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Id: 14275

Title: "No one is running away': A Critical Analysis of Public and Press Discourses of Sea Rise Impacts in South Florida

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper examines discourse of major public reports, statements by public officials, and press coverage of Miami, Florida's (USA) future in an age of rising seas. By explicating notions of "resilience," "sustainability," "mitigation," and "adaptation" as a means to maintain an ideological dedications of manifest destiny in and around Miami, this paper argues that shared journalistic communities of the press, politicians, and private enterprise in South Florida operate amid environmental communication that ignores pressing issues of poverty and the great potential for migration as the region becomes uninhabitable. Such movements of populations due to rising seas has occurred across the globe, including throughout Arctic and Pacific communities, while regions with massive river deltas in Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Egypt.

Using Miami and South Florida as a case, this paper examines instances of rhetoric about the "seen and unseen" related to influences of changing environments upon everyday life that are presented – and often reported – by the press and shared by public officials. A May 2016 report by one Miami-based university about "prosperity initiatives feasibility," for instance, focuses on challenges to increasing homeownership rates, the rise of small business, and better pay for workers. Yet, the report fails to even mention Miami's changing environments as a challenge for the current and near future in terms of the influence of rampantly escalating home insurance rates, deteriorating infrastructure, and looming decisions about the degree to which companies can withstand area environmental changes.

Press reports about South Florida economic and environmental futures, this paper finds, focus on either sensational stories of flooded streets on sunny days, multi-million-dollar investments to raise city streets and pump surface water into natural bays, and the continued economic boom throughout the region despite press reports that by 2100, much of the region will be under water. A 2016 report in the Miami Herald, for instance, boasted about a developer wanting to build luxury high rise in the historically black Overtown neighborhood near downtown Miami – for cars. At the same time, public officials and journalists discussed the possibilities for Miami as a "global city" because of massive developments, including a 27-acre downtown shopping mall and condos, a 6.2 million square foot shopping mall in western Miami-Dade County with an indoor ski slope – at the same

time local officials call for multi-county collaboration to save the region from rising waters. And at public forum in 2016, officials in one high-income part of Miami-Dade County told citizens “No one is running away” from life in South Florida without investing billions of dollars in desirable locales.

Beyond holding rhetoric of gentrification and even what’s been coined “adaptation apartheid,” the process of supporting “approved” geographies at the cost of marginalized spaces, this paper turns to press and public rhetoric for examining the ideological power of “journalistic boosterism” as a means to maintain dominant, acceptable narratives of space and place, particularly in regions of the world dedicated to building luxury and “global cities” during a time a threatening environment crisis.

Id: 14307

Title: The Centrality of TV News in the Convergent Media Environment: rethinking how the links between production and reception assign meanings to the 2016 Olympic Games

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This manuscript proposes a critical reading of the television news coverage of the 2016 Olympics Games and the ways that the links between production and reception are established, seeking to understand how TV still exercises centrality in the construction of meanings of great media events. We assume that the Broadcast TV model coexists with others forms of television in digital culture and still intervenes in the construction of national identities, even with the increasing of the audience participation and the uses of digital technologies. We also observe how news contents and formats in audio and video broadcasted by live TV spread across different platforms and the ways in which the public assigns meanings to this event in the city of Rio de Janeiro. We realize a televisual analysis of the TV News reports and a study of the audience's testimonials published on social networks in the opening and closing of the Olympic Games to reach these objectives. A broader understanding of the current media communication processes demands the combination of distinct and complementary theoretical and methodological dimensions in the convergent media environment. We identify the characteristics of the language of the Jornal Nacional of Rede Globo de Televisão- the Brazilian TV news channel with the highest audience in the country- and the protocols registered on Facebook that both allow and hierarchize the interactions between TV and the public. Thus, we reflect on the technological, political, economic and cultural contexts that lead the national and the international press transform the possible failure of the Olympics Games into a media celebration. In this path, we intend to improve the understanding of the concepts of mediation and mediatization nowadays, revisiting the contributions of Martín-Barbero and Rey, Roger Silverstone, Stuart Hall, Muniz Sodré, Frank Esser and Jesper Stromback. We rethink the media event looking back for the work of Daniel Dayan and Elihu Katz, James Curran, Barbie Zelizer and Miquel Rodrigo Alsina, Norman Fairclough and Patrick Charaudeau. We study the television in transition in dialogue with the reflections of

Guillermo Orozco Gómez, Lisa Parks, Shanti Kumar and Beatriz Becker and apply the Televisual Analysis methodology of this last researcher for the critical reading of the audiovisual journalistic narratives. The Facebook interactions are investigated inspired in the categories listed by Christian Fuchs and José Van Dijck. We suggest that the involvement of audiences with current media strategies and discourses today does not always produce innovations and break the logic of the media, but the exclusive comprehension of their effects on the society reduces the complexity of the communication processes in contemporary times.

Id: 14326

Title: Peace Journalism for Conflict Resolution: Perceptions of the Journalism Teachers in a Conflict Area

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study discusses the development of an intervention, a Peace Journalism course, in the war-torn North-Western Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Baluchistan provinces of Pakistan. The aim of the course was to train aspiring and early career journalists in the universities on how to report from the conflict areas in such a way that neither professional nor their security are compromised. The course sought to build understanding, appreciation and practice of peace journalism that is representative of local needs and aspirations. Work on peace journalism still largely remains an area of study explored by the West. While the introduction to it as a discipline has opened minds to interest and curiosity in the subject, peace journalism remains a concept built on dynamics foreign to local peculiarities and sensibilities, lacking insight on home-grown responses that are culturally sensitive and steeped in an understanding of local solutions, perceptions, and knowledge. The course introduces Master-level students to a range of technical, conceptual and practical skills related to peace journalism. The reason to involve Masters students at universities in this course is to build the capacity of the young group of journalists who are either new in the media or are getting ready to get into the profession. Students participated in classes to understand a cross-disciplinary understanding of peace and peace journalism and applied the skill to produce news stories and packages of diverse formats. The course sought to develop a holistic, multidisciplinary understanding of peace. The course was taught in collaboration and involvement of faculties from different disciplines like sociology, history, journalism, gender, ethics, human rights, psychology, etc. to which peace is integral to a study, an area of relevance impacting these disciplines and others. On completion of the course, the learning activities and sessions were used to develop a module that could be used for future training and for sharing with other universities for possible inclusion in their study. Through a strategic flow of peace related stories into the media, it is expected to get peace into the local and mainstream media discourse as an integral component of development journalism. At the end of the paper, the authors discuss lesson learned during the development and implementation of this course. The authors provide suggestion on how the course could be improved in the future.

Id: 14334

Title: Online misogyny in the age of Neoliberalism: Women journalists and right-wing trolls in India

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper attempts to map the connections between online misogyny, right-wing trolls, and precarity in the context of the neoliberal newsroom. Studying the experiences of women journalists in mainstream English news media in India, this paper explicates the ways in which mandated journalistic interactions on microblogging sites and social networks, and absence of structural redressal mechanisms render journalists vulnerable to online misogyny perpetuated by Internet Hindus. Sagarika Ghose, Indian journalist and television anchor, coined the term 'Internet Hindus' to refer to right-wing Hindu trolls. The term 'Internet Hindu' refers to a growing right-leaning online collective – consisting of largely young, urban, middle-class caste Hindus – that is often abusive, Islamophobic, and in most cases misogynist. The Internet Hindus often attack journalists for taking what they call 'psuedo-secular' stand – a euphemism for conciliatory politics. While existing literature examines online abuse of women journalists within the frameworks of freedom of speech, or gendered professional lives, what is often ignored in these studies is the neoliberal workspace that contextualizes, and in some cases, perpetuates this misogyny.

Journalism, in India as elsewhere, has changed rapidly over the past decade. There have been a slew of lay-offs, journalists are expected to multitask – not just file a report, but also come up with videos and initiate social media discussions around the issue, and their income is now dependent on their online presence and influence. While Indian media conglomerates like Bennett, Coleman and Company Limited, require journalists to convert their existing personal accounts into company accounts, giving the company full access and control over what is shared; they refuse to take responsibility for the content posted online. Not only do the organizations fail to protect the journalists from online harassment, they also mandate that the journalists take responsibility for content shared on their 'company profiles.' Online safety training, when practised in journalistic organisations, tends to place responsibility squarely on the individual, forcing women journalists to treat online misogyny as simply an occupational hazard. While these moves can be read as an obvious transgression of freedom of expression of an individual, what it is also indicative of is the precarity within the neoliberal newsroom.

Butler (2012) defines subjects of precarity as, "a class of workers who are replaceable and disposable." If precarity in journalism is a product of neoliberalism, so is the 'Internet Hindu.' India has the third largest Internet user base in the world. Over the past few years, there have been numerous instances of Internet Hindus trolling and sexually threatening women journalists on social media platforms. This paper, then, seeks to locate online misogyny perpetrated by the Internet Hindu against women journalists, within the larger socio-economic context of the neoliberal workspace.

Id: 14345

Title: Dismantling a municipality's regulation: how news media herding public opinion and doing advocacy

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Civil Service Police Unit (locally called as Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja or Satpol PP) of Serang Municipality curbed food vendors who sold their food during the daylight of fasting month Ramadhan on Friday, June 10th 2016. This action was taken in order to implement Serang's Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 2/2010 on the Prevention, Eradication and Tackling of Societal Problems. The curb went viral after Kompas TV made a report about the case which emphasis on the plight of Saeni, one of the food vendors who was caught crying when Satpol PP confiscated her foods. Indonesian public hotly debated this event which followed series of other debates centered on citizen-to-citizen and citizen-state relationships on the issues related to Islam and its interpretations in modern multicultural Indonesia. This paper investigated the way Kompas.com – the online wing of Kompas Gramedia Group, one of Indonesia's media conglomerates— portrayed the issue. As many as 45 news articles were gathered using the keyword "Saeni" on Kompas.com's search engine. These news articles then investigated using descriptive content analysis in which researcher categorized and tallied news elements (what, who, where, when, why, and how), mentioned news sources, direct quotations, and news values displayed on the lead and the second paragraph as well as content of the pictures accompanied the articles and the desks in which those articles were published. Studying these is useful to reveal the true stance of Kompas.com in this widespread debate. This study shows that Kompas.com has used the plight of Saeni to garner public support in opposing the enactment of Serang Municipal Regulation and possibly the regulation itself. Vast majority of sources directly quoted in the second paragraph were those who oppose the enactment of Serang City Regulation and/or the regulation itself. What is more interesting is Kompas.com's decision to display quotation from The Governor and Vice Governor of DKI Jakarta (27%) which purpose was nothing but comparison. Kompas.com compared Serang City which has a regulation that for some people is deemed as intolerant and DKI Jakarta that represents bigger city with more plural residents which has none. The largest percentage (37%) of pictures were close ups of news sources who oppose the way Satpol PP enact the regulation and share empathy to Saeni that implies Kompas.com's advocacy strategy in opposing the regulation using prominent and powerful figures' statements. The fact that these figures are experts, ministers, lawmakers, Muslim leaders and even the President and Vice President of Indonesia gave volume to the group that against either one or both of the regulation and the way Serang Municipality's Satpol PP enacted that regulation. Keywords: Kompas.com, public opinion, advocacy, regional regulation

Id: 14351

Title: Paper Title: Latin American News Storytelling Contributions to XXI Century Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The aim of this project is to illustrate the influences of journalism organizations in the creation of storytelling communities in the Global South. The research question that guides this inquiry is: How does the Ibero-American New Journalism Foundation (FNPI) impact in the creation, development and consolidation of the Latin American news storytelling community?

The theoretical framework of this inquiry is Communities of Discourse (Wuthnow, 1989). Three sensitizing concepts help to answer the research question. The first concept is environmental conditions, which “refer to the most general social, cultural, political, and economic contours of the period under consideration” (Wuthnow, 1989, p. 6). Studying the aforementioned aspects will explain why the creation of the FNPI happened during the mid-nineties.

The second concept is institutional contexts, which “are likely to include the arrangements of power, economic supplies, personnel, and legitimation that directly affect the creation and dissemination of an ideology” (Wuthnow, 1989, p. 6). This conceptualization contributes to identify other organizations that supported the construction of the South American news storytelling community.

The third concept is action sequences, which “refer to the behavior of culture producers and consumers and the decisions of patrons, censors, political leaders, and others who affect the behavior of culture producers and their audiences” (Wuthnow, 1989, p. 7). This concept will explain how particular people’s actions contributed to the creation of the news storytelling community in Latin America.

Textual analysis constitutes the methodology of this inquiry because this approach examines the context in which particular texts are produced (Brennen, 2013). In terms of data gathering, this inquiry follows the method presented by Altheide and Schneider (2013). The researcher will create a Word document in which all the organizational information, workshops’ summaries, and discourses available at the FNPI web page will be copied, pasted, and saved. The triangulation among the analysis of these texts will validate the results.

For the coding process, the investigator will follow the method explained by Anderson (2012). After identifying the excerpts that relate to the impact of the FNPI in the creation of the news storytelling community in Latin America, the researcher will recognize and summarize the roles of the FNPI. Then, the researcher will group those codes into categories, which will illustrate the main functions of the FNPI regarding the creation of the news storytelling community. The excerpts that will be used in the final version of this paper will be translated to illustrate the findings of this inquiry. Finally, as a part of the member checking protocol, the director of the FNPI will read and comment this investigation. That feedback will increase the validity of this project.

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Id: 14359

Title: The gatekeeper commentator: a scheduling strategy in Brazilian political journalism (A case study on the Journal of 10, by GloboNews)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The goal of this article is to examine the strategy developed by Brazil's main news channel to schedule the country's political events and produce narratives that fit its editorial policy. Our hypothesis is that the contemporary role of the gatekeeper rests with policy commentators, whose function, besides choosing how and what news to convey, is to refer to the discourse they will try to impose as a statute of truth. In the productive routines of the news, according to Warren Breed's studies, the commentators also have actively participation on the elaboration of the reports, which facilitates their work. In our cut, we will study the "Journal of 10", produced from the first of February to the 5th of March. We will analyze the speeches of three commentators: Merval Pereira, Cristiana Lobo and Renata Lo Prete. And we will focus on two issues: reform of Brazilian social security and Odebrecht's executives awards delations (a theme of Latin American interest). As a theoretical cut, in addition to the aforementioned Warren Breed, we will focus on the studies of Pamela Shoemaker, David White, Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw.

Id: 14383

Title: Boundary Performance and Epistemology in the US 2016 Fake News Media Debate

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Near the end of 2016, in the aftermath of the presidential election, American news media outlets found a new enemy to fight, the phantom of 'fake news' as a challenge to American democracy. This paper will analyze this media debate using an epistemological framework developed in Hearn-Branaman (2016) along with boundary performance theory (i.e. Carlson 2015, Revers 2014).

In their criticism, the boundary performance activities of news media professionals relied almost exclusively on Realist epistemological practices. This includes retractions and apologies from those who gave greater exposure to fake news stories, corrections and challenges to such stories, op-ed criticisms, and allegations of (i.e. Russian) foreign interference. Others belittled criticisms of 'fake news,' using explanations of liberal media bias to cast most of the 'liberal' mainstream news as inherently fake due to their inherent biases. Pragmatist, free marketplace of ideas epistemological explanations, such as stating that fake news is not a threat because false ideas would lose in the end, are almost entirely absent. Antirealist explanations, such as that one person's fake news is another person's truth, were also minimal.

This shows a very pro-active re-assertion of Realism by journalistic professionals, and a displacement of the other pillar of journalistic epistemology, Pragmatism as in balance and the marketplace of ideas. In this way news media professionals emphasized their Realist gatekeeping functions to continue to marginalize perceived challenges from new media news outlets. In order to do so, they could not rely on more pluralist epistemological grounds as had previously been done in debates about the rise of more traditionally partisan news outlets (i.e. Fox News, MSNBC).

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Id: 14393

Title: New dimensions, new spaces: The import of disruptive innovations to journalism practice and education in Kenya.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The digital migration and the increased uptake of media audiences to the online platform have contributed to numerous changes in the practice of journalism in Kenya over the last three years. Key among these changes include the diversification of content areas, closures, mergers and acquisitions of some of the departments and some media outlets, staff redundancies, reorganization and retrenchments and a reduction in circulation figures of major papers. These rapidly changing media market dynamics have been necessitated by the opening up of the media space in Kenya following the digital migration and the increased online presence of the legacy media audience, who today has a plethora of avenues from which to access news and information. A number of consumers in Kenya today are interacting with content mainly from their mobile devices. In the long run, these shifts have a bearing on the kind of journalism education and training that is being offered to prepare media practitioners for the job market. A number of training institutions still mainly train for the legacy media and courses are segmented largely along the traditional dichotomies that media platforms have operated under. Guided by Christensen's theory of disruptive innovation, this study will use in-depth interviews with media managers from five leading media houses to collect data that will guide a discussion on the changes that have taken place in the journalism environment in Kenya over the last year and the bearing that this has had on the newsrooms and the business models of the respective media houses. The paper will then make recommendations to journalism schools in the region on how their training can respond to the fast evolving media environment so as to adequately prepare and equip upcoming journalists for the new journalism space where technology continues to disrupt the media models the world over.

Id: 14414

Title: Decolonizing the Journalism Curriculum: Conceptual Notes and Analysis following a Student Survey

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Amidst renewed calls for decolonizing the higher education system in South Africa (and elsewhere), this paper addresses questions to do with decolonizing the journalism curriculum. This is strikingly important as the South African news media continue to be critiqued for being too 'white'; only serving a small wealthy, urban elite and for perpetuating Western/Eurocentric values ill suited for addressing local realities and cultural norms adequately and fairly. In this context journalism education has come under pressure to move from what has essentially been a North American/Western European influenced curricula towards a decolonized curricula better suited to the context that it serves.

This raises questions about what a decolonized role of journalism and a decolonized curriculum might entail. This paper will not attempt answering these questions in full, neither will it set out a framework for a new curricula. Instead it provides a starting point for the discussion by engaging a select group of journalism students at the University of Johannesburg in South Africa, from first year to postgraduate, around questions relating to their own career expectations, journalistic role orientations, the role and functions that the news media play, and importantly, can play in a young democracy and post-colonial society. In particular it speaks to these students' educational expectations and experiences with regards to the above.

Despite moves towards a 'de-Westernization' of the curriculum at the university, the course content as well as course material are still heavily slanted towards normative ideas of journalism in a North American or European context. The students' responses show the role that their journalism courses play in emphasizing ideas around the role of journalism in society and most importantly how these ideas are negotiated and sometimes even rejected. And notwithstanding the failure to localize content and to decolonize the curricula, the students clearly articulate journalistic role orientations that depart from 'traditional' normative conceptualizations and categorizations of the same.

The survey data therefore, in multiple and sometimes even contradictory ways, can inform a radical re-conceptualization of the structure and contents of the journalism curriculum, and in the extension debates around the role and functions of journalism in a young democracy/post-colonial society.

Id: 14419

Title: Journalistic autonomy in violent social and political contexts: Influential factors that determine professional autonomy to develop and publish news in Colombia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalistic autonomy has been studied traditionally in the context of democratic countries with low intentional homicide rates and relatively minor inequality. This dissertation seeks to identify the influences that determine professional autonomy as perceived by journalists in Colombia, a country facing the consequences of an internal armed conflict of over fifty years, which has affected the socioeconomic development of this nation and the practice of journalism.

A predictive correlational design was used with quota sampling of 546 journalists who work in fourteen capital cities. The proposed hypotheses helped establish how direct violence against journalists, in conjunction with political and corporate influences are associated significantly with a reduction of perceived autonomy to develop and publish news in Colombia.

The results provide new perspectives for theoretical progress in this field of knowledge, as well as posing enormous challenges to the government in terms of protection of freedom of press and human rights of journalists, due to the negative effect caused in perceived autonomy, by political influence, workplace aggressions (or abuse), local homicide rate of journalists and the perception related to the lack of guaranteed safety for the practice of journalism in Colombia.

Keywords: Journalistic autonomy, influences, direct violence, structural violence, freedom of the press, news.

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Id: 14441

Title: Niche news outlets in Brazil: a changing ecology

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Innovations in journalism have been considered one of the main mantras for this field since the digital culture has been widespread around the world with its practices and technologies. Over the years, it's possible to assure that to innovate is one of the foundations for journalism's survival as a social reference for democratic legitimacy, as a media business and as a profession. It is clear, also, that over these years, the accelerated pace of change due the extensive digitization of our lives has affected the traditional ways of information and news consumption in our society. As a consequence, the relationship between the legacy media and the audience has changed due the emergence of new informative formats, which offer narrative, business and editorial innovations much more closely to the audience needs.

Considering this scenario we propose to discuss and to verify in practice how these new journalistic (and innovative) initiatives are performing in Brazilian market and information/news consumption arena. We propose, also and after a preliminary practices overview, to outline a contemporary Brazilian ecology of news media.

The theoretical framework for this research is based on similar academic studies performed by Mark Deuze (2016) that presents a discussion over the new digital journalism startups emergency; Ramon Salaverría & Summner Harlow (2016a) that offers a characterization of digital native media in Latin America; Ramon Salaverría (2016b) discussing a theoretical typology and its verification for digital news presence in society; and a bunch of authors that explore recent analysis of media ecology, among them Ellison & Zhao (2016), Islas & Bernal (2016), Hepp & Hajvard (2015), Scolari (2016), Postman (1970). These foundations are supported, also, on recent researches and reports produced by The New News Consumer project (<http://www.news-use.com>); and by the 2017 The New York Times report (<https://www.nytimes.com/projects/2020-report/>) among other researches.

These theoretical bases lead us to the following hypothesis:

H1: Niche news outlets favour quality journalism and contribute for a more qualified and attentive public opinion

H2: Niche news outlets are a result from a clear change of professional perspectives and of media business models of the legacy media

H3: Entrepreneurial initiatives, startups, content farms and other similar innovations are re-building the media ecology scenario

Seeking evidences for these hypothesis and, at the same time, focusing them to the Brazilian information and news consumption market we propose the following research questions:

RQ1: What characterizes – editorially, as business and the relationship with audience, the niche news outlets in Brazil?

RQ2: Which are the existent typologies for Brazilian niche news outlets?

RQ3: Is it possible to draw a new media ecology panorama for Brazilian news media?

The research methods proposed here are based on a multi-methodology approach including bibliographical review over the main issue; content and design analysis of niche news outlets based on a matrix of characters; and non-structured interviews with journalists leaders of these outlets.

The initial survey is based on 30 Brazilian niche news outlet already identified and over an analytic matrix based on the main theoretical foundations.

Id: 14451

Title: The framing of political news sources quoted in the Chilean press: traces of source statements in journalistic narrative.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: There is an expectation that the current technological revolution may be generating significant changes in media communication, including political news coverage (Schudson, 2008; Aladro, 2013). This would contribute to a greater plurality of opinion in the context of widespread criticism towards the media due to its homogeneous treatment of news (Pritchard et al, 2000; Mönckeberg, 2009).

Drawing on the advantages of framing analysis, recognized in social sciences as a valid research method (Entman, 2007; De Vreese, 2004, Igartua & Muñiz, 2004), these expected changes in the coverage of Chilean political news were observed initially using a content analysis over a three-year period: 2007, 2011 and 2015. The analysis covered six "quality" newspapers, considered in Chile to be important contributors to the public debate, as well as being influential actors in shaping media agenda. Nevertheless, in broad terms, our findings revealed the persistent use of particular interpretation frames that, in parallel with several other researchers, had been identified sixteen years earlier by Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) in the Dutch media: "attribution of responsibility", "conflict", "human interest", "economic consequences" and "morality".

Against this background, and assuming the importance of media sources in the construction of political and government-related news, and their attempts to actively influence the news content (Neuman et al., 1992; Casero, 2008; Carlson, 2009; Gamson, 1988), this research provides an in-depth description of journalistic coverage using quantitative analyses of the media framing of each source's statements in political news of Chilean newspapers. In contrast to our initial research, which analyzed the presence of the five aforementioned frames in each complete news item, our interest at this stage was to observe separately the frames applied by the six newspapers analyzed to the statements of each political or government source quoted within each article. This was based on the assumption that news stories frequently contain more than one frame with identifiable conceptual and linguistic characteristics (Devitt, 2002; Cappella & Jamieson, 1997). For this reason, by identifying the frames contained in the statements of the quoted source it is possible to determine their "footprints" being left (supposedly by the decision of the newspaper) in the public arena, in an effort to determine whether or not the media followed the same paths when passing from one source to another. We also sought to establish whether or not significant differences could be observed in the frames that the newspapers attributed to different kinds of sources (Porto, 2002).

A particular contribution of this research is also, as suggested by Porto (2002), that a more complex analysis of the structure of messages, as presented here, enables us to overcome a key deficiency in the notion of framing, i.e., the tendency to observe journalistic narrative as homogeneous in circumstances that are also, on many occasions, contradictory (Cappella & Jamieson, 1997).

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Id: 14476

Title: Enseñanza del periodismo universitario. Del saber a la práctica

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Es importante que las Facultades de Comunicación Social y Periodismo establezcan, dentro de su estructura académica, medios de comunicación universitarios que permitan la participación de los estudiantes en un entorno periodístico profesional y controlado, una especie de laboratorios donde puedan asumir los roles de redactores, editores, fotógrafos, community manager y demás oficios que requiere un medio de comunicación de difusión masiva.

El objetivo principal es Demostrar la importancia que tiene el periodismo universitario como medio de práctica y consolidación de los conocimientos de los estudiantes que cursan la carrera de Comunicación Social - periodismo, además de describir el modo en que influye la práctica universitaria en el afianzamiento de conocimientos periodísticos y finalmente identificar la metodología adecuada para la enseñanza del periodismo.

Cody Blair del Institute for Applied Behavioral Sciences realizó una investigación que dio como resultado la Pirámide del Aprendizaje, allí se puede observar cómo aprenden y recuerdan los estudiantes: Escuchar (5%), Leer (10%), Utilizar Audiovisuales (20%), Demostrar (30%), Argumentar (50%), Realizar Prácticas (75%) y Enseñar a otros (90%), por ello es importante tener una coherencia pedagógica en la enseñanza del periodismo. Es indiscutible que la práctica, dentro de los procesos de aprendizaje, es de vital importancia para que el estudiante pueda desarrollar sus habilidades y actitudes frente a un trabajo, mostrando lo que sabe y a la vez aprendiendo, de esta manera completa su educación y formación, aportando una experiencia extra que posteriormente le servirá para abrir caminos en el mundo laboral real. Carlos Mario Correa Soto, docente universitario, periodista, y una de las pocas personas en Colombia en realizar investigaciones sobre Periodismo Universitario, expresa "una de las principales opciones que tienen los alumnos para aprender periodismo es haciendo periodismo; entrenándolo en un ambiente académico en el cual se cree un escenario de trabajo, que refleje las características concretas y esenciales del ejercicio de la profesión periodística".

La creación de salas de redacción y de espacios para realizar periodismo dentro del ambiente académico es la posibilidad que tienen los estudiantes de “aprender haciendo”, metodología de aprendizaje de raíz constructivista que encaja perfectamente con la investigación de la “pirámide del aprendizaje” anteriormente nombrada y a la que además se le puede agregar los refranes comunes: ¡Dímelo y quizás me olvide!, ¡Enseñame y lo recordaré!, ¡Involúcrame y le entenderé!. Es así como, desde el construccionismo, se espera abordar la importancia de los laboratorios de medios universitarios o espacio donde los estudiantes tengan la posibilidad de poner en práctica los conocimientos que adquieren en el aula, antes de iniciar una vida laboral en medios de comunicación. Se escogieron 3 universidades a nivel nacional con las que se realizaron acercamientos, para posteriormente identificar la situación actual del periodismo universitario en cada una y entablar conversaciones con estudiantes que hacen parte de dichos medios. Finalmente

se pretende conocer la forma de trabajo de los directores de los medios respecto a la práctica de los estudiantes dentro de los espacios impresos universitarios.

Id: 14492

Title: Examining the Social Media Echo Chamber

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This project is an operationalisation of the ideas expressed in the paper "Facebook is changing news", to be published in Rhodes Journalism Review, 2017 (a draft is available at <http://meganknight.org/?p=702>). The research will analyse the news content of people's Facebook feeds in order to determine the impact false and overly biased news sources have on people's understanding of the world.

For more than a year now, there has been rising concern that Facebook (and to a lesser extent) other social media is altering our civic knowledge and engagement, and not for the better. Facebook is widely accepted as being a major source of current affairs information for people in the developed world (although the figure cited varies between 30% and 70%)(Barthel et al., 2015; Gottfried and comment, 2016), and there are legitimate concerns that it provides an “echo chamber” which limits people’s exposure to a plurality of ideas (Bakshy et al., 2015; Keegan, 2016), but there is limited specific and quantitative research into this effect.

This research will employ innovative methods to access individual users’ Facebook feeds (with permission, and fully anonymised) in order to determine the nature and quantity of news material presented within this platform.

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Id: 14587

Title: News Media Plurality by means of International Cooperation: The case of 'Voces' in El Salvador

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Back in 2011 the Spanish government decided to fund the creation of a newspaper in El Salvador. In the wider context of diplomacy, it is the first and so far only time that the Spanish authorities have undertaken such a step in an area that could potentially be interpreted as an intervention in the internal affairs of that Central American nation. This article examines how the Spanish donors reached this decision, the outcomes of the financial support and the implications of this aid in the wider context of news media plurality and journalism in that nation. The article is based on research, which includes ethnographic approaches such as observations, semi-structured interviews with key players and comparative analysis of media content. The piece evaluates the role of Foreign Aid in fostering media plurality in post-conflict societies and examines critically the ethical dilemmas posse by such interventions. The research was made possible thank to a grant from the Junta de Andalucía TIC Programe.

Key word: Foreign Aid, El Salvador, News, Media Plurality, Independent Journalism, International Cooperation, Spain, Democracy.

Id: 14588

Title: Sourcing practices and the demotic voice in live blogging vs online news

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Live blogs are creating new epistemological foundations for journalism that simultaneously incorporate a greater degree of transparency about journalistic processes and opportunities for dialogue with audiences (Thorsen, 2013 & 2014; Thurman & Walters, 2013; Thurman & Newman, 2014), encompassing disparate topics from terror attacks (Bennett, 2016) to sports (McEnnis, 2015). While the narrative of online news articles have typically evolved to follow more traditional conventions of storytelling (relying on the inverted pyramid structure and elite sourcing practices, for example) live blogs have disrupted conventions with a new format of journalism native to the web - one potentially more attuned to embracing audience engagement and 'demotic voices' (Turner, 2011). So far, though, this is a claim that lacks detailed empirical exploration.

In order to address this gap in the literature, our paper draws on a comparative content analysis of three UK news organisations - BBC News, the Guardian, and the Telegraph - that all regularly publish live blogs. In total our analysis encompasses 46 live blogs and 485 corresponding online news articles from these websites, spanning 15 events between November 2015 - February 2016.

We analyse the changing patterns of sourcing practices across different genres of live blogging, through a comparative analysis of events broadly categorised as crisis news, politics, and sports. We ask who is afforded voice, in what circumstances, and how these voices are framed by journalists. Our comparative analysis illustrates the different sourcing practices both across two different online narrative conventions, and also across different subject genres. Despite the raw and purportedly more inclusive characteristic of live blogs, we find that much of their demotic potential remains unfulfilled and is better understood through what Brants and de Haan (2010) call a 'strategic responsiveness' on behalf of news organisations, rather than a genuinely 'civic turn' in newsmaking.

In particular we find that elite sources remain prioritised across both narrative conventions and subject genres - especially as a way of establishing 'facts' - whilst critical voices and even expert sources are sidelined. Contrary to live blogs embodying a demotic turn, we find that in some subject genres, public sources are cited more frequently in associated news items than the live blog.

Id: 14614

Title: The Press in a Populist Era: The Philippine Press Freedom Movement under Rodrigo Duterte

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Populist leaders around the globe can deliberately reshape the discourse of press freedom. Whether offline or online, these leaders can arouse movements that challenge or simply mock the traditional journalistic reportage, as in the case of Narendra Modi of India and Donald Trump of the US who decided to manufacture their “Twitter capital” to purport a direct (but one-way) line to the public.

In this study, I present the case of Rodrigo R. Duterte of the Philippines who, in spite of not personally utilising any social media capital, appears fairly successful in maintaining a convincing nationwide trust rating.

I investigate the political interplay between Duterte and the press. On the one hand, I am interested in the kind of populist politics that Duterte intends to concoct and the press freedom movement that it attempts to arouse, on the other.

From a conceptual standpoint, I draw upon the seeming consensus among populism and social movement scholars notably Ernesto Laclau and Sidney Tarrow that populism is largely determined by the centrality of the political leader and the rise of “the people” or movements. From a normative standpoint, I am interested in the way the two, the leader and the movement, reshape the discourse of press freedom in non-Western (but often Western-inspired) societies like the Philippines.

Interviews with selected Filipino journalists and academics engaged in press freedom and human rights advocacies were conducted. To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, I used a semi-triangulation approach to data sources by looking at case documentations and investigative reports conducted by civil society groups.

Impunity in the press, or the failure of the State to stop and resolve various attacks against journalists, remains the fundamental hurdle in press freedom. The attacks in forms of killings and threats remain pandemic, offline and online. The proliferation of online trolls in the social media, for one, creates an atmosphere of insecurity among journalists and others critical of the Duterte administration.

The overall critical foundation of the Philippine press is in itself a powerful bloc that could reorient the populist administration of Duterte. But when his hard core public followers attempt to mobilise its own press, the very same logic of populism more so of democracy may be negated and thus replaced with autocratic populism.

Id: 14631

Title: How to get more likes, shares and comments' Factors influencing user engagement on mainstream UAE news websites.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The Internet as a media and communication platform is facilitating the proliferation of digital media content – channelled through websites, news apps designed for mobile devices – challenging the traditional print media and redefining journalism. More sophisticated news websites have been developed providing media users more fulfilling and interactive news experiences. In the post-Web 2.0 era of widespread use of mobile devices, tablets, and social media networks, media consumers have become active players in the news production processes. Media users react to news stories through comments, help in the news production process by sharing media content including photos, videos, text on social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. This study of four news websites – Gulfnews.com, TheNational.ae, Albayan.ae, Emeratalyoum.com – belonging to leading print daily newspapers of the United Arab Emirates, examines the factors that lead to user engagement such as social media sharing and comments on the news websites. Content analysis of 1637 news items collected from the four news websites showed that placement of news on the website, use of multimedia features, news origin and news topics have the significant impact on user engagement as in the form of social media shares, likes, and comments, while the use of hyperlinks has no effect.

Id: 14643

Title: Nuevos formatos multimedia en televisión, prensa y radio: RTVE, El País Colombia y National Public Radio

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Esta comunicación se enmarca en el actual contexto donde los medios de comunicación permanecen en continua renovación, especialmente desde su llegada a la red, lo que implica nuevos discursos a causa de la transformación de la cultura y la comunicación, como apunta la temática general de la conferencia. La popularización del acceso a Internet y el éxito de los dispositivos móviles marcan el “nuevo ecosistema mediático” (Canavilhas, 2015). Si bien es cierto que la convergencia (Jenkins, 2006; Islas, 2009; Gershon, 2017) ha modificado los viejos modelos, el periodismo se encuentra en una fase de transición marcada por la innovación (Salaverría, 2015). La confluencia de la producción informativa con los formatos interactivos atrae buena parte de la atención (Uricchio, 2015), así como el carácter inmersivo (Domínguez, 2013, 2015) o transmedia (Moloney, 2011; Porto Renó & Flores, 2012; Scolari, 2013) del periodismo en los últimos años.

El objetivo de esta comunicación se sitúa en el escenario de la no ficción interactiva (Gifreu, 2015), donde se considera oportuno identificar las principales contribuciones de los medios de comunicación en innovación narrativa. Para ello, son consideradas las piezas publicadas por los cibermedios, donde se incluyen entidades de diferente naturaleza, atendiendo a la tipología presentada por Salaverría (2017). Se elabora una muestra exploratoria de la producción en no ficción interactiva, en el año 2016, en tres cibermedios internacionales: Radiotelevisión Española (televisión, España), El País (prensa, Colombia) y National Public Radio (radio, Estados Unidos). Otros autores han trabajado previamente en esta materia debido a su interés actual, tanto en la adaptación del reportaje al ciberperiodismo (Marrero, 2008; Larrondo, 2009; Vázquez-Herrero & López-García, 2017) como en la evolución del documental en el medio interactivo (Nash, 2012; Gaudenzi, 2013; Gifreu, 2013).

En una segunda fase de este estudio, con el fin de identificar características y patrones comunes, se realiza un estudio de caso comparado entre tres proyectos seleccionados de la muestra. Se trata de poner en valor las innovaciones narrativas en el periodismo a través de cuestiones como la realidad virtual, la gamificación y la participación de las audiencias. El estudio de caso se apoya en un análisis cuantitativo de la aplicación de la hipertextualidad, la multimedialidad y la interactividad. A través de una ficha de análisis donde se relacionan los atributos en cada una de las categorías, se determina su presencia y grado de desarrollo.

El periodismo encuentra en el medio digital nuevos caminos de renovación. El proceso informativo y la experiencia de los usuarios se ven afectados por una actividad más multimedia e interactiva en

la búsqueda de nuevos formatos en los cibermedios, donde prensa, radio y televisión convergen y se difuminan las clásicas diferencias provenientes del mundo analógico.

Id: 14676

Title: Journalism cultures in Egypt and Lebanon: Role Perception, Professional Practices and Ethical Considerations

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper explores journalism cultures in post-Arab uprising contexts (post 2011) and addresses whether these are qualitatively different from pre- Arab uprising contexts (pre 2011). It begins with the assumption that changing socio-political contexts may not only have been a factor in the increase in the number of media organisations in the region, but may also be influencing journalistic practices and norms. The paper uses semi structured interviews and observations to explore journalism practices, roles and approaches in two Arab countries Egypt and Lebanon. It assess norms and tendencies that may have shaped journalism cultures. It aims at identifying similarities and differences in Arab journalism practices and values and question whether we can speak of one universal journalism culture in the Arab world or several.

A number of studies have examined journalism in the Arab world, but most of these have been either country-focused (Sakr, 2013; Sakr 2007; Mellor 2005), broadly designed (for example Pintak 2011; Mellor 2007), or restricted to address the political economy and media systems with little attention to journalists' practices, values and principles (see Gunter and Dickinson 2013, Lahlali 2011, Rugh 2004 and Sakr 2001 and 2007). This paper seeks to address the deficit, focusing on practices, norms and codes while also paying attention to the relationship between the cultural and the political as well as the political and economic.

The paper draws on the study by Hanitzsch et al (2011) to explore journalism cultures in the two Arab countries, using journalism culture as an analytical concept and object of inquiry. Such a conceptual approach provides 'a more intuitive way of looking at the diversity of journalistic practices and orientations (Hanitzsch et.al, 2011, 273) because it produces 'a particular set of ideas and practices by which journalists legitimate their role in society and render their work meaningful' (Hanitzsch, 2007: 369). The paper will examine these practices and ideas under the following three themes: social responsibility; ethics of journalism practice and level of professionalism.

The countries this paper aims to study are: Lebanon (plural and diverse model, but still bound by confessional system and ideologies) and Egypt (a country of media freedom contradictions post Arab uprisings with general tendencies among journalists to express loyalty to those in power. The largest in the Arab world in terms of population and area).

The selected journalists interviewed are those confined within organisational structures, which means those working in media organisations, are salaried workers and bound by organisations norms.

Id: 14708

Title: Impunity, threats and professionalism: Challenges to journalists in Pakistan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Violence against journalists is a routine problem in Pakistan, which aggravates with the existing climate of impunity for crime against them. Especially, the country's conflict areas of Khyber Phaktunistan Province, North and South Waziristan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Baluchistan Province are hotspots of journalists' killings and kidnappings. In the tribal areas within the Peshawar border region of Pakistan and along the border with Afghanistan, investigative journalists confront fatal safety threats resulting in the relative state of self-censorship. However, journalists are not only at risk of organized crime in the aforementioned conflict areas in which there is a comparatively weak state control, but also they face diverse risks in Pakistan's major cities including Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. The point of concern is that the Pakistani journalists, who are working for local and international media*, confront direct physical and psychological threats* in war zones of the country, which 'may' affect their ability to practice necessary professional standards (especially truthfulness, accuracy and impartiality). The existing climate of impunity in Pakistan can also pose threat to journalists' freedom – especially for adhering to the principles of truthfulness and accuracy. These facts invoke for a deeper investigation of the issues related to impunity, journalists' safety and professional journalism in the country. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the following three objectives:

- To investigate the level of four key factors affecting journalists' safety in Pakistan including: 1) impunity for crime against journalists* that fosters violence and killings against them; 2) diverse range of safety threats*; 3) journalists' lack of awareness and overall lack of resources for their training and safety; and 4) effectiveness of steps being taken at various levels.
- To distinguish between the level of threat faced by the Pakistani journalists work for local media and those who work for the international media.
- To analyse the ways safety threats and impunity affect professional journalism* in Pakistan.

The study uses the quantitative method of 'survey' and the qualitative method of 'face-to-face and e-mail interviews' to address the aforementioned research objectives. The study uses 'thematic analysis' to analyse the data. Terms marked with asterisk will be defined in the full paper.

Id: 14735

Title: Discourses in dispute. Journalism and the violence against women.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In this paper we bring the partial results of a research about the treatment conceded, by journalism, to violence against women. It is conducted by interrogations toward the circulating discourses on such matters, at each occurrence of brutality.

Took in the senses established by Dominique Maingueneau and Patrick Charaudeau, our theoretical and methodological basis, the discourses constitute the locus where the ideas, in which a culture is grounded, find its materialization. According to this basis we should pay attention to specific marks, in vocabulary and phrases, signs that bears the tone and idiosyncrasies of ideologies.

The questions and hypothesis in our horizon are related to the investigation of the restrictions that traditional discourses, already consolidated, promote on relatively new discourses, as the ones about women rights. At the same time, they are connected to the effort to grasp the exchange and dispute between the contradictory discourses that mirror diverse facets of a community frame of mind.

The space to a proper and consistent corpus among an ocean of products, and in order to avoid the fluid interchange, often transitory, of social media, found its anchorage point in journalism.

Conceived as place of register and memory of facts, as position of struggle and ideas negotiations, its reports compose a suitable ground to the exercise of the present inquire.

Although the last decades have seen the birth of laws that preserve human rights and condemn all sort of violence and unworthy treatment toward women, the main impulse to the above described research was given by the perception of constant confrontation, in the last years, between legislation and social praxis, between principles and cultural habits. This situation is persistent in a worldwide scenario, thus showing the social and cultural relevancy of the investigated subject.

Followed by intense commotion in the social media, with correspondent public live manifestations, the systematic aggressions, above all in sexual terms, are continuous, as displayed in the 10^o Brazilian Yearbook on Public Safety – five rapes per hour in 2016. Symptomatically, it is current the terminology “rape culture” to designate the Brazilian condition.

In the reports of recent events, such as the rape of a sixteen old girl in Rio de Janeiro West Zone, May 21, 2016, surface antagonist opinions. There are claims for the victim defense as well as statements that the victim deserved the mistreatment because of her way of life, that her clothes were an invitation to abuse etc.

As example of the conducted analysis, this case is here examined by means of the reports in Folha de S. Paulo, newspaper with a most expressive circulation in Brazil, since its outbreak in May until the arrest of those responsible for it in June 17. The present article aims the disclosure of research results that may contribute to a better understanding of the discursive dynamics, of the journalistic role in them and of the actual respect to human rights in our own culture.

Id: 14751

Title: Sources in the news as agents of legitimation

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper, focusing on the events of the economic crisis in Greece, examines the roles and function of news sources, not only as information providers, but also as agents of legitimation. The study, taking a critical stance on the practices of newsmaking, in this case, sourcing, and being informed by the critical discussion on the ideological aspects of news, examines the presence of sources in the news and investigates how they are used by journalists, not only in giving the basic information and range of opinions on the events of the economic crisis, but also in legitimating actions and policies.

The research concerns the periods around the signing of the three agreements of financial assistance between Greece and the Troika (EU, ECB, IMF) (2010-2012, 2015), which aimed at ‘bailing’ Greece ‘out’ of the economic deadlock. The three memoranda aroused much controversy, as they included sets of harsh measures, which, in turn, activated organised efforts for their legitimation, by the involved actors.

For the purpose of the study, news articles from the two Greek daily newspapers with the highest circulations at the time of research –Ta Nea and Kathimerini- are analysed, through both quantitative and qualitative methods (content analysis and discourse analysis). After locating the sources’ main characteristics, it is investigated how the sources are used in the news texts to legitimate or delegitimize other sources, actors or policies related to the bailout agreements, and their implications. The analysis is guided by a previously developed model of discursive legitimation mechanisms (Doudaki, 2015; 2017), as well as from van Leeuwen’s (2007) work on legitimation in discourse.

Id: 14775

Title: Public Service Journalism in the Age of Entrepreneurship

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: It is undeniable that the rise of digital technologies and social networking sites (SNS) have shifted the historically ‘top-down’ approach to media making by enabling more accessibility to media production. The traditional barrier between journalist and audience is being dismantled with the use of SNS by journalists. At the same time, there is currently a ‘crisis of journalism’, which this paper characterizes as the rise in non-standard and precarious work in the journalism field, declining advertising revenues for news-media organizations and increased competition arising from strictly digital news platforms.

Entrepreneurial journalism has been purposed as one potential solution to this crisis of journalism. The idea that journalists must be ‘savvy’ and think like entrepreneurs to both build a brand and reach their audiences is becoming pervasive. Journalists are increasingly engaging in self-branding to adapt to the ‘flexible’ nature of the workforce (Hearn, 2008). It is not just self-promotion that is required of workers within digital media organizations but also pressures to promote their work and to increase circulation. It has been recognized that so-called ‘personal brand journalism’ (Wolf, 2014) is replacing traditional career paths for journalists where one completes a journalism program and attains employment at a large media organization.

Journalism educators are faced with a dilemma in this context. “Entrepreneurial journalism” is being adopted more and more as a pedagogical approach in journalism schools in the US and Canada. However, educators have argued that the move towards entrepreneurialism and a heavy focus on technical skills and innovation in journalism education, detracts from the aims and functions of journalism’s long established role in society as a public service and for democracy (Bendetti, 2015, Francoeur, 2015, Levine et al, 2015). These arguments are counterbalanced by examinations of the tough realities in the marketplace and the expectation that graduates come equipped with particular sets of skills (Picard, 2015, Shapiro, 2015). Mensing and Ryfe (2013) argue that this may be understood as a shift towards a demand based approach to journalism where students are to first consider audience desires, advertisers, etc. and views the journalist’s role as fulfilling a market function rather than that of a social good. This presents a paradigm shift in the teaching of journalism for those institutions who have adopted this approach considering educational institutions have long separated editorial processes and the economics of media production (McChesney, 2013).

This paper proposes approaching entrepreneurial journalism through a critical political economy approach to analyze major shifts in the business, labour, practice and pedagogy of news media creation in a digital context. It will then analyze how both the public service ideal of journalism and traditional journalistic values (independence, editorial autonomy, freedom from censorship, advertising influence, and market influence) are challenged by the digital turn. Finally, this paper will draw upon qualitative open-ended interviews with journalism educators from three distinct journalism programs in Canada to understand the extent to which entrepreneurial pedagogy is complimentary or contradictory to the public service ideal and the role of journalism in democratic societies.

Id: 14802

Title: La formación profesional de periodistas en Cuba durante la última década. Análisis del diseño y la implementación curricular en la Universidad de La Habana.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Se analizan el diseño y la implementación curricular del más reciente plan de estudio de la carrera de periodismo en Cuba desde el año 2007 a la fecha, tomando como caso de estudio a la Universidad de La Habana, centro rector de la formación universitaria de esta especialidad en el país.

La revisión de la literatura científica integra referentes internacionales y nacionales en torno a la teoría de la formación universitaria, distingue los debates fundamentales que le asisten al campo académico de la comunicación en relación a la formación profesional de los periodistas y permite proponer un conjunto de categorías de análisis relativas al diseño y la implementación curricular: perfil profesional, estructura organizativa, pertinencia, claustro y gestión docente.

Se utiliza la metodología cualitativa de caso de estudio a través del análisis documental, la entrevista y la observación participante como técnicas de levantamiento de información. Las unidades de análisis se seleccionaron de manera intencional y comprendieron documentos vinculados al procesos de formación universitaria de la carrera de periodismo (planes de estudio, plan del proceso de docente, regulaciones, informes de autoevaluación y acreditación de carreras), producción científica que previamente se ha enfocado en este objeto de estudio (tesis, artículos y ponencias) y 27 agentes vinculados al diseño e implementación del currículo de periodismo (docentes, directivos académicos y empleadores).

Durante la última década la formación de periodistas en Cuba ha experimentado un significativo desarrollo institucional a partir del aumento de los departamentos docentes en diferentes universidades, el incremento de las matrículas y el fortalecimiento de los claustros. En este periodo se diseña e implementa la cuarta generación de Planes de Estudio (D), y con ello se favoreció la transformación de las concepciones curriculares, la integración entre los componentes investigativo, docente y laboral, así como la ampliación del perfil profesional.

El currículo de formación de los periodistas cubanos mantienen una definición humanista y política de la profesión, reconoce entre sus fundamentos la necesidad de la teoría y la historia, define como su problema principal la información de la sociedad y potencia discretamente el cambio tecnológico. Para ello, desde la perspectiva organizativa establece el ingreso a través de exámenes de requisitos adicionales, define la práctica laboral como disciplina general integradora, instituye la investigación de tesis como ejercicio de culminación de estudio y amplía el currículo optativo-electivo.

En la implementación del Plan de Estudios sobresale la ejecución de los primeros procesos de certificación de la calidad de la formación (acreditación), la pertinencia y el impacto social de la carrera, el vínculo sistemático con los medios de comunicación masiva a través de prácticas

docentes e investigaciones, y el reconocimiento de las competencias profesionales de los graduados. A su vez, se identifican debilidades en relación con la formación didáctico-pedagógica de los profesores, la integralidad de los sistemas de evaluación y la concepción sistémica e interdisciplinar del trabajo docente-metodológico.

Id: 14829

Title: The Construction of Shanghai 's City Image under the Framework of Chinese and American News "A Comparative Study of 'New York Times' and 'China Daily' (2007-2016)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Kevin Lynch (1960) first proposed the city image, which shows the internal strength, external vitality and future development of a city. In recent years, the government of Shanghai has been committed to shaping the city image of Shanghai. While according to our team's study, 54% of foreign respondents still held negative attitude to Shanghai and most respondents who have not been to Shanghai mentioned that the reports of mass media had an effect on their understanding.

Therefore, this paper takes the reports of New York Times and China Daily on Shanghai as the research object and selects the news from 2007 to 2016 as the sample. Based on the framework theory, this paper uses the method of text analysis and case study to compare the similarities and differences of framework between New York Times and China Daily by analyzing the samples from the perspectives of the number of reports, the content of reporting, the tendency of reporting, the frame type and the main body of news.

The study found that: (1) There is a preference in foreign media's news reports on Shanghai, and the contents which Chinese media did not report can increase the stereotype of people; (2) The consistency and difference between Chinese and foreign media reports show the cultural similarities and differences. Chinese and foreign media have a high degree of consistency in education and culture area, but in the political, economic and social area, the reports of two media tend to be significantly different. Especially in political area, foreign media reports on political issues persistently, while Chinese media avoids reporting them, which shows the differences and conflicts between China and foreign countries in cross-cultural communication; (3) Foreign media uses multi-subject and multi-frame to make the news more three-dimensional and authoritative, which greatly enhances the reliability of the report. On the contrary, Chinese media always adopts a moderate reporting framework and a single reporting body, which weakens the construction of Shanghai's city image.

Id: 14960

Title: Political and Journalistic Discourse Divide: A frame analysis on the Tianjin Explosion's Press Conference in China

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Since 1983, China has established the system of Press Conference in order to serve the central government for propaganda. As an important means of government information release and agenda setting, a three-level structure has been settled so far, from the bottom to the top, provincial, national ministerial and state council news conference. However, compared with western countries, China created/established press conference system in an administrated way rather than through/with professional public opinion guidance.

On 13 August 2015, Tianjin, as a popular city near to Beijing, had a terrible explosion because of misleading monitoring. The disaster aroused public opinion in China, as well as the spotlight in the global stage. In order to inform the public and respond to the questions and complaints of citizens, the government organized 14 press conferences. Nonetheless, we easily find that the presentation of the government was not accorded to the questions posed by journalists. (Only the last 6 press conferences were opened to the public with Q&A sessions) Based on their differentiated performance, four questions were generated 1. What are the differences between press conferences and media reports? 2. What are the discourse characteristics in government presentation and media reports.3. Does Chinese government adapt any strategies to optimize the effects of agenda setting?

This research attempts to analyze the press conferences and related reports of the People's Daily and the Southern Metropolis Daily by using content analysis and textual analysis based on the Agenda-setting theory and Framing theory. According to the analysis, we reorder the agenda built both by the government and by the media, and categorize them into four frameworks, which are Government Responsibility, Humanitarianism, Public Opinion and Social Impact. The result shows that, there is a remarkable gap between political discourse made by officials and journalistic discourse generated by media and journalists. Furthermore, the CCP newspaper People's Daily seems to minimize the journalist's questions and prefer to use the familiar expressions in press conferences such as "please do not worry". On the other hand, Southern Metropolis Daily worked together with the citizens and journalists who consider responsibility seeking as a most important agenda. They also ignore the official expression "media is our (government) friends, you are professional, as well as our militaries, we all stay together. "

Id: 15088

Title: Uses of Social Media and Needs Gratification of University Students: A case of Pakistan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The significant rise and development in Social Media during the last couple of years has changed the concept of communication and relationship among public. Different social media sites have made communication not only convenient but have also enabled people to connect with others across the globe.

Social Media has affected lives of individuals and has become an integral part of their lives for the last decade. Users are more interested in talking about chatting, posting, tweeting and commenting on photos and videos in order to exchange their ideas, information and attitudes. Students around the world in particular and in Pakistan in particular have shown great interest in social media. This study examines

1. why and how students in Pakistan use different social media sites?
2. The level of needs satisfaction through different social media sites
3. The correlation between time spent and needs gratification through favorite social site.

For this purpose, a cross sectional quantitative survey is conducted among the master students of the three public universities of Hazara division, Khyber PukhtoonKhwa province, Pakistan. Using proportionate sampling technique, data from a sample of 400 students was collected which was later analysed through SPSS statistical software. Out of the total 400 respondents 338 responses were received properly well in time.

The major results show that majority 121 being 35.80% of the students use internet more than 6 hours a day and 227 being 67.2% are constantly logged on to their favourite social sites.

It has also been found that the motivational factors behind using social media varies from person to person however main reasons of using these sites are diversion, identity, surveillance, passing time, companionship, information, social relationship, escape and entertainment etc.

Statistics clearly shows that Facebook gratify most of the general, basic and the academic needs of students than any other social media site. For general needs respondents declared Facebook to be the most important among twitter and YouTube. 288 being 85%, 169 being 49.9%, and 265 being 78% responded that Facebook satisfy their need of getting connected, passing time and writing blogs respectively.

For basic needs 292 being 86.4%, 268 being 79.3%, 237 being 70.2%, 277 being 82%, 209 being 82%, 183 being 54%, 211 being 62.5%, 292 being 86% expressed that Facebook fulfils their need of social relationship, Diversion, Information sharing, identity, relaxation, Surveillance, Companionship and looking job opportunities respectively. However, for the academic needs 321 being 94.5%, 243 being 72% and 237 being 70% said that Facebook gratifies their needs of viewing course schedule, Accessing course notes and Communication with teachers respectively.

The data also says that i.e. 261 being 77%, of the respondents said that the more they spend time on their favourite social site the more they feel gratified with their needs.

This study suggests that the new researchers should extend population of their studies. They also need to give space to private universities however online surveys in the same area would save both time and money.

Id: 15089

Title: Los desafíos de la universidad en la formación profesional del periodista contemporáneo

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La presente propuesta tiene como objetivo debatir sobre los desafíos, contradicciones y prácticas en la formación académica del periodista ante las nuevas configuraciones de la profesión, a partir de un análisis comparativo entre las mallas curriculares de las asignaturas prácticas de dos programas de Periodismo.

Con la inserción de nuevas tecnologías y herramientas, y también por cuenta de la reconfiguración de la producción periodística, distribución de contenidos y modelos de negocio el periodista está en constante transformación. Ante el crecimiento de los cybermedios, emergen nuevos formatos periodísticos que a la vez dan visibilidad a discursos y actores sociales que no tenían voz. En este contexto, el mercado y el aprendizaje se mueven en líneas paralelas, habiendo así un descompás entre la universidad y el mercado laboral, así como entre los retos de la formación académica y el compromiso social del periodista.

Para ello se hace necesario comprender este escenario, no solo a nivel de las nuevas plataformas y herramientas, sino también cómo la innovación tecnológica influye en la formación de un nuevo paradigma del periodismo. Se trata de algo más complejo que los cambios en el modelo de negocio, y sí lo que todo eso abarca. El debate busca reflexionar cómo los programas de pregrado están absorbiendo esos despliegues y suplementando la formación profesional.

En el marco teórico del trabajo se plantea un debate acerca de los conceptos de convergencia, conocimiento y profesionalización en periodismo. El conocimiento fundamenta la formación teórica y el ejercicio profesional, además de capacitar al periodista para el uso de los instrumentos en el trabajo. Se refiere a un conocimiento epistemológico que incluyen las transformaciones históricas de la profesión, sus códigos, conceptos y deontologías. No se trata de un conocimiento dado e inmutable, pero que ciñe teoría y práctica –imbricadas en el “saber de acción” (“saber conocer”, “saber hacer” y “saber ser”) (Fidalgo, 2008). La competencia profesional se caracteriza por una acción reflexiva, que sostiene los “saberes de acción” como “una nueva epistemología de la actuación profesional” (Schön 1996 apud Fidalgo, 2008) .

Para este estudio se propone un análisis de las mallas curriculares de los programas de Periodismo de la Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa (Brasil) y de la Universidad del Rosario (Colombia). Se analizarán los programas de las asignaturas prácticas con el fin de verificar qué elementos ofrecen para la formación profesional con enfoque en los nuevos medios. La elección de ambas

universidades se justifica porque las autoras de esta propuesta trabajan como docentes e investigadoras en las respectivas instituciones.

Id: 15091

Title: Transforming legacy print journalism into a successful podcast format: an ethnographic study of The Age's Phoebe's Fall

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The enormous success of the podcast Serial, which has now achieved over 250 million downloads, is well documented (Berry 2015). Less well known is the impact of podcasting on legacy print media organisations: in the US, The Atlanta-Constitution Journal is into its second successful season of a true crime podcast, Breakdown, while the Cincinnati Post has achieved critical acclaim for its investigative podcast, Accused. In Australia, two major newspapers have reversioned traditional investigative journalism as episodic podcast storytelling, to powerful effect: The Australian's Bowraville examined the unsolved murders in 1990-91 of three Aboriginal children; while The Age's Phoebe's Fall focused on the bizarre death in a garbage chute of a young woman and the flawed police investigation and inquiry that followed. Bowraville won a top industry award and was instrumental in having a suspect re-tried. Phoebe's Fall (<http://www.theage.com.au/interactive/2016/phoebesfall/index.html>) deposed Serial from the #1 slot in Australian iTunes, was cited in parliament and triggered a review of the Coroner's Act in the Australian state of Victoria.

This paper presents a detailed case study of Phoebe's Fall as an exercise in digital storytelling innovation and as project-based learning in a major newsroom undergoing dramatic transformation. The case study, produced in the context of an action research project (Grubenmann 2016), is supported by qualitative semi-structured interviews conducted with key members of the Phoebe's Fall production team, and the authors' reflective practice.

Critically both journalists and multimedia staff found audio storytelling more demanding than they expected. As Michael Bachelard, Investigations Editor of The Age, explained: "We do a first cut of something that looks good on the page and we listen through it and it's a dog's breakfast! Audio is this incredibly honest medium that makes you structure things in ways that make sense to people. It's a real discipline." The technical staff, who had video backgrounds, also found themselves challenged by the very different creative demands of audio, a medium that relies on temporality, texture and affect to achieve intimacy and impact.

The authors of this paper, McHugh and Posetti, were Consulting Producers on Phoebe's Fall – participating in production meetings and studio recording, and collaborating on editorial and production decisions. They also trained the print journalists who reported and presented the series in audio storytelling techniques - from script editing, to field recording principles and presentation. McHugh is an internationally recognised theorist of the crafted audio storytelling genre (McHugh

2012, 2014, 2016), while Posetti is a prominent researcher of digital transformation and media practice globally (Posetti 2013; 2015; 2017); they are also audio journalists with a combined six decades' experience. Drawing on their pedagogic insights and field research they indicate the challenges of shaping traditional investigative print journalism into an engaging episodic audio format.

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Id: 15097

Title: Innovation in Brazilian Digital Native Journalism: new business models and revenue sources

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the new business models and the different sources of revenue of Brazilian digital native journalistic organizations, as well as the means used to ensure sustainability and add value to the products. To do so, a research based on the Map of Independent Journalism was conducted by the Public Agency between May 16 and 20, 2016, which presents several journalistic initiatives that have emerged in the digital environment in Brazil, most of them focused on specific themes and pointing to possibilities of sustainability, starting with an audience engaged in such segment. Of the 74 projects with diverse themes presented by the Map, 44 present different forms of funding and 30 still do not support themselves financially. Therefore, for this research were selected only the 44 projects that are supported financially. It is worth mentioning that as selection criteria for the preparation of the Map, the Public Agency took into consideration organizations that primarily produce journalistic content, organizations that were born in the network, collective projects that are not restricted to blogs and websites not linked to large media groups, politicians, organizations or companies. At first, a quantitative survey was made to verify which initiatives are supported financially. Then, a qualitative research based on Content Analysis identified the business models and sources of revenue in use, along with a bibliographical research. The theoretical framework presents authors such as Robert Picard, David Teece, Bozena Mierzejewska, and Dan Shaver. Picard (2013) states that one way for organizations to survive is through the development of business models that imply multiple sources of revenue for a segmented market. According to Teece (2010), for revenue generation, it is necessary to propose attractive and significant values that will also bring benefits to a certain audience segment. For Mierzejewska and Shaver (2014), it is crucial to work with specialized information content in the new business models in order to get profitability. Therefore, the journalistic initiatives presented in this paper are analyzed having as reference theorists who study the changes in business models that are essential for the survival of journalism today.

Id: 15109

Title: People just like you: A mirror theory of China's English-language journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Donald Trump's campaign and election to president of the United States has raised questions about traditional western approaches to journalism, including objectivity and professionalism. To what extent should journalists assume an active oppositional stance and call a lie a lie? Trump's unexpected rise has also presented a challenge to China's English-language journalism. Trump appealed to some Chinese by presenting himself as the non-establishment candidate, whereas his rival Hillary Clinton promised a continuation of US policy towards China heavy on, among other things, rhetorical concern about human rights. But Trump also expressed strongly negative opinions on China, and was very unpopular among western populations, the target readers of China's English-language journalism. How, then, did China's journalism aimed at global readers evaluate Trump and his pronouncements?

This paper presents a quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the more than 100 op-eds and editorials on Trump that were published on the website of the newspaper Global Times from January 2016 until the inauguration in January 2017. The aim of this paper is to explore the ways in which the newspaper, a semi-official mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, evaluated Trump and the implications of a Trump presidency for the bilateral relationship between the US and China. The content analysis quantifies the expressed opinions on Trump by establishing the frequencies of positive and negative adjectives and adverbs used to describe him and his statements. Additionally, a qualitative analysis reveals the main themes of the opinion pieces.

This paper concludes that, with exceptions, the Global Times painted a pronounced negative picture of Trump and his statements. The newspaper constructed a standard liberal position from which to denounce Trump as, for instance, a racist and misogynist. Based on these empirical results this paper proposes a mirror theory of China's English-language journalism. The mirror theory states that China's English-language journalism – caught as it is between the party line, the bottom line, and the need to appeal and relate to western readers – tactically mirrors liberal values, including equal rights for women and minorities, in order to communicate that China and the Chinese share the concerns of many westerners.

This paper contributes to the existing literature in the following ways. It presents a content analysis of China's English-language journalism, which is rarely examined with this method. It also contributes to explorations of the ways China's journalism is internationalizing and adapting to a globalized world (e.g. Zhao 2013). Finally, it makes a contribution to the study of Chinese propaganda by examining the rhetorical techniques the Global Times employed regarding Trump and by devising a theory to explain a facet of China's English-language journalism (e.g. Brady 2007).

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Id: 15113

Title: Estudio del discurso de la prensa escrita mexicana en la capital y el estado de Veracruz sobre el homicidio del fotoperiodista Rubén Espinosa Becerril: una perspectiva desde el ACD

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Este trabajo estudia el discurso de la prensa escrita capitalina en México con presencia nacional y la prensa del estado de Veracruz desde una perspectiva crítica, para desnaturalizar el sentido y la significación de las construcciones lingüísticas en la cobertura del homicidio del fotoperiodista Rubén Espinosa Becerril. El periodista fue asesinado en la capital mexicana el 31 de julio de 2015, luego de abandonar Veracruz –la entidad mexicana más peligrosa para ejercer el periodismo y una de las más riesgosas a nivel mundial– tras recibir amenazas por su labor periodística. Para ello, trabajamos el discurso como práctica social (Fairclough y Wodak 2001), considerando el contexto socio-histórico, político y económico e interesándonos de modo particular en la relación entre lenguaje, ideología y poder. (Wodak, 2001; van Dijk, 1997, 2003; Herman, Chomsky, 2014 y Thompson, 1993). Planteamos una metodología utilizando categorías del Análisis Crítico del Discurso (ACD) (van Dijk, 1997, 2003) acompañado de un análisis socio-histórico (Thompson, 1993; Wodak, 2001) para estudiar a nivel textual y contextual un corpus de 16 informaciones periodísticas que se publicaron en los diarios capitalinos La Jornada y Reforma; y los diarios veracruzanos, El Dictamen y El Diario de Xalapa, en un periodo de dos meses, desde el día del homicidio del fotoperiodista. En el presente estudio, partimos de la visión constructivista de los medios, para intentar responder, entre otras cosas, que tan disímil es entre la prensa capitalina y veracruzana la construcción de la realidad en torno al homicidio de Rubén Espinosa y localizar las principales condiciones de enunciación en el periodismo estudiado que merman la comprensión y análisis de fenómenos complejos al estar descontextualizados, al tiempo que se pone de manifiesto el nivel de politización de la información en cada medio analizado así como la dignificación, deshumanización e incluso criminalización de ciertos actores y la invisibilización de líneas de investigación. El asesinato del fotoperiodista Rubén Espinosa obedece, de acuerdo con la información analizada, a un hecho banalizado y descontextualizado, donde impera la voz oficial de las autoridades de la Ciudad de México, las de Veracruz y las federales, sin un reporteo profundo o investigaciones que sustenten más allá de su postura discursiva (ideológica) lo expresado en su tratamiento del hecho.

Id: 15116

Title: Journalism capstone units: working towards agreed models, principles and skill sets.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Rationale

The concept of capstone units is gaining currency within the Higher Education system, with a growing focus on enhancing graduate employability and assuring graduate outcomes. However, capstone units in Australian universities often vary in content, delivery and learning outcomes. This variability in courses has contributed to significant differences in standards and difficulties in measuring graduate capabilities.

This paper reports on the findings of a one-year study of undergraduate journalism capstone units in Australian universities that began in January 2016 as part of an Australian Learning and Teaching Fellowship. The aim was to try and achieve agreement on aims, models, principles and skills.

Methodology

Thirty face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted in the offices of journalism educators in 16 universities throughout Australia, to discover what they understood by the term 'capstone', the type of capstone they used and what skills the students had to demonstrate and apply. The educators were either Heads of Journalism or Course Coordinators. The universities were selected because they offer journalism capstone units (often in diverse formats). The interview questions were open-ended to allow each participant to describe, as fully or as briefly, the particular reasons for their decisions. The interviews were conducted between January 2016 and January 2017. To avoid extending the research process via more data collection and discussions, the author decided to employ a validation process. This involved selecting several journalism academics, who were representative of the diverse range of the journalism academics in Australia, to validate (endorse) the findings.

Key findings

Just over half of the universities in Australia that teach journalism (16 out of 30), embed final year capstone units in their programs, but they vary in content, delivery and learning outcomes. Some opt for research projects while others offer professional placements or a selection from a list of core units. Data collected via face-to-face interviews with more than 30 journalism academics, and the use of a validation process, resulted in agreement (for the first time in tertiary journalism education in Australia) on the aims, models, principles of journalism capstone units, and a list of skills that students need to demonstrate.

Significance

While no-one is proposing a unified tertiary journalism curriculum, there must be a way to identify the minimum standards and test capabilities to be met by a graduate from a Bachelor level degree or enrolled in a major in the field of journalism. Final-year journalism capstone units will provide, for the first time, a series of agreed aims, principles and skills to guide journalism educators in the design and implementation units that effectively demonstrate and measure required graduate capabilities. Moreover, graduates will be enabled to demonstrate evidence to both educators and employers that they have acquired agreed skills and competencies for employment in a whole range of digital media and communications industries. The organisation that represents all journalism

academics in Australia, (the Journalism Education Research Association of Australia (JERAA), endorsed in February 2017 the findings of this Fellowship research project.

Id: 15118

Title: Re-defining the Concept of Hard and Soft News: A Factorial Survey on Journalists' Understanding of a Popular Concept

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The advent of private broadcasters, 24 hour broadcasting, or more recently social media has changed the way media cover politics and current affairs (Patterson, 2000). To describe these changes empirically, researchers make use of well-established concepts. One of the most popular ones is the concept of hard and soft news (HSN), that is widely used to describe changes in the media's coverage of political topics. Its first appearance dates back to Tuchman' (1973) seminal study of news production where HSN is described as highly relevant concept in practical journalism. In this study, journalists used the terms "hard and soft news" for quick categorizations of incoming news. Ever since, HSN has been used in academic contexts. Despite its popularity researchers attest the concept several weaknesses, such as vague definitions and inconsistent conceptualizations (Lahav, 2009): While some researchers only refer to the topic of a news item to distinguish hard from soft news (Scott & Gobetz, 1992), others see HSN as a multidimensional concept (Patterson, 2000). In this multidimensional understanding, dimensions such as style are essential components of the concepts. Recently, Reinemann, Scherr, and Stanyer (2012) proposed threefold understanding, comprising a topic, style (impersonal vs. personal reporting and unemotional vs. emotional reporting), and focus dimension (societal vs. individual relevance and thematic vs. episodic framing).

However, this conceptualization is based on theoretical consideration and, so far, has been validated only twice empirically (Magin & Stark, 2014; Reinemann, Scherr, & Stanyer, 2016). What journalists, as the origin of the terms, understand by HSN has been neglected so far. Hence, the study at hand, first, asks which of the theoretically assumed dimensions determine journalists' understanding of HSN. Second, the understanding of semantic concepts such as HSN depends on individual (journalistic) characteristics (e.g. professional socialization) and organizational characteristics (e.g. newsroom culture) (Lakoff, 1987). We are, thus, interested in how these characteristics shape the understanding of HSN.

To answer these questions, we will conduct a factorial survey with print journalists (data collection will be completed by the end of March). Journalists are (1) presented with fictional news items (so called vignettes) in which the HSN dimensions were systematically varied and asked whether the vignette – in their opinion – is hard or soft news. (2) They will answer several questions referring to, for example, their professional education or the organizational culture of their current newsroom. Using multilevel modeling, we will be able to identify those dimensions that define HSN according to journalists. Moreover, we can determine which individual and organizational factors shape journalists' understanding.

Results will help to name the dimensions that journalists regard as essential components of hard respectively soft news. If these do not meet the theoretically assumed dimensions, the HSN-concept used in research has to be adapted to these findings.

Id: 15126

Title: Teaching peace journalism: Propaganda or critical approach to war reporting'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: For many years I have used Johan Galtung's model for Peace journalism as a teaching tool both on bachelor and master level. The paper explains what specific points from the discussion around the model that can be used as pedagogical tool in the class room to raise awareness of issues that can be used in the students future job as reporters.

Peace journalism was originally suggested by Johan Galtung in an article i 2002 as a model for alternative and constructive conflict reporting. The paper addresses the issue whether a teaching modul in peace journalism could stimulate alternative new type of investigative reporting in the field of conflict coverage. An essential contribution in the proposed education modul will be to introduce new professional norms and techniques in conflict reporting. Present conflict coverage is often violence-oriented, propaganda-oriented, elite-oriented and victory-oriented. This is often linked to a dualistic method, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all (as in sports journalism). A potential consequence is that war journalism can contribute to escalating conflicts by reproducing propaganda and promoting war.

Peace journalism is people-oriented in the sense that it focuses on the victims (often civilian casualties) and thus gives a voice to the voiceless. It is also truth-oriented, in the sense that it reveals untruth on all sides and focuses on propaganda as a means of continuing the war (Ottosen 2011). There have been attempts to include courses in War and peace journalism in journalism educations in some institutions. There is evidence to suggest that these courses have had impact on the carriers of some of those who have taken these courses and affected the way their report on conflicts under influence of the peace journalism model (Ottosen 2010). These experiences will be used as models for other institutions.

Acknowledging the influence of Galtung's model does not necessarily mean that one has to accept the entire concept of peace journalism as defined by Johan Galtung.. Personally, I support Galtung's theory, but not without reservation. In earlier works, I have criticized the model for underestimating the visual aspects of war and peace reporting and lack of gender perspective in the model. With my Swedish colleague Stig A. Nohrstedt, I have suggested the use of critical discourse analysis (CDA) as a supplement to the peace journalism model (Nohrstedt and Ottosen, 2008, 2014). A combination of Galtung's peace journalism model and CDA has the advantage of being able to include a historical framework for case studies (Nohrstedt, 2009). Ruth Wodak's (1996) historical approach to critical discourse analysis is a particularly useful supplement to Galtung's model since it compensates for the somewhat strict framework of the model and opens up to include long historical perspectives in the analysis.

Id: 15130

Title: Discourses as a Mean to Make Profile Interviews Universal

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper presents an analysis of 140 newspaper profile interviews to examine the question: How are individuals presented in profile interviews when the purpose is to make the individual interesting to a broad and diverse public consisting of different genders, age groups and to a certain degree ethnic backgrounds? It is a question about how to make the unique universal. Our hypothesis is that this is achieved by positioning the profiled persons within certain popular and common discourses. If the hypothesis is confirmed, the question arises whether there is a connection between aspects of the profiled person's identity, like gender, age or ethnic background, and which particular discourse or discourses that are dominant in the particular profile interview. Other questions are whether the use of discourses to make the unique individual universal for a broad public is consistent over time, and whether the used discourses are changing. We have examined 140 profile interviews from the Norwegian newspaper Business Daily's (Dagens Næringsliv) Saturday magazine. We have chosen two periods with a time span of ten years, 2005 and 2015. The main method we are using is critical discourse analysis in the tradition of Norman Fairclough (1992) and others. Our preliminary findings are that the unique individual is made universal through three dominant discourses: Discourse of gender, national discourse and a discourse of personal power. Both the profiled person and the journalist use all three discourses frequently. There is an ongoing negotiation between the profiled person and the journalist about which discourses should be used in each case, and in which position the person should be placed within each discourse. We find that women are often challenged by the journalist within the discourse of gender, and persons with a different ethnic background are challenged within the national discourse. This indicates that the white, Norwegian man is naturalised in the profile interviews. The preliminary findings are consistent for both the periods we have examined, but further analysis remains to examine eventual differences.

Id: 15156

Title: Alaroye, Isolezwe and the adoption of digital technologies

Session Type: Individual submission

Authors:

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Abstract: Mabweazara (2014: 2) remarks that research into the impact of new digital technologies on African journalism is scarce. Here, Mabweazara is referring to the mainstream African journalism in the colonial languages of English, French and Portuguese. While it may be true that research into digital mainstream African journalism is scarce, it is non-existent for the media operating in indigenous African languages. What is particularly lacking are detailed qualitative explorations of how newsrooms (and their journalists) are adjusting to the new digital context of practice. This study is an exploration into the ability of African language press to adopt the digital technologies, and the extent they are able to do so. While this study is interested in a survey of the existence of websites for African language newspapers in general, the study will essentially focus on two of them: Alaroye (Nigeria, West Africa) and Isolezwe (South Africa, Southern Africa). The following are the research questions engaged with: (1.) to what extent are African language newspapers present online?; (2.) what are the features of selected online African language newspapers in terms of speed, structure, content, navigation and interactivity?; (3.) to what extent do the selected African language newspapers appropriate social media such as Twitter and Facebook?; and (4.) how do the editors/publishers of selected African language newspapers assess the challenges of adopting digital technologies and the impact of the technologies on their journalism practice and operations? The study adopts Content Analysis and interviews for data gathering. Grounded Theory is adopted for data analysis.

References

Mabweazara, H. M. 2014. Introduction: 'Digital technologies and the evolving African newsroom': towards an African digital journalism epistemology. *Digital Journalism*, 2(1): 2 – 11.

Id: 15198

Title: Lone Wolf or Pack of Watchdogs: Systematic and Organisational Challenges of International Data Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Datafication is the process of transferring human and non-human (inter)actions into quantitative data. Incurring masses of data require techniques to make sense of them, to translate them into information intelligible to all. Data journalism is the key tool to achieve this. Data is transforming the communication of politics as well as communication processes themselves. Moreover, data is assigning political power and power of opinion to those who collect and hold data. Journalism is in urgent need of practitioners that are able to work with data. Still, journalism research provides ambiguous concepts of data journalists: they are either described as versatile practitioners having a manifold skillset as individual journalists. Or, data journalists are portrayed as teaming-up to profit from each specialisation involved (Weinacht & Spiller, 2014). At the same time, data journalism is gradually being normalised and institutionalised. This leads to a disparity between journalism research and journalism practice and, as a result, a lack of concepts and uncertainties regarding the implementation of data journalism.

Through a series of case studies and qualitative semi-structured in-depth interviews with leading data journalists and media innovators working for international news outlets (The Guardian, Der Spiegel, and Neue Zürcher Zeitung), this study seeks to find out how data journalism is being integrated into newsrooms and what the approaches and roles of data-driven teams are.

Results show a massive growth of data journalism teams within the surveyed newsrooms. When introducing data journalism to the news outlets, all of them started with one broadly skilled data journalist. In the last four years, these journalists became parts of bigger teams by adding coders and designers. While some interviewees rely on collaboration, others regard it as crucial to engross diverse competences. It shows that journalists still have to figure out their role in data journalism. We understand that the number of designated data journalists does not accord with the number of journalists who work with data. This indicates a lack of terminology and attribution of data journalism. We also see differing approaches and journalistic angles of the data teams: Der Spiegel distinguishes itself through a focus on geo-mapping and algorithmic data analysis. The Guardian's data team is doing both small-scaled data stories and bigger investigative projects. Neue Zürcher Zeitung's Storytelling Team very clearly positions with service and explanatory articles. Based on these systematic and organisational ambiguities, we assume that there are varying concepts of incorporating data journalism. Constantly changing organisational forms – establishing supplementary, comprehensive data teams which are later dissolved and re-integrated back into the newsroom – suggest that there are no long-term or standardised concepts and strategies of data journalism integration.

Within this context, we can assume deficient integration and adaptation of data journalism within journalism and news outlets. It remains to be seen what concepts of integrating data journalism will prove sustainable.

Id: 15209

Title: Journalism and education: the news about the city

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This article is about an ongoing research process that involves journalism, education, memory and the public, which is based on narratives concerning the text of the cities that appears in daily lives, referring to their past and present. It begins with the proposal of a mutual approach between the reporter and the city, valuing the history of the buildings, including who lived or lives in. Reviewing the deontology premises of journalism, the importance of the reporter's sensitivity is emphasized in this study - he has his own background composed by experiences and acquired knowledge. This may increase his ability to recognize what could be seen as news and his possibility of being a subject proponent (MCCOMS, 2009), becoming capable of scheduling matters for the media agenda, since he/she is the one who goes to the street and is in real contact with city's daily life. The journalist is expected to be able to suggest stories because this action contributes to the editorial production. This project also assumes that the cities's inhabitants can sharpen their view over the place they live, favoring the conservation of aspects of their memory, for the future. This work focuses on this relationship between the city and the journalist who mediates the related subjects that target the public. At the same time, it reviews what the public can value and can require to be an issue in the media, having the intention of conserving what they recognize as important. This paper is the presentation of this specific research that involves both the journalist in training and the resident of the city of Vitória da Conquista, in Bahia (Brasil). It identifies what could be the potential agenda to be proposed and seized both by the journalist and the resident. Collecting information about the urban text and the narratives of residents, with production of an inventory of the houses, now threatened by requalifications or urban re-significances, the possibilities of dialogue between the city and those who live in it, with their memories and expectations, increase. This article gathers data collected by this project that analyzes the importance of making journalism closer to the city, to favor the identification of news that are waiting to be reported, and the public that takes up the theme of their local place, their territory. Therefore, this paper is about education for the understanding of urban affairs, having journalism students and the public as main actors. The research is sustained by agenda-setting and newsmaking concepts, as a means of understanding the construction of news about local issues. The application of open interviews constructs the residents' narratives that are taken as potential components for news, based on news values that are deepened and recognized within the media reality.

Id: 15236

Title: PANEL: "New insights into safety for women in journalism"

Session Type: Panel Submission

Authors:

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Abstract: Framing text:

This panel represents a continuation of panels on journalists' safety held under the Journalism Research and Education Section at the previous two IAMCR conferences. It takes forward UNESCO's wider partnership with IAMCR, and in particular the past discussions around the document of "Towards a Research agenda on the safety of journalists"

http://www.unesco.org/.../Draft_Research_Agenda_Safety_of_Jou...

An immediate image of safety of journalists is of a male reporter in dangerous conflicts. However, an emerging discourse presents a wider conception of journalism, a more gender-sensitive view of who practices it, and the full range of attacks on this kind of exercise of freedom of expression. The safety of women journalists is one example. It is also a subject of high social relevance: for instance, the UN Secretary General will release a report on this topic during 2017.

Data show that, on the one hand, the figures for the killings of women journalists – though rising - have remained much lower than those of their male counterparts over the past decade (see:

<http://en.unesco.org/dg-report>). On the other hand, women journalists are vulnerable to other serious attacks specifically linked to their gender. Women covering conflict, violent crime and socio-political turmoil have special concerns for their safety in environments of brutality and "macho" culture. Yet even in other contexts, there are serious (if varying) degrees of gender-linked sexual harassment and assault, online abuse (email threats, doxing, privacy invasions, and misogynistic insults, etc) as well threats to family members. The digital dimension here is only recently beginning to come to light (see for example The Guardian, April 2016:

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/apr/12/how-we-analysed-70m-comments-guardian-website>). Although the women affected are rendered as victims of these attacks, there is also evidence of fight-back on a number of fronts by various actors, and steps to end impunity for the perpetrators.

The aim of this panel is to elevate this topic on the academic agenda, by examining the extent, nature, causes and responses to safety challenges for women in journalism. The panel will also seek to uncover the impact of these attacks – on the women journalists themselves, on their families, colleagues and audiences; and on their societies more broadly. The insights will cover a range of aspects such as journalistic practice, institutional policy, norms, laws, technology and capacity-building amongst others.

Panel Chair: Guy Berger, director for Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO. Former Head of the School of Journalism & Media Studies, Rhodes University, South Africa.

Panellists and Discussants:

At the time of submission, it had not been possible to finalise these participants. Nevertheless, based on previous panels mounted by UNESCO in this section, an interesting line up can be guaranteed. In light of the importance of the subject matter, the request is for this panel accepted in principle. An early confirmation will enable conclusion of the participants' identities and abstracts.

Id: 15247

Title: A Dispositional and Frame Analysis of Global Warming in Editorial and Non-Editorial News Coverage of Nine British and United States Newspapers

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper examines how newspapers in the United States and Great Britain frame the issue of climate change. In an analysis of newspaper articles in 2009 and 2010, we explore how global warming has been comparatively treated. The sample period proves significant as it contains two international climate summits and the falsified emails incident originally attributed to scientists at the University of East Anglia.

This study compares editorial and non-editorial news coverage in British and United States newspapers on global warming. The sample includes six elite or quality papers and five middle market national/regional newspapers. British sample includes the Guardian, Independent, Financial Times, Daily Mail and Mail on Sunday and Sun. American newspapers chosen were the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, U.S.A. Today, Washington Times and the Oklahoman. Past studies rarely include both news and editorials within a single study.¹ A preliminary analysis based on this data was delivered to an earlier IAMCR meeting. The present study is now much larger in scope and methodologically more sophisticated and valid.

Notable research has occurred in the last ten years that examines the media's role in framing scientific consensus regarding global climate crisis and related human factors. Most research has been limited to a single country's press and a smaller number of newspapers. Past research demonstrates media has framed global warming as a debatable issue rather than scientific reality.² Additionally, this marks the first time we introduce a novel methodological contribution to the disposition analysis literature on news research. We code stories by paragraph using a four- rather than the traditional three-point scale. Our coding scheme employs a four-tone categorization of "positive", "negative", "balanced" and "neutral". We argue that "balanced" and "neutral" are not the same as it has been traditionally assumed. We suggest that a four-point scale is more revealing when coding units of analysis smaller than the entire story and quite reliable in implementation. It also may be a more appropriate choice when measuring reporter and source perceptions in controversial matters.

Our findings are particularly relevant for the better understanding of how newspapers, at various levels and readership, handle global warming news. One particular concern is the legitimacy of the scientific dialogue in the climate change discourse. This research sheds further light on the nature of global warming as a political matter across elite and non-elite press. Findings promise to be relevant as politics in the United States and elsewhere shifts to a more populous and neoliberal stance.

1 McCright and Dunlap (2000) studied both news stories and non-editorial pieces in their global warming but appear to exclude letters to the editor. Brossard and McComas (2004) and Opt and Low (2015) study news, opinion-editorial pieces including letters to the editor. Wilkins (1993) compares news and editorial-opinion pieces on global warming.

2 Boykoff, M. T., & Boykoff, J. M. (2007).

Id: 15285

Title: Project Safe Space: transformative journalism education as wise practice for advocacy and social change

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In 2014, domestic violence rates in Australia revealed how ill-equipped mainstream media was when it came to reporting on these issues with consideration and sensitivity (Sutherland et al., 2015). Project Safe Space, an innovative online platform, brought domestic violence survivors, support workers, and community advocates together with journalism and law students to facilitate meaningful discussions and resources about domestic violence. In addition to providing a unique Work-Integrated-Learning (WIL) experience for students, the project culminated in a rich, multi-media body of work including videos, audio, news reports, and investigative feature stories. Project Safe Space contributed to developing a “model of ‘wise practice’ for WIL in journalism education” (Valencia-Forrester, 2015) while mobilising active media action and communication for social change, specifically in regards to domestic violence.

Project Safe Space has implications for the broader field of journalism education research and the role of advocacy journalism. This paper explores how practical and innovative journalism education in conjunction with digital media can create space for the next generation of advocacy journalism and active participatory media communication models of communication for social change. Billett & Choy (2013, 265) suggest “learning in the circumstance of work [is now] an integral part of tertiary and higher education programs.” Project Safe Space is an ongoing Work-Integrated Learning experience crossing disciplines, benefitting students of law and psychology, as well as journalism. The roles of advocacy journalism and communication for social change within journalism education are seldom discussed; Project Safe Space creates an opportunity for students to meaningfully engage with a topical issue and understand an alternative role for journalism in the public sphere.

From an epistemological position of constructivist grounded theory (Charmaz, 2006), through a Social Justice Interpretative Framework, this project draws on participatory action research models to address the research aims. In order to frame the research, this paper also employs Clarke’s (2005) recommendation for using “social situations as units of analysis”, in conjunction with Deuze’s guiding categories of journalism education research. Deuze (2006) suggests that contemporary debates within journalism research can be organised into 10 categories with the lower numbers covering high-level, philosophical debates and the higher numbers focussing on more practical issues such as pedagogy and curriculum. The two categories that guide this research are “4. Orientation: on what aspect (or aspects) of journalism is the education based (such as: the media, genres, or functions of journalism in society)?” and “6. Contextualization: in what social context is

journalism education grounded?" (ibid., 23). In addition to Deuze's guidelines, this paper utilises Wilkins' (2012) definition of advocacy journalism in rejecting pluralist approaches to communication. This definition recognises the role of power and how it affects the capacity of certain groups to access resources that allow them to participate in public discussions and agenda-setting (ibid., Hemer et al., 2005, Waisbord, 2001). This paper employs a broader view of the importance of orientation and contextualisation in journalism education alongside the recognition of power struggles and access within discussions of advocacy journalism.

Id: 15286

Title: Panel: The politics of fake news: What is it, who is responsible, and what can be done about it

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Fake news has recently emerged as a global problem, whether sponsored by governments/states, journalists, politicians, or corporate operatives. But the phenomenon of pseudo-news is more complex than popular representations suggest. First is the controversy over whether it is a distinct phenomenon, or merely a vague reference to news that someone (or party or institution) dislikes or refuses to believe, propaganda, disinformation or disinformatzya and/or minor bits of information getting excessive attention. This panel offers an international approach to the issue, examining, inter alia, what it is, who it affects, what facilitates its operations, and who or what is producing and disseminating fake news (or related phenomena). Most importantly, panelists will consider how, where, or why it matters, whether it's a serious problem or threat, or merely a passing red herring, a hysteria fueled by news media eager to promote their importance. Panels will particularly attend to the extent that affordances of new media technologies facilitate and/or encourage the creation, distribution, and credibility of fake news; and will emphasize the political and power dimensions of the issue and narratives about the issue, using political to refer to both party/institutional contexts as well as to issues having to do with organized and informal forms of power and resistance.

No single answer addresses the problem for everywhere around the world. This leads to two consequences. First, panelists will also address a variety of answers to the questions about who or what is responsible for critiquing, exposing, preventing and/or correcting take news. To what extent are efforts by individuals, platforms, or legacy news organizations effective in countering it?

Second, presenters will be mindful of international differences. As moderator Dr. Anat Furst (Netanya Academic College) will introduce the issue by reference to the Israeli context; she will also serve as discussant. Dr. Linda Steiner (University of Maryland) will look at how U.S. audience members, professional journalists, commentators, and opinion leaders define fake news and what (different) solutions they propose. Dr. Silvio Waisbord (George Washington University) will emphasize how U.S. journalists have confronted problems in and with contemporary democracy and electoral politics in ways that involve redefining professional boundaries. Herman Wasserman (University of Cape Town) will focus on propaganda efforts of the ruling party in South Africa to discredit critics by planting bogus stories in reputable news outlets as well as establishing fake Twitter accounts, networks of social media 'influencers' and news sites to promote the party narrative. Michael Koliska (Auburn University) and Karin Assmann (University of Maryland) will present their research on how journalists and editors have responded to right wing accusations that Germany's leading news organizations lie to their audiences, i.e., to the description of them as "Lügenpresse" ("lying press").

Id: 15290

Title: Panel: The politics of fake news: What is it, who is responsible, and what can be done about it

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Definitions and solutions for fake news: Who says what?

Many of the commentaries that circulated about fake news seem to suggest that it is a new phenomenon, and, more to the point, indicate that fake news represents a singular phenomenon motivated by a singular intention and having a singular impact, or at least a single set of impacts, especially regarding political processes and political decision-making. The implication of this thinking is that a single set of actions can solve the problem of fake news. This paper will first put the problem in a historical context, looking at the ways that recent iterations of fake news are similar to and different from old fake narratives. Secondly, and more importantly, this paper will look at how a variety of stake-holders both define fake news—what it is, where it comes from, what motivates it, who generates it, and what, if anything should be done about it. The three major stakeholder groups whose views will be mined here are (U.S.) audience members, professional journalists, and commentators and opinion leaders.

Id: 15293

Title: Panel: The politics of fake news: What is it, who is responsible, and what can be done about it

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The great reaction: Reasserting journalistic professionalism in the age of Trump

The arrival of Trump's brand of populism coupled with rising concerns about post-truth, post-fact public life are the background for a series of unprecedented attempts of mainstream journalism in the United States to reassert professional legitimacy. This is demonstrated in various actions, such as the position regarding the revelations about fake news and their presumed effects in the 2016 presidential election; the decision to "instantly" fact-check official pronouncements; the abandonment of "hard" neutrality as put in evidence by reporting by the New York Times, the Washington Post, and CNN; and a volley of open criticisms of decisions about the composition of White House press corps and controversial declarations about the role of the press made by the Trump presidency. Altogether, these actions amount to a "great reaction" by journalism against tangible problems in contemporary democracy to redefine professional legitimacy and boundaries.

Id: 15294

Title: Panel: The politics of fake news: What is it, who is responsible, and what can be done about it

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The Twitter trenches in South Africa's propaganda war

A propaganda war has broken out on Twitter in South Africa, with hundreds of fake accounts created to discredit critics of the ruling party. The ruling party has allegedly also created a covert 'War Room' to print fake election posters, create a network of social media 'influencers' and set up a news site to promote a party narrative. Bogus stories planted in reputable news outlets advanced a similar political agenda. This paper will give an overview of these developments in the South African context, and explore the dynamics of journalism's location in South African political, social and economic networks.

Id: 15295

Title: Panel: The politics of fake news: What is it, who is responsible, and what can be done about it

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Fake News, the Lying Press and German Journalists' Responses to a Stigma

German news media is currently facing a crisis of trust and legitimacy. Amidst a news media environment that is confronted with the phenomenon of fake news, right wing groups and individuals increasingly call German news media organizations “Lügenpresse.” The term “Lügenpresse” (“lying press”) was used as a derogatory term by National Socialists in Germany before and during the Third Reich, and remains a historically and politically charged expression of the lack of trust in news media on an institutional level. We examine the responses of journalists and editors employed by Germany’s leading news organizations, including print, online, broadcast, cable and radio channels, to the accusations that they are lying to their audiences. At the same time we explore how journalists negotiate the institutional threat of the fake news phenomenon that, we argue, adds to a growing distrust in journalism as a field. In order to gauge institutional strategies and reactions to the stigma of the term “lying press” and the phenomenon of fake news, interviews were conducted with editors and journalists at leading news outlets in Germany. The aim of these interviews was to establish how news organizations try to re-establish public legitimacy and re-gain credibility in times of crisis. Understanding how German media organizations respond in their practice to attacks on their credibility delivers valuable insights into institutional response in an industry that is experiencing a crisis in confidence.

Id: 15327

Title: Professionalism and Thai journalism after the 2014 coup d'état

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: After any change of government by non-democratic means, the role of journalists and news media in the new order faces many challenges. News media professionals are often put at great personal risk, facing violent threats and jail time while their organizations re-orient their coverage to stay in operation. In the aftermath of the bloodless military coup in 2014, Thai journalists faced similar issues. There are, of course, local contexts that make Thailand a unique case: the stabilizing and legitimizing presence of the Monarchy, previous military controlled of media, the unequal development of media in and outside of Bangkok, and the cyclical nature of military coups in Thailand.

This paper will explore these issues in relationship to other post-coup media environments and using interviews with ten Thai political journalists working for broadcast, print, and online media, conducted a year after the coup. This will shed light on the different factors that influence news media professionalism in unstable and changing political environments.

Id: 15394

Title: Me, Myself and I: autoethnographic study of journalistic challenges of personal audio storytelling

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Editors increasingly expect journalists to weave self-narratives into their stories and to promote themselves and their identities on social media and in news columns (Coward 2013). The blurred lines between personalized experience and objective fact raise questions about how journalistic professional identity changes as journalists juggle the dual roles of observer and subject.

This paper uses autoethnography to expose, examine, and critique the challenges and dilemmas journalists face when they come out from behind the (perceived) veil of objectivity. Karin Wahl-Jorgensen (2013) argues that emotionality is just as embedded in journalism practice as objectivity, however it is not as commonly understood by journalists “because it is at odds with journalistic self-understanding” (ibid., 130). The paper expands on previous work by the author on personal and confessional storytelling, applying it to a radio documentary case study. This process provides a context for exploring the impact on the journalist as she negotiates the fluid boundaries between professional and personal identity, work, interrogating how emotions can be managed and utilized (cf Peters, 2011; Richard & Rees, 2011; Wahl-Jorgensen, 2013), in subjective and confessional audio journalism.

Losing My Identity (Lindgren 2012), commissioned and broadcast on ABC Radio National (ABC RN) in Australia, tells the story of the journalist/researcher losing her Swedish citizenship, and in her mind her Swedish identity, using interviews with the author’s family members interwoven with autobiographical confessional commentaries. It was produced before the ‘narrative turn’ in radio journalism, driven by podcasts such as the Serial. Emotions played a dominant role in this autoethnographic documentary about loss of identity, and managing them was an essential aspect of the production process. This paper goes on to examine the notion of objectivity in journalism in the context of emotions and how these are managed in stories of self.

The study includes a two-tiered autoethnography, informed by the producer/researcher’s belief that both the experience of the production and its reflective critiques can provide relevant creative and scholarly insights to others. First, it is an autoethnography of practice, where the case study provides an opportunity to analyze autoethnographic radio/audio as a production technique addressing questions of objectivity. Second, it is a reflexive critique of the documentary, where the journalist’s own practices, insights and beliefs become a form of “core data” (Arnold 2008, 39), thereby contributing to our understanding of the professional challenges of inserting the “I” in journalistic reporting. Focusing on the development of this story, the paper examines the benefits and challenges of journalists putting themselves in the frame and argues that mediating your own story requires the storyteller to separate self and professional identity. It also necessitates an ability to tolerate personalized online criticism, which is commonplace in today’s media environment.

Id: 15397

Title: How do scholars use 'theory' in Journalism Studies peer-reviewed papers' The case of the European Journal of Communication.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Since the 1990s, Journalism Studies have experienced an intense growth, transformation and methodological standardization as a consequence of the globalization process. Media systems, journalistic cultures and professional values of journalists, as well as the university education and professional training, have undergone a process of internationalization deeper than in the decades prior to globalization and digitization. As in previous stages of transformation of the media and journalism research, in this phase the theoretical frameworks have played a fundamental role, this time by means of its uses and its operability and applicability in empirical research.

Nevertheless, unlike this earlier stages, the institutional context of this transformation has played a particularly prominent role. This institutional context would be composed not only of sectoral associations of the different professions of communication (including journalists' associations) but also by integrating the international academic associations and peer-reviewed journals, which have conducted the great academic debates on the field assuming an active with a greater institutional influence than in the last three decades.

The purpose of this study is precisely one of these institutional agents: the international peer-reviewed journals on Journalism and Communication studies. Their value as catalyst and diffuser of international scientific production positions them as one of the most influential actors in the methodological and theoretical evolution of the field, in the delimitation of its objects of study and in the applicability of empirical research. It is impossible for us to renounce the study of international communication journals to define our research discipline. For this reason, our research group, the Group of Advanced Studies in Communication (GEAC-www.geac.es) has lead during the last decade successive research projects on the position and the role played by international (and Spanish) journals in journalism and communication research by creating a specific modality of content analysis for a descriptive study of peer-reviewed journals that has been applied to cases such as the Journal of Communication, Journalism Studies, the International Journal of Communication and the European Journal of Communication.

With this proposal, we will present the methodological design that we have developed, based on the experience of these previous researches, for the coding and the categorization of a content analysis applied to international peer-journals, and we will findings on a case study: the European Journal of

Communication. The sample consists on 88 papers published by this journal during the years 2015 (4 issues), 2014 (5 issues) and 2013 (5 issues), excluding the three special issues. Results refer to the uses of theory in Journalism Studies, regarding i) objects of study, ii) research modalities (including research instruments and techniques), and iii) theoretical constructions (by means of the uses of standard theories, state of the art, literature review, etc.).

Id: 15452

Title: Transparency and the judicial system: the British media and the debate around the introduction of cameras in the courtroom

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The introduction of cameras in criminal courtrooms has been a long-debated issue in the United Kingdom. Whilst Scotland has permitted filming since 1992, a decision to introduce cameras in criminal courts in England and Wales has not been reached yet. Supporters of this innovation claim that it would enhance the transparency of the judicial system, extending the public gallery to citizens who cannot physically attend a trial. Critics of this proposal, instead, show concern with the impact cameras could have upon the testimonies of witnesses, jurors, defendants, and victims (and upon their privacy and safety). Critics fear that trials can become more dramatic and sensational, and worry about the nature of the coverage that trials could receive in tabloids. Opponents also fear that the system could lead to further distrust in the judicial system if the wider public did not agree with the court's verdict.

The British media have played a twofold role in this debate. First, it has constituted the main public platform through which this debate has taken place. Critics and supporters have used the media to voice their claims and concerns regarding the filming of trials. Second, broadcasters have strongly advocated in favour of the introduction of cameras into courtrooms, claiming that the prohibition to film criminal trials is an anomaly in the digital age, which contributes to reinforce the perception of the judicial system as arcane and lacking transparency. In addition to increasing the openness and the transparency of the judicial system, broadcasters claim, the filming of trials could also enhance public understandings of how justice works –eventually contributing to higher levels of trust in the judicial system. Broadcasters have in fact joined forces with the Ministry of Justice to pilot the introduction of cameras in criminal courtrooms (currently underway).

This paper combines a content analysis of the debate around the introduction of cameras in courtrooms in the British press, and a focus group with six journalists and broadcasters (from BBC, ITN and Sky News, amongst others) who have worked towards the introduction of cameras in courtrooms. In our content analysis we examined all the stories discussing filming in courtrooms across a selection of national newspapers in Britain (The Guardian, The Times, Daily Mirror, News of the World, The Independent, The Daily Telegraph and The Sun) published between 1984 and 2016 (n=334). This content analysis helped us identify the different arguments that have dominated this debate across three decades. Our analysis also explores the main voices in this debate, as well as the stories behind the periodic resurfacing of the issue in the media (celebrity/high profile trials, certain TV programmes...). Our focus group helped us explore the case put forward by the main media organisations in the country, examining the rationale for the introduction of cameras in

courtrooms, the safeguards that would guarantee the protection of all parties, and the main difficulties and contradictions broadcasters have faced. The paper finally explores the normative underpinnings of the debate around the transparency of justice in the British media.

Id: 15453

Title: The Virtual World of News Text: How Political News Represents Parapsychological Experiences of Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper attempts to investigate the nature of facticity in news which may constitute several layers. This study aims to investigate these devices which are employed in news to give expression to factuality. This paper is based on two case studies of news stories about parapsychological experiences of indigenous peoples in Taiwan. The first one is that in 2016 President of Taiwan issued a formal apology on behalf of the government to indigenous peoples for the discrimination and neglect they suffered over the past 400 years. The apology was made after a ceremony which the indigenous representatives sang traditional songs to report their ancestors' spirits to announce their arrival in front of the Presidential Office Building. The second case is that in 2017 indigenous people requested the Museum of Anthropology in National Taiwan University to return their 300-year-old stone pillar which the Bureau of Cultural Heritage designated a national treasure. The indigenous elders, in the news text, mentioned that the stone pillar believed to contain ancestral spirits. And their ancestors had appeared in their dreams several times and told them they wanted to go home.

A content analysis was first conducted on mainstream newspapers in Taiwan to display news representation of the two cases in 2016 and 2017. Then this study applied frame analysis to investigate the devices employed in news by professional journalists. Specifically, this paper postulates that the so-called statements on facts may cover a spectrum ranging from statements which lend themselves readily to empirical verification to those which are inaccessible to the senses.

An understanding of these devices may provide guidance to journalism educators who teach ways to express facts. This study concludes by asking if the devices employed in news to give expression to factuality adopted by journalists in the representation of parapsychological experiences of indigenous peoples are capable of fostering viable communication under current and future conditions.

Keywords:

language of facticity, parapsychological experience, frame analysis, media representation, indigenous people

Id: 15457

Title: Framing ISIS: A comparative analysis of news coverage in The New York Times and People's Daily

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: As the radical terrorist group, ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria), gained its prominence since early 2014, the portrayals of ISIS and framing of ISIS as a global terrorism threat in media outlets has become an increasing concern for journalism scholars. This study examines the news coverage of ISIS in the U.S. media and Chinese media.

Based on framing theory, the goal of this study is to provide a comparison of framing of ISIS in the United States and China by investigating two leading newspapers in the two countries, the New York Times and People's Daily in terms of news types, news sources and news frames. A national comparative approach is applied in this study in response to the growing trend of competition between hegemonic and oppositional narratives across different media and countries.

The population of the study consisted of the complete news content about ISIS in the New York Times and People's Daily. The sample period dated from August 19th, 2014 to August 20th, 2016. Specifically, the time period started from August 19th, 2014, when an American photojournalist named James Foley was beheaded, becoming the first American citizen killed by ISIS, and the first demonstrative execution performed by ISIS.

The results of a quantitative content analysis presented similarities and differences between the two news outlets in reporting ISIS. While both the New York Times and People's Daily mostly cited governmental official sources, the latter relied more on information from other news media than the former. A significant difference was found in the news frames employed, with the New York Times focusing more on telling the stories from military and official perspectives whereas People's Daily emphasizing more on diplomatic presentations.

There are plenty of previous studies about media framing on Islamic terrorism; however, their focus was mainly on Western world of media, especially the U.S. and the U.K. Therefore, we know little about the distinctive ways of presenting ISIS in Asia and other places of the world. This study is trying to fill in this literature gap and connect the news coverage on Islamic terrorism with media cultures and government policies in the U.S. and China.

Id: 15477

Title: The culture of photojournalism in Mexico: between continuing risk, pragmatic professional norms and precarious working conditions

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The studies and analyses of journalistic cultures worldwide have tended to ignore the particularities of photojournalists, as well as their professional and social milieus. Few studies focus on their occupational cultures –such as roles, ethical norms, practices and routines—as being distinctive from journalistic cultures in general. Even fewer studies yet focus on the material and cultural conditions of photojournalism in countries with challenging work environments or on the way in which the type of medium, rank, gender or seniority of the photojournalist shapes their work environment.

Based on qualitative methodology consisting of 40 in-depth interviews with practitioners based in Mexico City, this exploratory study contributes to the debate by mapping the key issues shaping the culture of photojournalists based in Mexico City and working locally, nationally and/or internationally. Using Bourdieu's field theory (Benson and Neveu, 2005), Carlson and Lewis's (2015) discussion on journalistic boundaries, and Waisbord (2013) views on journalistic professionalism, we account for an occupation situated in the intersection between information and aesthetics, and crossed by four fundamental issues: type of medium, rank, seniority and to a lesser extent gender of the respondents, all of which inform the degree of autonomy, peer-legitimation/recognition and professional mobility.

Overall, we found an occupation struggling to establish its own boundaries and professional norms, and --in Mexico at least--facing considerable challenges such as risk or anti-press attacks. Moreover, other challenges involve individual, occupational and organizational factors, all intertwined. Amongst key findings are a pragmatic occupation shaped by the lack of collective normative and deontological values, but instead context-bound, personal and pragmatic notions of professionalism led by exemplar individuals. First, there exists widespread precariousness of work conditions such as low salaries, little benefits, and little to no training, protection or security protocols. Also, newsrooms assign very few material, economic and symbolic resources to photojournalism, resulting in few opportunities for professional mobility or autonomy for rank and file photojournalists. In consequence, we observe a field which is highly dependent on values, rules and aspirations legitimised by the actors at stake but established by the few group of exemplar or elite practitioners –such as those working for news agencies—who, unlike their rank and file peers, pave the way for professional mobility, set the standards and aspirations, earn autonomy by choosing their work assignments, pursue their personal and artistic projects outside newsrooms, and are more likely to innovate and experiment with topics, narratives and platforms.

Id: 15485

Title: Mejorando la calidad en la producción de noticias mediante la sistematización de la rutina periodística

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: En un ecosistema donde coexisten medios tradicionales, digitales y social media, las rutinas periodísticas chilenas responden a un proceso basado principalmente en la intuición (Puente, Edwards, Delpiano, 2014). Sin embargo, el trabajo en la sala de redacción de noticias se ha vuelto más complejo luego de la llegada de los nuevos soportes digitales y las redes sociales; modificando el acceso a la información de los ciudadanos y a las posibilidades de creación de parte de éstos. Así somos testigos de cómo el contenido generado por los usuarios ha ido ganando terreno en el público (Thurman, 2008; Hermida & Thurman, 2008; Leung, 2009), transformando la agenda de los medios (McCombs, Shaw & Weaver, 2014; Groshek & Groshek, 2013; Valenzuela, 2013; Goode, 2009) y dando relevancia al uso de la palabra “postverdad” –post thuth- (Keyes, 2004; Tallis, 2016; Peters, 2017).

En este contexto, los nuevos periodistas deben contar con las habilidades que les permitan renovar la propuesta de temas para los informativos de los medios de comunicación; logrando una nivelación en los estándares de calidad, en base a un mayor acceso de la información para las audiencias, mayor valor de la entrega informativa, y diferenciación de otras fuentes. El objetivo de esta investigación es comprobar si posible mejorar la calidad de las notas periodísticas por medio de la sistematización de la rutina de trabajo, y del fomento de la comunicación permanente entre quienes participan de ésta.

El marco teórico se sustenta en la modelación de procesos identificados en la industria del periodismo (Shoemaker & Reese, 2011; Batz et. al, 1980; Karlsson, 2011; Pellegrini et. al, 2008), que identifica como tareas claves la proposición, el reporte, la publicación, y seguimiento de las notas. Sumado a los modelos de valor de las noticias (Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Ruhrmann & Göbbel, 2007), y basándose en el Valor Agregado Periodístico (VAP), que ofrece indicadores para evaluar la calidad periodística de un medio (Pellegrini et. al, 2011; Alessandri et. al, 2001).

En este contexto se creó ‘WorkKey News’, una herramienta web que apoya dichos procesos. Mediante el análisis de texto ofrece guías al usuario para que sus propuestas de notas periodísticas cumplan los estándares mencionados, emulando una reunión de pauta de forma sincrónica y colaborativa.

Mediante un diseño cuasi-experimental, en un medio determinado se conformaron dos grupos de periodistas: el primero utilizó permanentemente la herramienta (experimental), mientras que el

segundo siguió realizando sus tareas de forma tradicional (control). Desde el inicio hasta dos meses de realizada la intervención, se evaluaron la calidad de las notas propuestas por ambos grupos mediante el instrumento VAP. Los resultados mostraron que existe una diferencia en la calidad de las notas entre ambos grupos, siendo mejor en el grupo experimental.

A partir de esta experiencia, se espera contribuir en (1) generar nuevas metodologías de trabajo en los medios de comunicación, (2) apoyar la calidad periodística mediante herramientas que apoyen el trabajo diario, y (3) la producción de noticias para facilitar la coordinación, el trabajo colaborativo, e interacción con las audiencias.

Id: 15489

Title: "Até Sempre 3': periodismo alternativo, ruinas del pasado y reformulación del presente

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: El artículo rescata parte de la historia de resistencia al golpe civil-militar de 1964, en Brasil, por activistas políticos y otros en la ciudad de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, durante los años 1960, 1970 y 1980. A través de la información recogida en los procesos legal-militar y los testimonios asignados a la Comisión Municipal de la Verdad, fue posible reconstruir los registros del pasado reciente. Los acontecimientos narrados por estrategias de comunicación alternativas utilizados por aquellos que han sido amenazados, perseguidos, encarcelados, torturados y asesinados por la dictadura, para denunciar y resistir a la dictadura, rara vez se estamparon en las portadas de los periódicos o fueron reportados por las estaciones de radio y televisión. En cambio, las pequeñas redes colaborativas de información, que consiste en cartas, notas, folletos y periódicos clandestinos trataron de romper el cerco de la censura y de lo albedrío, y enfrentar el silenciamiento de la prensa local y nacional acerca de las historias tan dramáticas. En los últimos meses de investigación se encontraron registros de documentos que prueban la resistencia a la dictadura militar; algunos de estos relatos han si entrañado en las grietas de los discursos hegemónicos y casi escapado de su control, tales como, por ejemplo, el periódico “Até Sempre 3”, manuscrito capturado por las fuerzas de represión en la Penitenciária de Linhares, e inició un proceso judicial militar de largo; molestando los órganos de represión, cuyo DOPS-BH, incluyendo, constituye un dossier en sus archivos, en que se encuentra el “Documento de Linhares”, a fin de dismantelar las historias de la tortura que tuvo lugar en los sótanos de la dictadura. A partir de la investigación de los impresos clandestinos circulado en Juiz de Fora, ha sido posible identificar historias de lucha, sus personajes, los espacios urbanos en que se articularon la resistencia a la dictadura, las instituciones que, de alguna manera, permitieron acogida y refugio a los individuos y perseguidos, incluso condenados. Por lo tanto, la búsqueda permite el mapeo de estos lugares, algunos descaracterizados, pero tienen rastros de una compleja historia que contar. El trabajo de documentación en colecciones públicas y privadas, los testimonios de la historia de vida y temáticos han permitido una nueva comprensión de la historia reciente de la ciudad minera de Juiz de Fora, que es también la historia reciente del Brasil, pues en las ruinas de ese pasado reside la reinterpretación del presente.

Id: 15525

Title: Enlaces de investigación sobre el mundo del trabajo del periodista en Latino América

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En este artículo, relatamos los primeros pasos a la formación de la “Red Latinoamericana de Estudios sobre el mundo del trabajo del periodista”. En 2016, nosotros iniciamos los contactos con investigadores de México, Universidad de Guadalajara e Iteso; y de Ecuador, en Ciespal, a partir de donde contactamos investigadores de otros países. La propuesta consiste en que cada uno de los grupos de investigadores desarrolle en su país/ciudad pesquisa sobre el mundo del trabajo del periodista. O sea, estudiar las condiciones de trabajo y las alternativas encontradas por esos profesionales para producir periodismo. En São Paulo, Brasil la investigación está centrada en los “arreglos productivos” del trabajo de lo periodista, alternativos a los conglomerados de medios. En Argentina, la investigación está centrada en el trabajo en periodismo alternativo; en México, la pesquisa trata del trabajo del periodista como freelancer y en subcontratación; en Ecuador, el estudio está involucrado también con las condiciones de subcontratación y freelancer.

Esa iniciativa se debe a la constatación de que los cambios en el mundo del trabajo del periodista ponen en cuestión la profesión, la calidad del periodismo y la relevancia de lo discurso periodístico en la frágil democracia de Latino América.

Lo objetivo general de la pesquisa es contactar investigadores latinoamericanos interesados en formar una red de investigación que tiene como problema las relaciones de comunicación y las condiciones de producción en el mundo del trabajo de los periodistas. En São Paulo, Brasil, los objetivos específicos son: definir y categorizar

“arreglos económicos alternativos” a los conglomerados de medios; comprender la manera de sostener el trabajo del periodista en esos “arreglos económicos alternativos”; verificar las relaciones de comunicación en el proceso de trabajo; analizar el material periodístico producido y evaluar si los discursos periodísticos son alternativos en sentido contra hegemónicos a los conglomerados de medios y como estos se caracterizan.

La metodología exploratoria (Gil, 2008) permite más abertura a los investigadores a movieren se en un tema tan mutante e complejo. Cada núcleo de investigadores usara las herramientas y técnicas más adecuadas a suya realidad y objetivos de pesquisa.

En caso de São Paulo/Brasil, los datos serán buscados a partir de contactos en la Internet y en mapas de levantamiento sobre medias alternativas, así como hará uso de la técnica de la bola de nieve (Baldin, Munhoz, 2011) para llegar a potenciales informantes desconocidos. Ese levantamiento con criterios específicos sobre lo alternativo y lo independiente es la base a la composición de una amuestra de arreglos del trabajo del periodista y ella será sometida a entrevista y grupos de discusión.

El resultado que se espera es de obtener datos confiables sobre el trabajo del periodista en esos tiempos de periodismo digital, polivalente y multiplataforma y sobre el periodismo producido en los arreglos alternativos a los conglomerados de medios, también espera se conectar un pool de investigadores asociados en Latino América a investigar el mundo del trabajo del periodista.

Id: 15531

Title: Ethical Ideologies and Reporting Practices in Journalism: Comparing Countries in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to compare journalists in Asia with those in sub-Saharan Africa on ethical ideologies and practices. Both these regions have countries that share some of these characteristics: they emerged from colonialism toward the middle of the 20th century, were faced with tremendous development challenges, and more or less chose to harness the power of the media in this cause. They espoused development journalism and had state ownership of, at minimum, radio and television. In the last decade of that century, most of these countries, while retaining control over some of their media, allowed privatization. This in turn led to media concentration and a profit orientation. On the technology front, media were becoming digital. Together, all these forces impacted the news media in contradictory ways; state control and concentration/marketization leading to a narrowing of diversity but digitization allowing a multiplicity of voices. Many of these countries also experienced political parallelism and clientelism leading to an instrumental use of the media depending on ownership.

These conditions make for a complexity in ethics that journalists have to negotiate on a daily basis. Codes of ethics, normative in nature, are difficult to follow but further complicated by ownership issues. Journalists are faced with having to make choices on a daily basis regarding the use of certain reporting practices as they engage in newsmaking (Weaver & Willnat, 2012). These practices are generally considered controversial and their ethical justifiability is a matter of considerable debate. They deal with using deception, telling the truth, exchanging favors, and such. But journalists may also have some basic foundational ideologies that they hold close to their being. Forsyth (1980) has conceptualized, operationalized, and validated a taxonomy of ethical ideologies that posits relativism (“skepticism with regards to inviolate moral principles”) and idealism (“concern for benign outcomes”) as the two dimensions that capture between them four ethical ideologies (Forsyth, 2008, p. 814), i.e., situationism, exceptionism, absolutism, and subjectivism.

This paper will report on comparative data from countries in two continents about journalists’ basic ethical ideologies as well as their level of acceptance of certain controversial reporting practices. It will analyze how much acceptance is predicted by ideology. It data will come from a large 66 country study of journalists, which used a common method, questionnaire and data collection technique. The data itself has undergone serious vetting and cleaning to ensure it reliability and accuracy. Analysis will include descriptive statistics as well as regression to assist with prediction. Apart from the broad strokes of historical commonalities that are political, ownership based, and digital in nature, cultural variables will be employed to explain findings.

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Weaver, D. H., & Willnat, L. (Eds.). (2012). *The Global Journalist in the 21st Century*. New

York: Routledge.

Id: 15539

Title: Concept-covers and the game of updating in journalism: the piauí magazine case

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: At a monthly frequency, the Brazilian magazine piauí is known today for performing an investigative journalism publishing large reports of long production time, and also for its tone assumed in its allegedly critical articles, problematizing the social reality. In the last years, we can highlight its political guidelines and the way in which its narratives give rise to different temporalities about events or great themes that surround the Brazilian public power. After considering the articles and covers of piauí between 2014 and 2016, this axis was even more evident. The pre-electoral period for the presidential elections in Brazil and the two years that followed it have been illustrated by piauí in its front page in a very present way. Especially in the covers, central characters of Brazilian political public life have been presented in diverse contexts, remitted to spaces and actions in verbal and visual compositions, which updated important products of global iconography.

This paper analyzes the "political" covers published in the interval between the January 2014 edition (n 88) and the January 2017 edition (n 124) from a double methodological movement: first, a quantitative mapping of themes, characters and language resources in order to characterize recurrent themes and textual resources. Then, the textuality of these covers is analyzed in order to apprehend the set of references and characterize a recurring editorial position. This analytical movement is driven by a question about the magazine's political action aiming to reflect how journalism updates themes and events while updates the very form of its savoir-faire. As a background, the reflection presents a discussion about the textual modes of materialization of an editorial identity over and above canonical forms such as the clarification of the editorial line, the indications of piauí readers and the selection of news events.

Thus, the covers of piauí observed oscillate between the cartoon and the poster, in a set of characteristics of both genres able to offer to the journalism and to the object itself some angulations: 1) the creation of a verbal and visual concept that accounts for synthesize the tone of a journalistic edition, without necessarily referring to a specific edition agenda; 2) this is a movement that causes a detachment of the cover from the inner part of the magazine, concomitantly conferring autonomy to piauí, and finally, 3) demonstrating the specific ways used by journalism to present itself to its interlocutors, updating the social imaginary and at the same time provoking them (interlocutors and imaginary), translating a kind of "now" from a mixture of referential moments.

Keywords: temporality; present events; political coverage; magazine cover; piauí magazine

Id: 15623

Title: Journalistic discourses on comedy and freedom of expression in Brazil: in search of a media critique committed to the otherness challenge

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper proposes to analyze the discourses about comedy, freedom of expression and offense that emerge in Brazilian newspapers. Our starting point to the discursive analysis is journalistic texts published in two important newspapers of the country, Folha de S. Paulo and O Estado de S. Paulo, between 2012 and 2016. The choice of the theme is justified by controversial episodes in Brazilian public debate about the offensive potential of comedy manifestations, especially those that target social minorities. At the same time, in order to understand this debate, it is necessary to research the role played by journalism in the mediation of circulating discourses. The last few decades have been characterized by the emergence of epistemological reconfigurations in the perception about the interweaving between language and power. Increasingly, the symbolic plan – or the discursive order, in other words – is taken as a fundamental component to the establishment of power relations, rather than an accessory or complementary element of political action. In the Brazilian case, the presence of discourses fixing such understanding on language has been observed since at least the beginning of the 1990s, when controversies about the power of words in crystallizing prejudices reached public notoriety because of the discussions associated with the "political correctness".

As we show in this paper, the controversies referring comedy manifestations brought to light in public sphere are marked by discourses about the collision between fundamental rights: on one hand, the expression and communication rights; on the other, the personality rights, the protection of intimacy, honor, image and dignity. Besides, in some cases, we observe occurrences of hate speech, whose prohibition by states is recommended by the human rights treaties issued after World War II.

In order to analyze discursively the journalistic texts, we base this work on Dominique Maingueneau's and Patrick Charaudeau's concepts, in particular, with regard to the concepts of "interdiscourse" and "circulating discourse", which constitute our main theoretical and methodological basis. Our findings point out that the journalistic material is characterized by the invisibilization of the Other or by the framing of the Other from binary categories. The isotopic marks identified in the analyzed texts - separation between speech and action, defense of "free market of ideas", understanding that any form of expression control can turn into censorship - are typical of a liberal view on freedom of expression presented by an "absolutist discourse", quoting the expression by Anshuman Mondal.

As conclusion, we seek to problematize the liberal discourse on freedom of expression and to outline ways for a more complex justification to protect expression. In order to do that, we base on the reflections proposed by Mondal and Eric Barendt. Finally, we propose to discuss the role of Communication field in such debate, highlighting the urgency of a media critique that is capable of compromising itself ethically with the challenge of representing otherness, offering parameters to the discussion in cases of offense and contributing to a complexification of freedom of expression understanding, especially in face of cultural difference.

Id: 15686

Title: The truancy trap: Australian news media representations of Indigenous school attendance and their relationship to policy

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper explores how school attendance/truancy has been used by Australian journalists to tell the story of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander education, especially in Indigenous communities that are geographically and culturally 'remote' from the nation's non-Indigenous dominated centres. News media framing will be discussed as a methodology and a theory for understanding how news stories present Indigenous students, their families and school communities in terms of deficit. Deficit discourse frames Indigenous identity in a narrative of negativity, deficiency and disempowerment. Recent education research indicates it is a defining feature of public discourse by the news media and political elites, and has asserted its influence on Indigenous education policy.

The paper traces the antecedence and rise of the 'Indigenous attendance' news frame from the early 2000s, to the height of the 'bush school truancy crisis' in 2014 and the Federal Government's Remote School Attendance Strategy launched during that year. We examine the sponsorship of the truancy frame by political actors inside and outside of government. Bessant (1995) reminds us that media representation is a synthesis (albeit selective) of academic and expert constructions. Together, the discursive practices of these political actors create for the public a world within which policy reactions to the portrayed truancy/social failure nexus are entirely logical. For example, prominent invited news commentary in 2009-2013 suggested family welfare payments should be tied to school attendance. This media sponsored 'solution' to the truancy 'problem' became government policy as part of the Remote School Attendance Strategy (2014). We identify counter-narratives to the attendance crisis frame in online, social media and teacher education media sites, but argue they gained little traction among Australia's 'big' or 'legacy' media.

In an analysis of news reports from newspaper, online news, radio and television between 2000-2016, journalists' sourcing practices were found to narrow the representation of Indigenous education to a single simplistic explanation, with a related policy response. Analysing news texts to make the frames visible is a valuable step towards making the deeply embedded deficit discourse visible, understanding how it is constructed, and by so doing, applying some positive pressure on news organisations and journalists to change the way they approach reporting Indigenous education.

Id: 15694

Title: Conversing with the Catatonic: An Analysis of Humor and Hostility, Education and Mobilization in Last Week Tonight with John Oliver

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper examines journalism's role in a deliberative democracy and suggests a new media model be considered to more adequately meet the needs of the current generation. This paper coins the term deliberative media to describe a hybrid form of media, which aim to encourage public deliberation and engagement in the public sphere. The HBO program Last Week Tonight with John Oliver is used as the primary case study. The television program demonstrates the way deliberative media could be factored into comprehensive plans for a deliberative democratic system. Previous literature shows how journalism has often been considered an important feature of deliberative democracy, as it works to inform the public (Dzur, 2002; Page & Shapiro, 2010). However, today, society finds itself at a perplexing intersection. Research shows the up-and-coming generation is over-stimulated yet under-enthused by their current political and social surroundings (Lawless & Fox, 2015). These Internet natives have the world at their digitally equipped fingertips but important messages from traditional journalism often have a difficult time standing out among endless amounts of media. The current political process is dull, confusing and both physically and intellectually inaccessible to the common person. These barriers leave people, particularly young people, in a somewhat catatonic state.

By conducting a discourse analysis of the six most popular episodes from season one and season two of Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, this paper suggests John Oliver embraces and borrows from three different eras of media: revolutionary journalism, public journalism and infotainment media. Many conversations and debates about topics of public welfare are not easily accessible to the public. These conversations are confined by complexity, dullness or confusing political and technical jargon. Too often, traditional journalism is unable to truly capture the attention of young adults. This paper does not suggest that deliberative media be a replacement for traditional news and journalism but, rather, that it be considered alongside traditional media. Deliberative media, like Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, should be factored into new conceptions of deliberative democracy.

By utilizing a variety of techniques, Oliver dissolves barriers to important, national conversations and offers talk and text to ordinary citizens. He provides citizens with entry points into conversations and encourages participation in the political process that extends beyond periodic elections. By blending these three media models, Oliver invites young people into national conversations and encourages the up-and-coming generation to shake off their stupor and step into the public sphere.

Id: 15698

Title: Ejercicio periodístico en Ecuador: aplicación de normas deontológicas y sanciones

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En la última década (2005 - 2015), en América Latina se han realizado cambios importantes en torno al reconocimiento del Derecho a la Comunicación. Así en varios países se reformularon marcos normativos, políticas públicas y programas para garantizar la inclusión de los grupos históricamente relegados de las plataformas de expresión, la vigilancia de la concentración mediática, el reforzamiento de los medios públicos, entre otros asuntos relacionados con la democratización de la comunicación (De Moraes, 2011; Satander, 2014; Mastrini, 2016; Sierra & Vallejo, 2017).

Estos procesos regulatorios también han incidido en el ejercicio periodístico provocando tensiones entre periodistas y propietarios de medios con los gobiernos promotores de los procesos de regulación. Por un lado, se han escuchado las voces de periodistas, académicos y ciudadanos para quienes las legislaciones no ha sido más que un instrumento que atenta contra la libertad de expresión y una herramienta para sancionar a medios y periodistas sin afinidad a los gobiernos de turno. Por otro lado, se han escuchado las voces de quienes señalan que las normativas exigen el cumplimiento de normas deontológicas, la profesionalización de los trabajadores de los espacios informativos y la reducción de contenidos que discriminan a grupos vulnerables, entre otros aspectos, que incidirían en el incremento de la calidad del periodismo.

Ecuador es uno de los países en los cuales se emprendieron los procesos regulatorios mencionados. En 2013, se aprobó la Ley Orgánica de Comunicación (LOC) con el fin de garantizar, según la Constitución 2008, el ejercicio del Derecho a la Comunicación. Esta legislación contempla artículos a través de los cuales se pretende reducir la presencia de contenido impreciso, excluyente y discriminatorio emitido por los medios de comunicación tradicionales del Ecuador.

Ahora bien, al cumplirse casi 4 años de vigencia de la LOC, según la Fundación Andina para la Observación y Estudio de Medios (FUNDAMEDIOS), se han registrado 554 procesos contra medios y periodistas en la Superintendencia de la Información y Comunicación (organismo técnico de vigilancia y control en el ámbito administrativo del ejercicio del Derechos a la Comunicación) por incumplimiento de la LOC.

Con la presente ponencia se pretende exponer cuáles han sido las causas más recurrentes de sanción hacia periodistas y medios en Ecuador poniendo especial atención en aquellas iniciadas por deficiencia de cumplimiento de normas deontológicas. Esto para conocer si, efectivamente, aquellas resoluciones contribuirían al mejoramiento del ejercicio periodístico.

Para este trabajo se elaborará una base de datos cualitativa y cuantitativa con información obtenida tras la revisión de los expedientes abiertos en SUPERCOM y las resoluciones tomadas por el Organismo. Tras ello, se procederá con un análisis de los resultados obtenidos. A través de esta

ponencia centrada en el caso ecuatoriano, se pretende aportar al diálogo democrático sobre la pertinencia o no de normativas que regulan el periodismo.

Id: 15730

Title: (Trans) Formación en Periodismo: Propuestas de universidades brasileñas en un escenario de cambios

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: El Periodismo se constituye como un conocimiento especializado. y toma en cuenta el lenguaje y la interacción social como mediadores en la construcción del pensamiento y del conocimiento humano contemplando, por lo tanto, un rol en la democracia occidental. Él opera así como un mediador de las relaciones simbólicas en la la narración de acontecimientos de interés público. La importancia científica de la investigación cree que el periodismo es uno de los fenómenos contemporáneos en continua mutación que requiere más ajustes de las instituciones educativas en los procesos de formación de los nuevos profesionales. La indagación de cómo el periodismo se constituye frente a la (trans)formación que las instituciones superiores han promovido en el desarrollo de las habilidades de los futuros profesionales en Brasil es puesta en análisis. El enfoque metodológico reconoce la producción bibliográfica brasileña (libros, compilaciones, tesis, tesinas y trabajos científicos) y la propuesta de proyectos pedagógicos enmarcados en las Directrices Curriculares Nacionales (DCNs), que han sido producidos a partir de julio de 2001 hasta diciembre de 2013. El análisis final se ocupa de una base empírica que consiste en 408 fuentes (seis libros, 17 compilaciones, 78 capítulos de compilaciones, 12 tesis, 12 disertaciones, 271 artículos científicos - anales y revistas -, además de ocho proyectos educativos de carreras de periodismo), bajo la ordenación del software NVivo 11. Se presenta la hipótesis de que, ante la posibilidad de implementar un flujo de diseño puramente lineal acerca de los fenómenos en estudio, la formación en periodismo se constituye como un campo de juego, un escenario en el que las propuestas de las universidades brasileñas pueden moverse entre la formación especializante y la experimental. Los resultados consideran que la primera propuesta está guiada por el paradigma informacional, que se celebró con el fin de instrumentalizar la producción de contenidos prácticos que dan cuenta de los acontecimientos de interés económico / comercial. La segunda propuesta se orienta por el paradigma relacional, con el objetivo de poner en práctica la construcción de narrativas sobre los eventos, convirtiéndolos en bienes simbólicos y garantizado el flujo de los fenómenos comunicativos. La formación especializante se centra en la instrumentación de hacer, poco atento a la circularidad efectiva de la interacción de la práctica periodística. La formación experimental, basado en el paradigma relacional, proporciona entender la cadena reflexiva que tiene lugar entre el Periodismo y la vida social.

Id: 15768

Title: La reincidencia del acontecimiento en el discurso periodístico

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En esta comunicación me gustaría esbozar un recorrido teórico-metodológico para la comprensión de la reincidencia de un acontecimiento en el reportaje “Tarjeta postal del abandono”, publicado en el periódico de Porto Alegre (RS, BR), Zero Hora, edición 10-11/12/2016. Se trata del “proyecto del gobierno brasileño de represión de la ociosidad y las profesiones deshonestas” (Projectus 13 A-1888), documento que analicé en una investigación anterior (Marocco, 2004) y que volvió a ocupar una zona de sombra en el conjunto de informaciones efectuadas por el reportero de ZH Itamar Melo. En condiciones históricas de posibilidad diferentes, el proyecto ha sido el relevador de innumerables relatos de prensa que incluyeron a los individuos que venían a obstaculizar el despliegue del ideario de orden y progreso del gobierno republicano brasileño, para hacer visible su exclusión de la sociedad burguesa (Marocco, 2014). Después de más de un siglo, el reportero de ZH echó mano de una pequeña colección de datos históricos e hizo entrevistas que produjeron el mismo sentido de exclusión social, en este caso sobre otros personajes. En el siglo XIX fueron “las prostitutas de la más baja esfera” y los “vagos incorregibles” (O Independente, 18/02/1906, en Marocco, 2004, p. 101), que vivían o merodeaban en las proximidades de la calle General Paranhos, donde se derribaron manzanas enteras de construcciones para dar lugar a “aquella imponente estructura en estilo neoclásico” (Melo, ZH, 10-11/12/2016, p. 07). El mismo viaducto Otavio Rocha, que fue la representación de una “Porto Alegre moderna, próspera y vibrante durante décadas”, aquí se convierte en el “símbolo de una Porto Alegre inerte, sucia (...) llena de miserables viviendo en las calles” (Melo, ZH, 10-11/12/2016, p. 07). En la secuencia del trance cognitivo que me provoca la reincidencia del mismo acontecimiento, la casi inmediata analogía entre ambas representaciones, fue complementada por la selección de fragmentos posteriormente añadidos al archivo original formado por fragmentos discursivos extraídos de los periódicos porto-alegrenses decimonónicos Gazetinha, Gazeta da Tarde y O Independente (Marocco, 2004). Las relaciones enunciativas producidas en el interior de este archivo ampliado hicieron posible llevar a cabo “el reconocimiento del ahora”, en los términos pensados por Walter Benjamin (apud Buck-Morss, 1995, p. 70), esto es, echaron luz sobre las relaciones de poder que históricamente afectan a la producción de los relatos periodísticos. El análisis enunciativo y el archivo descritos por Michel Foucault en La arqueología del saber dan consistencia a la comprensión de los discursos.

Id: 15810

Title: Victims of Violence against Journalism: New Profiles in the Changing World of Communications

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study aims at analysing the representation of violence against journalists made by ten international organizations which defend the freedom of expression. The methodology followed in this qualitative research and the triangulation of content analysis, document examination and structured interviewing allowed the researcher to analyse how ten organizations depict the victims of aggression against freedom of expression. The categories of analysis include causes, manifestations, risk factors, perpetrators and social consequences of violence, as well as the social and political contexts in which such violence takes place.

The point of departure was a significant sample taken from a universe of 25.275 documents prepared by the organizations between 2000 and 2012. In order to approach adequately the phenomenon, a matrix containing 63 subcategories was made for codification and analysis purposes. The categories were chosen and the interviews designed based on a theoretical framework that combines five different approaches: the contemporary views of the normative theories of media (Christians, Curran, Glasser, McQuail, Merrill, Nerone, Nordenstreng, White); the perception of journalism as a field in dispute (Bourdieu, Broersma, Champagne, Chomsky, Hanitzsch, Herman); the principles and identity of journalism in a world challenged by the digital revolution (Donsbach, Deuze, Janowitz, Kovach, Rosenstiel, Schudson); the meaning of freedom of the press and freedom of expression in a global, deliberative public sphere (Barendt, Steel, Habermas, Heinrich, McNair, Waisbord); and the perception of the dimension and meaning of violence against journalism (Arendt, Benjamin, Bernstein, Galtung, Jenkins, Ray, Riches, Žižek). This theoretical background, in turn, improves the traditional ways of approaching the defence of the freedom of the press and the freedom of expression, and broadens our view of the phenomenon.

Results of the study show how the present reconfiguration of information scenarios and of journalism is now being reflected in the victims of violence. The process of following up and making the phenomenon visible not only shows the violence against journalists, mass media, graphic reporters, technical-support staff and freelancers –the classic journalistic job profiles— but also reveals the emergence and growing importance of new profiles like those of bloggers and citizen journalists. Results also lead to the conclusion that the new space for free expression opened by the development and citizens' appropriation of ICT brings about a wider range of victims. Bloggers and citizen journalists are now facing risks similar to those run by traditional journalists, that is to say, intimidation, watch-over, arbitrary detention, imprisonment, physical and judicial attacks, inhuman treatment and death.

As way of conclusion, it can be said that the increasing number of actors involved in the news production process in a global sphere of information and debate erodes the control of those acting in the net; however, new forms of surveillance and pressure are also arising. In the period of time considered for this study, the trend to issue more and more legislation concerning content filtering, censoring and the control of online activity is noticeable, specially, but not exclusively, in authoritarian regimes that fear the political change that citizens' use of ICT can bring about.

Id: 15811

Title: 'Unintentional journalism' and advocacy in the Pacific: blurring the boundaries or a niu approach to reporting global news'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: As new actors assert their voices into global discussions the boundaries of journalism are continuously tested and tugged at. Some, like citizen journalists and alternative community media organisations, are relatively well documented by scholars. Others, present a grey area in our understanding of who makes up the perceived 'in club' of journalism. One such area of emerging journalistic boundary research is about the media outputs of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), whose staff have traditionally been seen as sources for or stringers to journalists, and advocates of certain causes. Technological advances in information communications technology, increased staffing capacity and more sophisticated media strategies mean that some NGOs are now producing their own independent news as opposed to relying on journalists to tell their organisational stories. The question is, however, whether this is to be seen as more sophisticated communication strategies aimed at advocating a specific viewpoint or/and as a new kind of journalism.

This paper argues that one way to conceptualise NGO actors engaging in reporting is as "Unintentional Journalists". Following an exploratory, semi-ethnographic case study of the Pacific branch of global NGO 350.org, the paper suggests that the organisation's members who produced reports about the passing of Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, 2015, intended to produce advocacy and in doing so, unintentionally acted to fill a global news gap for climate reporting from the Pacific region. Further, the organisation seems to have done so in such a way that challenged global communicative power structures by placing local voices at the centre of global news about cyclones and climate change - and thus bypassed the need to use legacy media to communicate from Vanuatu on the topic. As such, 350 Pacific's approach to producing news seems to not only respond to some of the journalism needs of the Pacific region but offers an opportunity to start teasing out characteristics of a potential niu (new), participatory style of journalism that is based on listening to communities and providing a community service. With this in mind, the paper in turn discusses whether or not, at the boundaries of what is accepted as journalism, a news product can consequently act as both a product of advocacy and journalism - and whether such binary distinctions are still relevant in today's chaotic, evolving global mediascape.

The discussion draws on journalistic boundary studies as well as literature on NGO journalism and communication for social change. It is nuanced and contextualised with literature on journalism and climate change reporting in the South Pacific region.

Id: 15823

Title: Voices that increasingly matter: Marginalized groups as exemplars in Chilean news (1991-2015)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Empirical and anecdotal evidence shows that mainstream news content is linked to the political and economic interests of men and elites. Indeed, the lack of diversity of news media has been long criticized by scholars, civil rights advocates, special interest groups and ordinary citizens, who agree that in stressing that representations of different voices and points of view –beyond those of Whites, males, or with power– would enrich our understanding of society, especially with regards of coverage or everyday life events (e.g., Poindexter, 2010; Wilson & Gutiérrez, 1985). The well documented lack of inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups in the media, such as women, minorities, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals, and people with disabilities, thus reinforces the pervasive impressions that these subjects' voices, opinions and interests are not important nor meaningful (e.g., Duff, 2008).

As a matter of fact, marginalized groups have been historically discouraged from speaking up in public and participating in public discourse. While significant progress has been made, these communities usually stay at the margins of the mainstream media. One way journalists could give these individuals more visibility and have their voices heard is through exemplification, this is, reducing general information to a particular case embodying it. Such strategy is not only crucial for people's perception of the world, but abounds in mass media (Zillman & Brosius, 2000; Zillmann, 1999). Given the role of media as a substitute for first-hand, personal experience of much of the real world (e.g., McCombs & Shaw, 1972; McCombs, López-Escobar & Llamas, 2000; Shoemaker & Reese, 2013), exemplification in news coverage may have important social consequences.

The present study —currently a works in progress— explores the prominence and visibility of women, indigenous people, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals and people with disabilities as exemplars in news coverage in national and regional newspapers in Chile. . It relies on content analysis of a representative sample spanning 25 years (1991-2015), a period of major changes in Chilean society and the news industry.

Preliminary results show that exemplars based on these marginalized groups are a small proportion, but have increased in the last 10 years. The increase is particularly relevant in the case of women and immigrants, who have gained voice as particular cases in the news stories analyzed. This inclusion of such exemplars in news reports is more frequent in stories penned by female journalists, and can be linked to the rise in testimonial and ordinary-citizen sources. Such finding can be linked to notions of pluralism, as more (diverse) voices get access to the mediated public sphere. In addition, about a third of the exemplars analyzed can be labeled as vivid, emotional illustrations of a single person that embodies the main argument of the story (e.g., the widow who struggles to make ends meet in the current economy) and serves as the main focal point of the news narrative (e.g., women are resilient). These results thus inform a reflection about contemporary journalism and diversity.

Id: 15885

Title: Análisis comparativo del discurso periodístico de opinión en los diarios The New York Times y Granma en torno al proceso de acercamiento Cuba-Estados Unidos. Una lectura cruzada preliminar del primer año de deshielo (diciembre 2014- diciembre 2015).

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: El análisis del discurso –en sus dimensiones textual y contextual- servirá aquí para realizar una lectura cruzada de los artículos de opinión realizados por el periódico estadounidense The New York Times y el diario cubano Granma en torno al –y durante el primer año del- proceso de normalización de relaciones entre Washington y La Habana (diciembre de 2014-diciembre de 2015). Este vistazo preliminar a ambas texturas –que incluyen diversos géneros: editoriales, artículos...- puede servir no sólo para apuntar conclusiones acerca de las distintas dinámicas y objetivos editoriales de estos medios, sino ante todo para evaluar cómo estos resuenan con las respectivas agendas públicas, cómo interactúan con sus particulares entornos mediáticos y socioculturales, cómo se privilegian determinados valores noticiosos y ángulos reflexivos, y, por ende, cómo cada línea editorial y cada producto periodístico específico se posiciona con respecto al sistema de poder político correspondiente y, asimismo, en relación con el Otro (cultural, sociopolítico, discursivo...).

El peso específico de ambos diarios al interior de sus respectivos sistemas de prensa, sus protagonismos en la cobertura y representación del proceso de normalización de relaciones bilaterales Cuba-USA, sus probables capacidades para influir en los diferentes ordenamientos sociales y políticos en que se inscriben y, viceversa, la probada influencia de las esferas de decisión política en sus posturas editoriales, hacen que sea relevante el análisis del discurso –con énfasis en aspectos ideológicos- de las opiniones periodísticas acerca de una cuestión que aún (con el advenimiento de Donald Trump) está en desarrollo. Esta ponencia preliminar forma parte de una investigación más amplia que busca hacer balance crítico y entrecruzado de tendencias discursivas generales, estrategias para la construcción de actores, líneas de coherencia internas así como eventuales heteroglosias en cada una de las dos narrativas. La comparación de los hallazgos en una y otra publicación permitiría no solo diagnosticar similitudes, diferencias, diálogos, sino también inducir –vale decir, esbozar- elementos que aporten a la caracterización actual de ecosistemas mediáticos a todas luces opuestos.

Un análisis profundo no debe limitarse al contexto específico del deshielo (sincrónico), sino además a la evolución del discurso sobre las relaciones políticas Estados Unidos-Cuba en ambos rotativos. Es posible develar, de este modo, ciertas variaciones discursivas: en los objetivos específicos de cada medio, en los mecanismos de representación ideológica (atribución de valores y cualidades) del Otro, en el tono discursivo (probable moderación), etcétera.

Arrojar luz sobre una parte de la representación-construcción mediática de este proceso contribuirá en última instancia al diagrama analítico del complejo escenario bilateral Cuba-USA y, por extensión, de las relaciones hemisféricas.

A nivel teórico, digámoslo así, se propone un renovado acercamiento -a través del análisis comparativo del discurso (el mensaje; el producto...)- a la dialéctica que se establece entre los medios masivos y el resto del entramado político-social para influir en el modo en que vemos/leemos el mundo.

Id: 15938

Title: The Narcosul's Ambassadors: Possibilities and challenges for acquiring social capital through in-depth reporting

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The Narcosul's Ambassadors: Possibilities and challenges for acquiring social capital through in-depth reporting

Alice Baroni and Andrea Mayr

Rio de Janeiro is famous for its intoxicating beauty and vibrant cultural life as well as its high levels of violence and the social and symbolic boundaries that divide the people living in- and outside favelas. This situation has given rise to media representations of Rio as a fragmented and contested city. Popular discussion and much academic debate on violence, much of which is drug-related, has focused on economic exclusion, gang culture, the criminalisation of the poor - particularly youngsters from favelas - and the illicit drug economy. However, there is a dearth of studies on how news media in reporting on these issues can acquire social capital in order to foster dialogue among different groups of citizens. This paper aims to fill this void and explores the possibilities and challenges news media face in breaking the cycle of 'win-lose' discourses between Rio's formal city (the 'asphalt') and its favela communities (the 'hill'), when addressing the problem of illicit drug markets. Using the award-winning series of news articles entitled 'Os embaixadores do Narcosul' as a case study, we have looked at the conditions in which news reporters can produce what has been named 'investigative journalism' and 'in-depth reporting' and its potential to overcome the 'asphalt'/'favela' dichotomy. To do so, we have employed Bourdieu's notion of habitus and have combined it with a constructivist grounded theory approach (Charmaz 2005; Strauss and Glaser's 1967), which is simultaneously to a method and a product of inquiry. This synergy has allowed for the examination of the complex interplay between schemes of perception, discourses and newsroom routines within the process of 'world-making'.

Charmaz, Kathy. 2005. "Grounded Theory in the 21st Century: Applications for Advancing Social Justice Studies." In *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research*, Norman K. Denzin and Yvonna S. Lincoln (eds), 507–535. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Strauss, Anselm L, and Glaser G. Barney. 1967. *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. New York: Aldine.

Id: 15945

Title: Exploring the first wave of virtual reality journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: After several failures and drawbacks, we are now witnessing a phase of mass production and consumption of virtual reality (VR) content and devices. VR promises to offer new possibilities for journalism by creating a stronger sense of presence. Moreover, VR-driven stories present new ways to build empathy for people and their lives (Sirkkunen et al., 2016). Some prominent journalistic institutions like the New York Times and Euronews have started to produce VR journalism on a regular basis. The time is ripe for content analysis of the first wave of VR journalism.

This paper presents first a short introduction to the concept and features of VR journalism. Then we will introduce an analysis model and provide the first findings of our study on 30–50 journalistic VR stories selected from the most prominent journalistic VR producers.

To analyze VR content, we will start with the key features of the VR experience, namely presence and immersion. Presence refers to the sense of being there, to an illusion of a place (de la Pena et al., 2010), yet with a realistic feeling of the place. We can observe presence empirically, for example, by observing if someone behaves similarly in a VR as in a real environment and situation. In addition, we can operationalize immersion into objective and quantifiable descriptions. It describes the extent to which the computer can deliver an inclusive, extensive, surrounding, and vivid illusion of reality.

It is also crucial to analyze the narrative structures of VR journalism closer. It is evident that editing journalistic narratives in VR is changing the rules of journalistic work. For example, in making a VR production, directors have to work with framing that is not fixed. They must edit content without using cuts in the traditional way. In VR, a continuous piece of immersive 360-degree video that creates one scene often transpires with a single shot that users can then explore as they wish. An important problem to analyze is how one can create narrative structures without using the editing conventions based on film and TV productions.

For the analysis of journalistic VR, we will use the following elements: theme of the production, production technology options (such as cameras and editing), consumer technology (such as glasses and smartphones), narration options, dimensions of presence and immersion, features of emotionality, and other aspects. After that, we will outline some of the main features of early VR productions and suggest tentative genres evolving during these early days.

De La Pena et al. (2010) Immersive journalism. Presence: Teleoperators Virt. Environ., 19,4, 291-301.

Sirkkunen et. al. (2016) Journalism in Virtual Reality: Opportunities and Future Research Challenges. Academic Mindtrek'16. Proceedings, 297-303.

Id: 15983

Title: Working conditions of Journalists in Rural India: Issues & Challenges

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: India has been bucking the trend of the negative growth in print media internationally, posting a healthy average in its print media circulation in the last two decades or so. A large part of this can be attributed to the growth of literacy in the hinterland, mainly in vernacular languages, leading to a robust growth of newspapers in rural India. The number of television channels covering news at the district/village level has also jumped sharply in the same decade, not to speak of the online portals that have sprung up. One benefit of the localisation in media is the number of stories originating from, and finding space in mainstream media from the village and the district. Conversely, the rise in the number of media platforms means a journalist today multitasks, and is facing pressures in her job like never before. But even more than the journalists and reporters in urban areas, the journalist in the rural heartland is subject to uncertainty and threat. The irony is that their service conditions remain under-reported. As far back as 2009, Justice G N Ray, the then Chairman of the Press Council of India had stressed the importance of grassroots journalism for development, calling for “sustained efforts, innovative approach, training opportunities and governmental support and incentives” to build up such a cadre of committed journalists in rural areas. But has this happened in the years since? In June 2015, the death of Jagendra Singh, a reporter in Shahjahanpur, allegedly after being set ablaze by a local Minister’s henchmen, brought the issue of safety and security of journalists working in rural areas to national attention. Other reports indicate journalists in rural areas are being paid as little as Rs. 300 (equivalent to less than \$5) for every article used by a media house. There also seems to be a dearth of women in journalism at the grassroots level, with the perception of it not being safe for women to be in this profession in rural areas. Innovations like the Khabar lahariya community newspaper brought out from the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and Appan samachar, a news channel from Muzaffarpur, staffed solely by women, are not the norm but do help in breaking the stereotype. This paper attempts to highlight the working condition of journalists in the rural areas of India, across states, using the survey questionnaire method, to be supplemented with personal interviews. There are questions such as the contrast in the wages mandated by the Supreme Court and the actual pay they are getting; the price of living in a close-knit community and exposing the corruption within; the training they get; what motivates them to continue in their professions and even the charges of sensationalism that are levied on them for trying to make their stories sell. In their well-being lie the seeds of credible grassroots journalism in India and this paper aims to explore where they stand today.

Id: 16066

Title: Polarized society, threatened democracy: Movements within the journalistic field in a broken Brazil

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: June 13, 2013. Demonstrators who protested against the increase in bus fares in São Paulo and demanded free transport pass are violently repressed by the Military Police.

August 31, 2016. The Federal Senate votes for the impeachment, ousts Dilma Rousseff, and, on the same day, Vice-President Michel Temer, acting president since May, is sworn-in.

In three years, Brazil hosted a World Cup, went through general elections, followed the progress of the Lava Jato Operation, suffered the deepening of the economic crisis, and hosted the Olympic Games. In the streets, it was a time for protests. At first for a somewhat vague agenda, with demonstrators from various ideological groups. Later with supporters of the impeachment process on one side, and whistleblowers of an attempted coup d'etat on the other. In social media, the polarization was also spreading. Wars of memes and other narratives, new hubs linked to the right and the left, and the dissemination of fake news.

Amid this whirlwind of events, journalism as a social field (BOURDIEU, 2003) was undergoing significant transformations. The relations and disputes between journalistic players (orthodoxy/heterodoxy, insiders/outside), and the displacement of the journalistic field's boundaries (CARLSON, 2015) suffered the influence and also influenced the socio-political tension arisen in the country. On June 13, 2013, São Paulo woke up to the editorials from the traditional newspapers Folha de S.Paulo and O Estado de S.Paulo demanding vigorous police action against the protesters, and went to bed at night after the first live streaming broadcast of the news collective Mídia Ninja. In March 2015, the news collective Jornalistas Livres emerged, setting out to confront traditional media narrative that legitimized Dilma's deposition process, such as Organizações Globo's. Besides, foreign media groups, like El País and The Intercept, started operating in Brazil.

What are the paths of a journalism in transition in a fractured country? The article intends to problematize the movements in the journalistic field in the context of the national political crisis. The objective is both to help understand the moment of threatened democracy experienced in Brazil and to identify processes of pluralization, polarization or agreement of journalistic media in contact with social and political sectors.

At first, the impasses of Brazilian democracy (AVRITZER, 2016) will be discussed, especially from the June Journeys to the process of impeachment/coup, considering the changes in the participatory mark and the proximity to a state of exception (AGAMBEN, 2004) or an oligarchic state of law (RANCIÈRE, 2014). Then, the recent relationship between media and politics in Latin America (WAISBORD, 2013), the ongoing changes in the journalistic ecosystem (RAMONET, 2012) and the place of social media as a conductor of the public debate will be addressed. Finally, the proposal to analyze the Brazilian journalistic field in the middle of the political crisis will consider the social actors (companies and collectives), their positions, their narratives and the relations they establish with each other, with their publics and with the political field.

Id: 16122

Title: Sexual violence in journalism: figurations in the local Brazilian TV news

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Sexual violence is a social problem that affects people regardless of age, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. The delimitation of the term is not of consensus among researchers in the field nor legal documents. Departing from this idea, this essay claims how the local journalism conform the sexual violence, using the theory of event (QUERÉ, 2005) considering the absence of a consensus about the concept. In an attempt to delimit this type of violence, Ballone and Ortonoli (2003) define sexual violence as the abuse of power in child, adolescent or woman when they are sexual victim of the aggressor without consent - whether with or without physical violence. However, there is a delimitation of the public that excludes men. The document, Reporting on Rape and Sexual Violence, produced by the Chicago Taskforce on Violence Against Girls & Young Women, finds that the lack of research on the cultural stigmas of violence has given rise to a common sense that there isn't sexual violence between men or within the LGBT community. A survey produced in the United States in 2011 by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control discovery that one in two bisexual men have already suffered some type of sexual violence. Every five gay men would have been in the same situation. Face of this problems, whether between men or women - regardless of gender, the media occupy an important space in the conformation of events when it comes to sexual violence. Sodré (2009) says the event in journalism leads to a kind of intelligibility which involves framing and visions of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to take the event in two perspectives: in the journalistic perspective, in which the event is transformed into news through the intrigue of the narrative, in a clear interference of the journalistic values (or filters?), and the social event that does not always become news, but which is part of the daily life of a society and is closely related to its characteristic hermeneutics. Because of proximity, the local television journalism becomes an important events conformer - especially those that are part of problematic fields in society, as is the case of sexual violence. Considering the theoretical revision, the empirical analysis investigates, through content analysis (BARDIN, 1977) adapted to visual media, twelve reports exhibited by four local news programs in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. In addition, the results were triangulated with the answers of questionnaire about the role of the victim in the news, gender of the victim and the aggressor, type of aggression (symbolic or physical), among others. The preliminary conclusions demonstrated that the TV news contribute to the reinforcement of many problems that are identified in the theoretical field. One of them is the appearance of the woman as a victim, in opposition to her socio-political emancipation. Other aspect is the observance of in a clear relation with the culture, the sexual violence can acquire different mediatic conformations according to the context in which it is inserted.

Id: 16150

Title: Journalisme d'investigation 2.0 : une étude sur l'évolution des relations conflictuelles avec les sources politiques suisses

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Depuis le début des années 1990, de nombreuses recherches académiques ont participé à véhiculer « une vision utopiste euphorique et enthousiaste, faisant des nouvelles technologies un puissant ferment a priori de renouvellement de la démocratie, de la gouvernance et du journalisme » (Mercier et Pignard-Cheynel, 2014). Aujourd'hui encore, cette « vision utopiste » reste perceptible, par exemple dans le cadre d'études récentes portant sur les potentiels des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication-NTIC comme contribution au renforcement et au renouvellement du journalisme d'investigation, un genre souvent évoqué comme incarnant plus que d'autres l'identité, la rigueur et l'honneur d'une profession, face à la perte de crédibilité de la presse (Charon, 2003 ; Marchetti, 2000 ; De Burgh et al., 2008 ; Conboy, 2012).

En d'autres termes : les journalistes d'investigation n'auraient jamais été aussi bien « outillés » et « connectés » pour accéder à des informations, mener des enquêtes et les publier. Cette apparente (ou prétendue) vitalité du journalisme d'investigation mérite d'être questionnée. A l'inverse, en quoi ne serait-elle pas menacée par des acteurs externes ou périphériques à la profession ? En quoi les NTIC ont-elles contribué à bouleverser les pratiques et « routines » des journalistes d'investigation, notamment dans leurs rapports aux sources politiques et, par là-même, les perceptions de leur identité professionnelle (Labarthe, 2016) ?

Cette communication présente les résultats finaux d'une étude de terrain de type socio-ethnographique à visée inductive, inspirée de la tradition anglo-saxonne (Schlesinger, 1987) et francophone (Beaud & Weber, 2003). Basée sur l'observation participante et la conduite d'entretiens semi-directifs, la recherche s'est centrée sur les évolutions des contextes et contraintes du journalisme d'investigation en Suisse romande.

Les principaux résultats montrent que la majorité des interviewés regrette qu'avec l'usage des NTIC, le mode de relations avec les sources officielles ait pris une tournure plus « conflictuelle » (au sens de Franklin, 1997 ; Franklin, Lewis & Williams, 2010), alors que le mode de relation était plutôt « collaboratif » dans les années 1981-1989, et « de négociation » pour les années 1990-2000. Parmi les problèmes évoqués, figurent : difficulté à passer les « barrages » des communicants ; risques de manipulation par des acteurs externes faisant fuiter ou publiant sur Internet de faux documents, des documents falsifiés, des faits ou des « leaks » impossibles à vérifier ; pressions via les messageries électroniques et Internet, et menaces de plaintes ; cybersurveillance, impossibilité à garantir la protection des sources.

Cette maîtrise des NTIC par des institutions et acteurs politiques est associée à une profonde remise en cause des identités professionnelles (Ruellan, 1993 et 2014). Dans la pratique, ces transformations sont aussi observables dans l'émergence de nouveaux acteurs externes au métier de journaliste, mais apparaissant désormais jusque dans la cosignature d'enquêtes journalistiques

publiées dans des médias traditionnels de la presse écrite : responsables d'ONG, de fondations privées ; lobbyistes, cabinets d'intelligence économique ; whistleblowers, hackers ; informaticiens, développeurs web ; webjournalistes, « dronalistes ».

Id: 16202

Title: La personalización en el periodismo mexicano, un recurso para exaltar a los narcotraficantes

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Tomando como punto de partida la personalización, se estudió la cobertura periodística de tres diarios mexicanos con amplia difusión (El Universal, Reforma y La Jornada) sobre la detención y posterior presentación mediática de tres presuntos narcotraficantes: Sandra Ávila Beltrán, José Jorge Balderas Garza y Édgar Valdez Villarreal en el marco de la llamada “guerra contra el narcotráfico”, con el objetivo de analizar cómo eran presentados desde el ámbito periodístico y la forma en que se les exaltaba al grado de héroes y leyendas. En primer lugar, se realizó una búsqueda exhaustiva sobre la literatura acerca de la personalización y se observó que era un proceso mayormente trabajado en comunicación política, sobre todo para hacer referencia a campañas electorales, pero trasladable a otras esferas del campo, por lo que se le abordó como un proceso mediático que permitía conocer la vida de los personajes de diferentes ámbitos, verlos más allá de las organizaciones a las que pertenecían e incluso hacerlos ver más humanos a pesar de sus acciones. También se pudo constatar que es un tema poco abordado en la literatura mexicana y que está presente en la cobertura sobre el narcotráfico donde son constantes los adjetivos y descripciones detalladas que permiten dar cuenta del tren de vida de los capos e incluso de su vida amorosa, dejando de lado sus acciones criminales. Empleando aportaciones de Dader (1998), Street (2004), Rahat y Sheaffer (2007), McChesney (2008), Langer (2009), González (2010) y Driessens (2012), entre otros, y con base en un análisis del discurso de 151 notas publicadas desde el momento de la detención de los presuntos narcotraficantes y hasta siete días posteriores, la investigación, hecha durante la realización de mi Maestría en Comunicación, permitió observar cuáles eran los elementos que los periodistas empleaban en las notas para encumbrar la figura de los narcotraficantes y que terminaban construyendo el proceso de personalización.

Id: 16266

Title: Melting journalism cultures in oligopoly media landscapes ' A comparison of language areas in Switzerland

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Theory

Switzerland is geographically small-scaled but has three distinct language regions being independent from each other in functioning as media spaces (Bonfadelli et al. 2012; Meier 2009). Recently these differences are decreasing. New strategies of the oligopoly media brought the language regions within the media landscape closer together (Künzler 2013). Oligopoly (dominance of few companies in a given market) is prevalent for Swiss media. This concentration can be observed worldwide. In the US the relative media strength has shrunk to six major media companies (McCloy 2013). In Switzerland only 6 companies own a significant amount of the print media outlets. The three biggest media companies (Tamedia, Ringier and NZZ) own 83% of the circulation in German speaking Switzerland. The leader Tamedia alone owns 68% of the print media market in the French speaking part (FOEG 2015: 89).

The study is based on a recent survey conducted in Switzerland in 2015/16. It is part of the global research project called „Worlds of Journalism“. The evaluation of journalists and their perceptions has a long tradition in Switzerland (Saxer/Schanne 1981; Marr 2001; Keel 2011). Earlier results showed that differences on the meso level of media types and newsrooms have a big impact on Swiss journalists (Wyss/Keel 2010). These findings followed the understanding that differences through language region can be especially seen in sociodemographic background of journalists, their education, working conditions and role perceptions (Marr 2001: 101ff.).

Research question

Are there converging journalistic roles across the language regions caused by the oligopoly? The first comparison will concern overall media in the language regions while the second phase will target two media companies that are active in both regions (SRG and Tamedia). The hypothesis is that journalistic perceptions will be closer between the language regions within the companies than compared to the overall language differences. If so, this could be a sign of a potential influence of the meso level oligopolization on the journalists and their convergent beliefs on a micro level. This could in the end also affect the diversity of media coverage.

Method

The sample of the present quantitative, standardized online-questionnaire has been conducted proportionally to the amount of media outlets and newsrooms in Switzerland. They have been selected randomly; journalists within the newsrooms were sampled systematically. 909 journalists

participated in the survey (660 German-speaking, 176 French-speaking, 73 Italian-speaking). With a population size of less than 10'000 journalists an overall response rate of 27% was achieved.

Conclusion

The current data shows that the transformation of journalistic culture rather means a homogenization of it according to role perception and that this trend is proceeding in Switzerland. Variables like to “monitor and scrutinize political leaders” has an overall explained variance between the language groups of $R^2=0,08^{***}$, while for the SRG this difference is smaller with $R^2=0,06^{**}$. These differences can also be seen for the variable to “set the political agenda” (Overall: $R^2=0,14^{***}$, SRG: $R^2=0,08^{***}$). The connection between national strategies of media companies and general trends like convergence of journalism tend to expedite this assimilation.

Id: 16267

Title: Innovations journalistiques et nouvelles expériences de l'information.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Dans un contexte marqué par la transformation du paysage médiatique et l'évolution des pratiques de consommation, des innovations journalistiques changent en France les modes de production et d'appropriation de l'information.

La crise des médias d'information et du journalisme a été étudiée par de nombreux chercheurs qui l'ont caractérisée -entre autres- par la consommation incohérente d'une succession d'informations pour le citoyen (Postman 1985, 2012), le développement de la « mal info » (Muzet 2006) et un avis permanent de « pression temporelle » (Antheaume 2013) qui impose un régime attentionnel d'alerte (Citton 2014).

Souvent en réaction, apparaissent en France des projets-en ligne ou non- qui renouvellent la culture de l'information par la « slow info » pour répondre aux usages émergents de l'information (Granjon & Le Fougoc 2010). Citons par exemple la Revue XXI, La Revue dessinée, Le Quatre heures ou Les Jours. De même, de nouveaux formats journalistiques, revisités (Pélissier & Eyriès 2014) ou inédits (Le Champion 2012), comme le webdoc, le data journalisme, le newsgame (Lamy & Useille 2012) explorent de nouvelles voies en puisant dans la variété polymorphe des cultures numériques.

En quoi ce « néo-journalisme » (Degand & al. 2013) redéfinit-il l'expérience de l'information ? En rapprochant les faits et la fiction, la raison et l'émotion, le sérieux et le ludique, l'objectivité et la subjectivité, il devient alors un laboratoire d'hybridations médiatiques qui demande à être interrogé de façon transversale dans sa diversité.

Dans ce but, l'analyse des discours tenus par les acteurs journalistes impliqués dans de telles entreprises sera confrontée à l'analyse sémio-pragmatique de quelques productions significatives. Il s'agira de comprendre en quoi les processus de médiation mis en œuvre par ces dispositifs favoriseraient des modes de construction alternatifs de l'information au niveau de la réception. A cet effet, notre approche intègre aussi les perspectives ouvertes par les travaux consacrés à l'attention (Citton 2014) et à l'expérience esthétique (Schaeffer 2015). A partir des attributs physiques et sensoriels des langages (Odin 1990) et des dispositifs utilisés, nous examinerons en quoi ceux-ci rendraient possible une expérience alternative de l'information où se jouerait un autre rapport au visible (Jost 2009), au temps (Rosa 2012) et au monde, favorisé par une forme de « délectation médiatique ». En définitive, serions-nous devant un changement de paradigme qui, mettant en cause les principes du journalisme (Kovach & Rosentiel 1985, 2012), modifierait le sens même de l'expérience de l'information ?

Id: 16297

Title: Audience participation in Spanish news programs between 2010 and 2016: Sobering up after the digital enthusiasm

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This communication analyzes the evolution of participatory processes included in the news programs of the main television broadcasters in Spain. It follows previous research (Franquet et al., 2010, 2011, 2013, Franquet and Montoya, 2014, Franquet and Bergillos, 2016) and deals with the transformation of the invitations to participate in news programs. This study has been developed within the framework of two projects: "Cross media environment: broadcaster's organizational and productive transformations" and "Social networks and European general-interest television (EU-5): screen uses and network activity of audiences" of the National R&D Plan, founded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

The analysis of audience participation in the production of media content has received important attention from industry and academia (Delwiche and Jacobs Henderson, 2013, Jenkins, 2006, Singer et al., 2011, Hermida, 2014). On the one hand, there is a broad theoretical debate focusing on the conceptualization of participation in and through media (Carpentier, 2011, Couldry & Jenkins, 2014, Dahlgren, 2013, Jenkins and Carpentier, 2013). On the other hand, within the framework of journalism studies, a number of applied research projects have allowed us to understand the complex logics of participation management.

This work is focused on the television industry and defends the following hypothesis: the growing participatory culture, accelerated by digitization and convergence, has led to an excessive preoccupation to include audience participation in media production. However, the role of the participation in news content is secondary and the strategy of broadcasters aims to take advantage of user-generated content (UGC) and to offer further media consumption derived from cross-media production.

This research deals specifically with the evolution of the strategies of Spanish broadcasters and compares three samples, collected in 2010, 2014 and 2016, of prime time television from the three main public and private television operators with state coverage: La 1, Antena 3 and Telecinco. Through content analysis, a database of 466 participatory processes was built and analysed using 27 variables (Bergillos, 2015).

The results reflect a first period of major growth of the invitations to participate in news programs, possibly fueled by the consolidation of social networks and the opportunities of UGC. However, no common criterion in the design and production of participatory processes has been observed. In the

last samples, there seems to be a greater effort to frame the participatory processes in productive processes that take into account the changing relationship between citizens-users and the media.

The data extracted from this analysis are a contribution to a broader debate that focuses on the quality and credibility of information, and the ethical considerations that derive from those practices. We must defend participation from its enthusiasts by recognizing its value for journalistic production and acknowledging the power imbalances within mainstream media.

Id: 16311

Title: Are the Watchdogs Still Barking' Exploring a possible gap between journalistic role conceptions and role performance

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: New media audiences, technologies, and economic pressure have changed many aspects of journalism and have led especially the newspaper industry into a crisis (Siles & Boczkowski 2012). Today, traditional news produced by professional journalists compete with the internet and its user generated content, algorithms of news-sites and social media platforms (Neuberger 2007; Shoemaker & Reese 2014).

In times of change, one can claim that journalism should provide even more orientation and more strongly perform a watchdog role for society. Nevertheless, this seems difficult to reach: In Chile for example, scholars show that journalists are not the democratic watchdogs they would like to be (Mellado & Van Dalen 2013, 872), and in the USA a gap between role conceptions and role enactment among correspondents has been examined (Tandoc, Hellmueller & Vos 2013, 552). Even in Switzerland with its comparatively free media system (Reporters without Borders 2016), some scholars argue that there are commercial imperatives that undermine the freedom of journalists (Hofstetter & Schönhagen 2016). Hence, a possible gap between Swiss journalists' professional identity, their perception of freedom of reporting and their actual output in newspaper has to be examined more in-depth.

Our project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation and embedded in an international study with 19 participating countries deals with the following research question: How are role conceptions of Swiss journalists connected with their role performance? To answer this question, we combine a content analysis of 2821 articles in five daily and three Sunday newspapers in three Swiss language regions with an online survey among the authors of these articles (n=122). The operationalization of role conceptions is based on Mellado (2015, 602-608), who distinguishes between disseminator-interventionist, watchdog, loyal, service, infotainment und civic journalism.

First results of the content analysis show a high amount of brief news produced by wires. If only longer articles written by the newspaper journalists themselves are considered (n=1428), interventionist and infotainment journalism are the two most represented models in the tabloid newspapers. The disseminator aiming at objective reporting is the most important model in quality newspapers, followed by the interventionist. Watchdog journalism only ranks third in both newspaper types.

In the online survey, the journalists have been asked how important they rate certain journalistic practices and functions and how often they apply them in their daily work. First results of our analysis show that the watchdog model is the most important role conception for journalists of both newspaper types. Although they state to have a rather high freedom of reporting, their role conceptions and perceived role performance do not correspond with the results of our content analysis. This possible gap between Swiss journalists' identity and aims, and their actual role performance will be further examined.

Id: 16319

Title: Rhetoric of changes: the international circulation of discourse about online journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Is that possible to trace the international discourses about online journalism? If so, what are their potential effects on online journalists' identity and practice in different national contexts? In order to answer to these two questions, we propose a discourse analysis on how international journalistic organizations have represented online journalism over the last 15 years. We focused on two organizations which often enounce (or diffuse) normative discourses about journalism: the Pew Research Centre Project for Excellence in Journalism which publishes every year the State of the News Media report (from 2004 to 2016) and Wan-Ifra association and their reports on Trends in Newsrooms (from 2006 to 2016). We performed discourse analysis of introductions and overviews of 23 reports. Then we identify the main items involved in discourse about online journalism in order to understand variation and consistencies. The findings reveal a very complex configuration of discourses, which we can call a rhetoric of changes. This rhetoric can be divided in three elements. The first one is related to the imagined genesis of changes which means how the potential origins of the changes are presented by international discourse. We found five main discursive tracks that emerged in this topic: the impact of economical and technological changes, the emergence of external actors in media environment, the internal changes that affect online newsrooms, the changes in businesses model and in the concept of audiences. The second element of this rhetoric of changes concerns diverse evolutions of discourses based on themes of changes. Discourse items often mention the public, the journalistic roles, the business model and the emergence of new practices as objects of change. Finally, we show that this rhetoric of change is embedded by discursive elements which reinforce the idea of uncertainty. In short, this uncertainty helps us to understand the way a transnational professional identity of online journalists is forged. Moreover, uncertainty can also be seen as an ideological strategy for managers and for the media companies to justify their liberal standpoint. Indeed, talking about uncertainty is part of the management in the newsrooms. Finally, it is a strong instrument to force journalists to adapt themselves to the new environment, and to obey to manager's injunctions. To conclude, we can say that the analysis of the circulation of international discourses can help us to understand how online journalists represents their identities and practices on diachronic and transnational dimensions.

Id: 16452

Title: Technology 'braking' journalism: The role of technology as a constraining rather than enabling force in news production

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper discusses the role of technology in modern digital newsrooms and the work of journalists. A considerable amount of the discussion about journalism in recent years has attempted to map down transformations associated with technology, such as newsroom integration, multiskilling and new types of dialogues with audience/readers via social media. This focus, which has been driven naturally by the amount of digital transitions, is inevitably too narrow due to the fast pace of change and as a result it has been obfuscating the deeper meaning of these transitions in the context of the historical role of technology in journalism.

Social constructivist approaches have always suggested that new technology needs to be seen as both enabling and constraining. Despite that most of current research on digital technologies have adopted a more hierarchical approach to new technology exploring the new emerging working practices as either a consequence or a response to new technology.

However, this paper adopts the notion of technological affordances but argues further that a more systematic focus on the constraining aspects of new technologies can provide us not only with overlooked aspects in this complex environment but can also help us to understand the changing practices and new opportunities in a more nuanced manner.

Newswork has always been closely associated to technology and particularly technical limitations that have shaped practices and news routines over the years (Golding & Elliott, 1979; Schlesinger, 1987; MacGregor, 1997). Technology can be viewed as a way of solving existing previous technical and logistical constraints in news production many of which have been associated with the development of newspaper publishing and broadcasting. In many ways the final news product has been a convention linked to the news cycles of media which themselves have been constrained by notions of the working day and technological limitations.

This paper argues that although more recent advancements in technology have addressed a number of older technical limitations to such an extent that news has become 'immediate', 'interactive', 'collaborative', 'flexible' etc. technological (and indeed also organisational, cultural and professional) constraints still play a very significant role in the work of journalists. So much so that current challenges faced in newsrooms such as the need adapt the use of social media into traditional working routines can be understood through the emergence of a new set of complex technological 'brakes' that restrict certain elements of traditional newswork but not others.

Id: 16515

Title: Education and working conditions - impacts affecting the Brazilian journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present and debate some of the results of the survey conducted from 2014 to 2016 in Brazil as part of the international collaborative project Worlds of Journalism Study. Over the last decade, the interactions of journalists with their audience, the technical skills, and the use of search engines have influenced reporting and editing tasks. Of the 376 journalists interviewed for the research, almost 90% reported an increase in their average working hours. Linked to this work condition, more than half of the interviewees stated that the credibility of journalism has decreased. The majority of journalists believed that their work is constrained by the lack of information access, by time limits, and by editorial policies. Also, the need of having a degree in journalism or in a related field has decreased for most of the respondents, even though more than a third of them have indicated the importance of holding a university degree.

Id: 16517

Title: El ejercicio de la crítica al periodismo en la obra de José Saramago

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Resultado del trabajo de investigación de postdoctorado realizado en la Universidade Nova de Lisboa, este artículo parte de la presuposición de que determinadas producciones del escritor portugués José Saramago (1922-2010), tanto en el ámbito de la ficción como no ficción, contienen elementos que direccionan a la formación de un relevante pensamiento crítico sobre el papel sociopolítico de las empresas y profesionales de los medios de comunicación, especialmente los periodistas.

Colaborador de periódicos, como cronista, y funcionario en dos de ellos, el Diário de Lisboa y el Diário de Notícias en los años '70, Saramago fue un juez tenaz de los medios de comunicación. Una síntesis de las motivaciones que apoyaron sus críticas se sistematiza en la conferencia titulada "Información – La cuadratura del círculo", dictada el 2004, en la provincia de Santander, España. En esa oportunidad, el escritor cuestionó la llamada objetividad periodística, comparándola a la cuadratura del círculo para manifestar su inviabilidad.

En otras ocasiones, denunció la cadena de intereses formada por élites de los medios, de la política y de la economía: la creciente banalización de los asuntos, el vacío gradual de la opinión y la actitud "camaleónica" de periodistas que se adaptan rápidamente a mecanismos censuradores. Esa percepción se refleja en artículos, conferencias, entrevistas, y también en obras de ficción como El año de la muerte de Ricardo Reis (1984), Ensayo sobre la ceguera (1995), Ensayo sobre la lucidez (2004) e Interrupciones de la muerte (2005). Se suma a este conjunto la pieza teatral La noche, de 1979, que transcurre en la redação de un periódico, la madrugada de 25 de abril de 1974, durante la Revolución de los Claveles.

Basada en esta perspectiva, la pregunta que orienta la investigación es la siguiente: Cómo el periodismo, desde sus posibilidades técnicas hasta sus paradojos profesionales, espacio de conflictos y forma de conocimiento, emerge de la obra de José Saramago?

Este estudio es de naturaleza cualitativa, por valerse de muestras de carácter intencional. En las muestras intencionales, los elementos "son seleccionados de acuerdo a normas que provienen del problema de investigación, de las características del universo observado y de las condiciones y métodos de observación y análisis" (FRAGOSO; RECUERO; AMARAL, 2011, p. 78) – en contraposición a las muestras de carácter probabilístico o estadístico.

En lo que concierne al material bibliográfico, y ante la grandeza del legado literario de Saramago, el objeto está delimitado por la conferencia anteriormente mencionada titulada "Información – La cuadratura del círculo" y por dos romances publicados en secuencia: Ensayo sobre la lucidez e Interrupciones de la muerte.

Palabras clave: Periodismo, Literatura, Crítica de los Medios, José Saramago

Id: 16533

Title: El periodismo local-regional en el mundo: desde impreso a digital, de lo global a lo hyperlocal

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Tradicionalmente, los estudios de periodismo se han dedicado a un modelo de periodismo considerado universal, lo que formaría una “comunidad interpretativa global” y tendería a homogeneizarse, como consecuencia de la globalización y la difusión de las tecnologías digitales. Esta opción excluye de las investigaciones numerosas experiencias en periodismo local y regional y sus distintas comunidades interpretativas en todo el mundo. En Brasil, por ejemplo, 48 de los 50 diarios más vendidos son locales o regionales, incluso los tres con “prestigio nacional” (O Globo, Folha de São Paulo y O Estado de São Paulo), que concentran más del 60% de las copias vendidas en el estado donde se ubica su sede, de acuerdo con el Instituto de Verificación de Comunicación. Los dos únicos periódicos que IVC considera nacionales (aunque sin alcanzar la mayoría de los estados) son especializados: uno deportivo (Lance!), otro financiero (Valor Econômico). Estos datos obtenidos en investigaciones anteriores (2014-2016) despertaron interés en conocer el “estado del arte” del periodismo local-regional en el mundo, en este contexto de crisis que se atribuye al impacto de las tecnologías digitales. Para esto, se operó una búsqueda con las palabras “periodismo” y “prensa” asociadas a “local” y “regional” en cuatro idiomas: inglés, francés, español y portugués. En el paso siguiente, se trataron los materiales encontrados asociados con dichos términos como “en línea”, “digital” e “Internet”. Estos se han sometido a meta-análisis cualitativa de los tipos de textos: artículos científicos, análisis de medios, relatos de experiencias e informes institucionales. Los resultados preliminares de este estudio indican que los diarios locales y regionales están incorporando plataformas digitales para su modus operandi en muchas maneras distintas en cada contexto geocultural, incluso dentro de un mismo país.

Sin embargo, la presencia reducida de artículos académicos en estos materiales apunta a la necesidad de investigaciones comparativas que tengan en cuenta el marco conceptual y metodológico de la Geografía, especialmente de las escalas geográficas en una perspectiva multiescalar no jerárquica, como propone el geógrafo francés Yves Lacoste. Como ejemplo del potencial de este enfoque, se presenta un estudio comparativo entre las estrategias de cinco proyectos periodísticos en cortes espaciales que van desde el macro-regional (continental) al hiperlocal:

GDA (Grupo de Diarios América), que intercambia contenidos producidos por once periódicos de América Latina; La Jornada Maya, que abarca los tres estados de la llamada “región Maya” en el sur de México; Diário do Nordeste, que pese al nombre circula solo en el estado brasileño de Ceará; O Tempo Online, portal local-regional que reúne a tres diarios de la región metropolitana de Belo Horizonte, en el centro-sur de Brasil; y Rue89Strasbourg, una experiencia francesa de periodismo hiperlocal en colaboración, que se alinea con el “periodismo abierto” (open journalism). En conjunto, estos experimentos revelan que en lugar de “globalizar” y “homogeneizar”, las tecnologías digitales ofrecen al periodismo oportunidades de “regionalizar” el contenido en sus distintas escalas geográficas, siguiendo la lógica de lo que investigadores portugueses, franceses y brasileños dicen “periodismo de proximidad”.

Id: 16595

Title: U.S Journalism's education's strategic adaptations to resource competition and demographic change in American higher education

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Educators who launched journalism courses in the United States in the last years of the 19th Century and developed programs in the early years of the 20th Century clearly were focused on providing a service to journalism, to the industry that practiced it, and to society. They launched journalism programs in universities and, in the process, began competing for university resources with other disciplines and programs. Structural theory holds that for a unit within the university to be successful, it must contribute to the larger organization (Smelser, 1988). From a functionalist perspective, it must serve a function for the larger unit or it will not survive (Timasheff, N.S., & Theodorson, G.A., 1976).

This perspective has loomed increasingly large in recent years because the turmoil affecting media industries since the turn of the century has rippled outwards to unsettle university journalism programs. In the U.S., the extensive staff reductions across the news media industry appear to be negatively impacting journalism enrollments, while the decreasing financial power and public image of the media industries is bringing new institutional scrutiny to the journalism programs that serve those industries. The ongoing changes in the overall media ecology are seen by some journalism educators as a potential threat to the place of journalism programs in universities (Authors).

This study takes a social structural approach to addressing the question of changes within university journalism education by examining the resource competition that is occurring between journalism programs and the other academic programs within U.S. universities, and the ways that journalism programs are responding to that competition.

The study draws upon 45 years of data on U.S. university programs and enrollments, in general, and U.S journalism and mass communication university programs, specifically, to look at how the characteristics of students entering U.S. universities have changed over time, and how journalism and mass communication education adapted. The analysis is the most comprehensive to date of major enrollment trends in journalism education in the United States.

The study finds that many of the changes in both the student population in mass communication programs and in mass communication curricula parallel changes that have occurred across universities and university programs, in general. But journalism education does deviate from overall trends in some cases. Journalism education matches patterns in business education in terms of attracting students and deviates from the patterns of the liberal arts and social sciences. The study concludes that U.S. journalism programs have been adapting themselves to changes in the higher education environment as well as to those in the media environment. Particular attention is given to the introduction of Public Relations instruction to the journalism curriculum as a way of diversifying offerings to attract female students at a time when overall enrollments of women were on the increase. The study concludes that most of challenges that concern journalism educators are not, in fact, unique to journalism education.

Id: 16603

Title: The Media Dependence Model: Introducing a Critical Analysis of Mainstream News Media Performance on Leading Social Movements of the Digital Age

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper will explore an original model of news analysis called the media dependence model (MDM). The name was chosen to emphasize the chief failing of the U.S. news media system: its reliance on corporate funding and ownership and the unfortunate result of this structure leading to a lack of independence from Washington (the White House and key Congressional leaders) and Wall Street (Madison Avenue and the public relations industry) positioning.

One of the main pillars of the MDM is the synthesis of two critical models of news analysis and the application of their respective strengths toward the other's weaknesses. The synthesis is based on Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky's propaganda model (1988, 2002, 2008) and W. Lance Bennett's indexing model (Bennett, 1990; Bennett, Lawrence, & Livingston, 2007). Another key tenant of the MDM, which in particular distinguishes itself from past critical models of news analysis, is its argument that social movements play a key role in shaping news coverage and politics. The MDM criticizes a tendency of mainstream news media outlets to favor certain social movements over others based in large part on the type of relationship such movements have in terms of their opposition (or lack thereof) to major U.S. foreign policy positions.

In a digital-age characterized by the increased appearance of social movements and their related additional importance, a model of news analysis which critically theorizes social movements in this manner is both timely and relevant.

The main tenants and expectations of the MDM have already been tested through a number of previously published case studies in reputable peer review journals, including a study on CNN and CNN en Español coverage of major events in Fallujah, Iraq in 2003 and 2004 and another of news coverage by the New York Times of an "unworthy" social movement which opposed official U.S. Navy policy and continued its presence and training on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques.

This paper will not only allude to and summarize these past case-studies but will include updated research covering more recent examples of social movements through rigorous news content analysis. Such examples will include the Black Lives Matters movement, the Occupy Wall Street movement, and the Ayotzinapa movements (Mexico) and focuses on research that points to a strong tendency for U.S.-based national news media as well as leading international news media outlets to take significant cues from the amount of governmental attention given by leading officials. Content analysis for this study revealed the limits of such coverage and the persistent differences that the news content has with other more favored social movements whose positions do not come into conflict with leading Washington consensus foreign policy positioning.

In conclusion, the paper will illustrate how such dichotomous tendencies in terms of mainstream news coverage results in significantly different desired political outcomes of these respective social movements. In short, mainstream news media coverage tendencies and performance continues to matter, especially in regards to social movements of the digital age.

Id: 16629

Title: SPECIALISED TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS IN THE ARMED CONFLICT: THE COLOMBIAN ENDEAVOUR

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper analyses training initiatives for journalism specialisations in the midst of challenging environments. It will examine, in particular, the training of Colombian conflict journalists as crucial preparation for national reporters covering the war. This key theme emerged continuously in this investigation's data, and so a fundamental goal of this section is to develop an argument for the necessity of professionalism among local war journalists. The methodology is media ethnography, particularly in-depth interviews with research subjects.

Journalism education is still regarded as the professional framework for pursuing a career in the media, yet it is an issue of longstanding concern to the academic community and to journalists (Gaunt, 1992). It is debated whether journalism is a profession, a technique, or an occupation (Tumber & Prentoulis, 2005). In this paper, it will be argued that journalists' professionalism (Weaver and Wilhoit, 1996) can be attained either through previous formal education in the subject, or later on the job (in media). The evidence gathered in the current study indicates that notions of professionalism in an armed conflict entail more advanced knowledge, and require expertise in the situation, from both journalists and editors. This paper will examine the pertinence of an integral specialised education on war coverage and violence, as an essential framework for local war journalists, particularly in violent environments.

There are different perspectives regarding education for 'acceptable' journalism, but there is little analysis or investigation into adequately preparing professionals to cover war. What preparation does exist is mainly based on training foreign, not local, correspondents to go to war. One could argue that this minor area of research is in its preliminary stages, and currently there is little analysis of local media workers living and reporting in dangerous environments, and even less on support provided by media organisations to their employees who work in dangerous zones.

Id: 16641

Title: Exploring news ways of doing research and journalism by looking at Human-Computer Interaction Field

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In this paper, we argue that research in media and journalism should be fostered in the domain of human-computer interaction (HCI) and vice versa. In fact, journalism is concerned with production and distribution of reports on the interaction of events, facts, ideas and people, which is increasingly produced and mediated by computing technology. Indeed, when technologies like virtual and augmented reality are changing the way we, as humans, experience reality then our perception of facts and events is fundamentally altered. (HCI) is the discipline concerned with the design, evaluation and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them (SIGCHI – www.sigchi.org). HCI is currently moving into the social sciences, as computing technology is increasingly impacting many facets of human activity, and social computing is shifting the concepts of “facts” and “truth” leading to important and unpredictable social and political changes. When facts and ideas are no longer subject to some form of ethical scrutiny, based on principles of truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality and public accountability; the role and status of journalism is necessarily changed. We believe that by looking at journalism research undertaken in HCI, we will be able to identify trends and new avenues of research and teaching that might benefit the field of journalism itself. This paper will follow the method used to compose “survey papers”. Thus, we will start by defining and selecting appropriate sources and keywords for the survey. We will focus the search to HCI major publishers, digital libraries or meta-search engines in the field: ACM, Google Scholar, Springer Link, and IEEE Xplore. These were chosen because they cover the majority of the publications in the field of HCI. The initial search from each source will be conducted with a combination of three keywords, one focusing on digital journalism related terms (e.g.: VR, AR, A.I) one will be HCI, and the third on journalism related terms (e.g.: news, online news). Specifically, we intend: 1) to conduct a comprehensive data collection of papers that approach journalism and HCI fields through digital academic tools such as Google Scholar and HCI related conference proceedings. The researcher should use keywords such as news, online news, journalism and so forth. 2) To compile and categorize/code the data according to certain rules (e.g.: themes, number of citations, countries where they were conducted and so on). 3) As a final step, patterns should be identified in the dataset through the techniques of content analysis of the selected papers. Finally, we intend to couple our findings with theories related to journalism education and research. This paper will be a starting point to analyze the cultural discourse surrounding news technologies and innovation in journalism within the field of HCI.

Id: 16668

Title: Immersive Journalism: Impact of Virtual Reality on European's attitudes towards refugees

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: More than a million migrants and refugees crossed Europe in 2015. This large refugee influx may pose several challenges for the hosting European societies, and the main one is learning to live in harmony with the newcomers that belong to different cultures. According to the social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) relationship between groups with clearly distinct identities are usually tense especially where there is no direct communication.

The abundance of information that characterizes our highly digitalized times may not necessary lead to better understanding between groups; they may get the recipients desensitized and disconnected from any story (Kinnick et al., 1996). In the present study we focus on a positive frame of the refugee group, attempting to explore to what extent Virtual Reality can increase the engagement with news stories and improve attitudes towards refugees among Europeans, as compared to traditional media. VR in journalism, called immersive journalism, is believed to be able to put people into somebody else's shoes, isolating them from other distracting stimuli (de la Pena et al, 2010). De la Pena showed VR could improve attitudes towards different groups; however none of the VR worlds she tested represented real footage, videos of actual people, but were rather designed environments in which people were represented as avatars, and involved game elements (de la Pena, et al., 2010).

Given the tendency among news companies to start using VR storytelling with real footage, we have decided to test such a material in relation to its capacity to increase engagement with the story, empathy with the characters and positive attitudes towards refugees. The material we used is a New York Times report called the Displaced, in which the stories of various refugee children are presented. We used this film because New York Times had the same report in text and with pictures, making it possible for us to compare different media, while the content could be kept constant and at comparable and professional quality.

We expected that 1) the VR news report will lead to more spatial presence than the report only in text as well as than the report in text with pictures; 2) The VR news report will lead to more narrative engagement than the report only in text as well as than the report in text with pictures; 3) Participants exposed to the VR news will show more positive attitudes towards the refugees than the participants exposed to the report in the other two media.

A between-subject quasi-experimental design was conducted with three conditions (VRvs.text vs.text+pictures). 90 participants took part in the study belonging to 12 different European nationalities. The results obtained are compatible with most of our expectations that VR film would create higher levels of spatial presence and narrative engagement in comparison with more traditional forms of media. With regards to attitudes towards refugees, the VR film led to significantly more positive attitudes only in comparison to the text condition.

Id: 16680

Title: Against consensus: The importance of material, symbolic and discursive struggles against regulation of Journalism training in Kenyan universities

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The recent past has seen contestation between universities and professional regulatory bodies, including the media on how best to train professionals especially journalists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, nurses just to mention a few. When journalism professional regulatory bodies and the industry demand consensus with universities, the demand is not about how to improve journalism training, it is about putting issues about entry to the profession beyond discussion and contestation. Therefore the struggle against consensus is as a struggle against the ideology used by journalism industry and professional regulatory bodies to mask the antagonistic and exploitative nature of the capitalist relations of production. The purpose of this paper is to explain the multiple forms of contestation between journalism industry/professional regulatory bodies and universities and shows the negative aspect of consensus about journalism training. Using Bourdieu's theory of symbolic domination, the paper outlines negative consequences of universities–profession consensus in Kenya. The paper conceptualises consensus not as compromise between universities and journalism industry, but as social reproduction of dominant interests. Utilising Bourdieu, the paper argues against consensus since university–profession consensus is more about hegemonic reproduction of dominant interests of the professions, denying access to alternative, marginalised voices even though journalism industry and professional bodies demand consensus as a way of enhancing quality of university journalism training by aligning it with industry needs. The paper starts by giving a genealogy of studies about struggles against consensus; this is followed by a discussion of emancipatory potential of micro-politics of resistance–the discursive struggles for recognition and resistance against the colonisation of alternative professions. The paper uses the current contestation between universities in Kenya and journalism professional regulatory bodies to show how traditional professions have developed into professional hegemons.

Key word: Consensus, contest, discursivity, university journalism training, professions, regulation, hegemony, ideology

Id: 16712

Title: A Journalistic struggle in the countryside: "Keeping an eye on the ruralists" x "Rural Channel"

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: If in the first decades of the 20th century Brazil was a mostly rural country, its population growth, especially between 1940 and 1980, caused an inversion of this space distribution. So, in the 21st century, demography indicated that around 85% of Brazilians live nowadays in the cities. This scenario, we know, meant, among other situations, empty rural areas and the haphazard growth of the cities which resulted in worse life conditions of those populations. And, according to the point of view of the studies about country and city, or about rural and urban, an approach was consolidated which considered those spaces as very different and even opposite, especially in social and cultural aspects.

However, from the 80s on, the Brazilian rural area has gone through meaningful changes, mainly because of the economic diversification which introduced new ways of production and subsistence, clearly in contrast to the past ways (REIS, 2006). The change, to the author, implies, among other subjects, a review of the dichotomic definitions of what is rural and urban, recovering, for example, studies such as Sorokin & Zimmermann's, which have introduced since 1929 the concept of "rural and urban continuum". Such approximation is an important indicator of the way Journalism nowadays starts working on one of the most crucial issues related to the rural: the agribusiness. Expression of the rural and urban intertwining, as it circulates on the city spaces, the agribusiness is observed today by two extreme positions in Journalism: fierce and hard criticism on one hand and a kind of economic and cultural "salvation" of the country on the other hand. There are two narratives which show a clear device of the division of treatment of the Brazilian reality by the present Journalism. So, this communication's proposal is to discuss how the project "Keeping an eye on the ruralists" and the "Rural Channel", both analyzed from their sites, deal with the Brazilian agribusiness. It is intended, with such study, which is part of a research project about new journalistic narratives, to measure the Journalism's own role. The methodology aims at establishing the processes, approximations and distances that such proposals reveal. Besides, the projects express also the fundamental importance of ideological positions as guidelines of the "journalistic doing", reassuring, therefore, as much as the social commitment and political involvement, for example, continue to challenge the journalistic identity in a process that reverberates the professional formation and performance.

Id: 16780

Title: Mapping and Evaluating the Deployment of the Business Journalistic Model 'Facebook - Instant Articles'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The progressive loss of monopoly of content distribution channels and changes in consumer habits of digital news have led companies to face the competition of media platforms and social networks, which have become more accessible with regard to the consumption of news. The economic crisis that affects the journalistic industry has been studied by several authors, such as: Gomes, 2005; Curran, 2010; Blumler, 2011; Franklin, 2011; Starr, 2012, France, 2012, 2013 and 2015; Casero-Ripóless and Izquierdo-Castillo, 2013; Paulino and Xavier, 2015; Christofoletti and Vieira, 2015; among others. For Casero-Ripóless and Izquierdo-Castillo (2013, p.64): "This scenario results from the conjunction of two different crises: on the one hand, the structural crisis that the industry has suffered since the mid-nineties; on the other hand, the financial recession that has affected all world economies since 2008". Added to these two, in our view, a third crisis starts, resulting from the digitization process, which started a new *modus operandi*: the demand for online news increases and displaces the collection center of the printed newspaper for the internet versions. There is not yet a business model, capable of transforming this public interest into resources that allow vehicles with the same rates of profitability, but a series of proposals that have proved to be more or less profitable. The current scenario demands, therefore, the development of strategies that allow at the same time new formats of production and circulation of news and profitability. In this context, Facebook launched the Instant Articles, a service that allows speeding up the loading time of news as well as its circulation through mobile devices, through its social network. This occurs in order to meet the news consumption needs of its users, facilitate the publication of content in a suitable format and increase the time of permanence of users within the platform. The present research intends to carry out a mapping of the process of implantation of the Instant Articles, verifying to what extent the adoption of a closed platform has generated positive results and, at the same time, to identify the main critical points that have been appearing throughout the process. In a first moment, the process of implantation has been evaluated, considering the initial proposal of Facebook for the Instant Articles and the effective conditions for its implantation, based on the engagement, profitability and average time of reading. For that, we examined the reports of companies that implemented the model and specialists in media analysis, such as: Aisch, 2015; Chadburn, 2016; Gottfried and Shearer, 2016; Grangier, 2016; Ingram, 2015; Jarvis, 2015; King, 2016; Levy, Newman, Fletcher, and Nielsen, 2016. Initial results demonstrate that Facebook has achieved significant results with the deployment of Instant articles, although some technical issues still affect its performance.

Id: 16839

Title: Countering Technical Unconsciousness in Journalism Field: Applying Situated Learning Model in Data Journalism Education

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The history of journalism is in many ways defined by technological change (Pavlik John, 2000). There is a long history of the fusion of computing power and news reporting. As data-driven forms of journalism become more central to the profession, data journalism is now an emerging form of practice in the journalism field.

However, as Coddington (2014) has mentioned, the different forms of practice are not just “synonyms”, actually, there are “significant differences between the forms they take and their implications for changing journalistic practice as a whole” which scholars should pay attention to. In fact, given such a “quantitative turn” in journalism field, the journalistic routines might consequently be reshaped and the required core skills of a journalist might also consequently be redefined, from purely dealing with words towards dealing with all kinds of data, including the numeric. Previously, when it comes to such data, journalists just have to adopt some existed results, and thus the technical process of how the data is dealt with has largely remained in the dark. Most journalists might have known the balance of news sources and the framing of words, but they may not know how the numeric data could also be framed, biased and used just like words.

To counter such technical unconsciousness in journalism field and to better educate future journalists with more qualified data literacy, this study has firstly established a project contemplated in an interdisciplinary setting according to situated learning model. By involving people from diverse academic backgrounds from journalism, computer science, statistics to visual communication, the project aims to enhance learning effectiveness in data literacy with a new education model.

On the other hand, to evaluate whether such a situated multi-disciplinary model could bring a rise in learning effectiveness in data journalism field, this study has then implemented 30 questionnaires together with 15 semi-structured in-depth interviews to test this model. Our finding has proved that such a multi-disciplinary situated learning model has been perceived as more effective and useful than traditional learning models. Students have been significantly more aware of the technical procedures of data journalism and have gained a significant rise in their data literacy.

Keywords: technical unconsciousness; data literacy; situated learning model; data journalism

Id: 16848

Title: Estándares de calidad de la información en el cubrimiento sobre el proceso de paz en Colombia en televisión pública y privada y en prensa escrita nacional y regional.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Tras 8 fases, 50 meses de seguimiento diario a los medios nacionales de prensa y TV de alcance nacional y el cumplimiento de una rigurosa metodología, la investigación demostró que periodistas y medios colombianos no estaban preparados para el cubrimiento del proceso de paz y una eventual etapa de posacuerdo.

El monitoreo, con la metodología de observatorio de medios basado en análisis cuantitativo y cualitativo— evidenció carencias periodística tras el análisis de más de 25 mil piezas publicadas acerca del proceso en La Habana y el concomitante conflicto armado en estándares de calidad como la confiabilidad (idoneidad y pluralismo de las fuentes), relevancia (interés público, impacto y estatus de los actores de la información), proximidad (afectación), adecuación (contexto informativo), precisión (datos y lenguaje), claridad (comprensión del lenguaje y legibilidad), independencia y correspondencia entre la agenda del medio, la agenda ciudadana y la agenda pública. Los instrumentos fueron construidos con base en las teorías propias del periodismo como Agenda Setting, Framing, Noticiabilidad, Calidad Periodística y fundamentos deontológicos, que cuentan con una amplia bibliografía en inglés y español.

En total se monitorearon y analizaron las piezas periodísticas acerca del proceso en 6 medios nacionales (4 de televisión y 2 periódicos) se identificaron temas, enfoques, sujetos y objetos de la información, tratamiento de las fuentes y contexto informativo, así como los tipos de relatos y el lenguaje periodístico, a partir de corpus de los medios impresos y audiovisuales.

Las principales dificultades se observaron en ámbitos como la tematización generalista en desmedro de la especificidad de la agenda; en el manejo oficialista, machista y en la perspectiva de adversario de la información; en el privilegio de las declaraciones sobre los hechos y la primacía de la opinión frente a la información y su efecto en los sesgos que afectaron la información; en la construcción, estéticas y monotonía en las narrativas; en la excesiva emoción y toma de partido en los momentos coyunturales; y en la inexactitud, improvisación y mimetización de prácticas influenciadas por redes sociales y centralismo en el cubrimiento, entre otros muchos aspectos.

El monitoreo censal a piezas de información y opinión, la flexibilidad que permitió adaptar los instrumentos a la variable dinámica de los diálogos tanto en tiempos como en estrategias, y el análisis de contenido permitieron un seguimiento detallado y comparado entre las fases determinadas por los ritmos y agendas de la mesa de negociaciones, cuyos resultados parciales fueron compartidos con periodistas, editores y directores en sucesivos encuentros nacionales y regionales.

Id: 16918

Title: Moral Disengagement and the War on Terror: A Qualitative Content Analysis of Drone Strikes in the US Elite Press

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Using qualitative content analysis as a methodology, we explore the coverage of drone attacks in the elite US newspapers with a focus on moral disengagement strategies. The language and visuals used by the press while covering violent conflicts may justify violence and morally disengage audiences by using euphemistic language (Bandura, 1999). Besides, media possess the potential of desensitizing people towards violence and make them accept it as normal by dehumanizing the perceived enemy. Consumers of media may start enjoying violence by considering it as justified violence necessary to eliminate evil. A plethora of academic literature examines how media content develops certain constructs, which result in moral exclusion of the out-groups and help readers/audience morally disengage in conflict situations (Bandura, 1999). Weimann (2000) indicates that media content provides cues that help audience morally disengage with war crimes and acts of brutality, and it builds public opinion in favor of perpetrators of those crimes who not only have a superior military technology but also control communication technologies.

In war situations, governments tend to apply different tactics to make the war look innocuous. Weimann (2000) argues that the “mass-mediated war discourse” cloaked horrors of deadly Gulf War and reconstructed an unreal war, which was enjoyable as it was “surgical and clean” (p. 300). Similarly, Zelizer and Allan (2011) mentioned that visual and written accounts of 9/11 attacks left truth as the biggest casualty of the war on terror. The ubiquity of news media helps change attitudes of the public towards war by building a favorable public opinion, and governments use this weapon to justify violence and morally disengage citizens. The moral disengagement may center on the cognitive restructuring of inhumane conduct into a benign or worthy one by moral justification, sanitizing language, and advantageous comparison; disavowal of a sense of personal agency by diffusion or displacement of responsibility; disregarding or minimizing the injurious effects of one's actions; and attribution of blame to, and dehumanization of those who are victimized.

The use of drones to hunt terrorists and the framing of these attacks in the press has raised many questions regarding the morality and ethicality of the use of drones in conflicts, as innocent people also become a victim of these so-called “precise” attacks. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the framing of drone attacks in elite US press is academically significant, as it would explore the strategies adopted by the selected newspapers (The New York Times and the Washington Post) while covering the drone attacks. Theory of framing will be applied to explore whether or not

various strategies of selective moral disengagement are used by the elite press to appease an increasingly hostile national and international public opinion, as drone attacks are considered effective but illegal mechanism to eliminate terrorists across the globe.

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Zelizer, B. and Stuart, A. (2011). *Journalism after September 11*, London: Routledge.

Id: 16936

Title: El nuevo reto: hacer periodismo para la paz

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Colombia vive un estado de transición de facto, que conlleva modificaciones en el modo de hacer periodismo, debido a que los acontecimientos sobre los que los periodistas trabajan están complejizándose tras los acuerdos de paz alcanzados con las Farc, y con la llegada del Eln a la mesa de negociación.

Lo anterior converge con la postura de Manuel Martín Serrano, sobre las mediaciones que intervienen en la representación del cambio social: La supervivencia de cada institución que se dedique a la comunicación pública se identifica con su capacidad para corregir el rumbo del medio de comunicación en función de los cambios tecnológicos, sociológicos y políticos (2009, p. 160). Este argumento refuerza la idea de que es urgente un periodismo de transición dispuesto a narrar la paz. Lo que implica, entre otras cosas, explorar cómo se supera la guerra desde el establecimiento, los desmovilizados, las víctimas y la sociedad; sin abandonar las historias que tejieron el conflicto y que aún faltan ser contadas.

Ese proceso se viene dando en portales digitales jóvenes como La silla Vacía, Verdad Abierta, Las dos orillas y Las rutas del conflicto; así como desde áreas nuevas de las redacciones de los medios tradicionales, tal como ocurre con la Unidad de Datos del diario El Tiempo. Desde allí los periodistas intentan aportar a la verdad y a la memoria, a partir de narraciones multimediales, mientras dan cuerpo a la transición periodística.

La comprensión de las narraciones digitales en la construcción de la paz y su lugar en el tránsito que el periodismo vive en Colombia dieron vida al trabajo mediático Reescribiendo Vidas, impacto del conflicto armado en la educación, con el que se pretende experimentar – con fines pedagógicos- la nueva etapa del oficio en el país.

En suma, esta ponencia busca, en primer lugar, defender la tesis de que las transformaciones políticas y sociales que vive Colombia conllevan a un cambio en la forma de hacer periodismo. En segundo lugar, se evidencia que esos cambios se vienen produciendo desde medios digitales nuevos, en los que las narrativas multimediales sobre memoria y paz tienen un lugar prioritario. En tercer lugar, se presenta la experiencia de la construcción de un proyecto mediático digital universitario, desde el que se pretende experimentar los cambios que en el periodismo se están dando tras la firma de los acuerdos de paz.

Id: 16951

Title: INVESTIGACIÓN Y PERIODISMO EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CARTAGENA. UNA APROXIMACIÓN DESDE LOS TRABAJOS DE GRADO PRESENTADOS EN EL PROGRAMA DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar las interacciones entre el periodismo y la investigación en comunicación, tomando como base para la reflexión los trabajos de grado de presentados por estudiantes entre 2008 y 2013 por los estudiantes del programa de Comunicación Social de la Universidad de Cartagena que tienen al periodismo como objeto de investigación o práctica central.

El programa de Comunicación Social de la Universidad de Cartagena posee un Plan de Estudios estructurado en tres grandes ciclos académicos de formación: 1) Ciclo de formación básico y 2) Ciclo de formación profesional y 3) Énfasis Profesional. El estudiante tiene la posibilidad de construir y articular sus propuestas de investigación a partir de los núcleos problémicos. Los núcleos problémicos son cuatro y se refieren a los temas dominantes de las Áreas de Formación, así: 1) Fundamentación teórica en comunicación y cultura, 2) Investigación en sociedad, cultura y comunicación, 3) Periodismo y medios y 4) Pensamiento estratégico, gestión y desarrollo. Así, todas las dinámicas del PCS están encaminadas al desarrollo de la formación investigativa de los estudiantes y a la interrelación y fortalecimiento de los campos –énfasis- profesionales que ofrece el Programa en los dos últimos años de formación: 1.) Periodismo y cultura y 2.) Comunicación, Cultura y Desarrollo.

Teniendo en cuenta esta estructura y fundamentación curricular, analizados además a la luz de las categorías de investigación formativa, investigación en comunicación, periodismo de investigación e investigación en periodismo, se plantea el objetivo de principal de problematizar las relaciones entre periodismo e investigación desde la práctica de investigación formativa del programa de Comunicación Social.

Para esto primero se analizarán elementos de forma y conceptuales de estos, a saber 1) Datos: nombre del autor, énfasis, tutor, año - semestre, título. 2) Campos: lugar geográfico, ámbito. 3) Temática: objeto, objetivo general. 4) Teórico: categorías conceptuales o temáticas, capítulos del marco teórico, autores. 5) Metodológico: metodología, técnicas, coherencia. y 6) Producto comunicacional: existencia, tipo de producto.

Para esto se construye una matriz de análisis realizada a la luz de los objetivos propios de este proyecto.

Id: 16996

Title: Tendencias del ciberperiodismo sobre educación: Estudio de las secciones educativas de dos periódicos colombianos

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Se presentan los resultados de un trabajo de investigación descriptivo, en el cual se analiza la producción de contenidos periodísticos sobre educación publicados en dos periódicos de Medellín (Colombia): El Mundo y El Colombiano. Se hace seguimiento a la versión electrónica de los dos medios seleccionados, con el fin de analizar su contenido y la apropiación de herramientas interactivas al servicio de los usuarios. Durante un mes, se recopilaron 66 textos publicados por los dos portales. El análisis de la información recopilada se centra en aspectos cualitativos de la elaboración del texto periodístico, tales como el tipo de fuentes citadas, el carácter informativo, la rigurosidad en el cubrimiento del tema y si el medio evidencia un enfoque pedagógico en el desarrollo del tema abordado. En el análisis también se revisan aspectos cuantitativos, tales como la extensión de los textos, su ubicación en el portal periodístico, la existencia de recursos relacionados, imágenes, videos, herramientas interactivas, número de fuentes citadas y las palabras destacadas en los titulares. En los hallazgos se destaca que la mayoría de los textos publicados en las secciones de educación de los dos medios corresponden a noticias breves, con una o dos fuentes de información, siendo en la mayoría de los casos fuentes oficiales, lo cual denota la debilidad de una agenda propia, orientada hacia propósitos educativos.

Id: 17024

Title: Panel: JRE Round Table A

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: To be developed by JRE

Id: 17059

Title: Panel: New insights into safety for women in journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Examining Women Journalists' Resistance to Violence

Women journalists experience many fewer assaults and death than their male counterparts, with the common explanation being that fewer women cover news in conflict zones and other circumstances where they are likely to encounter violence than do men (UNESCO, 2015). Even so, the instances in which women reporters experience violence are often highly visible and well publicized. CBS reporter Lara Logan and British journalist Natasha Smith were brutally raped in highly public attacks while covering the Egyptian uprisings in 2011-11. Others were less fortunate, illustrated by recent brutal murders of Mexican journalists Miroslava Breach (2017) and Ana Flores Salazar (2016), Kurdish journalist Shifa Gardi and Bahrainian journalist Eman Salehi (2016), and earlier Russian journalist Anna Politkovskaya (2006), and Irish journalist Veronica Guerin (1996). Women journalists who experience violence in the line of work are little studied for the resistance to threats and potential danger they exhibit prior to and (in cases where they survive) following the actual assaults on them. This presentation poses empirical research to document and examine women journalists' professional conduct in responding to threats of violence in order to continue reporting.

Id: 17060

Title: Panel: New insights into safety for women in journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Violence of gender against women journalists in Mexico

There has been a severe increase of violence against women journalists, both offline and online. This is happening in a number of countries, but mostly in conflict and post-conflict countries where the human rights of women journalists have become more precarious. This happens with the consent of the State, which results in a cycle of impunity, and in contexts where news media companies are not ensuring safe working conditions for women journalists. Mexico has become paradigmatic, as one of the most dangerous countries in the world for women to practice journalism. From 2002 to 2013, there were 184 women journalists victims of violence of gender. But just between 2014 and 2015, there were 147. More than 15 women journalists have been victims of femicide. It is the State apparatus the main actor that tries to intimidate these women: 60% of aggressors are government officials. Main types of violence are psychological, physical, sexual, femicide and patrimonial. Most of these journalists covered corruption and links between government and organised crime. Thus violence of gender is the mechanism to prevent women's journalists access to freedom of expression in patriarchal societies. The purpose of this paper, is to analyze the structural conditions that promote violence of gender against women journalists in Mexico, to contribute to a constructive debate on safe working conditions for them.

Id: 17062

Title: Panel: New insights into safety for women in journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Why women war reporters keep silent about sexual assault and why this matters

Women have reported on every modern war. Among the various obstacles US women have faced in getting such assignments is the opposition of publishers, editors, and male rivals, who often have objected that women will be harassed or even sexually assaulted should they attempt to report on foreign wars. Women war correspondents have indeed been sexualized, harassed, and sexual assaulted. This paper will first outline both obvious and hidden consequences of this treatment for women journalists, including the resulting reluctance of women—unless essentially forced to do so—to complain of such treatment. The presentation will emphasize the particular implications of sexual harassment, sexualization, and sexual assault for freelance war reporters who are a considerable percentage of foreign correspondents, given the shrinking commitment of news outlets to foreign bureaus and especially war reporting. I will conclude with suggestions for how this particular kind of risk of danger to war reporters can and should be addressed.

Id: 17064

Title: Panel: New insights into safety for women in journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: How Trolls Silence Freedom of Press: An Examination of Online Harassment of Women Journalists

Online harassment, especially abuse via social media, is on the rise. Research suggests that women journalists are the most affected by sexual, racist and misogynist comments. In some cases, online harassment crosses professional boundaries and affects the personal, on- and off-line lives of women journalists. Through in-depth interviews with 30 women journalists in the United States, this study examines the nature of online threats, the content that triggers harassment, the effects on women journalists and the coping strategies these women employ to deal with the threats. The purpose is to examine the emotional, technical and process, and legal barriers to dealing with online harassment on a variety of online platforms.

Id: 17073

Title: Panel: New Insights into Safety for Women in Journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Title: Violence of gender against women journalists in Colombia

The FLIP has identified that, in some cases, attacks against women journalists may have different motives, methods and effects than those that occur against men who carry out the same trade. The Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the IACHR, in its report Violence against journalists and media workers, pointed out that violence against women journalists has certain peculiarities and that violence manifests itself in different ways, being exposed to aggressions not only in the place of covering the news, but also to assaults on their workplace for reasons based on gender.

The existence of powerful cultural and professional stigmas does not make many of these attacks known. Therefore, when considering measures to address violence against journalists, gender considerations must be taken into account. During the last 3 years, FLIP worked with women journalists covering different news in various media in the city of Montería, in the department of Cordoba. As the international bodies have warned, the work carried out in Cordoba has made it possible to detect, on the one hand, the existence of a series of practices that make violence towards journalists different and, on the other hand, silence that exists in the face of discrimination and attacks of which they are victims.

However, most ensure that they ignore the regulatory framework that protects them and ignore the protection routes in case of being victims of some type of aggression.

The purpose of this paper is to open the discussion on the need to work in greater depth on the reality silenced after the aggressions against women and to put in the public debate the role of the media in promoting and implementing mechanisms to avoid Discrimination based on gender in the coverage of news.

Women journalists must have guarantees that allow them to practice their profession without any discrimination.

