

IMPACT

International Media, Political Action & Communication

Technologies

- *Second Edition* -



Program

July 4-22, 2016



**UPEC-UPEM Summer School
2016 Edition**

Université Paris-Est Créteil
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Presentation of the IMPACT program

IMPACT aims to provide a critical perspective on International Media, Political Action & Communication Technologies

Target students

The course is available for Masters and PhD level students interested in political and public communication, social movements and transnational media activism, as well as the role of communication technologies in international relations. Suitable academic backgrounds include communication studies, political science, discourse analysis, area and cultural studies and sociology.

Synopsis

IMPACT aims to give its students a critical perspective on how the internationalization of communication, the sharp increase in and acceleration of the production of information, and the unprecedented development of digital media play a role in the way political action, citizen mobilization and public debate are now being framed.

Learning objectives

- Become familiar with international communication as a field of study
- Understand the potential links between open data, governmental transparency and citizen mobilizations
- Analyze the dynamic relationships between social networks and the build-up of public debates
- Analyze digital processes in electoral campaigns
- Find out more about transnational political action, mediactivism and alternative communication

Course format and teaching methods

The course starts with introductory lectures on how different themes and disciplinary perspectives come together in international communication. Before the start of the course, selected readings will be made electronically available to students. Students will split into groups to investigate examples of international communication, using critical communication studies as a theoretical framework. Students will report their findings in formal presentations to be discussed by fellow students and assessed by the teachers.

Credit transfer

The IMPACT course allows you to obtain 3 ECTS. We recommend that you check with your home institution before applying to make sure that the credits are transferable.

Organizers

The academic program has been prepared by [Benjamin Ferron](#) and [Stéphanie Wojcik](#), both lecturers at the UPEC.

Stay in touch

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- Jean-Baptiste Comby: jbay20@gmail.com
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- Tristan Mattelart: tristan.mattelart@univ-paris8.fr
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- Simon Smith: simon.smith@savba.sk
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- Stephanie Wojcik: stephanie.wojcik@u-pec.fr

The UPEC Summer School team will be happy to answer all your questions: summerschool@u-pec.fr

Schedule

Week 1 – July 4 to 8

DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY/CLASS	TEACHER
Monday July 4		Presentation of the IMPACT program	B. Ferron, S. Wojcik
Tuesday July 5	9:30-12:30	The Spaces of Production and Circulation of “International” Information: the Example of “Moroccan” News in Foreign Media	D. Marchetti
Wednesday July 6	9:30-12:30	A Study of the Practice of French Correspondents in China	J. Sun
Thursday July 7	9:30-12:30	Producing Media Speech in Africa: Coercion, Resistance and the Invention of a Profession	F. Brisset-Foucault
Friday July 8	9:30-12:30	Social Networks and Public Debate in Post-Charlie France	R. Badouard

Week 2 – July 11 to 15

DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY/CLASS	TEACHER
Monday July 11	9:30-12:30	Studying Social Structures of a Public Debate: the Case of Climate Change	J. B. Comby
Tuesday July 12	9:30-12:30	Electoral Campaigns in the 21 st Century: Web, Social Media and Political Communication	S. Gavras
Wednesday July 13	9:30-12:30	Exploring the Transnational Circulation of News in Digital Times: from Myths to Realities	T. Mattelart
Thursday July 14			
Friday July 15	9:30-12:30	Social Media during the Gezi Park Protests in Turkey and afterwards (2013-)	R. Polat

Week 3 – July 18 to 22

DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY/CLASS	TEACHER
Monday July 18	9:30-12:30	Political Participation and the Internet: Some Issues from Public Debates to Web-Campaigning	S. Wojcik
Tuesday July 19	9:30-12:30	The Field of Communication for Development and Social Change. From Spain to the Entire World: Hybridizations, Tensions and Possibilities	V. M. Marí Sáez
Wednesday July 20	9:30-12:30	Discussion in Online Newspapers and the Realignment of Journalistic Work. The Case of Slovakia and Post-Communist Europe	S. Smith
Thursday July 21	9:30-12:30	Mobilizing through and for “Alternative” Media: Comparative Perspectives from Latin America, the Middle East & Europe	B. Ferron
Friday July 22	9:30-12:30	Individual work	-

Classes & Teaching team

Social Networks and Public Debate in Post-Charlie France

<p>Lecturer</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Romain Badouard</p> <p>Romain Badouard is Associate Professor at the University of Cergy-Pontoise. He teaches media studies, controversies mapping and digital cultures at the School of Journalism of Gennevilliers. His research mainly addresses media framing, collective action and political participation on the Internet.</p>
<p>Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>The <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> attack in January stirred a wave of national emotion among the French population. This emotion was partly expressed through the “Je suis Charlie” slogan, which met with great success on the street during demonstrations, on social networks and in mass-media programs. That initial emotion was followed by public debate on related issues, including the principle of “laïcité” (secularism) and the place of Islam in the French public sphere. The debate took place both in the mass media and on the Internet, but the way the public issues of “laïcité” and Islam were constructed was quite different. On the social networks, people who felt excluded from the national public sphere took the floor to express their points of view. In this session we will explore how different media serve to construct public issues and how the social networks can broaden the debate and its participants in a controversial context.</p>	
<p>Place & Time</p>	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p>July 8, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p>Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Göle N., “Islamic Controversies in the Making of European Publics Sphere”, available online: https://www.ashgate.com/pdf/SamplePages/Islam-and-Public-Controversy-in-Europe-Intro.pdf • Koc-Michalska K., Vedel T. (2012), “Mapping Digital Media in France”, Open Society Foundations, available online: http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-france-20130419.pdf • Scheufele D.A. (1999), “Framing as a Theory of Media Effects”, <i>Journal of Communication</i>, p.103-122, available online: http://www.phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Institute/Sozialwissenschaften/Kommunikations-und_Medienwissenschaft/Vowe/Forschergroupe/Scheufele_Framing_theory_media_effects.pdf 	

Producing Media Speech in Africa: Coercion, Resistance and the Invention of a Profession

Lecturer



Florence Brisset-Foucault

Florence Brisset-Foucault is a Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. Previously, she was a Research Fellow in African Politics at the University of Cambridge. Her interests lie in the sociology and history of the media in East Africa. She has studied the mental constructions of citizenship as conveyed in radio talk shows, the impact of the transnational economy of aid on local media, as well as the ambivalent relationship between the State and the media in contexts often labeled as authoritarian.

Activities and Objectives

This class seeks to unpack the complex negotiation process at play in Africa's public spheres, involving a wide range of actors including journalists, media owners, managers, advertisers, international NGOs, the State and its diverse and sometimes antagonistic components. These negotiation processes, which in Africa often include the use of violence and coercion, end up producing the repertoires of critique at play in the media. The aim is to reveal and clarify the tight net of constraints as well as the opportunities and tactics that mold the forms of political critique. What are the assets some journalists and editors have in this negotiation process? What are the limits of the State's tolerance and its power to crop and remold media speech? And who actually embodies State power in these negotiations? What is the impact of international aid? Focusing on the case of Uganda, we will see that the way the journalism profession was designed and built has a very ambivalent history with the State. We will also investigate the main models of professional deontology prevalent today from a sociological and historical viewpoint. The class aims to sharpen the way we look at African media, looking beyond broad and normative typologies. It will help the participants to gain a more nuanced understanding of the fluid divide between what can and cannot be said in Africa's public spheres, in contexts often labeled as authoritarian.

Place & Time

On-campus session
UPEC, Créteil



July 7, 2016
9:30-12:30

Reading List

- Darnton, Robert, "Bourbon France: Privilege and Repression", in *Censors at Work: How States Shaped Literature*, New York, W. W. Norton & Company, 2014, pp. 21-85.
- Newell Stephanie, "The View from Afar. The Colonial Office, Imperial Government and Pseudonymous African Journalism", in *The Power to Name. A History of Anonymity in Colonial West Africa*, Athens, Ohio University Press, 2013, pp. 65-97.
- Brisset-Foucault Florence, (2011), "Peace-making, power configurations and media practices in Northern Uganda. A case study of Mega FM", *Journal of African Media Studies*, 3 (2): 205-225.
- Brisset-Foucault Florence, (2013), "Re-inventing a royalist 'public sphere' in contemporary Uganda: The Example of Central Broadcasting Services (CBS)", *Journal of African Cultural Studies*, 25 (1): 72-87.

Studying Social Structures of a Public Debate: the Case of Climate Change

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Jean-Baptiste Comby</p> <p>Jean-Baptiste Comby is a sociologist, researcher at the Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Médias (CARISM) as well as the Centre Nantais de Sociologie (CENS), and lecturer at Institut Français de Presse (Paris 2 University). He recently published in French <i>The Climate Question: Genesis and Depoliticization of a Public Problem</i> (2015) and has published several scientific articles in reviews such as <i>Journalism Studies</i> and the <i>European Journal of Communication</i>.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>To understand the media coverage of an issue, it is often worth adopting a relational approach by looking at how groups and organizations can compete or cooperate to 1) propose more or less conflictual frames and 2) invest public spheres to promote frames they defend or to disqualify others. The lecture will start by developing and illustrating the configurational perspective inspired by the sociology of public problems. To this “horizontal” view, a “vertical” one may be added by studying how members of social classes form their stances on public issues. This opens up new research questions and helps to furnish a structural analysis of public debate. More specifically, it provides empirical clues with which to argue that, behind the struggle to frame conventional public debate, there is a class struggle to maintain or gain symbolic advantages that can be converted into social privileges. To defend this approach, I will explain my empirical studies of public debate on climate change in France over the last 20 years and why, based on my results, I argue that this debate can be read as a “moral crusade” (Becker, Gusfield). This last is led by the (middle-) upper classes (for instance, by controlling the monitoring of legitimate changes) whose ways of life are not devaluated whereas they could have been.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p>July 15, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph R. Gusfield, “Constructing the ownership of social problems: fun and profit in the Welfare State”, <i>Social Problems</i>, 5, (36), 1989, p. 439. • Aaron M. McCright, Riley E. Dunlap, “Challenging global warming as a social problem: an analysis of the conservative movement’s counterclaims”, <i>Social Problems</i>, 2000, 47 (4), 499–522. • Stefan Aykut, Jean-Baptiste Comby and Hélène Guillemot, “Climate change controversies in French mass media 1990-2010”, <i>Journalism Studies</i>, 13, (2), 2012 • Rebecca Elliott, “The taste for green: the possibilities and dynamics of status differentiation through “green” consumption”, <i>Poetics</i>, 41, 2013. • Lindsey B. Carfagna and <i>alii</i>, “An emerging eco-habitus: The reconfiguration of high cultural capital practices among ethical consumers”, <i>Journal of Consumer Culture</i>, 2014, 14(2), pp. 158–178. 	

Mobilizing through and for “Alternative” Media: Comparative Perspectives from Latin America, the Middle East & Europe

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p style="text-align: center;">Benjamin Ferron</p> <p>A Doctor of Political Science, Benjamin Ferron is a Lecturer at the Political and Public Communication Department at UPEC. He teaches international communication, media studies, the sociology of activism, and the methodology of social sciences. His research mainly focuses on the media strategies of social movements. His work has been published in scientific reviews such as <i>Media, Culture & Society</i> and <i>Revue Internationale de Politique Comparée</i></p> </div> </div>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>On the basis of empirical fieldwork on the media strategies of social movements carried out in various places of the world (Western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East) in the last ten years, this session analyzes the role of social movement communication in the construction of public debate. From a theoretical point of view, it aims to establish a critical dialogue between two kind of studies: those dedicated to the study of alternative, radical and citizen media and those focusing on the sociological analysis of the construction of public issues, and in particular on the role of social movements and the media as “entrepreneurs” of public debate. The session focuses more specifically on three case studies: the free media movement in France, the Zapatista activists network in Mexico, and the anti-occupation movement in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>July 21, 2016 9:30-12:30</p> </div> </div>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ferron B., “Giving Voice to the Voiceless or Giving Peace to the Establishment? The ambivalent Institutionalization of Alternative Minority Media in Mexico and Israel”, in Rigoni I., Saitta E. (eds.), <i>Minority Media in a Globalized Public Space</i>, New York, Palgrave, 2012, pp. 135-152. • Gitlin T., <i>The Whole World is Watching. Mass Media in the Making and Unmaking of the New Left</i>, University of California Press, 1980. • Rodriguez C., Ferron B., Shamas K., “Four Challenges in the Field of Alternative, Radical and Citizens’ Media”, <i>Media, Culture & Society</i>, 2014. • Sobieraj S., <i>Soundbitten. The Perils of Media-Centered Political Activism</i>, New York University Press, 2011.



Electoral Campaigns in the 21st Century: Web, Social Media and Political Communication

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>		<h3>Simon Gadras</h3>	<p>Simon Gadras holds a PhD in Information and Communication Sciences from the University of Grenoble (France). The main focuses of his PhD thesis were political blogs and the public sphere. After graduating with honors, he completed his post-doctorate on online political campaigns in France and Quebec. Today, Dr. Gadras is an Associate Professor at Université Lumière-Lyon 2 where he manages the Information-Communication bachelor's degree course and teaches political communication, media studies and communication theories. He has published several chapters in books and papers in peer-reviewed journals on online political communication, the digital public sphere and journalism.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>Websites and social media can be powerful tools for informing voters, rallying supporters or improving citizens' political participation. They are increasingly used by politicians and parties as communication tools, especially during electoral campaigns. This lecture will explain how the web and social media such as Facebook and Twitter have been used in recent electoral campaigns. After a short history of online campaigning since the beginning of the 2000s, it will look at how candidates built their online communication strategies. The course will be based on case studies in North America and Europe, in particular the presidential election in France and the general election in Quebec in 2012. In addition to the tools used in those campaigns, such as websites, Facebook pages, YouTube videos and smartphone apps, the course will take a hands-on approach to why, when and how the candidates' teams build their strategies. To that end, it will analyze the three main issues of these strategies: political information using web viral characteristics, the rallying of supporters based on Obama's 2008 campaign, and the media coverage of candidates through social media. It will also show what tools politically active web users really use and how they consider the available online campaigning tools.</p>		
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p>		<p>July 12, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward S., Owen D., Davis R. and Taras D. (eds) (2008). <i>Making a Difference. A Comparative View of the Role of the Internet in Election Politics</i>. Lanham (Md.): Lexington Books. • Gibson, R. and Ward, S. (2009). "Parties in the Digital Age: a Review Article". <i>Representation</i>, vol 45, no. 1, pp. 87-100. • Lilleker, D. and Vedel, T. (2013). "The Internet in Campaigns and Elections". In: Dutton, W., ed. <i>Oxford Handbook of Internet Studies</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 401-420, http://eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk/20307/. 		

The Spaces of Production and Circulation of “International” Information: the Example of “Moroccan” News in Foreign Media

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Dominique Marchetti</p> <p>Dominique Marchetti is a researcher in sociology at the National Center of Scientific Research (CNRS) and a member of the European Center of Sociology and Political Science (CESSP). Specialized in the sociology of journalism and the media, he is currently studying the process of the transnationalization of news, with a focus on the MENA region (Middle East & North Africa). He has published numerous books and scientific articles in reviews such as <i>Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales</i>, <i>Global Media & Communication</i> and <i>Ethnography</i>.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>This provisional review of work in process is part of a wider project exploring the conditions behind the production and dissemination of high-circulation “transnational” cultural goods based on the example of the “international” news produced by the mainstream media. The main issue here is to analyze these transnationalization processes by comparing several spaces that are all too often isolated: the media space of the country producing the news, that of the host country where the news is circulated, and the international media space and its regional sub-spaces, these last bringing together translational media in different forms (press agencies, international channels, national media with transnational impact, and so on). Studying the practices and production of “key intermediaries” in cultural transnationalization – here, foreign media correspondents or journalists from large transnational multimedia agencies who form a strategic fraction of international news “wholesalers” – helps to shed light on the highly general processes in the transnational division of labor and the social, economic, political and professionals struggles they generate. To avoid general remarks on globalization and an overly monographic prism, the choice was made to study the case of Morocco, the aim being to understand how a Moroccan news item becomes transnational or not. This text is based on work in process, notably 80 interviews with journalists working or having worked for several media companies in Morocco and a statistical analysis of their presence. After characterizing the country’s subordinate position in the transnational media space – which is one of its most interesting scientific characteristics especially since it has not been studied from this standpoint – this contribution overviews some of the main principles in the way producers (media and journalists) structure the space of “Moroccan” news internationally, notably focusing on its fractions, which produce and circulate in majority Arabic-speaking and Muslim countries. This process allows us to pinpoint a series of contemporary transformations of the production and circulation of “international” news.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">July 5, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEUTSCH K. (1960), “The Propensity to International Transactions”, <i>Political Studies</i>, 8 (2), pp. 147-155. • MARCHETTI D. & BAINÉE O. (2006) “The economy of just-in-time television newscasting. Journalistic production and professional excellence at Euronews”, <i>Ethnography</i>, vol 7, no. 1, 2006, pp. 99-123. • MARCHETTI D. & BAINÉE O. (2010) “Producing ‘European’ News: The Case of the Pan-European News Channel Euronews”, Working Paper Series, V, <i>European Studies Program</i> (project funded by the European Union), University of Delhi, pp. 1-32. 	

The Field of Communication for Development and Social Change. From Spain to the Entire World: Hybridizations, Tensions and Possibilities

Lecturer		<p style="text-align: center;">Víctor Manuel Marí Sáez</p> <p>Victor Manuel Marí Sáez was born in Madrid in 1970. He holds a BS in Information Sciences with a major in Audiovisual Communication from University Complutense in Madrid (1993), and an MS (2005) and a PhD (2009) in Communication Sciences from the University of Seville. He has been an Assistant Professor in Audiovisual Communication and Advertising at the University of Cadiz since 2005. Dr. Marí is a coordinator of the “Communication and Digital Citizenship” research group and editor of Journal Commons (http://reuredc.uca.es/index.php/cayp). As an expert in educational communication, he has worked as a communications consultant for various social Spanish organizations (Hegoa, Paz y Tercer Mundo, EMA-rtv). Between 1995 and 1998 he worked actively for the ECOE (Team for Educational Communication, Madrid), a pioneer in Spain in the field of popular communication and citizenship. He is one of the few Spanish researchers included in the anthology "Communication for Social Change: Historical and Contemporary Readings", published in 2006 by the prestigious American Foundation “Communication for Social Change Consortium”. He has published over 30 articles on communication, development and education in international journals. You can find the references in his Google Scholar profile: https://scholar.google.es/citations?user=SdPm7tQAAAAJ&hl=es</p>
Activities and Objectives	<p>The strategic importance of communication in Spanish solidarity organizations has gained importance from the 1990's to the present. There are contextual elements that make the case study of Spain more attractive than others given the way in which the field of Communication for Development and Social Change (CDSC) has been built historically. Starting with a review of the CDSC literature in the Spanish context in the last few years (Fernández Viso, 2012; Marí Sáez 2016), a series of stages can be determined in the process of awareness of the importance of communication in the field of cooperation from Spanish institutions, NGOs and social movements. This process presents continuities and discontinuities with respect to debate and thinking in the field at international level (Fair and Shan, 1998; Gumucio and Tufté, 2005; Morris, 2003; Servaes, 2003; Enghel and Wilkins, 2013; Thomas, 2014). This class aims to evaluate the field of CDSC in Spain. Taking a dual strategy methodology as a starting point (bibliometric analysis and case studies), this investigation tries to map the presence of CDSC in communication research in Spain, with reference to similar investigations conducted successfully in English-speaking countries (Lennie and Tacchi, 2013; Mansell, 2011). More specifically, we will use bibliometric analysis to analyze articles published on CDSC in the ten leading Spanish journals in order to identify the weight of the field in Spain's overall scientific production, the main authors and approaches, and the dominant theoretical perspectives. The case studies (4) were selected based on factors such as the stages in which they can be structured in the CDSC in Spain and the diversity of the social actors who drive these initiatives (research institutes, NGOs, active citizenship), as well as the importance of digital/analog dimensions in communication initiatives. The preliminary results of this research point to: the marginalization of the CDSC field in Spain, revealing its hybrid character and a lack of rigor in the epistemological construction process; the emergence of phenomena such as the 15-M movement, boosting the profile of a diverse range of social change-oriented participative communications (political communication, hacktivism, civic journalism, etc.) that do not always fit in with the tradition of CDSC and are not always consistent amongst themselves (modernizing approach/participatory approach); the various transitions (communicative, paradigmatic, political) in the field of CDSC in Spain, indicating its unorthodox nature. At the same time, the potential of some case studies (including 15-M) allows us to explore new possibilities in the field in a context of multiple hybridizations.</p>	
Place & Time	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">July 19, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
Reading List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MARI SAEZ V. M. (2016), “Communication, Development and Social Change in Spain: A field between institutionalization and implosion”, <i>International Communication Gazette</i>. • MARI SAEZ V. M. (2013), “Participatory communication for development in practice: the case of community media”, <i>Development in Practice</i>, 23:4, pp. 549-561. • SOUSA SANTOS (De) B. (2012), “Public Sphere and Epistemologies of the South”, <i>Africa Development</i>, 37:1, pp. 43-67. • TACCHI J., WAISBORD S. (2015), “Beyond the Impasse. Exploring New Thinking in Communication & Social Change”, <i>Nordicom Review</i> 36, Special Issue, pp. 97-110. • WILKINS K. G., ENGHEL F. (2013), “The privatization of development through global communication industries: Living Proof?”, <i>Media, Culture & Society</i>, 35:2, pp. 165-181. 	

Exploring the Transnational Circulation of News in Digital Times: from Myths to Realities

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>	<div style="text-align: right;"> <h3>Tristan Mattelart</h3> </div>  <p>Tristan Mattelart is Professor of International Communication at the Department of Culture and Communication of the University of Paris 8. His work focuses on political, social, economic and cultural challenges in media transnationalization. He has published <i>La mondialisation des médias contre la censure. Tiers monde et audiovisuel sans frontières</i> (2002), <i>Médias, migrations et cultures transnationales</i> (2007), <i>Piratages audiovisuels. Les voies souterraines de la mondialisation culturelle</i> (2011), and <i>Médias et migrations dans l'espace euro-méditerranéen</i> (2014), as well as diverse articles in <i>Global, Media and Communication</i>, <i>International Journal of Communication</i> and <i>Javnost</i>.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>The rise of digital technologies has been recurrently presented as having given birth to a new “networked information economy” capable of circumventing the limits that constrained the production and transnational distribution of news in the “mass-mediated environment”, resulting in “a radical increase in the number of storytellers and the qualitative diversity of stories told” at global level (Benkler, 2006: 166).</p> <p>In this class, I would like to deconstruct these arguments. Drawing on a synthesis of the existing literature on the subject, I will show that, in many respects, the logics informing the production and circulation of international news in the offline environment still prevail, in a number of forms, in the online environment.</p> <p>I will start by introducing the perspectives of the political economy of international news, which were among the first to emphasize the need to study the social, political, economic or material conditions in which this kind of news is produced or distributed, and by discussing their relevance in the age of digital infomediaries. Then, through a review of the specialized literature, we will seek to understand how online activists, bloggers and “citizen journalists” contribute to the production and circulation of international news and assess their contribution to this field.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p>  <p>UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-EST CRÉTEIL VAL DE MARNE</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>July 12, 2016 9:30-12:30</p> </div> </div>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gillespie (Marie), “BBC Arabic, social media and citizen production: An experiment in digital democracy before the Arab Spring”, <i>Theory, Culture and Society</i>, vol. 30, n 4, 2013, pp. 92-130. • Mattelart (Tristan), “Demystifying the empowering virtues of the new digital world information order”, <i>Javnost: The Public</i>, vol. 22, no. 3, 2015, pp. 240-251. • Paterson (Chris), “International news on the internet: Why more is less”, <i>The International Journal of Communication Ethics</i>, vol. 4, no. 1/2, 2007, pp. 57-66. • Zuckerman (Ethan), “Meet the Bridgebloggers”, <i>Public Choice</i>, no. 134, 2008, pp. 47-65.

Social Media during the Gezi Park Protests in Turkey and afterwards (2013-)

Rabia Polat

Lecturer



Rabia Karakaya Polat is Professor of Political Science at Işık University in Istanbul. Her research interests include political participation, electronic democracy, the digital divide, citizenship and securitization theory. Her recent work has focused on how ICTs have turned into a domain for political struggle in civil-military relations in Turkey. She has published articles in journals such as *European Journal of Communication*, *Citizenship Studies*, *Information Polity* and *Government Information Quarterly*.

Activities and Objectives

The lecture will focus on the use of the social media by the people during the Gezi Park protests in Turkey in 2013. For this purpose, we will be discussing the context of the Gezi protests (how they began and their communication environment and political background); the role of social media during the protests; a comparison of the presentation of events in the traditional media and social media; the government's reaction to social media and the state of Internet freedoms since Gezi; some comparisons with the Arab Spring protests and the Occupy Wall Street movement; and a post-Gezi assessment of the social media in Turkey.

Place & Time

On-campus session
 UPEC, Créteil



July 11, 2016
 9:30-12:30

Reading List

- Manuel Castells (2013), *Networks of Outrage and Hope: Social Movements in the Internet Age*, Polity Press, pp. 1-19.
- Nilüfer Göle (2013), "Gezi-Anatomy of a Public Square Movement", *Insight Turkey*, 15:3, pp. 7-14.
- Kaya Genç (2013) "Rise of Turkish Citizens' Media", *Index on Censorship*, 42, pp. 92-95.



Discussion in Online Newspapers and the Realignment of Journalistic Work. The Case of Slovakia and Post-Communist Europe

Lecturer	<p>Simon Smith</p>  <p>Simon Smith is a researcher at the Institute of Sociological Studies at Charles University, Prague, where he leads a research team investigating the theme of the <i>Narrative construction of crisis and institutions in party politics and public policies</i>. He is currently finishing a book about participatory online journalism, <i>Discussing the News: The Uneasy Alliance of Participatory Journalists and the Critical Public</i>, based on research into two of Slovakia's leading newspapers.</p>	
Activities and Objectives	<p>When and where should media organisations permit online discussion about the news? Is it possible to curate online discussion to encourage civility? Should journalists ignore, read or respond to comments? How does online discussion invigilate journalism? This session will focus on two new roles that journalists are called upon to play in a more participatory online media ecosystem: the administration (or moderation) of online discussion and the monitoring of and engagement in discussions below their own articles. Sometimes they resist and sometimes they embrace these roles. With post-moderated user comments below articles now established as the standard model of reader participation in online newspapers, we will look at the work that goes into the practice, critically question its value and viability, and investigate how pragmatic norms of discussion and argumentation are established, tested and contested by the various participants in these spaces. The session is based partly on my research into two of Slovakia's opinion-leading national newspapers, and we will consider the influence of factors such as market size, media ownership and democratic traditions on the characteristics of participatory online journalism.</p>	
Place & Time	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p>July 20, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
Reading List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deuze, M. (2003) "The web and its journalism: considering the consequences of different types of newsmedia online" <i>new media & society</i> 5(2): 203-230. • Robinson, S. (2010) "Traditionalists vs. Convergents. Textual Privilege, Boundary Work, and the Journalist-Audience Relationship in the Commenting Policies of Online News Sites" <i>Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies</i>, 16(1), 125-143. • Schudson, M. (1997) "Why Conversation is Not the Soul of Democracy" <i>Critical Studies in Mass Communication</i> 14: 297-309. • Smith, S. (2016) <i>Discussing the News: The Uneasy Alliance of Participatory Journalists and the Critical Public</i>, London: Palgrave (Chapter 5: The conversations between participatory journalists and critical publics). • Steensen, S. (2011) "Cozy journalism" <i>Journalism Practice</i> 5(6): 687-703. 	

A Study of the Practice of French Correspondents in China

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Lecturer</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Jianguo Sun</p> <p>Jianguo Sun, a Doctor of Political Science, is a member of the Center of Research on Public Action in Europe (CNRS) and also a member of the French research network on Asia and the Pacific. His research mainly focuses on transnational cultural mediation, with specific analysis of the journalistic practice of foreign correspondents in China. He teaches media studies and international relations at the Catholic University of the West. As a journalist, he has worked with various French and Chinese media organizations.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>In a context of globalization, cultural exchanges foster and increase mutual understanding between peoples and cultures around the world. Foreign correspondents are key players in the transnational process of cultural mediation. Indeed, their journalistic work contributes to cultural understanding between their home country and the host country. Our course focuses on the journalistic practices of French correspondents in China, and highlights not only the situation of the presence of French medias and journalists in China, but also the logics of work and the control devices that influence, directly or indirectly, the production of information and, generally speaking, the journalistic practice of foreign correspondents.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Place & Time</p>	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p>  <p>UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-EST CRÉTEIL VAL DE MARNE</p>	<p>July 6, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HANNERZ Ulf, "Among the Foreign Correspondents: Reflections on Anthropological Styles and Audiences", <i>Ethnos</i>, vol. 67:1, 2002, pp. 57-74. • MACKINNON Rebecca, "Blogs and China Correspondence: How foreign correspondents covering China use blogs", presented at The World Journalism Education Congress (WJEC) Singapore, June 25-28, 2007. • MAXWELL HAMILTON John and JENNER Eric, "Redefining Foreign Correspondence", Working Paper Series, <i>Politics and Public Policy</i>, The Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, 2002. • SCHLESINGER David, "News doesn't necessarily equal understanding – Reflections on China reporting at a time of transition", Speech to the International Relations Council of Hong Kong University, September 24, 2012. 	

Political Participation and the Internet: Some Issues from Public Debates to Web-Campaigning

<p>Lecturer</p>		<p>Stéphanie Wojcik</p> <p>A Doctor of Political Science, Stéphanie Wojcik is a Lecturer in Communication studies at the University of Paris Est Créteil and a member of CEDITEC. She is responsible for the DEL research network (www.reseaudel.fr) and vice-chair of the research committee on Electronic Democracy for the International Political Science Association. Her research interests include electronic democracy, political participation and web campaigning. She has published papers in journals such as <i>Réseaux</i>, <i>Politiques de communication</i>, <i>International Journal of Electronic Governance</i> and <i>Policy and Internet</i>.</p>
<p>Activities and Objectives</p>	<p>In the last ten years, the debate on political participation has been renewed with the development of the Internet and the social networks. Digital media has allowed the creation of political participation forms that did not exist before. People can now use the web to spread their own political views, upload videos with political content on YouTube, or join political groups through social networks. As such, new concepts, including “discursive participation” (Puig-i-Abril & Rojas, 2007), are developing to denote the digital expression of political preferences or “solospheres” (Dahlgren, 2011), describing an individualist process for political commitment on the web. In the first part of the session, we will look at the concept of online political participation. Several issues will be discussed, including: Are the tools proposed by public institutions or political leaders really used by Internet users? Is there any difference between political communication and online political participation? What are the links between online and offline participation? Several empirical studies in France and in Europe will be used to this end, such as public debates on environmental issues led by the National Commission for Public Debate (CNDP), participatory budgeting in French regions, European citizen consultations by the European Commission, and activism during the last presidential campaign. The second part of the course will be devoted to case studies made by the students, who will be asked to choose and explain a participatory experimentation practice using the web in their country.</p>	
<p>Place & Time</p>	<p>On-campus session UPEC, Créteil</p> 	<p>July 18, 2016 9:30-12:30</p>
<p>Reading List</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christensen, H.S, “Political activities on the Internet: Slacktivism or political participation by other means?”, <i>First Monday</i>, 16(2), February 2011. • Dahlgren P., “Parameters of online participation: conceptualising civic contingencies”, <i>Communication Management Quarterly</i>, 21, 2011, pp. 87-110. • Puig-i-Abril Eulàlia, Hernando Rojas, “Being Early on the Curve: Online Practices and Expressive Political Participation”, <i>International Journal of Internet Science</i> 2007, 2 (1), 28-44. • Wojcik S., “Open government and open data”, in Kersting N. (ed.), <i>Electronic Democracy</i>, 2012, Berlin, Barbara Budrich Publications, pp. 125-151. • Valeriani A., Cristian Vaccari, “Accidental exposure to politics on social media as online participation equalizer in Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom”, <i>New Media & Society</i>, first published on November 18, 2015. 	

