

Digital violence against journalists in Brazil

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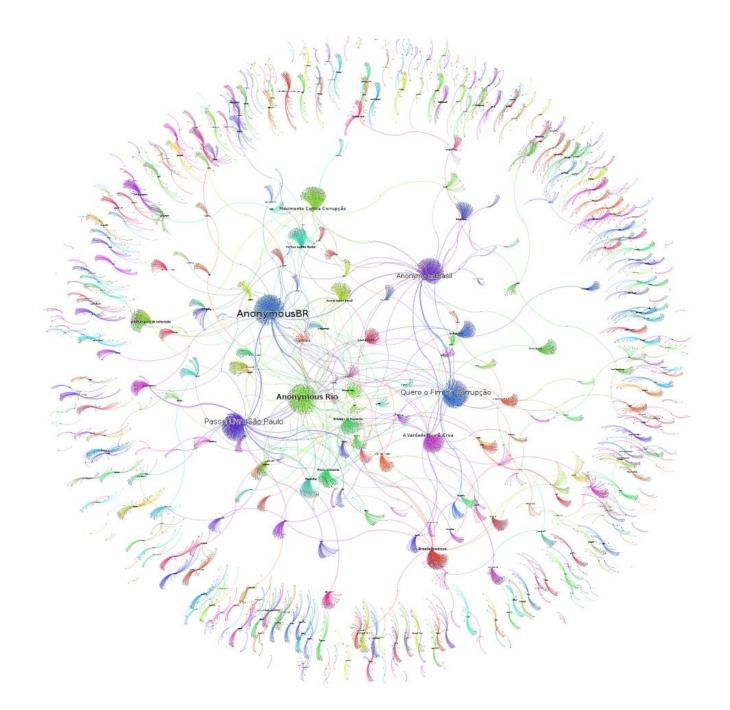


Scenario

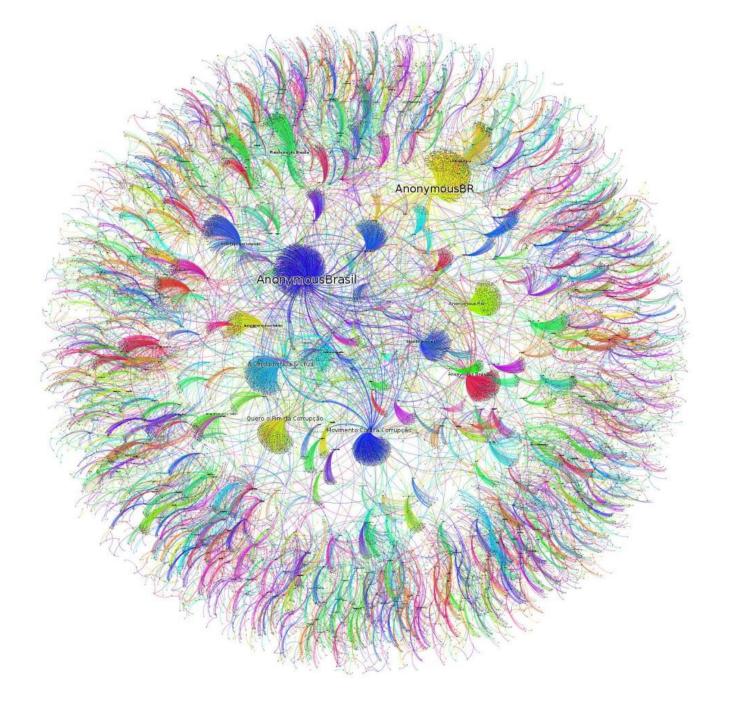


 Since June 2013 Brazil dropped in a increasing polarized political scenario linked with a high fator of desinformation.

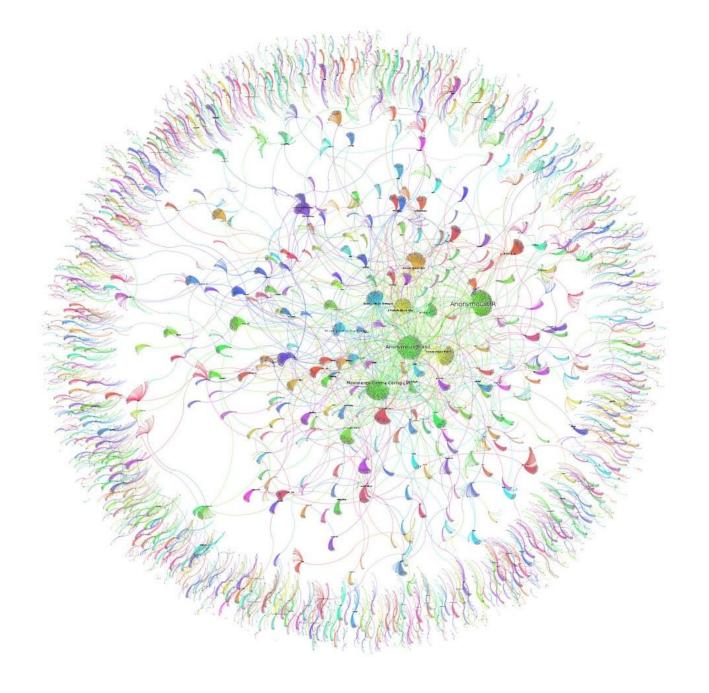




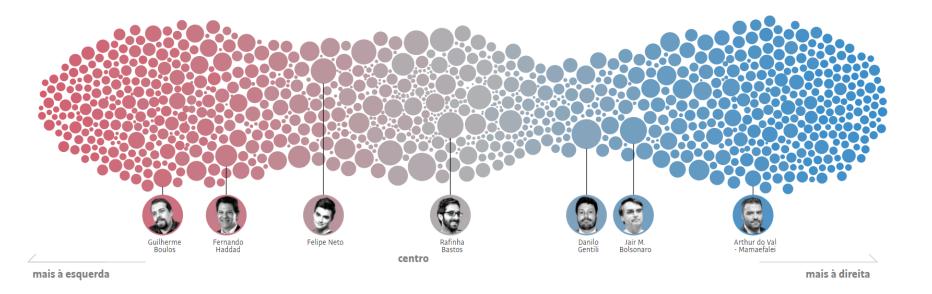








 Since then, digital platforms, like You Tube, Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp became amplified disseminations channels of a more and more polarized arena. We had a peak of polarization in 2018 Presidential Elections and since then the situation is far from a resolution or, at least, from a balance. • ICT household and individuals 2018 web connection survey, launched at the end of August 2019 (www.cetic.br/tics/domains) indicates that 70% of the Brazilian population (127 million) has access to the internet and 98% of these accesses are made through mobile devices.



*Seguidores analisados: reportagem considerou quem segue ao menos três influenciadores e tuitou ao menos cem vezes

Dados coletados entre 26 de março e 2 de maio

Influencers in the digital sphere on Twitter: they don't interact between them.

2019: Ideological GPS, Folha de São Paulo.

 The Brazilian scenario is not an isolated case due all the previous events in the first two decades of the 21st century like Trump election, Brexit and the social movements like Arab Spring, Indignados, Occupy, all of them object of academic studies. Objectives, Assumptions, Research and Partial Results

(Sep-Oct 2019)



- Objectives
- 1) What kind of violence against journalists was reported on social platforms during the period focused?

2) What can we learn from journalists who suffered digital violence?

Assumptions

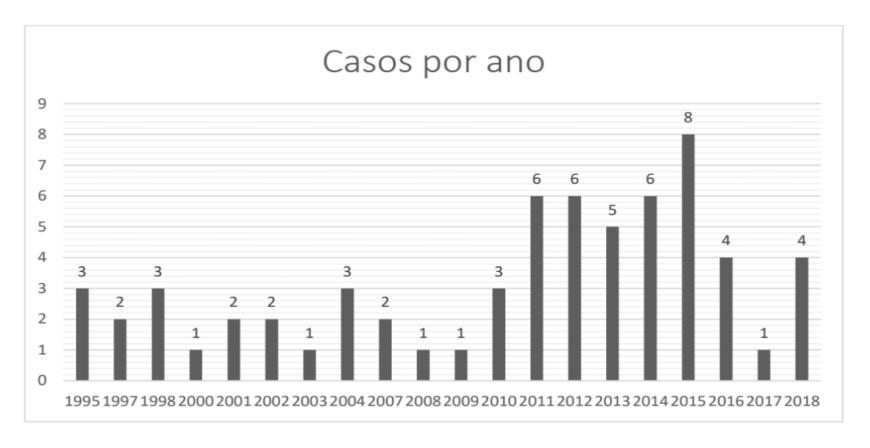
- This research is based on a multi-method approach and its epistemic framework proposes views combining Internet Studies, information and data science concepts, sociology of violence, journalists' testimonials and journalism' digital transformation studies.
- Digital violence against journalists takes places in a fragmentd public sphere as a consequence of its mediation by algorithms, because they "calculated" audience (Gillispie, 2013).

Assumptions

- The 2018 elections period set the bar for polarization and hate expressions against journalists and media outlets until the present days;
- Most of the violence cases have its dissemination vectors on common citizens with a radical right and left hand ideological option.

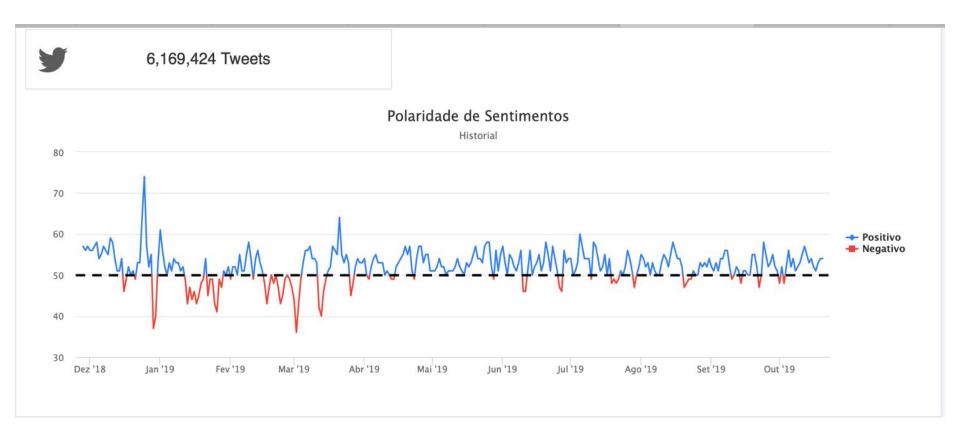
Research

- Violence against journalists as a triple violation (Blotta, 2016):
 "- to individual rights and freedom of journalists professional practice;
- to visibility rights of facts and events reported;
- - and to public/audience rights to be informed.

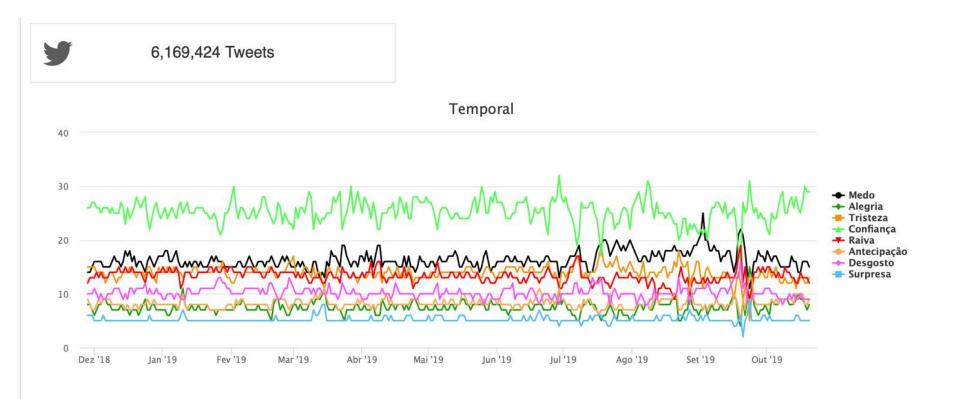


There was a peak of homicides between 2011 and 2016.

Source: Relatório. Violência contra comunicadores no Brasil: um retrato da apuração nos últimos 20 anos. CNMP/ENASP: 2019, p.40.



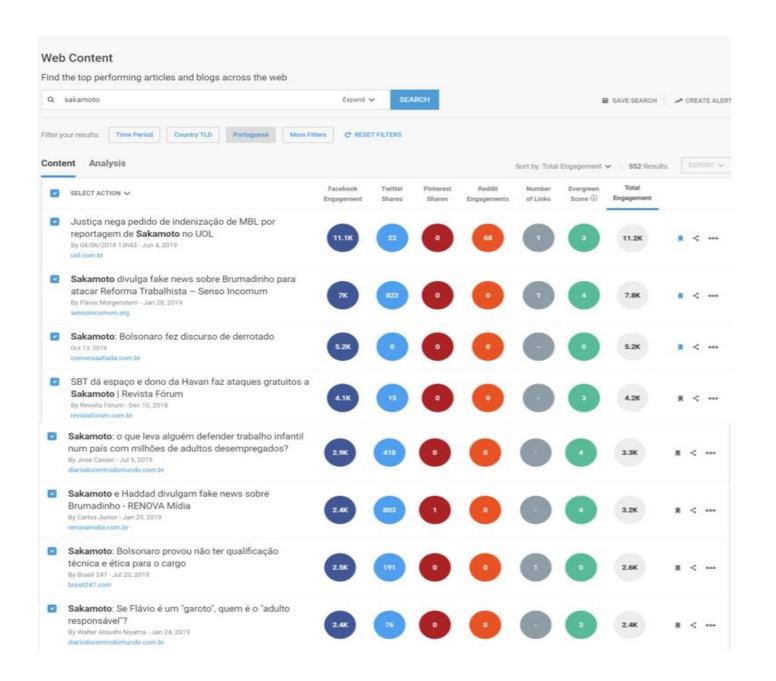
Sentiment Polarization on Twitter – positive (blue) negative (red). Source: AP EXATA, 17/10/2018.

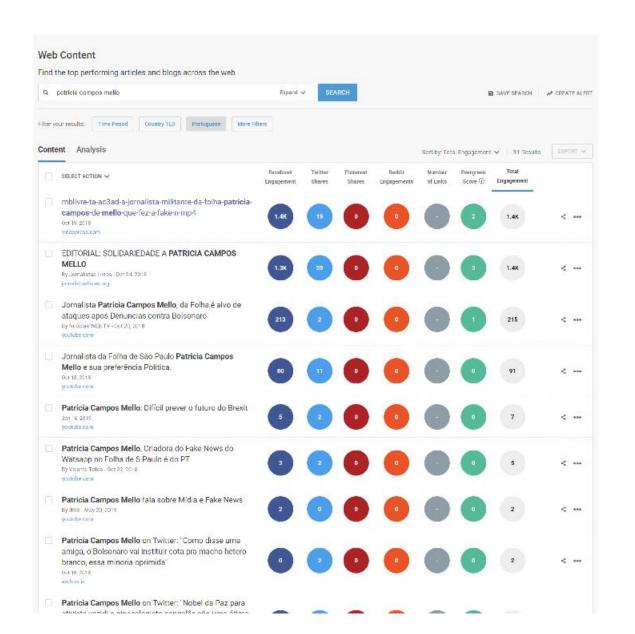


Sentiment reactions on Twitter. Green line above means trust; black (right below), fear; orange, sadness; red, anger; pink, disgust; yellow, anticipation; bold green, joy and finally, blue, surprise. . Source: AP EXATA, 17/10/2018.

Research

- Data about the journalists we've selected for case study and hashtag reference in Buzzsumo app. Leonardo Sakamoto, Patricia Campos Mello were, and still are, one of the most visible and attacked on social platforms although they have different kinds of exposure in these ambiences.
- AP-EXATA is mining more than 10 million tweets and 624.827 posts since May 2018 to nowadays, originated from 146 Brazilian cities, and detected more than 2500 active robots to present day in Twitter.





- Research: #hashtags "How to organize without organizations" (Clay Shirky, 2011)
- Biggest Brazilian media multimedia outlets Rede Globo and Folha de S. Paulo have a bunch of hashtags disseminated on Twitter:
- #globolixo, #foraredeglobo, #globofakenews, #felizsemglobo, #folhalixo, #folhafakenews (i.e. garbage, get out, happy without). The legacy media as a whole and independent one is also frequently hashtagged as #midiaesquerdista (i.e. far left media).

- - Research: #hashtags "How organize without organizations" (Clay Shirky)
 - For Leonardo Sakamoto we could find as main hashtags: #LeonardoSakamoto; #sakamoto; #petralhas; #comunistas; #DireitaJa (i.e. communist, activist of Workers Party). For Patricia Campos Mello the main hashtag is her name itself always connected to her image with accusatory content and in a misogynistic way.

- Partial conclusions about this topic: dynamics after journalist publication of the story:
- Identification who signed the story or made que question identification of its presence on social platform → releasing the first attacks by interference profiles or websites → massive distribution through groups of activists → amplification through bots. The attack's content, depending on how popular and visible the journalist is, goes like a spiral beginning by threats and harassments, and progressive going to verbal aggressions, physical aggressions, invasion of private life, and lawsuits.

· Leonardo Sakamoto -

- "My case is already chronic and became personal. It is not only an attack to a journalist, now it is personal".
- He suffers digital violence since 2013. In 2014, started to being cursed and physically attacked on the street.



- "Physically violence, in my case, clearly came from digital violence".
- "We live in an information war, in an ultra-polarized country.
 These polarized bubbles are very bad to journalists and to press freedom".
- "There is such a promotion of hate that I'm not a human anymore; so, every person could be a potential aggressor".

Patricia Campos Mello



After the publication of "Entrepreneurs bank WhatsApp campaign against PT", in which Patricia revealed how candidate Jair Bolsonaro's campaign was benefiting from an illegal corporate-funded messaging scheme:

- "It's better not to live in Brazil anymore", "Slut", "We know where your son studies".
- "It's brutal, especially if you are a woman. It's very similar to India, very misogynistic. They will assault women always by three ways: appearance ("your fat, ugly", etc); by calling women "sluts"; and offending their family. If other man signs the report, they will run only after the woman, not the man. The woman is the best target".

Denis Russo Burgierman



- "Uselessness of the profession".
- It became harder to do what I do nowadays. Being exempted is offensive now. Journalistic values that we learn at university became defects in this new narrative of polarization. I know how to separate information of public interest from information that possible may hurt or put people in danger, but when people believes that they have to attack someone because that person is the cause of all evil in the world, they don't know how to measure that."

Denis Russo Burgierman



- Another effect is the sense of "social validation" of being a journalist: "in the past, it was easier to feel that what I do was useful to society".
- "The political polarization we are living is about to became more real and physical. There are more and more people willing to be violent. The dehumanization is real, and in Brazil even people from the left or right hand doesn't believe in professional journalists anymore".

- Partial results
- 1) What kind of violence against journalists was reported on social platforms during the period focused?
- There is an organized procedure based on IT and social behavior manipulation to attack and lynching persons with the objective to erode professional credibility, intimidate journalists and Journalism itself;

Partial results

- 2) What can we learn from journalists who suffered digital violence?
- It is possible that digital violence migrates to physical violence;
- Digital violence against women tends to be worse than for men;
- False information produced to attack journalists has a long life on internet than any form of clarification that can come after the misunderstood, creating a kind of digital violence long tail, that fills the space.

Partial results

- Polarized ambiances/digital spaces are not healthy and secure for journalism and journalists, especially if it's settled on social platforms;
- The traditional values of good journalism, like exemption, hear both or more sides, have investigative behavior, checking facts, are under attack due the invasion of disinformation contents.

FINAL THEORICAL REMARK 1

If the perspective of Arendts "banality of evil" can be applied to an "(...) individual who has been desubjectivated or has never been subjectivated, (...) we are dealing with a non-subject."

Wieviorka (Violence: a new approach, 2009, p.117). He criticizes this hypothesis because if we think so, we must eliminate people as actors. A long discussion.

FINAL THEORICAL REMARK 2

On the other hand, he says that "(...) the failure to distinguish between good and evil stems from the absence of any capacity for reflexivity, of the ability to stand back and give a meaning to the violence perpretrated against other human being" (2009, p. 119).

- There is a South Korean philosopher rooted in Germany, Byung-Chul Han, that is supporting the hypothesis in his work that machine-mediated hypercommunication is destroying the human capacity for reflection.

Danke schön, thank you, obrigada.

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