

Course Title: Peace Journalism and Conflict Resolution			
Status: Elective	Semester: 2 nd	ECTS credits: 6	Course hours per week: 2 lectures and 1 tutorial
Name of teachers (lecturers, profesors): Prof. Atlagić Siniša			
1. COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES	<p>This course will present a critical survey of the role of journalists and news media in conflicts. We will examine communication strategies that have been regularly used in conflict-related politics and effective framing mechanism and tools favored by opposing sides and the media. We will analyze various factors that constrain and influence media coverage of conflicts and conflict transformations. We will study how today's journalists could hamper or contribute to various paths to conflict resolution. We will focus on peace journalism and other activist and/or prescriptive schools of journalism. Their agendas and impact on preventing escalation, minimizing harmful consequences, ending violence, improving intergroup relations and building sustainable peace will be scrutinized in the context of the rapid growth of social media and pervasive decline of the "old media". We will examine some specific issues and conflicts that pose huge challenges to both "traditional" war-reporting and new activist approaches to the coverage of conflicts.</p> <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to: (1) Understand impact of effective communications strategies on conflict-related issues; (2) Recognize and anticipate the role of framing in various conflict-resolution and peace-building processes; (3) Better understand complexities and ambivalences that characterize contemporary conflicts and various networks and interests that sustain them; (4) Grasp a range of professional and ethical challenges facing reporters in various conflict situations and environments; (5) Understand and evaluate the role of the media in conflict transformation and resolution.; (6) Influence or use media to strengthen the idea of peace and make peace; (7) Constructively engage with reporters and editors in developing de-escalation-oriented news coverage; (8) To think deeply and debate more effectively conflict-related issues.</p>		
2. COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING	Assessment of knowledge (maximum no. of points 100)		
	Pre-examination commitments	points	Final examination
	activity	20	written test
	critical reading	20	oral examination
	colloquium(a)	
	seminar(s)	20	
3. TENTATIVE SCHEDULE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selling Political Policies and Beliefs (What is political communication; Functions of political communication; How Governments build consent for their policies and political systems; The role of worldviews and ideology in building legitimacy; The production and dissemination of worldviews), 2. Selling War/Selling Peace (How the media became involved in fighting wars; The impact of television on warfare/peace selling), 3. The Media and Terrorism (Terrorism as a form of political communication), 4. The Media and Foreign Relations (The Impact of media reporting on policy making), 5. Understanding contemporary news media: Trends and transformations. Reporting conflicts and post-conflict transformations: Main challenges and issues, 6. Peace journalism: Key concepts and ideas. Criticism of peace journalism: 'Good journalism or peace journalism?', 7. Peace journalism as journalistic practice: The ethics of journalistic intervention. Peace journalism as a tool of critical media studies, 8. Role of 'journalism of attachment' in conflict transformations: 'Whose side are you on?', 9. Media and 'politics of naming': Do all victims count? The world as a battlefield: Bush's 'War on Terror' and Obama's 'Drone War', 10. Reporting "endless war" and 'neither-war-nor-peace': 'No peg to hang a news story on', 11. Covering Africa: 'child witches', 'cannibals' and the ICC in 'juju journalism', 12. Peace journalism and new Media: Facing citizen journalists and 'clicktivists'. New tools of the old trade: can the change be tweeted? 		

4. COURSE READINGS

a) compulsory

1. P. Eric Louw. 2010. *The Media and Political Process*. London: Sage Publications. 2. Robert M. Entman. 2004. *Framing News, Public Opinion and US Foreign Policy*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 3. Galtung, Johan. 1998. High Road, Low Road: Charting the course for Peace Journalism, *Track Two* 7(4). 2. Lynch, Jake. 2010. Peace Journalism. In: Allan Stuart (ed.). *The Routledge Companion to News and Journalism*. London: Routledge, pp. 542-553. 3. Hanitzsch, Thoma. 2007. Situating peace journalism in journalism studies: A critical appraisal. *conflict & communication online* 6(2). 4. Loyn, David. 2007. Good journalism or peace journalism? *conflict & communication online* 6(2). 5. Mamdani, Mahmood, 2009. *Saviors and Survivors: Darfur, Politics and the War on Terror*. Cape Town: HSRC Press, pp. 19-71. 6. Kieran, Matthew. 1998. Objectivity, impartiality and good journalism. In: Matthew Kieran, ed. *Media Ethics*. London: Routledge, pp. 23-36. 7. Ruigrok, Nel. 2010. From journalism of activism towards journalism of accountability. *The International Communication Gazette* 72(1). 8. Shaw, Rosalind. 2003. Robert Kaplan and "Juju Journalism" in Sierra Leone's Rebel War. In: Bridgit Meyer and Peter Pels, eds. *Magic and Modernity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, pp. 81-102. 9. Waldorf, Lars. 2012. White Noise: Hearing the Disaster. *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 4(3). 10. Nordstrom, Carolyn. 1998. Deadly Myths of Aggression. *Aggressive Behavior* 24(2). 11. Lemarchand, Rene. 1996. *Burundi: Ethnic Conflict and Genocide*. Cambridge: Wilson, pp. 1-33. 12. Judt, Tony. 2006. Bush's Useful Idiots. *London Review of Books*. Available at: <http://www.lrb.co.uk/v28/n18/tony-judt/bushs-useful-idiots>.

b) additional

1. Cottle, Simon. 2006. *Mediatized Conflict: Developments in Media and Conflict Studies*. Maidenhead: Open University Press, pp. 74-99. 2. Tumber, Howard. 2002. Reporting under fire. In: Zelizer, Barbie; Stuart, Allan (eds.), *Journalism After September 11*. London: Routledge, pp. 247-262. 3. Biazoto, Joice. 2011. Peace journalism where there is no war. *conflict & communication online* 10(2). 4. Ordóñez, Jairo. 2010. The possibilities of journalism as peace building on the periphery: The Colombian case. *conflict & communication online* 9(2). 5. Peterson, Scott. 2000. *Me Against My Brother: At War in Somalia Sudan and Rwanda*. New York: Routledge. 6. Turner, Thomas. 2007. *The Congo wars: conflict, myth and reality*. London: Zed Books. 7. Nordstrom, Carolyn. 2004. *Shadows of War: Violence, Power, and International Profiteering in the Twenty-First Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 45-55. 8. Coker, Christopher. 2008. *Ethics and War in the 21st Century*. Oxon: Routledge, pp. 77-113. 9. Bob, Clifford. 2005. *The Marketing of Rebellion: insurgents, Media and International Activism*. Cambridge: CUP. 10. Gladwell, Malcolm. 2010. Small Change: Why the revolution will not be tweeted. *The New Yorker*. Available at: http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2010/10/04/101004fa_fact_gladwell. 11. Hanitzsch, Thomas 2004. Journalists as Peacekeeping Force? Peace journalism and mass communication theory. *Journalism Studies* 5(4). 12. Sambrook, Richard. 2012. *Delivering Trust: Impartiality and Objectivity in the Digital Age*. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism.