=32042924&CFTOKEN=35425565#CIT>.

Abstract: Weblogs (or blogs) are frequently updated webpages with posts typically in reverse-chronological order. Blogging is the latest form of online communication to gain widespread popularity and it is rapidly becoming mainstream. Media attention tends to focus on "heavy-hitting" blogs devoted to politics, punditry and technology, but it has recently become apparent that vast majority of blogs are written by ordinary people for much smaller audiences, and on largely personal themes. Surprisingly little is known about this "blogging by the rest of us", especially from the blogger's point of view. This paper presents the preliminary results of an ethnographic study of blogging as a form of personal expression and communication. We characterize a number of blogging practices, and then consider blogging as personal journaling. We find blogging to be a surprisingly versatile medium, with uses similar to an online diary, personal chronicle or newsletter, and much more. The next few years should provide a fascinating opportunity for research and design as blogging tools improve and blog usage evolves and flourishes.

Schneider, K. (Spring 2005). The ethical Blogger. *Library Journal*, 36.

Schuster, Michael (2004). Applying social network theory to a small weblog community: Hubs, power laws, and the community core. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks2* (pp. 96-109). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: Weblogs and weblog communities are interesting examples of social networks. Sites are connected through links that form a dense network of people. Social network theory has developed rapidly throughout the last decade. Networks seem to be everywhere. The emergence of weblog communities offers the possibilities to look at such a network with reasonable resources. This paper analyses a small weblog community and visualises the network of people.

Scott, D. M. (March, 2005). Big business blogging. *Econtent*, 28(3), 48.

Secko, D. (August 1, 2005). The power of the blog. *Scientist*, 19(15), 37-39.

Seltzer, Trent (August, 2005). *The Dialogic Potential of Weblogs in Relationship Building*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: Previous research has revealed a gap between the relationship-building potential of traditional Websites, the objectives of public relations practitioners, and the actual design of organizational Web sites. A content analysis of 50 environmental weblogs was conducted to identify the existence of dialogic principles that can be used to effectively build relationships online. Comparisons between weblogs and traditional Web sites suggest that weblogs may incorporate these principles to a greater degree than traditional Web sites.

Seoane Perez, Francisco (October, 2005). *The UIC college student weblogs at Xanga.com: A content analysis*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=362&cf=3>.

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a content analysis of 237 weblogs authored by college students from the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) hosted at Xanga.com. The sample is statistically representative of the 650 online diaries that UIC students had registered in the named website at the time of the sample selection (April 2005). The coding protocol, adapted from the one used by Huffaker (2004) on his thesis on gender similarities and differences among teenage bloggers, looked at how the weblog authors introduce themselves, the kind of issues they discuss in their diaries, and the type of resources they use (images, videos, music, emoticons) to communicate. The feedback from the readers was also considered, as well as the integration of the individual weblogs into broader networks of weblogs ("bloggings") within the Xanga blogging community. The results show that there are as many males as female UIC bloggers at Xanga, although a majority of them are of Asian origin. Seven in ten blog authors identified themselves by their first name, and half of them included their full name in their profiles. The average blog writer was 21 years old. Six in ten blogs did not include any image in their posts. Two in ten blogs had been abandoned at the time of sample selection. The average of comments per post was 3.4. The most frequently discussed topics were friends (61% of blogs), school (60%), nightlife (39%) and romance (37%).

Shamas, Kristin (November 20, 2005). *Academic Journalists and Pundits: Collective Political Action via Middle Eastern Studies List-serves and Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Shanmugasundaram, Kulesh (2002). *Weblogging: Lessons learned*. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 142-144). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Sheffield, Jessica (November 17, 2005). *Virtual Constituency: Rhetorical Strategies in the 'Dean for America' Weblog*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Shepard, P. (May 28, 2005). *Climate blog*. *New Scientist*, 186(2501), 26-27.

Shim, Minsun and Lee, Min Ju (October, 2005). *Photoblogging and Socio-communicative Orientation: A Case study of "Cyworld" in Korea*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=315&cf=3>.

Abstract: Growing numbers of people develop and maintain blogs, presenting one of the latest trends in the Internet use. Researchers have just begun studying personal blog publishing because of its relative recentness. Moreover, the visual components of online activities have been rarely studied, since online communication has been mostly text-intensive in practice until very recently.

This study analyzes photoblogging as a way of socio-communicative interaction, focusing on the blogs on the Cyworld website in Korea. Specifically, the patterns of photoblogging, individual's motivation of photoblogging, and the specific types of

photographs posted on the blogs are analyzed. In addition, this study sees the association of individuals' photoblogging with their socio-communicative orientation (SCO), represented by self-perceived patterns of assertiveness and responsiveness.

Paper-based surveys were conducted with 300 undergraduates for two weeks at one university in Seoul, Korea. We found that respondents did photoblogging more frequently than textual blogging. They appeared to take advantage of the interactive features of blogs in their photoblogging: re-commenting (or replying) and scrapping. The strongest motivations for respondents to photoblog was to share their memories with other persons, followed by sharing their recent news with others. And, the most frequently posted photograph was the pictures in which the blog author had taken with other persons (namely, our photos), reflecting their relationships with other persons.

It was also found that the frequency of photoblogging was positively associated with responsiveness ($r = .16$, $p < .05$), but not with assertiveness. In addition, more assertive persons replied less frequently to others' comments about the photographs they posted on their blogs ($r = -.16$, $p < .05$). Several motivations of photoblogging were found to be associated with socio-communicative orientation. Those who were highly responsive posted photographs in order to share their recent news with other persons ($r = .20$, $p < .01$), to share their memories with other persons ($r = .29$, $p < .001$), and to express their personality ($r = .14$, $p < .05$). To express their personality was the only motivation which had a statistically significant association with assertiveness ($r = .18$, $p < .01$). Lastly, the frequency of posting certain types of photographs had associations with SCO, such that the blog authors' responsiveness was positively associated with posting their own photographs taken by themselves ($r = .21$, $p < .01$), their own photographs taken by others ($r = .23$, $p < .001$), and the photographs that they had taken with other persons ($r = .20$, $p < .01$). Assertiveness, by contrast, was associated with one's own photographs taken by oneself ($r = .21$, $p < .01$).

Discussion about this new trend of photoblogging and the limitation of this study will be provided.

Show-Jane, Yen (Oct/Dec 2003). An Efficient Approach for Analyzing User Behaviors in a Web-Based Training Environment. *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies*, 1(4), 55-72.

Abstract: Mining frequent traversal patterns is to discover the consecutive reference paths traversed by a sufficient number of users from Web logs in a Web environment where users can travel from one object to another through the corresponding hyperlinks. Previous approaches for mining frequent traversal patterns only consider the forward references, such that the information about backward references will be lost. In this paper, we propose an efficient algorithm to discover the non-simple frequent traversal patterns. The non-simple frequent traversal patterns include forward and backward references, and are used to suggest potentially interesting traversal path to the users, which are useful, especially, in a Web-based training environment. The experimental results show that the discovered patterns can present the complete browsing paths traversed by most of the users and our algorithm outperforms other algorithms in discovered information and execution times.

Shulevitz, J. (May 5, 2002). At large in the blogosphere (Blogs are the antidote to the blow-dried anchor and the unsigned editorial). *New York Times Book Review*, 31.

Sit, Ryan Y., Hollan, James D., & Griswold, William G. (January, 2005). Digital Photos as Conversational Anchors. In *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*. Los Alamitos: IEEE Press. Retrieved Abstract: During shared viewing printed photos frequently serve as anchors for conversations. Conversational interactions are less common when images are not printed. People do not commonly gather around a monitor to look at digital images, although the passing around of cell phones and digital cameras displaying images is increasingly common. The congeniality of paper has many advantages for synchronous sharing. Although both printed and digital images can be shared asynchronously, the effort required frequently precludes such sharing.

JussPress (www.jusspress.com) is a system designed to minimize the effort involved in sharing digital photos. It enables instant publishing and organization. Automatic temporal organization of the photos is shown to have many advantages. Additionally, by making comments easy to make, read, and check, web-based photos also became anchors for conversations. We discuss the coherence of these conversations, instances of them spanning multiple photos, their organizational impact, and why conversations were infrequent for some users.

Smith, K. A. & Ng, A. (May, 2003). Web page clustering using a self-organizing map of user navigation patterns. *Decision Support Systems*, 35(2), 245-256.
Abstract: The continuous growth in the size and use of the Internet is creating difficulties in the search for information. A sophisticated method to organize the layout of the information and assist user navigation is therefore particularly important. In this paper, we evaluate the feasibility of using a self-organizing map (SOM) to mine web log data and provide a visual tool to assist user navigation. We have developed LOGSOM, a system that utilizes Kohonen's self-organizing map to organize web pages into a two-dimensional map. The organization of the web pages is based solely on the users' navigation behavior, rather than the content of the web pages. The resulting map not only provides a meaningful navigation tool (for web users) that is easily incorporated with web browsers, but also serves as a visual analysis tool for webmasters to better understand the characteristics and navigation behaviors of web users visiting their pages.
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Smith, S. (Jan-Feb 2005). In search of the blog economy. *Econtent*, 28(1-2), 24-+.

Song, A. B., Zhao, M. X., Liang, Z. P., Dong, Y. S., & Luo, J. Z. (May, 2004). Discovering user profiles for Web personalized recommendation. *Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, 19(3), 320-328.
Abstract: With the growing popularity of the World Wide Web, large volume of user access data has been gathered automatically by Web servers and stored in Web logs. Discovering and understanding user behavior patterns from log files can provide Web personalized recommendation services. In this paper, a novel clustering method is presented for log files called Clustering large Weblog based on Key Path Model

(CWKPM), which is based on user browsing key path model, to get user behavior profiles. Compared with the previous Boolean model, key path model considers the major features of users' accessing to the Web: ordinal, contiguous and duplicate. Moreover, for clustering, it has fewer dimensions. The analysis and experiments show that CWKPM is an efficient and effective approach for clustering large and high-dimension Web logs

Sorapure, Madeleine (Winter 2003). Screening Moments, Scrolling Lives: Diary Writing on the Web. *Biography: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 26(1), 1-23.

Squires, Diane (June 25, 2003). Blogging: Digital Davids In An Internet Goliath. *SLIS News*. Retrieved November 13, 2005 from http://www.slis.indiana.edu/news/story.php?story_id=671.

Stern, Susannah R. (November 18, 2005). *Identity Exploration during Emerging Adulthood: The Role Blogs Can Play*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Stiler, Gary M. & Philleo, Thomas (Summer 2003). Blogging and Blogspots: An Alternative Format for Encouraging Reflective Practice Among Preservice Teachers. *Education*, 123(4), 789-798.

Abstract: This paper examines the use of weblogs as a web-based journaling tool. Blogger, the most widely used journaling weblog, appears to encourage reflective practice due to its innovative and user-friendly structure. As this is a relatively new form of web-assisted writing, the context in which Blogger evolved is an important component of this paper, as is a theoretical framework in which it must be set. A preservice student-user survey was applied to determine efficacy and user orientation requirements. An assessment of Blogger by both students and instructors suggests its potential as a unique mechanism that can be used to enhance the development of student reflectivity.

Stokes, Ashli (November 17, 2005). *Blogging about the First Lady in the Second Term: Rhetorical Role Expansion or Extinction*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Stone, Biz (2004). *Who Let the Blogs Out?: A Hyperconnected Peek at the World of Weblogs*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Abstract: From Publishers Weekly

This overview of Web logs, the currently vogueish online journals, begins with a tale about a Buddhist monastery "long ago" that used strings to connect documents in a prototypical Internet. The episode is typical of Stone's approach: facts may be interesting enough on their own, but why not dress them up with snazzy distortions? In this work, Stone emulates the worst qualities of many of the unpolished blogs he celebrates. The prose, reading like it was churned out on the fly, is terminally in love with its own hipness, mistaking generalization for profundity and a lack of critical discrimination for democratization. Some of the claims about blogs, such as the notion they are "hooking people up with book deals willy-nilly," are hyperbolic, while others are simply ridiculous (e.g., despite Stone's assertions, "traditional web pages" had "context" long before blogs

became popular). As a "senior blogger specialist for Google," Stone's cheerleading is not unexpected, but its clownishness is an overwhelming distraction from the kernels of useful information about the various blogging software manufacturers and their tools. Copyright © Reed Business Information, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

From Booklist

As a pop-culture reference, the title is surely dated, but the rest of this introduction to the history and culture of blogging is anything but. Stone, who cofounded the blogging site xanga and now works for Google, covers every facet of life in the blogosphere, from helpful html codes to "what to do when your mom discovers your blog." The emphasis here is on the personal weblogger; from political pundits to angry 14-year-olds, it seems everyone has a blog these days, and Stone wants to help make yours worth reading. But Stone also discusses the new frontiers in the blogosphere, like the growth of blogs in business and the classroom. Throughout, Stone maintains a breezy, colloquial style that makes for engaging reading, even when the pages feature a lot of "u". Both for folks who have been blogging for years and for those who have reached the end of this review wondering what the hell a blog is, this book is the best resource to date on the blogosphere. John Green

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Strehl, A. & Ghosh, J. (Spring 2003). Relationship-based clustering and visualization for high-dimensional data mining. *INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 15(2), 208-230.
Abstract: In several real-life data-mining applications, data reside in very high (1000 or more) dimensional space, where both clustering techniques developed for low-dimensional spaces (k-means, BIRCH, CLARANS, CURE, DBScan, etc.) as well as visualization methods such as parallel coordinates or projective visualizations, are rendered ineffective. This paper proposes a relationship-based approach that alleviates both problems, side-stepping the "curse-of-dimensionality" issue by working in a suitable similarity space instead of the original high-dimensional attribute space. This intermediary similarity space can be suitably tailored to satisfy business criteria such as requiring customer clusters to represent comparable amounts of revenue. We apply efficient and scalable graph-partitioning-based clustering techniques in this space. The output from the clustering algorithm is used to re-order the data points so that the resulting permuted similarity matrix can be readily visualized in two dimensions, with clusters showing up as bands. While two-dimensional visualization of a similarity matrix is by itself not novel, its combination with the order-sensitive partitioning of a graph that captures the relevant similarity measure between objects provides three powerful properties: (i) the high-dimensionality of the data does not affect further processing once the similarity space is formed; (ii) it leads to clusters of (approximately) equal importance, and (iii) related clusters show up adjacent to one another, further facilitating the visualization of results. The visualization is very helpful for assessing and improving clustering. For example, actionable recommendations for splitting or merging of clusters can be easily derived, and it also guides the user toward the right number of clusters. Results are presented on a real retail industry dataset of several thousand customers and products, as well as on clustering of web-document collections and of web-log sessions

Stromer-Galley, Jennifer (November 12, 2004). *The Joy and Sorrow of Interactivity on the Campaign Trail: An Analysis of Howard Dean's Weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago.

Abstract: The pressing question has been and continues to be: Will the Internet "make a difference" in a political campaign? "Making a difference" can be parsed into three degrees of effects: 1) do campaigns believe it essential to have a website and use the Internet in the campaign? 2) are citizens now mobilized to participate in campaigns in ways not possible before HTML? 3) does the use of the Internet serve as the critical element that gets the candidate elected? Using evidence from prior election seasons, as well as the Dean and Kerry campaigns in 2000, it's increasingly clear that campaigns deem it essential to have a website and that citizens are being mobilized to participate. Getting the candidate elected continues to be the open question.

Suitt, H. (September, 2003). A blogger in their midst. *Harvard Business Review*, 81(9), 30-+ .

Abstract: Lancaster-Webb's surgical gloves are flying off the shelves, thanks to the on-line endorsements of an otherwise indiscreet employee. Should the CEO consider her a priceless marketing weapon or a grave security risk?

Sunstein, C. R. (February, 2005). Blogs no threat to democracy - Reply. *Communications of the ACM*, 48(2), 12.

Sunstein, C. R. (June, 2005). Group judgments: Statistical means, deliberation, and information markets. *New York University Law Review*, 80(3), 962-1049.

Abstract: How can groups elicit and aggregate the information held by their individual members? There are three possibilities. Groups might use the statistical mean of individual judgments; they might encourage deliberation; or they might use information markets. In both private and public institutions, deliberation is the standard way of proceeding; but for two reasons, deliberating groups often fail to make good decisions. First, the statements and acts of some group members convey relevant information, and that information often leads other people not to disclose what they know. Second, social pressures, imposed by some group members, often lead other group members to silence themselves because of fear of disapproval and associated harms. As a result, deliberation often produces a series-of unfortunate results: the amplification of errors, hidden profiles, cascade effects, and group polarization. A variety of steps can be taken to ensure that deliberating groups obtain the information held by their members; restructuring private incentives, in a way that increases disclosure, is the place to start. Information markets have substantial advantages over group deliberation; such markets count among the most intriguing institutional innovations of the last quarter-century and should be used far more frequently than they now are. One advantage of information markets is that they tend to correct, rather than to amplify, the effects of individual errors. Another advantage is that they create powerful incentives to disclose, rather than to conceal, privately held information. Information markets thus provide the basis for a Hayekian critique of many current celebrations of political deliberation. They also provide a valuable heuristic for understanding how to make deliberation work better. These points bear on the discussion of normative issues, in which deliberation might also fail to improve group thinking, and

in which identifiable reforms could produce better outcomes. Applications include the behavior of juries, multimember judicial Panels, administrative agencies, and congressional committees; analogies, also involving information aggregation, include open source software, Internet "wikis, and weblogs

Sunstein, Cass R. (December, 2004). Democracy and filtering. *Communications of the ACM*, 47, 57-59. Retrieved Nov. 28, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1035134.1035166>.

Abstract: The Web gives us the ability to filter out unwanted noise and to create our own personal echo chambers---but democracy itself means each of us should be exposed to new topics and contrary opinions.

Syed, Z. & Walsh, F. (2005). IRMAN: Software framework for IR in mobile social cyberspaces. *Advances in Information Retrieval*, 3408, 561-563 .

Abstract: With the increasing popularity of blogs (online journals) as a medium for expressing personal thoughts and advice, and users becoming more mobile, we foresee an opportunity for such opinionated content to be utilised as information sources in the mobile arena. In this short paper, we present IRMAN (Information Retrieval in Mobile Adhoc Networks), a software framework for Peer-to-Peer (P2P) IR over Mobile AdHoc Networks (MANET). A Java based prototype system has been developed based on the aforementioned framework for creating, retrieving, and sharing user blogs on handhelds in mobile social cyberspaces

T&L Editors (September, 2002). Attack of the blogs. *Technology & Learning*, 23(2), 8.

Talbot, Neale (2002a). Put the keyboard down and back away from the weblog. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 157-160). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Talbot, Neale (2002b). Weblogs (good god y'all) what are they good for (absolutelynothing - say it again). In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 130-132). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Tan, Q. Z., Ke, Y. P., & Ng, W. (2004). WUML: A Web Usage Manipulation Language for querying web log data. *Conceptual Modeling - Er 2004, Proceedings*, 3288, 567-581. Abstract: In this paper, we develop a novel Web Usage Manipulation Language (WUML) which is a declarative language for manipulating Web log data. We assume that a set of trails formed by users during the navigation process can be identified from Web log files. The trails are dually modelled as a transition graph and a navigation matrix with respect to the underlying Web topology. A WUML expression is executed by transforming it into Navigation Log Algebra (NLA), which consists of the sum, union, difference, intersection, projection, selection, power and grouping operators. As real navigation matrices are sparse, we perform a range of experiments to study the impact of using different matrix storage schemes on the performance of the NLA

Tan, Yuh-Huann, Teo, Eng-Hui, Aw, Wai-Lin Alice, and Lim, Wei-Ying (May 21, 2005). *Portfolio Building in Chinese Language Learning Using Blogs*. Presented at the

meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from <http://incsub.org/blogtalk/images/TAN.pdf>.

Abstract: According to the Singapore Census of Population 2000 conducted by the Singapore Department of Statistics, the ethnic distribution of Singapore's 4 million population stands at 76.8% Chinese, 13.9% Malays, 7.9% Indians and 1.4% Other races (4).

The Mother-Tongue languages, as spoken by the three major ethnic groups, are namely the Chinese language, the Malay language and the Tamil language. Together with the English language (EL), they form the four official languages of Singapore. To maintain racial harmony and communication and yet allow the ethnic races to preserve their cultural roots and values, the Singapore Government has adopted a bilingual policy in all government schools since 1966. This means that all Singapore students learn both EL and their mother tongue. EL is important as the language of commerce and access to information technology and it facilitates inter-ethnic communication. The mother language is necessary to retain our cultural identity and values.

Primarily, Chinese Language (CL) is acquired through use of the language at home and formal lessons in schools. However in their report, the Chinese Language Curriculum and Pedagogy Review Committee (CLCPRC) quoted a survey conducted by the Singapore's Ministry of Education in 2004 (MOE Survey 2004), which indicated that 25.7% of Primary 2 students had parents who speak only English to them at home (52). The CLCPRC also reported that the number of Primary 1 Chinese students who spoke predominantly EL at home had risen from 36% in 1994 to 50% in 2004 (3).

Listening, speaking, reading and writing are the four main aspects of language learning. Of these four, according to a survey by the local Chinese Newspaper Lianhe Zaobao, with regards to Chinese, Singapore students are least confident in reading and writing (1). We believe reasons for this are firstly, reading and writing usually require a higher mastery of a language and secondly, for most students, reading and writing Chinese is very often limited to the classroom.

Extensive reading and writing are essential to the improvement of a person's language ability. As such, in general most schools have put in place reading programmes for their students. Such programmes require students to read a certain number of books each term and, either to keep a record of the titles or to write a stipulated number of book reviews. The concept of building a reading portfolio is covered extensively by Zhu Xin Hua. The reasons for advocating students to build their own portfolios include engaging students in reflective practice, encouraging students to keep track and take responsibility for their own development and learning (2-5).

On a separate note, the Ministry of Education (MOE) launched a Master plan II for IT in Education (mp2) for the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into school learning in 2002. With the completion of the first Master plan for IT in Education which focused on infrastructure setup, teachers' skills and knowledge in ICT integration, mp2 focused on ICT-enabled pedagogy. One of the goals of mp2 is to

facilitate the use of ICT through inquiry-based, problem-solving type of pedagogy enabling deep learning. It is in the hope that through ICT-enabled pedagogy, students become self-directed, independent learners, dispositions necessary for the new economy.

Integrating the above 2 tenets, a project requiring students to build their reading portfolios online using blogs was conceptualised. Harnessing the potential of blogs, this project aims to encourage our students to read, to share and comment through their reflections and in the process take charge of their own learning.

Tang, Qi (November 18, 2005). *A New China Tale: Discursive Construction of China in American Expatriates' Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Teachout, T. (June, 2005). Culture in the age of blogging. *Commentary*, 119(6), 39-48.

Tepper, Michele (September, 2003). The rise of social software. *netWorker*, 7, 18-21. Retrieved from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/940830.940831>

Thelwall, M. (June, 2001). Web log file analysis: backlinks and queries. *Aslib Proceedings*, 53(6), 217-223.

Abstract: As has been described elsewhere, web log files are a useful source of information about visitor site use, navigation behaviour, and, to some extent, demographics. But log files can also reveal the existence of both web pages and search engine queries that are sources of new visitors. This study extracts such information from a single web log file and uses it to illustrate its value, not only to the site owner but also to those interested in investigating the online behaviour of web users

Thomas, Angela. (2005). *Blurring and Breaking through the Boundaries of Narrative, Literacy and Identity in Adolescent Fan Fiction*.

Abstract: This paper presents a case study of the literacy practices of two adolescent girls, Tiana and Jandalf, as they work collaboratively online to produce fan fiction. The case study was based on a small portion of the data set gathered from a longitudinal ethnographic study related to children's identity construction online. The authoring of fan fiction for these girls is motivated by a passion for mythical and magical fantasy worlds from Tolkien's Middle Earth to Lucas' Tatooine. I examine the multiplicity of social and discursive practices in which they are engaged as they co-construct sophisticated multimodal narratives across a diverse set of play spaces. Data sources for this paper were drawn from a range of sources: electronic interviews with each of the girls, role-playing transcripts, multiple fan fiction texts, forum posts, livejournal entries, blog posts, and multimodal data such as images, movie files and sound files created by the girls.

Data are analysed using a combination of narrative theory (Eagleton, 1994; Abbott, 2002), genre theory (Bhatia, 1999; Swales, 1990) and systemic functional linguistics (Halliday, 1994; Martin, 2000a, 2000b, 2002). Informing this analysis further were psychoanalytical theories of identity and subjectivity (Lacan, 1977; Foucault, 1977, Butler, 2003; Grosz, 2001). Based on the analysis, the paper offers some critical reflections on notions of literacy, narrative and identity as it pertains to young people in

the digital age. As the girls write their real selves into these fictional worlds, the narrative serves to help them negotiate new social identities for themselves, blurring the boundaries of the real and virtual, the spaces of online and offline and the margins of the intimate and public. More particularly, I focus on three areas in which the girls are blurring and breaking through boundaries: narrative, literacy and identity.

Thomas, Angela (May 21, 2005). *Fictional Blogging and the Narrative Identities of Adolescent Girls*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=109.

Abstract: This paper explores the emergence of fictional blogging such as blog novels and the diaries of fictional characters as a new form of narrative construction. A typology of blog fiction is first presented to outline the scope of this emergent genre. The paper then introduces a case study of two fictional diaries kept by adolescent girls who use the diaries as one of the means to co-construct and add depth to their crossover and alternate universe fan fiction based on the fantasy worlds of Middle Earth and Star Wars. The case study examines the range of discursive and social practices used by the girls in their collaborative narratives using a combination of narrative theory and post-structural feminist theory. The paper also explores the ways in which these practices embedded in fiction also reflect aspects of the girls' real identities.

Thomas, Angela. (2005). *Fictional Blogging and the Narrative Identities of Adolescents*. Abstract: This paper explores the emergence of fictional blogging such as blog novels and the diaries of fictional characters as a new form of narrative construction. The paper introduces a case study of two fictional diaries kept by adolescent girls who use the diaries as one of the means to co-construct and add depth to their crossover and alternate universe fan fiction based on the fantasy worlds of Middle Earth and Star Wars. The case study examines the range of discursive and social practices used by the girls in their collaborative narratives using a combination of systemic functional linguistic and critical discourse analyses. The paper also explores the ways in which these practices embedded in fiction also reflect aspects of the girls' real identities.

Thompson, G. B. (May, 2004). *Visual factors in constructing authenticity in weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *54th Annual Conference*, International Communication Association, New Orleans.

Toolan, Brian (Fall 2003). An editor acts to limit staffer's weblog. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 92-93. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Trammell, Kaye D. (May 28, 5 A.D.). *Looking at the Pieces to Understand the Whole: An Analysis of Blog Posts, Comments, and Trackbacks*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication: Questioning the Dialogue*, International Communication Association, New York. Retrieved May 29, 2005

Abstract: This study uses quantitative content analysis to investigate the attributes and trends of blog posts, comments, and trackbacks. As such, this study examines the entirety of the blog by investigating the flow of conversation on blogs. A uses and gratification framework reveals different motivations for different roles within the blog: bloggers by

self-expression, blog readers leaving comments by social interaction, and those creating trackbacks by the desire to share information. Results indicate that a community of readers form within blogs. Gender differences indicate that male and female blog readers approach this interaction differently.

Trammell, Kaye D. (March, 2004). *Celebrity weblogs: A new public relations strategy in Hollywood*. Presented at the meeting of the International Public Relations Research (IPRR), Miami FL.

Trammell, Kaye D. (2004). *Celebrity weblogs: Investigation in the persuasive nature of two-way communication*. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Florida.

Trammell, Kaye D. (November 12, 2004). *Year of the Blog: Webstyle Analysis of the 2004 Presidential Candidates*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago.

Abstract: In the 2004 election cycle, Americans had 97 days from the announcement of the Democratic presidential candidate on July 29 through Election Day on November 2 to select the nation's next leader. From the beginning, experts asserted, "Americans can shop for their next president online" (Scott, 2004). During the campaign, candidate weblogs, or blogs, rose from obscurity to being a key part of the Internet strategy and overall information and engagement efforts (Trammell, Williams, & Postelnicu, 2004; Rice, 2003, 2004). Indeed, 2004 became the year of the blog. Blogs are interactive Web pages that are frequently updated and the content is arranged in reversed chronological order (Walker, 2005; Blood, 2002). This study employs webstyle (Banwart, 2002; Bystrom, Banwart, Roberton, & Kaid, 2004), a quantitative content analysis adaptation of videostyle (Kaid & Davidson, 1986). The method is a "systematic instrument for analyzing self-presentation style" (Banwart, 2002, p. 10) on the Web, particularly for candidate Web sites. As such, a random, stratified sample of the incumbent Republican candidate and the challenging Democratic candidate blog posts and associated reader comments are analyzed. The analysis reveals the self-presentation, issues discussed and emphasized, and strategies employed on the candidate blogs. Additionally, the study analyzes the reader reactions to such messages, based on the responses posted in interactive "comments" section of each blog.

Trammell, Kaye D. (November 19, 2005). *Blog Bias: Reports, Inferences, and Judgments of Credentialed Bloggers at the 2004 Nominating Conventions*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Trammell, Kaye D. (November 18, 2005a). *Frame Analysis of Credentialed Blogs: Covering the 2004 National Political Party Conventions*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Trammell, Kaye D. (May, 2005). *Looking at the Pieces to Understand the Whole: An Analysis of Blog Posts, Comments, and Trackbacks*. Presented at the meeting of the International Communication Association, New York.

Abstract: This study uses quantitative content analysis to investigate the attributes and trends of blog posts, comments, and trackbacks. As such, this study examines the entirety

of the blog by investigating the flow of conversation on blogs. A uses and gratification framework reveals different motivations for different roles within the blog: bloggers by self-expression, blog readers leaving comments by social interaction, and those creating trackbacks by the desire to share information. Results indicate that a community of readers form within blogs. Gender differences indicate that male and female blog readers approach this interaction differently.

Trammell, Kaye D. (November 18, 2005b). *Negative Messages on Campaign Blog Posts*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Trammell, Kaye D. and Britton, Joshua D. (October, 2005). *Gatewatching: The impact of blog content on the mainstream media*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved November 7, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=158&cf=3>.

Abstract: In recent days, the questions about the importance of blogs in society and their impact on main stream media have risen. Using cyperbolistic claims about the importance of blogs and their reach, some have heralded blogs with "uncovering the truth" ignored or unexplored by traditional media organizations. This study does not seek to add to the ever-growing hype surrounding the importance of blogs, rather, it provides an empirical analysis of the claims made about blogs and the media.

This study examines the news flow to determine who really influenced whom. The popular press often credits three examples as bloggers having influenced the media (Kurtz, 2005). First, bloggers questioned the media's lack of coverage of racist remarks U.S. Senator Trent Lott made at Strom Thurmon's birthday party in late 2002 and were credited by some in keeping the story alive, resulting in Lott's resignation. In 2004, questions regarding the authenticity of documents held by CBS criticizing the military record of U.S. President George W. Bush rose as bloggers investigated the story and made waves when the documents were proven to be false. Finally, in 2005 a blogger attending a conference in Switzerland posted a statement made by a CNN executive alleging that the U.S. military assassinated journalists in Iraq, resulting in massive media coverage and the executive's resignation. These cases illustrate the role blogs can play in post-modern journalism.

In doing so, this study draws from traditional theories of journalism and new applications of these concepts. Bruns outlines a relevant framework for this in his explanation of open source news: "When news producers and users can read, redistribute, and modify the source information for a piece of news, the understanding of news evolves. People improve it, people adapt it, people fix bugs. And this can happen at a speed that, if one is used to the slow pace of conventional news reporting, seems astonishing. We in the open news community have learned that this rapid evolutionary process produces better news than the traditional closed news model, in which only a very few editors can see the source reports and everybody else must blindly use an opaque news story."

Bruns' work is more specifically applied to collaborative blogs that redistribute news (e.g. Slashdot), where all information is pushed through the gates and distributed. However, an

extension of this concept can be applied to the recent cases of blogs impacting the mainstream media.

An important component of the open source news is the process of gatewatching (Bruns, 2003; Bruns, 2005). Not to undermine the traditional process of journalism and gatekeeping, it is understood that editors and mainstream media retain the power to decide what news flows through the gates to the public and the importance it receives (in placement, quantity of coverage, etc.). Bloggers do not have the infrastructure to replicate the process of gatekeeping, however they are watching the gates. An expansion on Bruns' idea of gatewatching occurs when bloggers feel that a particular story is not correct or given the level of importance it deserves and they go through this process of open source news by modifying and redistributing the news. Gillmor (2004), while not reacting specifically to Bruns' idea of gatewatching, embraces this new form of journalism and encourages news consumers to challenge reporters to improve overall information quality.

The current study uses the model of gatewatching laid out by Bruns to examine how the gatewatchers come to influence the gatekeepers and subsequent mainstream media. Focusing on the three most popular reported cases of blogs influencing the media, this study content analyses the blogs noted for drumming up cyberchatter regarding Lott's racist comments, "RatherGate," and the firing of a CNN executive.

This study follows the trail of information in these cases from the time gatekeepers released the stories into the public, the extensive coverage of the stories on blogs credited with influencing subsequent coverage, and outlines the path from gatewatcher to gatekeeper to massive mainstream media coverage. Additionally, the coverage is reviewed to provide an understanding of what was being said about the facts and relationship between blogs and journalism. As such, this study seeks to provide quantitative evidence to answer the questions raised by popular claims of whether blogs influenced the media.

Trammell, Kaye D. and Ferdig, Richard E. (September 21, 2004). *Bloggging from a Pedagogical Perspective*. Presented at the meeting of the *AoIR 5.0: Ubiquity*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), University of Sussex at Brighton, Brighton UK.

Trammell, Kaye D. and Gasser, Urs (2004). *Deconstructing weblogs: An analytical framework for researching online journals*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication Research in the Public Interest*, International Communication Association (ICA), New Orleans LA. Retrieved June 30, 2004 from http://convention.allacademic.com/ica_schedule/view_paper_info.html?pub_id=101. Abstract: The current piece proposes a multi-disciplinary framework for analyzing weblogs through the lens of technology, communication, and psychology. Weblogs are often likened to online journals where the content posts are arranged in reverse chronological order on a Web site. Weblogs can be personal or professional. As of October 2003, Perseus reports that there are at 4.2 million hosted weblogs on the Internet (Perseus, 2003). Weblogs are different from Web pages in style and voice (Blood, 2002)

and therefore must be analyzed in a different fashion than normal home pages, threaded discussion lists, online chat text, etc. The authors suggest that weblog researchers employ a three-pronged framework by looking at the mode, content structure, and function of a weblog. Each of these three constructs includes a typology for analysis. Further suggestions for ways to analyze weblogs allow for a quantitative or qualitative approach, including investigations of the virtual proximity of network nodes and content analysis. The researchers call for future research to investigate the motivation of bloggers and impact of weblogs on readers. The formation and use of this analytical framework provides researchers with a baseline guide for analyzing weblogs and supports a multitude of prospective research questions or hypotheses.

Trammell, Kaye D., Golan, Guy, and Wanta, Wayne (August, 2005). *Intermedia Agenda Setting in the 2004 Presidential Elections: Issue Saliency in Television News, Political Advertising and Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX.

Abstract: This study examined whether political ads and candidate blogs were successful in influencing the issue and news agenda of the major television news networks during the 2004 presidential election. Data showed strong correlations between blogs and the media agenda. Advertisements did not correlate with the media agenda. Cross-lag analysis showed that the media set the candidates' agenda. The authors suggest intermedia agenda setting occurred as the media transferred their agenda to campaign blogs.

Trammell, Kaye D. and Kaid, Lynda Lee (November 17, 2005). *Political Cynicism, Political Uses, and Information Efficacy among Readers of Celebrity Weblogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA. Retrieved

Trammell, Kaye D. and Kennedy, Tracy L. M. (October, 2005). *Does Gender Matter? Examining Conversations in the Blogosphere*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved November 7, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=33&cf=3>.

Abstract: While the media paints a portrait of blogging as being a male-dominated medium, recent demographic data show the majority of bloggers are women (Perseus 2003). Such paradoxical findings lead researchers to ponder the differences between female and male-run blogs in regards to their actively participating readership.

Women and the 'gender gap' are hot topics of discussion on many blogs, and a growing line of research on blogs focuses on gender issues. Since Herring, Kouper, Scheidt, and Wright (2004) investigated the gender make-up of the blogosphere, scholars have continued looking at gender in blogs. Keshelashvili (2004) found that men outnumber women in producing the Web's most popular blogs (often called A-list blogs) and Bortree (2005) asserts that blogs help build intimacy amongst young women and enable dialogue about experiences that would otherwise be difficult.

When looking at gender, West and Zimmerman (1987) find it is produced through

people's interaction with others and is a continual accomplishment; 'doing gender' is something that people carry out daily. Because gender is socially constructed and perpetuated through interactions with others, they state that doing gender is inescapable, and that relations of power within 'maleness' and 'femaleness' are intrinsic within interpersonal relations. It is this potential relation of power that is particularly interesting to consider when examining the implications of gendered communication processes in blogs.

Previous research on gender in computer-mediated communication provides an informative framework for understanding blogs. Lawley (1993) asserts that gender differences are prevalent in computer mediated communication. Such differences can be potentially hostile to women (Herring, 1996).

Tannen's (1991) approach to communication is useful in illustrating how gender is socially constructed through language and social interaction. These differences are outlined by assessing the conversation contribution styles, listening, and conflict roles influenced by gender. For example, Tannen notes that males start conversation topics more and speak in a reporting, public speaking type manner. This can negatively manifest into a "one-up'ing" conversation where the speaker tries to elevate himself above the audience. Conversely, females are likely to tell stories about others rather than about themselves. When females do discuss themselves, they are likely to paint a self-deprecating portrait conveying themselves as "foolish" rather than "clever." In regards to two-way communication, Tannen asserts that males ask questions in order to begin a verbal sparring match, whereas females ask questions to create connections. Finally, the theory posits that males do not avoid conflict to the degree that women do.

Given that gender issues in the blogosphere are so pervasive, it seems timely to empirically examine the intricacies of how gender and gender inequality might be manifesting itself in blogs. While existing studies have adequately mapped the terrain of the blogs, academic blog research is ready to move beyond this phase and consider the wider socio-cultural implications of these experiences.

This paper studies whether there are communication differences in language and interaction in conversations on blogs. Specifically, the paper considers the significance and implications of these "differences;" the reactions to this gendered language process; and asks whose voices are excluded and ignored in the blogosphere. This study examines whether gendered reader comments create social tensions in the communication exchange, and whether this potentially deters people from using blogs as a communicative tool.

In order to address these issues, this paper uses a quantitative content analysis of blog comments. Comments are the focus of this research because they allow interactive, two-way communication between the blogger and reader. Using Popdex, a site that ranks the blogs based on how many other sites link to it (popularity), a list of the most influential A-list bloggers was assembled. Gender was used to stratify this non-probability sample. The researchers then identified the top 15 male and 15 female single author, A-list blogs

that offered the comment feature.

Comments posted on the blog during a 30-day period were collected, sampled, and analyzed. The quantitative content analysis focused on identifying the portrayal of gender by operationalizing Deborah Tannen's (1991) constructs of Genderlect. This research not only contributes to existing debates concerning communication processes, but also adds to the understanding of gendered social construction in computer-mediated communication. While data is still being analyzed, the current study sheds light on the burgeoning group of A-list female bloggers and discusses the influence of gender in online conversations on blogs.

Trammell, Kaye D. and Kiouisis, Spiro (August, 2005). *Agenda-Setting and Blogs: Issue and Attribute Salience Influence on Celebrity Web Sites*. Presented at the meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, San Antonio TX. Abstract: This study investigated agenda-setting on blogs through posts (n = 700) and reader feedback in comments (n = 534) and trackbacks (n = 48). After finding support for agenda setting, data revealed corresponding issue salience between bloggers and readers. Differences based on interactivity level were investigated. Agendas of high interactivity users were correlated with the blogger; findings were not significant for low interactivity users. Delayed response times weakened the agenda setting effect.

Trammell, Kaye D., Tarkowski, A., and Hofmokl, J. (September 21, 2004). *Rzeczpospolita blogów: Identifying the Uses and Gratifications of Polish Bloggers*. Presented at the meeting of the AoIR 5.0: *Ubiquity*, Association of Internet Researchers (AoIR), University of Sussex at Brighton, Brighton UK.

Trammell, Kaye D., Williams, Andrew Paul, Postelnicu, M., and Landreville, Kristen D. (May, 2004). *Bloggging and hyperlinking: Candidates' use of the Web to Enhance their Viability during the 2003-2004 Democratic Presidential Primary season*. Presented at the meeting of the *54th Annual Conference*, International Communication Association, New Orleans.

Trammell, Kaye D., Williams, Andrew Paul, Postelnicu, M., & Landreville, Kristen D. (in press). Evolution of online campaigning: Increasing interactivity in candidate Web sites and blogs through text and technical features. *Mass Communication and Society*. Retrieved

Abstract: Political candidates have responded to the public's desire to use the Internet as an interactive information source by creating their own online presence. This study is a content analysis of the Web sites and blogs of the ten Americans vying to be the Democratic candidate for the 2004 presidential election. Focusing on interactivity, data indicated front pages hyperlink to participation areas such as Donation or Volunteer sections and rarely linked to external content. Blogs used hyperlinks at a less than Web sites. Interactivity was encouraged through text, as 83.7% of Web sites asked voters to become more involved. Blog posts discussed issues and attacked the opponents, including President Bush. For the most part, blog posts were personal in nature and used direct address. The tactical use of advanced Web site features showed a technological

progression of political campaigning and an overall increase in interactivity through technology and text.

Tricas, Fernando, Ruiz, Victor, & Merelo, Juan J. (2003). Do we live in a small world? Measuring the Spanish-speaking blogosphere. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 158-173). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: The blogosphere is the community of bloggers, people or collective who share information and opinions ordered chronologically. The Spanish-speaking blogosphere contains several thousand blogs; despite its small size, compared to the English-speaking (or maybe global) blogosphere, its characteristics are a bit different.

In general, it could be said that the Spanish blogosphere has not reached critical mass yet. Moreover, the main reference of the Spanish-speaking blogosphere is still the English-speaking web; most links found point outside the Spanish-speaking web.

In particular, it is still quite uncommon that news items seen or generated in the Spanish blogosphere become popular throughout it; when this happens, most of the time it's due to the reproduction of the English blogosphere. There is also an "increasing returns" phenomenon: Most bloggers (and readers of blogs) concentrate in some blogging sites (such as Blogalia or BarraPunto) and so they dominate the link space of the whole blogosphere. Finally, there is a third characteristic: the Spanish-speaking blogosphere is slower than the English-speaking one: ideas, topics and links spread in a slower way.

This paper will show our experience in developing blogging tools, in particular, the "Blogómetro" (<http://blogometro.blogalia.com>), which is an open source program that checks on a daily basis the link space in the Spanish-speaking blogosphere, in a similar way to BlogDex and DayPop, which check the English-speaking blogosphere (and a small part of the global one). We will show and analyze data gathered from the end of the year 2002 to the beginning of 2003.

Trott, Mena & Trott, Ben (March, 2003). A Beginner's Guide to TrackBack. *Movable Type Publishing Platform*. Retrieved October 24, 2004 from <http://www.movabletype.org/trackback/beginners/>.

Tscherteu, Gernot & Langreiter, Christian (2003). The BlogosphereMap. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 174-189). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Abstract: The internet like any other media is not a mere reflection of reality but a reality on its own: It represents a new cultural sphere and has its own characteristics with respect to communicative codes and knowledge production. The phenomenon of weblogs show that media are not necessarily pointing to "everyday reality" and events in "real world"; weblogs exhibit a remarkably self-referential quality as well: they regularly point to other weblogs where an event has been already intellectually processed, and the way it has been processed – its reception - is to certain extent as or even more important than the original event itself. This process of self-reference can be found in any vivid system and it is believed to be closely related to the emergence of consciousness and

intelligence. The interconnectivity of weblogs reminds us the way our neuronal system works. If we look at tools like Blogstreet (in connection with TouchGraph based visualization) and expand several nodes in the neighborhood of a weblog the apparent similarity is amazing: we find a network of "processing units". Our concept of the BlogosphereMap develops this approach a bit further: what if we could see not only a static map but also (quasi-neuronal) activities on it – the spread of news and thoughts within the neighborhood of a weblog.

Turnbull, Giles (2002a). The state of the blog part 1: Blogger past. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 78-80). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Turnbull, Giles (2002b). The state of the blog part 2: Blogger present. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 81-85). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Turnbull, Giles (2002c). The state of the blog part 3: Blogger future. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 86-88). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Turner, Alison (October, 2003). Blogging with NeLH. *Health Information on the Internet*, 35(1), 10.

Abstract: A brief account of setting up a collaborative weblog, as part of a virtual support network for librarians and trainers.

van Stipriaan, Ulrich (2003). In and Out - Communicating the needs of civil engineers. In Thomas N. Burg (Ed.), *BlogTalks: First European Conference on Weblogs* (pp. 249-254). Vienna: Zentrum für Wissenschaftliche Forschung und Dienstleistung.

Viégas, Fernanda B. (2004). Blog Survey: Expectations of Privacy and Accountability. *Fernanda Bertini Viégas Homepage*. Retrieved January 31, 5 A.D. from <http://web.media.mit.edu/~fviegas/survey/blog/results.htm>.

Vieta, Marcelo (August, 2003). *The Self is the Content: The Experiences of Writing the Self in the Practice of Blogging*. MA Thesis, School of Communication, SFU, Vancouver, Canada. Retrieved from http://www.sfu.ca/~mavieta/Current_Research/Thesis_Abstract.pdf.

Abstract: The purpose of this phenomenological investigation is to describe the meanings of the experiences of online diarists ("bloggers") as they write about themselves in their online journals (web logs or "blogs") situated in their everyday lives. Grounded in existential phenomenology and medium theory, my thesis seeks to better understand the under-researched experiences of bloggers as they practice writing technologically mediated autobiographical narratives, exploring how these experiences interplay with self-conceptualization and self-understanding. In order to contextualize these experiences and delve deeper into the emerging practices of writing the self online, my inquiry compares the experiences of autobiographical blogging with more traditional forms of journaling to

see how, if at all, Internet-mediated self-narratives are new ways of coming to know the self. An existential phenomenological approach to gathering and analyzing the sources of experience ensures that the thesis specifically focuses on the socio-biographically contextualized meanings present in the lived experiences of these diarists as they "write [themselves] in cyberspace" (Chandler, 1997, p. 1).

In order to articulate the existential and situated meanings behind the experiences of writing the self online, my inquiry will follow two parallel and complementary paths: One track will see me engage with a group of 5-10 experienced online diarists (bloggers) and a separate group of 5-10 traditional offline, pen-and-paper diarists through individual face-to-face dialogic interviews and phenomenological methods of reflection and analysis as suggested by existential phenomenologists such as Giorgi (1985) and Pollio, Henley, Thompson, & Barrell (1997). The other track will see me conduct a textual analysis of my co-researcher/participants' blogs and offline journals using the same phenomenological methods of analysis. In both paths of discovery, the experiential themes in the offline phenomenon of writing the self will serve to compare and contrast with the experiential themes evident in the newer practices of blogging. Ultimately, in exploring the experiences of online diarists and offline diarists from a phenomenological standpoint, this thesis seeks to begin a process of discerning whether the experiences of recent online autobiographical practices are, on the whole, different and therefore new when compared to more traditional, offline acts of writing the self and, if so, what do these new experiences tell us about how the technologically-mediated interactions of the Internet interplay with the self.

Wagner, C. (Apr-Jun 2005). Supporting knowledge management in organizations with conversational technologies: Discussion forums, weblogs, and wikis. *Journal of Database Management*, 16(2), I-VIII

Abstract: The article reviews requirements and tool availability for knowledge management in virtual communities and other knowledge sharing environments, where professionals wish to quickly and easily share knowledge and information. The article compares the characteristics of several newer technologies, notably weblogs (blogs) and wikis, to the more conventional discussion forums. Wikis, the currently least popular technology emerged as the one best facilitating knowledge management needs. The article concludes that although discussion forums are the most popular, different community types are best supported by different technologies. Some opportunities for research in this area are identified, especially for the database community

Walker, Jill (2005a). Feral Hypertext: When Hypertext Literature Escapes Control. *jill/tx*. Retrieved September 5, 5 A.D.a from <http://jilltxt.net/txt/FeralHypertext.pdf>.

Abstract: This paper presents a historical view of hypertext looking at preweb hypertext as a domesticated species bred in captivity, and arguing that on the web, some breeds of hypertext have gone feral. Feral hypertext is no longer tame and domesticated, but is fundamentally out of our control. In order to understand and work with feral hypertext, we need to accept this and think more as hunter-gatherers than as the farmers we have been for domesticated hypertext. The paper discusses hypertext in general with an emphasis on literary and creative hypertext practice.

Walker, Jill (February, 2005b). Weblog. In David Herman, Manfred Jahn, & Marie-Laure Ryan (Eds.), *Encyclopedia Of Narrative Theory* (pp. 45). London: Routledge.

Wall, Melissa A. (2004). *Blogs of war: The changing nature of news in the 21st century*. Presented at the meeting of the *Communication Research in the Public Interest*, International Communication Association (ICA), New Orleans LA. Retrieved June 30, 2004 from

http://convention.allacademic.com/ica_schedule/view_paper_info.html?pub_id=889.

Abstract: This paper examines current events blogs that were particularly active during the US war with Iraq in the spring of 2003. Drawing on previous arguments that blogs are a new form of journalism, this project uses a form of textual analysis to more specifically assesses the ways in which blogs contribute to our understanding of new genres of news in the 21st century. Findings suggest that the blogs create a sense of credibility and authority through those characteristics that are the anti-thesis of what we have long associated with mainstream news: through emphasizing their lack of institutional status, through rejecting objectivity, and through a symbiotic relationship with audience contributors.

Wams, J. M. S. & van Steen, M. (2003). A flexible Middleware layer for user-to-user messaging. *Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems, Proceedings, 2893*, 297-309.

Abstract: There is growing trend to unify user-to-user messaging systems to allow message exchange, independent of time, place, protocol, and end-user device. Building gateways to interconnect existing messaging systems seems an obvious approach to unification. In this paper we argue that unification should take place at the level of the underlying messaging models. Such a unification results in one messaging model that has maximum adaptability, allowing one system to deliver the same messaging services that all currently existing messaging systems deliver, as well as hitherto impossible mixes of those services. We present a novel unified messaging model that supports maximum adaptability. Our approach supports the same services that all current messaging models support, including those of e-mail, fax, SMS, ICQ, i-mail, USENET News, AIM, blog, MMS, and voicemail. To substantiate the claim that such a unified model can be implemented efficiently on a worldwide scale, we present the design of an accompanying highly adaptable and scalable messaging middleware system

Wang, X. Z., Abraham, A., & Smith, K. A. (2005). Intelligent web traffic mining and analysis. *Journal of Network and Computer Applications, 28*(2), 147-165.

Abstract: With the rapid increasing popularity of the WWW, Websites are playing a crucial role to convey knowledge and information to the end users. Discovering hidden and meaningful information about Web users usage patterns is critical to determine effective marketing strategies to optimize the Web server usage for accommodating future growth. Most of the currently available Web server analysis tools provide only explicitly and statistical information without real useful knowledge for Web managers. The task of mining useful information becomes more challenging when the Web traffic volume is enormous and keeps on growing. In this paper, we propose a concurrent neuro-fuzzy model to discover and analyze useful knowledge from the available Web log data. We made use of the cluster information generated by a self organizing map for pattern

analysis and a fuzzy inference system to capture the chaotic trend to provide short-term (hourly) and long-term (daily) Web traffic trend predictions. Empirical results clearly demonstrate that the proposed hybrid approach is efficient for mining and predicting Web server traffic and could be extended to other Web environments as well. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved

Ward, Jason (Fall 2004a). Having a BALL with Blog-Assisted Language Learning. *Lore: An E-Journal for Teachers of Writing*. Available from <http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/lore/digressions/content.htm?dis13>.

Ward, S. F. (2004b). To blog or not to blog? *ABA Journal*, 90, 33.

Webb, Cynthia L. (December 20, 2002). Blogging goes mainstream. *The Washington Post*.

Webster, B. (2005). Weblogs and libraries. *Journal of Documentation*, 61(5), 676-677

Wedland, Mike (Fall 2003). Blogging connects a columnist to new story ideas. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 94. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Weger, Harry W. (November 17, 2005). *Please Don't Feed the Trolls: Strategic Maneuvering on Internet Web Blogs*. Presented at the meeting of the *The Health of the Discipline*, National Communication Association, Boston MA.

Wei, Carolyn (2004). Formation of Norms in a Blog Community. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevec, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/formation_of_norms.html.

Weight, Jenny (May 21, 2005). *"Faster, neater, sharper!": how different models of communication intersect*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/?page_id=108.
Abstract: An increasingly significant player in the cross-media environment environment is the (2.5-3G) mobile phone. Mobile phone media, until recently mainly text messages swapped by users with pre-established relationships, now includes making and disseminating video, audio and still images. This media can be disseminated by interfacing the phone with the WWW and publishing to websites such as moblogs and audioblogs. It is also possible maintain a textual blog from a GPRS (Internet-enabled) mobile phone. Media that has been considered necessarily transient and unscalable can become permanent and public.

From a sample of moblogged media, individual mobile media artefacts derived from quotidian, transitory and insignificant events may appear to deserve only passing interest. However a series of moblogged artefacts connecting transient events to infer temporal progression and personality, contextualised by geography and culture, can create rich if somewhat unfathomable, self-portraits (for example playgirlzzz02). Indeed, some

mobloggers lead lives in which the quotidian is extraordinary, for example, US soldiers in Iraq (GunFu). Few mobloggers, however, extend their entries much beyond the image, and with notable exceptions exchanges within the moblogging community are superficial.

George Myerson, adapting Jürgen Habermas' theory of purposive-rational action (1996, 160), argues that the mobile phone and its marketing rhetoric infers a model of communication in which ideals of discourse and dialogue as a process of mutual engagement and increasing understanding is threatened. Instead, "mobilisation" is instrumental-it is technical and rule-based, focussed on the efficient satisfaction of user needs by integrating the user into a communications "system".

I will employ sociotechnical theory to suggest ways in which mobile phone media can become part of a community of discourse. As an asynchronous (and therefore leisurely) practice that transforms private "P2P" mobile-to-mobile use into public publishing, moblogged media can be interpreted, repurposed and republished by others (legality aside). Features of the semantic web may integrate moblogged media into a larger community of discourse in more interesting ways.

The connection between blogging and Habermas' communicative ideals has been made with regard to democratic ideals (for example by Froomkin); others suggest that blog-based online communities can be usefully employed in education (Farmer). On the other hand, Myerson argues that mobile phone rhetoric is dominated by the marketing hype of telcos and handset manufacturers, working against contemporary ideals in education and democracy. The phone is designed to serve money and power; discourse is not seen to flatter the bottom line.

Does the interconnection of mobile technology with the WWW suggest ways in which "mobile discourse" may surmount "mobilisation"? I will argue that the integration of the mobile phone into systems of money and power is already subverted by informal SMS use. Despite the limitations of the technology, moblogging further expands the range of mobile phone communication. As the phone becomes more greatly theorised as a cultural artefact, it is hoped that mobile and transient communication can be exploited by strange "discourses" that remain beyond the scope of capital and power.

Weiss, Aaron (March, 2004). Your blog?: who gives a @*#%! *netWorker*, 8, 40.
Retrieved Nov. 26, 2004 from <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/982773.982789>.

Abstract: My God, we humans love to hear ourselves talk....or read ourselves write (?!). And no technology has led to such a revolution in navel-gazing as the now-famous blog.

Weiss, Meredith (September 2, 2004). Who Sets Social Policy in Metropolis?: Economic Positioning and Social Reform in Singapore. In *Proceedings of the the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Chicago IL: American Political Science Association. Retrieved November 30, 2004 from http://archive.allacademic.com/publication/getfile.php?file=docs/apsa_proceeding/2004-07-25/30186/apsa_proceeding_30186.PDF&PHPSESSID=d99a266b9d5b3aa8aad8c907a2cdbf1e.

Abstract: Changes in social policy in Singapore do to some degree reflect changing sociopolitical realities and popular attitudes. Probably just as significant to these changes, though, is Singapore's concerted effort to craft itself as a transnational hub, center for international business, and ready home-away-from-home for the skilled, moneyed cosmopolitans who drive the contemporary global political economy. Social policy, then, may drive societal attitudes as much as it follows them, with economic considerations trumping cultural and political ones in the eyes of policymakers. Shifts in the de jure and de facto treatment of gays and lesbians provide a stark demonstration of these dynamics. This paper explores first, the extent of official and unofficial discrimination against gays and lesbians in Singapore and the significance of recent policy changes. Second, I examine the roots of change: what induces the Singapore government to adopt a more tolerant attitude toward gays and lesbians, despite potential backlash and previous statements about the inappropriateness of "Western" moral codes for comparatively socially conservative Singapore? Finally, the paper considers how far the transnational environment and forces of economic globalization are likely to go in diminishing states' sovereignty in setting social policy – and how conversely empowering this diminution may be to marginalized groups, who may find their appeals to transnational discourses, networks, and less culturally-relative identities increasingly validated as a result.

Welch, Kathleen Ethel (2004). Foreword: Power Surge: Writing-Rhetoric Studies, Blogs, and Embedded Whiteness. In Laura J. Gurak, Smiljana Antonijevic, Laurie Johnson, Clancy Ratliff, & Jessica Reyman (Eds.), *Into the Blogosphere: Rhetoric, Community, and Culture of Weblogs*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Retrieved July 2, 2004 from <http://blog.lib.umn.edu/blogosphere/foreword.html>.

Welsch, Peter (October, 2005). *Drawing Water: An Ecology of the Political Blog*. Presented at the meeting of the *Internet Research 6.0: Internet Generations*, Association of Internet Researchers, Chicago IL. Retrieved November 7, 2005 from <http://conferences.aoir.org/viewabstract.php?id=264&cf=3>.

Abstract: For several years, blogs have been presented as a technological innovation that will revolutionize a variety of social and cultural institutions, particularly journalism and, by extension, electoral politics. Popular discussions of blogs have frequently depicted them as a check on the power of mainstream media outlets or, in some cases, as their replacement. However, the question of the degree to which blogs rely on resources within the mainstream media or supplement and replace them with other sources, and the degree to which ideology might be related to such action, remains largely unexamined. This paper presents the initial results of a longitudinal study tracking twenty political blogs selected from the body of the genre's most popular sites, or "A List." All of the posts made at each blog for the period of study were collected and used to seed a snowball sample that was subjected to social network and content analysis.

Preliminary findings indicate that mainstream media sites continue to play an important role in providing content for the A-List, though there are significant differences in linking behavior relative to the authors' level of connectedness and their political affiliation. Differences in the shape and apparent function of the network according to political persuasion were observed, with overlap between the right and left wing networks being virtually non-existent at all levels. Mainstream media resources continue to play a role in

the ecosystems of both progressives and conservatives, though conservatives pushed mainstream media sources to the edge of the network, emphasizing conservative bloggers at the network's center. Progressives, by comparison, relied heavily on mainstream media sources throughout their network, supplementing such content with primary sources of information such as corporate or government sites.

Welsch, Peter (February, 2005). *Revolutionary Vanguard or Echo Chamber? Political Blogs and the Mainstream Media*. Presented at the meeting of the Sunbelt XXV, International Network for Social Network Analysis, Redondo Beach CA. Retrieved Abstract: Weblogs have been hailed as a technological innovation that will revolutionize social and cultural institutions, particularly journalism and, by extension, electoral politics. However, the degree to which blogs rely on resources within the mainstream media or supplement and replace them with other sources, and the degree to which ideology or political orientation relate to such action, remain largely unexamined.

This paper presents the initial results of a longitudinal study tracking four political weblogs: two from the top of the popular "A-List" and two selected at random from the wider blogosphere, both pairs contrasting along partisan lines. All four were tracked for one day, with individual posts being used to seed a snowball sample of websites linked to out to three tiers of iteration. The resulting collection of URLs was subjected to social network and qualitative analysis.

Initial findings point to different patterns of linking according to the authors' degree of connectedness and their political orientation, particularly in terms of A-List bloggers' tendencies to link to blogs as opposed to mainstream media sources in their posts. These tendencies are expressed by marked differences in the shape and apparent function of the blogs' social networks, with the differences between right and left wing blogs becoming more pronounced at higher levels of iteration. Overlap between the right and left wing networks is virtually non-existent at all levels, suggesting that competing narratives are being propagated not only by individual political blog authors but through their social networks.

Wentworth, Donna . What is a weblog? *Harvard Weblogs*. Retrieved November 20, 2004 from <http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/about#whatIsAWeblog>.

Westbrook, J. I., Gosling, A. S., & Coiera, E. (Mar-Apr 2004). Do clinicians use online evidence to support patient care? A study of 55,000 clinicians. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, 11(2), 113-120.

Abstract: Objectives: To determine clinicians' (doctors', nurses', and allied health professionals') "actual" and "reported" use of a point-of-care online information retrieval system; and to make an assessment of the extent to which use is related to direct patient care by testing two hypotheses: hypothesis 1: clinicians use online evidence primarily to support clinical decisions relating to direct patient care; and hypothesis 2: clinicians use online evidence predominantly for research and continuing education. Design: Web-log analysis of the Clinical Information Access Program (CIAP), an online, 24-hour, point-of-care information retrieval system available to 55,000 clinicians in public hospitals in New South Wales, Australia. A statewide mail survey of 5,511 clinicians. Measurements:

Rates of online evidence searching per 100 clinicians for the state and for the 81 individual hospitals studied; reported use of CIAP by clinicians through a self-administered questionnaire; and correlations between evidence searches and patient admissions. Results: Monthly rates of 48.5 "search sessions" per 100 clinicians and 231.6 text hits to single-source databases per 100 clinicians (n = 619,545); 63% of clinicians reported that they were aware of CIAP and 75% of those had used it. Eighty-eight percent of users reported CIAP had the potential to improve patient care and 41% reported direct experience of this. Clinicians' use of CIAP on each day of the week was highly positively correlated with patient admissions ($r = 0.99$, $p < 0.001$). This was also true for all ten randomly selected hospitals. Conclusion: Clinicians' online evidence use increases with patient admissions, supporting the hypothesis that clinicians' use of evidence is related to direct patient care. Patterns of evidence use and clinicians' self-reports also support this hypothesis

Wheaton, Wil (2004a). *Dancing Barefoot*. Sebastopol CA: O'Reilly.

Wheaton, Wil (2004b). *Just a Geek*. Sebastopol CA: O'Reilly.

Whillock, Rita Kirk and Lawson-Borders, Gracie L. (November 12, 2004). *Internet Blogs in Campaign Communication*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago. Retrieved

Abstract: Each campaign season introduces a new dimension to the Internet campaign. In election 2004, campaign weblogs -- or blogs -- became a standard feature of campaign websites. This paper investigates the strategic uses of this conversational style. The authors examine campaign blogs at critical junctures, talk to web strategists to describe intent, and assess the strategic value of the tool.

White, P. (February, 2003). Hotlist - Introduction (Blogs). *Artforum*, 41(6), 38.

Whitney, William H. (Mar/Apr 2004). Digital Politics. *Columbia Journalism Review*, 42(6), 9.

Abstract: The article reports on the resurface of Christopher Lydon, the scholarly former host of the radio program "The Connection," with a Web site devoted to chronicling the role of the Internet and Weblogs in the 2004 presidential campaign. It is a story Lydon thinks is not being covered well by the mainstream press. To illustrate his point, Lydon refers to something he wrote back in November 2003 to introduce the site "The Blogging of the President: 2004", in which he highlights what he considers stale thinking in November 2, 2003 "New York Times" story about the relationship between the Internet and Howard Dean's campaign. Lydon also posts interviews with everyone from Dick Morris, the opportunistic political consultant, to the Irish writer Mick Fealty, whose blog, Slugger O'Toole, confronts the troubles in Northern Ireland. Lydon talks to Morris about this new age in U.S. politics, which, in 2004, Morris says will belong to the Republicans. With Fealty, Lydon discusses the use of blogs as a form of public diplomacy. Fealty suspects that the rhythm and rules of blogs help people out of intellectual routine. Lydon, a former "New York Times" reporter, stresses that is hard to predict how these forces will play out in the campaign and beyond, but says it is important to study the tools now in our hands and consider the implications

Wijnia, Elmine (2004). Understanding Weblogs: a communicative perspective. *Communications: Notes and thoughts on communication and philosophy*. Retrieved November 19, 2004 from

http://elmine.wijnia.com/weblog/archives/wijnia_understandingweblogs.pdf.

Abstract: This research investigates what form of communication is made possible through the weblog and what its uses are for the future. Taking Habermas' theory, it will be investigated whether blogs offer a platform for what he calls the 'ideal speech situation'. Conditions for the ideal speech situation are that everyone has equal access to the communication, that there are no power differences between the participants and that the participants act truthfully towards each other. To answer the question whether weblogs can satisfy these conditions, the framework of communication capacities of Van Dijk (1999) will be used and extended with two concepts. Based on these communication capacities it can be concluded that weblogs do offer a platform for the ideal speech situation. Future use of weblogs lie in the three formal world perspectives Habermas distinguishes: self-expression (subjective), sharing knowledge (objective) and social criticism (inter-subjective). From these three domains networks will emerge from people with shared interests, who will reinforce social interaction by using the weblog as a communication hub, a fixed marker on the internet where multiple communication channels for dialogue will be offered. (N.B.: this paper is a summarized translation of my Masters Thesis for the University of Twente, The Netherlands, with the title: Een goed gesprek onder miljoenen ogen: het weblog als knooppunt voor on line interactie.)

Wiley, D. L. (Mar-Apr 2003). Essential blogging. *Online*, 27(2), 79.

Willey, Keven Ann (Fall 2003). Readers glimpse and editorial boards thinking. *Nieman Reports*, 57(3), 88-90. Available from <http://www.nieman.harvard.edu/reports/03-3NRfall/V57N3.pdf>.

Williams, Andrew Paul, Postelnicu, Monica, and Landreville, Kristen D. (November 12, 2004). *Hyperlinking and Web Campaigning: Examining the Use of Hyperlinks in Candidate Web Sites During the 2004 U.S. Presidential Campaign*. Presented at the meeting of the *Moving Forward, Looking Back*, National Communication Association (NCA), Chicago.

Abstract: Much has been written and commented on in the mainstream press about how important Web campaigning has become for political campaigning. For instance, both John McCain in campaign 2000 and Howard Dean (briefly) in campaign 2004 used the Web to raise funds, encourage volunteers, and heighten awareness of themselves as viable contenders for the presidency. This proposed study will focus on one essential component of candidate (and any) Web sites: hyperlinks. Through the use of a quantitative content analysis, the researchers examine how both Republican incumbent United States President George W. Bush and his Democratic challenger used hyperlinks on their Web sites during the 2004 general election cycle. Building on prior research on hyperlinks, this study seeks to determine how these candidates used hyperlinks to guide users within their respective Web sites and the features of these links. Additionally, the study aims to evaluate if, and under what conditions, the candidates used hyperlinks to direct users to external Web sites.

Williams, Andrew Paul, Trammell, Kaye D., Postelnicu, M., Landreville, Kristen D., & Martin, J. D. (2005). Blogging and hyperlinking: Use of the Web to enhance viability during 2004 U.S. campaigns. *Journalism Studies*, 6(2), 177-186. Available from <http://www.blogresearch.com/papers/WILLIAMSETAL2005.pdf>.

Abstract: This study focuses on the online campaigning of presidential candidates during the 2004 US presidential campaign. A random sample of the front pages of the websites and weblogs ("blogs") of George W. Bush and John Kerry was collected between Labor Day and Election Day 2004. These pages were analyzed in order to examine both candidate blogs and websites in terms of online fundraising, hyperlinking practices, and concentration on certain political issues. Results suggest that candidates more frequently use websites than blogs as fundraising mechanisms. In terms of hyperlinking, the Bush and Kerry campaigns were likely to confine visitors to the bounds of their websites by providing links to content within the overall site, but also linked consistently to outside, advocating sources. On the other hand, candidate blogs were more likely to provide directives to external links. Regarding issues discussed online by the campaigns, results suggest marked differences between the most salient issues in candidate blogs as opposed to candidate websites.

Willis, Paul (1990). *Common culture: symbolic work at play in the everyday cultures of the young*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Winer, Dave (1996). News. *24 Hours of Democracy*. Retrieved from <http://www.scripting.com/twentyFour/news.html>.

Winer, Dave (November 16, 2001). What are weblogs? *Userland*. Retrieved from <http://newhome.weblogs.com/personalWebPublishingCommunities>.

Winer, Dave (2002). The history of weblogs. *Weblogs.com*. Retrieved August 30, 2004 from <http://newhome.weblogs.com/historyOfWeblogs>.

Winer, Dave (May 17, 2002). The history of weblogs. *Userland*. Retrieved from <http://newhome.weblogs.com/historyOfWeblogs>.

Winship, Ian (May 5, 2004). Weblogs. *Northumbria University*. Retrieved November 20, 2004 from <http://www.unn.ac.uk/central/isd/weblogs.htm>.

Wise, Lisa (May 21, 2005). *Blogs versus discussion forums in postgraduate online continuing medical education*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk Downunder*, Sydney. Retrieved May 24, 2005 from http://incsub.org/blogtalk/images/lwise_blogtalk2005.pdf.

Abstract: The so-called "net generation", those people who do not remember a time before the World Wide Web (e.g. Oblinger and Oblinger, 2005), are now beginning to enter tertiary institutions. In order to accommodate the perceived expectations of these students, there is strong institutional pressure to ensure that information and communication technology (ICT) is a standard component of tertiary teaching programs. Although some form of online delivery has become part of the mainstream teaching model, a major barrier to effective use of online tools is the need for academics to acquire

the technical competence to author basic web content and use ICT (such as email, discussion forums, chat, instant messaging) within their comfort zone.

In this paper, I explore the reluctance of academics and institutions to embrace the use of blogs even when they understand the appropriateness of the tool to the communication model desired. I base my broader argument around data from the continuing medical education (CME) context in which I provide online learning support. As background to my thesis, I examine the rationale for embracing ICT in CME. I then propose that use of LMS to support online learning in fact is responsible for a subtle deskilling and disempowerment of academics in terms of ICT literacy which reinforces the inertia inherent in adopting new tools when existing ones can be made to serve the purpose, albeit in a clumsy or non-optimal manner. I argue, on the basis of data from 6 post-graduate CME courses, that much of the content of discussion forums would be better supported by blogging software than by forum software. Based on ideas derived from Downes (2004), Watson (2003), Williams and Jacobs (2004) and various online commentators, I put forward the proposition that in addition to the overhead of learning to use a new piece of software, reluctance to use blogging software is evidence of a deeper issue in terms of the task of writing itself. Despite the pivotal role of writing as the core communication mode of academic discourse, many participants in CME (both educators and students) have little intrinsic interest in the act of writing and are not driven to write beyond the need to fulfil course or specific professional requirements.

Woodward, Stuart (January 4, 2001). Posting messages from my mobile phone. *Stuart Woodward: Live from Yokohama*. Retrieved April 11, 2005 from <http://stuartcw.livejournal.com/81947.html>.

Wrede, Oliver (May 23, 2003). *We blogs and Discourse: We blogs as a transformational technology for higher education and academic research*. Presented at the meeting of the *Blogtalk*, Vienna.

Abstract: This paper discusses different questions of we blogs in context of higher education. It is focussing on three loosely coupled questions: 1. How can the we blog format improve discourse? 2. How it can we blogs support teaching at universities? 3. What are the nsitutional benefits of we blogs in universities? It seems obvious that these questions relate to each other and therefore probably should be discussed in context. The document grew out of a wild collection of speculative thoughts and notes. It is also based on some daily experience with we blogs in an educational setting.

Wright, Elijah and Scheidt, Lois Ann (August 18, 2004). *Common visual design elements of weblogs (Poster)*. Presented at the meeting of the SLIS Ph.D. Conference, Bloomington IN.

Xu, J. F., Zhu, Y. B., & Li, X. (2005). An article language model for BBS search. *Web Engineering, Proceedings, 3579*, 152-160.

Abstract: Bulletin Board Systems (BBS), similar to blogs, newsgroups, online forums, etc., are online broadcasting spaces where people can exchange ideas and make announcements. As BBS are becoming valuable repositories of knowledge and information, effective BBS search engines are required to make the information

universally accessible and useful. However, the techniques that have been proven successful for web search are not suitable for searching BBS articles due to the nature of BBS. In this paper, we propose a novel article language model (LM) to build an effective BBS search engine. We investigate the differences between BBS articles and web pages, then extend the traditional LM to author LM and category LM. The article LM is powerful in the sense that it can combine the three LMs into a single framework. Experimental results shows that our article LM substantially outperforms both INQUERY algorithm and the traditional LM

Yeany, Ron (2002). The blogger code. In John Rodzvilla (Ed.), *We've Got Blog: How Weblogs are Changing Our Culture* (pp. 122-129). Cambridge MA: Perseus Publishing.

Young, Iris Marion (2000). *Inclusion and democracy*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Yu, Ning, Herring, Susan C., Kouper, Inna, Paolillo, John, Scheidt, Lois Ann, Tyworth, Michael, Welsch, Peter, and Wright, Elijah (September 10, 2004). *Visual analysis of weblog social networks (Poster)*. Presented at the meeting of the InfoVis Open House, Bloomington IN. Retrieved

Yu, T. (2004). How to write a Chinese poem (Pages of a 'blog', or on-line journal). *Meanjin*, 63(2), 73-79.