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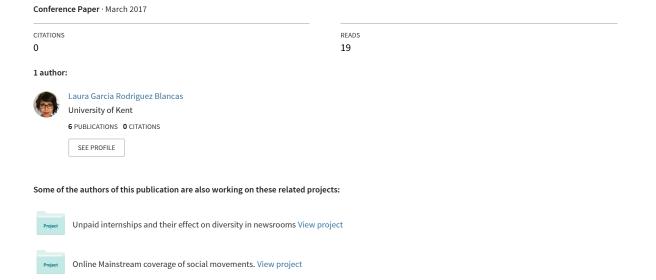
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Journalism and social movements: Re-drafting our 1st draft of history. The case of the #UmbrellaMovement in Hong Kong and #RenunciaYa in Guatemala



Online mainstream media coverage of social movements

Hello

I am Laura

I want to talk to you about time







social movements













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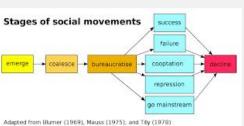










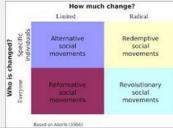




















"Liberty leading the people" by Eugene Delacroix

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS



Sociology Political science **Social Psychology Urban Studies** Communications **History Memory Studies**



PURPOSE OF MY RESEARCH

- •How does coverage translate into the daily actions of normal over-worked & underpaid human beings like everybody else?
- •What is it about social movements that is so hard to translate into news?
- <u>OWhat could we do to improve our coverage?</u>

Social Movements

Let's start from the beginning

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- •Not even academics agree on how to define "social movements"
- Similar (sometimes synonymous?) to a lot of different social gatherings
- o"fraternities, youth groups, political parties, sects, nudists, voluntary associations, guerrilla organizations, cool jazz or beat literature all fell under the rubric of <social movements>" (Cohen & Rai, 1998, p.1)
- o "at the heart of every day life" (Touraine, 1981)
- Oreen movement, feminist movement, etc.

Basic characteristics

COLLECTIVE: social exercise with a specific goal

CONSTRUCTIVE: they strive for social change (inside/outside of the system)

CHANGING:

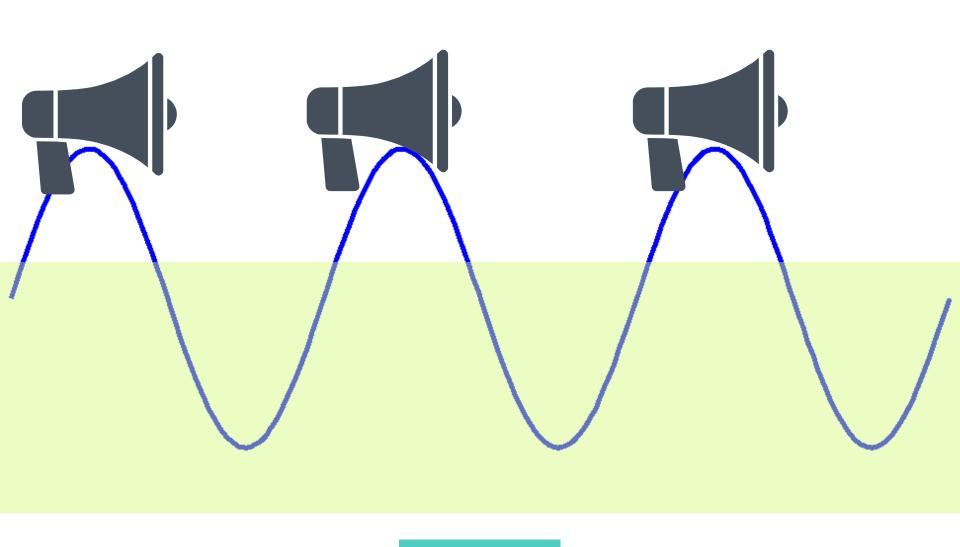
SM are "predictable only in the historical certainty that they will keep changing" (Edwards, 2004, p.128)

CHOSEN DEFINITION



"networks of informal interactions between a plurality of individuals, groups or organizations, engaged in political or cultural conflict, on the basis of a shared identity"

(Diani & Bison, 2004, p. 282)



"invisible submerged networks" and periods of latency

2.

Journalism

Here is where it gets interesting

The very nature of journalism makes it focused, nearly obsessed with the present.



TIME



"News is what a chap who doesn't care much about anything wants to read.

And it's only news until he's read it.

After that it's dead"

(Waugh, *Scoop*, 1943, p. 66)

SELECTING WHAT IS NEWS

- Our of the control of the control
- Johan Galtung and Mari Ruge (1965)
- Tony Harcup and Deirdre O'Neill (2001)
- Alan Bell (1991)
- Balance between entertainment (click-bait) and news value
- Audience interests
- ACTIVE decision by journalists

Nature of social movements v. nature of "newsworthiness" or making news

FRAMES



"Journalists routinely fail to provide the larger contexts (thematic frames) behind protests and cover them merely as disorder and violence news (episodic frames)." (Iyengar, 1991) **RIOT PORN is sexier**

J AS SOCIAL NARRATIVE



"media are more than printed or electronic content: they are a meaning making in their own right with a complex set of symbols created by a series of journalistic conventions" (Nicodemus, 2004, p.164)

MEDIA SHAPES HOW WE
UNDERSTAND HOW SOCIAL
CHANGE





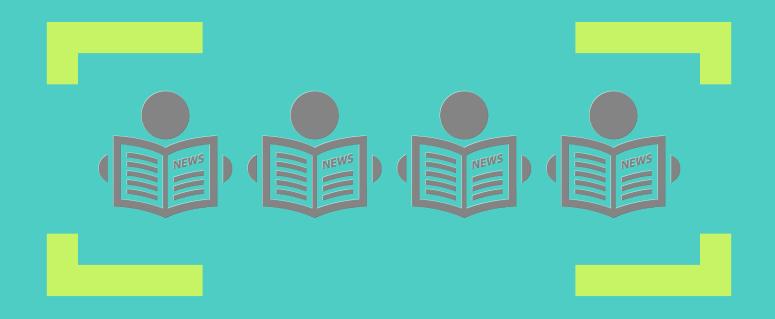
News is the "first rough draft of history"

- former Washington Post President & Publisher Philip L. Graham

For the most part "the past is seen as being outside the parameters of journalists' attention" (Zelizer, 2008, p. 81).



TIME



DAILY HEADLINES ADD UP TO A NARRATIVE OF HOW SOCIAL CHANGE HAPPENS



"The digital environment makes it clear that journalists no longer have a monopoly over time"

(Zelizer 2017, p.5)



accumulated contemporaneity

the paradoxical systematic combination of chronicling and archiving, or looking sideways and backwards, by which the meaning of a news event is progressively crafted

(Bodker, 2016)

Nature of news VS Nature of social movements Temporality of social change

Daily Coverage VS
historical record/narrative
Temporality of news production

Context VS

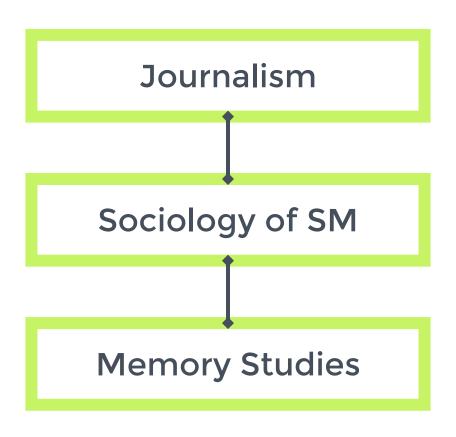
Background

How much information is included

Methodology

Work in progress...

NEWSROOM CENTERED APPROACH



TWO CASE STUDIES

Data analysis of online coverage before during and after the events +

Semi structured interviews with journalists





#UmbrellaMovement - #RenunciaYa

HONG KONG

Democracy movement goes back to the 80s Linked to Independence movement Linked to media culture post 1997 handover **Cross generational** identity movement Has immediate political goals and long term social goals.

GUATEMALA

Transparency movement goes back to the 60s
Direct political goals that were achieved
Impeach president Otto Perez Molina Aug 2015
Did not start from politics, became cultural call, still lingers

#UmbrellaMovement - #RenunciaYa

HONG KONG

- Occupy Central
- ■26 Sept -15 Dec 2014

GUATEMALA

- •July -Sept 2015
- Otto Perez Molina resigns on 3rd of Sept

TIME FRAME

March 2014-March 2016

TIME FRAME

Jan 2015 - Jan 2017

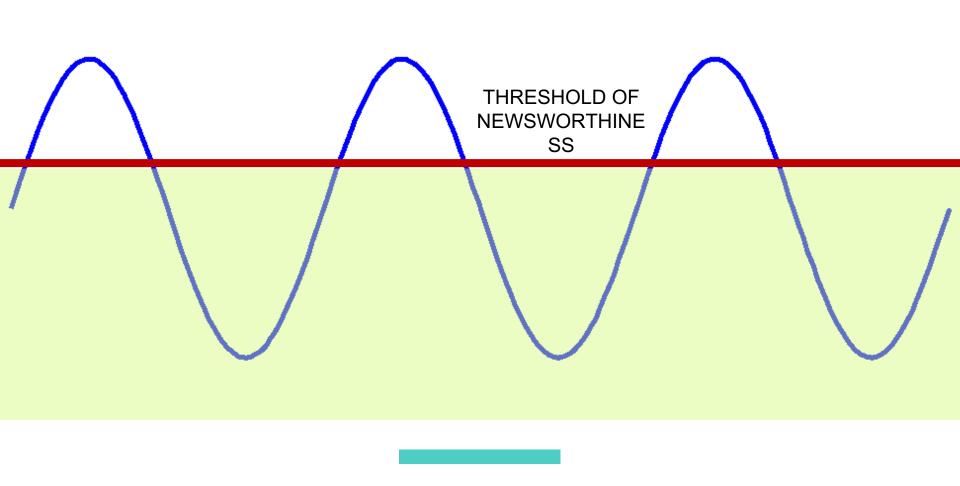
DATA COLLECTION

- BBC News / New York BBC Mundo / Times **BBC** World

- South China **Morning Post**
- •The Guardian
- Prensa Libre

CNN / CNN Español

ONLINE - MAINSTREAM- EASILY ACCESIBLE



Understand temporal news practices beyond the present

What to look for?

- onetworks of informal interactions oa <u>plurality</u> of individuals opolitical or cultural conflict oa shared identity
- Frequency of coverage
- Type of sources
- Reliance on social media
- Mentions of organising
- Use of images
- Perception of outcomes

Challenges for journalists

- Organized even if they are not vertical.
- "low degree of institutionalization, high heterogeneity, a lack of clearly defined boundaries and decision making structures" (Koopmans, 1993, p.637)
- •Conflict, reaction, opposition, unrest, disturbance, protest?
- •SM create a public space where politics and culture overlap in different degrees

WHY?

- Lack of awareness of how SM work
- Lack of time

Multitasking budget tightened newsrooms

- Lack of resources
- Geography of stories, cover half the world away

Social media is great! But widens the coverage area and audience

Lack of specialised knowledge (BEATS)
Human rights
Conflict
Politics
Crime

Thanksl

Any questions?

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