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Chapter 2 : Anne Frank - Wikipedia

Hans-Bernd Brosius & Frank Esser Eskalation durch Berichterstattung? Massenmedien und fremdenfeindliche Gewalt Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden GmbH.

She had an older sister, Margot. Edith was the more devout parent, while Otto was interested in scholarly pursuits and had an extensive library; both parents encouraged the children to read. Both houses still exist. Otto Frank remained in Frankfurt, but after receiving an offer to start a company in Amsterdam, he moved there to organize the business and to arrange accommodations for his family. By February, Edith and the children had joined him in Amsterdam. The Franks were among the Jews who fled Germany between 1933 and 1941. Margot demonstrated ability in arithmetic, and Anne showed aptitude for reading and writing. In 1939, Otto Frank started a second company, Pectacon, which was a wholesaler of herbs, pickling salts, and mixed spices, used in the production of sausages. Anne became a friend of Jacqueline van Maarsen in the Lyceum. He transferred his shares in Pectacon to Johannes Kleiman and resigned as director. The company was liquidated and all assets transferred to Gies and Company, headed by Jan Gies. In December, Otto followed a similar process to save Opekta. The businesses continued with little obvious change and their survival allowed Otto to earn a minimal income, but sufficient to provide for his family. Although it was an autograph book, bound with red-and-white checkered cloth [17] and with a small lock on the front, Frank decided she would use it as a diary, [18] and she began writing in it almost immediately. In her entry dated 20 June, she lists many of the restrictions placed upon the lives of the Dutch Jewish population. As the Associated Press reports: This hiding place became known as the Achterhuis translated as "Secret Annex" in English editions of the diary. Their apartment was left in a state of disarray to create the impression that they had left suddenly, and Otto left a note that hinted they were going to Switzerland. As Jews were not allowed to use public transport, they walked several kilometres from their home. The only connection between the outside world and the occupants of the house, they kept the occupants informed of war news and political developments. They catered to all of their needs, ensured their safety, and supplied them with food, a task that grew more difficult with the passage of time. Frank wrote of their dedication and of their efforts to boost morale within the household during the most dangerous of times. All were aware that, if caught, they could face the death penalty for sheltering Jews. Hermann, Auguste, and year-old Peter, and then in November by Fritz Pfeffer, a dentist and friend of the family. Frank wrote of her pleasure at having new people to talk to, but tensions quickly developed within the group forced to live in such confined conditions. After sharing her room with Pfeffer, she found him to be insufferable and resented his intrusion, [26] and she clashed with Auguste van Pels, whom she regarded as foolish. She regarded Hermann van Pels and Fritz Pfeffer as selfish, particularly in regard to the amount of food they consumed. She received her first kiss from him, but her infatuation with him began to wane as she questioned whether her feelings for him were genuine, or resulted from their shared confinement. She considered herself to be closest emotionally to her father, who later commented, "I got on better with Anne than with Margot, who was more attached to her mother. As Anne began to mature, the sisters were able to confide in each other. With this realization, Frank began to treat her mother with a degree of tolerance and respect. In addition to providing a narrative of events as they occurred, she wrote about her feelings, beliefs, and ambitions, subjects she felt she could not discuss with anyone. As her confidence in her writing grew, and as she began to mature, she wrote of more abstract subjects such as her belief in God, and how she defined human nature. I know I can write But I want to achieve more than that. I need to have something besides a husband and children to devote myself to! I want to go on living even after my death! When I write I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived! On 5 August they were transferred to the Huis van Bewaring House of Detention, an overcrowded prison on the Weteringschans. Two days later they were transported to the Westerbork transit camp, through which by that time more than 100,000 Jews, mostly Dutch and German, had passed. Having been arrested in hiding, they were considered criminals and sent to the

Punishment Barracks for hard labour. They collected them, as well as several family photograph albums, and Gies resolved to return them to Anne after the war. On 7 August, Gies attempted to facilitate the release of the prisoners by confronting Silberbauer and offering him money to intervene, but he refused. Night watchman Martin Slegers and an unidentified police officer investigated a burglary at the premises in April and came across the bookcase concealing the secret door. Another suspect is stockroom manager Willem van Maaren. The Annex occupants did not trust him, as he seemed inquisitive regarding people entering the stockroom after hours. He once unexpectedly asked the employees whether there had previously been a Mr. Frank at the office. Several of these suspects knew one another and might have worked in collaboration. While virtually everyone connected with the betrayal was interrogated after the war, no one was definitively identified as being the informant. Johannes was the one who constructed the bookcase covering the entrance to the hiding place. However, it does not rule out betrayal. Those deemed able to work were admitted into the camp, and those deemed unfit for labour were immediately killed. Of the 1, passengers, "including all children younger than 15" were sent directly to the gas chambers. Anne Frank, who had turned 15 three months earlier, was one of the youngest people spared from her transport. She was soon made aware that most people were gassed upon arrival and never learned that the entire group from the Achterhuis had survived this selection. She reasoned that her father, in his mid-fifties and not particularly robust, had been killed immediately after they were separated. By day, the women were used as slave labour and Frank was forced to haul rocks and dig rolls of sod; by night, they were crammed into overcrowded barracks. Some witnesses later testified Frank became withdrawn and tearful when she saw children being led to the gas chambers; others reported that more often she displayed strength and courage. Her gregarious and confident nature allowed her to obtain extra bread rations for her mother, sister, and herself. The Frank sisters were moved into an infirmary, which was in a state of constant darkness and infested with rats and mice. Edith Frank stopped eating, saving every morsel of food for her daughters and passing her rations to them through a hole she made at the bottom of the infirmary wall. Bloeme Evers-Emden was scheduled to be on this transport, but Anne was prohibited from going because she had developed scabies, and her mother and sister opted to stay with her. Bloeme went on without them. Edith Frank was left behind and died from starvation. Frank was briefly reunited with two friends, Hanneli Goslar and Nanette Blitz, who were confined in another section of the camp. Goslar and Blitz survived the war, and discussed the brief conversations they had conducted with Frank through a fence. Blitz described Anne as bald, emaciated, and shivering. Neither of them saw Margot, as she was too weak to leave her bunk. Anne told Blitz and Goslar she believed her parents were dead, and for that reason she did not wish to live any longer. Goslar later estimated their meetings had taken place in late January or early February. Witnesses later testified Margot fell from her bunk in her weakened state and was killed by the shock. Anne died a few days after Margot. It was long thought that their deaths occurred only a few weeks before British soldiers liberated the camp on 15 April, [58] but research indicated that they may have died as early as February. After the war, it was estimated that only 5, of the, Jews deported from the Netherlands between and survived. An estimated 30, Jews remained in the Netherlands, with many people aided by the Dutch underground. Approximately two-thirds of this group survived the war. After the war ended, he returned to Amsterdam, where he was sheltered by Jan and Miep Gies as he attempted to locate his family. He learned of the death of his wife, Edith, in Auschwitz, but remained hopeful that his daughters had survived. After several weeks, he discovered Margot and Anne had also died. Otto Frank later commented that he had not realized Anne had kept such an accurate and well-written record of their time in hiding. In his memoir, he described the painful process of reading the diary, recognizing the events described and recalling that he had already heard some of the more amusing episodes read aloud by his daughter. He saw for the first time the more private side of his daughter and those sections of the diary she had not discussed with anyone, noting, "For me it was a revelation I had no idea of the depth of her thoughts and feelings She had kept all these feelings to herself". She candidly described her life, her family and companions, and their situation, while beginning to recognize her ambition to write fiction for publication. She began editing her writing, removing some sections and rewriting others,

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with a view to publication. Her original notebook was supplemented by additional notebooks and loose-leaf sheets of paper. She created pseudonyms for the members of the household and the helpers. Otto Frank used her original diary, known as "version A", and her edited version, known as "version B", to produce the first version for publication. Although he restored the true identities of his own family, he retained all of the other pseudonyms. The first American edition, published in under the title *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl*, was positively reviewed. The book was successful in France, Germany, and the United States, but in the United Kingdom it failed to attract an audience and by was out of print. Its most noteworthy success was in Japan, where it received critical acclaim and sold more than , copies in its first edition. In Japan, Anne Frank quickly was identified as an important cultural figure who represented the destruction of youth during the war. It was followed by the movie *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which was a critical and commercial success. It includes comparisons from all known versions, both edited and unedited.

Chapter 3 : UZH - International & Comparative Media Research - Frank Esser

This article deals with the role of television in the spread of violence against foreigners and asylum seekers in the united Germany. After each of the four most violent riots and arson attacks, the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation observed dramatic increases of xenophobic assaults.

Centre for the Study of Communication and Culture. Volume 21 No. Terrorism and Mass Media. A Minefield for the Media. To Tell, or Not to Tell. Effectiveness and Human Rights. What Role is Appropriate? For payments by MasterCard or Visa, send full account number, expiration date, name on account, and signature. Address all correspondence to the managing editor at the address shown above. Box , Los Gatos, CA This is a fundamental question, but it is one that often is passed over without due attention in routine journalistic practice. In the wake of September eleventh, and of President George W. The United Nations General Assembly offered one definition of terrorism that has apparently been deemed serviceable for most purposes: The labeling of a particular group that has implemented such actions as terrorist per se is either theoretically impossible because it is the individual acts that are terrorist; or all-embracing, and any organization that has carried out such an act must be called terrorist forever more regardless of its latest activities. Thus, a carefully considered, and universally applied, comprehensive definition of terrorism is urgently required. Anders Strindberg have pointed out, the very use of the word terrorism prejudices and undermines objective and effective research into the phenomenon. Brannan, Esler, and Strindberg A definition used by the U. Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. As quoted by The Terrorism Research Center State terrorism The failure of these definitions to allow for government-sponsored terrorism seems to overlook the most prominent historical use of the term, terror, to describe the coercive policy of the French Revolutionary government in the s. Paletz and Boiney recount a debate on television, in , in which a Palestinian representative and U. Senator Joseph Liebermann clashed over whether Israeli violence against women and children should be defined as terrorism just as much as should armed actions by Palestinians. The erratic search for precision Awareness of this problem of ambiguity dates back at least thirty years, but as A. Odasuo Alali and Kelvin Eke pointed out a decade ago, interest in the topic and especially in defining a proper role for the media regarding terrorism has fluctuated. In his work on political terrorism, Paul Wilkinson distinguished it from three other types of terrorism: Wilkinson went on to list three subtypes of political terrorism: In this context, terror usually has as its target a civilian population not a military force, unless the latter has had little or no reason to anticipate hostile action against it. For example, suicide bombers exploding their bombs in a crowded market place would be terrorists, but small boys throwing stones or even gasoline bombs at tanks in a riot would not be, while the tanks, themselves, could easily become instruments of state terrorism. While this definition may not be agreeable to all readers, and certainly not to all the authors of works to be cited below, it establishes a parameter within which a highly fluid topic can be more coherently discussed. Recent changes in mass media In the course of the last decade revolutionary changes have occurred in the mass media, especially in the news media. To the real detriment of actual analysis, which allegedly bores the audience. And the basic idea that only what is visible deserves to be news. Events which produce strong pictures. The emotional shocks that these pictures produce. Miquel Rodrigo quotes three prominent modern thinkers, Umberto Eco, Jean Baudrillard, and Marshall McLuhan as positing an intimate causal relationship between the mass media and terrorism, although Rodrigo, himself, holds the opposite view More recently, Peter C. Bowyer Bell saw the media-terrorist relationship as symbiotic, with the media coverage spreading the effect of a spatially limited act to a wide public Dowling characterized terrorism as a rhetorical genre, whose violence gives it access to the media that its perpetrators cannot achieve through ordinary forms of discourse Jaehning says that terrorists recognize that their best route to public recognition is through appealing to traditional news values: Palmerton sees the rhetoric of terrorism as in part depending on media

coverage for its impact, Bell has said that the key to the success or failure of a terrorist act can be measured by its media coverage. He bases this latter position on the grounds that although some terrorist acts clearly are done with the intention of seeking publicity, others are done without that intention, and some are even done in secret *ibid.* Yonah Alexander says that the media provide terrorist groups with useful tools that serve their propaganda and psywar ends. Cherif Bassinouni says that the psychological effect of a particular violent act may be Kevin G. Barnhurst has distinguished two models of the media-terrorism relationship that divide authorities on the topic. Barnhurst: Any control on coverage, even a natural one, will be ineffective because terrorists can shift to other forms of communication by striking vulnerable points in the infrastructure of liberal societies. Nacos quotes Donna M. Then Hocking adds a ninth myth of her own: The power of labeling. Picard and Paul D. Adams have shown how journalists, in their reporting of violent acts, can choose words that are either straightforward descriptions, on the one hand, or that contain implicit judgments about the act, on the other. Picard and Adams []. Simmons tested three hypotheses: Statistical analysis of the findings showed support for the first hypothesis, but failed to support the second and third hypotheses *ibid.* The same two authors called for research that brings into consideration many factors not usually studied, including the highly variable effects of public opinion in different contexts, source reliability, program formats, terrorist goals, and international comparative studies of the characteristics and behavior of both media and government with regard to terrorism *ibid.* He goes on to state: As one reviews the literature it becomes shockingly clear that not a single study based on accepted social science research methods has established a cause-effect relationship between media coverage and the spread of terrorism. Yet public officials, scholars, editors, reporters, and columnists continually link the two elements and present their relationship as proven. A computer method, the InfoTrend program, although developed for English-language material, was found to be as useful for German-language texts as for English *ibid.* Both hand and machine methods had advantages. Drawing heavily on data from public opinion polling and oriented by her earlier work on the interaction between American presidents and the media in times of crisis, Nacos, Brigitte L. Nacos has done a detailed and nuanced study of the interactions between terrorists, governments and the public. She focuses on the United States between the hostage situation at the American embassy in Iran, in the late s, and the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, February 26, Nacos discerned significant differences between terrorism inside and outside a target country in terms of the effect of media coverage on terrorist goals and the mediating effect of government and elite information sources. International terrorists, according to Nacos, have three universal goals: As she summarizes her findings: Terrorists gain attention when the volume and placement of news coverage affects the public agenda. There is also evidence that thematically framed stories that refer to specific grievances influence public attitudes about the roots of politically motivated violence. Schmid and Janny de Graaf related this issue to insurgent terrorism in their book, *Violence as Communication*. The serious needs of those nations are generally neglected in the Western media, prompting a violent response which will attract the attention of those media: We see the genesis of contemporary insurgent terrorism, as it has manifested itself in the Western World since the late s, primarily as the outgrowth of minority strategies to get into the news. Schmid and de Graaf. His comments give some insights into the ways the military deals with the media, as well as the ways the media react, in a situation which all recognize contains fundamental conflicts between the basic needs, goals and interests of the two institutions. Samuels formulates an additional rule that seemed to apply to the briefing he attended as,. The reporters know nothing. They put the lives of American soldiers in danger. Besides this is not their war. The campaign will be waged much like the Cold War, in the sense that it will involve many fronts over a period of time, and will require continuous pressure by a large number of countries around the globe. The implication of that invocation could be a recurrence of the specter that has haunted U. An Investigative Report of the Center for Public Integrity, recognizes the obvious conflict between the legitimate goals of military leadership, on the one side, and journalists, on the other. Knightly []. Governments usually have the upper hand and easily go beyond the reasonable need to control information that would endanger their own forces. They often must approach this process with

subtlety. In democracies like Britain and Australia, with a powerful press and a tradition of dissent, or like the United States, where freedom of expression is constitutionally guaranteed, the media cannot be coerced into supporting the war. Knightly lists civilian casualties, antiwar marches, and the motive of using a pacified Afghanistan as a route for a pipeline to bring Central Asian oil to the sea, as topics studiously avoided by the U. The American media are more interested in personal, human interest stories, while European media, including those in Britain, prefer to describe the broader picture. Many at the BBC were taken aback by the overt symbols of patriotism that appeared on American television after September eleventh, feeling that this reaction hindered impartial coverage, and insisting that similar displays would never be allowed in Britain C-Span Ironically, the refusal of the U. Army to allow individual interviews with soldiers created the paradox that the best-known American combatant in the war to date is John Walker Lindh, captured while fighting for the Taliban. The pro-Israeli stance of much of the American media was suggested by a much higher level of skepticism about Yasser Arafat in the American, than in the European media C-Span Alternative news sources In the prevailing atmosphere of distrust of official sources of information, and impatient with a lack of of information from established sources, journalists often turn to more off-beat sources, many of them based in countries nearer the current scenes of action. An outstanding example of this is the Al Jazeera television station in Qatar, which in the early weeks of the war broadcast the video tapes made by Osama Bin Laden, but which also carried statements by American diplomats. Often, too, it has been accused of failure to check its sources, presenting unfounded rumors as fact. An example of this was a DEBKAFfile report in October , that China was, in effect, sending an army to aid the Taliban and thereby stave off the threat of American and Russian influence in Afghanistan. An indication of its popularity is its claim of 1., visitors to its website per week ibid. Obviously, sources such as Al Jazeera, DEBKAFfile and ICT, like overtly government sources or other sources with a strong ideological, political or even religious commitment, have to be approached and used with great circumspection by journalists who are looking for accurate and ideologically untainted information. Rather than too little information, too much is available from a vast diversity of online, print and broadcast sources. Somewhat dramatically, he says that Journalists are literally asphyxiated. They are collapsing under an avalanche of data, reports, files. Moreover, it encourages them to be lazy, since they do not have to look for information any more. Information comes at them of itself. Media impact on policy The impact of journalistic criticism on government policy may or may not be significant, depending on multiple factors, but a record for fair and balanced reporting can help ensure critics a hearing.

Chapter 4 : Applications of Computer Content Analysis : Mark D. West :

Fan, David P., Hans-Bernd Brosius, and Frank Esser. "Computer and Human Coding of German Text on Attacks on Foreigners." In Applications of Computer Content Analysis (Progress in Communication Sciences, Volume 17), edited by Mark D. West. Westport, CT/London: Ablex, pp.

Chapter 5 : Applications of Computer Content Analysis by Mark D. West, ed. - Praeger - ABC-CLIO

Esser, Frank, and Paul D'Angelo. In German Communication Yearbook, ed. Hans Bernd Brosius and Christina Holtz-Bacha. and David H. Weaver. The Formation.