Keeble, Richard Lance / Tulloch, John / Zollmann, Florian (eds.)

Peace Journalism, War and Conflict Resolution


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Book synopsis

Peace Journalism, War and Conflict Resolution draws together the work of over twenty leading international writers, journalists, theorists and campaigners in the field of peace journalism. Mainstream media tend to promote the interests of the military and governments in their coverage of warfare. This major new text aims to provide a definitive, up-to-date, critical, engaging and accessible overview exploring the role of the media in conflict resolution. Sections focus in detail on theory, international practice, and critiques of mainstream media performance from a peace perspective; countries discussed include the U.S., U.K., Germany, Cyprus, Sweden, Canada, India, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Chapters examine a wide variety of issues including mainstream newspapers, indigenous media, blogs and radical alternative websites. The book includes a foreword by award-winning investigative journalist John Pilger and a critical afterword by cultural commentator Jeffery Klaehn.

Contents

About the author(s)/editor(s)

The Editors: Richard Lance Keeble is Professor of Journalism at the University of Lincoln, United Kingdom. He has written or edited fifteen books including *The Newspapers Handbook* (2005, fourth edition); *Ethics for Journalists* (2008, second edition) and *Secret State, Silent Press: New Militarism, the Gulf and the Modern Image of Warfare* (1997). He is the joint editor of the academic quarterly *Ethical Space: The International Journal of Communication Ethics*.

John Tulloch is Professor of Journalism and Head of the School of Journalism at the University of Lincoln, United Kingdom. He is Co-Director of the Centre for Media Policy, Regulation and Ethics (CEMPRE). From 1997-2003 Tulloch was Chair of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Westminster. He has taught, designed and validated journalism programmes in a number of international settings including India, Yemen, Oman, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and nine European countries. In 1984 he set up the first positive action journalism diploma in a U.K. university, backed by the CRE and the BBC. In 1995-2003 and 2006-2007 he designed and managed the British Chevening programme for young Indian newspaper journalists for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Tulloch has edited two books and authored numerous journal articles and chapters on media subjects.

Florian Zollmann is studying for a Ph.D at Lincoln University's School of Journalism. His main research interests are press coverage of Western foreign policy in the Middle East and propaganda studies. He has recently written for *Ethical Space: The International Journal of Communication Ethics*, and is also a contributor to the German independent magazine *Publik-Forum* where he is a blogger as well as a regular writer and editor for its young adult supplement *Provo*.

Reviews

«This landmark work challenges war journalism's right to occupy the mainstream, suggesting that those who propagate the profanities of war, no matter their euphemisms, ought to occupy the craft's and humanity's margins until they are finally made redundant.» (From the foreword by John Pilger, award-winning investigative reporter)

«The contributors [to this book] have created a benchmark collection which offers new understandings of what peace journalism fundamentally is while concurrently affording new opportunities for renewed critical engagement and debate.» (From the afterword by Jeffery Klaehn, author and cultural commentator)
The reflection on the relationship between ethics and aesthetics proposed by Joseph Brodsky on 8 November 1987 on the occasion of his being awarded the Nobel Prize was both shrewd and profound. "Every new aesthetic reality makes man’s ethical reality more precise." Do you want to read the rest of this article? Are you a vulture? Reflecting on the ethics and aesthetics of atrocity coverage and its aftermath. Pratap Rughani. Read more. Prominent philosophers in both aesthetics and ethics tackle a wide array of issues. Some of the questions explored in the volume include: Can art be morally enlightening and, if so, how? If a work of art is morally better does that make it better as art? Is morally deficient art to be shunned, or even censored? Do subjects of artworks have rights as to how they are represented? Do artists have duties as artists and duties as human beings, and if so, to whom? Full text views reflects the number of PDF downloads, PDFs sent to Google Drive, Dropbox and Kindle and HTML full text views for chapters in this book. Total number of HTML views: 0. Total number of PDF views: 0. Loading metrics Book summary page views. AR Aesthetics, 1,313 likes · 642 talking about this · 73 were here. Ethics, on the other hand, is a formalised set of principles that claim to represent the truth about how people should behave. For instance, while almost everyone has a strong moral sense that killing is wrong and that it simply "mustn’t be done," ethicists have long sought to understand why killing is wrong and under what circumstances (war, capital punishment, euthanasia) it may still be permissible. Put a small group of people together in relative isolation and this natural moral sense will usually be enough to allow them to get along. However, at some point in our history, human societies Aesthetics, or esthetics (/ˈæstɪks, ɪˈstɛks/, /æˈstɪks/, is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and taste, as well as the philosophy of art (its own area of philosophy that comes out of aesthetics). It examines subjective and sensori-emotional values, or sometimes called judgments of sentiment and taste. Aesthetics covers both natural and artificial sources of aesthetic experience and judgment. It considers what happens in our minds when we engage with aesthetic objects or