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This 8th edition of TAe Art of Editing is the most extensive revision yet undertaken. The text has been altered to reflect the rapid changes taking place in the media industry and the changes we detect in editing courses nationwide

While the fundamental editing skills taught herein are still those honed for decades at the nations best newspapers and magazines　editing skills are now in great demand throughout the media industry.Therefore　in this edition we place more emphasis on editing for radio　television and the World Wide Web.　　Convergence also is a key to this revision　as the new subtitle of the text would suggest

Convergence means many things to many people, but we define it here as cooperative ventures among print media　radio and television　and the Web.　　While most editors for the foreseeable future will find iobs in one of the existing media　already there is demand for multimedia editors who can edit for print　editaudio and video　and cope with the nuances of the Web.　　Demand for that new breed of iournalist iS likely to grow as the governmentproposes relaxation of cross-media ownership rules　approved by the FederalCommunications Commission but challenged by many in Congress as anti-com-petitive.Relaxation of the rules likely would lead to companies increasing owner-ship in newspapers and television stations within the same market to expediteconvergence.

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News Reporting and Writing

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For generations, news was produced and distributed in assembly-line fashion. Re-porters gathered and wrote it, editors edited it, and publishers produced and distributed it in print or broadcast form to mass audiences. This one-to-many model was born in the Industrial Revolution.　　Editors in that environment served as gatekeepers. The editor decided when to open the gate, allowing information to flow to the public. Editors had total control over what was published or broadcast. They determined which stories were newsworthy——those they deemed useful, relevant or interesting to their audiences. Editors controlled the gate, and consumers got only what editors gave them.　　Editors also controlled the play a story received. Was it newsworthy enough for Page One, where almost everyone would notice it, or should it be relegated to a brief on Page 37, where few would read it
Did it make the cover of Time, or did it not make the magazine at all
Did it warrant top billing on the evening news-cast, or was it left to the local newspaper
Editors were powerful. They called all the shots.　　Today, all that is changing. Newer media forms such as the Internet and wire-less devices　mobile telephones and personal digital assistants　allow users to choose what news they want to consume from multiple providers——some traditional and some not-and from digital databases of information vastly larger than the content of the nations largest newspaper or even the capacity of a 24-hour-a-day cable television news channel. In this environment, the one-to-many model disappears, and the user takes control.　　Consumers now have almost unlimited access to millions of daily news items on the Internet. Sophisticated software allows them to program computers or wireless devices to receive only the news they want. That software, not an editor, serves as the gatekeeper.

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