

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990008933790403321
Titolo	Bulletin. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : [s.n.]
ISSN	0097-0905
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910955310403321
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Titolo	A global standard for reporting conflict / / by Jake Lynch
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York ; ; London : , : Routledge, , 2014
ISBN	1-138-22257-7 0-203-09724-6 1-136-22189-1 1-136-22190-5
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	X, 193 s
Collana	Routledge research in journalism ; ; 7
Classificazione	LAN008000SOC052000
Disciplina	303.6
Soggetti	Violence - Press coverage Social conflict - Press coverage War - Press coverage
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction 1. More about good journalism 2. Peace journalism 3. Australia 4. The Philippines 5. South Africa 6. Mexico 7. A Global Standard, and prospects for implementation
Sommario/riassunto	A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict constructs an argument from first principles to identify what constitutes good journalism. It explores and synthesises key concepts from political and communication theory to delineate the role of journalism in public spheres. And it shows how

these concepts relate to ideas from peace research, in the form of Peace Journalism. Thinkers whose contributions are examined along the way include Michel Foucault, Johan Galtung, John Paul Lederach, Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky, Manuel Castells and Jurgen Habermas. The book argues for a critical realist approach, considering critiques of 'correspondence' theories of representation to propose an innovative conceptualisation of journalistic epistemology in which 'social truths' can be identified as the basis for the journalistic remit of factual reporting. If the world cannot be accessed as it is, then it can be assembled as agreed - so long as consensus on important meanings is kept under constant review. These propositions are tested by extensive fieldwork in four countries: Australia, the Philippines, South Africa and Mexico. A Global Standard for Reporting Conflict constructs an argument from first principles to identify what constitutes good journalism. It explores and synthesises key concepts from political and communication theory to delineate the role of journalism in public spheres. And it shows how these concepts relate to ideas from peace research, in the form of Peace Journalism. Thinkers whose contributions are examined along the way include Michel Foucault, Johan Galtung, John Paul Lederach, Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky, Manuel Castells and Jurgen Habermas. The book argues for a critical realist approach, considering critiques of 'correspondence' theories of representation to propose an innovative conceptualisation of journalistic epistemology in which 'social truths' can be identified as the basis for the journalistic remit of factual reporting. If the world cannot be accessed as it is, then it can be assembled as agreed - so long as consensus on important meanings is kept under constant review. These propositions are tested by extensive fieldwork in four countries: Australia, the Philippines, South Africa and Mexico.
