

Media ISP: Week 26

Task One

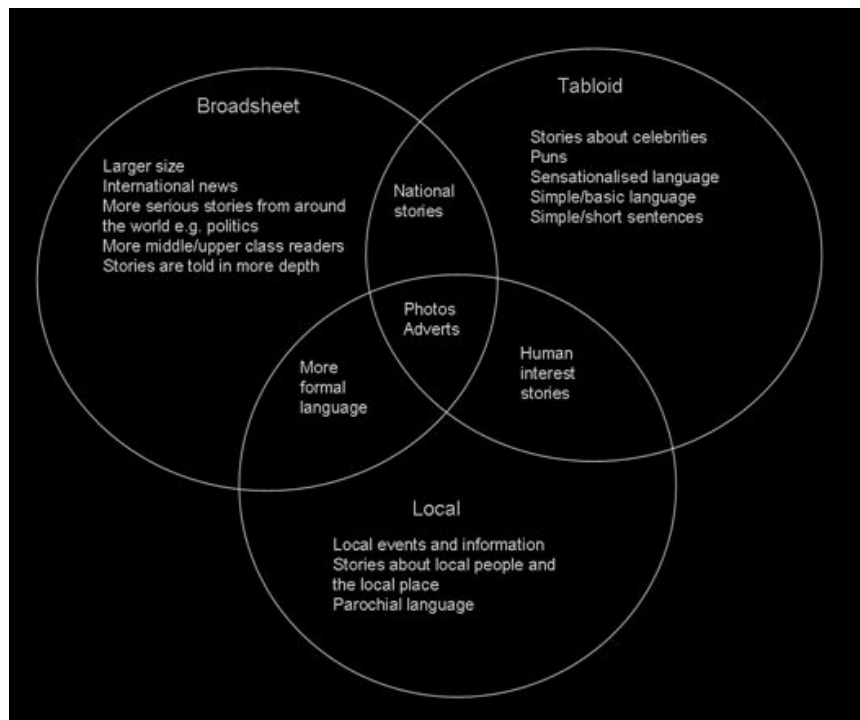
1) UK Press Powerpoint

UK Newspapers:

- The Sun: right wing, conservative, tabloid
- The Daily Mirror: left wing, labour, tabloid
- The Daily Express: right wing, conservative/UKIP, tabloid
- The Guardian: Central, Liberal Democrats, broadsheet
- The Daily Telegraph: Right wing, Conservative, broadsheet
- The Times: Right wing, Conservative, broadsheet
- The Observer: Central, Liberal Democrats, broadsheet
- Financial Times: Right wing, Conservative, broadsheet
- Daily Mail: Right wing, Conservative, tabloid
- The Sunday People: Central to left, tabloid
- Daily Star: No affiliation, tabloid
- Morning Star: No affiliation, tabloid

Main Formats of Newspapers:

- Tabloid – A newspaper which concentrates on sensational and lurid news, usually heavily illustrated - a short form or version; condensation; synopsis; summary. Physically smaller than Broadsheets.
- Broadsheet – A newspaper with a large format, regarded as more serious and less sensationalist than tabloids.



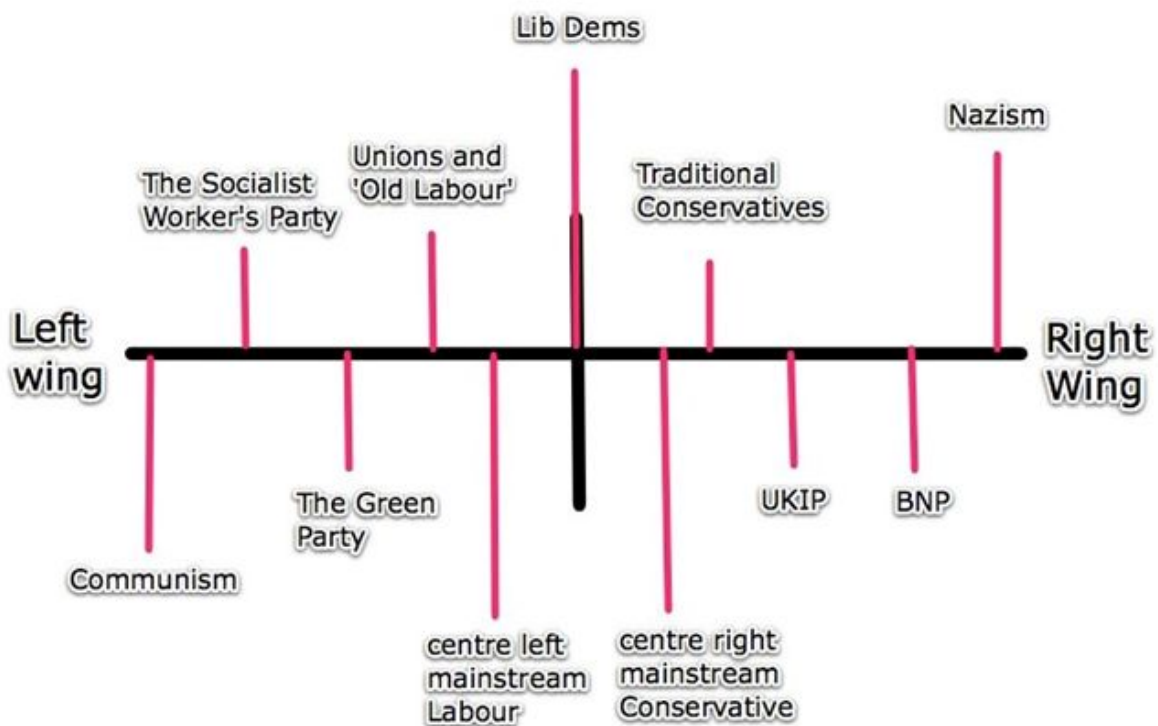
Political Perspective:

Newspapers, like any Media text, have an agenda. Most are associated with political perspectives and ideology, as well as specific political parties.

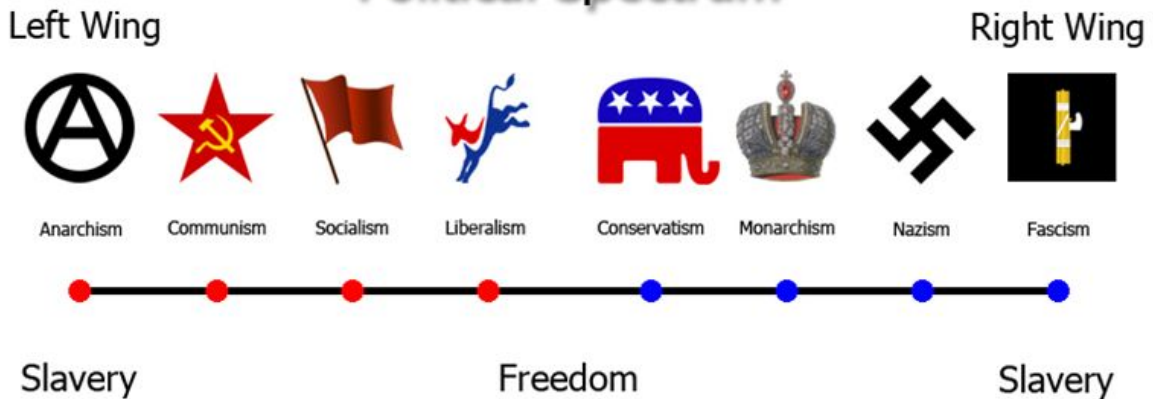
Features of left-wing politics – Liberal values, multiculturalism and inclusiveness. In opposition to inequality and hierarchy. Has been associated with Civil Rights, feminism, environmentalism and anti-war movements.

Feature of centrism – A political outlook or specific position that involves acceptance or support of a balance of a degree of social equality and a degree of social hierarchy.

Features of right-wing politics – Conservative and traditional values, supports capitalism and privatisation. Typically, but crucially not always, this type of politics' upholding of traditional, perhaps even "outdated" values means that a sense of inequality and hierarchy may become apparent.



The Left vs. Right Political Spectrum



(Watched Russel Howard on British Newspapers)

Celebrity Culture:

Go onto a UK newspaper website and look at the stories written about celebrities.

Chosen: <https://www.theguardian.com/music/2020/apr/19/together-at-home-review-locked-down-stars-lift-the-spirits>

How are they written?

It's written in a way that directly addresses the reader, using nouns like 'you'. This makes the reading more personal, as well as more casual. This need to relate to the audience is also reflected through the use of media language like, 'chaotic energy', and the large range of adjectives. Even though the article is about celebrities helping during current times, the article is focused on the celebrities' homes, and either critiquing or praising the celebrities' performance. This is interesting, as that isn't what really matters.

Do you consider the stories as news?

It depends. While celebrity news can be news, it's often fake. In terms of this article, it could have been proper news, but instead the article focuses on critiquing and/or praising the celebrities performances, and talking about their houses, rather than the good they were doing during the current time and how they helped.

Who are these stories aimed at?

The language suggests a younger audience (stereotypically), due to use of language seen on social media like, 'chaotic energy'. In general, it can be anyone. Maybe, it depends on the celebrity. As this article focused on many celebrities, the range of audience is huge (age, music genre preference etc).

Regulating Newspapers in the UK:

In the UK, three different organisations have set standards/regulated the Press since 1953. They are:

- Press Council
- Press Complaints Commission (PCC)
- Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)

Print vs. Online:

Why is print journalism suffering all over the world?

Watched: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bq2_wSsDwkQ

- Websites replacing the newspapers
- TV news using and relying on newspaper sources
- Late Night shows relying on local newspapers
- Print ads are less popular with advertisers than they used to be
- Newspaper companies turning into 'digital-first' companies due to this being strategic

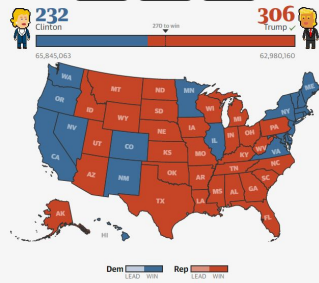

Task:

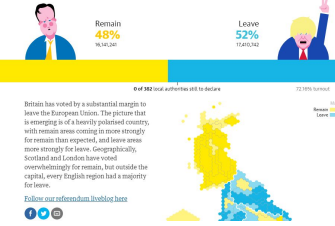

Select ten of the UK newspapers outlined earlier. Write a summary of how each of these newspapers reported on:


The US election (2016)

Brexit result (2016)


Use images of front covers and stories. Compare and contrast how each newspaper reported on the stories.


<p>The Guardian</p>	<p>US Election: Use of animated images representing the final vote count. Timeline. Summary in short declarative sentences. Front clever close up of Trump - trying to be humorous?</p>		
---------------------	---	---	--



<p>The Guardian</p>	<p>Brexit Results: lots of colour coded graphs and maps. Some analysis of the results written in paragraphs. Mainly an image on the front cover. Short headline.</p>		
---------------------	--	---	--

<p>The Sun</p>	<p>US Election: lots of written information, split into different categories with usb-headings. Often using quite short declarative sentences.</p>	<p>TRIUMPHANT TRUMP Who won the US Election 2016? Final poll results as Donald Trump becomes President of the United States</p> <p>After months of bitter fighting, a winner has been declared in the race to the White House</p>	
----------------	--	--	---

	<p>Trying to grab attention e.g. alliteration, interrogative. Use of intertextuality. Comedic?</p>		
--	--	--	--



<p>The Sun</p>	<p>Brexit Results: use of a pun in both. Lots and lots of pictures. Some information, but mainly pictures. Pictures tend to be positive e.g. people cheering. Right wing view?</p>	<p>SEE EU LATER! Britain votes to LEAVE the EU on a dramatic night as Nigel Farage declares 'victory for ordinary people'</p> <p>Leave passes the threshold of 16.8million votes needed to trigger a Brexit as a shell-shocked David Cameron announces he will resign as PM</p>	
----------------	--	--	---

<p>The Daily Mirror</p>	<p>US Election: Headline doesn't give anything away. Two declaratives stating the answer, then links to further information. One picture. Symbolic front cover using metaphor and connotations, it's serious and in line with left wing politics.</p>	<p>US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS</p> <p>REASSURE WITH INYOURAREA Download the app today for your latest local news</p> <p>On Tuesday November 8 2016 the US elected Donald Trump as their leadership as the Republicans takeover for the first time in 8 years.</p> <p>- What next for America as Donald Trump becomes US president? - 5</p> <p>- Donald Trump victory speech -</p> <p>When will Donald Trump take office?</p>	
-------------------------	---	--	---


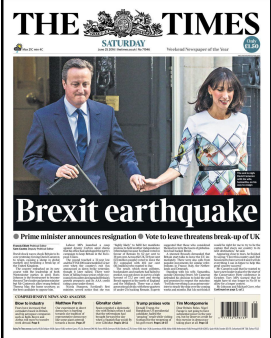
<p>The Daily Mirror</p>	<p>Brexit Results: serious headline. Use of a video. Lots of written information including many facts and figures. Font cover's main image has a sense of judgment against the PM of the time. Headline around fear, left wing.</p>	<p>Britain votes for Brexit in historic EU referendum that threatens the breakup of the nation</p> 	
-------------------------	---	---	---

<p>Financial Times</p>	<p>US election 2016: Use of a detailed and large graph to convey information. No pictures. Serious and formal. Formal headline.</p>	<p>2016 US election: how the states voted</p> <p>Home Editor NOVEMBER 9 2016</p> <p>Donald Trump has become the 45th president of the United States of America with his campaign slogan of "making America great again".</p> <p>After Democratic rival Hillary Clinton called Mr Trump to concede, he spoke in Manhattan, pledging to "be president to all Americans" in his acceptance speech.</p> <p>Here's a look at the states that voted for Mr Trump and those that backed the former secretary of state.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>Candidate</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alabama (6)</td> <td>Donald Trump</td> <td>Romney</td> <td>McCain</td> <td>Bush</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alaska (3)</td> <td></td> <td>Romney</td> <td>McCain</td> <td>Bush</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arizona (11)</td> <td></td> <td>Romney</td> <td>McCain</td> <td>Bush</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arkansas (6)</td> <td>Donald Trump</td> <td>Romney</td> <td>McCain</td> <td>Bush</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	Candidate	2012	2008	2004	Alabama (6)	Donald Trump	Romney	McCain	Bush	Alaska (3)		Romney	McCain	Bush	Arizona (11)		Romney	McCain	Bush	Arkansas (6)	Donald Trump	Romney	McCain	Bush	<p>Couldn't find the front cover, sorry</p>
State	Candidate	2012	2008	2004																								
Alabama (6)	Donald Trump	Romney	McCain	Bush																								
Alaska (3)		Romney	McCain	Bush																								
Arizona (11)		Romney	McCain	Bush																								
Arkansas (6)	Donald Trump	Romney	McCain	Bush																								

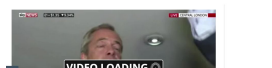
<p>Financial Times</p>	<p>Brexit Results: Again, a massive factual table. Use of graphs and colour coding. Formal and informative. Formal headline. Because it's a broadsheet and not a tabloid?</p>	<p>FINANCIAL TIMES</p> <p>EU referendum results</p> <p>The leave camp has won the day by 51.9% LEAVE and 48.1% REMAIN</p> <p>Stay one step ahead with latest news and analysis on the consequences of Britain's decision. Subscribe and save 50%</p> <p>The most partisan local areas</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Strongest remain vote</th> <th>Strongest leave vote</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gloucester 89.2%</td> <td>Essex 78.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London 79.8%</td> <td>South Wales 73.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hackney 78.2%</td> <td>Cardiff North 72.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Strongest remain vote	Strongest leave vote	Gloucester 89.2%	Essex 78.4%	London 79.8%	South Wales 73.8%	Hackney 78.2%	Cardiff North 72.7%	<p>Couldn't find the front cover, sorry</p>
Strongest remain vote	Strongest leave vote										
Gloucester 89.2%	Essex 78.4%										
London 79.8%	South Wales 73.8%										
Hackney 78.2%	Cardiff North 72.7%										

<p>The Times</p>	<p>US election: Use of a picture as well as information. Not as formal as the Financial Times. The reader needs to subscribe to read the whole article. Use of rhetorical questions.</p>	<p>How the Hell Did This Happen? The US Election of 2016 by PJ O'Rourke</p> <p>There are lots of snags from PJ O'Rourke, but he is still impressed by the victory of the 'Landlord of the Ether', our Philip Collins</p> 	 <p>alamy stock photo</p>
------------------	--	---	--


	Positive connotations on the front cover, right wing.		
--	---	--	--

The Times	Brexit: Need to subscribe for the whole article. Use of an image and worded information. Somewhere between completely formal and casual. Punctual headline.	<p>Britain votes for Brexit</p>  <p>David Cameron, the UK's leader, called the Brexit vote a "watershed for our people, a choice for ordinary people". He had earlier said the result was a "big day for our country".</p>	
-----------	---	--	---



Daily Star	US Election: Serious headline. Many images. Short article. Use of a video.	<p>US Election 2016: How Donald Trump became President - his road to the White House</p> <p>DONALD Trump won the US Election and today gets the keys to the White House - we reveal how it all happened ahead of Inauguration Day.</p>	Couldn't find this, sorry
------------	--	--	---------------------------


Daily Star	Brexit: Lots of pictures, use of a video. Range of sentence functions e.g. declarative and exclamation.	<p>It's official! Brexit Britain has voted to LEAVE the EU</p> <p>BRITAIN has voted to leave the EU in a shock victory for Brexit.</p> 	Couldn't find this, sorry
------------	---	---	---------------------------



The Daily Express	US Election 2016: 4 declaratives, no more. No images or videos.	<p>US election 2016</p> <p>Republican candidate Donald Trump defeated his Democratic rival Hillary Clinton in the US presidential election. The new President will enter the White House in January 2017, replacing Barack Obama. Americans went to the polls on November 8 2016.</p>  <p>Michelle Obama snub: Biden suffers blow as former First Lady unlikely to be running mate</p> <p>Trump on brink: How coronavirus nightmare leaves President 'doomed' in US election</p>	Couldn't find this, sorry
-------------------	---	--	---------------------------

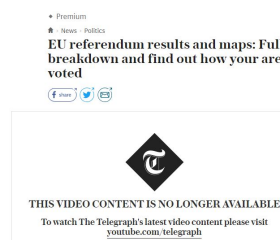

<p>The Daily Express</p>	<p>Brexit Results: Again, very short. Maybe there's a full article somewhere else or only in newspapers. Informative. The front cover uses a lot of images, and a massive headline.</p>	<p>Home > EU Referendum</p> <p>EU Referendum</p> <p>EU referendum news, analysis & opinions on Brexit. A majority of the British public voted for Brexit in the in-out referendum on Britain's European Union membership in June.</p> 	
--------------------------	---	--	---

<p>The Sunday People</p>	<p>Brexit Results and Us Election. Interestingly I couldn't find anything for either.</p>		
--------------------------	---	--	--

<p>Morning Star</p>	<p>US Election 2016: lots of information including information on important topics like the economy and finance. No images. Emphasis on the global impact through graphology. Factual and unbiased.</p>	<p>SPECIAL REPORT</p> <p>Morningstar's Coverage of the 2016 Election</p> <p>Our take on the investment implications of a Trump administration.</p>  <p>Donald Trump's unexpected victory Tuesday sent initial shock waves through global markets overnight, but investors had calmed down considerably by the time U.S. markets opened Wednesday.</p> <p>Still, with considerable uncertainty surrounding economic policy in the coming years, many investors are wondering what they should do.</p> <p>Morningstar's basic message is to not make any sudden portfolio moves. We aren't planning major revisions to our fair value estimates for stocks or our analyst ratings for funds. This is a good time though to take a step back and make sure you are comfortable with your asset allocation given we could see</p>	
---------------------	---	--	--

<p>Morning Star</p>	<p>Brexit Results: The first result was from before the results, stating the paper's views on the vote. This is interesting as they have no affiliation to any parties. Information, but quote short. Large headline, use of images.</p>	<p>Why the Morning Star supports a Leave vote</p> <p>THE MORNING STAR we decide whether or not Britain should remain a member of the European Union.</p> <p>OTHERS LIKED</p> <p>We decide in a referendum called by the right, the accidental result.</p>	
---------------------	--	---	---

<p>The Daily Telegraph</p>	<p>Us Election 2016: You need a subscription to read the article. But I presume from the headline that there will be analysis of the results and maos. The front cover is eye catching, rude and politically biased.</p>		
----------------------------	--	--	---

<p>The Daily Telegraph</p>	<p>Brexit Results: Link to a video on Youtube (used to be available on the website). Use of graphs and colour coded maps. Uses a media reference/intertextuality on the front cover.</p>		
----------------------------	--	--	--

Comparing:

- There are lots of differences between the newspapers. These differences often occur due to whether or not they are a tabloid or broadsheet, and what their political affiliation is, if any. This affects their language, picture choices (including how many, and their connotations), and formality of the text.
- It's interesting that some you can read the entire article, but others require a subscription.
- The front covers tend to either be serious or use jokes to be eye-catching. Such as, swearing or intertextuality.
- The articles tended to either use lots of information, whether through detailed tables/graphs/maps or paragraphs OR use little writing and many pictures. However, colour coded maps were used across several newspapers.
- Videos were used across several newspapers, but the majority did not.
- Only a very small amount of them had actually informative and serious/formal articles, that weren't just about keeping and attracting viewers through clickbait headlines (e.g. intertextuality, jokes, alliteration, rhetorical questions/interrogatives), images and keeping it short and sweet.

2) The Daily Mirror PowerPoint

The Daily Mirror Facts:

What year was the newspaper first produced? 1903

How much does it cost? 85p (?)

Who is Trinity Mirror? "Reach plc is a British newspaper, magazine and digital publisher. It is one of Britain's biggest newspaper groups, publishing 240 regional papers in addition to the national Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror" etc

Who else do they own? They have around 45 subsidiaries. Including, Independent Star Limited and Daily Mirror

What is the company's mission statement? "Trinity Mirror's letter contains a series on "visions and values" for the company. These include: putting "customers, clients and business partners" first; embracing diversity; "striving for excellence, agility and relevance"; and being at the forefront of development through constant innovation."

Take notes on the analysis of the front cover of The Daily Mirror – also, define 'political bias':

Political Bias: Political bias is a bias or perceived bias involving the slanting and altering of information to make a political position or political candidates seem more attractive.



Enders Hayley glassed by thug
SEE PAGE 9

CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL
Free

Great pullout on the BIG festival

£1 FREE shop bet with **Ladbrokes**

FOR THE FESTIVAL TODAY: VOUCHER PAGE 21



All the silks...
All the tips...
All the form!

PM LOSES KEY VOTE AGAIN

BREXIT DELAY
MAYHEM



BY PIPPA CRERRAR Political Editor
BREXIT looks set to be delayed after Prime Minister Theresa May suffered a second humiliating defeat last night.
With the Tory PM's authority in tatters, the Commons could seize control by voting to block a no-deal and postpone leaving on March 29.
Labour's David Lammy called it "another humiliating defeat for the most chaotic and destructive British Government in living memory".
FULL STORY: PAGES 4&5

May surrenders after another massive defeat leaving nation facing months of chaos

CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL

The smart money's on **CORAL**

7 CORAL CUP PLACES Available online & mobile

ENHANCED EACH-WAY 1/5 ODDS 1-2-3-4-5-6-7

WHEN THE FUN STOPS STOP

7 PLACES: CORAL. CORAL is the online & mobile bookmaker. Best placed book 1-1. Starts Monday 11.00 March 2019. 7 Places at 1/5 odds Coral Cup 14.50 Wednesday 13th March 11.20 on live run, standard EW place terms will apply. All offers subject to eligibility. Full terms at coral.co.uk. Offer ID: 5549318/20190313/20190313. © 2019 Coral. All rights reserved.

- Daily Mirror logo/masthead in classic red colour and classic font, as well as being in the top left corner as usual, it's therefore one of the first things seen. This repetition also makes it recognisable.
- A small section on TV, written in the stereotype of British slang
- Quite a big section on advertisements (two sections), but it's placement and graphology means the eyes aren't immediately drawn to it.

- The first thing the reader is drawn to is the political news. This is due to the decline being in black and bold font as well as very large. The use of the adjective “mayhem” and noun “chaos” makes sense, as the newspaper has political bias towards left wing politics, and want to make Theresa May look bad (reinforced by adding her picture)

Take notes on the analysis of the inside pages of The Daily Mirror:



- Main image, and other images
- Statistical numbers
- Majority writing
- Headline
- Use of the Daily Mail colours (red)

Letter pages: the page in a newspaper or magazine containing letters sent to the editor by readers. Allows the readers to have their say. The letters page in the Daily Mirror is called #madeuthink

Editorial: a newspaper article expressing the editor's opinion on a topical issue.

News stories: the inner pages of a newspaper will often link to the splash on the front page, and will go into more detail.

Who reads the Daily Mirror? Record the data on p.104:

Print:

Mainly 65+, then 55-64. Least is 15-24.

PC:

Mainly 35+, then 15-34

Social:

Hundreds of thousands to millions of people. They could be anyone, but stereotypically young people e.g. teenagers.

How do newspapers target, attract and reach audiences? Take notes:

- The print version of the newspaper: uses the front page as the shop window, marketing what the product has to offer its readers. The main headline is usually big and bold, and uses language devices.
- The central image: for popular/tabloid newspapers such as The Daily Mirror, the central image is essential in selling the paper. It is often of a celebrity, or a dramatic image of an event. The image may be indistinct, which emphasises the exclusivity of the story.
- The plug/puff: this usually runs across the front of the top page and advertises what else is in the newspaper. The focus will often be on lighter aspects of the news, or the arts. The aim is to broaden the target audience and give them teasers.
- The values, attitudes and beliefs of the paper: shown through the stories and representations. Readers will relate to this and feel part of the community. E.g. how the Daily Mirror is left wing
- Interactive Features: elements of the website that allow the audience to become involved through blogs, forums, surveys, email opportunities etc. This may encourage the audience to return regularly to the sites their involvement develops. The 'Got a story?' part encourages readers to contribute to the content by producing their own stories.
- The navigation bar: allows the audience to choose which elements of the website they want to visit
- Multimedia features: websites will use a mixture of text, pictures, sound, video etc.
- External Web links: an image or a key word that will take the user to another page or website, this may enable them to access further information about a news story or related issue

Answer question: What are advantages of newspaper websites for readers?

They are easily accessible. It's also a very different format to the physical newspapers, meaning that there will be more audiences. This gives the company money, but also hopefully means people are more educated. Furthermore, with external web links, readers

can easily learn more about what they want to and fast, which would be harder or impossible with paper copies.

Apply Hall's reception theory to The Daily Mirror:

Preferred: Educational and elite. Not a trashy newspaper like some others. Correct political views. Easy to interact with and feel a part of the community.

Negotiated: Like most other newspapers in terms of content, style and interaction, but good.

Oppositional: Bias is awful, not agreeing politically or socially. Dislikes the content and how it is portrayed to the reader including what it looks like as well as how it's written. Fake news.

Apply Curran and Seaton's Power and Media theory:

As the Daily Mirror covers everything from sport, to politics, to celebrities, you could argue that it limits creativity as they are hogging all of the opportunities for other newspapers. Furthermore, their spread of availability (paper, online etc) means that they are even more concentrated as a company which could inhibit variety in journalism, as less companies are needed, and the same people work across every platform and topic.

Apply George Gerbner's Cultivation theory:

One of the main points of Gerbner's Cultivation theory is that exposure to repeated patterns of representation over time can shape and influence the way in which people perceive the world around them. As the Daily Mirror is a left wing newspaper with bias in what it writes, frequent readers may have their political ideas and opinions shaped and molded.

The Daily Mirror as Opinion Leader:

Opinion Leaders: Those in positions of power who aim to persuade an audience of their point of view. For example, these may be the editors of newspapers.

In what ways can The Daily Mirror be considered an opinion leader?

As they are politically biased towards left wing politics, and will be written and edited to get these opinions and views across. Furthermore, they are in a position of power as a platform both in terms of paper copy and online, they have many readers who will read their biased writing, which may persuade them and maybe their intention to do so.

Take notes on political context – p.106

The Daily Mirror is a left-wing newspaper that has an allegiance to the labour party. It is pro the EU and anti Brexit, and urged its readers to vote 'remain' in the referendum.

The political context is also evident in the editorial and the letters pages of the newspaper, where the audience consumption and their response is clear. The expectation is that, in this newspaper, political stories will be given a left-wing bias and that the newspaper will be critical of the Conservative policies and government. This can sometimes be seen on its front pages.

Take notes on social and cultural context – p.107

It's produced for an essentially lower-middle class/working class readership. It may be evident through the selection of stories, the news values and the way in which particular social groups are represented.

Task Two

Who regulated the press from 1991 to 2014?

The Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO) was established on Monday 8 September 2014 following the windup of the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), which had been the main industry regulator of the press in the United Kingdom since 1990. The PCC was very much criticised in the Leveson inquiry.

Who regulates the press now?

The Independent Press Standards Organisation, IPSO, was established in September 2014.

Their stated aim is to uphold professional standards in journalism. The role of IPSO involves:

- The regulation of over 1,500 print and 1,100 online titles
- Dealing with complaints about possible breaches of the Editors Code of Practice
- Giving help with unwanted press attention or harassment issues
- Giving advice to editors and journalists

Who was Lord Leveson? What is the Leveson inquiry?

The Leveson inquiry conducted by Lord Leveson in 2012 investigated the culture, practice and ethics of the British press in the light of the phone hacking scandal and other issues related to intrusion of privacy by the press. The PCC was seen to be largely ineffectual in regulating the newspaper industry. Lord Leveson made recommendations for a new regulatory body to replace the PCC.

In his report he says: "The press needs to establish a new regulatory body, which is truly independent of industry leaders and of government and politicians. It must promote high standards of journalism and protect both the public interest and the rights of individuals. The chair and other members of the body must be independent and appointed by a fair and open process".

He also stated that there would be firmer sanctions for those newspapers that were deemed to have broken the law, including substantial fines. Newspapers at the time were concerned this would be set up by Royal Charter and therefore the self-regulatory system would be governed by legislation. The press industry was unhappy about the reform and wanted newspapers to still have some independence regarding self-regulation in order to protect the freedom of the press.

Task Three

Research and present facts (on a timeline) about the phone hacking scandal that led to the closure of the PCC (use internet research):

What happened?

- “The Press Complaints Commission is to be shut down after 21 years, closing one of the most controversial chapters in the history of self regulation of the UK newspaper industry.”
- “The News International phone-hacking scandal was a controversy involving the now-defunct News of the World and other British newspapers owned by Rupert Murdoch. Employees of the newspaper were accused of engaging in phone hacking, police bribery, and exercising improper influence in the pursuit of stories. Whilst investigations conducted from 2005 to 2007 appeared to show that the paper's phone hacking activities were limited to celebrities, politicians, and members of the British royal family, in July 2011 it was revealed that the phones of murdered schoolgirl Milly Dowler, relatives of deceased British soldiers, and victims of the 7 July 2005 London bombings had also been hacked. The resulting public outcry against News Corporation and its owner Rupert Murdoch led to several high-profile resignations, including that of Murdoch as News Corporation director, Murdoch's son James as executive chairman, Dow Jones chief executive Les Hinton, News International legal manager Tom Crone, and chief executive Rebekah Brooks. The commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Sir Paul Stephenson, also resigned. Advertiser boycotts led to the closure of the News of the World on 10 July 2011, after 168 years of publication. Public pressure shortly forced News Corporation to cancel its proposed takeover of the British satellite broadcaster BSkyB.”
- “The prime minister David Cameron announced on 6 July 2011 that a public inquiry, known as the Leveson Inquiry, would look into phone hacking and police bribery by the News of the World, consider the wider culture and ethics of the British newspaper industry and that the Press Complaints Commission would be replaced "entirely". A number of arrests and convictions followed, most notably of the former News of the World managing editor Andy Coulson.”

Who was involved? Celebrities, Individuals, Politicians etc.

PCC Chairman Lord Hunt, Lord Leveson, Michael McManus, Jonathan Collett, Michael Howard, Charlotte Dewar, David Cameron

What was so scandalous? Give specific examples?

“investigations conducted from 2005 to 2007 appeared to show that the paper's phone hacking activities were limited to celebrities, politicians, and members of the British royal family, in July 2011 it was revealed that the phones of murdered schoolgirl Milly Dowler, relatives of deceased British soldiers, and victims of the 7 July 2005 London bombings had also been hacked.”

What was the PCC's response?

“The PCC's inquiry into phone hacking in 2007 concluded that the practice should stop but that "there is a legitimate place for the use of subterfuge when there are grounds in the public interest to use it and it is not possible to obtain information through other means.”

What was the government's response?

“The prime minister David Cameron announced on 6 July 2011 that a public inquiry, known as the Leveson Inquiry, would look into phone hacking and police bribery by the News of the World, consider the wider culture and ethics of the British newspaper industry and that the Press Complaints Commission would be replaced "entirely".[1][2] A number of arrests and convictions followed, most notably of the former News of the World managing editor Andy Coulson.”

Timeline:

1990s-2005	Early Investigations
2005-2006	Royal phone hacking scandal
2009-2011	David Cameron announced that a public inquiry would look into it (Leveson), Renewed investigations, admissions of liability and new allegations, closure of News of the World

The Guardian's Timeline:

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/jun/24/phone-hacking-scandal-timeline-trial>

Textbook questions, continued:

Which regulatory body was created in September 2014?

What is the role of this new regulatory body?

The Independent Press Standards Organisation, IPSO, was established in September 2014.

Their stated aim is to uphold professional standards in journalism. The role of IPSO involves:

- The regulation of over 1,500 print and 1,100 online titles
- Dealing with complaints about possible breaches of the Editors Code of Practice
- Giving help with unwanted press attention or harassment issues
- Giving advice to editors and journalists

Go onto <https://www.ipso.co.uk/rulings-and-resolution-statements/> - read some of the recent rulings from the ISPO:

What are the most frequent complaints?

- Accuracy
- Privacy
- Intrusion into grief or shock

Who are the most frequent complaints against?

- The Sunday Times
- The Sun
- The Times
- Mail Online

Look at the 'outcome' section - how often are press organisations sanctioned for their breach of rules?

- 10/20 on the first page are sanctioned due to breach, the rest either state 'no breach' or 'resolved'. But according to the statistics I found (see below), the breaches are not usually this common

I found these statistics:

Showing all results for 01/4/2018 - 31/12/2019

Breach - sanction: action as offered by publication	62
Breach - sanction: publication of adjudication	24
Breach - sanction: publication of correction	20
No breach - after investigation	228
Resolved - IPSO mediation	134
Resolved - directly with publication	275
Rejection	4117
Not pursued	2101
Outside remit	5325

Most are 'outside remit' which is "the area of activity over which a particular person or group has authority, control or influence. outside the remit of somebody/something Such decisions are outside the remit of this committee".

Stretch and challenge question (all students must answer this - 1 hour):

On 7th January 2015 twelve cartoonists were shot dead by three extremists who were offended by the magazine printing a satire of the prophet Muhammad.

Should newspapers and magazines be allowed to print images which others may find offensive?

Write two contrasting arguments for this question - for regulation (100 words) and against regulation (100 words).

On the one hand, magazines and newspapers should not be allowed to print images which others may find offensive. Newspapers and magazines should provide unharmed information, which includes offensive images and writing; which I presume the IPSO tries to stop. Furthermore, one of the main points of Gerbner's Cultivation theory is that exposure to repeated patterns of representation over time can shape and influence the way in which people perceive the world around them. If a reader was repeatedly exposed to offensive content, such as content that was judgmental to or critical of certain social groups, that reader might adopt those attitudes, which would be terrible.

On the other hand, you may view the adjective 'offensive' as subjective, and rather in some cases a contrast of opinion. For example, the Daily Mirror is a left wing paper, and some readers with right wing views may view their bias as offensive to them as it would principally go against what they believe. However, there is a line between opinion and being offensive, and ultimately being offensive isn't okay, including in mass media. Furthermore, it's unlikely that a reader would read a newspaper or magazine that stands for what they don't believe in, and it tends to be clear by the front page where they stand politically. Therefore, if all audiences are the target audience, and they are offended, then the paper was offensive which is not okay.