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¹ We have endeavoured to ensure that these are the abstracts presented in Leicester. Nevertheless, due to cancellations, additions and other factors, abstracts may be included here that were not presented and abstracts that were presented may not be included. Email addresses have been intentionally altered to prevent harvesting by spammers.

Id: 11930

Title: Social Media in News Coverage of the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In the past year, chat apps (e.g. WhatsApp, Snapchat, WeChat, Telegram, Firechat, BBM, and others) have taken on new significance in news production and journalist-audience engagement. For major news organizations, chat apps have become newsgathering tools and meeting spaces for domestic and international stories, especially in crisis reporting. In this paper, we explore the ways that journalists at major news organizations (e.g. the BBC, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, Quartz, Storyful, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP) used chat apps as sourcing, newsgathering and distribution tools in coverage of the 2014 Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong. This usage includes interacting with witnesses and participants in emerging stories, and conveying digital narratives (in text, photo, and video formats) to audiences. In this paper, we explore the following research questions:

1. How did journalists in Hong Kong use social media to report on the 2014 Hong Kong protests?
2. How did journalists' experiences and expectations evolve over the course of the protests?
3. What are the implications of new storytelling practices for media culture and cultural narratives in Hong Kong?

To understand how journalists and news organizations have made use of chat apps, we conducted 25 in-depth interviews with journalists who used chat apps in their coverage of the 2014 Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong. These interviews were conducted in May-July 2015 and January 2016. In each of these cases, journalists made extensive and pioneering use of chat apps to follow events in real-time, develop sources for interviews, and engage with participants and audiences. In our interviews, we explored these types of usage, examining the emerging best practices, norms, rules, and ethics of chat apps as reporting tools.

This project makes several contributions for scholarly understanding of the relationship between social media, culture and memory. First, it provides a cross-platform analysis of how a range of participants used mobile devices and social media to cover a large, data-rich public deliberation. Second, it examines the affordances and limitations of different types of networks (including ‘traditional’ social media as well as mesh networks). Third, it explores the institutional practices and norms that have emerged with the arrival of social media in Hong Kong and mainland China. And finally, it explores some of the divisions (e.g. East vs. West and Hong Kong vs. China) that emerged on social media as news organizations framed the events differently.

Id: 11967

Title: A Peak in the Valley of Journalism Performance in Egypt

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The research examines and highlights incidence of press freedom violations in Egypt in the last two years (2013-2014). The research explores how the changing nature of journalists' safety affects the profession, the way it is perceived by personnel, the roles played by journalists, and autonomy of journalists. The research suggests that the increasing incidents of violation against journalists are disrupting the established professional status, roles, and practices of journalists, and removed professional control that was supposed to exist. The main research goal is to map the journalistic role performance nationally in Egypt, by understanding the different professional role conceptions that have been theoretically and empirically operationalized and validated in comparative contexts in a sample of newspapers (Al-Ahram (The Pyramids), Al-Masry Al-Youm (Egyptian Today), Al-Shorouk (The Sun Rise) and Al-Wafd (The delegation) with national circulation that has been analyzed between the periods of 2012-2013.

Against this backdrop, the research examines the spatiality and temporality in Egypt with the aim of underscoring the points of convergence that bind many aspects of this complex transnational space. In this context, many questions come probing here: What is the peculiarity and architecture of space and place in journalism performance in Egypt? How do the temporality and cadence of human encounters in this context help to expand the epistemological range of understanding political journalism in Egypt?

Id: 11979

Title: History reloaded or new forms of mediation arise'The notion of patriotism and triumph in the Greek-cypriot national press

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Patriotism and triumph in Cyprus are directly affiliated to historical memories and to the country's turbulent history. In fact, beginning from the country's independence (1960) and leaning towards today, although the cypriot society has undergone significant political and social changes, one key element has remained the same; the society's need to proclaim national achievements in every aspect of daily life, from politics to economy, science and beyond. Following the country's turbulent history, since their origins, traditionally the media in Cyprus tend to express the intense feeling of patriotism that overwhelms the local society. In this perspective, patriotism and triumph concerning national achievements seem to be among the traditional characteristics in the journalistic content of the press. However, although evident in the media content, it is not yet identified in what extend they exist and through which characteristics.

This papers addresses these two issues in the content of the current national press, aiming to examine the specific characteristics of patriotism and triumph and the extend up to which they are evident today in the journalistic practices. Taking into account the loyal – facilitator model of journalism, the research is based both on content analysis of the five national newspapers with the higher circulation and on a survey concerning the journalists' opinion that work for these newspapers. The sample of content analysis includes an extensive number of news items, since the research was conducted in a two years period of time, while more than two thirds of the journalists working in these newspapers participated in the survey.

The aim of this paper is to clarify whether the national press in Cyprus remains attached to practices of the past or new modes of journalism have arisen.

Id: 12005

Title: Journalism capstone units that demonstrate key research, communication and entrepreneurial skills for new media jobs and markets.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Background: There are considerable differences in the structure, content and delivery of tertiary journalism degrees in Australia as identified in a 2014 OLT Innovation and Development Project report on graduate qualities and journalism curriculum renewal. The findings reveal that while 29 out of Australia's 43 universities offer undergraduate journalism degrees and majors, there was a wide diversity of units on offer (17 in all) and significant

differences in content and delivery. Some courses were more focused on theory-based units,

while others opted for mainly practical skills building units. This variability in courses has contributed to significant differences in standards and difficulties in measuring graduate capabilities.

Research Issue: To address this situation, the author successfully applied for a 2015 Australian National Teaching Fellowship and argued for journalism capstone units, designed by both journalism educators and new editors, to include a series of agreed criteria and standards to guide journalism educators, and for journalism students to demonstrate not only a broad knowledge base together with research and communication skills, but also entrepreneurial skills to help them adapt to new media markets and jobs.

Methodology: The research was conducted in three stages. The first stage (October - December 2015) consisted of discussions and interviews with selected journalism academics and news editors in Australia about the content of existing journalism capstone units. The second stage (January – July, 2016) discussed and analyzed the data collected from these interviews and used the findings to design journalism capstone units based on agreed principles, guidelines and content. The third stage (from August to December 2016) will focus on the dissemination and promotion of these journalism capstone units. More details are available at:

www.journalismcapstoneunits.org

Impact: 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. There is much to be gained from collaboration to develop consistent assessment criteria and standards so that journalism capstone units effectively demonstrate and measure essential graduate capabilities, especially key research, communication and entrepreneurial skills. This is essential to improve the employability of graduates.

Id: 12035

Title: Panel: Citizen journalism and the construction of history in the making

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: One summarization of journalism's modernist view of itself was that it and/or newspapers presented a daily 'first rough draft of history'. The interchangeability of journalism and newspapers indicated the ambiguation of the occupation and the mass media which carried much, but never all of, its creative products. Insofar as journalism performed an active form of memorisation through the reproduction of contemporary culture through story-telling, it was that kind of journalism – institutionalized, professionalized, mass mediated and dominantly Western. Yet incrementally in the 21st century, that kind of journalism has had to negotiate forms of journalism, afforded chiefly by ITCs, arising from beyond established institutions and outside the

norms of professionalism. To some, such forms of citizen journalism are overtly activist, more democratic and disruptive. They have also been particularly virulent in geographical domains outside the so-called West – in Korea, Syria, India, north Africa. Citizen journalism challenges us to look back at journalism as it has been, or is constructed to be in memory, as well as to look forward to its new(?) possibilities, and to reassess how journalism makes memories as it drafts history.

Panel

Chair: Michael Bromley

Inkyu Kang - 'Between “Democratized Journalism” and “Degraded Journalism”': The Evolution of the Discourses of Citizen Journalism since OhmyNews

'Kristoffer Holt - 'Citizen journalism on the Swedish horizon'

Omar Al-Ghazzi - 'Heroic journalism and the silent slaughter of Raqqa in Syria'

Nareshchandra Rai: 'The discursive reproduction of Bhutanese national identity in the coverage of bhutannewsservice.com news'

Discussant: Stuart Allan

Id: 12103

Title: "From imposition to negotiating" ' Digital language and agenda setting theory

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The implications of the development of digital journalism upon "Agenda-Setting Theory" (McCombs & Shaw, 1993) - One of the established theories in media studies, were examined from various directions. Among other things, the research addressed the impact of immediacy of information on the flow of news as well as the opportunity for alternative voices to be heard (Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2009).

We want to deal with these implications by using insights and concepts found in the visual communication field, especially from the contribution of the technologist tradition in media research and also from the work of Roland Barthes.

We chose to focus upon the reception process. Our departure point is McLuhan's insight - followed by Meyrowitz that media technologies impose upon us the ways in which we process information. Print imposed the linear reading while pictures enable simultaneous observation of a multitude of informational details (McLuhan, 2004 ; Meyrowitz, 2008).

Following that, we can argue that old media imposed its agenda on its readers, listeners and viewers by visual - linear syntax (language in De Saussure (2013) terms).

The relative importance of different items was defined by their place, and was imposed by the necessity to browse through the pages or by the imposed order of listening or viewing the news items.

Digital journalism offers another kind of information processing based on the principle of a picture. The visuality of the digital journalism page shifts the hierarchical order typical to print journalism. Items can be put in juxtaposition and not one after the other.

The result is liberation of the audiences, who can control the order of consumption and adjust it to their needs.

We suggest dealing with this phenomenon in the light of Barthes's two well-known concepts: "Studium" and "Punctum" (Barthes, 1981). We would like to treat the new media news page as a photograph that suggests new patterns for reception.

The "Studium" pertains to the cultural level of reception while the "Punctum" relates to the personal level – the emotional association that certain part of the photograph evokes in a spectator mind.

From our point of view, these concepts that regards a digital journalism page as a picture, enable media theorists a better understanding of the relation between new media and its audiences in the context of agenda setting theory.

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Id: 12108

Title: Journalism in danger: Threats to journalists' safety in Pakistan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study primarily aimed to explore the level of journalists' safety and investigated different types of threats that affected their work (actions) within the context (environment) of Pakistan. Drawing on the new institutionalism theory, this study posited that the Pakistani journalists work in an unsafe institutional environment where different safety threats could affect their routine work and the overall quality of journalism in the country. Hence, this study addressed three questions:

- 1. What is the level of journalists' safety within the context of Pakistan?
- 2. What are the threats that affect journalism institution and journalists' routine work most in Pakistan?
- 3. Do the Pakistani journalists receive regular safety trainings to carry-out their routine work?

This study used the quantitative method of survey in order to investigate the abovementioned research questions. The survey questionnaire was based on a typology of safety threats and a classification of sources of threats to evaluate the level of journalists' safety within the context of Pakistan, and the impact of safety threats on the quality of journalism in the country. The typology of safety risks and the classification of sources of threats were derived from the researcher's PhD research at the University of Queensland, Australia.

Findings suggested that journalists did face physical, psychological, financial, emotional and digital risks most while at work despite other threats. When compared with the data of international reports on journalists' safety during past five years, this study especially highlighted the ignorance of international organisations to assess 'emotional risks' to journalists working in the violent context of Pakistan. Survey findings revealed a number of sources and reasons of threats to journalists' safety. It was also found that the majority (more than 80 per cent) of surveyed journalists had not received safety training.

Thus, the full conference paper will address the findings of abovementioned questions, offering insights into the types, taxonomy and reasons of journalists' safety threats within the context of Pakistan. Based on the journalists' feedbacks, the paper will also proffer a multiple level safety mechanism in order to improve their level of safety especially in the conflict areas of the country.

Id: 12120

Title: News on Smartphone: the shift of values and journalistic role

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The proliferation and penetration of smartphone has driven most traditional mass media step into the arena on mobile cyberspace and the standard coping mechanism of these mass media is to establish their mobile apps and web. It seems a normal reaction yet opens the door for changing journalistic thinking. Through examining networked journalism, the role of professional journalism and intermediation, this research aims to explore how smartphone has shaped this trend of change journalism and proposes the research question“How the use of smartphones changes the current journalistic practices and theories?”. The traditional categories of journalistic roles which include interpretative/investigative, disseminator, adversarial, and populist mobiliser seem insufficient to explain the effect of rising phenomenon of smartphones on news media. In order to answer the research question, this research employs in-depth interviews to uncover how Taiwanese mass media practitioners who manage the use of mobile apps and web evaluate the influence of smartphone. Interviewees were selected based on the requirements either as a) directly in charge of the operation of mass media’s mobile apps; b) supervisors who have the power to oversee the use of media’s mobile apps; or c) the general managers or chief editors who influence the strategies of mass media. The findings show that from the perspective of journalists and editors when mass media decided to step on smartphone, whether in the format of mobile apps or mobile web, their role drastically changed. The new role looks like a combination of disseminator and populist mobiliser, yet their responsibilities are way more than this, and they are required to be multitasking and digitalised. Even though the new values still dominate the selection process of media agencies, the details have been altered. The increase of breaking news, the widely use of social media and the influence of users have shaped the news production a discursive pattern, or precisely speaking, an intermediation pattern.

Id: 12143

Title: Media coverage, territorial disputes, and their political and ideological implications: A Semiotic and discourse analysis on media coverage of territorial conflicts of 'Diaoyu Islands' among China, Japan and Korea

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine coverage patterns of media coverage on the territorial disputes of “Diaoyu Islands (Senkaku)” in China, Japan and Korea, and to analyze their political and ideological meanings and media effects on construction of reality. In September 2012, Japan purchased and nationalized the Diaoyu Islands. In China, Japan and Korea, many discourses occurred about it through media coverage. In China, it was mainly about Diaoyu Islands’ history and its Chinese sovereignty. Correspondingly, in Japan, media coverage produced discourses about Chinese’ anti-Japanese sentiment. Although this incident was not directly related to South Korea, as an important country of Northeast Asia as well as a country which had territorial disputes with China and Japan, Korea also paid full attention to it.

This research was constructed by different coverage patterns, focuses and discourses which were produced by three media coverage. Most importantly, this research was to explore their political and ideological implications from these differences among three countries’ national TVs. The authors selected three TV stations such as CCTV of China, NHK TV of Japan, and KBS 1-TV of Korea, and collected news items from September, 2010 to January, 2016. Such collected news items were divided into four phases, and they were analyzed with semiotic and discourse analyses, especially, Baek’s SNA (Semiotic Network Analysis) and DSA (Discursive Structure Analysis).

The result of the analysis indicated that there were many differences in covering among three countries' media. Firstly, Chinese media criticized severely that this incident was Japanese violation of Chinese sovereignty by showing that Diaoyu Islands were both historically and lawfully Chinese territory. Meanwhile, CCTV advocated that the reason for this incident was the rise of right-wing forces in Japan and the military support of U.S. in an attempt to condemn imperialistic and hegemonic policy of U.S.'s in the Asia Pacific region. On the other hand, NHK TV focused on that Senkaku Islands were Japanese territory, and mainly paid attention to Chinese strong opposition and Chinese radical anti-Japanese sentiment to establish hostile relations between two countries. Japanese media stated that this incident was the result of China's economic growth and hegemony, and defined it as Chinese economic and military expansion toward the Asia-Pacific region. Thirdly, KBS TV showed a relatively neutral stance and defined this incident as 'territorial disputes between China and Japan'. As a country who had territorial disputes with China and Japan as well, Korean media drew a comparison between the Chinese-Japanese dispute and the Dokdo and Leodo issues, and through these coverage, explored possible approaches to solve such conflict amongst the other big players in the Asia-Pacific region, namely China, Japan and U.S.

In short, whenever such three TV stations produced news, they made news from their political and ideological interests, created new meanings with their perspectives, and produced discourses about their own advocates and argumentations. The three national TV stations expanded their political and ideological meanings by constructing their own reality images, and ultimately affected people's consciousness and recognition

Id: 12146

Title: Media on mobile devices: usability and information access

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Introduction

The fast technological evolution has led journalism to confront new challenges, such as the growing use of mobile devices by recipients to access information. The peculiarities of smartphones and tablets' screens require media organizations to redefine their information transmission strategies. In this context, media must value usability as a key and essential factor for assuring an efficient and satisfactory access to information.

The aim of this work is to analyze the mobile web pages developed by the 10 main European newspapers and check whether they accomplish a set of usability heuristics applicable to mobile devices.

Theoretical framework

Nielsen (2012) understands usability as the ease and efficiency of use of a platform and argues that it is essential for the users of any interface to obtain a satisfactory experience. Usability belongs to the discipline known as User eXperience (UX), which according to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is "a person's perceptions and responses that result from the use or anticipated use of a product, system or service".

Some authors have analyzed the usability on media mobile websites from different perspectives (Jeong and Jung Han, 2012; Silva, 2013; Yu and Kong, 2016), while other scholars have readjusted usability heuristics to small screens (Yáñez, Cascado and Sevillano, 2014). But given

the changing circumstances, it is necessary to keep researching the communication processes inherent to these new platforms and the consequences involved for media.

Methods

The starting point for our analysis are the guidelines established by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in the Mobile Web Best Practices 1.0 (2008) guide. The W3C is an international organization whose aim is helping the web get its maximum potential. In order to improve the web access and use conditions through mobile devices, the W3C published in 2008 the Mobile Web Best Practices 1.0 guide, collecting 60 guidelines aimed at optimizing web design for smartphones and tablets.

To achieve our objective, we evaluate the usability of 10 newspapers' mobile websites through the MWBP 1.0 guide. Usability evaluation consists of assessing a website's ease of use and also if its functions allow users to achieve their goals efficiently (Wand and Senecal, 2007). Among the different existent techniques, we use a heuristic inspection method (Yáñez et al., 2014), with the objective of verifying if the different websites analyzed fulfill the MWBP 1.0 guidelines.

(Expected) empirical result outcomes

The results of this work constitute a first approach to the degree of usability owned by the main European newspapers mobile websites and, therefore, to their efficiency of use. Given that usability has a direct impact on information access, we can determine to what extent the communication between these online newspapers and their users is being efficient.

Id: 12170

Title: Media and Public Action: An Analysis of the Media Research on Public Action in India

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media is an essential institution in the public sphere wherein it may play a varied role contingent on the specific socio-political situation. It plays a critical role in the social transformation during nation-building. Broadly, we can categorize the role of media into different functions, such as spreading rational and scientific ideas, taking peoples' demands to policy makers, augmenting the fight against injustice, giving voice to peoples' resistance, discrimination and poverty and so on. Studies on media have documented the growing participation of media in social movements, collective action and protest movements. Movements and media share a complex relationship that generate many fundamental questions like how a movement gets attention, what determines the way it is pictured and whether the attention serves the movement's goals. These questions are necessary elements in understanding the role of media in public action. However there has been very little research work in the countryside on public action and media. This paper aims to examine two layers of media research on public action in India. In the first layer the proposed paper will analyse the existing research work on media and public action in India. In the second layer the paper will analyse role played by the print media in the historic public action in Kerala, a southern Indian state. The development experience of the southern Indian state Kerala is a widely researched subject in the country's social science domain, which is a miracle for social scientists because of its achievements on the social front even when its per capita incomes were low. As Ramakumar (2006) points out, public action was the driving force behind the celebrated social development achievements of Kerala. Through public action, the state in Kerala implemented a historic land reform, invested heavily in education and health, initiated a number of social security measures (such as schemes for subsidized food distribution and for social assistance and social insurance for unorganized workers and destitute sections of the population) and encouraged cooperatives. This paper will look at four major Malayalam newspapers, which emerged during the period of this public action, and which are still widely popular: Deepika (1887), Mathrubhumi (1923), Kerala Kaumudi (1911) and Deshabhimani (1942). It examines the role of these newspapers in struggles related to land, caste, and food. The initial analysis of the above said newspaper archives suggests that the Malayalam press had a varied position on different struggles that took place during 1920-70 and this trend dismisses the popular assumption about media's positive role in public action in the state. And this will take us to an interesting analyze about the popular assumption on the public sphere about the positive role of media in public action created by the existing media research on Public action.

Ramakumar, R., 2006. 'Public Action, Agrarian Change and the Standard of Living of Agricultural Workers: A Study of a Village in Kerala'. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 6 No. 3, pp. 306–345

Id: 12181

Title: The Performance of Identity in Online News Media Site Comments

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: How do we perform our identities in the online, digital space? In the real world, human beings strive to understand the world and their place in it by appraising and assigning meaning to the people and things in their surrounding societies and environments. To do this, individuals create imagined representations of both people and objects through the processes of social interaction, perception, and interpretation. Unlike objects, humans are self-conscious and are able to influence the imagined representations of their identity through performance in their interactions with others. In today's online world, online news media sites allow individuals to create and influence imagined representations of each other and themselves through online comments. This study examines traditional constructs of the socialization of identity and relates them to the ways in which individuals comment on online news sites to perform their identities in the digital space via a vetted quantitative survey. For this study, a vetted pool of 11,000 individuals was surveyed about how they present themselves within online news media site comments via a partnership with AOL, Inc. The survey responses were analyzed with IBM SPSS and the results show that the majority of online news media site commenters seem to intentionally perform their identities in a way they view as authentic to their offline "real world" selves.

Previous research in this area by Nancy Baym, Sherry Turkle, and others broadly describes the online world but is largely ethnographic in nature, while this study more narrowly focuses on online news media site comments and is the first to quantitatively address the area of inquiry. This study is related to the topic area of theorizing alternative, community and citizen media because it investigates, continues and challenges the theoretical directions laid out by thinkers in the field, and helps develop a better understanding of the relevant emerging concept of the performance of identity in the online space. Exploring this concept connects communication with technology, psychology, and anthropology, and provides further direction for investigating how new technologies impact views of identity and culture. This study helps update critical concepts on the performance of identity with the new way we interact within the digital landscape.

Keywords: identity, online comments, authenticity, social media, survey, quantitative analysis, socialization of identity, community, communication, online forums

Id: 12190

Title: Media Framing of the Poor by Rich Media and Welfare Policies of a Neo-liberal Right Wing Country

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Current literature on the media and public policy indicates that the orientations of national welfare policies are related with the ways media frames the poverty. In Korea, these studies lead us to imply that Korean government's welfare policy might gain public supports helped by popular media because the media's political independence has been regressed since the neoliberal right wing party took the office in 2008.

The purpose of this study is to examine if there is any relevant rationale for such conviction of the media-government coalition. Research questions are set to find: demographic characteristics of the poor presented by the media, dominant media frames of the poor, media frames of the cause and solution concerning the poor, the discourses about the subjects and objectives of the welfare policies for the poor.

We conducted content analysis of news texts and welfare policies. For news analysis, we chose two most influential news media in Korea, Chosun Ilbo (CI: newspaper) and KBS News (public broadcasting news). We gathered media texts from each media's online database, using the search terms including the poor and poverty (sampling period: 03/01/2008~03/01/2015). Sampling generated 4,356 and 106 news articles from CI and KBS respectively. The media frames for the analysis are constructed from the previous literatures. We also included demographic characteristics of the poor into the coding scheme. Regarding the policy analysis, we obtained government policy documents on the poor, statistics on the poverty, and government official press releases.

Initial analysis suggests that first, the typical poor class of people in CI is male seniors without job. KBS is similar but female seniors are more visible while jobless status is still same. Second, there is gaps in the ways the media portray the poor. For example, the people of thirties and forties, who are the most suffered age groups by the neoliberal labor policies, are very rare in both media. Focusing on the jobless, the media showed less interest in the working poor. Third,

media frames tend to sensationalize the poor focusing on human interest and sympathy ignoring the fundamental problems of their poverty. For example, CI mostly used 'exceptionalism' frame(38.4%) and 'charitable' frame(33.8%), emphasizing the success story of the poor and the need to help them, while KBS predominantly used negative frame such as 'Misery and neglect' (87.4%) to highlight the hopeless living conditions of the poor. The media used more frequently episodic frame rather than thematic frame. Fourth, regarding the cause and solution of poverty, CI approached the poverty as a personal problem rather than a structural problem. However, KBS used more episodic, but structural frame to depict the poor. The discourse analysis of the public policies is resonant with the media frames, while it suggested that the poor are the victims of foreign economic structure, the problem of the poverty is the loss of the 'workforce', the fundamental and long-term solution for the poor is to restructure market for more effective and competitiveness national economy.

Id: 12204

Title: Social Media and Reminiscences: The Case of an Ex-Students WhatsApp Group

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper is an ethnographic study of the recall of experiences, events and persons by the 1979-1984 old students of the Baptist Grammar School, Ibadan, Nigeria. The paper is particularly interested in the phenomenological approach to recall of events as experienced by different 'friends'. The study is based on the theoretical framework of communication or everyday memory, and specifically on the episodic memory. Episodic memory includes all the varieties of collective memories that are based on everyday communications, notably disorganised, meandering, non-specialised conversations we engage in, as well as the jokes, gossip, rumour etc which typify daily encounters. This has to do with direct lived experiences. The old students who are now in different parts of the world are networked together on a WhatsApp platform created purposely for the social interaction of the old mates. This researcher is one of the ex-students of the set linked together on this platform and therefore becomes a participant observer in the study. An ethnographic study of the conversations of the old students on the platform was done to know the kinds of memories that are shared and how these are done. The study was done from May 2015 up till the time the paper was done. There were recalls of memories of past principals, teachers and mates. There were also recalls of some events. This was done mostly with words; and some other instances, with photographs of persons being recalled. When photographs are used, the old students do some quiz for themselves. The person who posts the photograph would ask other friends on the platform to identify who is in the photographs. In some instances, it is difficult for some members to identify the person in the picture because of the facial and structural changes that have happened to the person in the picture. Some of the mates on the platform are very good at identifying people in the photographs, despite the more than 30 years gap of physically seeing such. Facebook helps in connecting the old mates to the WhatsApp Group chat. When an old mate is chanced upon on Facebook by the creator and the main administrator of the group, such is made to join others on the platform. The group in this way keeps swelling. Discourse analysis is adopted for the analysis of data for the study.

Id: 12211

Title: Democratic surplus: How ideas about democracy interact with journalism teaching in a developing world context and the implications of this for journalism practice

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The presumption that a liberal media landscape with associated press culture helps strengthen good governance and human development has approached normative orthodoxy in the western world. Consistent with this, journalism training is regarded as a key component of media support initiatives as part of overall aid strategies in the developing world (Clarke 2005, Merrill 2009, Foley 2010), leading to strong growth in media in these regions and an associated demand for journalism training (Anon, Economist 2007, Josephi 2010).

This paper explores how journalism is seen to contribute to good governance and human development specifically in the area of democracy facilitation. It examines how normative assumptions about journalism roles and functions and ideas about democracy interact with one another in a training environment, and explores possible effects of this in an emerging democratic environment, as represented by Cambodia in the years from 1993 to 2011. As such, this paper addresses a number of key questions.

- What functions and expectations of journalism within these types of media aid strategies relate to democracy facilitation specifically and how is this manifested in associated journalism training programmes?
- Does journalism fulfil these functions and expectations and are there particular roles and values associated with the practice which make it more or less useful in this regard?
- Are there parallels between the specific elements of these programmes relating to democratic facilitation and role conceptualisations of journalists trained by them?
- Does this have an effect on the type of press and media culture which develops?

Findings described in this paper have been mined from a dataset which was generated for a larger research project about journalism training in Cambodia for the period between 1993 and 2011. This project employed a mixed methodology, incorporating a case study and qualitative interview-based approach to examine correlations between the make-up of journalism programmes in a developing world environment and the subsequent work practices and normative conceptualisations of practitioners. The dataset was then subject to a thematic analysis and this paper focuses on the results of this analysis which relate to the extent of the influence of the democratic norm specifically.

Two main tendencies emerged from this analysis, which is outlined in more detail in this paper.

Firstly, significant correlations were found between normative emphases relating to democracy facilitation at programme level and specific normative orientations among working journalists in terms of how they perceive their role in this regard. Secondly, analysis of the data suggests the interaction between these correlations and an overall tendency toward democratic advocacy in journalism training may have contributed to overall high levels of political polarisation in the Cambodian press.

Id: 12212

Title: Panel: Citizen journalism and the construction of history in the making

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Making sense of the global digital news ecology: Power dynamics in the reporting of Syria

Abstract:

This paper takes a broad look into how various Syrian media workers contributed to the Western reporting of the crisis in their country since the beginning of its uprising in March 2011.

Informed by interviews with more than twenty Syrians who contributed to the Western media representation and reporting of Syria, I seek to conceptualize how various actors have been involved in the mediation of the Syria story. Within a context of a bloody war that has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands, these diverse Syrian actors— whether witnesses, bloggers, experts, activists, and social media users, contributed in various ways to the reporting and the making of the Syria story. I asked them about their involvement in the Western coverage of Syria, their understandings of journalism, and the imagined public they address.

Beyond the “you-know-it-when-you-see-it” definitions of citizen journalism, my paper seeks to broaden the conceptualization of the roles of media players who find themselves as the transmitters, translators and objects of a news story. I suggest that media roles are not fixed but rather relational positions that depend on power configurations. When a news story, such as Syria, breaks, various actors locate themselves within it and seek legitimacy and authenticity in their representational roles. Claims of legitimacy often target Western media, publics, and policy-makers.

I suggest that despite the diversity of sometimes competing Syrian voices, mainstream Western news media continue to exert influence not only on the contextualization and reporting of a story but also on the conception of who is the targeted news audience. I argue that notions of Western orientalism in imagining “the Arab other” are as important as occidental conceptions of “the Western other,” which is the public that many Syrians seek to address and influence. Drawing on actor network theory and postcolonial approaches to journalism, this paper sheds light on how historical tropes of representation manifest in today’s fast-changing news media environment.

Id: 12214

Title: Panel: Citizen journalism and the construction of history in the making

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Between 'democratized journalism' and 'degraded journalism': the evolution of the discourses of citizen journalism since OhmyNews

Citizen journalism is a charged term and a contested concept. Some have welcomed the idea of swinging open the door of journalism to everybody, hailing it as the “democratization of journalism.” Others have expressed serious concerns, criticizing it as the “degradation of journalism” or an “insult to journalists”. This paper argues that a common ground is needed for constructive discussions of the emerging phenomenon. Revisiting South Korea’s OhmyNews, which is a collaborative effort between professional journalists and “citizen reporters,” this study suggests that CJ should not be discussed in relation to the general framework of Web 2.0 or user-generated content (UGC). Constructed as business discourses, they fail to reflect the elements of truth, intent, morality, and social responsibility that constitute the essence of journalism. This paper suggests an alternative model of CJ based on criticism of the existing discussions on the topic, which fail to grasp the uniqueness of journalism, whether it is done by well-trained professionals or untrained citizens.

Id: 12215

Title: Panel: Citizen journalism on the Swedish horizon

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Panel: Citizen journalism and the construction of history in the making

Citizen journalism must be understood in relation to the context in which it occurs. In some parts of the world there might be a more directly felt need for a form of journalism, produced by non-journalists, than in other parts – much depending on the quality, freedom and general trustworthiness of traditional journalism. In Sweden, citizen journalism online has not yet risen to prominence – at least not to the extent that many hoped from a country with a high level of internet access and general good level of computer skills. This might be interpreted as a sign that Swedish traditional media so far has managed to provide journalism in a (comparably) satisfactory manner, whereas the rise of citizen journalism in other parts might be related to greater needs for alternative sources of information. What is becoming a new factor though is a plethora of alternative media channels with a distinctly right wing, populist or even more radical right wing signature. Many of these alternative media place themselves, as the blog Motpol's motto read: "to the right of the corridor of opinion". Swedish mainstream media has been accused of promoting an extremely narrow "corridor of opinion", and of deliberately covering up facts that do not fit a "politically correct" agenda. In response, alternative platforms for news and views have boomed in Sweden and also reach significant audiences. Many of these also describe themselves as citizen journalists. This development needs scholarly attention and it challenges established notions about how citizen journalism has been construed by scholars in the past – and what might come in the future. In the paper I present results from studies about citizen journalism in general in Sweden and also from an ongoing study about right-wing alternative media in Sweden (both interviews and content analysis). These results are then discussed in relation to existing definitions of citizen journalism.

Id: 12251

Title: Journalism from the Margins: Community Radio and Native Reporting of the Refugee Experience.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper relates to the theme “Community and Alternative Journalism: Contexts and Characteristics”. It draws on alternative journalism theory and aims to present original research that examines the actual journalistic practices of those engaging in this type of media production (based on, for example, Forde 2011, Atton and Hamilton 2008), within the context of people of refugee experience.

A growing body of literature points to (mainstream) media news coverage as having a significant influence on the general public’s negative attitudes towards asylum seekers, in Western nations worldwide (Esses & Medianu 2013, Lynn and Lea 2003). Few opportunities are taken by the mainstream news media to inform the public accurately about the plight of asylum seekers and refugees which means there is very little opportunity for constructive discussion and debate within the public sphere on this topic. Community radio is positioned to play an important role in addressing this deficit and has the potential to expand opportunities for alternative discourses to emerge on refugee and asylum seeker issues (Anderson 2015).

This paper is based on findings from an action research project, conducted in Adelaide, Australia in late 2016, that investigated solutions to the challenges of resettlement for refugee youth, through their engagement in radio production. It explores the ways that young people of refugee background adopted the role of native journalist when given the opportunity to produce their own community radio series, covering content of their own choosing. It examines the characteristics of the native journalist within this context and the practices and processes employed in this role, paying special attention to the ways in which native journalism empowers participants to authorize themselves to speak, “validating their lives (and) making their voices public” (Atton 2002, p.497).

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Id: 12256

Title: Panel: Citizen journalism and the construction of history in the making

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: The discursive reproduction of Bhutanese national identity in the coverage of bhutannewsservice.com news

Employing critical discourse analysis, this article analyses the discursive representation in the coverage of citizen journalism news published on bhutannewsservice.com by a group of Lhotshampa ethnic minority from Bhutan, who are currently living in different parts of the world for political reasons. The analysis reveals that the Lhotshampa authors on the site aim to establish their national identity by re-interpreting their presence and history in Bhutan. They argue that, although each ethnic group has its own history in the country, they are all migrants from neighboring countries. The analysis also reveals that, despite commitments to social integration by the international community, the authors on the site conceive citizen journalism as a way of telling their hopes and aspirations to the outside side world – at least for now.

Id: 12284

Title: Narrating Differences: Exploring a Dialogical Representation of Ethnic Minorities in Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Historically, mainstream journalism has played a salient role in “othering” ethnic minorities in multicultural societies. The criticism directed toward journalistic misrepresentation underlines the need to bolster journalism’s moral responsibility, which often buckles under the weight of “fact”-based news production routines and existing frameworks of media coverage magnifying dramatic and fragmentary vignettes. The call for redressing the misrepresentation is hardly novel, but the harder question is “how” to improve media coverage of ethnic minorities. To confront this challenge, this article seeks to critically re-open the closed structure of news reporting on ethnic minorities under the tenet of objectivity; and in lieu proposes a dialogical representation of ethnic identities, which—through well-crafted narratives of their differences—evokes mutual understanding, empathy and solidarity across, but not without, differences.

Dialogical thinking is elaborated in philosophical and literary theories (for instance, by Buber, Levinas, Taylor and Bakhtin etc.). This article attempts to adapt the dialogical principle to journalism studies. Deriving inspirations particularly from Charles Taylor and Mikhail Bakhtin among others, it explores the notion of “dialogue” within journalistic narratives, which fosters dialogical relationship among narrators, actors (in the stories) and readers. To this end, it delineates two narrative approaches to dialogical representation, namely the evaluative articulation of moral values (Taylorian approach) and the polyphonic incorporation of different utterances (Bakhtinian approach). The former, informed by Taylor’s theorizing on identity, authenticity and recognition, seeks to subvert the “ethics of inarticulacy”, suggesting that journalists should employ nuanced languages to situate ethnic minorities’ aspirations, perspectives and experiences in a shared moral framework, a common “horizon of significance”, and a publicly negotiated construal of the “good”, resonant with other members in the larger society. The latter, inspired by Bakhtin’s idea of internal dialogization, heteroglossia and polyphony, challenges the hegemonic monologue of an ostensibly neutral and objective narration; accentuates the manifold voices from ordinary people as actors in journalistic narratives; and urges the journalists to rethink their positionality in relation to the actors and their readers.

In exemplification, the article closely analyzes two online news articles in terms of language, structure and narrative tactics. One vividly captures Asian Americans’ experience of “three generations under one roof”, articulating their traditions and values while showcasing the

immigrants' hybridized identification. The other expressively reveals British Muslims' thoughts and experiences after the terrorist attacks in Paris, accentuating the voices from ordinary Muslims, not as direct witnesses or victims, but as active and responsive citizens sharing their opinions and concerns. Both exhibit how the dialogical representation can be realized in journalism to affectively portray minority experiences.

The online news articles under scrutiny also indicate the dialogical potential of digital journalism, particularly through multimedia storytelling and engagement with social media. The article finally examines the opportunities and challenges facing digital journalism. In summary, by proposing the two-fold dialogical representation as an alternative framework of media coverage on ethnic minorities, the article seeks to contribute both in theory and in practice to the discussion on the normative role of journalism in multicultural societies.

Id: 12327

Title: Mexican journalists in a violent context: the use of anonymous postings on social media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: As the number of journalists who are murdered or attacked throughout Mexico increases each year as impunity stands as common denominator, journalists protect themselves to avoid risk in various ways. One of such ways is through the posting of anonymous information on social media. Academics and activists identify this as a way Mexican journalists inform communities about violence and crime. This safer but still problematic alternative for dissemination of vital public information happens in a context where drug gangs enforce silence through intimidation and assassination.

We report findings from a national, representative sample of professional Mexican journalists who responded to queries about changes in professional practice in response to risk. The survey (N=379), one the first of its kind in the country, uses a probabilistic sample of Mexican journalists on the national level selected via a stratified sample of media outlets with simple random sampling used to select media outlets within each strata. Apart from demographic, professional and cultural variables, the study explored perceptions on violence and the safety measures taken by journalists. To focus on the specific anonymous use of social media as a measure of protection, we used logistic regression modelling, including demographic and workplace variables, perceived influences on work, conceptions of journalism, roles in society, whether the journalist had been threatened previously and the security context in which the journalist works. We find that being younger, unsurprisingly, was a statistically significant predictor of having used this tool. However, reporting an indigenous identity, perceiving stronger economic influences and weaker organizational influences, and working for daily newspapers as compared to radio were also significant predictors. Thus, indigenous journalists, international networks, the environment created by bosses, economic pressures in state-dominated advertising markets, and the access newspaper journalists have to social media were more important than the technological age gap or even having been threatened or living in a more insecure place. Implications of findings for global theories are discussed.

Id: 12351

Title: REPRESENTATION OF INDONESIAN WOMEN POLITICIANS (MEDIA ANALYSIS TO G30S PKI INCIDENT COVERAGE from 1965 to 2015)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The G30S/PKI (30-September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party) incident that happened in 1965, was known with the murder of seven generals by the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party). The “New Orders” regime, Soeharto, did extermination of hundreds of members and supporters of the PKI and imprisoning thousands of people, including Gerwani (Indonesian women political organization) members. Many women activists who were not members of Gerwani even also were exterminated because of prejudices and assumptions. The emergence of the Act (GBHN 1978) decreased political activities of women in political world, because of the emphasis on their nature and role as the homemakers.

Since the reformation era of 1998, many historical facts about G30S/PKI and its extermination ways were questioned and reviewed by the people. There was no longer an obligation for the people to have a letter of non-involvement in the G30S PKI, and no more any special identity cards with PKI stamp for ex-prisoners of G30S/PKI. During last 50 years, the issues of G30S/PKI appeared and sank in the media coverage. Representation of women politicians today cannot be separated from the bad memory of the tragedy of the G30S/PKI and Gerwani. The questions were, how was the milestone of women representation when a woman, Megawati, succeeded to be the chairman of the political party, PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party), and then became a president? How was the discourse on the discussion of the 30 percent quota for women in parliament in 2004 and 2009? And how did the media cover the International People’s Tribunal of the massacre of up to 1 million members or supporters of PKI, which was done in the Hague, Netherlands, last November 2015?

This research article emphasized on how media covered the events above, especially how women politicians and political activists in a patriarchal cultural society are represented by media. The study on bias gender in media is very important because through the empathy developed in this research, it is expected that gender perspective in media can be promoted and strengthened. The research will be done through the quantitative and qualitative method using samples of the

national newspapers during the period of the year 1965-2015. The content analysis method is used for seeing the viability of an issue (PKI/Gerwani) at certain times, while the discourse analysis method is done to see the role and position of women politicians. To complete the text research, there will be done interviews with the media crews, the readers and political observers.

Id: 12372

Title: PANEL: Worlds of Journalism Study: Journalistic professional conceptions, political trust and vision of democracy

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The Worlds of Journalism Study, encompassing 60 countries and complete as a data set, opens up innumerable possibilities for data exploration. This panel gives but a sample of the comparative studies that can now be undertaken. These can be large-scale investigations, such a study of journalists' professional role conceptions in eight Ibero-American countries, testing the influence of political, cultural and linguistic factors. But the WJS data can also be combined with other data sets to analyse very differing research questions, for example about ideological proximity between citizens and journalists in Italy influencing citizens' trust in the news media or journalistic willingness to take a political stance, whether in South-East Asia or Europe.

Paper title: Journalists' professional role conceptions in eight Ibero-American countries

International studies have found remarkable similarities in journalists' professional role conceptions around the world. However, comparative studies of Latin American journalists have been scarce, and less so studies which connect countries' changing political and media systems with journalists' role conceptions. Even though culturally and geographically close, Central and Latin American countries are far from similar. Most of them have experienced diverse types of authoritarian governments, hold presidential types of government and private media systems, had different forms of transition to democracy, experienced economic liberalization at varying paces, and currently undergo a wide range of social challenges: crisis, endemic inequality, violence and conflict, corruption, segregation, political polarization, contrasting debates on media policy and reform and even clear-cut antagonism between some media outlets and populists heads of State. For example, countries like Argentina or Ecuador face a reemergence and highly interventionist type of populist state while others like Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Colombia or El Salvador continue

to display a high level of media concentration and collusion between media and political elites. This paper explores variance between journalists' role conceptions in countries with contrasting types of governmental intervention in their media systems.

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Paper title: Learners, producers and consumers: Intimations from an Asian media ecosystem

Journalism is not fixed. Its role as a watchdog emerged from a specific political climate; its format adapted specific technologies; its practitioners adopted values forged in a certain geographic region. These have all changed, with old concepts of authority challenged by democratic information sources, the Internet opening up the media to communities whose needs have not been served by journalism, and influence shifting from Western hegemony to a more equitable balance with Asia.

Faced with these changes, this study compares opinions of the roles of journalists among three groups in one Asian media ecosystem: journalism students (learners); practising journalists (producers); and readers (consumers). Based on three surveys, including the Worlds of Journalism Study and the Journalism Students Around the Globe study, it finds that all three groups agree on journalism's role in monitoring political leaders, and the importance of letting people express their views. The groups disagreed most, however, over advocacy for social change. Learners felt it was more important to promote tolerance and diversity; were less concerned with conveying a positive image of political leaders or supporting national development; but were more likely to approve of journalism influencing public opinion and encouraging people to participate in political activity. These add up to a greater interest in social issues and activities among the next generation of journalists, with less interest in the 'political'.

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Paper title: Does ideological proximity between citizens and journalists in Italy influence

citizens' trust in the news media?

The spatial (ideological) proximity model of voter utility (Downs 1957; Adams et al., 2005) has been hardly applied to other fields. The model predicts that voters derive the most utility from the candidate or party closest to them on some ideological or policy continuum. This paper assumes that the role of spatial proximity also matters beyond the "electoral stage". For example, it has been illustrated how the relative ideological proximity between a citizen and his/her cabinet is able to affect (greatly) his/her level of satisfaction with democracy and his/her level of satisfaction with life (Curini et al. 2012; Curini et al. 2015). Although the large literature on the role of mass media in affecting (political) behaviors, there is a lack in exploring how media practitioners' ideological position may affect citizens' trust or distrust in news media. This paper analyses the impact of spatial (ideological) proximity between citizens and the overall average position of the newsmakers in Italy based on the World Journalism Study survey of Italian journalists and Eurobarometer 2014, which explores citizen attitudes towards the news media.

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Paper title: Does Western Journalism Still Provide Public Service?

The paper aims to contribute to recent discussions about the relationship between journalism and democracy, especially how journalists perceive their role in a democratic society within the frame of their daily work routine. Codified into European law and possibly one of the most crucial functions of mass media, the public function expects Western journalism to enable democratic processes, monitor the government, and provide public value. However, in times of substantial changes of the field, the link between journalism and democracy seems to be crumbling.

While considering the importance of the public function, often perceived as one of the cornerstones of the journalistic self-concept, the following question arises: Is there a future for a prescribed public function in journalism? Will journalists—especially young journalists—continue to take on the role of a public servant? For answers, the Austrian sample of the World of Journalism Study will be used.

Early results contain compelling insights: while all other democratic functions remain relatively stable, the monitoring function in particular appears to be in significant decline amongst younger journalists. The younger a journalist is in Austria, the less likely it seems that he or she will take on a monitoring role towards the government or economy. This development sheds a worrisome light on the future of public functions.

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Id: 12373

Title: PANEL: Methodological difficulties encountered in global surveys (Worlds of Journalism Study)

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The Worlds of Journalism Study (WJS) now comprises 60 countries. A study on such a scale inevitably throws up methodological as well as managerial challenges. The study has not only has to safeguard the validity, reliability and integrity of its individual samples, but also ensure that its conceptual design is globally meaningful and applicable. This panel explores some of the complexities involved when working with a large number of researchers. Some nations, such as India, present many challenges in just one country when attempting sampling equivalence. The size of the country, the differences in accessibility conditions and the multitude of languages present the researcher with countless hurdles. Another challenge presents itself in countries with controlled media environments where some of the assumptions, on which the survey is based, have difficulty taking into account the multiple, competing role perceptions held by journalists, as is the case in Ethiopia. However, there may be an entirely different way of approaching the comparative study of journalistic culture as is suggested in the last presentation, which puts forward an organic, multilevel model.

Paper title: Comparative Research as Managerial Challenge

The coordination and execution of large-scale multinational comparative projects can constitute

a substantive managerial challenge. Based on experience from various cross-national studies in the field, this paper identifies different models of management and coordination in these contexts. In addition, it will point to some major challenges in the process of multinational coordination, including participation and transparency, funding and accountability, methodological preferences and cultural sensitivity, fairness and intellectual commitment, as well as data sharing and protection.

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Paper title: Methodological and Practical Challenges of Large Scale Methodological Research

Large scale, cross-country comparative research has several benefits from creating a network of scholars who share different interpretive techniques to providing multiple benchmarks (country, region, continent, political systems/conditions, media systems) against which a country's data can be evaluated for macro level practical and policy implications, both descriptive and analytic. At the same time, large scale, cross-country comparative research presents several hurdles that need to be overcome and, if that is not possible, recognized and used as contingencies within which data is interpreted. Among the major methodological challenges are establishing construct and linguistic equivalence, sampling equivalence, and equivalence of measurement unit and of testing conditions. Practical challenges, among others, include different accessibility conditions to populations of interest, logistics of travel and time for data collection, funding, translation costs and quality of translation, as well as cultural understanding in terms of approach, rapport building, time and space values, and so on. This presentation will present several examples of both methodological and practical challenges using India and Botswana as cases.

Jyotika Ramaprasad
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Paper title: Cross-cultural challenges in comparative journalism research

The value of comparative journalism research depends on the study's validity across borders. Although this may appear as common sense, there tends to be a lack of discussion of cross-cultural difficulties when addressing methodological concerns in various comparative global journalism studies. This paper seeks to address the issue in light of experiences with the latest Worlds of Journalism Study (WJS), referring particularly to experiences from the Africa chapter of the study, and in particular Ethiopia. The challenges encountered in the data collection were not limited to issues of semantics and translation of the questionnaire, but concerned underlying assumptions, which are characteristic of studies designed in a liberal, Western setting. For example, studies typically presume that professional roles and preferences are an expression of

individual judgement, whereas journalists in controlled media environments may operate with multiple, competing role perceptions simultaneously. Besides discussing theoretical issues, the paper makes practical suggestions regarding comparative survey studies such as WJS. The author does not argue for major changes in the questionnaire format, but encourages researchers to pay more attention to cross-cultural issues in the discussion of research methodology when presenting research findings.

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Paper title: The Organic Multilevel Model

This paper suggests an Organic Multilevel Model, a method for the analysis of the context influences of journalists through the application of multilevel models in comparative studies around the world.

The last decade has seen the expansion of comparative studies of journalistic culture beyond a single country or western journalism studies. These studies around the globe show that the conceptions journalists have within journalistic cultures are based on the context influences from the most important systems – economic, political, social, academic, media, etc. – and the technology levels within these countries. Therefore, this paper proposes the application of the Organic Multilevel Model, based on the concept of organic analysis of journalism, supported on the ideas of dynamism, change and heterogeneity that define journalistic cultures denominated as Intermediate Journalistic Countries.

The structure of this model changes the concept of superposed levels of previous models where journalists are at the center. This organic structure of analysis describes forms, methods and patterns of journalistic cultures as living systems, stressing the inter-dependence of the component parts, as well as its differentiation. In this structure, the “roots” (Systems level) are the structuring systems and the base of a country - those are political, economic, academic, social, mediatic and technological; the “trunk” (Institutional level) symbolizes the institutions and organizations, such as media organization, structures, processes, routines, editorial lines, rules and profiles of journalists as a group; and the “branches” and “leaves” (Actor level) represent the individual journalists, including the socio/demographic, economic and political factors, and professional/personal roles.

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Id: 12380

Title: What the Journalists Remind Us: Representation of the Crucial International Event in Turkish Press-Malta Summit of 1989

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper will not be presented because the government of Turkey has violated academic freedom by imposing a ban on foreign travel for Turkish academics.

Some of studies on collective memory deal with the role of media in storing, retrieving, reactivating, preserving and shaping of collective memories (see Connerton, 1989; Halbwachs, 1992; Huyssen, 2000; Houskins and O'loughlin, 2010; Malthby, 2016). And van Dijk's (1988a; 1988b; 2011) groundbreaking studies of news discourses, let us consider on the role of journalists-as an ideological group- that what remind us, in shaping the collective memories with their social representations of the news events. Journalists' group based schema controls the processing of the social information. In this context, the structures of news become the condition for the comprehension process of the readers of the news-processes of which are best represented by the macrostructures of the news. According to van Dijk, cognitive operations are mostly used in these macrostructures, crucial to the processes of the news production by reporters and editors and comprehension and storage (memory) by the readers. Van Dijk (1988b) that what he calls shared ideology of journalists' news making, "journalistic code" and he argues that, it was established by the Western media and news agencies that spread to all around the world.

In this study, it was analyzed that, how Turkish journalists represented the one of important international event, "Malta Summit" that took place between US President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhael Gorbachev on December 2-3, 1989 in Malta. Prior to it taking place, most East European countries had already begun the process of their political transformation, the Berlin Wall had come down and the question of the unification of the two Germanies was entered into the agenda of World politics. The summit resulted in the declaration of the "end of the Cold War" and important decisions were taken concerning the disarmament process. Malta Summit was covered by most of newspapers as spot news and given front page treatment.

For the purposes of this study, five days was chosen in which news coverage given to the summit by various representative of the Turkish opinion press (Cumhuriyet, Güneş and Tercüman), popular press (Hürriyet, Sabah and Günaydın) and quasi-opinion/popular press (Milliyet) of that time were selected for analysis. To analyze what was represented at news, thematic and schematic structures of the macro structural level; local semantics and local coherence at the microstructural level; lexical style of the news and the content of the news

photographs were analyzed.

Establishment of the Turkish Republic (1923) is a good example and outcome of the long process of the voluntarily Westernization/modernization. It is accepted by the wide literature, it was realized by the hands of top-down modernizing elite and journalists had been the part of this modernizing elite. So, question of the “in the era of the end of Cold War and beginning of globalization, what Turkish journalist reminder us by representing and storing the news event of Malta Summit (1989)” is important to understand what is stored in Turkish readers’ collective memory- that is the full of with the incidents of the transformative society from the beginning of the 19th century.

Id: 12408

Title: Metaphor and Memory: China in the British Economic Press

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Metaphors are key to constructing mnemonic bridges to mediations of the past and not only as an ornament of language but also as cognitive device, structuring our shared memories of the national past and playing an active role in sense-making and persuasion. Metaphors are situated within historical reality. This paper will take as its case study the metaphorical representations of China in British financial news in the contemporary era and assess the extent to which this coverage is based upon older stereotypes of China. The power of stereotypical metaphors of China lies in the adept utilization and application of our shared understanding and nationally specific imaginations of China. Metaphors conceptualizing China as prototypical exemplification of the Western concept of the Other are systematically associated with ideological justifications for national memories of China in Western media. With the upsurge of Chinese nationalism boosted by economic growth, especially after the 2008 financial crisis, understanding of China in news discourse has shifted from exclusive “otherness” to a proximity to the cultural logic of Western ideologies. How do metaphors contribute in reconstructing our knowledge of China in news texts? How do metaphors function when representing our interaction with historical reality and contemporary changes within China? Do metaphors offer dynamic and constructive ways to interpret the relations between media representation of China and Western intellectual/political culture?

The essential research base will be metaphors relating to representations of China in *The Economist* and the *Financial Times* from the outbreak of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis in August, 2008 to August, 2015. Metaphors representing contemporary images of China will be reinterpreted in the light of collective Western memories related to historical perceptions of China’s history from Mao to Deng’s reform eras, from the Great Leap Forward to Chinese economic reform of 1978, and to other representative news texts about China’s past. In addition, the choice of media is of particular interest as financial journalism is often viewed as more quantitative, more scientific than other more general forms of news and therefore the presence of metaphors will inform us not only about the primary research questions but also the place of metaphor in professionalized discourse on the global economy. This research intends to fill a research gap by exploring how metaphor is applied in economic discourse towards ideological ends in reporting financial events. This corpus-based research will employ a hybrid of traditional research methods that synthesize Critical Metaphor Theory (CMT), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and quantitative and qualitative corpus-linguistic approaches. This methodology provides possibilities to examine the proactivity of metaphorical choices in constructing a socially

significant representation of China and the discourse function of metaphors that permits us to uncover the ideological motivation of such textual choices.

Id: 12439

Title: From a Monitorial to an Antagonistic Normative Role: The Transgressive Mainstream Media's Representation of Jeremy Corbyn

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Conceptually, we take inspiration from Christians, et al. (2009) who identified four core-normative roles of the media: a monitorial, a facilitative, a radical and a collaborative role. The first role refers to the traditional and legitimate watchdog function of the media, our canary in the coal mine and the second role refers to the social responsibility that comes with media power and the need for the media to facilitate public debate and represent the various views present in the society they seek to reflect. The radical role relates to systemic counter-hegemonic critique and journalism for social change, which is less relevant in the context of our paper. The final – collaborative – role refers to the alignment of the media and journalists with the particularistic interests of economic and political elites, which is highly relevant in this case. Especially in conjunction with an antagonistic role whereby media and journalists act and report in an adversarial way towards supposed ideological enemies, excluding them from the legitimate public debate and ridiculing them as a person as well as delegitimizing their solutions for common societal problems.

We will assess how these different normative roles play out in relation to the rise and subsequent election of Jeremy Corbyn as the leader of the Labour party in opposition to the Conservative-led UK government. In order to do so we first conducted a content analysis (CA). A 25% sample of

everything that has been published on Corbyn over a period of 2 months in 8 newspapers were coded.

Through an analysis of the data we will conclude that the UK media transgresses a boundary from a legitimate watchdog role to an antagonistic role focusing on the personal, on the trivial, reflecting Corbyn's positions often in a partial and damaging way and positioning him as dangerous or as a danger 'in bed with' terrorists and other scum. This is deemed highly problematic from a democratic perspective, especially since this consistent negative and scathing representation to some extent also cuts through ideological faultlines (i.e. Corbyn-bashing is also prevalent in left of center media). This has dire consequences for democracy and for the democratic debate in the UK.

Id: 12454

Title: PANEL: Gender and journalism in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Discussant: Jyotika Ramaprasad, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33146, USA, phone (305)284 3742; jyotika (at) miami.edu

This panel focuses on gender role in the journalism profession, using data from the collaborative empirical research, conducted in 2012-2015 by the national teams of BRICS countries. This study was undertaken within the framework of the international project "Media Systems in Flux: The Challenge of the BRICS Countries", funded by Academy of Finland

<http://uta.fi/cmt/tutkimus/BRICS.htm>. The study used the qualitative method of in-depth interviews with 729 journalists who work in traditional media or online media.

The fall of communism and opening up of the economy in Russia coincided with the liberalization policies of India and China and the end of apartheid in South Africa leading to the entry of market-driven enterprises. These liberalization policies across the BRICS nations have directly and indirectly, through the proliferation of journalism outlets and the opening of digital platforms, intensified feminization of the profession and expanded the boundaries of participation for women.

Against this backdrop and based on data from the BRICS study, this panel will discuss and deliberate on the space negotiated by women journalists in a profession that was hitherto dominated by men. It will also gauge whether technological advances, including the internet, have facilitated this feminization of the profession. It appears to be the case that the transition of women from a minority status to professional equality has been uniformly smooth in the BRICS countries. The panel will also explore feminization of journalism in terms of its relationship with urbanization, occupational generations, and type of media, as narrated by journalists. The panelists will each present for 12 minutes on particular aspects of their research in their respective countries. All presentations together will take 60 minutes, leaving 30 minutes for exchange between panelists and the audience.

Gender in Journalism: Does it matters in Brazil?

Cláudia Lago – Universidade de São Paulo
Monica Martinez – Universidade de Sorocaba,
Mara Coelho de Souza Lago – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

A feminizing profession and traditional values in Russia

Svetlana Pasti, University of Tampere

Changing face of Indian women journalists: narratives and notions

Nagamallika Gudipaty and Ravindra Kumar Vemula, English and Foreign Languages
University, Hyderabad

Contextualizing Gender in Chinese Journalism: Women at the Intersection of Ideology, Labor
and Organizational Culture

Deqiang Ji, Communication University of China, Beijing

Gender and the South African newsroom

Ylva Rodny-Gumede, University of Johannesburg

Id: 12455

Title: PANEL Gender and Journalism in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: A feminizing profession and traditional values in Russia

Feminization of journalism has intensified since the fall of communism and the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991), with the start of the liberalization of the media and of the labor market, when the Communist Party and the State stopped the total supervision of media and their personnel policies. It is closely related to the factors of occupational generations and urbanization. While women are about equally represented in the generation of journalists who entered the profession during the Soviet era (1991 or earlier), the percentage of female journalists of first post-Soviet decade of the reforms (1992-1999) increases to about 61%, and then jumps to about 67% in the post-2000 generation (Pasti, Chernysh and Svitich 2012). By urbanization factor, the gender structure of journalism of the small cities (less than 200, 000 inhabitants) differed from that of the big (one million and over) and middle-sized cities (200,000 to 999,000): female journalists were twice as numerous as male journalists. In middle-sized cities and big cities, their number was quite balanced — 46% female: 45% male; 36% female: 44% male respectively. This showed that small city journalism was feminizing faster than big city journalism (Ibid.). In the province the typical editor-in-chief is female, aged 45-60, with high education in the humanities, with journalistic experience of 10-20 years, the basic motivation being — creativity, communication or joining the profession by chance (Kasytin 2010).

The recent qualitative study of journalists (144), 2012-2015, in Moscow, St Petersburg, Yekaterinburg and Petrozavodsk revealed new evidence of proliferous feminization of the profession. One of the factors was the economic crisis of 2008-2009 extruding men out of journalism. Another factor, oddly enough, was technological change (digitalization), which led to an acceleration of the rhythm of work and complexity by intensifying labor of journalists that not all men can withstand. Both female and male journalists considered that a career in journalism is easier to make a man, but in practical journalism, women work better than men. In journalist's opinion, both sexes have their own advantages in journalism. Men see it in their physical endurance and logic, whereas women and men respondents emphasized the positive role of feminine attractiveness in their interactions with politicians. Gender performs also as the advantage for men owing to a little solidarity of women with one another. The young male journalists did not perceive journalism as a promising profession for themselves mostly because of the imbalance between the level of salaries and the demands of the work. The worthy occupations for them were media management and business.

Id: 12493

Title: Comparing models of journalism in mainland China and Hong Kong

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Despite the fact that Hong Kong is now a “Special Administrative Region” within the People’s Republic of China, many aspects of both the society and media remain distinctive. The implementation of “One country, two systems” has meant that there is a much greater degree of media freedom in Hong Kong than on the mainland. While there is evidence that this is under increasing threat, there is no doubt that it is possible to publish news in Hong Kong with a degree of freedom that is unthinkable on the mainland. The majority of newspapers in Hong Kong are owned and run as businesses and are not subject to direct party control as is the case in the mainland. These differences, which are rooted in different historical trajectories, are part of the more general economic, political and cultural distinctiveness of the former colony. Under these circumstances, one would expect to find that there are clear differences between the kinds of journalism practised in the mainland and in Hong Kong. There is little doubt that, at the level of content, and especially political content, most newspapers in Hong Kong differ from those of the mainland. If one investigates the ways in which journalism is practiced, however, a more complex picture emerges. This paper reports on the results of a content analysis that compared the ways in which national news was reported in five mainland and three Hong Kong papers. In both cases, care was taken to ensure that the papers chosen were reasonably representative of different currents in the press. An extensive content analysis of all 8 papers was conducted measuring the occurrence of the models of journalism embedded in their reporting. The expectation of the researchers was that an analysis of this data would reveal two distinct groupings, based on the two territories compared. This expectation was contradicted by the evidence. While there are clear differences between the two groupings taken overall, a more detailed analysis reveals that, at least with regard to the models of journalism employed, the distinction between the two territories cannot be maintained. On the contrary, the titles fell in to three groupings, each of which contained both mainland and Hong Kong titles. The theoretical implication of this finding is that, contrary to the dominant international consensus as to comparative media studies, taking the state as the unit of analysis is not in all cases the correct procedure. Although Hong Kong is most certainly not a “state” it displays sufficient marks of distinction (history, economic system, linguistic practices, political situation) to be considered as

functioning as a substitute in respect of its media. These findings are admittedly limited in their scope, but they strongly suggest that an approach which is open to the investigation of commonalities across national boundaries might prove extremely productive in terms of our understanding of the behaviour of the media.

Id: 12503

Title: Journalism Education and Professionalization: An Empirical Study of Student's Aspiration, Attitude and Perception in Delhi-NCR

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The study of journalism has scarcely kept up with this massive expansion and proliferation of media outlets. Although in the past decade, India has witnessed a mushrooming of mostly private, vocationally-oriented journalism institutes, academic research in this field remains at a very early stage. Internationally, too, the study of journalism in India has rarely moved beyond the superficial. Over the years, media and entertainment (M&E) industries in India have not only experienced phenomenal growth and expansion, but also substantially harnessed after the period of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. Realising the scope of emerging new technologies and cut throat competition that compels the media sector to develop with a wide range of innovation and development. Considering the growth and expansion, media industries require human talents and technical resources. To meet these conditions, professional requirement in media industries is supposed to be fulfilled by academia or universities. Thus, the journalism education scene in India raises some key questions: who can ensure suitable media professionals being produced based on market's requirement. Does academic content and syllabus adopted by media institutions meet the demands of hardcore media industries, developmental and research organizations in India? How the student's aspiration, attitude and perceptions are accommodated by private institutions and universities in India?

In the age of digital society, convergent media and new media have gained momentum. It has also created new opportunities for academia, industries and students. Those opportunities require to be taken as an important means for media institutions and media markets. To strengthen media markets and widening the scope of employment opportunities in emerging media sector appropriate relevant media contents and syllabus required to be embedded in media education. To keep intact of student's learning and interest, interdisciplinary education may find a place for further exploration since media markets has expanded from mainstream hardcore media industries to diverse research and developmental sector. Realising the need of differences and

gap between Journalism education and professionalization over the years in India, the student's aspiration, attitude and perception are equally important to be understood since it may fulfil with market's need. Thus, this paper intended to examine the diverse backgrounds, different opinions, aspirations and interests among students, teachers and as well as media markets.

This study has adopted qualitative and quantitative approach of examining the responses from 300 students and 50 teachers from different private universities including 30 media industry professionals from Delhi-NCR region in India. The statistical (Likert scale and ANOVA) including qualitative analysis reveals that availing media education from private university hardly fulfil the requirements of media industries in these days. New innovation and technology has forced educational institutions to imbibe the journalism education in such a way so that students not only get placed in media industries but also accommodated in other than media like corporate, development and technology sector. Therefore, study suggest for adopting inter-disciplinary approach along with new innovations in journalism education in India.

Id: 12513

Title: Collaborative Remembering of sovereignty's transfer of Hong Kong'Analysis on the TV news reports in Hong Kong and Mainland China (Annual Celebrations from 1997 to 2016)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The conflicts and problems between Hong Kong and Mainland China have arisen in recent years. On 1 July 1997, the sovereignty of Hong Kong was handed over to PRC China from United Kingdom, officially marking it shifted to Special Administrative Region of China. However, the communities and media generated in different social contexts have a diversity of opinions on this event, which make them struggling and compromising to the process of collaborative remembering. (Ferron, 2014)

From the perspective of collective memory being co-constructed and created by communities (Halbwachs, 1992), this research explores the generative mechanism of collective memory of sovereignty's transfer of Hong Kong, by an analysis of the annual celebrations and TV news of Hong Kong and Mainland China. Our focus is on the period from 1997 to 2016, which presents a process of memory construction and formation of media products. During this time, Hong Kong's journalism culture has been intertwining with the uneven process of China's modernization. The evolution of communication and journalistic practices, as an integral part of the social structural reforms, gives rise to the stratification of Hong Kong's journalism culture. Four main results have been showed in this research. In the dimension of collective activities, all news reports present the annual celebration as a special, historical event in an official and serious way. The narratives of TV news reports and annual celebrations tend to reach a compromise between the public, but nonetheless the highly activists in reality are limited. There is no denying that the TV news reports and annual celebrations in both Hong Kong and Mainland China help the public build up an impression about this historical event through a collaborative way, but this remembering is decoding differently by Hong Kong and Mainland China.

Furthermore, an overview of Hong Kong's mass communication history will be presented, articulating the following components: the ideological conflicts between news media and political parties, the relationship between marketization and journalistic professionalism, the growth of investigative journalism and infotainment, and the perplexity of satisfying a hybrid crowd. It is also noteworthy that the technology of news media, especially Internet technology, enforces the process of TV news reports from dictatorship of expertise to democratizing.

Id: 12535

Title: PANEL Gender and journalism in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: "Gender and the South African newsroom"

This paper and the findings reported forms part of the larger BRICS audit in to gender in newsrooms across the five BRICS countries. The main findings of the South African audit shows that while, South Africa can proudly boast having reached a gender parity of 50/50 in terms of its workforce, there are still hurdles for most women to advance in their careers and myths abound regarding gender equity and the headways made in securing women's right to public participation. As such, improved gender equity seemingly do little to change power dynamics and the influence that female journalists have in the newsroom and the editorial control that women have - even over their own beats. And while there is equity in numbers, female journalists cite obstacles such as lack of career advancement, lack of women in senior positions, sexism and patriarchal attitudes as obstacles for increasing their influence in the newsroom. Women are also severely under represented in senior positions within South African media organisations and very few occupy editorial positions and even fewer are represented on board level in South African media companies. Further, affirmative action policies may give women access to jobs but do not remove preconceived notions about what women should or should not do within the realm of their profession. This points to a gap between the statistics confirming gender equity in the news room on the one hand and what the qualitative research tells us about women's experiences in the news room on the other. The research also shows that in comparison to their male counter parts, female journalists conceptualise their role slightly differently, and that they would like for coverage to emphasises issues that concern marginalised communities to a higher extent, in particular problems concerning women and children. Overall, the research shows a lack of women's voices in the news media in South Africa hampering women's participation in, as well as influence over, public discourses.

Id: 12544

Title: PANEL Gender and journalism in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Gender in Journalism: Does it matters in Brazil?

The project 'Media systems in flux: The challenge of the BRICS countries, 2012-2016', had in the survey two questions related specifically to gender relations, and the main goal was to see if gender, in any way, could affect the journalistic work. Surprisingly most of the respondents in Brazil, over 70%, indicate that there is no "gender" to complicate or interfere in the daily work (Paiva, Guerra and Custodio, 2015). However, these responses contrast with research on women and labor in Brazil, that points to disparities between men and women, to the disqualification of women's work, and also to the representations made by the media about women (Bruschini 2007; Neves, 2013). This work, part of the Chapter devoted to Gender in the 2nd Book of BRICS Project, contextualizes the answers from a presentation on the woman labor in Brazil, followed by a discussion of the characteristics of the Brazilian journalistic profession nowadays. This is marked by the effects of globalization, such as flexibility and the precariousness of employment (Figaro, 2013), and a clear formal feminization, since more than 64% of Brazil's journalistic workforce are women (Mick and Silva, 2013). The formal feminization, which appears related to facts like the rise of women to jobs marked by higher education, case of Journalism in our country (Bruschini 2007), however does not result in greater equity in salaries and in the occupation of management positions (Neves, 2013; Mick and Silva, 2013). This formal feminization either does not seem to change the social representations of women in the journalistic field, that remains conformed to the male gender (Da Silva, 2014). This research will do an interpretive reading of the responses to the survey questionnaire on Journalism in the BRICS, analyzing the responses of interviewees, taking into account of sex crossings, age and employment status to contextualize the possible implications of responses and enlighten paradoxes and contradictions perceived in the statements of the subjects interviewed. Doing that

we expect to illuminate subjects related to Journalism, gender and labor in Brazil, a issue that has been underestimated from the point of view of research in Journalism in the country (Martinez, Lago and Lago, 2015).

Id: 12593

Title: The Influence of Data Journalism on International Reporting: An Exploratory Study on Data-Driven Foreign News Coverage.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Data Journalism is finding its way into newsrooms. Besides accompanying organisational challenges and technical requirements at meso and micro levels, data-driven reporting designates changes of traditional journalistic workflows. Specifically, statistical data serve as sources of investigations. Furthermore, presenting gathered information via graphic visualisations becomes a distinguishing milestone. This innovative approach suggests effects on journalistic formats such as investigative journalism and foreign news reporting. To prove our assumption that data journalism has potential for international reporting in particular, we elaborate Hafez's (2002) framework and characteristics of foreign news reporting by combining it with the attributes of data journalism as a way of online communication. Based on these premises, we raise the following research questions: To what extent can data journalism influence characteristics of international reporting? What potential have data-driven investigations for foreign news reporting?

Methodologically speaking, this explorative study is based on a qualitative multi-method design: After analysing think-aloud protocols in order to evaluate Bradshaw's (2011) data journalism workflow, we identified relevant aspects of data-driven investigation by analysing findings drawn from focus groups, which we held within a newsroom experiment. In this context, we instructed young journalists to combine foreign news reporting with data journalism. Then, we held three focus group discussions related to procedures of data journalism workflows: the query of data sources and acquisition of data sets; the assessment of data sets; and the development and editing of data-driven stories. We analysed the focus groups via qualitative content analysis and determined important topics through group-to-group validation. Based on these results, we conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with data journalism pioneers. The experts provide exclusive insights into new methods of journalistic investigation.

We can present the following main research results: data allows journalists to overcome geographical proximity and regionalism as data can oftentimes highlight nations that previously

have been marginalised in news coverage. Characteristically, international reporting can lack context due to event-oriented and simply periodical coverage. Visualizations drawn from data can enhance stories with background information and facilitate conveying complex topics. By doing so, data-driven stories can increase agenda-setting effects of international news that are considered to be already high, and, thus, provide an added value for recipients who lack the so-called corrective of primary experience when consuming international in contrast to domestic news (Hafez, 2002). In addition, data providers serve as new sources resolving the mere dependence of foreign news reporting on news agencies. However, some journalists regard open data as inapplicable sources. Furthermore, all interviewees allege underlying motives of data providers. The availability of data does not substantially change topic selection; hence, international reporting is still likely to focus on conflicts, politics and elites.

To conclude, these above mentioned findings have shown that foreign news reporting can benefit from data investigation. Besides aforementioned pros of applying data journalism in international reporting, we can concede new challenges and issues that accompany data-driven workflows.

Id: 12602

Title: PANEL: Gender and journalism in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Contextualizing Gender in Chinese Journalism: Women at the Intersection of Ideology, Labor and Organizational Culture

Based on the in-depth interviews with 146 journalists from 79 media outlets in China's four major cities, this paper will interrogate the multi-layered gender issues in Chinese journalism. In general, the interviews show that gender is not considered by most respondents as an important variable to the benefit and position of their job as journalist. Comparing other countries in the grouping of BRICS, this result is seemingly distinct in such a profession in China combining a neoliberal labor market and a monopolistic/centralized media ownership structure. In order to provide an encompassing interpretation of this result, this paper will utilize the empirical materials out of the interviews on the one hand, and theoretically embed the gender perspective in the processes of journalism and social transition in China on the other. It is argued that the notion of gender equality is not only because of the approximately equal proportion of male and female workers in Chinese news media, but also highly rely on a series of inter-related social factors, including a long-standing tradition of maintaining political correctness of gender equality in socialist China's enterprise (locally called Dan Wei or Work-Unit in English), the interpersonal ties, institutional dependence and the corresponding influence (hiring relatives and friends rather than strangers, etc.) in Chinese media organizations as demonstrated by Andrew Walder (1986), and the comparatively less gender disparity in journalists' educational levels. Arguing gender as a social construct, this paper aims to explore the multiple roles of women in Chinese news media, and the afore-mentioned intersections between women and other societal circumstances (i.e. ideology, labor and organizational culture) in Chinese journalism, and certainly shed light on the differences within the four cities and various media outlets.

Id: 12657

Title: Paying for online news: a comparative analysis of six countries

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Private news media across the world are trying to develop pay models for news, as advertising revenues alone look insufficient to sustain existing forms of professional journalistic news production (Herbert and Thurman 2007, Swatman et al 2006, Myllylathi 2014). Both popular and elite newspapers (like Bild and the New York Times) and digital-online news sites (like DeCorrespondent and MediaPart) are experimenting with pay models, including hard or metered paywalls, freemium models, memberships, and micropayments. Yet, with some variation country to country, only a minority of people are paying for online news (Newman et al 2015), prompting analysts to question whether pay models will ever work in a media environment where many have become accustomed to free news (e.g. Pickard and Williams 2014). Our understanding of what drives pay behaviour and attitudes across different markets, however, remains limited. Most previous studies, while valuable, have used surveys with a small number of respondents and do not explore whether findings are consistent across countries (e.g. Chyi 2005, Chyi 2012, Goyanes 2015, Kammer et al 2015). In this paper, we use data from the 2015 Reuters Institute Digital News Report to analyse factors related to paying for online news and expressing a willingness to pay for news in the future. We conduct the analysis across a strategic sample of six different high-income democracies with different media systems: United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Spain, France, and Japan. We focus in particular on the possible role of people's reference price for news (the price people consider reasonable to pay) (Kalyanaram and Winer 1995, Mazumdar et al 2005, Samphanier et al 2007), and investigate three hypotheses: (1) that people who already pay for print newspapers are more likely to pay for/express a willingness to pay for online news because they have a reference price above zero. (2) that people who rely on public service media for online news are less likely to pay for/express a willingness to pay for online news because they have a reference price of zero, and (3) that younger people are more likely to pay for/express a willingness to pay for online news because they are accustomed to a reference price of above zero for other forms of digital content, such as music and video download/streaming services. Controlling for a number of demographic, socioeconomic, and news consumption variables, we find that in all six countries (1) paying for (offline) newspapers is strongly and positively associated with paying for online news and

expressing a willingness to pay for online news, (2) that there is no significant negative association between using public service news and paying for online news and expressing a willingness to pay for online news, (3) that younger age groups are consistently more likely to pay for online news and express a willingness to pay for online news. Hypotheses 1 and 3 are thus supported, while hypothesis 2 is not. We conclude by noting some limitations of the analysis and discuss the wider implications for digital journalism and its commercial underpinnings.

Id: 12665

Title: PANEL: UNESCO Research Panel on Safety of Journalists

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: While everyone is entitled to protection of their right to free expression, the social significance of journalism has led to particular attention to the safety of the actors engaged in this process.

This applies not only to full-time journalists, but to everyone who does journalism even without being a 'journalist', in the traditional sense of the term. Besides for media workers employed by a media organization or those formally organized in a professional body, there are also, in the digital age, social media producers engaged in journalistic activities as well as other actors who may produce journalism.

Within this wider perspective, it is nevertheless evident that the majority of those attacked for journalism are 'classical' journalists, who around the globe face serious threats. Attacks on foreign correspondents are well known. Less publicised is the fact that local journalists make up the bulk of those who are killed for doing journalism. The same applies as regards non-lethal attacks, which range from intimidation, harassment and arbitrary detention to misogynistic attacks directed against women journalists. According to UNESCO's data, more than 700 journalists, media workers and social media producers who generate journalism have been killed during the past 10 years. Silencing these actors by killing them constitutes a serious threat to freedom of expression and is the ultimate act of censorship. Equally worrying is the fact that more than nine in ten cases of journalists' killings, the crimes remain unsolved. The end result is a vicious cycle of impunity and a likely chilling effect on society in a climate of fear and self-censorship.

In order to combat these extreme violations of the freedoms to both impart and to receive information, UNESCO has led the development of the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists, and the Issue of Impunity. As a part of the Action Plan, UNESCO developed in 2015 the Academic Research Agenda on Safety of Journalists, in order to encourage academic research on the topic and to strengthen cooperation with the academia. In 2015-2016, in cooperation with IAMCR and academia, UNESCO organized two Special Sessions and a dedicated Research conference on Safety of Journalists. This registered some 80 researchers to present and discuss their work that relates to various aspects of safety of journalists. There are also plans to establish a specialised research network.

Drawing from these first experiences, this panel discusses the importance of academic research in the area of safety of journalists, and addresses the questions that have been, and could further be tackled with more research based knowledge. The panel also questions whether there are areas or issues that urgently need more research coverage, as well as how to further enhance and strengthen research initiatives on this topic. The panel consists of a UNESCO representative and four or five panelists, who are established researchers, specialized in the topic of safety of journalists, and representing various geographical regions of the world.

Moderator: Guy Berger, Director, Division for Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO

Basyouni Hamada, Professor, Department of Mass Communication College of Arts and Sciences, Qatar University (possibly with Thomas Hanitzsch, University of Munich): Autonomy and Safety of Journalists: Evidence from the Worlds of Journalism Study

Jacqueline Harrison, Professor, University of Sheffield, Centre for Freedom of the Media CFOM: Discussing shortly the study on safety that CFOM is conducting with IPDC funding, and the academic safety network

Mireya Marquez Ramirez, Dr., Researcher, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico: Mexican journalists' use of social media as protection measure

Chris Paterson, Dr., Senior lecturer, University of Leeds, UK: Accountability of democratic states and the importance of linking news safety research to privacy/surveillance research

Reeta Pöyhtäri, Expert, Division for Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO

Albana Shala (Chair of UNESCO's International Programme for Development of Communication - IPDC): UNESCO's Work on Safety of Journalists

Gayathry Venkiteswaran, Doctoral candidate, University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus (former executive director of the Bangkok-based Southeast Asian Press Alliance): Barriers to ending impunity in journalists' killings: Some trends and research ideas

Id: 12696

Title: WOMEN JOURNALISTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR OWN ROLE AND POWER IN THE NEWSROOM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This article outlines a comparative analysis of South African and Indian women journalists' perceptions of their own role and power in the newsroom. In South Africa research shows that there is a perception that gender equity in news media has reached maturity, with roughly similar numbers of men and women employed in newsrooms. Meanwhile in India, it has been asserted that over the past three decades, women have entered journalism in substantial numbers, making their mark in every form of media, print radio, television news agency and internet journalism (IFJ, 2015).

But although women journalists in both South Africa and India have experienced an increase in both numbers and visibility, what is less clear is whether the emergence of such a "critical mass" has translated into women having equal power within newsrooms to influence news agendas and, by extension, the broader public discourse. It is the question of women's newsroom influence that this paper investigates. Through face-to-face and online interviews with women journalists from a cross-section of South African English and Afrikaans language media as well as English and regional language media in India, the paper explores both how women perceive their positions within newsrooms and their ability to impact and shape the type of news that is produced by their news organizations.

Id: 12724

Title: PANEL: Journalism Education in a Global Context: Results from a comparative study of journalism students across the globe

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Journalism Students in Poland

This paper aims in presenting the conclusions drawn from a survey conducted among Polish students from six public (state) universities and one private university in 2014. The universities were selected among those offering a program of Journalism and Social Communication based on their location (six cities: Warszawa, Poznań, Wrocław, Lublin, Kraków, and Katowice) and a number of students. The total number of students interviewed (N=602) depended on three parameters: population size, confidence level (95 per cent) and the amount of accepted sampling error (4 per cent). Among others, the questionnaire identifies following issues: (1) the aspects that motivated students to choose Journalism and Social Communication as their degree program and (2) the students' perception of the key functions of the media.

The findings revealed that students decision on the program is driven by individualistic motivations such as students' confidence in their talent for journalism and hope for being creative in their future work. They seem not to be so much interested in being famous, but they perceive journalism as a prestige profession. Furthermore, the amount of money one may earn is less important for them than a pleasure of writing. Opportunities of travelling and meeting interesting people are more appealing for them than a chance to help in a nation-building, work for freedom and democracy, or hold power people accountable.

They have an idealistic approach to the media and high expectations towards journalists, but they do not identify themselves with all the roles they believe media should play. It seems that they assume that the elder generations will focus more on monitoring politicians, providing analyzis and comments on domestic and foreign issues and educating the citizens. In other words, although they claim that the media should be more than just news providers, they are not very interested in playing that roles.

Id: 12729

Title: Emotional experiences of journalists that report during genocide

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The current research takes a sociological approach to the study of journalism through an examination of the complex emotional work carried out by journalists whilst reporting on genocide. Previous research has demonstrated various aspects of the distinct culture of journalism, including the embedded maintenance of certain ideals, such as objectivity and emotional detachment. However, detailed examination of the professional ideals of the journalists themselves reveals an area wrought with complexities and contradictions, where what is expected of journalists in their job role may be challenged by the actual emotional experiences they undergo on-the-ground. The present research explores these complexities by examining the emotional experiences of journalists in order to understand how they manage their emotion and how this management relates to the wider professional and organisational expectations placed upon them. To do this, it centres on journalists that have reported on genocide because of the extreme emotive nature of this event. The present research therefore takes a qualitative, case study approach employing two case studies of genocide (Rwanda and Srebrenica) as analytical constructs through which to explore the emotional experiences of journalists. Specifically, it combines interviews with journalists that reported during either genocide, with a discourse analysis of UK reporting on these events.

The present research reveals the vital part that emotional labour plays for journalists in managing their emotions both during and after their reporting on genocide. These journalists perform emotional labour in distinct, multi-faceted and sometimes contradictory ways that demonstrate the importance of examining how journalists experience the act of reporting amidst such extreme events. In seeking to make greater sense of this emotional work, the current research elaborates a typology of the different kinds of emotional labour performed by journalists. In doing so, it provides a possible template for future research on the emotional experiences of journalists, whether they are reporting on extreme forms of conflict or a range of other situations.

Id: 12749

Title: PANEL:"Gender and journalism in the BRICS countries'

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: TITLE: Changing face of Indian women journalists: narratives and notions

Nagamallika Gudipaty and Ravindra Kumar Vemula, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad

Gender imbalance in news media organisations in India is very obvious due to the very nature of the profession. Long hours of more than 10 hours has traditionally made media male centric. This was more so in print media where only a handful of female reporters could be found as against those in features section, which had more 'reasonable' hours. With the proliferation of television and online media, there has been a change with more young women getting into the profession in the last two decades. Although the ratio is not exactly equal, there has been a steady growth of women working in media especially in metros. While the increase in online media is as it is mostly desk bound, there are women who are working in television as anchors, reporters as well as producers. The paper would also attempt to trace the trajectories of the role of women journalists in news gathering, dissemination and executive roles. The primary question that the paper would attempt to address: Is there a difference in the quality of work, the kind of work assigned or the number of working hours for men and women respectively? Using narratives of journalists from both online and traditional media the different perspectives of both male and female journalists regarding the changing face of women in media will be analyzed in this chapter. The chapter would also posit its arguments in the changing media scenario in India, where the online presence and dependence on news from it has become a mainstay. Thus, would look at the broader picture of how women feel about this new roles that they have to play in the digital age.

Id: 12754

Title: Evaluating mobility and mooring in travel journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: We live in a mobile era. Information, goods, services and people are in a state of flow, aided by infrastructure, technological advances, and digital communication devices. Baumann (2003) speaks of ‘liquid’ lives and loves. The ‘mobilities turn’ was introduced into academia in 2006 by Urry, as a means to examine these flows, starting from a geographical and economic point. Larsen, Urry and Uxhausen (2006) expanded the idea of geography of networks and mobilities. Katz’s collection (2008) extended it into communication, while Bialski (2012) has people being ‘intimately mobile’.

Amid the mobility, the concept of mooring has been neglected. Yet for mobility to have any meaning, it must be distinct from something. The mobilities/mooring paradigm is proposed as a tool to interpret communication. It states that communication involves an interplay between uncertainty, novelty, risk, change, and difference—framed as ‘mobility’—and certainty, familiarity, safety, consistency, and reassurance—framed as ‘mooring’. Mobility cannot be understood without the mooring from which it departs and to which it will return; mooring cannot be understood without the mobility that it encompasses. They are not absolutes, but exist on a continuum of more or less mobile or moored.

Interpretation of this interplay reveals the nature of the communication and the characteristics of those involved. It offers insights into the communicator by identifying choice of mobility—associated with safety, security, boredom and imprisonment—or mooring—associated with freedom, change, restlessness and inconsistency. The mobility/mooring paradigm is intrinsic to communication under circumstances of uncertainty. It allows for communication about the new, the exotic, the risky, while maintaining the safety of a return to reassuring topics or values. As a result, for this paper it is considered apt for analysis of travel journalism. Taking a cultural studies turn, this paper suggests that the mobilities/mooring paradigm reveals the writers’ expectations and assumptions about the destination, and the assumed relationship the reader would have with the destination.

Two researchers analysed 200,000 words of travel journalism from *The Times* and the *New York Times*, to evaluate how mobility and mooring are used, and the implied assumptions made about the readership. It identifies two forms of mobility: travel and the destination are described either in terms of novelty and the exotic, or in terms of risk and adventure. This is counterbalanced by being moored by references to travel as an acceptable activity, social similarity between the writer and the reader and shared cultural references between writer and reader. Mooring can be a launch pad which enables mobility, and offer a return to relative safety

afterwards. It also makes the exoticism of mobility easier to accept by placing it within a framework that the reader can understand. It can also be a rhetorical device used to make the mobile appear more exotic by contrast to the moored.

This paper will also briefly suggest how the mobilities/mooring paradigm can be extended to other forms of written and spoken communication.

Id: 12779

Title: Objectivity, history and the tyranny of presence: A post-colonial perspective

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: ABSTRACT Jens Cavallin Linnaeus University Kalmar Sweden

Objectivity, history and the tyranny of presence

A post-colonial perspective

Objectivity plays a crucial role both in media production and in historiographical reflection. It is challenged for both kinds of narratives.

A media worker is supposed to refrain from being “subjective”, although having a task set by a boss. Though private media are free to be engaged for political causes, the ideal of independence, from power-holders in society is generally subscribed to. Similarly, a historian’s work is, at least since the 19 C, not expected to serve to power-holders.

The scrutiny of the discourse of colonial empires in Asia and Africa dismantled after the Second World War gave rise to a broad current of studies with “post-colonial” perspectives.

Analogously, the end of the Soviet Russian (condoned by the Western powers at Yalta and Potsdam) control of East and Central European states, constitutes a geopolitical change which justifies a similar approach.

Systematic training of journalists incorporates all over the world values as truth, impartiality and critical evaluation of sources. These values were also cherished by foreign colonial powers, which were, at home, passionately engaged for democratic freedoms. No exception was made for territories where oppression, corruption and violence were ruling. Ideals of non-subjectivity, or objectivity, thus also were hailed in the media products that trickled down to the conquered lands. A task for post-colonial studies might be to inquire into what degree the scarce efforts to train indigenous media workers by for example France, Holland and Britain also manifested the ideals of democratic freedoms, systematically denied to the peoples of the colonies.

Objectivity, curiously, has a conceptual history opposite to impartiality, “objective being” in Scholastic philosophy (and still in Descartes) denoting things that exist thanks to a human being, exemplarily a work of art. “Subjective” was being, which had independence – closely related to the being of substance, defined as (e g Spinoza) “something that exists by itself” - in Latin *nulla re indiget ad existendum*. Later, the term “objective” instead focussed on the “commonality of accounts of objects of senses”, as established by a multitude of reports and perceptions, by several persons and sources.

Objectivity thereby acquires an epistemological sense of being provable rather than a kind of being, which is an ontological category. One criterion of establishing objectivity to a story is precisely “being there” or presence, imparting credibility, and even neutrality and impartiality to

the report. Here Derrida's criticism of the focus on "lived experience" (Erlebnis) as the beginning of all knowledge, the "tyrannie de la presence" becomes a challenge: all narratives are "historical" texts, referring to something past, despite sometimes being "news" about a recent event. Texts are formulated in discourses – situated in political, cultural and social contexts. The reporter shares the condition of the historian: the story is about something past, thus conflicting with the idea of objective reporting based on the presence of the observer. Presence as a basis for independence or objectivity becomes paradoxical.

1

Id: 12818

Title: PANEL PROPOSAL: The Spiral of Communication: Big Data Analysis on the Online News Title and Audience Reception in China

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The function of the news title is to convey reductive information to audience for making judgement on whether they would like to continue consuming this piece of news. This is the first step for information diffusion. The communication of information, which is to send, receive, resend, receive again, resend again, and so on, is a process that has been referred to as spiral. It's often assumed that quality and quantity of words impact how effectively the information is diffused or, in another word, spiraled. Our panel aims to draw upon a plurality of perspectives to study the power of news title in the process of news spiral. We attempted to understand how different dissections of news titles could actually elicit the maximum attention from the readers, triggering their following behavioral and cognitive patterns.

This panel session will provide salient insights into the big data analysis of over 80,000 news entries from Toutiao.com news aggregator. It is the first time in China that scholars analyze news upon which are with direct audience reaction information as well as the first time communication scholars collaborate with machine learning in terms of coding. A multi-dimensional conceptualization of the news title is adopted which helps us to draw a clear picture on news values of online journalism in China today. Some papers not only have theoretical breakthrough but also methodological. For instance, to challenge the validity and accuracy issues the binary definition arises, the paper on news type operationalizes soft-hard news on ordinal scales.

Headline Writing: Length, Type, Picture, Punctuation

In order to examine the “power” of the news headline, four of our panel papers chose different attributions of the headline writings to be their independent variables which are supported by literature concerned with journalistic writing and values. Two of our papers discuss how the news title length affect users’ read and relay behavior providing novel perspectives in terms of the conceptualization process as well as skills of reaching acceptable inter-coder reliability. Another two papers are concerned with how the inclusion of either pictures or punctuation mark influences audience receptions. Both papers start from social psychology approach as both

picture and punctuation mark are embedded with journalists' emotions.

Audience Receptions: Read Rate, Like, Dislike and Relay

All papers' dependent variables are different reactions of audience. Given the distinctive nature of this data set, our panel researchers are able to evaluate audience's direct reactions of the same news title they are looking at. This could be considered as a historical breakthrough in journalism audience studies, in regard to the validity of analytical results. The understanding of audience's difference reactions toward different news headlines not only helps us interpret how information spiraled but also makes contributions to (public-oriented) journalism writing education.

Id: 12822

Title: PANEL: Spiral of Sensations: Exclamation Effect on Online Read and Relay!

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: As media sacrifice standards for survival in cutthroat markets, sensationalism and tabloidization proliferate worldwide. Newspapers used to eschew punctuation marks, particularly exclamation marks, in news headlines, considering it sensationalism. Headlines with exclamatory gimmicks were required to be rewritten. As news went online, however, so did headline exclamations, which may have been a carry-over from other computer-mediated communication where exclamation marks are used to express emotions. This study integrates theories of spiral, sensationalism, and alarm, respectively from communication research, journalism, and psychology, and applies the integrated theory to processes and effects of online news.

News headlines signal changes in the environment. Headlines elicit readers' attention due to the functioning of the alarm system and sensationalism as a part of human instinct in adapting to the changes in environment. The exclamation mark as a symbol related to threatening situations and emotive forces, together with headlines signaling environment changes, we assume that the combination of exclamation marks and online news headlines will elicit a significant amount of attention from readers.

This study investigates the effect of exclamation marks in online news headlines on the reading and relaying behavior of Chinese users. Web users have increased by nearly 30 times in China in less than 15 years, from 22.5 million in 2000 to 642 million in 2014. Knowing the online behavior of this group should enhance our understanding of human communication in general.

Based on an analysis of nearly 80 thousands news stories posted on TouTiao.com (Headline

News) of China, it shows that exclamation marks in headlines, as cries for alarms and triggers for sensations, lead to significantly higher number of reads and relays, leading to a spiral of imbalance in favor of sensationalized content. By contrast, the same effect does not extend to other punctuation marks.

There has been a debate on how to balance professionalism and commercial interest in the journalism industry. Sensationalism is increasingly used by journalists as a bait to lure clicks and views. However, over-use of this strategy may jeopardize the credibility of the media organization.

Id: 12824

Title: PANEL: Multimedia Effects on Processing and Perception of Online News: A Case Study of Pictures and Title Length on Headline News

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This empirical study revolves on the general question of whether multimedia enhancements can affect positive or negative impression of the websites in the minds of viewers. On Headline News (Toutiao), one of China's most famous online news platform, both title length and the number of pictures that accompany textual news, work in conjunction, among other modalities such as video clips, animations, and so on, have telling effects on online users' subsequent behaviours. By examining 80,000 entries, an array of data is extracted including, title length (how many Chinese characters making up the title for each news article), picture (the number of news-related pictures shown on the home page of Toutiao, providing hyperlinks to text-only news article pages), "reading" (the count of each news article being read), "like (s)/dislike (s)" (the count of each news article being liked or disliked), and "repin"(s) / "forwarding" (the counts of each news article being forwarded regardless the number of its being read or clicked like or dislike) by its online users. While "title length" and "picture" are identified as the independent variables in all mediating models, "reading" serves as mediating variable, interacting with both independent and dependent variables. This research intends to explore the way of how two major components of multimodalities, "title length" and "picture" serving as visual additions, mediated by "reading", influence not only the general reading patterns of online news, particularly in Chinese contexts, but also the more telling behaviors following reading. The results show these two components have their distinctive effects, warranting further exploration despite a tentative theory with explanations have been attempted in this study. More specifically, the first hypothesis regarding the role of the number of pictures providing hyperlinks to text-only news article webpages in determining the likelihood to read through specific webpages by online users is corroborated by the strong positive correlation of the two variables in all three complementary mediating models involving "pictures", "like/dislike", "repin", all mediated by "reading", and the sheer scale of the sample to represent the general population accessing the page. Interestingly, the other mediating models also corroborate the less important role of "title length" in determining "repin" and "like/dislike", even though the impacts or content of news articles on "like/dislike" is still unknown with intriguing results, when both "picture" and "title length" lead to positive "like" and "dislike", with different effect size in four complementary models, mediated by "reading". However, the generalizability of the study can further extend to their respective influence of title length and number of images, serving as visual additions to textual information, on on-line viewers' reading habits such as forwarding, like/dislike, following their reading, in other contexts close to Chinese

ones, with their cultural differences and nuances, even though the knowledge produced in this study may be too abstract and general for direct application to other situations, contexts, and individuals alike.

Id: 12825

Title: PANEL: The Spiral of Headline Type: Dynamic Impacts of News Type and Headline Length on Read Rate on Toutiao Aggregator

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This paper delves audiences' responses to Chinese online news. Standing from a journalistic view, it mainly deals with how online news' read rate is influenced by the news type and headline length. A multi-dimensional conceptualization of news type is proposed. There are various perspectives in terms of defining news type. Base on its relationship with audience, news type in this paper is understood from the typology of soft news versus hard news. Not only the news type takes a prominent role, it is found that the headline length also has conjured up inevitable effect on read rate as well. Using three coders' rigid scheme training machine, this analysis exploring over 260,000 pieces of news from 12th February to 29th April, 2015 from one of the most popular news aggregator, Toutiao (Headline) News in China, the finding suggests that there is evidence of a moderated quadratic relationship that news types moderated the quadratic relationship between title length and read rate. As title length increased, the relationship between title length and read rate progressively became more positive for hard news than soft news, and progressively became more negative for hard news than soft news after the peak. Moreover, analysis of nuanced relationships between different news type dimensions (topic, focus, and timeliness) and read rate or title length are demonstrated as well. Existing literature mostly define the news type from a binary perspective (treating hard news and soft news as categorical variables). To challenge the validity and accuracy issues the binary definition

arises, this paper offers a new aspect in conceptualization. In comparison with both western and Chinese literature on news type definitions, we operationalize the concept from three dimensions (topic, focus, and timeliness) in ordinal scales. Implications of this paper are both theoretical and methodological. Although mutually influencing in the real world, existing journalism studies majorly discuss journalistic practices and audiences' response individually. The nature of Toutiao News enables the study to explore audiences' reactions on a particular type of news simultaneously. It not only offers future predictions on journalistic practice but also audiences' tastes in China. Big data covers read ship accounting a quarter of the Chinese population, which solidities the representativeness of results from this study. Our trial on turning the dichotomized variable into ordinal one solves the traditional critique on the accuracy and validity of the conceptualization of soft news and hard news.

Id: 12826

Title: PANEL: Spiral of Just Enough Information-Inverted U Effect of Title Length on Online Read and Relay

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The main function of words is to communicate information, which is to send, receive, resend, receive again, resend again, and so on, a process that has been referred to as spiral. Of various external factors that affect spirals of read and relay, this study focuses on one, title length of online messages. We present a conceptualization of read and relay as the most basic elements of communication spirals, then introduce a theory on how title length affects an article's ability to attract read and entice relay, thereby accelerate or decelerate the message's diffusion in the spiral of communication. We will test parts of the theory using nearly a month of articles posted on Toutiao.Com. The study forms the foundation of a theory of just enough information, which includes three principles, sufficiency, efficiency, and moderation (SEM), regarding online titles. We found 1) there is an inverted U (\cap) curve of title length (TL) predicting read (RD); 2) there is a monotonic and positive curve of read (RD) predicting relay (RL); 3) There is an \cap curve of TL predicting RL, without controlling RD; 4) There is a monotonic and negative curve of TL predicting RL, controlling RD. Results help answer the questions on What are average read, relay, relay per read, and read on relay relation? What are the average and the distribution of title lengths? What title length predicts the highest read, and what is the predicted highest read? and What title length predicts the highest relay, and what is the predicted highest relay?

Id: 12900

Title: Ethical Issues Plaguing Journalism: A Case Study of Indian Media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalism that originally started as a mission in India in nineteenth and twentieth century has now turned into a full-fledged commercial profession leading to a lot many ethical questions. Earlier, the ethical issues were confined to accuracy and verification, context, deception and fabrication, misrepresentation of facts, sensationalism, sources and confidentiality etc., but now the ethical issues that are plaguing Journalism provoke questions about the functioning of the Indian media with a sort of a quid pro quo processes like in terms of financial gains, favours and obligations or lobbying and so on. Journalism in India is now primarily guided by the “interest” of the owner. No wonder the big business houses have ventured into the media, and vice versa as the big media houses have also turned into other business and corporate ventures. A leading newspaper group is widely believed to have associated with over 400 companies whose profit it shares and in return gives space, time and positive publicity. Recently one of the biggest corporate houses of the country bought out a powerful media group which has several news channels. Not only the corporates, but the politicians across India are venturing into the media business owning newspapers and television channels. Similarly there is the issue of lobbying where prominent journalists and media houses are used to lobby for favours with the powers that be. Investigating Neera Radia tapes, Serious Fraud Investigation Officers, stumbled into other media related transactions, which were termed as “Sham transactions.” In the light of the above, the researcher studied the emerging ethical issues that are plaguing the Indian Journalism at micro and macro level with both qualitative and quantitative approach. The paper examines the new areas of concern like the proliferation of news media, corporatisation and politicisation of Indian Media, ethical issues in the light of increasing competition among media providers, Increased importance of business values and news as one part of profit-driven corporations. The researcher did case studies of ten media organizations with focus on their changing ownership patterns, corporatization and politicization of these organizations. The Annual Reports of these organizations were studied and intensive interviews were taken. Findings revealed that today, journalism in India is a profit seeking industry and in several cases by hook or by the crook. The researcher found that ownership patterns in India have changed severely in terms of corporatisation and politicization. From Punjab in the North and Tamil Nadu in the South, leading political families have established their own newspapers and television channels. Not only does it generate huge money, but also gets them the oxygen of publicity. It will not be an overstatement to say that in the twenty-first century the media in India are

confronted with serious ethical issues which will need to be tackled seriously. Because, the power media has been enjoying in India is unbridled. And if it is not wielded ethically it can turn to be dangerous and disastrous for the democracy that guarantees its freedom.

Id: 12906

Title: Frames in News Representation and Interpretation of News Readers: A Case Study on Environmental News in Taiwan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper aims to examine online readers' comments on an environmental news issue to explore what frame the readers may adopt to interpret the issue. The case of this study is a controversial news story over government policies aiming economic growth from tourism, protests organized by indigenous peoples, and challenges facing environment sustainability in Eastern Taiwan where is famous for tourism.

A content analysis was first conducted on mainstream newspapers in Taiwan to display news representation of a protest ignited by warning gunshots from local indigenous peoples in Mukumugi in Eastern Taiwan in 2014. The gunshots fired into air were not only to summon the spirits of their ancestors but also to protect their land from an influx of tourists from other cultures. In order to examine how local groups communicate their collective memory and identity to outsiders and how these outsiders come to understand the phenomena, after the content analysis this study drew on data from online news readers' comments on Internet portal site to explore to what extent the readers may develop their own understanding frames from their personal experience or other online sources rather than from original news framing by professional journalists.

This study concludes by asking if the various frames adopted by professional journalists and readers in the environmental news are capable of fostering viable communication under current and future conditions.

Id: 12908

Title: The parts and the whole of the story: Exemplars as argumentative strategy in Chilean news (1991-2015)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Exemplification --reducing general information to a particular case embodying it-- is crucial for people's perception of the world, and may inform how reality is told, mediated, and documented. After all, Individuals are used to understand all kinds of phenomena from parts --exemplars, or particular case reports-- believed to reliably represent the whole (Zillman & Brosius, 2000; Zillmann, 1999). Indeed, exemplification is present in all domains of human communication and both argumentation theory and rhetoric emphasize the importance of argumentations by a particular case --whether it serves as example of a certain regularity, illustration of a generalization, or model of certain circumstances-- to effectively persuade an audience about the structure of reality (Perelman & Olbrechts-Tyteca, 1989 [1958]; Saavedra, 1996). Not surprisingly, then, exemplification abounds in mass media.

However, exemplification is not necessarily impeccable and several authors suggest that a certain degree of imprecision in exemplars is inevitable and even desirable from a practical approach (e.g., Zillmann & Brosius, 2000). News stories are no exception, and the use of particular cases could result in a deficient delivery of information. Non-representative exemplars can be misleading and audiences can end up with inaccurate perceptions (Zillmann & Brosius, 2000; Zillmann, 2006; Westerman et al., 2009). 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. For instance, empirical evidence shows that news consumers tend to exaggerate the importance of rare diseases with high media visibility at the expense of more common but equally dangerous maladies; and they overestimate political polarization due to news media's tendency to focus on extreme and conflicting positions that are

not necessarily representative of the entire public opinion (Arpan, 2009; Lefevere et al., 2012; Westerman et al., 2009; Zillmann & Brosius, 2000).

The present study addresses these issues. It relies on content analysis to examine particular case reporting in national and regional newspapers in Chile in a representative sample spanning the last 25 years (1991-2015), a period of major changes in Chilean society and news industry.

Preliminary results show that particular case reports are widespread in the Chilean press, with a steady increase over the years, especially in hard news stories about the economy and crime. Inclusion of exemplars in news reports can be linked to the rise in testimonial and ordinary-citizen sources, which in turn can be associated to notions of pluralism: more (diverse) voices get access to mediated public sphere. In addition, about a quarter of the case reports analyzed can be labeled as vivid, emotional illustrations of a single person that concretizes 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.

These results inform a reflection about contemporary journalism.

Id: 12911

Title: The fourth estate during social transition: a survey report on contemporary Chinese journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: During the China's overwhelming social transition, with the tremendous development of commercialization and the adoption of technological innovations, media landscape and journalism professionals have changed a lot in China. In an attempt to catch up with such shift and to picture Chinese journalists in contemporary China, four questions of interest are addressed in the study: (1) What are demographic characters of Chinese journalists at present? (2) What are job experiences of Chinese journalists? (3) What are Chinese journalists' views on professionalism, specifically their media role perceptions and the perception of professional ethics? (4) What do Chinese journalists think of new technologies such as the Internet and how do they adopt the Internet in their work? The data come from a latest nationwide survey on Chinese journalists. The survey was carried out from November 2012 to March 2013, and the sample was constituted by 2,109 journalists from five major media organizations across China. About the demographics, the results reveal that the gender composition is roughly balanced with 48.5% male respondents in the survey. Journalists are relatively young ($M = 30.92$). They are well educated with 98.4% possessing a university degree, but not well paid. Almost a half of them are paid less than 5,000 RMB per month. Question 2 interrogates job experiences. Most journalists are experienced and 47.9% have been working in the media industry more than 10 years. As a consequence of the media reform and commercialization, nearly 70% work in metro and commercial media and the number of party journalists has shrunk. To our surprise, journalists experience the same degree of job autonomy regardless of the type of media institutions ($t = -.46$, $d.f. = 2048$, $p = n.s$). Among various perceived influences, journalists in commercial media report a stronger influence from profit and advertisement issues than those in party media ($t = -6.87$, $d.f. = 1900$, $p < .001$), but both feel considerable political influence from

the government and the party ($t = -.20$, d.f. = 1966, $p = n.s.$). Speaking of views on professionalism, journalists hold a pluralistic perception about media roles. They put the disseminator role in the first place while have contempt for the adversary role. Professional ethics is deemed to be the cornerstone of journalistic practice and 95.1% insist journalists should abide by the professional ethics under any circumstances. As a departure from past surveys on Chinese journalists, this study examines journalists' attitude and adoption of the Internet in their work. Results demonstrate the Internet is perceived as the useful tool for information retrieval and audience interaction. However, Internet use does not necessarily increase the degree of job autonomy. In addition to searching news information and communicating with audiences online, given the sophisticated Internet censorship in China, journalists also circumvent the Internet censoring system to consume and disseminate news on blocked websites. All in all, implications of survey findings are discussed in depth in order to shed light on the development of journalism in China's social transition.

Id: 12916

Title: The Parallax View on Fukushima: A Comparative Analysis of 3/11 Anniversary Coverage in Japan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: □ The Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, known collectively as “3/11,” will mark their fifth anniversary this March 11. Since 3/11, significant differences have arisen in the portrayal of Fukushima in the reporting of national, regional, and provincial newspapers (Watanabe 2013). After the disaster, national newspapers took an elite, detached point of view, while local and regional newspapers stressed their positions on the ‘front lines’ . In this paper, we use news coverage drawn from newspaper databases to examine how Japanese newspapers differ on national, regional, and provincial levels in their reporting of Fukushima on the anniversary of 3/11—in other words, we use newspaper data from the month of March every year from 2012 to 2016.

□ We focus on the month of the anniversary for two reasons. First, every March, Fukushima-related coverage dominates newspaper reporting, a phenomenon described by Liebes as “marathon mode” (1998, 2007) coverage of the disaster. Second, an analysis of anniversary coverage is expected to illuminate the process by which newspaper organizations legitimize Fukushima’s image. For Japanese news organizations, March is the “month of the media event” (cp. Dayan & Katz 1992) in recalling 3/11, based on the fact that the amount of Fukushima-related coverage increases every March, even though the total coverage is declining.

□ However, it is important to note that even in marathon mode, the tendency for reporting topics to dominate over others is seen not only in the opposition of disaster and non-disaster news, but also within the category of disaster news itself. With respect to 3/11 anniversary coverage, we argue a phenomenon of reporting topics ‘contraction’ in Japanese newspapers, suggesting a paradigm shift from “disruptive media events” to “media rituals” (Couldry 2003; Couldry et al. 2010). The rituals of national, regional, and provincial newspapers reflect their incompatible foundations, and their parallax gaps—for example their uses of the word “restoration” for different purposes—imply ideological disparities in whether they see 3/11 as a historical or an ongoing disaster.

□ This paper combines several data analysis methods to probe the meaning of Fukushima from various perspectives. To examine whether differences exist between national, regional, and

provincial newspapers' topic preference of Fukushima-related reporting topics, we use natural language processing to analyze unobserved topic trends in anniversary coverage from the years 2012 to 2016. To understand the characteristics of the corpus, we use numerical statistics and text mining to extract featured words and a co-occurrence networks.

□ We hope this paper will draw attention to how Fukushima has been misinterpreted and how it is fractured by opposing values (such as central vs. local or elite vs. grassroots) that exist in the Japanese domestic media environment. Furthermore, we expect to initiate discussion on a global scale by comparing non-Japanese and Japanese domestic data, and to explore the possibility of observing how Fukushima imagery circulates in a hybrid media system (Chadwick 2013) by examining information flow entangled with both newer and older media.

Id: 12920

Title: Heuristics, frames and stereotypes: Indian female journalists' self-image, values and motivations

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: A common stereotype about journalism, especially in India is that the practice of news production has a masculine nature, especially pronounced in the arena of hard news. Heuristics of this 'masculine nature' in news production are reflected in various theorizations of news production, including categorizations of newsworthiness, angles of viewpoints and coverage, professional norms and values, and the prioritization of interviewees.

This paper uses three heuristics suggested by Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman in making judgments about stereotypes. The first is that of representativeness, which is usually employed when people are asked to judge the probability that certain attributes belong to a particular category. 'Availability of instances' is another heuristic which is employed when people are asked to assess the likelihood of a particular development — determined by the frequency and probability of predicting an event. The third heuristic is that of 'adjustment from an anchor position', which is the initial or the starting point one begins with to make an assessment. A better understanding of these heuristics and of the biases to which they lead could improve judgments about stereotypes.

The present paper describes motivations for male and female journalists — intrinsic satisfaction, organizational satisfaction, tangible benefits and efficacy perceptions. Based on an online survey of 216 journalists in Delhi, Bhubaneswar and Kolkata this study traces the differences in perceptions and practices of everyday journalism, among male and female journalists. Using the standard t-tests for independent samples, significant differences on the dependent variables of income, work conditions, relations with other colleagues, opportunity for promotion and enhancing job skills, job challenges and the intention to continue in the journalism profession are tested for female and male journalists. Standard Levene's Test for Equality of Variances and t-test for Equality of Means are used to estimate 2-tailed tests of significance. The study predicts that a number of heuristics used to stereotype female journalists are the ones that influence the self-perception of the female journalists about their role. The difference in perception reflects a worldview that is often the basis for routine news production. For example a commonly held perception is that female journalists prefer to concentrate on the repercussions of unemployment and its impact on family lives, rather than a macroeconomic perspective, which is the domain of male journalists. The paper maps the attitudes of female and male journalists' through their subjective self-images and perceptions. It shows that in practice there is no evidence — despite the heuristic biases — that women and men perform differently in the process of everyday news production, or in their perception of trustworthiness of various institutions, of use of online

resources and use of official sources as well. Despite the stereotyping to which some female journalists acknowledge to being influenced, the conduct of female journalists is very similar to their male colleagues in the process of sourcing and producing news content and in their motivations and role conceptions as well.

Keywords: Heuristics, Stereotypes, female journalists, job motivations, news production, T-tests

Id: 12930

Title: Revisiting Edward Said theme "Western Superiority Vs. Arab Inferiority' Within the Media Frames of Newspapers. A Content Analysis on three different Events (Rabaa, Gaza, and Charlie Hebdo), & Audience Trends Towards the West.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Edward Said's theme, Western superiority vs. Arab inferiority, has appeared on the surface during the media coverage of Charlie Hebdo's events internationally. Charlie Hebdo is the second terroristic attack that increases the gap between the West and East. This has been obvious in Paris protests, as some demonstrators have been dressed in crusade's cloths, claiming their readiness to launch a new crusade against the Muslims or in fact the Arabs. In this paper, the researchers will assess the media coverage of three different events, which have been tackled on the international arena, and they are: Charlie Hebdo events in Paris in comparison to regional events like Rabaa's in Egypt and Gaza in Palestine.

Social Construction of Reality Model will be examined within the context of the study and its relation with the Media Framing Theory to investigate Said's argumentative thoughts. The study will discuss the media frames representing the three events in local and global newspapers. By conducting a content analysis of American (representing the West) and Egyptian (representing the Arabs) newspapers, this study will answer questions whether newspapers are shaping and constructing this superiority and inferiority theme. Media depictions have changed after September 11th as Arabs present a new image of democracy and freedom through their peaceful revolutions. It will be argued then in this study that the problem lies in the setback and failure of the Arab Spring Revolutions.

The subsequent aspire of this study will be through exploring the public opinion trends towards the "Western Superiority"; that's why, the researchers will also conduct a questionnaire to explore the West's Image according to Egyptians, as well as, their evaluations to the media coverage of the abovementioned events.

Id: 12934

Title: The Impact of the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education institutional capacity (NAQAAE) in Egypt: The Case of Journalism Education in private higher Education

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Thousands of diverse collegiate institutions all over the world aim to go through self-regulatory process of accreditation models. Regardless the academic discipline, the geographic area or even the ranking only higher education, it is the ultimate aim to improve and expand available programs and degree offerings.

This case study reflects on its experiences with all the points of success and the hiccups experienced in the way to better understand the models that are applied in Egypt, especially in The Canadian International college (CIC) has a link with the University of Ottawa in Canada. Hence, at levels, CIC seeks to evaluate its qualifications, by making the whole institution become subject to national and international external controls, and reach the level of excellence. It is thus no doubt to mention here that there are interesting contributions on both sides of the stakeholders, CIC and the accreditation bodies, to realize the actualization processes that lies ahead, because the academic programs have a basic skeleton, some fundamental and compulsory subjects are very hard to change, and with some elective subjects that will require constant changes, in accordance with the trends and the future innovations.

Journalism education programs have a particular dilemma that resulted from the split between education and professional practice, which initially determined a negative attitude of many journalists toward the new journalism and mass communication academic programs. The most common assertion was that one cannot learn how to report and write in the classroom.

The research identifies the statement of the problem has many hurdles related to culture, institutional ownership and management, infrastructure and resources that often lead to a declining quality of education.

To serve this goal, the research follows a generic approach, by employing a qualitative case study methodology, administrators and Faculty members in (CIC) in Egypt, were interviewed and their perspectives were compared with other with students and identify the most important strengths and weaknesses.

Research findings indicated that institutions like CIC has double jeopardy because of its private ownership and the lack of government mentoring and problem solving approach. Challenges are

also depicted in the attempt to balance government requirements and stakeholder demands in an environment where funding, of qualified instructors, and they have good infrastructure, and the graduate employment is a rather disturbing issue that has its impact on students' enrollment on one hand, and the curricula development on the other.

Panel Chair: Dear Prof. Magy El-Halawny
Dean, Faculty of Journalism & Mass Communication
Panel coordinator: Dr Assya Yassin El-Shokairy

Panelists:
Dr Assya Yassin El-Shokairy
Dr Naglaa El-Gamal
Dr. Miral Sabry
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Id: 12959

Title: The accused is entering the courtroom: the live-tweeting of a murder trial.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The use of social media, especially Twitter, is now widely accepted within journalism as an outlet for news information. Live tweeting of unfolding events is standard practice, with a few exceptions. As technology unfolds, the law tends to follow slowly, meaning that in many jurisdictions, the use of social media in courtrooms has been constrained. In March 2014, Oscar Pistorius went on trial in the Gauteng High Court for murder. Mobile phones were permitted in the courtroom, and the hundreds of journalists present began live-tweeting their coverage, an unprecedented combination of international media interest, relative flexibility of the sub judice rule and technology which resulted in massive streams of consciousness reports of events as they unfolded.

Based on a corpus of Twitter feeds of more than thirty journalists covering the trial, this study analyses the content and strategies of these feeds in order to present an understanding of how microblogging is used as a live reporting tool. The journalists selected cover national and international media for the full range of media outlets and are from a range of nationalities and backgrounds.

The study draws on research on the use of social media in news reporting (Broersma and Graham, 2013; Hermida, 2012; Knight, 2012; Singer, 2011; Vis, 2013), institutional guidelines and policies on the use of social media (BBC College of Journalism, undated; Halliday, 2012; Hughes, Stuart, 2011; Lasorsa, 2012) and journalism textbooks on social media (Bull, 2010; Harcup, 2009; Knight and Cook, 2013) as used by and examines the developing formalisation of social media reporting. It illuminates the variety of strategies and approaches employed by journalists in the courtroom, from direct reporting, to discussion of appearances and behaviour, to comment on other journalists' work and to analysis and speculation. Within the context of traditional constraints on court reporting and analysis, the study serves to highlight the differing relationships the journalists have with the medium and with the perceived audience for it.

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Id: 12978

Title: Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This panel will examine the emerging trends in journalism in South Asia, focusing on the region's two major countries: India and Pakistan. Both have experienced profound and transformative changes in their media systems, including the end of the government's monopoly in the broadcast sector, the rapid growth of the print media and an exponential increase in the number of television channels.

The panel suggests that while the media in India and Pakistan is expanding, the increasing concentration of media power, the purchase of media outlets by politicians and corporations whose core businesses lie elsewhere, and the impact of such developments on the practice of journalism have received scant academic attention.

As the world's largest democracy, second most populous country and an emerging economy, India has a large and vibrant media. It has 400 television channels ostensibly dedicated to news and the world's second largest Internet user population after China, primarily driven by mobile technologies. This connectivity is also impacting on-line media where international players, notably The Huffington Post, have entered the potentially lucrative market. In contrast, the Pakistani media space is largely protected from transnational influences, though Indian 'cultural invasion' is widely criticised. Pakistan's volatile television news is increasingly politically partisan.

The five presentations will highlight the political implications of such journalism: for example, the way the ownership structure of media operate in Pakistan; or elections are managed by television news networks in that country. On the Indian part, the papers included in the panel will examine the ethical deficit in contemporary journalism and issues surrounding media representations of Muslims – India's largest minority – as well as the general neglect of rural concerns and how regional news media may be faring better in this arena in a multi-lingual media system. The papers explore the impact of ownership on media pluralism and the public interest. Using empirical data, the presentations will address the evolving structure of media ownership in Pakistan including the increasing presence of political and industrial interests as media owners, the emergence of phenomena such as 'paid news,' and infotainment in both countries, and reflect on what this means for the quality of journalism and by extension, the public interest. The panellists suggest that the excessive marketization of the media industry is undermining their public service role in a region where a large number of people continue to live

in extreme poverty. Taken as a whole, these presentations both explore how journalistic discourses in South Asia are being increasingly dominated by deeply entrenched and powerful economic and political interests, and articulate the need to challenge the normalization of these developments.

Chair and Respondent: Daya Thussu

Papers

‘Why is the press as it is?’ Finding the right tools to understand unethical behaviour in Indian journalism

Savyasaachi Jain

Wither the Rural? News Media and the Urban Wave in Liberalizing India

Sahana Udapa

Media Transformations in Pakistan

Muhammad Sulehria

A macro analysis of Muslim representation in Indian media

Sudeshna Roy

New face of news reporting in Pakistan’s 2013 elections

Kiran Hassan

Id: 12981

Title: Panel Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia "Why is the press as it is" Finding the right tools to understand unethical behaviour in Indian journalism

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Why is the press as it is?' Finding the right tools to understand unethical behaviour in Indian journalism

Savyasaachi Jain, Senior Lecturer, Swansea University, UK

In Four Theories of the Press, Siebert, Peterson and Schramm posed the question 'Why is the press as it is?' (1956:1) and provided an answer that was as influential as it was later reviled. This presentation seeks to answer Siebert, Peterson and Schramm's question with specific reference to instances of unethical behaviour in the Indian media system. It examines various frameworks and approaches that have been utilised to understand the behaviour of media systems and examines their robustness for the task of illuminating complex phenomena in the Indian media system. The specific focus of this inquiry is the phenomenon of 'paid news' – political advertising masquerading as news during elections, accepted as a corrupt practice widespread enough to be termed systemic. This paper asks if the frameworks and schemas that have largely been developed in the context of Western media systems are adequate to explain the persistence of phenomena such as 'paid news'. It proposes that there is a need to go beyond normative and structural approaches to understand the forces driving unethical behaviour in the Indian media system, and suggests alternate approaches that may be deployed to describe and clarify existing empirical reality.

Id: 12982

Title: When Memory Mission Meets News Production: Comparing journalists' work on memory across countries and newspapers

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study centers on journalists' role perception as memory agents, and journalistic practices to include narratives of the past and expectations for the future in news reporting. Choosing a mixed methods design, it compares the production of memory in local and national newspapers in the Netherlands and Germany.

We challenge the common assumption that memory belongs in the past, and that the past inherently contradicts news values. Instead, we see journalism as a repository of shared memory across time and space (Zelizer & Tenenboim-Weinblatt 2014) and argue that memory should be seen as a continuous process that extends from past to future (Schutz 1976; Elias 1984; Adam 2004; Halas 2010). Journalists play a key role in this process as memory agents, who shape their audiences' interpretations of the past and attitudes towards the future (Lang & Lang 1989; Kitch 2008; Tenenboim-Weinblatt 2011).

By profession, journalists occupy a unique and contradictory temporal position, in which they are destined to fail their social mandate to deliver current information. They operate within the subliminal space between past and future (Bell 1995) and are assigned multiple roles to bring news, chronicle the past and forecast future developments. Doing so, journalists may create, alter, sustain and even obscure memories (McEwen/Krause/Jones/Garde-Hansen 2012). A journalist's role and responsibility, therefore, entails more than recounting strings of past events: their work creates and reshapes cultural memories, thereby influencing perspectives on the future.

We combined a qualitative study based on interviews with Dutch and German journalists and editors-in-chief at local and national newspapers (n=10) with a previous, comparative long-term quantitative content analysis (n=2.117). The latter revealed, in both cases, continuous attention dedicated to past events in current reporting. In focus were two traumatic storm surge disasters in the Netherlands and Germany dating back more than fifty years. These events are connected in

manifold ways to other past and future events and topics on a timescale covering a vast period of time, i.e. more than 2000 years from past to future.

Preliminary findings of the interview study reveal that journalists' practice of doing memory work is strongly influenced by newspapers' locality and scope. Journalists at both national and local newspapers frequently use the past to sensitize the audience to future threats and developments. More than at national newspapers, journalists at local newspapers are expected to pay tribute to local, cultural traumas, i.e. by drawing parallels to current events (e.g. exemplifying climate change threats with past storm surges, comparing Syrian refugees to Belgian WWI refugees).

Adding qualitative methods has illuminated how journalists perceive their mission as producers and mediators of memory in relation to their role as news reporters, and their strategies to incorporate memories as well as predictions in reporting. Including editors-in-chief has shown how organizational challenges faced by newsrooms in the Netherlands and Germany - e.g. budget cuts and commercialization - affect shared, historical awareness among staff and the amount of attention dedicated to the past in newspapers.

Id: 12984

Title: Panel Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia Wither the Rural' News Media and the Urban Wave in Liberalizing India

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Wither the Rural? News Media and the Urban Wave in Liberalizing India
Dr Sahana Udupa, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity,
Göttingen, Germany

Across India, the burgeoning commercial news media have lately sparked scathing criticism for their notorious neglect of rural India. How do we give this criticism a serious analytical footing? As a step in this direction, this paper turns a critical eye on the systemic changes in news production in the last two decades of liberalization, to show how they have led to an emphatic urbanization of the news discourse, rendering rural news as ‘non-mainstream’. Drawing on Bourdieu’s field theory, the paper reveals that urbanization of news has implanted a particular vision of ‘New India’ across English and regional language newspapers, and across the print and television media. I argue that these shifts have occurred through two interlinked processes: a value reversal of ‘soft news’ and ‘hard news’ in journalistic work, and growing reliance on agencies external to the news field as a source to reiterate the need for rural news. In the midst of these changes, the private news field, echoing the liberalizing Indian state, has rewritten rural India as a potential site for technological and agricultural ‘innovation’ and farmers as ‘tech-savvy’ in New India. I trace these epochal changes in Indian journalism with particular attention to the southern Indian state of Karnataka and its capital city, Bangalore. Building on three years of ethnographic fieldwork among journalists in this city, I employ two ethnographic devices to advance the argument. First is a thematic and semiotic analysis of editorial meetings observed inside the Times of India (English) – the largest circulated English daily in India; and Vijaya Karnataka, the largest circulated newspaper in Kannada, the official regional language of Karnataka. Second is an analysis of the narratives of news actors working in these newspapers as reporters, senior editors or marketing executives. The paper concludes with a discussion on the effects of what I define as the ‘bhasha’ media and how they continue to shape news cultures and the lived experiences of journalists. As an ethos and practice that sits in tension with the New India discourse, bhasha conjoins ‘the rural’ with the ideologies of the regional language. Such a

conflation – seen especially in the regional language newspapers – renders the farmers as the ‘sons of the soil’ and offers a counter-discourse to the master narrative of rural India as a site of enterprise than distress.

Id: 12988

Title: Panel Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia Media Transformations in Pakistan

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Media Transformations in Pakistan

Muhammad Farooq Sulehria, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

Under the pull of globalization and facilitated by a revolution in the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), media in Pakistan have been transformed in a number of ways. Arguably, the most profound change is the dominance of media sphere gained by the television medium. Low penetration of Internet in the country, a stagnant literacy and poor economic situation has also facilitated television's rise.

Focussing on television medium, I argue that liberalisation of airwaves introduced by General Musharraf's military rule, basically to counter Indian 'cultural invasion', has paradoxically contributed to strengthening of media imperialism by way of dependency. Another form of media imperialism is the domination of global and Indian players. Half the top ten most popular channels in the country are non-Pakistani channels. This perspective has simply gone missing in media debates. Secondly, while media consumers and critics have been mystified by an unprecedented expansion in the television system after liberalisation of air waves, such transformations as McDonaldization, corruption and tabloidization of television medium have been given a short shrift in scholarly discourses as well as journalistic narratives. A third notable trend, from a political economic aspect, is the domination of television spectrum by already established Pakistani media houses. With a couple of odd exceptions, the top television channels in Pakistan belong to such large media houses as Jang Group and Nawa-i-Waqt. Notably, from the viewpoint of subaltern classes, phenomenal growth in the outreach of media by way of television expansion – reaching 21 million out of 25 million households – has bypassed trade unions, worker organizations, progressives and oppressed communities. In other words, even if television has flourished phenomenally, the beneficiaries are not the working classes. Similarly, growth in television sector has been registered at the cost of once-vibrant press and state-led traditional television network, Pakistan Television (PTV).

Id: 12990

Title: Panel Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia A macro analysis of Muslim representation in Indian media

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: A macro analysis of Muslim representation in Indian media
Sudeshna Roy, Associate Professor, Stephen Austin State University, USA

Journalism in South Asia has its roots in nationalistic movements. Journalism's close links with nationalism and patriotism are played out on a daily basis in newspapers. The 'nation-state' is one of the most important aspects that continue to colour how issues are represented in news discourses. In India, the election of Narendra Modi, the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), as Prime Minister of the country in 2014 has catalyzed the Hindu religious extremist sentiments towards engendering more divisive behaviours against Muslims in the country. It was under then Chief Minister, Modi's watch that the infamous Godhra riots had occurred in 2002 in Gujarat, a state in western India. Those Hindu-Muslim riots saw some of the worst killings on the basis of religious affiliation. With Modi now occupying the country's premiere political position, Indian journalists and news media have been wary of telltale signs of Hindu-Muslim discord. However, in October 2015, a 52-year old Muslim man, Mohammed Akhlaq, from a small village close to the Indian capital was viciously attacked and killed by a Hindu religious mob over rumours that his family killed and ate a cow. Cows are considered sacred in Hinduism and thus eating beef is sacrilegious in most Hindu communities in India. Now faced with the reality of renewed Hindu-Muslim tensions under the tutelage of a pro-Hindu leader, how are Indian journalists representing problematic issues based in religious differences in the country? How are journalistic practices being influenced or not by the religious stance of the majority party at the political center of the country? What changes are Indian journalistic practices demonstrating that are different from previous decades? According to the 2011 census, 14.2 per cent of India's population is Muslim and they have low literacy and the highest school dropout rate in the country. With overwhelmingly dismal social, cultural, economic and political numbers in terms of Muslim equality in India, how are Indian news media representing this community in the second decade of the 21st century? This paper, thus, provides a macro analysis of media in India with regard to representation of Muslims and Islam.

Id: 12992

Title: Panel Emerging trends in journalism in South Asia New face of news reporting in Pakistan's 2013 elections

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: New face of news reporting in Pakistan's 2013 elections

Dr. Kiran Hassan, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

Pakistan's newly private television industry thrived after General Musharraf's liberalization of the broadcastings sector in 2002. This changed the nature of news reporting during elections. The televised election campaigns orchestrated by these private channels influenced electoral outcome and voter turnout like never before making the 2013 election a landmark election in Pakistan's history. Moreover, the televised election campaign set a new trend in political communication spurring a wave of democratization in Pakistan. This paper will aim to offer the televised campaign of 2013 general elections as a pivotal benchmark in the history of political communication in Pakistan by highlighting two trends. Firstly, the televised election campaign was offered as entertainment. Secondly, colossal amount of money was distributed in the form of secret funds which changed the nature of news reporting in such a manner that it positively affected voter behaviour. News reporting through these private television channels remained both directive and interactive. For the first time in Pakistan's electoral history, a sophisticated arena of televised political carnage comprising of spin doctors, political pundits, manipulative editors and controlling media owners was offered. The audience were constantly engaged through screaming politicians, cunning anchors, party anthems and farcical infotainment. While the pre-election media saga was overflowing with buzzing activity on television, tweet wars were secretly exposing party budgets on advertisement. The relationship between mass media and elections has been under academic scrutiny for some time. By observing the nature of news reporting through private television channels in the run up to 2013 elections through the lens of Katz's (1981) argument which suggests that mass media both leads and follows, mirrors and moulds, this paper will offer that news reporting in Pakistani private television channels during the run up to the 2013 election, while remaining egalitarian was also paradoxically disproportional.

Id: 13045

Title: PANEL: Journalism Education in a Global Context: Results from a comparative study of journalism students across the globe

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Attempts at professionalizing journalism around the world have led to a veritable boom in the education of journalists at universities in recent decades. Inspired particularly by the establishment of journalism schools at US universities in the early 20th century, tertiary journalism has swept the globe, prompting some scholars to call the phenomenon a “graduatization of journalism” (Splichal and Sparks, 1994: 114). It is now increasingly common for journalists to have earned university degrees in journalism, yet we still know relatively little about the ways in which journalism education influences students’ perceptions of and attitudes to

their future profession, as arguably they would carry them into their career as journalists. While studies of individual countries as well as regional groups of countries exist, there have been extremely few cross-national attempts aimed at understanding universals and particulars of journalism education.

To address this gap in our knowledge, this panel will present early results from a major collaborative research project. The project, “Journalism Students Across the Globe: Professionalization, Identity and Challenges in a Changing Environment”, brings together scholars from more than 30 countries around the world and is a unique attempt to capture the views of journalism students in a large variety of political, economic, social and cultural contexts. The study enquires into journalism students’ motivations for studying journalism, their views of the most important traits for journalists to have, their professional identity, their views of media performance in their country, as well as their views of a variety of challenges for the media. In addition, the project gathers a large amount of information about students’ personal backgrounds and views, as well as the tertiary journalism education landscape in each participating country.

The papers to be presented in this panel all address these major issues by focusing on early results from four very diverse educational contexts for journalism. Focusing on Austria, Chile, Poland and the United Kingdom as case studies, we highlight some of the commonalities, but also the specificities among these countries’ cohorts of journalism students.

Panelists and titles of the papers:

1. Paper title: UK Journalism Students: Uncertain times, uncertain identities.

Dan Jackson

Einar Thorsen

2. Paper title: Between the classroom and the newsroom – How Austria’s journalism students deal with diverging demands found in educational and professional contexts

Prandner Dimitri

3. Paper title: Influences on Professional Identity and working expectations among Chilean journalists students

Claudia Mellado

Andrés Scherman

4. Paper title: Journalism Students in Poland

Agnieszka Stepinska

Id: 13080

Title: Motives and expectations of future journalists of Kazakhstan (by project Journalism Students Across the Globe ' case of Journalism Department, al Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Kazakhstan is one of the largest post-Soviet countries, located between Russia and China. 2016 - the year of 25 th anniversary of the state independence of Kazakhstan. Journalism as a profession has been opened in the country in 1934. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is the largest faculty of journalism, which has about 700 students in three languages: Kazakh, Russian and English according to the formula 4 + 2, Bachelor plus Master. There are PhD too. In addition, specialty Journalism have in another 18 state and private universities of the country. The Faculty of Journalism educated the first generation, which was born and has grown in time of an Independent State, without the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party. This is the generation of a century of new technologies, the Internet and private independent media. Kazakhstan's joining the Bologna Convention in 2003, it has allowed hundreds of students leave for a semester in European and American universities. International survey of journalism students was initiated by the Queensland University of Technology and the School of Journalism University of Santiago. This research project brought together scholars of journalism about 40 countries to understand the attitude of journalism students to the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries. In Kazakhstan, the research of journalism students for the first time. It was attended by 334 students, including 278 bachelors and 50 masters. Participation in Global questioners of journalism students is an important indicator for understanding the relationship of Kazakh students for their future profession, its social significance and the role of journalists in a modern society. This makes it possible to carry out comparative analysis and to compare the data of Kazakh students with leading international schools of journalism. The questionnaire consisted of 33 questions, yielded important information that has been processed in the program Survey Monkey, an analysis of the results was carried out in Excel and SPSS programs. Of those surveyed, 70% of the students are motivated to become journalists. 36% would like to work as reporters in foreign countries. About 60% of students believe that the media in the country is strongly dependent on the state, which largely determines the "agenda", affects the formation of public opinion. Students feel their social responsibility, want to contribute to the strengthening of the national state, is optimistic perceive the media of the country, especially television, have high hopes for the active development of online journalism in the Kazakh language. The most severe threat to society, students consider incitement of ethnic hatred,

corruption, and terrorism.

Key words: media reality, Kazakhstan journalism, agenda, and socially responsible journalism.

Id: 13117

Title: Defiant Institutionalization of Bounded Innovations: Investigative reporting as a reforming force in China

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Do China's journalism reforms matter? This question has puzzled media practitioners and researchers throughout last decades. There are numerous examples to inspire confidence in the power to the reforms. They present opportunities for media practitioners to initiate innovative practices in order to enhance their market positions and professional autonomy. However, the less optimistic interpretation would say that the reforms are not creating conditions for systemic changes toward establishing a democratic media institution. There are equally plentiful cases to support a pessimistic assessment that those innovative practices are more likely to fail, invite controls or bans, or become co-opted than to achieve success.

Inspired by Pan Zhongdang's framework of "media change through bounded innovations" (2005, 2009; 2010), which captures zigzag trajectory of media change in China's reform and the micro-level mechanisms in China's state corporatist media system, this paper uses the investigative reporting as a case to the agency of media practitioners, and the nature, origins and transformations of the innovative practices. This interpretative account is premised on that China's media changes have been part of the economic and social reforms directed by the communist party-state and result from deliberate efforts by the party-state to co-opt market forces to articulate the party-press system with the expanding market economy. Pan's insights are a key starting point for this study of the continuity and transformation of the "bounded innovations" throughout these decades. Particularly, what happened to these "bounded innovations" since 2001 (for that Pan's analysis mainly based on his observations in 1990s)? Why do some of them succeed, and others fail? Or why do they follow different patterns of (defiant) institutionalization? Whether, how, and to what extent have such emerging "bounded innovations" reshaped China's media system?

I take the relations among varying investigative reporting organizations, including newspapers such as Southern Metropolis Daily and TV shows such as News Probes (degree of internal solidarity) and the relationship between these organizations and institutionalized politics (degree of political autonomy) as the main foci of analysis. In this course, I demonstrate how the investigative reporting could maintain strong influence and eventually settle as a "weapon of the weak" and an institution that articulates, aggregates, and represents public interests, despite enduring instability in the political process. I use the term defiant institutionalization to describe the unconventional pattern of institutionalization of investigative reporting in China.

The findings challenge current corporatist account on the institutionalism that might be correct in explaining the how the “bounded innovations” stem from of differentiate from the conventional practices, but fails to explain whether or how such innovations could be institutionalized. Rather, the overall (defiant) institutionalization of “bounded innovations” evolution and associated social-political transformation suggested an essentially structural transformation. To disclose such structural transformation hidden behind the rise of “bounded innovations” in China’s journalism reforms is the very purpose of the study.

Id: 13123

Title: Journalism as a public good

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The financial problems of the news media in the Western world are first and foremost discussed as a crisis of the printed press. However, these debates often overlook that “news has never been a commercially viable product” (Picard, 2010, p. 17).

One reason is that journalism has the basic features of a public good. It is difficult to prevent people who don't pay from consuming the news. Journalism is also non-rival in consumption: your decision to see a TV news program or read a news reportage do not prevent other people from watching the same program or read the same article (Krugman & Wells, 2014). Journalism is in most cases difficult to finance without advertising subsidies or public funding. This regularly result in market failures; an under-production of fact-checked quality news.

The democratic importance of journalism is related to the news media's comprehensive positive and negative externalities. Critical, quality journalism make us all better informed and benefits democracy, including those consumers who do not purchase a specific media product. If the media keeps the citizens poorly informed, “the entire society suffers – not just the consumers of particular media” (McChesney, 2008, p. 422).

In the Nordic countries the potential positive externalities of journalism has historically been a strong argument for an active media policy, including licensed financed public service broadcasting and different forms of press subsidies. These features are important elements in the ‘democratic corporatist’ media model (Hallin & Mancini, 2004), also characterized as ‘the media welfare state’ (Syversten & al., 2014).

During the last decade we have seen important changes concerning media policy in two of the Nordic countries: While Finland more or less has abolished press subsidies, Denmark has for the first time introduced new forms of direct press support. The media support systems of Sweden and Norway are this year assessed by government-appointed public commissions. This paper analyzes and discusses the recent challenges of the Nordic media model, and argues

that media subsidies supporting journalism as a public good should be valued as an investment in the democratic infrastructure of society, and as a contribution to knowledge production and critical self-reflection.

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Id: 13137

Title: PANEL: Journalism Education in a Global Context: Results from a comparative study of journalism students across the globe

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Influences on Professional Identity and Work Expectations among Chilean Journalism Students

Recent international research shows that a significant number of journalism students do not want to work in news production inside the media when they finish their studies, but instead prefer to work in areas such as public relations or others fields outside journalism (Mellado et al., 2010; Hanusch et al., 2014). This situation has opened a debate on the influence that journalism studies offered by universities have on their professional identity and work expectations.

Using a survey conducted in Chile with 1,985 journalism students from 14 public and private universities (representing 80% of journalism students in the country), this paper analyzes the professional identity of Chilean journalism students, expressed in their future career aspirations, and the main educational and individual factors that explain this professional identity.

Overall, the results show that 66% of journalism students want to work in journalism, 15% in public relations, 8% in teaching and research, 3% in advertising, and 8% in other areas unrelated to journalism and communication (8%).

Multinomial logistic regression shows the importance of educational socialization in professional identity. Every additional year on an undergraduate degree program increases the odd of becoming interested in working in public relations or teaching and research (rather than in journalism). In relation to gender, being female decreases the likelihood of wanting to work in journalism and increases interest in having a position in public relations. Finally, the results show the impact of students' motivations for enrolling in a journalism program on their future professional preferences. Journalism students with motivations based on job security are more likely to be interested in working in public relations (rather than in journalism), while the opposite is the case among students who have strong vocational motivations.

These findings confirm the importance of analyzing in depth the impact that educational socialization may have on journalism students' work expectations, and the relevance of motivations in the construction of their professional identity.

Id: 13139

Title: Daring to look back, for the sake of a new horizon ' A community (not) facing its past.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The Israeli – Palestinian conflict is an endless circle of mutual violence nested in a conflict of narratives (Said, 2004), each side excluding the narrative of the other, with a conviction that telling the opposing narrative poses a real threat to each group's very existence. A main narrative silenced in Israeli society is the story of the depopulation of Palestinian villages in the 1948 war (Kadman, 2015). My research presents the case study of one city in Israel: Ra'anana. I examined local coping and silencing mechanisms, and offer a unique integrated curriculum combining historic and narrative research with the tools of art education. The curriculum is aimed at facing and processing the difficult knowledge students face when opening the long time closed Pandora's box (Cohen-Evron, 2005).

The Ra'anana City Archive is the sole agent in charge of creating and implementing local collective memory through mandatory school programs, exhibitions, tours, street signs and an extensive web site. The memory of Khirbet Azzun, a once neighboring Palestinian village that ceased existing in 1948, is also commemorated. Such an act seems to break a national taboo, yet my research revealed contradictions between the narrative of amiable relations and voluntary exodus of the people of Khirbet Azzun and information gathered from documents and historical studies that are readily available in the archive itself. These sources tell a much more complex story, and point to a violent expulsion of the Palestinian Population of Khirbet Azzun by the local Jewish militia (Morris, 2004).

The mechanisms at work are explored through interviews with the main agents of memory and the examination of the way the relations of Khirbet Azzun – Ra'anana is presented in all the official presentation sites. A dissonance emerges. The existence of Khirbet Azzun is acknowledged yet it poses a threat to local pride with a story that places the local founding fathers at a difficult moral spot. The full telling of the story is impossible in local eyes (Doosje, Branscombe, Spears, & Manstead, 1998).

The national collective repression of the violent and difficult history of 1948 has the same symptoms of psychological repression: the repressed violence surfacing again and again until the repression will be resolved (Thompson, & Laubscher, 2006). This is not unique to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, it can be observed in many places around the world that have a history of violence between national and ethnic groups, either from a colonial past or other ethnic conflicts, often ongoing.

My paper offers a way to break the collective repression, with hope of opening a new horizon for acknowledging the narrative of "The Other" through reckoning with one's own history. The means are an integrated curriculum combining historical and narrative research with the singular

tools of art education. Through these tools it can be made possible to look at the forbidden and think the unthinkable, creating a chance for an alternative future.

Id: 13161

Title: Newspapers, urban affairs and city's memory in Bahia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study makes an association between the city and the media. It questions the lack of discussion regarding urban landscapes affairs which affects city's memory and identity. The aim is to link the role of the media and the attention it draws towards changes, which are frequently imposed as a result of strict will of authorities and, at the same time, as a consequence of a loose deliberative participation of the community. Relevant and complete information about space changes is not offered by newspapers as often as it would be necessary and this does lead to a poor public debate. While the discussion should be addressed to readers by local journalism which, supposedly, would be in charge of promoting this kind of service focused on public concerns, deadlocks get extended when it is not being exposed to be acknowledged and informed to society. According to this understanding, this study shows a few aspects of urban development processes related to two cities in Bahia, Brazil - a big one (Salvador) and another of medium size (Vitória da Conquista). The first with and the second without local newspapers. This study describes changes promoted in these two cities and the publications' gaps about it, making the matters fade away without being fully covered by newspapers and discussed by society. This becomes evident when journalistic approaches about imminent changes are not formulated and not brought up comprehensively by the media. With this perspective, the profile of the cities and the service offered by the local media are contextualized as we describe the transformation of the spaces that are, or were, vital to local memory. Without having them in the agendas of the media and of the public, the situation had lead to ends without satisfactorily reflexion by society. Through a content analysis, it is shown the presence and absence of the subject in the media. In theory, our focus is mainly on the agenda-setting (McCombs, 2009). The concept for scale out the importance of issues related to urban text comes from Lefebvre (2001). Related to cultural heritage affairs, the authors are Peralta (2008) and Harrison (2010).

Id: 13174

Title: PANEL: Journalism Education in a Global Context: Results from a comparative study of journalism students across the globe

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: UK Journalism Students: Uncertain times, uncertain identities.

Whilst journalism education in the UK took longer to gain a firm foothold in the university sector than in the United States and parts of Western Europe (Frolich and Holtz-Bacha, 2003), it is now more popular than ever. In the past 20 years, the number of full-time, first-year undergraduates enrolled at British universities has increased by 776% (from 415 in 1994/95 to 3635 in 2014/15. Source: HESA). But the professional field in which they are entering is increasingly precarious, fluid and fragmented, with a breakdown of traditional career paths and a proliferation of new ones that often challenge traditional boundaries of journalism. What is more, there is a clear mismatch between the number of journalism graduates produced by universities in the UK every year and the number of jobs in the profession, meaning that most will not go into journalism upon graduation.

A question, then, is how do UK journalism students feel about their future career prospects in this context? How open are they to pursuing careers in the promotional industries (e.g. advertising or PR) and how do they reconcile this with their identity as a journalist (if indeed this is their identity)? And in a media environment in which anyone can publish, and a career environment full of uncertainties, how do they see the boundaries of journalism?

To answer these questions we draw from two datasets. Firstly, a survey (n = 1600+) drawn from a nationally representative sample of university journalism students (at all levels of university study) in the UK; and secondly, in-depth interviews conducted with approximately 40 undergraduate journalism students at two UK universities.

In the first part of the presentation we present an overview of the UK findings in the global comparative project our study forms a part of. Here, we examine the professional norms, values and attitudes of journalism students, alongside their perceptions of media performance in the

UK. In the second part of the presentation – drawing from both datasets – we pay particular attention to shifting conceptions of the boundaries of journalism from the perspective of journalism students.

Id: 13225

Title: Why "Birth of a Nation" Still Matters in American Politics

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The silent film “Birth of a Nation” premiered in the United States one hundred years ago. It is noted for its cinematic technique, epic scope, and inherent racist message, which among other things portrays the Ku Klux Klan as the saviors of the South during the Reconstruction period. More importantly, it is one of the first political films produced and its message still resonates a century later.

The film’s continued relevance lies in how it constructs a narrative that dominates actual historical facts by emphasizing and reflecting the society’s values. This study analyzes how the movie manipulates social values to turn historical facts on their head. It accomplishes this task in part by depicting racial conflict, a perennial theme in American politics, in a manner suitable for the dominant group. The paper deconstructs the film’s narrative to show its masterful subversion of U. S. history. It then describes how the values implied by the film’s narrative are still salient in American politics.

The paper argues that even though the film’s heroic portrayal of the Ku Klux Klan is considered laughable today, the overall narrative is not so easily dismissed. Instead, the structural racism embodied in the film’s values still pervades American society and politics. It illustrates the narrative’s continued significance by referencing present news stories, criticisms of President Barack Obama, political controversies, and public opinion data. The paper concludes by discussing how memory and history can be reconstructed through the medium of film. It argues that popular film and history can develop a symbiotic relationship, where history is used as a story-line or theme and the movie’s narrative becomes a means for interpreting history.

Id: 13227

Title: The Student Global Village as an Emerging Global Memory Place

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The attribute "global" is recognition that we experience space and time differently than we did perhaps, two decades ago. We have organized ourselves differently since the Cold War, we experience each other and transmit culture sometimes when and where there was little such transmission, and it is done at a much faster speed and higher volume. This is not to say that we are homogeneous, where cognition and actions end up in sameness, but rather that we must pay attention to culture transmission, shared experiences, and contextualized memory.

We are learning from each other, usually without noticing it, and despite present-day tragic clashes, knitting ourselves together into a new expression of humanity. This means there will be more layers of collective memory and collective knowledge, recognizing that each experience does not register in a singular fashion. Partially because of this collective memory and knowledge there are new connections and new parameters affecting our lives.

This paper analyzes a series of video conference discussions over approximately sixteen years, first with students at Rider University, (Lawrenceville, NJ, U.S.A.) and the American University in Cairo (2004-2009), followed by similar discussions with Rider students and students of the University of Kufa, Najaf, Iraq (2009-2016). Can such weekly, semester-long deliberative discussions carried out internationally among college students using video conferencing technology affect attitudes and the quality of discourse between different cultures? Can such a video conferencing room be a global memory place, where perhaps thirty students spend a semester carefully and often painfully working through difficult issues on their own? Is this a global collective memory, especially when students voice concerns of (and become the voices of) other nations?

Id: 13232

Title: News that Mobilizes' Focusing on the new mobile news format 'card news'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study analyzes Subusu News, the first card news format attempted in South Korea. This novel approach to communicating news was introduced by the Seoul Broadcasting Company (SBS), a Korean broadcasting corporation.

As consumers have increasingly adopted mobile platform, all sectors of society are endeavoring to adapt to the characteristics of mobile phones. Likewise, in the field of journalism, Broadcasting companies have recently begun seeking the development of new contents suitable for a digital platform., all sectors of society are endeavoring to adapt to the characteristics of mobile phones. Likewise, in the field of journalism, Broadcasting companies have recently begun seeking the development of new contents suitable for a digital platform. Card news is an introduced format that contains about 10cards with images and short, simple text in a mobile-friendly form. This format requires minimal data capacity and users can easily access the news by moving from one card to the next. It is especially effective for delivering information to young people who are not heavy consumers of news, because it can easily be integrated with social media such as Facebook. Although this news format began with SBS, it has now gradually spread to other media corporations and is widely used in South Korea. We examined how journalists have responded to the growth of mobilization in South Korea. Our research involved in-depth interviews of SBS journalists and content analysis of the card news content. This study explores both the content and format of card news, ranging from a general topical review to more detailed content analysis. The research considered the first year of the project, that is, March 2, 2015 to February 28, 2016. In addition, human resource and technical issues related to this new journalism model are covered through in-depth interviews.

Professionalism issues and the workforce of mobile news are also discussed. The study found that soft news with emotional undertones has been the primary content of card news and that

companies employed nonprofessional persons to reduce the cost of news production. The findings support the argument that modern technologies are causing an unraveling of the field of journalism, as reflected by both the weak journalistic quality and the softness of the news content. This study is academically significant as it attempts to verify empirically the attributes of the card news format, which could become a prominent journalism technique. It also sheds light on the role of journalists and the changing concept of journalism in the age of mobile devices. It will inform the debate over whether this news form, with its soft content, contributes to the expanding sphere of journalism or to a decline in the quality of democracy due to deteriorating journalistic standards.

Id: 13300

Title: PANEL Journalism education in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The memory aspect of the present JRE section is its precursor, the professional education section of IAMCR that apart from recognizing the academic and training aspects provided a strong foundation for comparative studies and understanding. The NWICO debates in the 1970s and 80s had generated an enthusiasm for promotion of journalism education in the developing countries, and the section coordinated an interregional inventory of textbooks used and needed in African, Asian and Latin American schools. UNESCO followed up the project in Africa after 2000 but the mission remains incomplete.

In this context, the panel brings together journalism educators from the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) associated with a four-year research project (coordinated by the University of Tampere in Finland) addressing various aspects of media – both traditional and new (<http://uta.fi/cmt/tutkimus/BRICS.html>). Journalism education is a sub theme that obviously has a bearing on the future of media professionals in these countries. The team has collected basic information on journalism education in these countries and is considering basic challenges such as nebulous distinction between online and media specific journalists, technology enabled and limited journalistic practices, governance and relationship to media professionals, corruption among the professionals and nature of the industry that abets such practices. The panel will present country specific profiles and contemporary issues among the BRICS countries. The presentations provide a preview of a special issue on the same topic to be published later in 2016 by Journalism & Mass Communication Educator.

Panel chairs: Kaarle Nordenstreng, University of Tampere and B.P. Sanjay, University of Hyderabad

Panellists:

Brazil – Sonia Virginia Moreira, Rio de Janeiro State University and Claudia Lago, University of Sao Paulo

Paper title: Journalists in the world and in the profession: a neglected issue in the Brazilian curriculum

Russia – Maria Lukina and Elena Vartanova, Moscow State University

Paper title: Journalism education in Russia challenging media revolution and educational reforms

India – B.P. Sanjay, University of Hyderabad

Paper title: Journalism & mass communication in India through the BRICS framework

China – Guo Ke and Chen Peiqin, Shanghai International Studies University

Paper title: Changing landscape of journalism education in China

South Africa – Anthea Garman, Rhodes University

Paper title: Riding the waves: post-apartheid journalism education in South Africa

Id: 13308

Title: Panel: Journalism education in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Journalists in the world and in the profession: a neglected issue in the Brazilian Curriculum

We use as starting points the first edition of the UNESCO Model Curricula for Journalism Education (original edition in English/French/Spanish, 2007; Portuguese version, 2010) and its subsequent updated version (Model Curricula for Journalism Education – A Compendium of New Syllabi, 2013) to build the topic that journalism courses in Brazil still neglect a fundamental axis in the process of instruction: the knowledge of the world and the intellectual challenges of journalistic routines (UNESCO, 2010, pp. 8-9) are still absent in a number of schools. According to the Organization’s document, the curriculum is regularly centered in the axis of values, standards, and practices to enhance the techniques of investigation & writing, and in the axis that embraces the ethical aspects of the profession. Nevertheless, a third and last orientation, the one that contextualizes the journalist in the world and in the profession, is undervalued in undergraduate courses.

The current situation differs from the one existing in the country a decade ago, when the main objective of Journalism courses was “to be better equipped in order to reproduce the professional environment in so-called ‘laboratories’”, since “the academy had lost its link to the newsroom, previously represented informally in the courses by the journalist-professor model of instruction” (BANDA, 2013, p. 13). Once finished the period of installing ‘laboratories’, journalism education faces now the challenge to integrate the courses in the contemporary media industry context, although the bridge between media organizations and the academic world “is yet the subject of a complex reconstruction” (BANDA, op. cit.).

In order to foster the knowledge on the subject, the paper examines whether there is today an effective integration between undergraduate education and the research on journalism and the media industry. Five curricula are considered to attain the proposed object, one for each region in the country (north, northeast, mid-west, south and southeast), using as parameter public institutions that hold Journalism courses.

Id: 13325

Title: Panel: Journalism education in the BRICS countries-Journalism and Mass Communication in India through the BRICS framework

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Journalism and Mass Communication (J&MC) education in India is more than 90 years old. Early attempts were premised on the need for journalism training in the context of the nationalist movement. University programmes are entering their 75th year. Notwithstanding the universal argument as to whether there is a need for education in this area, there has been a proliferation of J&MC programmes in India with one assessment putting it today at about 300 institutions.

The proliferation is also linked to significant changes in the media landscape of India that has allowed for rapid growth of the broadcasting sector through both public and private ownership. Print media despite its regression in many other countries has sustained a healthy growth albeit challenged by new media platforms that have enhanced the scope for both social networking and their piggy back utility by mainstream media enterprises. These changes have enhanced the need for human resources in the media sector. While better projections and need assessment for human resources have been made by the media and entertainment sector, J&MC institutions focus more on professional needs for the news and current affairs channels and media that are significant in number. Earlier attempts in J&MC education were rooted in the university system only with their slow diffusion to colleges regulated by the respective universities. This has changed with more private institutions coming up mainly backed by media institutions that have realized an additional revenue stream by way of launching post graduate diploma programmes. While media practices are under intense scrutiny with regard to the nature of the coverage that involve treatment, focus and issues such as gender, weaker section, crass commercialism and unhealthy competition, the moot question is have the J&MC institutions been responsive to the critique or abetted such practices with blind focus on meeting the expectations of the industry. These questions shift the focus to curriculum design and development and who and how it is regulated. Curricular framework analysis also forms part of the analysis for this paper. In the past, the professional education section of IAMCR has attempted such bloc analysis for regional formations such as SAARC and ASEAN including UNESCO attempts for Africa. The paper draws upon common concerns that have been raised by media educators with regard to curriculum that needs to incorporate new media and a host of issues such as authenticity, veracity, privacy and rumors. For example, blogging has emerged as a professional alternative to mainstream journalism. Is this an implied career option and incorporated in our training? This paper while focusing on the historical development of J&MC education in India will attempt an institutional and certificate differentiation to understand the focus and their

implications for human resources development in the media sector that is subsumed in the media system and media ecology. While the panel will focus on BRICS, this will be both country specific and comparative.

Id: 13333

Title: Panel: Journalism education in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Journalism education in Russia challenging media revolution and educational reforms

Founded after the Socialist revolution in 1917 as a professional and ideological framework for journalists, the journalism education in Russia is nowadays nearly hundred years old. In early 1990s it has radically changed the strategy from a mandatory ideological paradigm to standards adopted in journalism schools worldwide. Since then Russian journalism education expanded to a large number of higher education institutions and a variety of midcareer and vocational training entities operating by media or non-governmental organizations. However, Universities' journalism programs still remain the main contributors to the future journalism corps. Out of 134 Russian universities where journalists are being trained, 105 are state and 29 private.

The paper presents the results of mapping Russian journalism education as a diverse picture of all high schools offering one, two or three-level qualifications, including bachelor's, master's or PhD programs. The programs are provided by high schools located at different territories in a big country, and demonstrate a variety of educational management solutions – departments, institutions, schools, chairs or other structures within high education system.

Despite its dispersed configuration the journalism program in each institution whether public or private should guarantee the quality of education by framing curriculum within the Federal State Educational Standard in journalism. The quality control is carried out by means of both state and public accreditation, as well as independent industrial expertise and obligation for information transparency. The Constitution of Russian Federation (1993) and the Law on Education (2012) regulate relations between the main stakeholders of educational process – educators, students and employers.

Financial background of higher education is shaped by both allocations from the state and local treasury and private investments from individuals and entities as well. Admission quotas from the state budget are openly distributed on a competitive basis and are published annually on the website of the Russian government. This data is also taken into account in the current mapping.

Today the journalism education in Russia is framed by two major processes: media revolutionary changes and educational reforms. The first one brings about a reconfiguration of the media

industry, reconstruction of newsrooms, introduction of new patterns of content production, and new formats of interaction with audiences. The second one deals with the curriculum development providing Universities more independence in program construction, opportunities for exchanges of teachers and students. These factors are expected to meet the needs of diverse Russian journalism education system, create new opportunities for improvement of journalism culture, and finally fulfill the media's professional public service obligations.

Id: 13352

Title: Panel: Journalism education in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: : Riding the waves: post-apartheid journalism education in South Africa

Since 1994 South African journalism education at universities has, like most of South Africa's institutions, had to adjust and reconsider all its programmes and purposes to align with a new vision of a democracy that not only serves all South Africans but also takes account of redress for the errors of the past (notably the narrow and elite public sphere). This has resulted in waves of introspection about curricula and methods of teaching as educators try to relate with carefulness to both the media industry and the ANC's attentiveness to and strident criticism of journalism in South Africa. The most recent challenge to journalism educators came at the end of last year when students across the country rose in a movement to challenge the high costs of education and to demand "decolonisation" of curricula. Educators in South Africa continue to deal with curricula that default in resources and practice towards the US and the UK. They also share in government hostility aimed at the media industry because of its market-based elitism. And their traditional close relationship and alignment with media companies has been upended as the quite drastic contraction of newsrooms removes the promise of jobs upon graduation and the swiftly shifting digital terrain rearranges the financial basis of all journalism. These factors introduce a dynamism and uncertainty into South African journalism that educators are compelled to respond to with imagination and principle.

Id: 13362

Title: Tracking the source networks of economic journalists on Twitter and offline

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The social media platform Twitter has become an important tool for news gathering and enables journalists to easily follow (potential) sources. At the same time, however, it should be recognized that it is still just one tool among a wide range of information channels and sources at a journalist's disposal.

The central aim of this paper is to investigate how economic journalists' interactions with sources on Twitter reflect the professional networks they rely on in their daily work. Studies on sourcing usually start from the actual news content but we are interested in the broader information environment journalists operate in and the different actors they are connected with. We are not only interested in the sources that are explicitly mentioned in the news stories they produce, but we aim to take into account the entire network of potential sources exerting influence on journalists. To study these potential sources, we look at their source networks, both on Twitter and offline. Is Twitter just a digital reflection of the journalists' professional network or does Twitter allow them to significantly expand their networks to sources not available offline?

To answer these questions, we construct 1-degree ego-networks to map the source networks of economic journalists in Flanders. Recent research is often biased towards political journalists but the economic newsbeat has become very relevant since the economic crisis. The sample consists of 81 economic journalists working for print media. For the online component of the source networks, we map Twitter networks, using NodeXL, of the 63 journalists that have an active Twitter account. We look at both following relationships and interactions via (at) mentions and retweets. This allows us to map the actors in the network and distinguish different groups such as

politicians, union leaders, experts, and business representatives. By looking at the actor groups, we can investigate how diverse these networks actually are.

To get a full understanding of how Twitter affects the journalists' source networks, we expanded the Twitter network analysis with a 'classical' Social Network Analysis of their whole network. For this, we conducted in-depth interviews with the journalists in our sample, using a survey tool based on the Graphical Ego-centred Network Survey Interface (GENSI) developed by Jon Krosnick and Tobias Stark, to gather information about their offline source networks. The interviews allowed us to gain insight in the role of Twitter within the journalists' source networks and make the comparison between the online and offline component of their professional source networks.

In this research we overcome the problematic approach in sourcing studies that use the finished product to report on the production process. The combination of the Twitter ego-networks and the interviews gives us a complete overview of the source networks of journalists showing us the relative importance of different actor groups and revealing the interaction between the online and offline component of the network.

Id: 13369

Title: Trending Twitter: Changing usage of social media sources in the Czech Republic

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Our presentation focuses on the observable changes in the usage of social media as sources in the Czech news content between the years 2013 and 2015. We draw on two instances of quantitative content analysis carried out consecutively in the aforementioned years. In both instances, a random sample of news content across different types of media was analysed. The results of the original study did not find evidence of extensive use of social media as sources. Unlike in the similar studies on Western Europe, in the Czech Republic, Facebook was a dominant source (60%) and the data suggested a relationship between tabloidization and the usage of social media sources, as well as prevalence of domestic news. In 2015, the research design was expanded and replicated. In comparative perspective, we can notice substantial changes in the usage of social media as sources by the traditional media. A significantly growing trend in the usage of social media sources can be established across all news outlets. Twitter has marginally surpassed Facebook as the main social media source. Similarly, while in 2013 the majority of news relied on social media only in secondary capacity, in 2015 the proportion of primary and secondary sources was balanced in the newer data. Another significant change has been identified in the topical structure, when politics had become the main domain for social media sources, as opposed to the previously prevailing sports, which suggests that social media are now more commonly accepted in serious news contents. Three possible explanations for the described trends are considered: 1) increasing usage of social media by sources, 2) changes in the sourcing practices of journalists, 3) increasing legitimacy of social media sources.

Id: 13373

Title: 5 Ways BuzzFeed is Transforming (Or Preserving') the Journalistic Field

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Guided by field theory (Bourdieu, 1998, 2005) and the concept of journalistic boundary work (Carlson, 2015; Carlson & Lewis, 2015), this study sought to examine whether BuzzFeed, a new agent in the journalistic field, is participating in the preservation or transformation of journalism. This was carried out through content analysis of 580 news articles published by BuzzFeed between April and May 2015. The analysis was based on traditional markers—or boundaries—that defined traditional journalistic practice, particularly news values, topics, formats, and norms.

BuzzFeed entered the journalistic field carrying a significant economic capital. It had steadily attracted millions of clicks and earned decent revenues from its own brand of native advertising even before it started producing news (Ellis, 2014; Isaac, 2014; Miller, 2014). This partly explains the privileged position it occupies despite being a new entrant. But part of the explanation also relies on the cultural capital it possesses. It has perfected the art of going viral by coming up with listicles and quizzes, but its entry into the field was also marked by high-profile hires involving online journalists who had earned solid reputation for investigative journalism and political reporting prior to joining BuzzFeed (Rieder, 2015; Stelter, 2011, 2012; USA Today, 2014). Thus, it also demonstrated a significant cultural capital that is aligned with the logic of the field. It should not come as a surprise to find, therefore, as this analysis did, that BuzzFeed had been playing by the rules.

In summary, this study found that while news articles produced by BuzzFeed are exhibiting some departures from traditional journalistic practice, BuzzFeed is playing by the rules: BuzzFeed's news articles are marked by timeliness and proximity, news values that are considered fundamental in traditional newswriting. Its news coverage depends largely on establishment sources, such as politicians and government officials. Most of its news articles were written using an inverted pyramid structure, a basic rule of newswriting (Rogers, 2004). BuzzFeed also uses a lot of photos to accompany its news stories. The majority of articles also excluded journalists' opinions, a ritual of objectivity (Tuchman, 1973, 1978).

Id: 13381

Title: Ethical boundaries and struggles among freelance journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study shed light on the professional role of freelance journalists, examining ethical dilemmas faced by freelance journalists working in what Sennett (1998) calls the New Capitalism. The flexibilization of work life is a current general trend towards individualization (Beck 2000; Giddens 1998) and employment insecurity in neo-capitalism. Media business is an early indicator of these changes (Gynnild 2005), as the number of freelance journalists are increasing all over the world (Deuze 2007, Deuze and Fortunati 2011, Edström & Ladendorf 2012). An important question is how these changes affect professional journalism and how it will affect the possibilities of journalism to fulfil its societal role.

Being characterized as a semi-profession (Nygren 2008, Ottosen 2004, 2016), professional ethics is used as a strategy of marking the boundaries and jurisdiction of journalism. In journalism research, several studies have been conducted upon journalists and professional ethics have (Bjerke 2009, Kovach and Rosenstiel 2001); however, none has been focusing especially on freelancers. Journalism research tend to overlook particular categories of news workers, such as freelancers (Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitsch 2009). Hence, researching the labor conditions of freelancers might be helpful to understand important aspects of contemporary journalism (Gollmitzer 2014), including the ethical dilemmas and considerations.

For freelancers and self-employed journalist, the ethical dilemmas are played out at a pure individual level: they have to manage their own financial interest and secure their income, and at the same time manage the professional ethics of journalism. Finding themselves placed between autonomy and precarity, freelancers are also engaged in non-journalistic activities, such as PR, because these kind of jobs usually are much better paid than news work (Gollmitzer 2014). Thus, ethical dimensions is crucial to understand the professional role of self-employed journalists, especially in this time of rapid changes in media work.

The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the ethical dilemmas faced by freelance journalists. The discussion draws upon the sociology of professions (Freidson 2001, Evetts 2003), examining different aspects of how freelance journalist relate to professional ethics. The discussion will concentrate on three main aspects: Firstly, I discuss whether the loneliness in work life makes freelancers more vulnerable regarding ethical dilemmas. Secondly, I address the blurring borders between journalism and PR, moreover how this affect the professional identity of freelance journalists. Thirdly, I discuss how different types of freelancers; entrepreneurs and idealists (Mathisen 2016, submitted), relate to ethical dilemmas.

The discussion is based on a qualitative interview study with 15 Norwegian freelance journalists, recruited from the member list of The Norwegian Union of Journalists (NJ). The interviewees

are ranging in age from mid-20s to early 60s. Half the sample lives in the capitol city of Oslo, the rest of them spread all over the country.

Id: 13388

Title: The Politicization of Terrorism and Religion in US News Coverage of the 2015 San Bernardino Attack

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Though the Western ideal of journalism heralds ‘objectivity’ and ‘independence’ as crucial characteristics for a democratic press, the reality is that biases, even unrealized ones, permeate all forms of media. The currently politically polarized media environment in the United States often seems to disregard those journalistic idealisms altogether in favor of unabashed partisanship. This division is particularly pronounced on the issue of terrorism, the politically charged term frequently used to justify military action, and religion, as can be witnessed by their definitions and coverage in the media.

This research will determine how the term terrorism and its relation to religion are covered in mainstream news reports in the United States, how they are defined, and how perpetrators of crimes are described in relation to them, using framing analysis as a theoretical base. The data will be drawn from online coverage of the 2015 San Bernardino attacks from three diverse US news outlets: MSNBC, Fox News and PBS. As the San Bernardino attack was orchestrated by an American citizen, it presents a gray area in terms of the labeling of the attack, in which 14 people were killed and 22 seriously injured by a co-worker while attending a work function.

The three selected outlets are frequently attributed with very different political leanings: while PBS, as a government-funded news outlet, is considered a more balanced news source, MSNBC has been accused of liberal leanings, and Fox News with being the mouthpiece of the Republican Party. The data collection process, previously used for research on domestic and international treatment of terrorist attacks, involves an extensive questionnaire of rating scales and binary prompts to quantify information concerning diction, use and frequency of terminology, news origin and sources cited, and definition of the attack, among others.

Following coding and analysis, this research will determine how these news outlets differ in their online coverage of the attack, perhaps to keep in line with the set media agenda and audience expectations of each respective outlet. These results will shape the final discussion section of the

paper. When completed, this research will quantitatively highlight if and how the rhetoric of news organizations can shape the portrayal of religion and terrorism in the American news landscape.

Id: 13389

Title: Panel: Journalism education in the BRICS countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Changing Landscape of Journalism Education in China

Journalism education in China can be traced back to a US origin in the 1920s, but ever since the 1950s, it had followed the former Soviet model. With the reform of a market economy in the late 1980s, journalism education has gained unique Chinese characteristics, and has now undergoing dramatic changes in the digital age. The concept of journalism education in China started with print journalism education. Now journalism education in China is often referred to as journalism and communication education, including broadcasting, public relations, advertising, mass communication and new media, as it is the case elsewhere. At present, journalism and communication education in China has reached quite a large scale since 2000, according to the 2015 Report provided by the semi-official National Journalism and Mass Communication Discipline Supervisory Committee, 637 colleges and universities in China have offered a total of 1073 undergraduate programs. As of early 2015, a total of 6,912 full-time faculty members are teaching at these schools, providing journalism and communication education at undergraduate, graduate and doctoral levels. Merely at the undergraduate level, the number of undergraduate students of journalism and communication enrolled on campus are up to 141,653.

This paper will first comb through the historical development of Chinese journalism education and then attempts to evaluate the present situation of journalism education in China in terms of the national journalism education system, the scale of journalism programs, the general framework of journalism curricula and faculty structure. As it is the case in other countries, journalism in China is also heavily affected by changes of media industry, therefore the paper will also evaluate the effects of media industry development on journalism education in China. The paper then provides a case study on the model of China's bilingual international journalism education to illustrate how Chinese journalism education is internationalized to meet fast flow of information in this globalized world. To wind up, the paper narrates how journalism education in China is changing to adapt to the new media environment and assesses these changes, in an effort to analyze the trends and challenges in journalism education in the future.

Id: 13424

Title: Twitter as a Journalistic work-tool: The unique Israeli case-study

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: With over 300 million monthly active accounts, Twitter is one of the most popular social networks worldwide. Besides its function as a prominent social network, Twitter has become a notable work-tool for varied groups of professionals, among them journalists and other key players in the news industry (Coddington et al., 2014; Hermida, 2012; Parmelee, 2014; Lasorsa et al., 2012; Revers, 2015).

A close look at an Israeli case study reveals an interesting deviation from these patterns of adoption: While most citizens—many of whom are enthusiastic Facebook and WhatsApp users (Ariel et al., 2016; Malka et al., 2015)—refrain from using Twitter, the majority of news professionals hold active Twitter accounts.

This research examined the roles that Twitter is playing in the lives of Israeli news professionals in light of a unique process of diffusion. Research questions focused on the ways in which Israeli journalists, commentators, and news editors utilize Twitter for their personal as well as professional needs and the various perceptions they have concerning its roles in their lives.

Senior media professionals with active Twitter accounts were directly contacted and asked to answer an overt questionnaire that included closed and open questions. A high response rate (n=63, 70%) was attained within two months. Data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The former allowed identification of Twitter's adoption patterns, daily usage, and appraisal in the journalism arena. The latter completed the picture in view of user experiences and personal meaning.

Findings suggest that Twitter is rarely used for private/personal messages: 64% of the respondents always post on Twitter as journalists, and 77% aim their posts at their colleagues. The overall attitude of media professionals toward Twitter is highly positive. Twitter is considered "an excellent work-tool" (75%), one that respondents "do not see how they could work without" (54%). Half claim it has a significant role in determining the media agenda (only 7% claim that Twitter is irrelevant to this matter). Similarly, 51% believe that "what is going on Twitter" affects the attitudes of media professionals.

Likert-style statements toward Twitter were utilized to comprise two Twitter-related index variables: 'positive attitude' and 'presumed influence.' A positive correlation ($r=.424$, $p<.001$)

between a positive attitude toward Twitter and a preference for using it was found. An even stronger correlation ($r=.641$, $p<.001$) was found between positive attitudes toward Twitter and its presumed influence on daily journalistic work.

Based on these findings, it can be argued that the adoption of Twitter among Israeli news professionals is not only broad, but also meaningful to their journalistic work. The exploration of Twitter as a journalist's tool has not yet been studied in the Israeli context. In this sense, this study could be considered a pilot study calling for follow-up research that will further investigate the unique patterns of Twitter's reception among this group, especially in light of its limited diffusion into society as a whole.

Id: 13431

Title: Digital news media and the changing iconography of crime and law enforcement

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Mug shots and photographs of notorious criminals have long-featured as part of the 'spectacle' of crime and punishment in society. The pose, framing and formal conventions have made these images readily and widely recognisable by the general public as a consequence of their pervasiveness in newspapers, on television and in films (Finn 2009). Video too has played a central role in the mediated storytelling of violent crimes and controversial incidents, such as police brutality and the deaths of individuals in police custody. Millions of people saw the beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles Police Department officers in 1991, courtesy of the amateur footage captured by George Holliday and broadcast on national television, sparking the L.A. Riots. Similarly graphic visuals emerged following the recent police shootings of Walter Scott and Kajieme Powell in the United States. Many of these incidents have become what Kitzinger (2000) terms 'media templates' – a kind of 'rhetorical shorthand' for the reporting of subsequent similar events – and often as a consequence of their iconic visual representations, which have largely been defined by still and moving images captured by ordinary citizens. The presence of visual framing as an inherent part of online news media coverage of crime-related events has become increasingly ubiquitous with the popularity of surveillance and mobile media technologies. In Australia, this has resulted in an identifiable shift in the types of images associated with online criminal justice journalism, with an increasing prevalence towards the use of CCTV images, Tasercam, video recordings of police interviews and walkthroughs, and crime scene photographs. These are news visuals commonly sourced from 'crime's archive' (Biber 2006) - i.e. from police briefs and the court record. They are therefore images subject to strict rules of evidence, but made accessible to media in the interests of 'open justice'. As such, they do not necessarily work within the conventional visual codes of documentary practice or photojournalism, despite having become central to the mediated experience of crime, violence and trauma. This paper builds on the visual turn in criminology, bringing it together with the theoretical concepts and applied understandings of journalism and media studies, to ask whether such reporting practices reflect a new and sustained trend in mediated representations of crime and criminal justice. Do they point to an evolution in the iconography of crime reporting? What is at stake in traditional media's access to these evidentiary images? Are there implications for the expectations of news audiences in terms of the imaging and public recollection of crime-related events? The paper explores these questions through an analysis of the online news reporting of several high-profile crimes and critical incidents in Australia, including the deaths of Jill Meagher, Lisa Harnum, Roberto Laudisio Curti and Adam Salter. It does so in the context of the complex power dynamics, professional practices, and emerging technologies, interfaces and

information flows between police, courts and news media in a changing media environment. The paper also situates its (re)framing analysis and discussion within other relevant critical frameworks, such as the ethics of representation, surveillance culture, news framing theory, and ongoing industry debates about sustainable business models for news journalism.

Id: 13465

Title: Disturbing images: To publish or not to publish'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Disturbing images: To publish or not to publish?

The rise of terrorist groups characterised as supporters of the Islamic State (IS, ISIS, ISIL and others) has produced graphic and brutal images of executions in Australian news publications. While audience members of traditional and online news publications have a long history of dealing with graphic images, the level of violence and atrocity depicted has been filtered through the judgment of professional journalists. The Australian news media publish these images in the belief that audience members need to know the extent of terrorist activity. They justify such publication on the ethical principle of utility – that so publishing serves the greater good – and that they are publishing in the interests of public benefit. The professional news media are very careful about what they publish – they are aware confronting still pictures and video have the potential to highly distress audience members. But the Internet has capacity to publish chilling images and video of executions, including beheadings and burnings, unfiltered by journalistic judgment – graphic details of executions that news organisations are unwilling to publish. While the news media in Australia adhere to the principles of the Australian Press Council (APC) and the journalists' code of ethics, the same does not hold true for publication outside the news media. Sites like bestgore.com and barenakedislam.com overflow with confronting pictures and videos, while ISIS and linked terrorist groups make such images easily available to any who

want to view them.

The link between what people see in the news media and what they are then inspired to seek out is uncertain, but evidence exists to show the link exists, and it can have a deleterious effect on viewers.

This paper therefore asks:

1. Has Internet access to such images and video resulted in them becoming more acceptable in “legacy” news media?
2. Does publication of executions in “legacy” news media encourage audience members to find more graphic depictions of those executions online?

To answer these questions, this paper examines comments, feedback letters and emails published in major print news media around Australia and in online sources like Crikey.com, Electronic Frontiers Foundation, GetUp.org and others, for the period 2014 to 2016. The paper uses text analysis software Leximancer to inspect content from these publications and to create concepts, which are then examined in a critical discourse analysis. Initial content analysis results show some resistance from audience members to what they perceive as increasing exposure to violent images and video. The paper argues that Australian news media should recognise the link exists when making editorial choices – such recognition will mean more informed decisions.

Id: 13466

Title: Crafting Deviance ' An Anatomy of a Journalistic Step-by-Step Construction of Moral Deviance

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study how a single course of action is attributed multiple forms of moral deviance in the course of an episode of investigative journalism in the Swedish TV-programme Uppdrag granskning.

A number of theorists have argued that one of the main features of investigative journalism is the construction of a moral point of departure and the subsequent crafting of deviance from that moral (Ekström, 2002; Ettema & Glasser, 1998; Protess, et al., 1991). Practitioners also stress the importance of aiming for public outrage by when producing pieces of investigative journalism (Hanson, 2009, p. 27).

This study uses Labov's concept of narrative evaluation (Labov, 1972), Tjupa's theoretical framework for narrative strategies (Tjupa, 2014), and Urniaz's study on guilt construction through editing (Urniasz, 2013) to examine how a number of various dimensions of transgression and guilt are constructed in a single episode of investigative TV-journalism. It analyses how a set of both textual and visual evaluative narrative devices, in Labov's terminology labelled; Intensifier, Explicative, Correlative and Comparator (Labov, 1972, p. 369), are employed to step-by-step expand and enlarge the moral charge of a single type of reprehensible action. It also develops how this moral construction and its expansion affects the modality of the narrator; the type of "witness and judge" (Tjupa, 2014, p. 567) he or she makes of him- or herself, and thereby influences journalistic identity-shaping.

The study also shows how this process proposes attributions of guilt and shame at multiple levels as an appropriate viewer response. And how the process also builds up the the gravity of the transgression and as a consequence the importance of the journalistic disclosure.

As a conclusion the paper discusses the role of investigative journalism as constructor of societal morality and its implications on professional identity and power.

Keywords: Investigative Journalism, Morality, Identity, Narrative, Performativity.

Id: 13551

Title: Objective Emotions' The idea and role of emotions in English and Indian TV journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: One of the core debates in journalism concerns the dichotomous division between the rational and the emotional. A dimension in which this debate manifests itself normatively is the professionally institutionalised emphasis on impartiality and objectivity in the Anglo-Saxon tradition of 'hard news' or 'serious' news journalism (Schudson, 2001, Tuchman, 1972). Journalistic approaches which rely solely on ideas of fact-based objectivity seem to be in tension with an observable social trend towards emotionalization. While Furedi (2004) theorizes this as an increasingly public-intimate "therapy culture", Richards (2009) talks about an "emotional public sphere".

This trend is observable internationally. Despite journalism research addressed emotions in the news coverage (for example, Pantti, 2010, Wahl-Jorgensen, 2012), it cannot be considered sufficient in order to understand current developments on a broader scale. This conference paper takes therefore a closer look upon the relation between emotions and professional practice in television journalism. Of particular interest are 1) the epistemologies of journalist and their reflection of emotionalization strategies within news issues and 2) the emotion management of journalists themselves.

A comparative setting across continents was chosen which includes the United Kingdom and India. This draws from different emotion philosophies in Western and South Asian thinking traditions.

As a method, 46 semi-structured interviews were conducted with British and Indian journalists in television media institutions of national reach. On the British side, BBC, ITV und Sky News had been selected, while in India NDTV, Doordarshan, CNN-IBN and other television channels were chosen. The interviewees were between 26 and 61 years, from young news editors up to the head of a news channel. While British television stations are looking for new ways to engage the audience, the Indian television market is highly competitive and carries considerable emotive elements in news journalism.

To explore the first area of interest, I investigated objectivity norms in British and Indian journalism cultures, the existing journalistic assumptions with regard to an "emotionalizing" coverage and purely fact-based news, and how this is linked to authenticity, trust and journalistic constructions of the audience (McNair, 2013, Markham, 2012). I will also discuss Wahl-Jorgensen's theorization of the „strategic ritual of emotionality“ (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2012). A second major field concerns the emotions of the journalistic subject. This ranges from emotional self-regulation of journalists and potential influences on news coverage to coping strategies. Of serious ethical implications is the journalistic gatekeeper role in situations of

incoming highly-arousing television material in newsrooms, asking for institutional and individual reactions in this working scenarios. This will be linked to debates about emotional labour (Hochschild, 2003, Hopper and Huxford, 2015).

Preliminary results yield a large set of transnational commonalities between the two news cultures with regard to emotions in news coverage. Fact-based journalism and emotions are not necessarily contradictory; and news coverage without emotions is perceived as not holistically, contradicting ideas of journalistic “truth”. However, where British and Indian journalists differ are the limits of the deployment of emotions. Discussed will be emotionalization practices in anchoring, scripting, narratives, images and story selection, linking it to media ecologies.

Id: 13571

Title: Surveying the surveillance: a case study of the practices used by BBC journalists covering jihadists in the UK and abroad.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Access to data has never been easier, or more risky. This study examines the journalistic practices and associated risks in covering events related to jihadist networks. These are networks operating online in what is increasingly becoming a surveillance society. Drawing from interviews and newsroom ethnography within the BBC, the research questions what journalists must consider in terms of ethics and right to publish and when covering the movements of jihadists and other citizens in the digital sphere. Are the lines blurring between surveillance and duty to abide within the law in terms of newsgathering and intelligence?

This paper looks in particular at the work carried out by staff at BBC News who have created and maintain the 'Jihadi Database', and the risks in developing, storing and using this content in a journalistic context as well as associations through social networks. There are moral and ethical questions which should be asked about the use of subterfuge to gather jihadist material alongside the use of surveillance through ghost accounts and API tools. These practices and data gathering techniques may have implications for journalists, in particular with regard to legal statutes to disclose potentially incriminating evidence to the authorities.

This paper depicts journalists engaging in online activities which are closely linked to surveillance. Day to day work can potentially involve engagement with subjects who under are surveillance by authorities in order to build up background information on the wider topic of jihadi activity online. This raises questions about how journalists should operate online and within social networks, where are boundaries of the digital persona, and how open should those undertaking digital newsgathering using surveillance techniques be about disclosing how content is gathering and used? This research takes a theoretical approach stemming from gatekeeping, and Bruns' more recently developed theory of 'gatewatching', to depict the work being undertaken by journalists in these networks. These journalists choose what content to focus on, what information to impart online, and what material to use within news output. Equally, these individuals have a duty to pass on potentially harmful information about those they watch and

engage with, particularly given the risky behaviours of some of those they may be tracking.

Id: 13575

Title: When Journalists go "Below the Line": comment fields at the Guardian (2006-2013)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: “Below the line” comment fields are one of the most popular forms of user-generated content within mainstream news media (Hermida and Thurman 2008; Jönsson and Örnebring 2011). Such spaces are important and unique because they give audiences a space to debate and discuss news content with each other—and journalists themselves—and this could, in theory, shape the practice of journalism and impact both the mediated and general public spheres. To date, research has focused on journalists’ perceptions, and these are not so welcoming. Journalists typically describe below the line comments as being offensive, poor in quality, untrustworthy, and unrepresentative of the public (Harrison 2009; Singer and Ashman 2009; Phillips 2010). But are these perceptions an accurate account of what is taking place in comment fields? Few empirical studies have analysed the nature of deliberation below the line: what is the nature of political debate, and how, if at all, do journalists engage? Graham and Wright’s (2015) case study of the Guardian’s comment fields, published in *Press/Politics*, found that debates were often deliberative, and that comment fields were having broadly positive effects on journalism practice (e.g. enhanced accountability, sourcing), though there was limited evidence of journalists actually participating in debates. However, the research focused on a specific event (2010 Copenhagen Climate Change Summit) and only covered a limited number of stories over a three-week period. This paper directly addresses this limitation.

This paper analyses how journalists at the Guardian participated below the line from the inception of the Guardian’s comment fields in 2006 until the end of 2013. The data is collected through both the Guardian API, and through innovative screen-scraping techniques. First, the paper quantitatively analyses the number of articles open to comment each year; the volume of comments received; and how often journalists engage. Second, the paper uses content analysis to

analyse all of the comments made by journalists in the random sample over the 8 year period. Here we focus on the function of comments: does the comment seek new information/source, defend their journalism, make a correction, update the story/add further information, or promote their work? Finally, the paper analyses what happens when journalists comment: do they receive replies, and does it improve the tone of debate? The paper finds significant variations in both the volume and functions of comments between the different journalists, and that often people do not engage in debates with journalists.

Id: 13602

Title: Framing frenemies: Elite press and the coverage of friendly attacks

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This article examines the prevalence of various types of frames in the elite news media when an international issue is involved. The frames identified by Iyengar (1991) and Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) have been analyzed to investigate the use of frames by the elite press of the United States and Pakistan. The frames to be studied include conflict, human interest, economic consequences, morality, attribution of responsibility and solution, thematic or episodic, tone, use of sources, and images versus issue frames. We have adopted a deductive approach by predefining these frames in order to use them as content analysis variables, which will help us determine their occurrence in press systems of two different countries. In the burgeoning literature on framing effects, the concept of framing has been used vaguely and defined loosely by scholars in mass communication, which has led to the translation of conceptual problems into operational difficulties. The notion of media frames has helped in understanding how issues are packaged by professional communicators by using key words, images and symbols to emphasize on certain aspects of an issue. In modern times, policy-makers and politicians use media frames to influence public opinion in a direction deemed desirable by the communicators. Conversely, the receivers could also employ their individual frames and cognitively process information to make sense of the media messages.

For this study we have selected the elite English newspapers of the United States and Pakistan (The New York Times, The Washington Post, Dawn, and The News International). The period of news coverage to be content analyzed in this study is between November 26, 2011 to February 26, 2012. This period is important because NATO-led forces allegedly attacked a Pakistani border check post and killed 26 army officials. NATO claimed that it was an accident, while Pakistani authorities termed it as an unprovoked and deliberate attempt to violate Pakistan's territorial integrity. Consequently, Pakistan suspended military and food supplies to the NATO

forces in Afghanistan, and the relations between the United States and Pakistan were also adversely affected. Because the elite press possesses the potential to influence external policy-making circles through framing of events, this article scrutinizes how frames mentioned in the preceding lines were applied in the selected newspapers. We hypothesize that the elite newspapers in the United States and Pakistan will frame the incident differently, and it will be in consonance with the foreign policies of the two countries.

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Id: 13620

Title: A vague memory of professionalism: On the role of journalistic standards in the education of citizen journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In the networked media environments of today, participatory strategies of content production are becoming more important. In this context, both newsroom experience and media research have shown that practices relating to the field of citizen journalism may lead to several advantages, such as easier access to neglected topics, more diversity, more authenticity etc. (e.g. Bruns, 2011). Despite these advantages, however, citizen journalists all around the globe are facing severe criticism, as the quality of their coverage seems to be low in many instances (e.g. Holt & Karlsson, 2015), and their motivation for publishing media contents often follows “idiosyncratic self-interests” rather than professional journalistic standards (Fröhlich, Quiring & Engesser, 2012). This discrepancy leads to the obvious question whether citizen journalists are adequately trained for the production of ‘newsworthy’ stories.

The proposed paper therefore focuses on educational aspects of citizen journalism, which have largely been disregarded by empirical research so far. Applying a comparative analytical design, it illuminates the different ways by which citizen journalists acquire and develop the skills that are necessary to undertake journalistic activities in the different journalism cultures throughout Europe.

The paper draws on a functional approach and defines citizen journalism as the production of news content by non-professional journalists (Wall, 2015). In order to do justice to the multi-faceted realities of the object of study, it develops a three-level model of citizen journalism, which embraces both participatory practices within traditional media organizations and citizen journalistic contributions on news sites outside the institutionalized media field as well as on individual blogs or social media platforms. The types of citizen journalism are differentiated with regard to their varying relationships towards traditional media organizations and the degree of autonomy from the control of professional journalistic actors.

For an examination of the educational backgrounds of citizen journalists, the authors carried out a multi-national analysis in six European countries (UK, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Poland), representing different journalistic cultures and different patterns of citizen journalism development. In each country, an extensive desk study helped to map the field of citizen journalism and highlight the most relevant examples. Problem-centered interviews with 60 practitioners in the field (representing different types of citizen journalism in each country) made it possible to identify alternative strategies which citizen journalists employ to acquire and develop the skills that are necessary to engage in news production.

The research demonstrates that the educational backgrounds of citizen journalists differ widely – both within and across journalism cultures. While part of the actors in the field accentuate a clear idea of what constitutes good journalism (and sometimes even aspire a job in a mainstream media organization), others seem to care little about journalistic standards and have only a vague memory of the development of the profession. On the basis of these insights, the paper develops a typology of citizen journalists that takes into account both their education and their journalistic scope.

Id: 13638

Title: Story-telling of the future' Multimedia stories and their usage

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: International journalistic players, as the BBC, offer multimedia stories on topics as the Rwandan genocide or the World Wars. These projects actively shape the commemoration of global users. But what is known about the reception of these stories? Multimedia stories are defined as a presentation of a news story package on a website using two or more media formats, such as spoken and written word, music, moving and still images, graphic animations, including interactive and hypertextual elements (Deuze, 2004).

The publishing of the New York Times' multimedia story 'Snowfall' was a starting point for many media professionals for publishing high-quality online stories about historical events, scandals or catastrophes. But can this modern kind of storytelling help to carry on memories about relevant historical or social events? What advantages or disadvantages arise for users from the combination of different media formats? In order to answer these questions we developed a research project together with a master student course over two semesters.

The research objects were two multimedia stories, one with a focus on text, the other with a focus on video. The first multimedia story dealt with the consequences of the nuclear catastrophe in Fukushima and was released at Neue Züricher Zeitung in 2013. The second selected story dealt with the war on drugs in Mexico. It was released by the German Public Service Station BR (Bayrischer Rundfunk). We used a multimethod-mix, combining content analysis, eye-tracking and guided interviews. As the field of research in multimedia stories is still new, we used an explorative approach, testing qualitatively the usage of 16 test persons.

After the reception of one out of two multimedia stories the study participants were confronted with the recorded eye tracking data of their reception. In guided interviews they were questioned about their practices of reading the story and the perceived advantages and disadvantages of the media (commemoration, knowledge etc.).

The results show that the reception and perceived benefit depends on several factors. First of all there is an impact of online user competence. Less skilled users were partly unable to cope with the format, especially with interactive elements, which resulted in disuse of the interactive parts. The better the users were skilled, the better the handling went intuitively. The second finding was that there are two different reception types, which have influence on the users information

processing. The first type focused on written text. Integrated media elements such as video, graphics or audio were mostly consumed after reading written passages. The second type would not focus on single elements. The reception was affected by fast moving glances on several different elements. This type of study participants had more problems with information processing and needed more time for reading because they had difficulties returning to the text after looking at other elements. The project shows that with innovative forms of journalistic story-telling, a new field of research opens up, exploring how commemorations are shaped newly in a multimedia way.

Id: 13640

Title: Taking Advantage Versus Struggling to Adapt to new Platforms: Public Service Broadcasters and Online News in six European Countries

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Public Service Broadcasting (PSB) has been a central part of many European media systems for decades. In recent years, however, numerous technological, economic, and political changes, many specifically associated with the continuous and rapid development of digital media, are challenging PSBs. In this paper, we analyse how PSBs in six European countries are dealing with three specific challenges that have become increasingly important specifically for PSB news provision in the last few years.

The challenges are (1) PSBs have to define their remit in a rapidly changing media environment, (2) converting these conceptions into workflows and organizational structures that effectively underpin public service delivery in an increasingly digital media environment, and (3) developing distinct public service approaches to dealing with ever more important new players like digital intermediaries (search engines and social media) and new mobile platforms without ceasing to serve older audiences via traditional channels.

Based on more than thirty semi-structured face-to-face interviews with senior managers and editors in PSBs conducted between December 2015 and January 2016 across a strategic sample of six European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK) we aim to explain the main differences and similarities in 1) how PSB managers frame the challenges and opportunities their organisations are currently facing, 2) how they have reorganised the structures devoted to news production, and 3) how they are using new social media and mobile platforms for distributing news.

Our analysis shows: First that the different PSBs frame similar challenges like reaching a young target group and opportunities like a stronger personalisation of content due to technological change. However, some describe individual challenges on the organisational and political level (e.g. legal limitations for PSB reporting online in Germany). Second, that PSBs that have a demonstrably better track record of building an online reach that approximates their offline reach (i.e. the BBC in the UK and YLE in Finland, see Newman et al., 2015) started to reorganise their news production relatively early on, whereas other PSBs (e.g. the Italian RAI and the Polish TVP) are still struggling to adapt their news divisions to the challenges of online. Third, that the relationship between PSBs and new digital intermediaries like social media platforms is seen as important in terms of the opportunities afforded for reaching news, especially younger, audiences but also associated with several challenges, including the risk of weakening PSBs' own websites.

Building on previous research on how PSBs have adapted to earlier developments in digital media (see Brevini, 2013; Arriaza Ibarra et al., 2015) we use our empirical analysis of how a broad range of European PSBs are dealing with new digital developments to advance our understanding of the relative importance of organization, economic, and political factors in shaping how PSBs respond to technological changes in the media environment. Our research suggests that (internal) organizational factors and (external) political factors are more important than economic factors (levels of PSB funding) in accounting for how PSBs adapt to and perform in a changing media environment. (498 words)

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Id: 13671

Title: Picturing Asia and Iran during the Cold War: Critical Discourse Analysis of the Image-word Representations of David Douglas Duncan and the Editorial Coverage of Life Magazine in 1951

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper compares and contrasts the photojournalistic discourses in the image-word representations of David Douglas Duncan and editorial coverage of Life on Asia and Iran, in 1951. As Life's correspondent to the Middle East, Duncan arrived in post-war Asia in November 1951. He photographed the progression of events in Japan, Malaya, Hong Kong, Indo-China, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Iran in line with the escalation of the Cold War tension by December of that year. He compiled his coverage in two files. One file includes images and a caption book,

and the other includes only images. From these materials, Life issued its editorial story, “Decline of Westerners” (December 31, 1951). This paper relies heavily on unpublished materials collected from the David Douglas Duncan Archive at the Harry Ransom Center of the University of Texas, representing a myriad of photographs and their captions. Captions alongside news photographs inform audiences on how the image “ought to be read” (Brennan & Hardt, 1999). News photos present themselves as objective actualities; however, editorial curation is non-objective and it presents ideological themes. Selected photographs reflect the message editors wish to impose on audiences (Messaris, 1992). In this qualitative study, we employ Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as our methodology and use Nvivo-11 to answer research questions. By employing CDA, we look at the visual modes and written text to answer whether ideological positions of Duncan and Life are separate and distinct in their representations, and if so, to what extent. The primary interest in this study is to reveal whether their representations perpetuate the Cold War narratives and images of otherness (e.g., Free world vs. Communist bloc; ‘in and out’ group identity) based on the anti-communist ideology that became an integral part of the post-war American foreign policy. Within our methodology, we utilize the framework proposed with two socio-semantic networks by Teo van Leeuwen on the “social actors” (2008) and the “visual representation of social actors” (ibid). These networks help us analyze the data to uncover hidden ideologies within photojournalism, when it comes to the idea of “otherness.” We acknowledge the role photojournalism plays in presenting a narrative to audiences. Audiences often perceive photographs as being the evidence that prove a news story. We seek to uncover how images are actually used to promote and perpetuate ideologies within a news story. Analysis of how social actors are depicted will allow us to unfold systemic exclusions and distortions in representations. This will help us look critically at the broader association of ideas/values these choices connote, and the extent to which they promote the discourse of “otherness” and serve the interest of the West during the Cold War.

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Id: 13697

Title: Communication challenges about Nanotechnology. Content analyses of online videos

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Nanotechnology is the technology executed on the scale of less than 100 nanometers, at molecular or atomic level, for medical or industrial goals. Public opinion about nanotechnology is limited. In 2004 a survey respondents in USA expected benefits of nanotechnology to be prevalent than risks. “Their most preferred potential benefit of nanotechnology is “new and better ways to detect and treat human diseases,” and they identified “losing personal privacy to tiny new surveillance devices” as the most important potential risk to avoid”. The survey shows the “respondents’ lack of trust in business leaders to minimize nanotechnology risks to human health”. However, in 2004, “while Americans do not necessarily presume benefits and the absence of risks, their outlook is much more positive than not” (Cobb and Macoubrie, 2004).

In 2005, Grunwald asserts that if a debate on the ethics of nanotechnology has begun, however “there are hardly any completely new ethical aspects raised by nanotechnology. It is much rather primarily a case of gradual shifts of emphasis and of relevance in questions which, in principle, are already known and which give reason for ethical discussions on nanotechnology. In a certain manner, structurally novel ethical aspects arise through the important role played by visions in the public discourse”. In fact, public discussion on the potential benefits and risks of nanotechnology reaches the fields of environment, economy or human health.

According to the VII Social Perception of Science survey, which collects data from 2014, the Internet is the primary source of information on science in Spain (39.8% of respondents). The video is one of the most interests content to Internet users and the fastest growing in recent years. According to the US consulting firm Cisco, in 2014 video assumed 64% of all traffic on the Internet.

Having into account the online video consumption and its impact on public perceptions and knowledge about science, technology and health, the aim of this study is to analyze how the ethical challenges of using nanotechnology are presented in the online video. For doing that, this paper analyzes 258 videos about nanotechnology, result of a search in Google, the first most popular search engine, in a range date. The content analysis is focused mainly on the narrator positions around nanotechnology (uncertainties, controversy and scientific consensus) and the

identification of the scientific sources.

Id: 13701

Title: U.S. Human Trafficking News Coverage Analysis Reveals How Victims' Stories Are Told

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery involving the illegal trade of people for exploitation or commercial gain. Even though it is a hidden crime that is difficult to quantify, human trafficking is the world's second largest criminal enterprise, since a human body — unlike a weapon or a drug — can be sold repeatedly. The United States has robust anti-trafficking efforts on national and local levels. Yet, it leads as a major source and destination country, with high levels of international and domestic trafficking. For instance, the U.S. government and academic researchers report that 83 percent of victims in confirmed sex trafficking cases in the US are US citizens; between 100,000–300,000 children are at risk to be forced into the commercial sex industry in the US each year; and 86 percent of U.S. counties with populations over 250,000 recently reported sex trafficking was a significant problem (Allies Against Slavery, 2014-2015) . The “home of the free” houses a clandestine social ill tearing at its foundational ideology.

How is the U.S. press reporting on this social ill? What are the government's policies and practices regarding it? Perhaps most importantly, what are the stories of the victims, and how are they being told? This project addresses these questions in a two-part analysis that contextualizes a larger, international study on this issue. The first element of this project looks at news coverage from 1993-2002, and the second considers 2003 until January 2016. The rationale for the time period connects with the formation of an international consortium of democracies known as IBSA, the acronym for India, Brazil and South Africa's agreement that forefronts human rights. The first decade of coverage precedes IBSA's 2003 formation, and the second coincides with its existence and deployment along with key United States efforts to shed light on this heinous multi-billion dollar global business.

Matching the pattern of the larger study, and to ensure diverse representation of news opinion and stories, this project draws from two top national newspapers strategically selected from different places and publishers, the New York Times and LA Times, plus one national news magazine, TIME. Drawing from a pool of more than 1,500 stories across the three media, a total of about 90 articles — about 40 from the first decade and about 50 from the second time period — will be comparatively narratively analyzed according to Framing Theory. Findings will show, among other key points, how coverage regarding participants — especially those trafficked — has changed from one of accusation to one of alarm and/or awareness and what elements might have influenced that change.

Again, this introductory work supplements the larger study, which investigates news coverage of

modern-day slavery within the IBSA nations. As will be explained and explored in the larger study, each has an interesting political and economic relationship to the United States, making this introductory study relevant, timely and, hopefully, beneficial to lawmakers and law enforcers in their actions to prevent trafficking and help trafficking victims.

Id: 13718

Title: Panel Title: The Visual Politics of War or The Past, the Presence, and the Future of War Reporting

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Panel Title: The Visual Politics of War or The Past, the Presence, and the Future of War Reporting

Reporting from war zones has always been a bold venture but the last few years of covering wars, crisis, and conflicts have marked a particularly dark and depressing time for journalists in the field. Professional trained and full-time war correspondents are not only priceless but costly. The consequence is that most media companies team up with freelancers. On the one hand they are less expensive. Freelancers receive little enumeration and receive no benefits such as expense accounts and security, or theft, health and occupational disability insurance. On the other hand war journalism becomes more and more a business activity for daredevils, fortune seekers and adventurers. Modern war correspondents are carpetbagger, not really knowing what they're doing.

In recent years, we have been witness to an unprecedented emergence of new forms of visual politics, in particular when it comes to terror, crises, conflicts, and wars. Today, the visible shift from traditional wars into mediatized wars and from traditional reporting into emotional reporting.

Panelists:

1. María Teresa Nicolás (Universidad Panamericana, Mexico): Peace Journalism in Iberoamerica: Mexican and Spanish Newspaper Coverage of Conflict
Information is power, and insight gained through media coverage can impact on public discourse and change perceptions. International media always succeeds in drawing attention in times of crisis or conflict. The media have the power to defuse tensions before they even reach a critical point and keep a critical eye on government, opposition, and society. By supplying credible information and reaching a large audience, the media help in managing conflicts and in promoting democratic principles. In the aftermath of a conflict, reconciliation and societal development can also be encouraged (Westphal 2004). Galtung (1998) maintains that there are

two ways of covering a conflict: through war journalism, which is oriented towards violence, and through peace journalism which is oriented towards the peaceful transformation of the conflict. In this research 607 news pieces were analyzed from five Spanish-language daily papers including three from Mexico (El Universal, El Reforma and La Jornada) and two from Spain (El Pais and ABC). The conflicts examined were: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the fight between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (in Spanish: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia [FARC]), and the Afghanistan conflict.

2. Azmat Rasul (Florida State University, USA): Elite Perceptions: South Asian English Newspapers and the War on Terror in Afghanistan

This research discusses the editorial treatment of the Taliban in the elite English press of India and Pakistan during January 2008 to December 2009. The study critically evaluated the relationship between elite press and the governments of the neighboring countries of Afghanistan and discussed how media framed the Taliban in the context of foreign policies of the South Asian neighbors which had important stakes in the conflict-ravaged Afghanistan. The central focus of the study was the stated foreign policy positions of India and Pakistan on the Taliban factor in Afghanistan and the approach used by the elite press of these countries in responding to the initiatives of foreign office. The researcher employed content analysis to analyze editorials of two English newspapers (The Hindu and the Dawn) to discover whether the relationship between press and media is elite-driven, adversarial, or independent. It was found that the elite English newspapers followed the official foreign policy of India and Pakistan while covering war in Afghanistan and the Taliban at a time when the entire region was in the grip of terror attacks.

3. Thomas Knieper (University of Passau, Germany) / Ibrahim Saleh (Future University in Egypt): The Geopolitics of Visual Representation in News: The Case of Boko Haram

This research examines whether the visual framing of violence in the Nigerian news prompts certain ideological or cultural meanings. The visualization process involves a complex mixture of the accentuation of difference and increasing standardization. In a way it is difference-within-sameness or sameness-within-difference that best characterizes the socio-cultural condition of the entire media landscape as a whole. The research argues that discrepancies in the framing of actors deepens an “us”–“them” divide, encouraging audiences to view certain conflicts as belonging to a different social realm. It is argued here that this phenomenon ultimately hinders diplomatic solutions from replacing Western-led war and violence in Africa. The genealogy of violent imagery and the visual presentation of Africans within frameworks of destruction and violence are central to this research, though the approach will narrow its focus on employing a critical visual analysis of a relatively small selection of Egyptian, South African and German images archived in OVPs.

Panel Coordinators and Chairs:

Thomas Knieper, University of Passau, Germany / Ibrahim Saleh, Future University in Egypt

Id: 13748

Title: Journalism Ethos ' Predisposition or learned' How journalism students acquire their professional beliefs

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Professions are defined by something like a collective memory: members share a set of beliefs that sets them apart, defines their identity and guides their actions. And although we know that journalism beliefs may vary among cultures (e.g. Hanitzsch/Hanusch/Lauerer 2014), we also see a core set across many different countries (ibid.).

Although journalistic tasks – like searching, selecting and publishing information – have become commonplace among non-journalists in everyday life to a point where some scholars see journalism disappear (John Hartley’s famous “Everybody’s a journalist”), journalistic beliefs are not shared by the everyday prosumer. Our own research (see below) has shown evidence that there is a particular set of beliefs that set journalists apart – a journalism ethos. Our presentation will build on these findings by asking the question: Where does this ethos come from? Are journalistic beliefs predisposed or do we teach them in journalism education?

In order to answer this question, we have taken reliable scales from our first study and applied them to a questionnaire for journalism and communication students at four German universities. The questionnaire will be distributed in early 2016 to students in their early and late stages of study in order to test for learning effects. We are aiming to test a minimum of 200 students (100+ freshmen, 100+ advanced). The survey will distinguish between aspiring journalists and students who want to go into other media professions.

In our own first study, finished in early 2015, we compared beliefs of audiences, journalists and other media professionals in one particular news market in Germany (midsize city, regional metropolitan center) via a standardized online-survey (n=680, with 64 journalists and 107 PR professionals participating). Based on previous studies in cognitive psychology (Hofer 2001, Caprara et. al. 2011, Heigl/Thomas 2013) and in journalism research on trust (Kohring/Mattes 2007), we developed seven scales to test people’s belief in their ability to perform journalistic tasks (e.g. selecting information [.85], researching facts [.83], preferring many sources over a single source [.70]).

We found strong indicators for a “journalistic identity” or ethos: Journalists differed significantly in many communication beliefs from anyone else – not only from the audience, but also from colleagues in other fields of communication. With the new study, we will test the question

fundamental for journalism education: Are journalists different because we teach them to be, or do only people with a certain disposition towards communication decide to become journalists?

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Id: 13752

Title: Behind the Byline: The role of stringer-based reporting in 21st century newsmaking

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Since Weber, studies of institutions have examined the naturalization of practices that serve to maintain social and professional order over time. Critical junctures in the lifespan of institutions bring into sharp relief the individual, organizational, societal and cultural factors underpinning their ability to cultivate the legitimacy necessary for their survival. Journalism presents one such institution, facing widely documented critical junctures that have thrown into question established modes and norms of newswork. Job precarity among foreign correspondents has been explored and lamented extensively in both the media and scholarship; research on local labor in international reporting, however, remains scant, highlighting the gap between journalism in theory and journalism in practice.

Extreme or atypical cases further help crystallize the dynamics at play in any institution. War reporting in the 21st century stands as a concentrated case study of the multiple and complex factors and processes at play in journalism, which include but are not limited to questions of politics, labor, economics and technology on a global (or inter-national) level.

All of these come to a head in coverage of the ongoing Syrian crisis, a war which itself presents unique challenges to news coverage. As newsmaking is predicated on practice, do news organizations today privilege a form of legitimacy offset by existing practices on the ground? What are the modes of newsmaking in place today that are unrecognized, or marginally recognized, as a central part of the craft of journalism? Finally, if read against the policies and procedures of news organizations, what are the experiences of invisible, precarious newsmakers in the newsworld, what do they reveal about the boundaries of journalism in the present, and how do they reflect or differ from journalism's past, present and projected future as outlined by scholarship?

To address these questions, I focus on the institutional role and personal experiences of stringers, whom I tentatively identify as locally-situated precarious newswriters, in leading northern/western newsgroups' coverage of Syria from 2011 to present. Nowhere are stringers, and digital media, more central than in press coverage of the Syrian crisis. This paper argues that stringer-based reporting is a practice central to newsmaking today. Drawing on interviews conducted in person and via Skype with 14 editors, journalists, photojournalists and stringers working on the Syria beat for leading newsgroups out of Lebanon and Syria, this paper argues that while much attention has been paid to the rising role of the participatory audience in the era

of digitization (e.g., Boczkowski, 2004; Ryfe, 2012; Anderson, 2013; Usher, 2014) and the role of citizen journalists or “producers” (e.g., Bruns, 2008; Bruns & Highfield, 2012; Papacharissi, 2014), the divide between professional and non-professional journalists continues to obfuscate a third category. This third category consists of a marginal majority of sorts which stands, in the words of one editor interviewed for this paper, as “the backbone of all and any coverage out of Syria today”: stringers, de facto local reporters.

Id: 13776

Title: "Trump Card" of national security: Tensions between news coverage and journalists' discourses

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In the aftermath of Edward Snowden's leaks about "bulk data collection" by the NSA and GCHQ, questions about mass surveillance have come to the forefront of public debate. This paper, based on (a) a content and discourse analysis of newspaper and broadcast coverage, and (b) interviews with journalists covering stories related to surveillance in the UK, will outline a key tension: On the one hand, we suggest, mainstream media coverage in both broadcasts and newspapers contributes to providing a justification for surveillance by emphasizing concerns about national security, and shows little concern about issues of civil liberty. On the other hand, journalists, though acknowledging national security concerns, are frequently critical regarding the extent and nature of mass surveillance.

First of all, our content analysis of 538 newspaper articles, supplemented with a discourse analysis of a smaller sample of 38 broadcast stories, examined the coverage of the Snowden leaks in the British press by focusing on a number of key events since the revelations first entered public debate. These include the initial exposure of the PRISM and Tempora programmes, the monitoring of foreign embassies and spying on heads of state, the detention of journalist Glenn Greenwald's partner, David Miranda, at Heathrow under anti-terrorism legislation, and the controversy around the report into the death of Fusilier Lee Rigby and his killers' use of social networking site Facebook which generated debates around the further monitoring of online communication.

Our analysis of newspaper and broadcast coverage demonstrates that this coverage most frequently centres on surveillance and security angles, as well as on official responses to the leaks and subsequent events. Politicians are the most dominant source in coverage, and are able to provide the primary definition of the problem. The most common set of arguments suggests that surveillance is acceptable and necessary. Justification of surveillance is focused on concerns around national security and the threat of terrorism. Though arguments for transparency and openness, and concerns around civil liberties do come to the fore, the consequences of mass surveillance for citizens remain relatively obscure.

In interviews with journalists who have covered surveillance, most express the view that national security is an overriding concern which provides a robust justification for some forms of data collection – or what we might refer to as a "trump card." Nonetheless journalists are also

concerned about surveillance in several respects. First, many worry about surveillance of their own activities and those of their sources. Secondly, some consider the scrutiny of governments' surveillance of its citizens a key responsibility of watchdog journalism. Thirdly, although distinctions between metadata and content are salient to journalists, most do not believe that audiences and citizens understand the complexities of data collections and its implications.

Overall, our paper suggests that despite journalists' desire to communicate the complexities of mass surveillance, the structural constraints of their professional practice - in particular their reliance on official sources – make it difficult for reporting to move beyond the legitimating discourses provided by these official sources.

Id: 13794

Title: Journalism, Diversity and Memory - heightening our reception to stories

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Hollywood, the BAFTAs, the BBC and the Arts Council are just a few of the bodies in recent months who've been on the re-sharpened end of the diversity debate which decries the lack of Black, Minority and Ethnic (BMEs) public voices.

In her play, *Red Velvet*, playwright Lolita Chakrabarti reflected on the current lack of BME representation through the exploration of the 19th century black American actor Ira Aldridge who takes on the role of Othello. Chakrabarti expressed surprise that when she first heard the story she 'couldn't believe she hadn't heard of him before' (2016), but that even though Aldridge's lead caused a stir, it was not altogether unusual she notes, given that London was a diverse city in the 19th century as a key port of international trade.

Memory threads historical events, often, epochal ones, yet cultures and societies run the risk of dampening public consciousness by not documenting or celebrating incidents.

Part of this complex problem, notwithstanding the position museums occupy says Dr David Dunkley Gyimah, is the role played by television and videojournalism. Television journalism, which on the one hand shapes and mirrors reality has yet to find a 21st century methodology that documents stories away from television's 20th model of BMEs. It's yet to uncover an epistemology of BME programming that reverberates within a wider public consciousness 'plugging' into public memory.

Is the structure and agenda of television journalism and news fitting for the 21st century? How do we use video journalism to ensure the Ira Aldridges of our modern world are also remembered and that their presence shapes a future collective knowledge and memory. Or is this the preserve of fictional films and the theatre?

Fictional cinema often places memory at the centre of its craft (Fluck, 2003), through its visual schema and structure of events and flashbacks e.g. *Citizen Kane*. Some films, however play towards more strident social and political overtones of memory. Chris Marker's '*La Jette*'; Alain Resnais' '*Nuit Et Brouillard*' and Oliver Stone's '*Nixon*' are a few. Cinema has undoubtedly found a way to explore memory within its structure, which has not been replicated in video news journalism.

In his paper, Dr Dunkley Gyimah explores the role of cinema journalism and artistic videojournalism to probe questions of representation, diversity and memory. Just as the BBC's 'Listening Project' captures moments of thought, can news in British towns e.g. Tottenham, worked as cinema journalism, provide us with renewed ways to re-represent realities to evocatively lodge in public memory? Belfast-born Filmmaker Mark Cousin's 'I am Belfast' (Debruge,2015), elicits this quality, however I contend that in cinema journalism its delivery is not confined to festivals and cinema halls, but exploit the possibilities of digital public platforms and exemplary cinema journalism making.

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Id: 13816

Title: Role Performances Across Platforms

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: To talk about ‘journalism’ is to talk about an abstraction. Recent theorizing has tried to account for what that abstraction is, much of it settling on journalism as an institution (Ryfe, 2006). To talk about journalism as an institution is to highlight the roles, rules and routines that define it. This is important definitional work given that the realities of journalism are changing so much that defining who is a journalist and what is journalism have become increasingly complicated (Deuze, 2005). Scholars now generally recognize that what we have called journalism cannot be defined in terms of a media platform. Indeed, this recognition has driven recent theorizing about journalism.

While our discipline’s theorizing about journalism has taken important strides, our empirical studies have – at least in some regards – not kept pace. Much of our scholarship – with notable exceptions (e.g., Reich 2011, Shoemaker & Cohen, 2012) – still focuses on a single medium at a time. Thus, the overwhelming majority of studies that purport to study ‘journalism,’ particularly when those studies focus on news content, really only examine newspaper journalism. However, if our theorizing about journalism points to constitutive roles, rules, and routines, then we should be able to discern the roles, rules, and routines of journalism in news content, regardless of the platform in which that content appears. Indeed, Reich (2011) has concluded that news reporting, whether practiced in newspapers, radio, or online organizations, is done in much the same way, and only diverges in forms of news packaging. What remains to be seen is if or how journalistic roles are performed differently across media platforms.

Journalistic roles have been of significant interest to journalism scholars, who have empirically measured the roles journalists give most importance to in informing society, and how these roles have changed over time and across different cultures (Hanitzsch et al. 2011; Patterson and Donsbach 1996; Weaver and Wilhoit 1986, 1996; Weaver et al. 2007; Weaver and Willnat 2012). However, significantly less attention has been paid to empirically measuring professional roles evidenced in journalistic output (Vos 2002). So, while role conception applies at an abstract level (ideals of what it is important to do), role performance deals with behaviors (actions, process or gathering of reactions), which leads to performing a task in a specific group, organization, or society (Burke and Reitzes 1981; Biddle 1979).

Thus, the goal of this paper is to explore news content as an institutional phenomenon. In particular, this study examines journalistic role performance in newspapers, television newscasts, radio newscasts, online websites, and social media. If role performance is an institutional phenomenon, then we should be able to identify elements of role performance that transcend media platforms. Along the way, we are bound to also identify aspects of role performance that

are unique expressions of the media platform on which the role is performed. Thus, the study seeks to accomplish a secondary goal – specifying unique medium characteristics of role performance.

Id: 13823

Title: The Infotainment in the Spanish Newscasts: a Methodological Approach

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The news on television performs a key role in the most developed societies. For the most part of the citizens, news bulletins are the main source of information; the only source in some of them (Thussu, 2007). Through a daily story of what has happened in the world, newscasts (re) built some of the parts or decontextualized fragments of reality providing the audience a certain world view.

This paper analyses the influence and evolution of infotainment in the news programmes broadcasted by the main general-programming open channels in Spain. By considering the international background in the analysis of this phenomenon (Postman, 1985; Langer, 2000; Grabe et al. 2001, 2003; Burn et al 2001; Lozano, 2004; Hendriks et al., 2005, 2008; Uribe and Gunter, 2007; Reinemann et al., 2011; Jebril, Albæk & Vreese, 2013, Skovsgaard, 2014; among others), this study presents a methodological proposal based on the content analysis technique, which can reveal the size and general characteristics of the infotainment in the current newscasts, and also it could be applied to other informational programmes. The methodology built takes into account the types of broadcasted contents (thematic dimension) and the formal aspects of their treatment (typology of news, news framing, vision, journalistic genre and ornamental effects, among others variables).

The sample corresponds to prime time newscasts of TVE1, Antena 3 TV, Telecinco and Canal+/Cuatro during a week (Monday to Friday) in May 2002 and 2006. The research objective was to determine whether the degree of competition television conditioned the dimension of this phenomenon in the Spanish Television. The results presented are part of a doctoral thesis whose objective was to analyse the evolution of the general characteristics of the content and format of the Spanish newscast.

The results show that the infotainment is a structural element in today's news programmes, which exceeds the inclusion of soft news and stretches to varying degrees to the rest of the informational content. The news treatment and, particularly, the journalistic approach become the main instruments where this phenomenon occurs. The human interest frame and the negative nature of the facts broadcasted dominate the informational discourse of the leading Spanish newscasts as tools to serve the spectacle of reality.

Id: 13839

Title: No one listens to the audience' Citizens' perceptions on online participation in news media websites

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Since the first studies on participatory journalism, academia has been focused on journalist's perceptions on citizens' participation or in the format adopted by new media websites to adopt participative formats (Singer et al 2011; Domingo et al, 2008; Hermida, 2011). Just in last years researchers have focused their attention on what was the audience doing, finding out that the number of citizens taking part in participatory formats in news media websites is significantly reduced (Guallar, Masip, Peralta & Suau, 2014; Schroder, 2015; Graham, Jackson and Wright, 2015). The lack of interest of the audience in participating is even lower if we take into account just practices of content creation (Newman and Levy, 2013; Suau and Masip, 2016), but higher in what regards online participation on social media (Singer, 2013; Boulianne, 2015). Although last years have seen an effort to better understand the participative audience (Livingstone, 2013; Heise et al. 2013; Schmidt & Loosen, 2014), we still lack knowledge on why citizens prefer some formats than others, what are they expecting from online

participatory practices and how they connect citizens' participation with news media and journalists.

This paper presents some of the results of the research project "Active Audiences and Journalism: Engaged citizens or motivated consumers?". This paper presents results from a national survey in Spain (N=416), combined by data from 12 focus group sessions (106 total participants). The research is focused on the study of citizens' opinion about the democratic function of news media and their role in a new media environment in which any citizen can potentially become a content producer. More specifically, the results presented in this paper are those connected with citizens' perceptions on the participatory options provided by news media websites, what is commonly called in academia 'participatory journalism'.

Combined results show high levels of distrust of Spanish citizens towards news media institutions and a lack of confidence on online media as possible agents for change. Furthermore, although citizens value and appreciate the options for participation provided by news media websites, the number of them who get involved in participatory practices is low. Results point towards an inadequacy of the participatory formats, together with a lack of involvement of journalists and the newsroom in the conversations and interactions produced in their news websites. Furthermore, research participants find hard to describe what should be the role or function of citizens' participation on news media websites: although most agree that some level of participation is needed, in the sense that might aid citizens' empowerment and improve the traditional distrust on news media institutions, they also recognize a lack of interest in being actively and frequently involved, as well as an absence of ideas about how to improve the actual formats provided for citizens' participation.

Id: 13854

Title: PANEL: A Very Social Media: Reconceptualising the Audiences' Roles and Journalists' Practices in a UGC Age

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Rethinking Global News Agency Journalism for a Digitally Networked Era: Hybridised Practice and Professionalism

News organisations are increasingly incorporating social media into their news production processes and infrastructure as a means of gathering and distributing news and information, marketing, and engaging/interacting with online ‘active audiences’ (Bruns 2007). Global news agencies (GNAs) such as Reuters, Associated Press, and Agence France-Presse are no exception to this trend and are strategically developing their use of these technologies (Greissner 2012, MacGregor 2013). This paper examines how these uniquely influential intra-industry news providers are using Twitter and Facebook to engage directly with the public/audience, transforming their traditionally ‘behind-the-scenes’ business-to-business role in the process. It raises questions such as: Is social media practice really engendering a fundamentally different relationship with the public/audience? To what extent is social media redefining ideas of professionalism and the role of GNAs in the news industry? Exploring the implications of these transformations in the GNA context is crucial for understanding the contemporary international news environment (Paterson 2011).

Drawing from 40 semi-structured qualitative interviews with newswriters coupled with content analysis of organisational social media activity, this paper explores changes to GNA journalism practice and evolving concepts of professionalism. The research finds the development of ‘connective and sharing’ and ‘interactive’ activities, supplementing ‘traditional’ practice by GNAs on social media. It suggests that hybridisation of journalistic conventions with social media-specific cultural practices has enabled GNAs to function in social media spaces whilst adhering to established professional norms and values. Despite this innovation however, GNA practice remains largely characterised by a top-down mass media model of distribution. This is underpinned by the continuing dominance of a logic of professional control over content in the face of an emerging culture of open participation (Lewis 2012). In contrast, the research finds that some individual GNA journalists are transforming their relationship, and in turn the relationship of their organisation, with the public/audience by maintaining their own social media presence, which merges the personal with the professional. These subtle changes to established norms and practices are impacting internal notions of professionalism, carving out a larger role for ‘participation’ in news production. Findings indicate social media are the key

driver in how GNAs are re-negotiating the nature of newswork and this paper suggests this has important implications for the global news industry due to the uniquely influential role GNAs play in the production and circulation of international news.

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Id: 13864

Title: Remembering World War II across borders: The 70th anniversary of the liberation of Paris in French and U.S. newspapers

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Commemoration of conflict is one type of media content that can transcend national boundaries, as the case of World War II demonstrates. For more than 70 years, communities around the globe that participated in the war have marked the anniversaries of key dates, generally those in which the victors achieved some measure of success. News media have both covered those commemorative activities—as they might cover other happenings—and have created their own commemorations through publication of special, history-infused content.

This “anniversary journalism” (Kitch, 2002), along with its link to the collective memory of communities, has been examined by a number of media scholars (Edy, 1999; Li & Lee, 2013). Much of the work, however, has been confined to analysis of media from a single nation (e.g., Harro-Loit & Kõresaar, 2010; Lagerkvist, 2014)—understandable, given that many scholars lack culture expertise and/or language ability for studying media from outside their country. A few scholars (Somerstein, 2014; Trümper & Neverla, 2013), however, are beginning to look at collective memory in media transnationally, as will the paper proposed here.

This study will examine commemoration a key World War II event—the liberation of Paris in August 1944—in French and U.S. media. Specifically, it will consider common key themes expressed in the visual and textual coverage of the 70th anniversary of the events, in 2014, in the French daily newspapers *Le Monde*, *Le Parisien*, and *Le Figaro* and in the U.S. daily newspapers *The New York Times*, *The New York Daily News*, and *The Chicago Tribune*. The work, which follows on the author’s study of French media commemoration of the liberation of Paris (Keith, 2010, 2012), will help lay a foundation for other study of World War II commemoration transnationally.

Id: 13874

Title: Which Atrocities Matter' Investigating Determinants of News Coverage of Human Rights Suffering

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: As the news media worldwide focused attention on the 2015 Paris terror attacks that left 15 dead, the press largely overlooked another massacre that week – the killing of 2,000 in Nigeria in what Amnesty International described the “deadliest massacre” by Boko Haram militants. The incongruence in news coverage prompted the Guardian to ask, “What makes one massacre more newsworthy than another?” This study, examining human-rights coverage by the New York Times, seeks to address the question in an empirical assessment of determinants of media attention. These issues are more than academic. By informing the public of human suffering, media provide a critical link to political response and public policy. As communication scholar Simon Cottle observes, “[T]he absence of the world’s news media unwittingly becomes complicit with the murderous practices of contemporary warfare and, by its collective silence, enables war’s most inhumane expressions.”

From sociology to mass communication, scholars across disciplines have observed media’s potential if not indispensable role in mobilizing public response (e.g. Boltanski 1999; Silverstone 2001). As exposure to distant misfortune becomes unprecedented in today’s interconnected and highly mediated society (Chouliaraki 2008; Silverstone 2001; Kyriakidou 2009), the question arises whether media present a “cosmopolitan” perspective with a global citizen point of view or continue to frame foreign affairs in terms of their readers’ national interests and identities (e.g. Cottle, 2009).

This study tests the theory that human rights abuses draw commensurate media (and hence public) attention. As posited in a 1999 study published by the Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics, “as the level of terror goes up, the coverage also goes up; as terror decreases, so does coverage.” This study draws on two human rights indices, the Political Terror Scale (PTS) and the Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) human rights score. These indices are matched country by country to a database measuring foreign news coverage by The New York Times.

Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that news coverage indeed correlates with the severity of human rights abuses in a given country, but the relationship is generally weak and only explains a small proportion of editorial variability. If human rights abuse is a poor predictor of news coverage, what then drives media to cover some foreign stories more than others? Here the study turns to news determinants established in the research literature: cultural and geographic

proximity, economic investment, press freedom, strategic and military interests, and other factors found to influence foreign news coverage by the U.S. press. The study's results place magnitude of human-rights suffering in stark comparison to the influence of political, geographical, economic factors on media agenda-setting. The findings offer not only scholarly value but may help elicit more effective news coverage and a stronger public response to human suffering.

Id: 13878

Title: PANEL: A Very Social Media: Reconceptualising the Audiences' Roles and Journalists' Practices in a UGC age.

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Title: A Very Social Media: Reconceptualising the Audiences' Roles and Journalists' Practices in a UGC age.

Rationale

Over the last decade, social media technologies have entered into newsrooms around the world, provoking numerous changes and challenges for journalism. Today, new information and communication technologies allow audiences to produce and distribute their own media contents. The unprecedented scope and repercussions of these developments suggest a shift in privileges previously reserved for media professionals. Social media technologies have become an essential tool for journalists for information mining and news distribution. Thus, social media have not only altered and reconfigured the relationships between journalists and their audiences, they also raise substantial questions about journalists' traditional roles. This panel engages with these mutations in order to understand current trends, strategies and relationships in the global news media sphere.

The papers in this panel approach the transformative relationships between what we traditionally

understood as producers and consumers of news from diverse perspectives. On the one hand, they investigate how journalists are navigating and responding to the audiences' ever more active involvement in the news process, on both a daily basis as well as during times of crisis and war. On the other hand, they consider the audience's' perceptions of news media outlets' use of their contents. Ultimately, this panel tries to make sense of how user-generated content and social media platforms are impacting journalists' ideas, strategies and execution of occupational roles. The panel looks at various European and US-American media outlets and news agencies, such as the BBC, the Guardian, Reuters, Associated Press and Agence France-Presse. It does so by mobilising different methodologies including newsroom ethnography, visual and content analysis, and in-depth interviews.

Keywords: journalism, social media, user-generated content, Twitter, news production

Panel members:

Lisette Johnston, City University London

Paper: UGC within the BBC: how covering the Syria conflict has altered journalistic practices and BBC News' workflows

Svenja Ottovordemgentschenfelde, London School of Economics and Political Science

Paper: Competing for Attention: Political Journalists and Their Brand Positioning on Twitter

Glenda Cooper, City University London

Paper: "I felt a responsibility to tweet actual news" How do providers of user-generated content perceive the use of their material in the mainstream media?

Bronwyn Jones, Liverpool John Moores University

Paper: Rethinking Global News Agency Journalism for a Digitally Networked Era: Hybridised Practice and Professionalism

Proposed panel chair - Einar Thorsen, Principal Lecturer in Journalism and Communication, Bournemouth University,

Id: 13900

Title: The reverberations of iconic images: Journalistic responses to the Alan Kurdi photographs and their remediation in digital spheres

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The power of imagery to galvanize public opinion has long been recognized, particularly when it disrupts tacit presuppositions about the world around us. This rapidly proved to be the case on 3 September 2015, when photographs of three-year-old Syrian refugee Alan Kurdi entered public circulation, in the first instance through social media sites. These heart-rending images – one of Kurdi face down on the sand, one of a Turkish police officer cradling the child’s lifeless body in his arms – shattered many prevailing stereotypes of the ‘European migrant crisis’. In opening prominent discourses about the crisis up to contest, the images helped mobilize political demands for action, in some cases prompting counter-efforts to re-infect shifting public perceptions based on the empathy the Kurdi imagery engendered.

To explore the controversy associated with the Kurdi imagery, this paper conducts a critical discourse analysis, tracing varied responses to the photographs across the British and Danish mediascapes, including the subsequent remediation and re-appropriation of them over the month that followed. First, we map the context surrounding the immediate response, focussing on general parameters (who, what, when, where), platforms (how), and social institutions (political, journalistic, NGO, etc.). Second, we analyse its topical content (i.e. refugee crisis, Alan and his family), genre (e.g. editorials, political speeches, public commentary) and function (i.e. critique, calls for action, actual intervention, policy shift, request for public support). Lastly, we look to the period following the immediate response, focussing on how the image was re-appropriated and distributed over digital platforms (memes, bricolage, remediation), and the constitutive function these forms of visual communication served (e.g. awareness, protest, satire). By outlining and contrasting this process across three registers – political, journalistic, and public –

this paper offers a unique insight into the composition and specificity of competing discursive claims over these iconic photographs. In addition, our inclusion of later remediations allows us to trace and evaluate the significance of potent visual imagery as a sociocultural and political tool in contemporary digital ecologies. We argue that in an age defined by informational overload and constantly updated news flows, such outlying incidents offer a unique opportunity to investigate what makes an image stand out as 'iconic' and what facilitates its ongoing resonance. Accordingly, this paper clarifies the conditions under which photojournalism can continue to play a decisive role in promoting awareness, engagement, and action.

Id: 13902

Title: The coverage of the financial crisis of 2008 by Folha de S. Paulo (Brazil): resilience of neoliberal conceptions

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The objective of this study is to analyze the coverage of Folha de S. Paulo, the most importante Brazilian newspaper, on the economic crisis of 2008, especially as regards the definition of crisis adopted by the newspaper and the type of primary source used to interpret the economic scenario of the country. The coverage of the Brazilian press about the economy has been organized from neoliberal assumptions, expressing how to run the state and the market (Fonseca, 2005; Puliti, 2009). The neoliberal model, however, was called into question in September 2008, when the main events of the global economic crisis happened, which reached the reasons for the social order (Duménil; Levy, 2014). The economic crisis of 2008 had its initial center in financial markets in the United States, spreading its effects on the economy of all countries of the world. In Brazil, the most significant effects of the crisis occurred in the two quarters that followed the September 2008 (October 2008 to March 2009). Taking this period as a time frame, the analysis focuses on editorial, contents entitled “understand the crisi”, texts signalized as “analysis” (signed by journalists) and the main column of the business section (then titled “Money”), Open Market, spaces that allow a wide view over the newspaper's political line and its deployment on journalistic processes coverage. It was observed that Folha de São Paulo often put sources of the “market” as priorities in the areas of analysis and Open Market column, legitimizing agents directly interested as first order interpreters of economic events. For the newspaper, the crisis was driven by speculative excesses, encouraged by financial deregulation, realizing therefore a post-Keynesian reading of the crisis. Finally, reinforces neoliberal ideology, defending systematically the idea of fiscal adjustment and social spending cuts by the State, and the relaxation of labor laws, demonstrating the resilience of these conceptions in the newspaper.

Id: 13906

Title: PANEL: A Very Social Media: Reconceptualising the Audiences' Roles and Journalists' Practices in a UGC age.

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: PANEL Title: A Very Social Media: Reconceptualising the Audiences' Roles and Journalists' Practices in a UGC age.

Paper Title: UGC within the BBC: how covering the Syria conflict has altered journalistic practices and BBC News' workflows.

Lisette Johnston, City University London

For much of the Syria conflict, news outlets such as the BBC have been restricted in their access to the country. Journalists have had to rely on user-generated content (UGC), including that created by media activists, to cover events inside the country. Today this content remains a vital storytelling tool, complementing journalistic 'boots on the ground' as eyewitnesses become media 'producers' (Allan 2013, Bruns 2003). This research examines how UGC has been used by BBC News to depict events in Syria. It also considers how journalistic practices have changed to incorporate this content, in particular the delicate processes of verification and sourcing. Has UGC been normalised in existing newsroom practices?

Using newsroom observations and qualitative interviews, this paper examines how journalists' roles and newsroom structures have changed as staff have adapted to make best use of UGC (Dubberley et al 2015, Johnston 2015). This content is frequently uploaded to social media sites, and is, at times, the only resource available to illustrate events inside Syria.

For the past five years the BBC has covered the conflict, often in challenging circumstances. This paper explores these difficulties, and associated risks for both producers and audiences. It also considers where new relationships could lead to improved workflows and more streamlined ways of using content produced by 'the people formerly known as the audience' (Rosen 2008). Following on from other newsroom studies on the use of UGC (Wardle et al 2014, Harrison 2010), this research suggests that despite frequently relying on this UGC, BBC editors still have the final say as to what passes through the 'gates' into their final news product. Therefore, despite a changing media ecology, BBC journalism cannot be said to be truly collaborative or 'networked' (Sambrook 2010).

Id: 13911

Title: PANEL: Journalism Education in a Global Context: Results from a comparative study of journalism students across the globe

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: "Between the classroom and the newsroom – How Austria’s journalism students deal with diverging demands found in educational and professional contexts."

According to recent studies it is less than one third of the Austrian journalists that agrees with the sentiment that journalism education – at least at a tertiary level – is beneficiary for the job. This is of little surprise, as 65% of the active journalists has no university degree (e.g. Hummel et al. 2013 or Kaltenbrunner et al. 2007). Using Bourdieu’s terminology, it can be argued that the enduring doxa in the field is tied to the idea that the job is primarily craft, where talent is more important than knowledge or formal education.

Despite this there are up to 8000 students in Austria who are currently enrolled in journalism related programs and data shows that at least a quarter of them specifically plans to realize a career in journalism. Furthermore, nearly all of those aspiring journalists are doing internships, working (part-time) jobs or freelancing for media during their time at university. Thus students are very often confronted with the idea that their field of studies has little to no relevance for the profession they hope to join later on, while meeting a large number of people that has no experience with tertiary education themselves.

Using this complex backdrop as a starting point the paper will employ survey data from the Austrian part of the “Journalism Students around the Globe” project (2015; n=428) to discuss the motives students provide for studying journalism related programmes at universities, along with their views on the profession at large. Additionally, it will be tested if domestic and foreign students as well as working and non-working show the same attitudes towards the social scientific programs in communication studies, which focus mostly on scientific methodology and theory while offering little to no training in the craft, as those are offered at Austria’s public universities instead of more vocationally orientated programmes. This will be used to explore if different evaluations regarding the relevance of university level education may be more closely linked with the make-up of the journalistic field in Austria than the macro-societal structure.

Those explorations are from relevance as qualitative data (n=23) suggests a habitual rift between those, who already experienced a tertiary socialisation in the journalistic field, as they started to study after they already worked as journalists, and those, who studied for a longer time before

starting to work as journalists or may not have not yet worked as journalists at all. While the first group shows strong hints that they view journalism as a craft and reflects on the relevance of journalism studies as a scientific discipline, that may have limited impact on the profession, the second group is more interested in supplanting journalism studies with more craft related offerings within the curricula, without reflecting the difference between journalism and journalism studies.

Id: 13913

Title: Journalism as a public forum' The persuasive potential of Spanish journalists in Twitter

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Twitter has become a new agora. Militants in political parties, ordinary citizens, leaders, new social prescribers and opinion leaders frequent this online fórum for different purposes. Some of them to express their opinion, others to persuade and some others to have an opinion on certain issues. Others have discovered the adequacy of social networks for the collective agreement. Twitter is thus revealed as a must for journalism, and journalists have also normalized their early presence in the social networks of this new media space.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the communication behavior on Twitter of the 100 most influential Spanish journalists according to the Klout index. Specifically, we want to find out the degree of their persuasive potential. We start from the hypothesis that these journalists have normalized the use of Twitter as an additional channel for their communication, more with an informative approach rather than with a conversational one.

This would contrast with the potential of Twitter so that journalism can serve as a public forum for criticism and commentary, a need that has been in recent years remembered by Kovach and Rosenstiel in their celebrated "The Elements of Journalism". To check if this is the case we will use a methodology based on the algorithm developed by Ph.D Moya (2015) that analyzes the type and number of messages emitted by each of these journalists from the information provided by Twitonomy. We will also know the extent to which these journalists' followers gratify their presence, by calculating the reach of their tweets. In addition, we will calculate their persuasive potential by multiplying the reach by the coefficient of communication.

In the last part of the text, we will check if results are consistent with Kovach and Rosenstiel's proposal so that journalism serves as a public forum and we will present some best practices to take advantage of the potential that Twitter provides for this purpose.

Id: 13949

Title: The power of the image of Alan Kurdi - a symbol of the refugee crisis of 2015

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper will examine the refugee crisis of 2015 through the image of Alan Kurdi, by looking at an AJ+ video, referring to the hashtag ‘Humanity washed ashore’ (AJ+ 2015). It will show how spectacle, power and memory are interrelated within the mediation of the refugee crisis and how these concepts are used to construct a specific view on the issue. The refugee crisis and its mediation act within the concept of “commodification”, which signifies the narrative’s “interchangeability and exchangeability” (Grainge 2003). It can be said that the title leads to the cultural memory of the refugees, presenting it as a “stratified entity”, as well as implies the way their images and histories are being read within, in this case, the Western society (Erll and Nünning 2008).

Baudrillard asserts that reproductions of memories “have intensified under the conditions of global media” (Godfrey and Lilley 2009). The audience’s conception of the horrific fate of Alan Kurdi has been purely structured upon the techniques of the representation by AJ+.

Closely connected to the techniques of power, Foucault suggests that memory “is very important factor of struggle...if one control’s people’s memory one controls their dynamism” (Grainge 2003).

The narrative of the story acts as a “monumentalization” of memory, “powerfully fixing events in their multiple iterations within a single perspective” (Hoskins 2011). AJ+ ‘s video stands as an artefact of memory on how we should remember Alan Kurdi’s story and influences the perception on the refugees within the Western society.

The way Alan Kurdi’s story is mediated by AJ+ shows the power of the societies to stand together against the dominant practices. It also activates the memory of the audience “against the stream”, enacting a rebellion of “subjugated knowledges” (Tabar 2007). In this context, AJ+’s video stands as an invocation for a change within the established Western order.

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Id: 13952

Title: Communicating the ethics of professional journalism: Deconstructing student journalists' episodic narratives

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In “A certain possible impossibility of saying the event”, Derrida (2007) proposes that technological developments have enhanced the power of journalism to produce events when informing about them: “Event-making is covertly being substituted for event-saying.”(p. 447). The effect of this transformation in journalism practices has resulted in an increased awareness of the limitations of journalistic objectivity viewed as an ethical imperative. According to Ward (2015), the connection of ethics and objectivity is under revision in most professional codes. After decades of scepticism over the nature of “objective” reporting, most codes of ethics have replaced the term objectivity for “impartiality,” “fairness” and “independence” (Ward, 2015, p. 274). Contemporary journalists highlight these values as core to ethical practice in response to an industry that is experiencing a perceived decline in professionalism, increased concentration of ownership, intense business competition and job cuts (Ward, 2015).

This presentation will engage with Derrida’s discussion of “event-saying” versus “event-making” within journalism students’ negotiation of traditional and more contemporary views of professional ethical practice. It does so by introducing the latest findings of a multiyear investigation of journalism students’ development of professional identity within a primarily undergraduate Canadian university. This project began in phase 1 with a mapping of professional identity based on 96 reflection assignments completed by students in years 1 to 4 of a journalism program. This mapping exercise indicated that these students’ professional identity was strongly influenced by a specific time period: that of high modernity (Hallin 1992; Deuze, 2006). Students reproduced and refined a professional ideology of journalism premised on five ideals types (public service, objectivity, autonomy, immediacy, and ethics) rather unproblematically,

despite well-known challenges to such constructions (Mindich, 1998; Poerksen, 2011; Tuchman, 1980).

Our latest step involved a more detailed exploration of students' narratives of self, associated with the most contested of these ideals in the preliminary findings: ethics. 13 student participants, who took part in phase 1 of the project, were interviewed in early January 2016 to gain insight about their personalization of professional ethical practice. The episodic narrative approach of Flick (1997) and Bates (2004), which combine invitations to recount concrete experiences with questions of a more general definitional nature, was used to generate data.

The presentation will focus on students' attempts to negotiate the traditional high modernist categorization of ethics, which demands a clear distinction between "saying" and "making" the event. It will be of interest to those hoping to gain a clearer understanding of how journalism students communicate their identity in the context of personal experiences with ethical journalistic practices and what this may reveal about influences from the past and possibilities for new conceptualizations in the future.

Id: 14021

Title: Representation of "Apology": a Comparative Study on Narratives by Korean and Japanese Media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: □ An annual survey of 2014 October by the Cabinet Office of Japan showed that 66.4 percent of Japanese people do not feel a sense of affinity toward Korea(South), while 83 percent of them have negative feeling toward China. It was 8.4 percent higher than a year ago and also the worst on record since Japanese government started taking comparable surveys in 1978. Recent political conflicts around history related issues and territorial rows in the region and the deterioration of affinity for neighboring countries have demonstrated that historical issues still remain unresolved here, despite of the recent betterment of economic and cultural relations.

When it comes to history related conflict issues, apology has been one of the key terms. In Korea, it has been pointed out repeatedly that Japan has never showed sincere apology, of which the endless abusive arguments by ultra nationalist politicians has been the proof. On the other hand, Japanese response to this argument is that Japan has already expressed its apology, saying that South Korean along with Chinese government has demanded apology and reparation endlessly, using history for a diplomatic card.

In the postwar history, however, many Japanese not only politicians but also ordinary citizens have visited Korea and expressed their apologies in their own ways. Korean media have covered their visits extensively, and represented them as expressions of apology by people of good conscience from Japan. However, Japanese media have rarely reported those visits and apologies and when they reported those events their news frames were different from their counterpart's frame. In other words, Japanese apologies have been selected as important news in South Korea, but not in Japan. Conversely, angry Korean demanding an apology from Japan have been continuously on the Japanese TV screen and tabloid papers etc.

This is an ironical situation apparently. Why Korean people are thinking Japan haven't done sincere apology while witnessing many Japanese people apologising in public as well as in Korean media? Why are Japanese people thinking Japan has done enough while watching less actual apologising people in the Japanese media?

□ In this study, I analyzed this ironical situation using two conceptual apparatus: desire for apology in a post colonial society and utility of apology in domestic politics in each society, in other words, what it meant to take a position in the apology talks and to cover them as media, both representing their nations. For this study, I have collected and analyzed news coverage of important apology visits not only by the Japanese top leaders' but also ordinary people's to Korea, from the Dong-ah ilbo and the Chosun ilbo from Korea and the Asahi shimbun and the Yomiuri shimbun because they are representative newspapers in each nation.

Furthermore, by carefully looking at the discourses on the Internet and comparing them with the media coverage, I discuss the dialectic relation between the agenda and opinions in the two spheres, the traditional media's and the newly rising public community's.

Id: 14030

Title: Panel: The politics and conundrums of peace journalism and activism in times of intractable conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: When peace activism, press freedom advocacy, citizen and professional journalism conflate: “News Watch Turkey” as peace journalism and activism

In recent years, citizen journalism has emerged as not only an alternative news source to mainstream media but also a complimentary one to professional journalism. However, the challenges to all kinds of news reporting can become insurmountable in a civil war and/or ethnic conflict situation where most civilians no longer can occupy their homes due to lack of security, curfews and sieges, when local journalists are being arrested and/or harassed on the job, and when the only news available comes through the military’s official sources.

After 6 months of curfews and clashes between Turkish security forces and outlawed Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK) militants in southeastern provinces in Turkey that are populated mostly by Kurdish citizens, professional journalists launched an initiative called “News Watch Turkey” to remedy the situation. By taking turns, journalists who work in the western parts of Turkey went to the conflict areas in southeast Turkey and either followed the stories in the field or worked as an editor in local journalists’ newsrooms. By doing so, they were able to not only cover the news that doesn’t get covered but also observe and write stories about the working conditions of their colleagues in the conflict areas of Southeast Turkey.

Without being assigned by their news outlets, these journalists volunteered their time and services to raise awareness to the conflict, and the struggles of the community in a way that a citizen journalist or a peace activist would do. By bringing to the fore the sorrow, devastation and sentiments felt among the community members who were affected by the conflict, these journalists’ work also offered an alternative framework to the practice of peace journalism. Through an analysis of the type of news produced as a result of this initiative, this paper argues that journalism practiced in the margins and conflict areas through the perspective of disenfranchised people allows for peace journalism to emerge while, at the same time, results in an unfair burden on the journalists for it demands them to practice peace activism and freedom of speech advocacy.

Id: 14033

Title: Panel: The politics and conundrums of peace journalism and activism in times of intractable conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Paper title: Saturday Mothers of Turkey: Politics of Peace Activism, Motherhood, and Social Media

As of February 15th of 2016, Saturday Mothers of Turkey organized their 568th weekly silent sit-in protest in Galatasaray, in the centre of Istanbul, to demand justice for their children and relatives who disappeared under police custody due to their political convictions during the military coup-era of 1980s and 1990s. Inspired by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo in Argentina, this protest was started by a group of mothers along with the Human Rights Association in 1995.

The complexity of the relationship between the political identity, motherhood, and peace activism have been widely discussed within the feminist literature and peace studies. Some criticized the ideological mobilization of “motherhood” during times of war and crisis for being waged through military and economic policy to advance and consolidate the profit-driven system of capitalism (Enloe, 2008; McFadden, 2008), for supporting the commercialized internationalization of the movements (Wright, 2007), and for nurturing the re-emergence of extreme right-wing elements and narratives around privilege and civilization (Salime, 2007). Some others discussed the potential of mother-activism as a political strategy to build coalitions around a broader politics of rights and justices.

Addressing the multiplicity of discourses about/by the Saturday Mothers as represented in various social media platforms, in this paper I address the significance of “motherhood” for claiming solidarity for peace and justice in the context of Turkey. I argue that discussion about motherhood and politics of peace should move beyond “motherhood” as an established category but focus on the politicization of “motherhood” to make the persistent and continuing nature of the protest visible. In this process, I suggest, social media forms a space where the persistent nature of the protest become visible, a collective memory of peace and justice is maintained, and coalitions around a broader politics of peace are re-claimed.

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Id: 14038

Title: Financial Capability, the Financial Crisis, and Trust in News Media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: There has been a wide-ranging debate about the effectiveness of financial news during the global financial crisis and how it compared to the past. The financial crisis offers the opportunity to look at a critical juncture in the public's use of financial news media, during a time when engagement with finance news was at a peak. So far, however, the role of media in the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 has been analysed from the perspectives of experts and far less from the audiences who consume news. Attention to what the public wants and needs from news media, from the perspectives of the public themselves should be of prime concern, as public trust in news media has been declining in recent decades. The way in which news media facilitate financial crises and trust in democracy is complicated further when we consider another important dimension that is yet to receive critical attention: the financial capability of the widening audience for financial news. The public's lack of financial capability has been highlighted since the GFC and it has moved up the political agenda. Moreover, it explores another, less researched, issue; that of financial literacy, which is a major impediment to public understanding and is weaker among women, young people, and the less affluent.

This study interrogates a poll of 2,000 members of the public in the UK on their news consumption patterns and preferences, financial understanding, and levels of satisfaction. It finds that the public believes that the financial media need to explain events more clearly and report on topics that are more closely related to their personal circumstances. Consequently, the study makes the following suggestions: financial journalism needs to respond to a wide audience and empower provide more useful, unbiased and accessible financial news; personal finance news, which is an under-researched genre, could build financial capability levels and might improve trust between media and its audiences; and last, the financial media should be considered a key player by policymakers if they want to bolster financial capability.

Id: 14043

Title: PANEL: The politics and conundrums of peace journalism and activism in times of intractable conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: PAPER TITLE: A call for new ethics and epistemology for peace journalism through the case of Turkish media

When peace journalism theorists criticize conventional journalism, its mainstream propaganda, the use of elite sources, and its victory and war-oriented news reporting, the focus becomes less on the structure of the very language used but more on the implementation of journalistic codes, framing and wording used in news-making. It is wishful thinking to assume that a change in journalistic codes, frames and/or wording will generate the ultimate truth and result in peace journalism. However, when the phallogocentric structure of language is considered with the reference to Jacques Derrida and Luce Irigaray, we see how the question goes beyond simply changing the codes, frames, and wordings, but requires the elimination of western binary thinking rooted in women's "archetypical otherization." In this paper, I will analyze the Turkish mainstream media's news, columns and news photographs with a specific focus on the representation of Kurdish women and mainstream news media journalism's hegemonic discourse. Grounding its arguments on required displacement of the binary phallogocentric structuration of the language in which women are "otherized", the paper will be claiming that conventional/war journalism in Turkey not only re-produces tension and violence, but also works through a trafficking over Kurdish women's bodies for disciplining the "other" (the Kurds). This paper also calls for a new ethics for peace journalism that is based upon a feminist epistemology.

Id: 14051

Title: PANEL: The politics and conundrums of peace journalism and activism in times of intractable conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This paper will not be presented because the government of Turkey has violated academic freedom by imposing a ban on foreign travel for Turkish academics:

PAPER TITLE: Can journalism be a peacekeeping agent? Obstacles to the implementation of peace journalism

Today, not only in Turkey but also in many other countries millions of people live in a conflict-oriented vulnerable world where masses hear the voice of violence through media. On a daily basis people watch and read news about cultural, religious, political, social, gender, racial, discriminative etc. conflicts and as Susan Sontag (2004) said, the pain of others and people's atrocities have become the sights and sounds of our living rooms. While media build masses' perception on conflicts, they normalize violence by utilizing hate speech and discriminative discourses, using images of dead and wounded people, or videos of those who are in desperate need of help (e.g. refugees who escape from war). In order to prevent such process of normalization, news outlets should practice a different type of journalism –one that focuses on peace.

Johan Galtung who coined the term, “peace journalism”, defines ‘peace’ as nonviolent and creative conflict transformation (1996:9). Peace journalism can play a crucial role in giving voice to peacemakers. However, in a media environment where newspapers and television channels tend to publish and broadcast news by using the motto “if it bleeds, it leads”, then what are the obstacles to peace journalism that should be overcome?

In this study, we address this question by analyzing semi-structured interviews conducted with 30 Turkish journalists (broadcast and newspaper journalists from newspapers and news channels, including journalists from Islamist conservative newspaper Yeni Akit to left-wing newspaper BirGün) about peace journalism and journalistic practices in Turkey.

According to journalists' discourses, the main problems that make peace journalism almost impossible in Turkey are rooted in the political economy of media corporations; ideological composition of the readership/viewership of news outlets, traditional norms existing in news discourse; the curtailment of freedom of thoughts and expressions of journalists; censorship and self-censorship.

Id: 14062

Title: PANEL: The politics and conundrums of peace journalism and activism in times of intractable conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Panel rationale: While underlining the importance of peace journalism and activism, especially in times of intractable conflict, this panel addresses the obstacles in the implementation of peace journalism, the need for new journalism ethics and feminist epistemology for peace journalism, and the politics of peace activism that problematically becomes the domain of journalists and mothers in areas of conflict. The panel aims to illustrate how the ontological meaning of a journalist --whether professional or citizen--, peace activist and press freedom advocate becomes interchangeable but not without serious consequences. The papers of the panel suggest a rethinking of the meanings and expectations attributed to peace journalism and activism, especially as practiced in the margins and conflict areas.

Through interviews with journalists in Turkey, first paper identifies the political economy of media, ideological composition of the audience, journalistic norms, and censorship and self-censorship as weighty obstacles for the realization of peace journalism and claims that these obstacles result in current problematic news-making structures remain intact. Second paper makes a call for a new ethics of peace journalism based upon a feminist epistemology. By looking at the representation of Kurdish women in the news, the paper claims that conventional/war journalism in Turkey not only reproduces tension and violence, but also uses Kurdish women's bodies for disciplining the "other" (the Kurds).

Third paper draws from the news produced by "News Watch Turkey" initiative of the journalists from western parts of Turkey who take turns to cover stories from the Kurdish region that has been under curfews for over six months. The paper argues that journalism practiced in the margins and conflict areas through the perspective of disenfranchised people allows for peace journalism with an unfair burden on the journalists for it demands them to practice peace activism and freedom of speech advocacy. Focuses on the Saturday mothers of Turkey that have been silently protesting for over 11 years to demand justice for their disappeared ones, the last paper addresses the significance of 'motherhood' for persistently claiming solidarity and peace in times of intractable conflict and the significance of social media's citizen journalism affordances during this process.

Chair: Nurcay Turkoglu, Professor, Cukurova University

Respondent: Beybin Kejanlioglu, Professor, Giresun University

Panelists and paper titles:

1. Can journalism be a peacekeeping agent? Obstacles to the implementation of peace journalism
Yasemin İnceoglu, Professor, and Tirşe Erbaysal Filibeli, Ph.D. Candidate, Galatasaray University

2. A call for new ethics and epistemology for peace journalism through the case of Turkish media
Sevda Alankuş, Professor, Kadir Has University

3. When peace activism, press freedom advocacy, citizen and professional journalism conflate:
“News Watch Turkey” as peace journalism and activism
Ece Algan, Associate Professor, California State University, San Bernardino

4. Saturday Mothers of Turkey: Politics of Peace Activism, Motherhood, and Social Media
Nazan Haydari, Associate Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Id: 14111

Title: On the Accountability of the Messenger: Making a Case for A Journalism Ethics Index

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper seeks to offer a mode of evaluation of journalistic practices in what many take journalists' words for: their ethics. In fact, more often left to journalists' own appreciation – except in some parts of the world where there is some sort of authority that aims at regulating coverage deemed reprehensible – journalism ethics is permanently a matter of criticism by a variety of social stakeholders and by constituents in general.

In the Canadian case for example, it is a question of conflict of interest that is raised when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation bans on-air journalists from making paid appearances all the while off-air journalists are allowed to make paid speeches. Moreover, how admissible is it for a reporter, here Krista Erickson of CBC News, to provide questions to a member of Parliament in the lead up to an ethics committee? To what extent is it questionable for another journalist, Jan Wong, to report on such a sensitive matter as a set of shootings and assert that, “in all three cases, the perpetrator was not pure laine, the argot for a ‘pure’ francophone”? Besides, could it be virtuous journalism for François Bugingo to fabricate war stories without regard for the suffering of thousands of victims and the tragic emotions of the audience? And finally, how would not the current state of media monopolies be, as suggests Raphael Cohen-Almagor, an impediment in the observation of the values defined in the ethics guidelines?”

Journalism Ethics Index is poised to be to journalists' accountability and duties what the Press Freedom Index (by Reports Without Borders, RSF) is to journalists' rights and liberties. If there could legitimately be an RSF annual ranking of the degree of freedom that journalists and news organization enjoy in a given country, the nature of ethics - as the passage from the reason to the norm through an argumentative process (Apel, 2007; Habermas, 2013 and Ward, 2004) – and the largely dominant role that the fifth estate plays in shaping our public opinions and our societies makes it necessary to evaluate the evaluator.

In this paper, I offer a set of journalistic ethical norms that seem to be consensual in the profession and across countries and cultural spaces, and in the light of which I would like journalists to be evaluated.

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Id: 14163

Title: Significance of Media Studies in Pakistan: Popularity and Current Trends

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Musharraf's media reforms in 2002, followed by the restructuring of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC) in 2004, Pakistani universities introduced media curricula in their respective media studies departments. Later years witnessed vast growth of radio and television stations owned by the private sectors. Many facets this paper sets to inquire about; the methodology, contents, veritable disciplines, and the potentials in the subsequent emerging era of communication in Pakistan. For example, using the content analysis, this research paper is about curricula and syllabi of various universities of different provinces of Pakistan. As well as the diverse disciplines in a university, training courses and the fields are also included in the investigation. This research also highlights the modern trends at different levels from BS Honors to Master, & PhD in media studies. Also covers that how in other fields other than media studies, communication studies get to manage their presence, and what are the effective strategies especially to contend its presence in other areas and comparison within? At the discourse level, the research also highlights the potential facilities that the faculties possessed by universities offering the courses. Inter universities, inter-provincial, as well as inter discipline comparison analysis of media education in Pakistan's various universities has also been discussed. Inter-disciplinary approaches to media studies, like Environmental Communication, Agricultural Communication, Business Communication, Information Technology, Oriental languages as well as English, and alike as the emergent trends have also been studied in this paper.

Keywords: Media Education, Media, Pakistan, Public Universities, Curriculum, Inter Disciplinary Media Studies Trends

