

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

Chapter 1 : How the conservative movement has undermined trust in academe (essay)

Echo Chamber is the first serious account of how the conservative media arose, what it consists of, and how it operates. 10 Engendering and Reinforcing Distrust.

Some, on occasion, have flat-out lied. But President Trump — a businessman, salesman, and former reality TV performer with a keen instinct for public relations — has taken presidential communication to a different place. He says things that many Americans find offensive. And he frequently says things that are provably false. Trump since he took office through the end of May. Yet, by some measures, President Trump is thriving. His job approval rating, while still relatively low, now ties his all-time high of 45 percent in the Gallup poll. Many factors play into attitudes about Mr. Trump, including the strong economy. But to his most ardent supporters, his aggressive way of communicating is a plus. The more the media go after him and call him out on his rhetoric, especially false statements, the more Trump uses the media as a foil. This, in turn, engenders more devotion from base Trump supporters — and even wins him sympathy from skeptics who believe the media go overboard at times in their criticism. The press — already facing declining trust from Americans — is in a no-win situation in its dealings with Trump, says Barbara Perry, a presidential scholar at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Congress had to act. Trump counselor Kellyanne Conway responds to questions about the president and truthfulness in a different way. At a recent press breakfast hosted by the Monitor, Ms. She also blamed reporters for being harder on Trump than on Democrats. Her comment raises a larger issue: All presidents spin, dissemble, exaggerate, shade the truth, use facts selectively, and make unrealistic promises. Some presidents, too, have been caught lying — such as Richard Nixon and Bill Clinton. Dwight Eisenhower lied to protect national security after the shooting down of a U-2 spy plane. But Trump — a businessman, salesman, and former reality TV performer with a keen instinct for public relations — has taken the art of presidential communication to a different place. The L-word White House reporters admit that he can be challenging to cover. Lying implies an intent to deceive, and only he knows his intent. They need to provide context, refrain from putting false information in headlines or story leads, and avoid sensation in favor of substance. Lakoff recently wrote in *The Guardian*. Through May, that list had reached 3, statements. In fact, crime in Germany is at a year low. To Trump supporters, the allegations of lying are just fake news. To his opponents, the fact-checkers only reinforce their view that he is a serial liar. Get the Monitor Stories you care about delivered to your inbox.

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

Chapter 2 : Searching for Alternative Facts | Data & Society

Kathleen Hall Jamieson and Joseph Cappella-two of the nation's foremost experts on politics and media-offers a searching analysis of the conservative media establishment, from talk radio to Fox News to the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal.

Fake News , Illiberal Democracy , Media Freedom , Syria , Turkey Snap elections called in Turkey are set to take place on June 24 against a backdrop of turmoil, conflict and crises, and amid a continued clampdown on freedom of expression and civil liberties. With sweeping arrests of journalists and closures of outlets deemed too critical of the government, media freedom has been under sustained attack for some time now. A majority of the pro-government firms who own media in Turkey are also involved in other sectors such as construction, energy and mining. Favourable coverage of the government has long been used as a shortcut to commercial advantage by the bosses running these conglomerates, with scant regard for media ethics. Journalism has become too caught up with the centres of political and economic power. These elections will take place at a time when public trust in the media has sunk to a real low. Yet on this, as in in so many areas of Turkish public life, there is no consensus across the country. The digital news report of the Reuters Institute found that the proportion of those who trusted and distrusted news media and Turkey were remarkably evenly matched. Another striking finding was that both interest in the news and avoidance of the news were very high. These seemingly contradictory trends highlight the contrasts in perceptions and experiences that exist in Turkey. The survey identified high levels of mistrust of the media and the government but also of the outside world, particularly the West and the United States. The level of education was identified as a key divider in Turkish society and strongly determined the measure of nationalist sentiment among respondents, with more highly educated Turks likely to be more critical of the government and less suspicious of the outside world, though still often retaining a broadly nationalist outlook present across the board. Taking on fake news One group trying to combat this mistrust are the team behind fact-checking website Teyit. Set up in , the site aims to verify the most viral and sensitive claims doing the rounds. The war in Syria, atrocities against the Rohingya in Myanmar, and violence in the mainly Kurdish areas in the south-east of the country have been some of the recent crises around which wild fake news claims have been circulated, both on social media and within the mainstream media. They collated a round-up of some of the most outlandish and widely disseminated examples of fake news. As elsewhere, the global soul-searching around the proliferation of fake news and its very real consequences has had unexpected repercussions in Turkey. The pro-government media, such as the new, slick English-language news channel TRT World , Anadolu Agency , and Sabah have all rallied to denounce fake news in connection to Afrin â€” but being careful to limit their investigations to content supportive of the Kurdish Syrian forces or otherwise critical of Turkey. This is also why, in her view, the citizen journalists who often step in to cover stories ignored or misreported by the mainstream media are no panacea. Many images and reports circulated by ordinary citizens or engaged protesters during the Gezi protests in , for example, contained factual inaccuracies or exaggerated claims. Unsurprisingly, this means the current political atmosphere in the country is one of dread and fear. It has gone so far that failure to adopt this language is liable to raise suspicions and has been used as grounds for accusations of treachery or support for terror organisations. Academics, journalists, and writers researching this subject have often come under suspicion or been jailed for alleged terrorist sympathies. The evocation of national security to encourage favourable coverage of the war was perhaps not surprising, but the resulting fake news storm demonstrates that many in the media see it as safer to print lies that support the government narrative, rather than facts that might contravene it. Injunctions of this type have led to a climate of suspicion that has crept into almost all areas of public life. This starkly illustrates why fact-checking in Turkey, even when it strives to be strictly apolitical, is far from a safe or straightforward exercise. Teyit, along with other independent platforms such as P24, regard better training as key to improving and strengthening Turkish journalism, alongside media literacy

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

initiatives targeted at the public. Bildirici retains a somewhat hopeful view, despite being keenly aware of the challenges: But still, people are making an effort to find trustworthy information. Despite everything, the media remains the main source of information for people. It will continue to be so. In the case of Turkey, total compliance is a requirement not only for economic reward, but simply to survive, as the fall of the Dogan Group demonstrates. In this context, transnational alliances of fact-checking projects across Europe, such as the International Fact-Checking Network , could be a lifeline for independent media in countries such as Turkey, helping to provide legitimacy, as well as much-needed support and solidarity. In light of the pervasive nature of fake news and its proven capacity to distort public debate across national boundaries, reinforcing such networks would be a wise move for European policy-makers looking to protect democratic debate both at home and abroad. For EU countries seeking to preserve media pluralism, Turkey should serve as a cautionary tale. As the Turkish writer Ece Temelkuran warned in a prophetic piece:

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

Chapter 3 : People trust platforms less, trust journalism more, study says - CBS News

That signaled a broad counterattack by the conservative media establishment, charging the mainstream media with hypocrisy (yet using its reports when convenient), creating a knowledge base (a set of facts or allegations for partisans to draw upon), and fostering an in-group identity.

Both candidates presented carefully chosen statistics to justify their very different policy visions, continuing a pattern that leaves citizens with the impression that data serves as just another weapon used for political arguments. Shared facts seem to be a victim of the polarized American political system. Democrats defend these traditional intellectual authorities, accusing Republicans of abandoning scientific consensus and cocooning themselves in a conservative media universe with little respect for objective inquiry. A common history lies behind those sentiments: Universities are thus caught in the partisan crossfire but unable to plead nonpartisanship without evoking conservative suspicions. Like journalists, faculty members are no longer regarded as impartial conveyors of information by Republicans; academics seek to conform to norms of objectivity but face a skeptical audience on one side of the partisan aisle. As institutions that strive to inform policy debates even as they remain dependent on support from political leaders, universities confront the difficult task of fulfilling their traditional research role and engaging in more active problem-solving missions while they find themselves increasingly treated as combatants in an ideological battle. Our new book, *Asymmetric Politics: Ideological Republicans and Group Interest Democrats*, tells the strikingly parallel stories of how the conservative movement simultaneously undermined popular faith in both mainstream academe and journalism among its supporters, building and reinforcing Republican reliance on alternative ideological information sources. Our investigation combines historical studies with analysis of partisan political messages, public opinion, media coverage and research reports stretching over several decades. Today, we find that Republicans are more likely than Democrats to consume media that are openly aligned with their political orientation and to distrust other news outlets. Similarly, Republicans have attacked university-based researchers for advancing leftist ideas and have built explicitly conservative think tanks to reorient Washington policy debates. We find differences in the content and sources of these elite information sources, which reinforce appeals to ideology among Republicans and specialized policy analysis among Democrats. This structural imbalance both reflects and reinforces the larger asymmetry between the parties: Republicans are organized around broad symbolic principles, whereas Democrats are a coalition of social groups with particular policy concerns. Consumers of conservative news media and think-tank reports are exposed to a steady flow of content that further promotes that perspective. Democrats, in contrast, are relatively content to rely on traditional news media and intellectual sources that often implicitly flatter the Democratic worldview but do not portray themselves or their consumers as engaged in an ideological conflict. Fox News Channel and conservative talk radio lack equally popular and influential counterparts on the left. Similarly, left-of-center think tanks have adapted to conservative upstarts by frequently opposing them in policy debates, but still retain broader ties to scholarly researchers and closer adherence to academic norms. Both Democratic voters and elites therefore remain relatively unexposed to messages that describe political conflict as reflecting the clash of two incompatible value systems. Instead, the information environment in which they reside claims to prize objectivity, empiricism and policy expertise -- thus remaining highly congruent with the character of the Democratic Party as a coalition of voters who demand targeted government actions. Conservatives have had a good reason to build alternative institutions: Most journalists and professors do not view their proper professional responsibility as advancing a left-wing political agenda, but the collective left-leaning orientation of academics and reporters influences their output -- even if implicitly or unconsciously. Conservative suspicions of science and the news media are based on fundamentally correct perceptions of these professions as disproportionately occupied by liberals. A Self-Reinforcing Process Although conservative elites long viewed academe and journalism as hostile to their

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

politics, it required a sustained effort to transmit that distrust to their public supporters and to promote their alternatives. Accusations of liberal bias in each institution have long been more common than accusations of conservative bias. Declining public approval of academics and journalists coincided with the rise of alternative sources on the right that popularized ideologically motivated criticisms of these professions. Previous research shows how distrust of the news media helped to fuel conservative alternatives, which in turn gave rise to more media distrust. We find that academe has similarly become increasingly entangled in partisan conflict. In a self-reinforcing process, conservatives have come to distrust ostensibly nonpartisan scientists and professors while creating an alternative research infrastructure for policy debate -- providing the Republican Party with its own network of policy experts that further undermines the standing of the academic community in the eyes of the right. Beginning with William F. Buckley's campus protest activity in the 1960s provoked more antagonism from the right, prompting future U.S. Conservatives founded Accuracy in Academia in 1981 to be a campus watchdog, following up with efforts to create networks of conservative academics. Although initially focused on the humanities and social sciences, the scope of conservative targets grew to include the hard sciences in debates over environmental regulation -- especially climate change -- and issues such as stem cell research that pitted scientists against religious authorities. Attacks by conservative-movement leaders on academic science have successfully influenced the conservative public. Data from the General Social Survey demonstrate that declining public faith in science is concentrated among conservatives. Compared to Democrats, Republicans are significantly less likely to trust what scientists say, more critical of political bias in academe and less confident in colleges and universities. Negative attitudes toward science and the media also intersect, with one-third of Republicans reporting no trust in journalists to accurately report scientific studies. Attitudes toward scientists have become more polarized while confidence in the role of scientists in political debates has eroded overall. Just as the conservative movement built a national media apparatus, conservatives have also developed a network of policy experts outside the liberal confines of academe. The key development in the rise of this rival center of power was the founding of the Heritage Foundation by former Republican congressional aides Paul Weyrich and Edwin Feulner. From the Democratic point of view, Republicans have undermined a system of empirical expertise based in academe by establishing institutions for ideological advocacy disguised as scholarly enterprises. From the Republican perspective, separate groups of policy specialists agree with the objectives of each party; any deviations from a balance between those two sides constitutes bias. This dispute in interpretation does not challenge the agreed-upon facts: Compared to Republicans, Democrats are more likely to trust scientists to supply the research base for public policy -- just as Democrats rely primarily on mainstream news media outlets to report on problems, debate potential solutions and police the information presented by each side. Perceiving liberal bias in both sets of institutions, Republicans look to their own network of think tanks to provide research consistent with conservative ideology and to a set of avowedly conservative media sources to popularize their ideas among the public. University faculty and administrators, like reporters and media executives, have suffered a decline in prestige and influence from a societal conflict in which attacks come overwhelmingly from the ideological right. Academics and journalists can neither ignore conservative critiques in the hope that bipartisan trust will automatically return nor abandon their own formal neutrality to become openly left-wing mirror images of conservative institutions. This damage will be difficult to repair, but requires an acknowledgment that academe has become a central participant in contemporary partisan debates, with the Republican leadership and nearly half of the American public standing in fervent opposition. Mainstream researchers and journalists may claim a devotion to simple empirical objectivity, but this stance is difficult to maintain when information has become fodder for the political wars. Hopkins is an assistant professor of political science at Boston College. This submission is adapted from *Asymmetric Politics*:

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

Chapter 4 : In modern America, truth has taken a backseat to convenience Â· The Badger Herald

Framing and Reframing the Mainstream Media Engendering and Reinforcing Distrust of Mainstream Media Defining and Defending an Insular Interpretive Community.

He was sentenced to six years in prison, a length determined largely by his Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions score. They do acknowledge that men and women receive different assessments, as do juveniles, but the factors considered and the weight given to each keep as secrets. Crime analysis can help reveal patterns or trends in crime and knowledge of these trends can help law enforcement develop tactics and strategies to deploy appropriate resources, and can also help inform the public about ways to keep themselves safe. Additionally, there is value in analyzing trends in the character of a suspect in a crime. Defendants and prosecutors will frequently use character evidence to illustrate how likely or unlikely it is the defendant committed the accused crime. COMPAS might be impartial with respect to any one individual, but the algorithm itself reflects the bias of its creator, which may be systematically biased against entire neighborhoods or ethnicities. The algorithm itself would then be responsible for reinforcing and perpetuating those biases, resulting in a grave miscarriage of justice. It is easy to put people into boxes and quantitatively analyze their character. It is easy to say that one specific recipe for a person is more likely to commit a crime than another. It is easy just to convict everyone who follows that recipe, but it is dishonest. It is dishonest to use equations to determine the life of a United States citizen. From the Desk of the Editor: I wrote Readâ€¦ This program illustrates a growing problem in this country. This past fall, a woman approached The Washington Post with accusations she was in a sexual relationship at age 15 with Roy Moore that ended with an abortion. After further investigation, Post reporters uncovered the accusations were completely false, and they did not report on the unsubstantiated claim. Furthermore, the woman making the accusations was revealed to be working with an undercover sting operation called Project Veritas. News is a consumer good, too â€” be healthy, responsible News media has seamlessly integrated itself into our day-to-day lives â€” so much so that its scale sometimes goes unnoticed. Readâ€¦ Project Veritas exudes the dishonesty it vilifies at every turn. Its very name is an Orwellian anachronism. Project Veritas aims to expand the ubiquity of fake news to propagate distrust of media as a whole. This sort of unexamined, catch-all distrust of all media does nothing to create a well-informed society. The casual consumer of news can self-righteously excuse all information that is inconsistent with their beliefs. The news which we consume to develop our opinions on vital issues cannot â€” must not â€” be ruled by the expedience of propaganda. Expediency cannot overrule reality, and simplicity cannot nullify integrity. If we continue to move through information at a pace which exceeds our ability to process and exercise good judgment, we risk drowning as a society in our dystopian flood of falsehoods.

Chapter 5 : Echo Chamber - Kathleen Hall Jamieson; Joseph N. Cappella - Oxford University Press

Get this from a library! Echo chamber: Rush Limbaugh and the conservative media establishment. [Kathleen Hall Jamieson; Joseph N Cappella] -- Rupert Murdoch's multibillion-dollar purchase of the Wall Street Journal in was but one more chapter in an untold story: the rise of an integrated conservative media machine that all began with.

Chapter 6 : Echo Chamber : Kathleen Hall Jamieson :

Get free shipping on Echo Chamber Rush Limbaugh and the Conservative Media Establishment ISBN from TextbookRush at a great price and get free shipping on orders over \$35!

Chapter 7 : Trump and truth: Why the media are losing the battle - calendrierdelascience.com

DOWNLOAD PDF ENGENDERING AND REINFORCING DISTRUST OF MAINSTREAM MEDIA

A provocative analysis of the conservative media establishment, from talk radio to Fox News to the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal."--Inside jacket.

Chapter 8 : Summary/Reviews: Echo chamber :

Echo Chamber is the first serious account of how the conservative media arose, what it consists of, and how it operates. We use cookies to enhance your experience on our website. By continuing to use our website, you are agreeing to our use of cookies.

Chapter 9 : Fake news: an insidious trend that's fast becoming a global problem | Media | The Guardian

Engendering and Reinforcing Distrust of Mainstream Media Defining and Defending an Insular Interpretive Community Balkanization of Knowledge and Interpretation