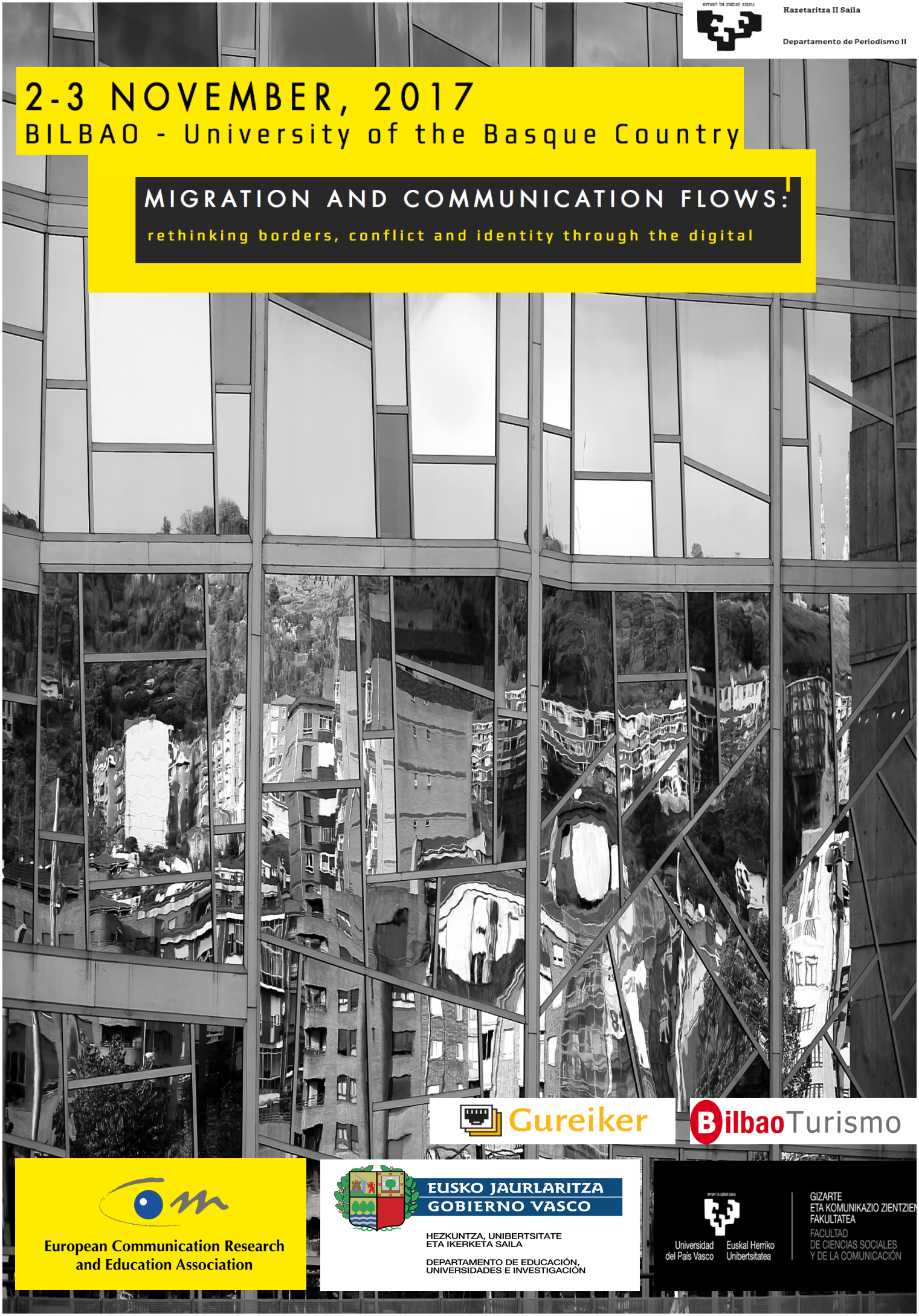


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Kazetaritza II Saila

Departamento de Periodismo II

2-3 NOVEMBER, 2017

BILBAO - University of the Basque Country

MIGRATION AND COMMUNICATION FLOWS!

rethinking borders, conflict and identity through the digital

Gureiker

BilbaoTurismo

European Communication Research and Education Association

EUSKO JAURLARITZA
GOBIERNO VASCO

HEZKUNTZA, UNIBERTSITATE ETA IKERKETA SAILA

DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACIÓN, UNIVERSIDADES E INVESTIGACIÓN

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Universidad del País Vasco | Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

GIZARTE ETA KOMUNIKAZIO ZIENTZIEN FAKULTATEA

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y DE LA COMUNICACIÓN

Programme overview

Thursday - 2 November

08.30 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.30	Welcome *Baroja*
09.30 – 10.30	Keynote lecture: Marie Gillespie "Syrian refugees and the digital passage to Europe: smartphone infrastructures and affordances" *Baroja*
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Parallel sessions 1 1. Securitization & humanitarianism *Oteiza* 2. Media frames & perceptions *Arriaga* 3. Identity construction & contestation *Elhuyar*
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Parallel sessions 2 1. Gendered migration/media practices I *Oteiza* 2. Alternative communication flows *Arriaga* 3. Memory, integration & cosmopolitanism *Elhuyar*
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 16.45	Parallel sessions 3 1. Gendered migration/media practices II *Arriaga* 2. Media discourses *Elhuyar* 3. International & Intercultural Communication I *Oteiza*
17.00 – 18.00	Keynote on the river: Oscar Alvarez Gila "From a river of iron to the river of silver: the historical landscape of migration"
18.00 – 18.20	Book launch on the river: Gavan Titley "After Charlie Hebdo"
19.30	Conference dinner

Friday - 3 November

09.00 – 10.30	Parallel sessions 4 1. Migrant decision making & journeying *Arriaga* 2. Media representations of refugees *Oteiza* 3. Global identity, conflict and diaspora media *Elhuyar*
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Parallel sessions 5 1. Digital migration *Arriaga* 2. Challenging concepts, frames & journalistic practices *Elhuyar* 3. International & Intercultural Communication II *Oteiza*
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Roundtable: Bridging theory and practice in journalism. Participants: Ane Irazabal, Javier Bauluz, Xavier Aldekoa, Álvaro Zamarreño *Baroja*
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee break
15.30 – 17.00	Parallel sessions 5 1. Methodological considerations & innovations *Oteiza* 2. Critical data studies *Elhuyar* 3. Diaspora, activism & politics *Arriaga*
17.00 – 17.30	Closing session and paper awards *Baroja*
18.00	Social get-together in Bilbao
08.30 – 10.30	PhD workshop with Marie Gillespie & Gavan Titley (for selected participants only) *Baroja*

Saturday - 4 November: optional trip to wineries in the Basque Country (approximately 10.00 – 16.00)

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Word of welcome

MIGRATION AND COMMUNICATION FLOWS: RETHINKING BORDERS, CONFLICT AND IDENTITY THROUGH THE DIGITAL

“We are faced with a crisis of humanity, and the only exit from this crisis is to recognize our growing interdependence as a species and to find new ways to live together in solidarity and cooperation, amidst strangers who may hold opinions and preferences different from our own.” Zygmunt Bauman, Strangers at our door (Polity, 2016)

ECREA’s ‘Diaspora, Migration and Media’ and ‘Intercultural and International Communication’ sections organize this joint conference at the University of Basque Country in Bilbao on 2-3 November 2017 focussing on how research on migration and communication flows can help us rethinking key notions like ‘borders’, ‘conflict’, ‘solidarity’, ‘identity’ and ‘culture’.

Migration, cultural diversity and the media are increasingly problematized. Europe appears to be crumbling down in the current moment as a result of the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump and the so-called ‘European Refugee Crisis’. This is illustrated by hoaxes and fake news messages on these themes that serve as popular clickbait on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. As media outlets seek to address these ‘post-Truth’ conditions, populist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, racist and neo-nationalist rhetoric and sentiments have grown excessively across social media. Meanwhile, the number of internal and external European borders proliferates, and digital data are used for surveillance and migration management. Therefore, mediated encounters with diversity, the humanitarianism-securitization nexus and the role of communication flows urgently deserve further academic exploration to advance understanding of some of the major societal challenges of our time.

The conference aims to cover a broad range of conflict-related themes such as media production and regulation of information on forced migrants in a ‘post-Truth’ era; fake news; the humanitarianism-securitization nexus, migration management, social and political conflicts related to migrant and diaspora communities, radicalization and online counter-terrorism, hate speech and racism, but also solidarities, activism and protest.

Digital technologies and innovations constantly offer new ways to approach these issues, both theoretically and methodologically. The organizers invited papers that explored the complexity of migration and communication flows through conceptual interventions as well as qualitative and quantitative studies.

We have received an overwhelming number of 100+ submissions from a wide variety of scholars, attracting participations from various generations, disciplines, geographical areas, conceptual and methodological foci. Nearly 90 people have now registered and we are looking forward to welcoming you to Bilbao, and aim to facilitate discussion, dialogue and exchange.

Organizing Committee

Irati Agirreazkuenaga, PhD
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Social media

Twitter: @ecreadmm
Twitter hashtag: #ecreadmm
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/groups/521804364497541/

Location & rooms

All sessions, lunches and Thursday's conference dinner will take place at the Bizkaia Aretoa Conference Centre (Abandoibarra Etorb., 3, 48009 Bilbao). Besides, we are happy that we can offer an exciting boat tour in Bilbao on Thursday between the third parallel session and the conference dinner. We will walk there together

Elhuyar: Ground floor
Oteiza: 1st floor
Arriaga, Baroja (and Laboa, lunch/coffee): 2nd floor

Full programme Thursday

09.30-10.30 KEYNOTE

Room: Baroja

Prof. Marie Gillespie

Syrian Refugees and the Digital Passage to Europe: Smartphone Infrastructures and Affordances

Biography

Marie researches diaspora and national media cultures comparatively, historically and ethnographically. Her interests cluster around South Asian and Middle Eastern diasporas, cultural transnationalism, and changing configurations of audiences and publics in relation to question of citizenship. Recent collaborative include: a large-scale study of the BBC World Service as a multi-diasporic institution; an exploration of the new politics of security via a collaborative ethnography of transnational news cultures in multi-ethnic British households in eight UK cities; a national survey with the BBC on the changing face of British humour, ethnic jokes and comedy. Marie was awarded an AHRC Public Policy Fellowship in 2011 to develop research on the interface between international broadcasting and social media, specifically in relation to the BBC Arabic Services.

Parallel sessions round I - Panel 1: Securitization & humanitarianism (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Pello Barrenetxea Room: Oteiza

Sara Marino	When solidarity meets technology. Tech-for-good platforms and transnational networking
Erwin Biersteker & Julie Ferguson	Stuck in the middle? Organizational strategies to reconcile international humanitarian principles and community based initiatives in cross-border conflict
Simona Bonini Baldini	A capability approach to digital humanitarianism
Amandine Van Neste	A communication that leaves no trace. The Belgian Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, open centres and asylum Seekers

Sara Marino -

When solidarity meets technology. Tech-for-good platforms and transnational networking

The plight of women and children refugees is often and too easily overlooked; invisible, silent, powerless, they nonetheless represent over half of the world's refugee population (source: the UN Refugee Agency). Lost in-between memories of home and the hope for a better and safer future, women and children are frequently witnesses or protagonists of violent acts, and at constant risk of abuse, exploitation, trafficking or military recruitment.

EmpowerHack is a global volunteer-based tech platform that is focused on creating sustainable technology for women and child refugees by addressing key areas such as health, child refugee rights, and open access to education. The paper will present and critically discuss two main projects activated by EmpowerHack to help the journey and settlement of refugees. The first one is Hababy, a prototype aimed at helping pregnant refugee women identify the red-flags of a pregnancy at risk and at improving communications with medical personnel within a in-transit/refugee camp context. The second one is Draw My Life, which provides a set of tools for field workers, the humanitarian community and the public to understand, visualise and share the experience of refugee children. The discussion will draw on a series of

interviews with EmpowerHack volunteers and with the Refugee Design Council, a refugee-led initiative that supports tech-for-good communities as a concrete response to the refugee crisis. The analysis will shed light on the presence and role of bottom-up digitally mediated processes sustaining the circulation of solidarity and support, while encouraging more diversity and inclusivity in the use and understanding of tech-for-good platforms. It will be argued that bottom-up processes can constitute a first step towards what Bauman (2016) defines 'the solidarity of humans' against the 'globalisation of indifference', perhaps the only reasonable response to a crisis that increasingly demands responsibility, dialogue and collaboration through digitally and non-digitally mediated strategies.
Biography
Dr Sara Marino is a Lecturer in Communication and joined the School of Journalism, English and Communication in September 2017. She holds a PhD in Communication Science from the University of Urbino (Italy), where she worked on technology and migration. Her doctoral dissertation, "Online and offline diasporic communities. Italians in London", examined the use and impact of Internet technology on migrants' identity, sense of community and ideas of belonging.

Erwin Biersteker & Julie Ferguson -
Stuck in the middle? Organizational strategies to reconcile international humanitarian principles and community based initiatives in cross-border conflict
In regions affected by cross-border political crises, international humanitarian principles (IHP) are a constraining factor in the tendency among humanitarian organizations to hinge onto community based initiatives (CBI). Namely, CBIs rely on local actors to continue daily life given the constraints imposed by the political crisis (Walsh, 1996), providing an essential communications gateway between local actors and humanitarian organizations. At the same time, IHPs such as the sovereignty and impartiality principle sometimes constrain humanitarian organizations from connecting with their target group (Mosquini, 2011; Byman, 2001). This occurs, for instance, when national security concerns toward restricting migration take precedence over international efforts to support refugees. In this paper, we assess: *how do humanitarian organizations strategically reconcile IHPs with CBIs during a humanitarian crisis*? Through interviews with staff of a humanitarian organization operating in a region currently affected by severe political conflict, we compare two contexts – a besieged area and a border closure – wherein an internationally operating humanitarian organization cannot conduct its much-needed relief efforts due to the sovereignty principle. Our study reveals that a humanitarian organization develops different strategies on-the-ground in an effort to reconcile IHPs with CBIs, in accordance with the specific local context. That is, in the besieged context the humanitarian organization uses a *network strategy* for reconciling IPH and CBI, while during the border closure it implements a *negotiation strategy*. We explain how three dimensions of impartiality, digital-enabled local engagement, and mutual trust direct the organization's strategic action, and its ability to work around IHPs to realize their humanitarian aims in cross-border political context. We contribute to a nascent scholarly field at the interstices of organizational sciences and international law (Biersteker et al., 2017; Chandler, 2001; Mosquini, 2011), toward explaining the constraints and enablers of humanitarian coordination in a complex context.

Biographies
Erwin Biersteker (LLM) is a master student at the Free University of Amsterdam. He has a background in criminology, international law and organization science, and is especially interested in the interstices of law and organizational operations. By finishing the master program law and politics of international security, he earned the LLM title, and currently he is participating in an organization sciences master (Msc). In addition, he is working as a research assistant at the Network Academy, and in this position he has conducted the research that is now being presented. To continue his research about the current topic, he is writing a PhD proposal to gain further insight and contribute to the field.

Julie Ferguson (PhD) is an Assistant Professor in Organization Sciences (PhD: Business Administration). Her primary research interest is in knowledge-intensive organizing toward social innovation, drawing on a social network perspective. She has been awarded funding from the Dutch National Science Foundation (NWO) and numerous other sources aimed at developing understanding of formal and informal multi-stakeholder collaborations in the domains of international humanitarian crisis management and sustainable development. Her work has appeared in international journals including Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Journal of Information Technology, New Media and Society, Big Data and Society, Information Systems Journal, Long Range Planning, World Developmen, and others. An overview of Julie's publications and projects can be found here

Simona Bonini Baldini

A capability approach to digital humanitarianism

Humanitarian communication, traditionally articulated around the figure of the victim (Wright; Malkki; Rajaram; Sigona), in the recent years has moved from "the emotion-oriented to post-humanitarian style of appealing that tend to privilege low-intensity emotion and short term forms of agency" (Chouliaraki 2010: 2), usually shared through networks technology. The "digital humanitarianism" (Bentond, Glennie 2016: 1) concerns the space where social entrepreneurs and tech companies collaborate across continents to generate, share and spread good ideas on mobile applications for refugees (Techfugees; Unhcr's research program Connectivity for refugees). Although network technology is believed to be the medium through which improves refugee well-being and transforms humanitarian action, recent research indicates that network technologies tend to reinforce existing patterns rather than mobilizing new actors and practices. The aim of the research is to investigate the relationship between network technology and agency within the framework of capability approach theory. This theory considers people's actual capability to make use of goods, services, and opportunities available to them rather than on mere access to or ownership of those services. (Sen, 1980). According to Sen, establishing freedom of expression may be insufficient and reflect only partial understanding of media in maintaining and supporting democracy since the central issues in a broader understanding of democracy are political participation, dialogue and the socioeconomic condition of the public interaction (Sen, 2009).

Biography

Simona Bonini Baldini recently graduated from the University of Rome La Sapienza, Ph.D. program in Political Studies, whith a thesis on the role and value of storytelling in the reception of refugees and asylum seekers from the Capabilities Approach perspective. She published "Digital Storytelling and the narrations of political refugees and asylum seekers: the reconstruction of the identity relationship" in F. Pagnotta (ed) "Languages in internet. Know, understand, communicate in the web society", Milano, Mondadori, 2015, and she presented a conference paper "Digital storytelling to empower refugees" at – conference IAMCR 2015, UQÀM Universitè du Québec - Montreal, Canada.

Amandine Van Neste -

A communication that leaves no trace. The Belgian Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, open centres and asylum Seekers

Press analysis shows that editorial processing volume on migration issues continues to increase. It attracts constant, complex media coverage. These questions – beyond being topical – are essential to the constitution of public opinion and public policy. The issue of migration, or more specifically "the refugee crisis", is an important matter of speech and communication (Rea, 2016), hence it is essential to analyse communication in this area.

So far, researchers in Media and Communication have taken an interest mostly in the analysis of media content and the representations of migrants. The perspective I have taken is different: I study the "contract of communication" (Charaudeau, 2011) between administering bodies and the migrant. I believe that, beyond what the media, politicians or people are saying about migrants, it is important to question what bodies that daily manage asylum are saying to migrants – such bodies are no less producers of representations and content.

As a case study, this paper analyses how the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) and open centres communicate with asylum seekers. Fedasil is a public interest organisation responsible for the reception of asylum seekers during the procedure through 80 reception open centres. In Belgium, asylum seekers are not entitled to financial assistance but to reception during the entire period of the procedure. The reception centre is therefore an important place because it is where the asylum seekers live during the procedure. An important preliminary result turns out to be that communication to migrants is hardly visible. This finding leads me to explore the potential reasons behind this lack: is it a question of shortfall of resources? Are we talking about an unmediated channel of communication, in a way that leaves no trace? Is communication to migrants deliberately invisible? From a socio-historical approach (Noiriel, 2006), I incorporate both corporate communication and discourse analysis. Studying such practices implies field survey methods including interviews, life story approach and participant observation in reception centres (Becker, 1963; Demazière, 2008; Goffman, 1968)

Biography

I am a PhD candidate (2014-2020) and a teaching assistant. I am attached to ReSIC (Centre de Recherche en Information et Communication) and GERME (Group for Research on Ethnic Relations, Migration & Equality). In the Department of Information and Communication (ULB), I teach Contemporary History, History of Mass Communication and Propaganda, Research Methodology and I

coordinate a student success program. I got a Bachelor's Degree in Sciences of Information and Communication (ULB), a Master's Degree in History and Cultures of Europe (Institute of European Studies – ULB) and a Complementary Master in Management (Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management – ULB). I also worked for two years (2012-2014) in a non-profit organisation that aims for the sustainable integration of refugees in Belgium, where I was responsible for the European Fund for Refugees (Convivial).

Parallel sessions round I - Panel 2: Media frames and perceptions (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Cigdem Bozdag Room: Arriaga

Hakan Karahasan	Communication Flow and the Perception of Migrants: The Situation of Media in the Age of 'the Collapse of Literacy' CANCELLED PARTICIPATION
Liudmila Voronova & Olga Voronova	Printed media for Russophone diaspora: typological models
Ahmet Faruk Çeçen & Fulya Çeçen	A Fluid Relation Between Conservative Newspapers and Right-wing Facebook Pages? An Analysis of the Perspectives on Refugees
Cigdem Bozdag	Political Polarization and Perception of Refugees in Turkey. An Analysis of the Citizenship Debate on Twitter

Hakan Karahasan CANCELLED PARTICIPATION
Communication Flow and the Perception of Migrants: The Situation of Media in the Age of 'the Collapse of Literacy'

After the war in Syria, 'refugee crisis' is seen as an important impediment for the Western world. Many people had to flee from their homes in order to find safer places, put their lives at risk for the sake of finding a shelter where they can live safely. Media here have a critical importance because it is through media people 'learn' or 'know' about the issue, why people fled their homelands etc.
However, there is another side of the coin. When Petra Laszlo kicked a migrant in Hungary and that was shot by cameras and screened in different countries' news reports or in social media, it became a huge issue. This issue showed, once again, the significance of media and the meaning of it.
This paper will scrutinise the importance of media in the age of social media and argues that 'the collapse of literacy,' in Barry Sanders' term is very much linked with Neil Postman's reading of television a while ago and the way migrants are perceived in media have so much to do in the way we use media. In other words, by talking about 'the rise of the right' in politics in Western world, which are fed by fear, one can argue that the main reason of seeing refugees as the negative other is very much depend on the way media are being consumed today: media are a part of 'the collapse of literacy' and in Postman's terms, when he talks about television, amuses us. That amusement is not based on social responsibility but consumption. In other words, this paper, by using Sanders' and Postman's works, is a critical reading of media and how media are being consumed today, by focusing on the issue of diaspora, migration and communication flows in western media.

Biography
Hakan Karahasan graduated from Radio-TV, and Film in and then took his MA in English Studies at the department of English Literature and Humanities. In 2009-2010, he was a guest researcher at the department of Communication Disciplines - Semiotics (now, the Department of Philosophy and Communication) at the University of Bologna, under the supervision of Anna Maria Lorusso. Currently, he is a PhD candidate in Communication and Media Studies and also works as a senior instructor at Near East University, Department of Film Making.

Liudmila Voronova & Olga Voronova
Printed media for Russophone diaspora: typological models

In eighty countries of the world (excluding Russia), there are produced around 3,5 thousand media in Russian language for 30 million Russian speakers (Astafyev 2012). Russophone diaspora is specific, as it has a multilayered (different waves of migration) and multiethnic character (see Pivovar 2008, 2010). The printed media of the three first waves of the
Russian emigration are thoroughly studied (e.g., Bogomolov 1994, 2004; Esin 2003; Mikhalev 2009; Suomela 2014; Zhirkov 2003). There are as well several studies on the online space of the "Russian

abroad" (e.g., Morgunova 2014; Reut and Teterevleva 2014). Yet, the currently existing printed Russian-language media remain somewhat of a blind spot on the map of the diaspora studies and media studies alike, despite the scale of this media segment.
This study focuses on the printed media segment of the Russophone media abroad. The study is based on a twelve-year long monitoring of Russian-language press that consisted of a basic content analysis of 65 printed media and survey of 64 journalists working for 50 outlets. The materials were collected during the trainings for these journalists organized by the Universal Association of Russian Press (VARP) and Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University. The study maps the space of the Russian-language press abroad, describes the tendencies characteristic for it, and highlights the typological models within this segment. On the one hand, the Russian-language media abroad are influenced by global processes, which lead to their commercialization, standardization, concentration and integration with non-established media online. On the other hand, these media are oriented at specific audiences, united by the language and culture. The current challenges of these media are related to the political events (such as Ukrainian conflict), as well as the broader problem of self-identification of the Russophone diaspora.

Biographies
Olga Voronova is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University. She has been studying Russian-language press in the framework of events organized by the Universal Association of Russian Press (VARP) and Faculty of Journalism, Moscow State University, since 2002. Olga is an author of an advanced training course for journalists of Russian-language foreign media and of a course for students of the Moscow State University, "Russophone press abroad: mission, models and functions".

Liudmila Voronova, PhD, is a senior lecturer at the Department of Journalism, School of Social Sciences, Södertörn University. Her research interests lie within the intersection of gender media studies, political communication research, and comparative studies of journalism cultures. She has an experience in studying journalism cultures in the Baltic Sea region, post-Soviet media and changes in the journalism cultures during conflict.

Ahmet Faruk Çeçen & Fulya Çeçen
A Fluid Relation Between Conservative Newspapers and Right-wing Facebook Pages? An Analysis of the Perspectives on Refugees
As the Syrian conflict continued to make more people flee from their home, not only countries bordering Syria such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan but also ones with better standards of living (especially European countries) were frequented by asylum seekers. It has been a challenge for the asylum seekers to survive in the above-mentioned Middle Eastern countries as they have been struggling already existing problems from economic, ethnic and sectarian as well as having lower standards in terms of democracy and human rights compared to the ones in Europe. However, in a surprising way, while the ones with lower levels of democracy and human rights played a significant role in response to the growing humanitarian crisis, the ones with higher standards of democracy and human rights hesitated to take part in the issue (or took too long). In the current study we delve into the right- wing newspapers' (The Sun and The Star) Syrian asylum seekers coverage by conducting a frame analysis, we argue that they frame the conflict not as a humanitarian tragedy but as a threat to West culture by reproducing the biases against Muslim culture and fighting against the notorious concepts such as multiculturalism and cultural diversity. As we seek to see the relationship related to the way they frame the Syrian asylum seekers between the abovementioned newspapers and Right-wing Facebook pages, we will conduct an analysis which we seek to find what we call the discriminative sub-discourse.

Biographies
Ahmet Faruk Çeçen
I have been working as a research assistant in Istanbul University Faculty of Communication. Since 2012 and continue my PhD in the same faculty under the journalism department. I focused foreign news in American Media in my master thesis. Currently, I am working on Europe's Muslim question, Orientalism, Occidentalism with the special focus discourse especially produced in the new media environment. I am the editor of the "Communication Books Series" in Turkey, an enterprise mainly focusing on trying to turkify concepts and have a common language between Turkish communication scholars.

Fulya Çeçen
I am a master student in Istanbul University Faculty of Communication whose interest might be listed as follows: Migration, new media, Mcluhan studies, intercultural communication.

Çiğdem Bozdağ
Political Polarization and Perception of Refugees in Turkey.
An Analysis of the Citizenship Debate on Twitter
Turkey has received over 3 Million Syrian refugees since the beginning of the war in Syria in 2011. This rapidly increasing refugee influx caused heated debates about citizenship, nationalism in Turkey. Refugee issue has become one of the key topics that deepened the already existing polarized political lines. Whereas most government supporters welcome refugees with the argument that they are showing solidarity with the "Muslim" community, the opposition argues that the refugee issue is entrenching the existing economic, cultural and security problems in Turkey. The citizenship debate, which was triggered by AKP government's suggestion for issuing citizenship rights to Syrians in July 2016, is emblematic for these polarized positions looking at the refugee issue. Through a discourse analysis of tweets about the citizenship debate by focusing on different actor groups including citizens, NGOs and politicians, this paper will present a mapping of different discourses that shape the perception of refugees in Turkey. The paper will argue that despite the polarized perspectives, the citizenship debate leads to the reconstruction of the understanding of Turkish nationalism on both sides of the debate. Whereas the government supporters imagine the Turkish national identity on the basis of a 'Muslim brotherhood' and as a nation showing mercy to those in need, the opposition members rather demonstrate a narrower understanding of the nation, which they see as the basis for drawing the boundaries of citizenship rights in Turkey.

Biography
Çiğdem Bozdağ is an assistant professor in the department of New Media at the Kadir Has University. Her research and teaching interests are Digital Media, Media and Migration, Sociology of Media and Technology, Globalization, Inter- and Transcultural Communication as well as Information Communication Technologies (ICT) in Education. Bozdağ worked previously as a postdoctoral researcher as Mercator – IPC fellow at the Istanbul Policy Center of Sabanci University. She completed her Ph.D. at the University of Bremen in 2013. From 2008 to 2010, she worked at the same university in the research project "Communicative Connectivity of Ethnic Minorities" and the EU-funded research project, entitled "ICT and Cultural Diversity: The Potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the Promotion of Cultural Diversity ın the EU."

Parallel sessions round I - Panel 3: Identity construction & contestation (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Alexander Dhoest Room: Elhuyar

Gisela Dachs	Managing news and conflicted identities: the case of bicultural immigrant citizens in Israel
Niamh Kirk	Multiple identities of Ireland: Unbalanced news flows and homeland identity in the transnational Irish media ecology
Alexander Dhoest	Intersectional identifications: Ethnicity and sexuality among diasporic sexual minority women in Belgium
Chloe Smolarski	Identities and Unlearning Colonialism: The Politics of Solidarity in Contemporary Germany
Syntia Hasenöhrl	Articulating identities from an intersectional perspective

Gisela Dachs
Managing news and conflicted identities: the case of bicultural immigrant citizens in Israel
My research examines the transnational ´news diets´ of Jewish immigrants in Israel with respect to different contents and situations: a ´hot crisis´ related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, an event in the country of origin and a global event unrelated to the Middle East. It shows how migrants, through their news consumption, cultivate various layers of identity. The latter are highlighted at different moments, indicating – in turns – a belonging to different collectives. It is a qualitative study related to the strategies of appropriation of news, as well as to the various ways in which meaning can be negotiated by an increasingly active audience. The findings point, one the one hand, to a highly fluid role of transnational media consumption in the daily lives of immigrants from France, the US and the

former Soviet Union. On the other hand, there exist, however, clear cycles of affiliations, as one can be a loyal consumer of Israeli news when Israel and the conflict with its neighbors is concerned, but prefer the news media from the country of origin in order to follow national events there and/or distant world events. Digital social networks can be a place for togetherness and shared common interests, but also an arena of divisiveness. During a hot crisis, many participants turned into keyboard-warriors, defending virtually their real territory. The common spaces created in the Web do not only allow cross-border encounters with people from a similar background or with similar interests; they can also be a battle-ground and heighten a sense of national belonging, especially when faced with conflict and controversy. The internet is therefore associated both with de-territorialisation and re-territorialisation, reinforcing the claim (Curran and Seaton; 2009) that it should be seen as an `extension of existing structures and processes of the real world`.

Biography
Gisela Dachs is a journalist, book-author and senior lecturer (faculty member) at the European Forum and the Center for German Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. She studied literature and philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris and started her professional career at the French daily newspaper Libération, before she was hired 1990 as a political reporter by the German weekly DIE ZEIT in Hamburg. In 1994 she became the ZEIT-correspondent in Jerusalem, covering the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. During her long journalistic carrier, she has lectured on "Cross-Border-Journalism" and is currently teaching a course about the media in Germany focusing on the ethical challenges created by the influx of refugees. She has received her PHD in 2016 from the department of communication at the Tel Aviv University, focusing on media, migration and identity.

Niamh Kirk
Multiple identities of Ireland: Unbalanced news flows and homeland identity in the transnational Irish media ecology
This paper is concerned with comparing how Irish diaspora media in different hostlands construct and represent Irish identity. Irish emigration has resulted in large and highly organised diasporas in the USA, UK and Australia which sustain commercially successful ethnic news organisations serving informational and cultural needs. Some of these titles have been operating for a century and expanded operations as they transitioned online.Diaspora journalism has an important role in recreating ethnic identity among the deterritorialized Irish audience. But little is understood about what aspects of homeland culture diaspora news media represent, how 'Irishness' is characterised, or the extent these representations can be regarded as homogeneous across different hostlands.
The purpose of this paper is to illustrate that digital diaspora news organisations mediate homeland identity differently. It aims to demonstrate differences in news flows from Ireland to the diaspora press, to highlight inter-media tensions in defining the 'right' or correct representations of homeland identity and the impact this has on diasporic participation in solidarity movements in both the homeland in different diasporas. The focus of analysis is on Irish digital national and diasporic news organisations, comparing how news titles in Ireland and in the diasporic press in the USA, UK and Australia mediated Irish identity over six months in 2016. Using RSS Feeds and automated data entry it maps the news flows in Ireland's transnational media ecology, revealing differences in the salience of some news categories and topics in each of the diasporic locations. In addition, a discourse analysis of case studies related to social and political developments in the homeland reveals differences in responses related to conceptualisation if Irishness. This paper highlights the complexity of diaspora news media's role in shaping ethnic identities as they respond and represent homeland current affairs. It reveals unbalanced news flows to the diaspora press and tensions among different Irish diasporic news media and the homeland over how the transnational ethnic group should be conceptualised and represented, implying there are subcategories of Irish diasporas with specific informational needs.

Biography
Niamh Kirk is a third-year doctoral student in Dublin City University, School of Communications, studying under Dr Eugenia Siapera with a scholarship from the Irish Research Council. She is also a member of the Future Media and Journalism Institute. Niamh worked as a regional and freelance journalist, writing, on radio and TV while completing an MA in Journalism and Digital Media, at the Independent College Dublin where she won the Vincent Doyle Trophy for contributions to practice and study of journalism. Niamh continues to write and speaks about journalism and cultural issues. Her

research interests include transnational journalism, journalism cultures, media representations, culture and identity, media effects, audience studies as well as media production processes

Alexander Dhoest

Intersectional identifications: Ethnicity and sexuality among diasporic sexual minority women in Belgium

While research on migration and diasporas tends to be heteronormative, Western research on sexual minorities tends to ignore migrants and ethnic minorities. The current paper aims to problematise both tendencies by taking a queer perspective on migration and a diasporic perspective on sexuality. As part of a larger project on diasporic LGBTQs living in Belgium, this paper discusses the social position and experiences of six non-heterosexual women with a migration background, as narrated in individual in-depth interviews. Drawing on intersectionality theory, the relative importance and mutual interplay between their sexual and ethno-cultural identifications is analysed. In the process, the operationalisation of intersectionality as a theoretical framework and heuristic tool is explored and methodologically reflected upon.

The analysis discloses the irreducible individuality of each narrative, where the balance and interaction between ethno-cultural and sexual identifications is part of an intricate interplay of social positions and contexts. Still, it is possible to deduce some structuring elements from these accounts. Despite the varied national and cultural backgrounds of the participants, they can be clustered into two groups, related to their generation of migration. Three participants belong to the first generation and are voluntary migrants, which implies that they moved away from all or most of their relatives. Two live in Belgium individually, which makes it relatively easy for them to explore and express their non-normative sexuality. A third did move to Belgium with her mother and sister, which implies more negotiation between sexual and family ties, but she does enjoy more freedom from social control than the three second generation participants, who all experience(d) a clash between their sexual and ethno-cultural identifications. Two came out only to friends and siblings but not to parents and the wider etho-cultural community, which tends to be very tight and conservative. A third participant came out inadvertedly to the whole community, and was stigmatised and threatened.

Clearly, the participants' migration background is a key structuring element, leading to a combination of geographic and/or social distance from their family and ethno-cultural community in which religious, family and gender norms lead to a range of expectations and pressures. Their sexual identity tends to be more salient when it is strongly rejected, in which case it leads to more social and often also geographic distancing. This is further modulated by race, as white participants are less stigmatised than coloured participants, the latter identifying more strongly along ethno-cultural lines because they are continuously reminded of their otherness.

Biography

Dr. Alexander Dhoest is associate professor in communication studies at the university of Antwerp, specialised in the connections between media and national, ethnic and sexual identity.

Chloe Smolarski

Identities and Unlearning Colonialism: The Politics of Solidarity in Contemporary Germany

Due to political, economic and environmental reasons, immigration in Europe will only increase. Therefore the question is not if immigrants should be allowed into Europe, but rather once they have arrived, *what should integration look like*? In the summer of 2016, using the politics of solidarity as a framework, I conducted 17 qualitative interviews in Germany. At that point Germany had opened and, following political blowback, subseqently closed its borders. I spoke to activists, artists, teachers, politicians, students, religious leaders, economists, psychologists, academics and volunteers, all of whom had been active in what has been deemed "Welcome Culture". I focused on understanding the responses towards demographic shifts. For example: How does fear play a role in understanding immigration policy in Europe? What role does the media have in forming people's opinions? What is the intersectional connection between gender and religion?

An analysis of these interviews has led me to question some assumptions concerning identity, solidarity and cross-cultural assimilation. 1) Identities are fluid, e.g. an asylum seeker I spoke to was also an activist whose initiatives, despite not being permitted to work, actually created paying jobs. 2) The shifting meaning of solidarity and an acute awareness of the necessity *to listen rather than to tell*, e.g. a woman's choice to wear a headscarf can be an illustration of agency rather than submission. 3) Understanding diversity as a resource. European countries are in the process of unlearning colonialism, erasing hierarchical structures in knowledge, such as acknowledging Arabic as an asset

in both academia and business. As the project develops: 5 podcasts are in production, a Digital Humanities textual analylis of the interviews and a GPS mapping project pairing refugees with residents is being planned for this summer (2017) in Berlin.

Biography
I received a MFA from the Art Institute of Chicago, MA from the UDK – Berlin and a MFA from Hunter College's Integrated Media Art Program. I then directed and produced Admissions – Stories from Undocumented America, which screened internationally. In addition, I have been teaching at Parsons – New School and working as the Project Coordinator for a digital archive in the New Media Lab at the Graduate Center, City University of New York. The culmination of these experiences has informed and shaped my own hybrid practice, which currently finds itself at the intersection of art, documentary and digital humanities.

Syntia Hasenöhrl
Articulating identities from an intersectional perspective
Social research has often disregarded the potential of the new mobilities paradigm for analysing processes of identity construction, such as integrating physical, virtual, communicational, and imaginary mobilities. This especially applies to people from African societies whose mobilities are mostly investigated in terms of flight, social mobility, migration policies or labour migration. Research, thereby, neglects an opportunity to explore identity constructions that emerge in a context of mediated mobilities as alternatives to the exclusionary discourses promoted by the mainstream news coverage of 'mobile African subjects'. I seek to explore this potential and focus on the workings of mediated mobilities in intersectional articulations of identities by people in and from Mali, a nation with one of the highest migration rates worldwide and fast rising numbers of internet and social media use.
My contribution will focus on forms of political mobilisation that emerge in constructions of identities by users of a Malian-diasporic news portal and its social media accounts. Thereby, I will especially investigate the mediated mobilities entailed in the related communications. Using a combination of netnography and critical discourse analysis, I will explore how different users can employ these mobilities to perform their identities with regard to diverse positions in the network of social power relations. Moreover, I will analyse if and how the circulation of contents among users in the Malian diaspora space leads to a transformation of discourses that challenges exclusion based on the respective axes of difference. This mobilising of and through constructions of identities shall contribute to new understandings of public spheres, political communication, and the formation of subjects from an intersectional perspective.

Biography
*Syntia Hasenöhrl (*1987) studied African Development Studies in Geography at the Bayreuth University and Human Geography/ Global Studies at the University of Tubingen (Germany). Currently, she is a PhD student at the Department of Political Science at the University of Vienna (Austria). Since October 2016, she is part of the interdisciplinary DOC-team project "Articulating 'Mobilisation': Subject-Formation in Mediated Mobilities" (see http://mobilisation.univie.ac.at) which is funded by the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Her dissertation project explores opportunities for political mobilisation that emerge from the negotiation of diasporic identities and belongings in the transnational space of the internet.*

Parallel sessions round 2 - Panel 1 Gendered migration/media practices (13:00-14:30)

Chair Koen Leurs Room: Oteiza

Susana Wichels	Representations of Identity and Otherness in blogs written by women of the Portuguese Diaspora in the UK
Laura Candidatu	Diasporic formations and practices in the digital era. Romanian (gendered) migration in Amsterdam
Camila Craveiro	To be (and to age) a migrant Brazilian woman in Portugal: the meanings of Brazilianness analyzed by the intersectional bias
Silvia Almenara Niebla	Connected refugee diasporas. Gender, social media, and migratory experience in the Sahrawi case
Ann Sanyu	Ghanaian women's use of new media for identity

Susana Wichels

Representations of Identity and Otherness in blogs written by women of the Portuguese Diaspora in the UK

With this paper we explore the effects of the new technologies in the dispersed communities, on the identity construction process and the representation of otherness in the female blogosphere of the Portuguese diaspora in the UK. The chosen theoretical method interlinks reflections on diaspora and migration issues, the concept of nation (Renan), imagined communities (Anderson), national imaginary and fictional traditions (Hobsbawm), tribes and virtual communities, identity representations (Goffman), identity and otherness, the other's gaze (Urry). Blogs are, hereby, understood as a possible virtual reification of mental exile. The empirical part consists of quantitative and qualitative analysis of selected blogs, which characterize the Portuguese diasporic community, immigrated to England and takes as reference the article written by Manuel Cunha (2009) focusing on blogs from Portuguese descendants in France. In our research we tried to identify the marks of "Portugueseness", of otherness and identity peculiarities in the blogs from Portuguese female immigrants in the UK and we have reached diametrically opposite conclusions compared with Cunha's study.

Biography

Susana Wichels is a Communication Sciences Phd senior candidate and researcher in the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Coimbra, Portugal within the area of Social Media and New Technologies. The doctor dissertation intituled "New Media? New Femininus?" crosses Gender and Social Media Studies and centres the discussion around and beyond the question: "Are blogging practices contributing for a more active and empowered female voice in the public sphere or are they reinforcing postfeminism stereotypes and myths in a post-modernism context?". Wichels is a M.a. in Communication and Journalism by the University of Coimbra, Portugal and postgraduate in Business Management by the University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain. The last 15 years Susana has developed a career in Corporate Communication and Online Marketing in Spain in different areas: tourism (Ritz Carlton International, Tropical Hotels), luxury retail (Plaza del Duque Shopping Centre, Ideal Jewellery, Cartier, Rolex, Gucci, Mango), and latterly Insurance and Finance (Zurich Insurance PLC, DKV Insurance SA trough Teneriffa Versicherungs Team SL).

Laura Candidatu

Diasporic formations and practices in the digital era. Romanian (gendered) migration in Amsterdam

After Romania's accession to the EU in 2007 and further labor market liberalization in 2014, Romanian migrants aligned themselves to the new wave of Eastern European migration in western Europe in general, and the Netherlands in particular. This period marked the entrance of Romanian women in global migratory phenomena like that of "battle for brains"– "brain drain" from Romania and "brain gain" for the Netherlands – "care chain", family migration, and the commodification of sex.
At the same time, the computational turn and increased use of digital media have a strong influence in the construction of diasporic subjects, bringing to the fore the joint effects of migration and electronic media in the shaping of modern diasporic subjectivities.
These migratory dynamics are furthermore marked, on the side of the metropolis, by neocolonial economic dominance and political tutelage, and on the side of the migrants, by postsocialist legacies and "nesting orientalisms".
By building on postsocialist, postcolonial and diaspora studies, within a digital ethnographic approach, this paper investigates (gendered) diasporic formations within the Romanian diaspora from Amsterdam. More specifically, I investigate the role women play in the double take of diasporic formations: their progressive potential in accounting for processes like hybridization, syncretism and fluidity; and their conservative potential that reproduces a mono-ethnic, fixed national imaginary. Moreover, I ask the question of otherness in a specific relation to eastern European subjectivities, seen both as complete subject and incomplete other within the bigger context of the city of Amsterdam.

Biography

Laura Candidatu is a PhD candidate in the ERC project "Digital Crossings in Europe: Gender, Diaspora and Belonging," at Utrecht University. Her research explores the relation between women's migration and digital technologies as a part of digital diasporas. By using a comparative approach, ethnographic as well as digital research methods, her project focuses on Somali, Romanian and

Turkish women migrants living in Amsterdam.

Camila Craveiro
To be (and to age) a migrant Brazilian woman in Portugal: the meanings of Brazilianness analyzed by the intersectional bias
From the confluence of three axes, namely racism, sexism and ageism, our research seeks to signify the stereotypes of Brazilianness associated with the migrants Brazilian women, with more than 50 years, living in Portugal, relating them to the concept of a colonial body. The stereotypes that we use under the definition of "Brazilianness" (Machado, 2003) categorize Brazilians as being nice, cheerful, submissive and hypersexualized.
In particular, the traits of submission and hypersexuality related to these migrants can be understood as vestiges of a colonial mentality that means their bodies as available. In addition, these stereotypes define limiting subject positions in the labor market, associating Brazilian women with the performance of activities such as domestic/personal care, customer service and the sex market.
Our analysis is anchored in the decolonial feminist perspective and, through the technique of Life Stories interviews, we pursue the idea that the discourses are produced by the migrants, making the knowledge originate from these women, who are considered subaltern subjects.
Finally, we are guided by the intersectional perspective in order to understand the categories of articulation: gender - race/ethnicity - nationality - age - class - migratory status as differences in whose interstices are (re)defined identities and subjectivities.

Biography
Camila Craveiro, Brazilian, doctoral student in Communication Sciences, at the University of Minho, under the guidance of Dr. Rosa Cabecinhas and Dr. Carla Cerqueira. Member of the research group of the Center for Communication and Society Studies (CECS) of the University of Minho. CAPES Scholarship - Full PhD Abroad at CAPES (224212 / 15-00). Development research: "Do stereotypes grow older too? The experience of prejudice and the possibilities of agency from the perspective of migrants Brazilian women in Portugal", has as main objective to investigate the experience of prejudice related to the stereotype of "Brazilianness", from narratives produced by migrants Brazilian women, over 50, who have been living in Portugal for at least a decade. And, more specifically, to glimpse what are and how are the strategies, or agency, used by this specific group to deal with prejudice in their attempts to integrate into the host country.

Silvia Almenara Niebla
Connected refugee diasporas. Gender, social media, and migratory experience in the Sahrawi case
The Sahrawi conflict is one of the most durable refugee crisis result of the unfinished colonization of the Western Sahara by Spain and the following invasion of the Western Sahara by Morocco. Since 1975 the Sahrawi community live in the refugee camps in Tinduf (Algeria) due to the invasion and the subsequent war. Through the years, Sahrawi people have started their own migratory displacement to their ancient colony, Spain, and to other neighbour countries, Mauritania, in order to achieve a better future and improve life conditions of their families in the refugee camps. The migratory experience and the importance of keep in touch with their relatives and friends inside the camps have created a new connected refugee diaspora which maintain their relations with their home-camp due to the possibilities that new technologies offer. This reflection proposes the importance of examining the impact of new technologies in migratory process. In this sense, I argue that the Internet reduce the anxiety of separation that Sahrawi migrants experienced in Spain and Mauritania due to the instant communications, such as WhatsApp, Messenger or Imo. It explores how Sahrawi people, living in Spain and Mauritania, have generated their own virtual activity related with their home-camp and the Sahrawi cause in order to maintain their family tie and their collective identity as Sahrawi. To conclude, this reflection addresses the social implication of online spaces to generate a constellation of agencies to reduce the impact of migratory experience and generate their own vital project.

Biography
Silvia is a PhD candidate in Gender Studies at the University of La Laguna, in Canary Islands, Spain. Her academic background is focused on African studies, having earned a BA in Political Science at the Complutense University of Madrid (Spain) and a MA in International Relations and African Studies at the Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain).

Also, she was a visiting PhD in Utrecht University hosted by prof. Sandra Ponzanesi. Her work is supported by the funding program for PhD students of the Canary Islands Agency for Research, Innovation and Information Society financed by the European Social Fund.

Ann Sanyu
Ghanaian women's use of new media for identity
Multiculturalism has been identified as a source of societal disintegration (Georgiou 2012, p792), with the co-existence of different ethnic groups contributing to racial tensions that have triggered discussions on the integrative function of media in society (Bonfadelli2007, p1). Media convey social norms and values to migrants but it can also contribute to segregation by stressing negative stereotypes (Bonfadelli2007, p2), which often leads to social isolation and exclusion of minorities. This study is relevant for the conference as it investigates Ghanaian women migrants' use of new media to negotiate identity and sense of belonging in the cities of Hamburg and London. The study aims to find out how Ghanaian women migrants use new media to create alternative representations of themselves.Do new media provide a platform for Ghanaian women to contest and resist hegemonic representations of themselves? This research is important in understanding the possibilities offered by new media such as the internet which have resulted in connections beyond national frames and identities becoming mobile (Hepp 2005, p3) giving the marginalized such as women new opportunities for voicing their interests (Georgiou 2012, p794). The study takes on a multi-sited qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews based on themes constructed from the literature, focus groups and observations. Whereas the collection of data is still underway, some findings indicate that Ghanaian women migrants use new media as an alternative platform from which to express, negotiate and challenge the essentialist ideas of national identity and belonging.

Parallel sessions round 2 - Panel 2 Alternative communication flows (13:00-14:30)

Chair: Kevin Smets Room: Arriaga

Clare Cook	Understanding the potential of proximity broadcasting as a digital tool for alternative communication flow
Alicia Ferrández Ferrer	Struggling for citizenship: the role of migrant minority media
Viktorija Ratković	Post-Migrant Media Production in the Time of Crisis
Gizem Melek & Melike Uluçay	Image Attributes of the Syrian Refugees: An Experiment on the Second-Level Agenda-Setting
Nil Çokluk Cömert & Tansu Akdemir	Evolution of Evil Under the Mediocrity Mask

Clare Cook
Understanding the potential of proximity broadcasting as a digital tool for alternative communication flow
Developing bottom-up digitally mediated process requires novel technological approaches capable of reconnecting communities and overcoming a digital divide (Rogers 2001). This paper presents early findings from a village connectivity system deployed in three remote villages in Armenia, as an alternative way to serve journalism and community communication where data connectivity was either too expensive or telecommunication infrastructure was lacking. CAST (disCovery Amplification Sustainability and interacTions) used WiCastr hardware devices to build hyperlocal broadcasting networks in a three-phase one-year pilot in 2016. The aim of CAST was to build a decentralised technology infrastructure that amplifies hyperlocal content and civic engagement, reducing the reliance on and influence of the Internet gatekeepers.

The paper reveals compelling new knowledge on increasing social inclusion to improve lives while future scoping information systems for remote communities and the capacity of this technology to deliver community activism. Armenia was chosen for this pilot because media plurality is hindered by informal practices as well as formal structures (Shelton 2014) and concerns over broader Internet Service Provider ownership in Armenia (Internet Ownership Project 2016). Qualitative and quantitative data illuminate how the system allows ordinary people in villages to access alternative news, cross-border investigative journalism and educational information that they would not otherwise easily see or find, and tests how they can interact with one another digitally using the village

connectivity system as a way to report and document village life. More specifically it presents findings around: how to build hyperlocal proximity networks using online to offline wifi technology; methods for corresponding geospatial hyperlocal data analytics on usage; hyperlocal content discovery and amplification; as a tool for media plurality; its capacity to overcoming a digital divide promoting digital literacy, solidarity and activism.

Biography
Cook (www.clarecookonline.com) is co-founder of the Media Innovation Studio (www.mediainnovationstudio.org) and has worked extensively on hyperlocal and exiled media intelligence and demonstrators. She is principal investigator on CAST. Her work around diaspora and migrant communities focuses on the business case of exiled and media in restricted environments. Her focus also spans the corresponding business models for journalism startups, hyperlocal media and those working as oppositional news outlets. As one of three external examiners on the Google Digital News Initiative Innovation Fund 2016, she is well briefed on wider media innovation challenging conflict and borders.

Alicia Ferrández Ferrer
Struggling for citizenship: the role of migrant minority media
At the beginning of the XXI century, it is possible to state the absolute relevance of media in the migratory transnational field. Media produced by and for migrant minorities are not only providing information of interest to their public, but, more importantly, playing a role in the defence of the interests of migrants in Europe. Migrant minority media represent migrants neither as victims nor as criminals, but as citizens; furthermore, they are themselves important political actors involved in the struggle for visibility and recognition of migrants that has been taking place in Europe for decades. Here, two different contexts where this struggle has been taking place recently - Spain and the UK-, are compared through the campaigns for recognition and extension of rights staged by the Latin American collective and supported and fueled by the migrant minority media (including traditional but also digital media) produced and distributed within these two countries.

In the UK, Latin American minority media were actively involved in the promotion of the 'three R's' campaign –that is, 'Recognition, Respect and Regularization', organized by the Alianza Iberoamericana Platform- and played an important role both in promoting the different activities set off by Alianza Iberoamericana, as in summoning Latin Americans living in the UK to join the march on May the 4th, asking for a massive regularization of immigrants. In Spain, Latin American minority media also took part for the immigrants in the debate for the Aliens Law reform or against the police illegal raids developed during 2008-2009.

Based in an ethnographic methodology encompassing participant observation and interviewing with media managers and political leaders in London and Madrid, it will be shown how the implication of migrant minority media was very different in each case, as a consequence of a different diversity management policy but also due to a different positioning of migrant media within the media market. The different social, economical and political conditions in each case generate differences in the kind of journalism that is produced, as in the relations between the grassroots and the media. Whilst in the UK migrant journalists share with their peers a subaltern position, in Spain there exists a break between the grassroots and the media, and an 'instrumental' relation predominates.

Results here discussed are part of a broader research financed by Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, 'Políticas de representación en campos migratorios transnacionales. Producción, difusión y consumo de contenidos mediáticos en el contexto migratorio' (CSO2008-03022), directed by Dr. Liliana Suárez Navaz (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid).

Biography
PhD in Social Anthropology (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), and Master in Immigration, Refuge and Intercultural Relations (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid). My research has focus on the struggle for political and civil rights for migrant communities in Spain and the UK, and the role of migrant minority media as political actors in the transnational field.

Viktorija Ratković
Post-Migrant Media Production in the Time of Crisis
This paper addresses the conditions of post-migrant media production as experienced by the producers and contributors of two Austrian post-migrant media, *migrazine.at* and das *biber. Magazin*

für neue Österreicher. Both media for the most part are produced by post-migrants and claim that their intention is to change the hegemonic discourse on migration. On the one hand, *migrazine.at*'s slogan is "from migrant women for all" and it aims at providing space for critical migrant voices and making a statement against the stereotypical portrayal of migrant women. On the other hand, *biber* mostly aims at Vienna's second and third generation immigrants but also at readers who live in Vienna and appreciate the city's cultural diversity.
While both media share similar starting points, the reality of their production is vastly different: *migrazine.at* is an online magazine that is hosted by *maiz*, an independent organization by and for migrant women trying to promote migrants' political and cultural participation, as well as to transform the existing unjust social conditions. *maiz* as well as *migrazine.at* routinely stress the importance of cooperation, not only among post-migrants but also when it comes to marginalized groups in general. In contrast, *biber* might be seen as a product catering to an 'ethnic niche' by serving the economic interests of its shareholders: Up to a quarter of *biber*'s print version is taken up by paid for ads. Many of these ads/advertorials are run by Austria's federal ministries and are often created in collaboration with *biber* (e.g. with the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, promoting the Austrian police force), thus posing the question of just how much influence the Austrian state exercises on *biber*'s contents.
By discussing the results of interviews conducted with both *migranzine.at*'s and *biber*'s producers and contributors, this paper strives to describe the conditions and limitations they are facing and to contextualize their experiences within Austrian hegemonic discourses on migration.

Biography
Dr. Viktorija Ratković studied Media and Communication Studies, Feminist/Gender Studies and English at the Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt (AAU). She is a Senior Scientist at and the Deputy Director of the Centre for Peace Research and Peace Education at the AAU. Her doctoral thesis on Austrian post-migrant media was awarded with the Dissertation Award for Research on Migration by the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Her research interests include Critical Migration Studies, Critical Peace and Conflict Studies and Decolonial Theory.

Gizem Melek & Melike Uluçay
Image Attributes of the Syrian Refugees: An Experiment on the Second-Level Agenda-Setting
This research examined how news content influences attitudes towards Syrian refugees in Turkey. The study aimed to understand whether in a fragmented media landscape of 2017, the role of the attribute salience is still as strong as the previous research suggested. Using an experimental design, the second-level agenda-setting effects were investigated. In order to do so, an experiment was conducted to determine how positive media emphasis on refugee attributes would influence public perceptions of the refugees. Two groups were determined for the study; an experimental group and a control group. Both groups consisted of the students at the Yasar University, Izmir. Subjects were the 26 students from the Faculty of Communication who were enrolled at the "Consumer Behavior for Advertising" course during the spring term of 2017. The control group had 23 students from the Faculty of Communication who were enrolled at the "Introduction to Radio and Television" course during the spring term of 2017. At the end, students earned extra credits from these courses. Both in the beginning and at the end of the experiment, a questionnaire which was developed for the threat–benefit theoretical model was used to measure the overall salience. During the experiments 30 minutes sessions were organized with the subjects for five days in a row. During the sessions, they were asked to read news stories specifically designed by the researchers which all have positive portrayals of the Syrian refugees in Turkey. Some of the stories were true, while others were fictitious. The control group was only asked to come at the beginning and in the end to fill the same questionnaire, they were asked to do nothing else. We'd like to present the results of this experiment at the conference as part of the panel by the "Diaspora, migration and media" section.

Biographies
Gizem Melek graduated from Ege University in 2007 where she studied Sociology and she holds an MA in Journalism International (Broadcast) from the University of Westminster in London, UK. In 2015, she earned her PhD in Journalism at Ege University. The title of her thesis was "A Study on Hürriyet and Twitter within the Framework of Intermedia Agenda-Setting". Besides her academic work, she has six years of experience in the journalism and TV Production field in both Turkey and the UK. The places she worked include Izmir Life news magazine, NTV-nationwide Turkish news network, ITV-British TV network and the British Museum's Broadcast Unit.

Melike ULUÇAY, holds a BA in English Language and Literature from Hacettepe University and a

Ph.D. in Communication Design and Management from Anadolu University. She worked as a language instructor in Gazi University, Anadolu University and Yaşar University respectively. Uluçay's research interests are corporate communication, new media and higher education. She is currently working at Yaşar University as a lecturer in the department of Public Relations and Advertising.

Nil Çokluk Cömert & Tansu Akdemir
Evolution of Evil Under the Mediocrity Mask

So long as there shall exist, by virtue of law and custom, decrees of damnation pronounced by society, artificially creating hells amid the civilization of earth, and adding the element of human fate to divine destiny; so long as the three great problems of the century— the degradation of man through pauperism, the corruption of woman through hunger, the crippling of children through lack of light— are unsolved; so long as social asphyxia is possible in any part of the world;—in other words, and with a still wider significance, so long as ignorance and poverty exist on earth, books of the nature of Les Miserables cannot fail to be of use (Hugo, 1862). People living in Middle East found themselves in a position to flee from their communities or countries because of war, civil conflict, and severe economic hardship, making their way to East. It can be argued that during this immigration, neither Turkey nor western countries is immune for what we call as the tragedy of the humanity. For a significant example of how the journalism evolved, we need to see the incident happening in 2015 in Hungary that the migrant man who was kicked while he was carrying his baby by a so-called journalist named as Petra Laszlo. The abovementioned incident is a clear example of what Hannah Arendt (1963) named as banality of evil. In the current study, we conducted a content analysis on Petra Laszlo Shame Wall page on Facebook and Daily Mail newspapers. Kevin Williams and Del Paulhus' "the dark tetrad" approach is key element fort he current study, which focuses on four personality traits:narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy and sadism. Based on their approach, in an in-depth interview we seek to understand the perception of the Syrian migrants in Turkey about Petra Laszlo's behavior and how the media frame them. We believe it is a significant that our study discusses that some concepts such as evilness, xenophobia and othering might be thought to have something to do with the core values of the ordinary people and in a theoretical basis, it analyzes data concerning migrants in media (conventional and social) and discourses that grow out of daily conversations in terms of migrants themselves and other related people. Based on data consisting of reader-follower comments that we gather through various media, we seek to consider scientifically the fact that evil has been getting banal.

Biographies
Nil Cokluk Comert: I have been working as a research assistant in Istanbul University Faculty of Communication. Since 2016, I continue my PhD in the same faculty under the Public Relations department. My master thesis focused on 2014 Local Election in the Context of Mass Psychology and It's Management.

Tansu Akdemir: I have been working as a research assistant in Istanbul University Faculty of Communication.Since 2015, continue my master in the same faculty under the Journalism, Sociology of Communication department. Currently I am working on problems in Turkey's modernization process and it's reflections at Turkish local press.

Parallel sessions round 2 - Panel 3 Memory, integration and cosmopolitanism (13:00-14:30)

Chair: Milica Trakilovic Room: Elhuyar

Rieke Böhling & Christine Lohmeier	(Mediated) Memories of Migration: Memory Work and Identity
Viviane Riegel & Denise Cogo	Cosmopolitanism and Media Consumption: the experience of human mobility in São Paulo and its imbrications with communication flows
Ruhi Khan	Smartphone- wielding' migrants and the media: Resisting the culture of aversion towards the stranger
Özlem Savaş	Digital networks of affective and cosmopolitan politics within the context of recent displacement from Turkey
Anna Novikova	Global processes, imperial legacies and national interests. Is the discourse on immigration just a token coin

Rieke Böhling & Christine Lohmeier

(Mediated) Memories of Migration: Memory Work and Identity

This paper takes the so-called European refugee crisis as an empirical access point into the renegotiation of diasporic memories of migration and how they are reinterpreted in the present. Memories of migration play a part in contemporary debates on immigration, and are reinterpreted to appropriate for current social and political debates. This process is contributing to constant rethinking and renegotiating of different categories of migrants. By employing the concept of (mediated) memory work (Kuhn, 2002, 2010; Lohmeier & Pentzold, 2014), this paper addresses the question how persons with a so-called migration background remember the migration histories of their families and how this memory is constructed. Focusing on persons with a migration background who did not migrate themselves – but who are third generation ancestry to guest worker immigrants – this paper thus investigates memories that are not personally experienced (see for example Hirsch, 1997 regarding the notion of postmemory) and mediated and re-mediated on multiple levels. Consequently, the question how (mediated) memory work is accomplished is addressed by taking into account the interplay of media representations and media practices in the construction of memory. On the one hand, this relates to public media representations of both current and previous migrations and how they feed into the memories of and affect the reinterpretation of personal life stories of persons with a migration background. On the other hand, it pertains to personal (mediated) memory objects and the role that they play in this process. This contribution will address some preliminary findings from fieldwork conducted among the Turkish diaspora in Germany. In particular, the analysis focuses on three interrelated dimensions: family histories and memories, personal histories and memories,and media and current migratory movements.

Biographies

Rieke Böhling is research associate and PhD student at the Centre for Media, Communication and Information Research (ZeMKI) at the University of Bremen, Germany. She holds a MA double degree in European Studies: Euroculture from the University of Groningen, the Netherlands and the University of Deusto, Spain. Rieke is particularly interested in cultural memory, cultural identity and migration studies. Her dissertation focuses on (mediated) memories of migration in Europe. Rieke is the assistant managing editor of VIEW: Journal of European Television History & Culture.

Christine Lohmeier is Professor of Media and Communication Studies at the Centre for Media, Communication and Information Research (ZeMKI), University of Bremen, Germany. Her research interests are transcultural communication, media in everyday life, memory studies and qualitative methods, especially ethnographic research methods. Christine's publications include Cuban Americans and the Miami media (2014) and Memory in a Mediated World (2016, co-edited with Andrea Hajek and Christian Pentzold).

Viviane Riegel & Denise Cogo

Cosmopolitanism and Media Consumption: the experience of human mobility in São Paulo and its imbrications with communication flows

The concept of cosmopolitanism is often connected to the mobile, curious and reflexive subject who wants to consume difference, especially in transnational social experiences. But there is a need to think of multiple dimensions of the concept, due to its theoretical and analytical plurality in contemporary globalized society. Cosmopolitan social practices cannot be considered the same for global elites (expatriates or tourists) and for immigrants or refugees. Through media consumption of individuals living experiences of human mobility, we can analyze their connection to their homeland, to the place where they are currently living, and the possibilities of development of a feeling (or actions) of belonging to the local society, as well as a modification of their own original cultural scenario, and even a reflection on both places that could lead to a new global perspective. The theoretical lenses for this discussion are based on the imbrications between cosmopolitanism, human mobility, communication and consumption (Hannerz 1990, Beck 2006, Skrbis & Woodward 2013, Urry 2007, Cogo 2006, Cogo & Riegel 2016, Retis 2014). We propose a discussion based on the experience of individuals of 10 nationalities in different experiences of human mobility in São Paulo, through the analysis of 20 in-depth interviews, with focus on their imbrications with communication flows (media consumption as news, as a way of living in the city, as a way to connect to their homeland, and as way of being connected to the world). The analysis presented is part of a PhD project on cosmopolitanism and experiences of human mobility, connected to communication and consumption.

Biographies
Viviane Riegel: PhD Candidate in Communication and consumption at PPGCOM-ESPM-São Paulo, Brazil. Studentship by the Brazilian Government, CAPES- Prosup.

Denise Cogo: Full Professor of the Graduate Program in Communication and Consumer Practices of the Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing (ESPM), São Paulo, Brazil. Researcher of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

Ruhi Khan
Smartphone- wielding' migrants and the media:
Resisting the culture of aversion towards the stranger
Unprecedented in its nature and scope, today's refugee crisis is a first where digital infrastructure "is as important for a refugee as physical infrastructure" making the smart phone an "essential tool for survival" (Gillespie et al, 2016). This paper looks at the popular representation of migration in the UK media to highlight the trends and patterns that result in media fatigue. It explores the essentialised refugee (now in his smartphone wielding avatar) and how this feeds into what Ash Amin (2012) calls the culture of aversion towards the stranger. One of the more visible aspects of a refugee crisis is the journey made across the Mediterranean Sea: newspaper reports painting the picture of a migrant invasion and columnists urging to bring out gunships and burn migrant boats. This feeds into the culture of aversion that the film, created by the BBC Media Action on refugees in July 2016, hopes to resist. By converting the viewer's phone into the refugee's smartphone, the film provides a glimpse into the perilous journey across the high seas and the communication challenges a refugee faces: access to internet and mobile networks along with issues of privacy and trust in cyberspace.By analysing the deeper representation of the film in both linguistic and cartographic imaginations, the paper employs discourse analysis and semiotic analysis to show how the film resist the culture of aversion by challenging the popular discourse and offering a path to unconditional hospitality by attempting to turn the politics of pity into post humanitarian compassion.

Biography
Ruhi Khan has worked for over a decade as a journalist for UK & Indian news media. She is currently doing her postgraduate studies in Media & Communication at London School of Economics & Political Science and also has a MA- International Journalism from City, University of London. Ruhi was a Jefferson fellow at the East-West Center, USA and a recipient of the Mary Morgan Hewitt Award for Women in Journalism.

Özlem Savaş
Digital networks of affective and cosmopolitan politics within the context of recent displacement from Turkey
Recent displacement of mostly academics, journalists, artists and professionals from Turkey has engendered a social and political network emerging in interconnected digital and physical places. These individuals who mostly dwell in Europe, especially in Germany, self-identify with various migrant categories such as forced migrant, exile, expatriate, and mobile intellectual and originate new terms to describe the emerging group, including 'new migrants from Turkey' and 'new diaspora.' Their bourgeoning networks on digital media aim to create solidarity and cooperation and to establish relationships with other migrant groups and other political groups as well as with digital and physical terrains of political resistance in Turkey. This paper explores how new migrants from Turkey use digital media to create self-reflexive, cosmopolitan and affective forms and spaces of solidarity and politics. Underpinned by an ongoing ethnographic research on media practices across websites, blogs and social media profiles, pages and groups, this paper focuses on digital flows and repertoires of information, news, feelings and stories that intertwine the individual, private and affective domains of the everyday with the collective, public and political spheres. It will be argued that within the context of the recent displacement from Turkey, what underlies the idea and practice of togetherness in digital places and in physical places when possible are collective feelings of political desperation and hope and cosmopolitan imaginations that are shaped both by world-open orientations and by particular situations and histories.

Biography
Özlem Savaş is assistant professor in the Department of Communication and Design at Bilkent University and associated research fellow at the University of Konstanz. Her research interests focus on digital culture, social media, media ethnography, and anthropology of migration. Currently, she carries out an ethnographic research project on digital networks of affective and cosmopolitan politics within the context of recent displacement from Turkey. She also carried out ethnographic research on practices of self and lifestyle on social media. She published on networked and collaborative citizenship practices on social media and on diasporic taste cultures and everyday practices of belonging.

Anna Novikova
Global processes, imperial legacies and national interests. Is the discourse on immigration just a token coin
The present article is aimed to analyse the evolution and continuity of the national discourse on immigration in Russia and Spain during the last decade. Firstly, we will study the impact of macroregional processes and global geopolitics on the way national media actors cover the topic. Some crucial points, such as the economic crisis, current refugee-related agenda, etc., will be determined and observed as potential "triggers" of concrete narratives. Secondly, different internal dynamics and domestic policies of the respective states will be overviewed in order to figure out possible deviations from the basic common lines that may be foreseen. Spain and Russia, both empires in the past, are selected with the intention to study how former colonial powers position themselves under the circumstances where the immigration influx mainly originates from their ex-colonies. We will try to prove that the states under study, although they represent quite different legacies in many aspects and are generally predisposed to be labeled according the categories "European/non- European" or "East/West", have more similarities rather than differencies in terms of the migration issues. In this way, the comparative perspective will also permit us to see the interaction of these national narratives with its supranational and subnational variations. Another interesting point of this research could be the opportunity to reveal whether certain groups of newcomers are categorised as "good" or "bad" immigrants (more acceptable or less desirable), if this hierarchy is rather stable or, if not, why it changes.

Biography
Anna N. Novikova, Russian, born in the Kazakh SSR in 1990. Graduate in Linguistics and Foreign Language Teaching by Moscow State University (2012), Master's degree in Decentralized International Cooperation: "Peace and Development" by UPV/EHU (2013), Master's Degree in International Studies by UPV/EHU (2014). Currently, predoctoral fellow at the University of the Basque Country, financed by the Basque government. Main research interests: Post-Soviet society, Central Asia, identities, media studies, peace research.

Parallel sessions round 3 - Panel 1 Gendered migration/media practices II (15:15-16:45)

Chair: Maialen Goirizelaia Room: Arriaga

Nermin Alkan	Understanding the lived experiences of migrant women with social media and its intersection with race, gender, sexuality and religion
B Camminga	Transgender Migrants from Africa: Visibility and Voice in the Digital Diaspora
Alexandra Greene	Feeling their way: traversing place and time with refugee women and their smartphones
Sheida Besozzi	Exploring the connections between Iranian feminists, inside and outside Iran, through ICTs
Claudia Minchilli	Transnational digital connectivity among Romanian women living in Rome

Nermkin Alkan
Understanding the lived experiences of migrant women with social media and its intersection with race, gender, sexuality and religion Ever since the advent and widespread, popular use of new media technologies, communication and interaction have grown exponentially, enabling people worldwide to communicate with other people, groups and cultures, effectively transcending geopolitical borders (Shuter, 2012); the widespread use of this new generation of internet/digital technology is widely assumed to be playing an important part in the everyday lives of immigrants, and

to be making a significant impact on how disadvantaged and marginalized groups in societies, give meaning to their everyday lives (Mehra, Merkel and Bishop, 2004). Scholars who have been investigating how these technologies are changing social, cultural, economic, political and everyday realities, and how these technologies continuously and increasingly play a complex role in people's daily routines, by shaping their social relations and identities, have developed an extensive body of literature that pays special attention to the relationship between immigrants and their use of new media technologies.

Although interest in gender and new media related migration research continues to grow, academic perspectives regarding migrant women's lived experiences of these technologies are quite limited in scope and, lack adequate focus on social media and their implications for migrant women, especially with regard to how they integrate, use and adopt social media in their daily lives, their real life experiences with these technologies, and its intersection with their gender, ethnic, cultural, national, class and religious backgrounds as well as their migrant identities. Conducting semi-structured interviews with six migrant women from Turkey who currently resident in Sussex, unemployed, have a limited command of English, been UK resident for at least two years, aged 28-40, followed their husbands to the UK; this research tries to provide a deeper understanding of their everyday use of social media, with particular focus placed on the the implications of social media use on their everyday offline practices and their personal narratives about themselves.

Biography
Nermin Alkan, received her bachelor's degree in Communication Sciences from Anadolu University in 2009. She received her master's degree in Public Relations and Publicity from Ankara University in 2013. After being granted a scholarship by the Ministry of National Education of Turkey, she continued her second MA study in the School of Media and Communication at the University of Leeds. Currently, she is doing PhD research in Media and Cultural Studies at the University of Sussex; research which explores migrant women and their use of social media. The author's research interests include new media, gender and everyday life, migration and digital culture, visual communication and representation.

B Camminga
Transgender migrants from Africa: visibility and voice in the digital diaspora
'LGBT people fleeing Africa' to the 'West' has become a common media trope in recent years, often portraying an homogenous image of a brutal continent that places any expression of sexuality read outside the bounds of heterosexuality as patently unAfrican. Responses to this, emanating from a variety of African voices, have provided a more nuanced reading of sexuality and sexual identity. What has been absent from these readings has been the role of gender expression, particularly a consideration of transgender experiences. In some ways this is understandable in that transgender rights (rather than simply 'gay and lesbian' rights) is a relatively new discourse within rights politics across Africa. In recent years, however, it has been transgender-identified people - as often the most visible elements attributed to lesbian and gay communities due to their gender non conformity - who have born the brunt of the backlash by some African states to both the concept of 'LGBT human rights' and perceived homosexuality. This has lead to a rise in the number of transgender-identified people fleeing the continent. Drawing on the US based Kuchu Diaspora Alliance and the European based publication Queerstion along with several blogs produced by African trans identified individuals living in the Global North, this paper considers the emergence, impact and meaning of what I argue is an African transgender digital diasporic voice. In particular this paper is interested in the possibility of a new political visibility of individuals who are both transgender and African in the diaspora, a political visibility that is at best difficult to survive at home and at worst entirely denied.

Biography
B Camminga received a PhD from the Institute for Humanities in Africa (HUMA), University of Cape Town, South Africa. Their work considers the interrelationship between the conceptual journeying of the term 'transgender' from the Global North & the physical embodied journeying of transgender asylum seekers from countries within Africa to South Africa. Their research interests include: transgender rights, migration, asylum and diasporas; necropolitics & the bureaucratisation of sex/gender; & the history of 'trans phenomena' in South Africa. Their current book project, Beyond the

Mountain: Queer Lives in Cape Town, with Dr Zethu Matebeni, explores the conflicting iterations of sex, gender and sexuality that mark the city.

Alexandra Greene, Utrecht University
Feeling their way: traversing place and time with refugee women and their smartphones
The UNHCR estimates that there are 65.6 million forcibly displaced people worldwide, 22.5 million of whom are refugees. Women and children represent about half those numbers. For refugee women stranded in Greece, waiting is experienced affectively. Using emotionality as an entry point, this paper explores refugee women's experiences of gendered affect across place and time. I argue that the transnational connectivity provided by smartphones and ICTs not only allows refugee women to cross national and digital borders, it also allows them to manoeuvre constraints set by time. This paper draws on fieldwork that I conducted at a refugee camp in mainland Greece, in order to explore refugee women's smartphone use and digital practices. Interviews and photographs are used as research tools; together, these produce shared intimacy and vulnerability in research encounters. In order to foreground an ethical and reflexive research practice, power relations and contested positionalities are regularly recognised and negotiated, in order to trouble the researcher/research participant binary and promote a feminist research design. I argue that for refugee women, smartphone use is an embodied and emotional experience. Among other things, smartphone use facilitates refugee women's future orientations, relation to memories, and tactics for "making do" under circumstances where autonomy is severely restricted. This engagement highlights the gendered nature of communicative infrastructures in refugee camps. Waiting emerges as more than an experience, but as an affect, mediated by smartphones, and tempered both spatially and temporally. Furthermore, I affirm and argue that refugee women's voices and experiences act as valuable sites of knowledge production in media, migration, and affect studies.

Biography
Alexandra Greene is an intersectional feminist, social activist, and media maker, currently completing her MA in Gender Studies at Utrecht University. Her research focuses on refugee women's use of smartphones in the context of a refugee camp. She is interested in research-creation, artistic practice, and media-based interventions into academia. Her most recent film, Wave, explores the racialisation of refugees and the ways in which water metaphors are used to dehumanise migrants and construct them as dangerous, threatening Others who should be feared.

Sheida Besozzi
Exploring the connections between Iranian feminists, inside and outside Iran, through ICTs
Located in the field of International Relations, this paper is going to analyse the links between the use of ICTs in the Iranian feminist struggle. More specifically, it is going to explore the way in which the internet, and in particular social networks and web blogs have changed the communication between the Iranian diaspora and feminist movements in Iran. According to Gheytanchi and Moghadam, the use of ICTs marks a new phase in the feminist struggle for women in the MENA region (2014:2). In the case of Iran, the presence of women and the use of ICTs, could be considered to be the main characteristics of the last "mass social protests" in 2009 (Gheytanchi and Moghadam, 2014:2). One of the latest examples is the creation of the Facebook page "My stealthy Freedom" (MSF) by a journalist from the Iranian diaspora living in the UK (Koo, 2016). MSF is used as a space for speaking out against mandatory veiling in Iran, where, especially women, who live in Iran or form part of the Iranian diaspora have been expressing their opinions on the issue. In a country where access to the internet is restricted and where the defence of women's rights can be risky, using social networks or blogs to channel opinions regarding the mandatory use of hijab, can be considered a form of resistance (Koo, 2016: 152). This paper will start by analysing the role of ICTs in the Iranian feminist struggle, exploring the links that ICTs have developed between Iranian women in Iran and from the Iranian diaspora, through references from Non Violent Civil Resistance Studies and postcolonial and poststructural perspectives within IR. It will then look into the case study of MSF, to delve further into the potential of ICTs in forging connections between women inside and outside Iran.

Biography
My name is Sheida Besozzi and I am of Italian-Iranian origins. I have moved to the Basque Country in 2010 after having lived mostly in the UK and Italy. I graduated in Development Studies with Spanish

from the University of Sussex in 2010 and then studied an MA in Globalisation and Development at Hegoa (UPV-EHU) in Bilbao. I am currently enrolled in the PhD programme offered by Hegoa. My thesis focuses on the role of the Iranian diaspora in the UK and the Spanish state, as actors of non-violent civil resistance, and explores their potential in supporting the feminist struggle in Iran.

Claudia Minchilli
Transnational digital connectivity among Romanian women living in Rome
Rome hardly fits into the conceptual framework of 'Cosmopolitan' or 'Global City' as much as London, New York or Los Angeles. Indeed, Rome is very often not the main destination for migrants, who pass from there to go, not to stay, becoming a vivid metaphor of the role that generally Italy has for migrants on a European level. This aspect is historically embedded in the past two decades, when Italy witnessed economic crisis and political instability, factors that exacerbated social tensions and made Rome a less attractive destination. Nevertheless, the Romanian community – the biggest diasporic community living in Rome - never stopped growing, creating an interesting case for the study of the relationship between post-socialist histories, diaspora and the City.

The aim of this paper is to unpack this relationship, focusing more in-depth on the role that digital technologies are having in the articulation of a diasporic experience and attachment to the City for Romanian women. In this regard, I will present some of the First results of my ethnographic Field research conducted in Rome on March-April 2017. This paper draws on Digital Ethnography (Pink et al., 2016) and Feminist methodology, functional to better identify the interplay of intersectional factors which impact migrant women's use of digital tools and the continuity experienced between the online and offline realities. Questions of social borders, transnational affectivity and links to local e-diasporas will be tackled, exposing some of the unstable paths walked by these women to build their diasporic identity.

Biography
Claudia Minchilli is a PhD candidate for the ERC Consolidator project "Digital Crossings in Europe: Gender, Diaspora and Belonging" supervised and coordinated by prof. Sandra Ponzanesi. She currently researches on the use that Romanian, Somali and Turkish migrant women who live in Rome make of digital technologies, adopting a postcolonial and post socialist conceptual framework in her analysis of transnational digital practices.

Parallel sessions round 3 - Panel 2 Media discourses (15:15-16:45)

Chair: Maialen Goirizelaia Room: Arriaga

Anja Naper	Border control in the media
Ricardo Carniel Bugs, Ortega and Velázquez	Migration media coverage in the Mediterranean countries
Mariaeugenia Parito	Journalistic coverage of migration in Italy
Erika Nabažaitė	Construction of the migration discourse in the Lithuanian internet dailies
Jostein Gripsrud, Jan Hovden, Hilmar Mjelde	The Refugee Crisis in Scandinavian Newspapers

Anja Naper
Border control in the media

This paper will investigate and discuss how the so-called refugee crisis in Europe and the Middle East is portrayed in several mainstream news media outlets in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with a focus on perceptions of border and migration control. The Scandinavian countries are similar in many respects, and they have maintained common policies in several different fields. However, one area differs, that of immigration policies. While Swedish immigration policies have been liberal, Denmark has implemented a harsh immigration policy, and Norway has placed itself somewhere in between. Even if Sweden has exposed a greater hospitality facing the refugee crisis in 2015, all Scandinavian countries have since November 2015 exercised border control, to limit the arrivals of refugees. Thus, this study is a comparative one, aiming to find out how migration control is understood and portrayed in Scandinavian media, and how political actors legitimize border control. Do the divergent immigration policies reflect the media's perception and portrayal of border control? What does the legitimization of border control tell us about the countries' understanding of immigration, globalization

and national identity? Against what do we need to protect ourselves? The study looks at how migration control is framed, that is, what kind of problems are depicted, who are to blame for these problems and what solutions are suggested. The study examines the editions of the two biggest newspapers in each of the three Scandinavian countries. All articles on borders and migration control are included. The period investigated is duringthe exercise of border controls, September 2015 to January 2016.

Biography
Anja Aaheim Naper is a PhD candidate at Oslo and Akershus University College, in Oslo, Norway. She writes her PhD in the field of journalism and immigration policies.

Ricardo Carniel Bugs, Estibaliz Ortega and Teresa Velázquez
Migration media coverage in the Mediterranean countries. The representation of the "Other" as a problem from the North to the South of the region.

This paper aims to reflect how the media, press and television of various countries of the Mediterranean show the migratory flows and depict the migrant figure when it comes to represent mobility and the migrant coming from other countries of the region. This contribution is part of the research project entitled "The social construction of the Inter-Mediterranean space and their correlations in the agenda setting of the media. The information in the press and television. "(CSO2008-01579), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness. Through the technique of content analysis, 3452 pieces of news were analysed from the main newspapers and television channels of Spain, Italy, France, United Kingdom, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia during two weeks of May 2013. The analysis was carried out looking at formal aspects of hierarchy, type of themes, actors featured in the information, how these themes and actors were named, as well as taking into consideration other semiotic and information treatment aspects. The results reveal, among other conclusions that there are few differences between the countries analysed in terms of the information related to migration. Mobility and the migrant are mainly seen as a problem both in the countries of the north shore and the south shore of the Mediterranean. They are shown as a source of various types of conflicts rather than as a chance to improve or increase opportunities, not only for the host countries but also from the migrant's own perspective.

Biographies
Ricardo Carniel Bugs is a journalist, postdoctoral researcher and assistant professor in the Department of Journalism and Communication Studies at the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). He is an assistant academic coordinator of the Master's Degree in Erasmus Mundus in Crossing the Mediterranean: Towards Investment and Integration (MIM) of the UAB, member of the Laboratory of Prospective and Research in Communication, Culture and Cooperation (LAPREC) and executive secretary of the Mediterranean Observatory of Communication (OMEC). His main fields of research are the law and media policy, the regulation of audiovisual content, pluralism and diversity, journalism, communication and cooperation for social change, among others.

Estibaliz Ortega: She is a PhD student at the Department of Journalism and Communication Studies of the UAB and predoctoral fellow of the doctoral training program of the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness. Lecturer in the subjects of the UAB's Degree in Journalism, "Methods of research in communication" and "Communication, cooperation and development". She is researcher at LAPREC, member of OMEC and collaborator of the Master MIM. She has a degree in Audiovisual Communication from the University of the Basque Country (UPV) and is Master in Communication and Journalism from the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). Her research is focus on media analysis; youth and the media and audiovisual communication.

Tereza Velazquez: Professor of Journalism at the Department of Journalism and Communication Sciences of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). Academic coordinator of the Master's Degree Erasmus Mundus in Crossing the Mediterranean: Towards Investment and Integration (MIM), director of the Laboratory of Prospective and Research in Communication, Culture and Cooperation (LAPREC) and president of the Mediterranean Observatory of Communication (OMEC). She is editorial head in Spain of deSignis, the journal of the Latin American Federation of Semiotics (FELS). She lectures and carries out research on issues related to communication theories, communication semiotics, communication methodology and cooperation and development.

Antonella Cava, Mariaeugenia Parito & Francesco Pira
Journalistic coverage of migration in Italy and emotional audiences' reaction

Public debates on migration oscillate between two conflicting claims: on the one hand, compassion and protection, on the other hand, rejection and fear. Both representations are more focused on emotional reactions (Castells, 2009) than rational reflections (Habermas, 1962, 1992, 1996a,1996b, 1999). The media hyper-simplification concurs to a social representation of migration that is currently distorting real-life experiences to such an extent that the spectacularization of migrants brings about problems in terms of their negative self-representations. Furthermore, information about migrants reported by media is usually decontextualized (Marletti 1995; Faso 2008; Ghirelli 2005, Maneri 2001; Musarò, Parmiggiani 2014), worsening this state of affairs. Media do not encourage the audience to give evaluations about specific topics, thus framing an agenda of issues to reflect on, so that the presentation of a topic does not cause prejudice or influence a course of action, but favour its contextualization (Shaw 1979). Consequently, the complex phenomenon of migration is concealed in many degrees and ways by the Italian media system. Starting from this assumption, we argue that these kinds of representation do not allow the audience to understand the complexity of the question, indeed feeding populism and influencing European and national policies to manage migration. In particular, emotional representations conceal the central issue of the potential breaking of fundamental rights claimed in the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (Ambrosini, 2015). This paper thus aims to analyse the migration issue within the theoretical framework of the European public sphere (Koopmans, Statham 2010; Risse, 2014) and of the transformation of public sphere in the digital era (Dahlgren, 2005). The two frameworks are intertwined, as the Internet, and social networks in particular, reflect this simplification in the process of understanding what is behind the phenomenon of migration. Recent surveys (e.g. Poll Demos-Coop, 2015; Pew Research Center, 2015) illustrate the contrast between opportunities (e.g. in education) and risks (e.g. in the loosening of individual morality) on the web. As a consequence, the ensuing relational environment is more conceived as a closed circle that excludes those who do not conform and/or belong. We will conclude our discussion by outlining how individuals build their self-representations by following frames, images, posts, messages, while trying to reproduce reality at the same time.

Biographies
The authors are researchers and assistant professors at University of Messina, Italy.

Erika Nabažaitė
Construction of the migration discourse in the Lithuanian internet dailies
Migration remains an important component of mass media agenda setting nowadays. Large number of topics are included in the field of migration issues that are covered by the mass media: emigration out of the native country and the analysis of such trigger and effect, evaluation of the immigration or re-emigration flows and trends, as well as the representation of global aspects of the migration, e. g., refugee crises, international conflicts, political decisions on the scale of the European Union, etc. Based on what topics and issues of migration dominate in the mass media agenda and what rhetoric is selected for actual presentation, the intention of mass media is to form the trends of migration, and to influence the audience for understanding of the existing migration realities, can varily understood and interpreted.
The results of the migration discourse research in the Lithuanian internet dailies – "delfi.lt", "lyras.lt" and "15min.lt" would be presented in the presentation. The aim of the research is to determine the change in the migration discourse framed by the mass media and investigation of the role of mass media that reveals the context of the change in the migration discourse. The research is performed by combining quantitative and qualitative research methods – quantitative content analysis and critical discourse analysis. Quantitative content analysis is applicable to investigate the change in the migration discourse, to highlight the trends, and the analysis of the critical discourse is applied for the identification of the mass media role. The analysis of the critical discourse is performed according to the research technique of the linguist N. Fairclough, which is based on the interpretation that social reality is constructed by three main elements – text, discursive practice and social practice.

Biography
The author was awarded with the Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Information in 2011 and Master's Degree in Communication at Vilnius University in 2013. Since 2014, she has

been a PhD student of Communication and Information in Social Sciences at the Faculty of Communication at Vilnius University. Her scientific interests are critical discourse analysis and mass communication research.

Jostein Gripsrud, Jan Hovden & Hilmar Mjelde
The Refugee Crisis in Scandinavian Newspapers

This article provides a tentative overview and preliminary analysis of the general public discourse on immigration in Scandinavia from 1970 to 2016, based on new, comparative, and systematic data collected for these years by the SCANPUB project*. The data consists of all items related to immigration in six newspapers over four constructed weeks for each of the forty-seven years under study, in total 5640 newspaper days. Anecdotal non-related data suggests that Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in spite of all of their similarities and close ties, have had strikingly different public discourses on the issue of immigration, with relatively restrictive and liberal discourses in Sweden and Denmark, respectively, with Norway in a middle position. Furthermore, the three countries have developed quite different political regimes with respect to immigration policy, with Swedish immigration policy considered the most liberal, and the Danish the most restrictive. SCANPUB therefore seeks to analyze and compare the public discourses on immigration in Scandinavia systematically across time and space, enabling (a) comprehensive and comparative description of developments and a basis for (b) a normative evaluation of the general discourse and (c) a set of explanations for similarities and variations as it relates to this discourse.

Biographies
Jostein Gripsrud (Dr.philos) is a professor in Media Studies at the Department of Information Science and Media Studies, University of Bergen, Norway. His many books include Dynasty Years (1995), «Television and Common Knowledge (1999)», "Understanding Media Culture" (2002), «The Idea of the Public Sphere» (2011) og «Money Talks: Media, Markets, Crisis» (2015). He has held a number of honorary positions related to his work on the the public sphere.

Jan Fredrik Hovden (Dr.polit) is a sociologist and professor in Media Studies at the department of Information Science and Media Studies at the University of Bergen, Norway. His work includes studies of political and cultural elites, of journalists (incl. national comparisions, national journalistic fields and the effects professional socialisation), of cultural and media habits in the general population and media coverage of immigration. His work is mostly quantitative and rooted in the european tradition for studies of social class.

Hilmar L. Mjelde (PhD) is a political scientist and currently Post-doctor at the department of Information Science and Media Studies at the University of Bergen, Norway. His PhD-thesis "«Still indispensable" (2014) discusses the roles of grass roots activists in modern political parties, and he has written several articles and chapters on political participation and party membership in Scandinavia.

Parallel sessions round 3 - Panel 3 International and intercultural communication (15:15-16:45)

Chair: Stijn Joye Room: Oteiza

Christian Stokke	Interracial communication on a digital black diaspora discussion forum
Seval Erkul	The Identity Construction of Muslim Migrant Women in Stock Photography
Mélodine Sommier	Constructing symbolic boundaries in the aftermaths of terrorist attacks CANCELLED PARTICIPATION
Sileshi Yilma	Framing Migration: A Content Analysis of the BBC and CNN's Coverage of Migration in 2015
Irati Agirreazkuenaga	Am I part of the Basque community? Media strategies to foster inclusive identities

Christian Stokke
Interracial communication on a digital black diaspora discussion forum
This paper presents an empirical study of interracial communication on an internet discussion forum run by a Caribbean-based, Rastafari-oriented Black Diaspora organization. The most active

participants on this forum belong to the 'black diaspora' (Gilroy 1993) in the Caribbean, North America and beyond, who assert black consciousness and self-empowerment. However, half of discussion participants are white Americans and Europeans attracted to Rastafari, providing an opportunity for interesting and potentially transformative interracial dialogues. While skin color is invisible on the internet, participants' identities as black, white and shades in between show through their perspectives and communicative behavior in discussions about racism, reflecting a 'perception gap' (Frankenberg 1993). Black participants typically express perspectives in line with postcolonial black thinkers like Fanon (1967), while white participants tend to reflect a colorblind discourse that denies racism and thus prevents transformative interracial dialogue (McPhail 2004, Simpson 2008). Drawing on bell hooks' (1994, 1995) optimistic work on unlearning racism – understood as a structural and interpersonal relation of dominance – this paper shows that unlearning racism through interracial dialogue is possible yet difficult, as it requires an epistemological change from white participants in order to become aware of, and cross the perception gap. Empirical examples show how black participants, who, in line with 'black feminist epistemology' (Collins 2000), show emotions, speak from experience and demand rhetoric be translated into action, consistently challenge and confront white people's detached and Eurocentric perspectives and dominating communicative behavior. While whites perceive heated responses as impolite, black expressions of anger may be a condition for achieving genuine dialogue (McKee 2002), where several white participants eventually learn to acknowledge their subjectivity, become aware of how they reflect white privilege, and work to change their communicative behavior.

Biography
Christian Stokke is Associate Professor in Social Anthropology at the University College of Southeast Norway, where he teaches multiculturalism, intercultural understanding and religion. His PhD from 2012 focuses on Muslim participation in the Norwegian mediated public sphere, and his research interests since then include postcolonial theory, critical pedagogy, multicultural and antiracist education, and religious and spiritual education. He has been part of the TheoryNord network and participated in the joined conferences with the Diaspora, migration and media section in Helsinki 2013 and Lisbon 2015.

Seval Erkul
The Identity Construction of Muslim Migrant Women in Stock Photography
Scholars from various disciplines have investigated Muslim women's media representation. However, those women's representation in stock media, one of the most important media tool providing visual materials in variety of themes, has had little academic attention in the related literature. This research aims to explore the identity construction of Muslim migrant women in stock photography practices. Looking at the most popular stock photography website, which is sutterstock.com, this research intents to make visual analyses of ten stock photographs depicting Muslim migrant women. The importance of this research is to highlight how Muslim migrant women's identity is constructed in stock photography which widely circulated and popularly purchased and used practice. An analysis of visual construction of Muslim migrant women's identity represented by stock photography is important to reveal the ways in which stereotypical discourses are reproduced about those women in contemporary media practices.

Biography
Seval Erkul received her bachelor's degree in Communication at Anadolu University in Turkey in 2010. After being granted a scholarships from the Republic of Turkey, Ministry of National Education in 2013, she received her MA degree at University of Sussex in the UK with fully founded scholarship. Currently, she is a first year PhD student at University of Sussex and her research interests are gender, representation and humour. Her current research focuses basically on the representation of women in Turkish caricature magazines as a form of alternative media.

Mélodine Sommier CANCELLED PARTICIPATION
Constructing symbolic boundaries in the aftermaths of terrorist attacks
Media coverage of refugees arriving to Europe intensified in 2015, a year that was also marked by two important terrorist attacks in Europe (i.e. the Charlie Hebdo attacks in January and the Paris attacks in November). Studies have argued that this context gave stronger grounds for discourses about the conflation of terrorism with Islam and notion of 'cultural incompatibility'. The year 2015 is therefore a relevant time period to explore the construction of symbolic boundaries given intersections between discourses of migration and crisis events. In the light of this context, the present study sets

out (i) to explore which dimensions were used to produce symbolic boundaries, and (ii) to apprehend differences and similarities between discourses produced on- and offline. Specifically, this study poses the following question: Which symbolic boundaries were constructed in newspaper articles and in social media in the aftermaths of the Charlie Hebdo and Paris attacks? Newspaper articles from France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada were used to investigate discourses circulating two weeks after both the Charlie Hebdo and Paris attacks. In addition, data from online social media is collected to compare and contrast findings from the traditional media data set. Thematic analysis is used to examine which elements are brought forth to construct impressions of sameness and differences. Informed by critical intercultural communication scholarship, this study draws attention to the production of transnational discourses and dialogic construction of cultural realities. Findings suggest complex interplays between national priority and expressions of transnational solidarity and mourning in traditional media. Results are also relevant to understand expressions of post-racial racism and further the conceptualization of racial regionalization. Finally, this study provides opportunities to address conceptual and methodological issues when studying the construction of symbolic boundaries using online and offline data sets.

Biography
Mélodine Sommier works as an Assistant Professor in Intercultural Communication at the Department of Media & Communication at Erasmus University. In her dissertation, she used a critical intercultural communication framework to examine representations of secularism as part of the French national imaginary in newspaper texts. Her main research interests include critical and discursive approaches within the field of intercultural communication, identity issues, anti-racism education, and migration and acculturation processes. Her current research projects explore intersection between culture, race and religion in representations of Islam and in Europe, and the discursive construction of cultural realities.

Sileshi Yilma
Framing Migration: A Content Analysis of the BBC and CNN's Coverage of Migration in 2015
Mass media play a pivotal role in constructing and shaping the migration discourse. The public's attitude of migration is mainly shaped by the way the media frame the migration issue. This research analyzes how the BBC and CNN framed the migration crisis in the year 2015 by content analyzing a total of 70 news stories prepared by the media outlets. The result shows that politicians are dominantly used as news sources by the media outlets whereas the main stakeholders (i.e., migrants) are marginalized as news sources in the stories. The research also reveals that professionals from various disciplines are rarely used by the media houses as sources of the news stories. The research finding indicates that the dominant frame drawn from the news stories is the burden sharing frame whereas the least represented frame is the benefit frame. In general, the way media houses selects news sources and frame the news stories not only affect how the audience perceive migrants but also the policy formulation process.

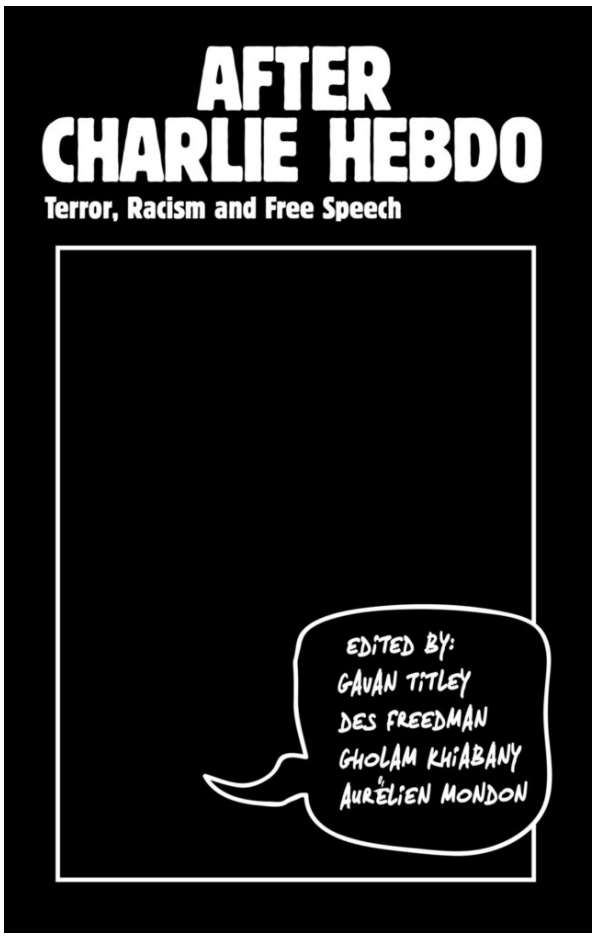
17.00 – 18.00 Keynote on the river:
Oscar Alvarez Gila
"From a river of iron to the river of silver: the historical landscape of migration"

Biography
Prof. Oscar Alvarez Gila has a Ph.D. degree in History at the University of the Basque Country. He is in charge of teaching History of America at the same university. During the academic year 2008-2009 he was Visiting Fellow at the European Studies Centre of the University of Oxford, U.K; W. Douglass Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the Univertsity of Nevada-Reno for the academic year 2010-2011; Elena Díaz-Verson Amos Eminent Scholar in Latin American Studies at the Columbus State University for the academic year 2013-2014; and Magnus Mörner Memorial Professor at the University of Stockholm, Sweden, during the course 2016-2017. His main research interest centre is the study of international migrations during the 19th and 20th centuries, especially the mass migration from the Basque Country in northern Spain and southwestern France to the Americas. He has been involved in research about the linkages between environment and migration from a historical perspective.

18.00 – 18.20 Book launch on the river: Gavan Titley "After Charlie Hebdo"

As the world looked on in horror at the Paris terror attacks of January and November 2015, France found itself at the centre of a war that has split across nations and continents. The attacks set in motion a steady creep towards ever more repressive state surveillance, and have fuelled the resurgence of the far right across Europe and beyond, while leaving the left dangerously divided. These developments raise profound questions about a number of issues central to contemporary debates, including the nature of national identity, the limits to freedom of speech, and the role of both traditional and social media.

After Charlie Hebdo brings together an international range of scholars to assess the social and political impact of the Paris attacks in Europe and beyond. Cutting through the hysteria that has characterised so much of the initial commentary, it seeks to place these events in their wider global context, untangling the complex symbolic web woven around 'Charlie Hebdo' to pose the fundamental question - how best to combat racism in our supposedly 'post-racial' age?



Biography
Gavan Titley is a senior lecturer in Media Studies in Maynooth University, and a Docent in the Swedish School of Social Science, Helsinki University. He is the author of *The Crises of Multiculturalism: Racism in a Neoliberal Age* (with Alana Lentin, 2011) and *Racism and Media* (forthcoming, 2018) and his most recent edited book is *National Conversations? Public Service Media and Cultural Diversity* (2013). He is a co-editor of the book series Challenging Migration Studies.

Full programme Friday

Parallel sessions round 4 - Panel 1 Migrant decision making and journeying (09:00-10:30)

Chair: Amanda Paz Alencar Room: Arriaga

Ana Visan	On the move: the role of smartphones in forced migrants' journeys
Megan Passey	We heard what we wanted to hear
Melissa Wall	Crossing Europe: Syrian Refugees and Information Precarity
Naglaa Elemary	The Use of Mobile Phones in Refugees Camps: The case of Syrian Refugees in Jordanian Camps
Amanda Paz Alencar, Wannes Ribbens & Katarina Kondova	The smartphone as a lifeline: An exploration of refugees' use of digital communication technologies during their flight

Ana Visan
On the move: the role of smartphones in forced migrants' journeys
This study aims to address lacunae on the topic of journeys by focusing on how asylum seekers use smartphones during their trips from the Middle East to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea, using data gathered from 19 in-depth interviews. More specifically, it analyzes how smartphones have the capacity to influence the mobility and agency of asylum seekers on the move. The aim of the study is two-fold: to deepen understanding of asylum seekers' journeys, and to add to existing academic knowledge of people interact with technology in the context of forced migration. It employs a theoretical lens of the phone as machinist assemblage and draws on network theory to explain how network capital is accessed and used in the journey. Through these theoretical lens, the study highlights the types of relationships formed during the journey, classifying them into latent, weak and strong ties, according to network theory, and illuminates how these are employed to overcome obstacles along the road. Access to a functional smartphone is a demarcating requirement to either enhance or limit agency and mobility. The machinist assemblage of the smartphone dictates whether network capital can be accessed (by having coverage and battery) and influences what kind of network capital can be accessed (depending on the phone's properties, the applications available, and the situation). When asylum seekers have access to a functional smartphone, their journeys are safer and allow for quick route adaptation not only due to the phone's functionality, but just as importantly due to the connections and communities available at their fingertips, which are invaluable sources of on-the-spur life-saving information. This work aims to offer an alternative view of the helpless asylum seeker and to address the concept of the "connected migrant".

Biography
Ana Visan has completed an M.Sc. in Global Migration at UCL after having worked in media communications for seven years. Her interests lie at the intersection of forced migration and technology. This study was borne out of her dissertation research.

Megan Passey
We heard what we wanted to hear
For those thinking about migrating to Europe, the availability of information is high. Among Syrians, Iraqis and Afghans – the top three nationalities to have sought asylum in Europe since 2013 – this is especially so, with an abundance of information available through traditional and social media, community networks, friends, and family. Such information relates to the routes, costs and dangers associated with irregular migration, as well as the asylum and migration policies that come into effect upon arrival. Based on in-depth interviews with 90 Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi families across five countries whose family members migrated to Europe, this research explored the role of information on family decision-making. Specifically, which sources of information are most trusted among those thinking about leaving for Europe? How does available information influence preparation and planning prior to departure? And how does communication with family members already in Europe affect the aspirations and intentions of those who stayed behind? Even prior to leaving, awareness of the risks, dangers and asylum policies frequently affected family migration strategies. This includes the decision

to send some family members ahead of others to limit risk and cost, as well as to ensure that others could travel by safer, legal channels, such as family reunification. While awareness of policies was generally high, desperation and hope frequently played an important role in decision-making about who to send and how. In many cases, this led to important details – such as the length of time required for status determination and family reunification – being forgotten or ignored, often resulting in challenging circumstances for those "temporarily" left behind.

Biography
Megan Passey is an analyst with the Mixed Migration Platform, a joint initiative of seven non-government organisations to improve the availability of quality information on migration to, from, and within the Middle East. Prior to joining the platform, Megan conducted research on migration and forced displacement in humanitarian crises in Africa, the Middle East and Europe on behalf of the REACH Initiative. Megan holds a MA in Architecture, Development and Emergency Practice from Oxford Brookes University and has also studied at University College London and Newcastle University.

Melissa Wall
Crossing Europe: Syrian Refugees and Information Precarity
This paper considers the information practices of Syrian refugees who fled to Europe in 2015-16 and were awaiting the outcomes of their asylum claims in Denmark. These refugees left the Middle East with vastly different levels of preparation and understanding of how they would make such a journey. Many had even less understanding of the nation in which they eventually landed, having set out for entirely different destinations or in some cases not having a specific destination in mind. Drawing on interviews with refugees in Denmark, the paper considers the ways their gender and class played a role (or not) in the ways they experienced what have been identified as the five elements of "information precarity," a term referring to the condition of instability that refugees undergo in accessing news and personal information, potentially leaving them vulnerable to misinformation, stereotyping, and rumors that can affect their economic and social capital (Wall, Campbell & Janbek, 2017). This paper identifies some of their practices as acts of agency that may be seen to challenge the dominant narratives about their information needs created by agencies, volunteers and news media, which seek to define solutions for the refugees based on a Western-derived view that consistently privileges but rarely questions new media and high tech.

Biography
Melissa Wall studies and teaches about mobile and citizen media at California State University – Northridge. She has written numerous articles and book chapters on these topics including co-authoring "Syrian refugees and Information Precarity," published in New Media & Society and the forthcoming chapter, "Refugees, Information Precarity and social inclusion: The precarious communication practices of Syrians fleeing war," in The Handbook of Diasporas, Media and Culture. She has also written about Syrian refugees for The Washington Post, The Hill, and E- International Relations and is the editor of Citizen Journalism: Valuable, Useless or Dangerous as well as a double issue of Journalism Practice on Mapping Citizen and Participatory Journalism: In Newsrooms, Classrooms and Beyond.

Naglaa Elemary
The Use of Mobile Phones in Refugees Camps: The case of Syrian Refugees in Jordanian Camps
The use of mobile phones in refugees camps remains a subject on which there has been very little analysis compared to studies of the interaction of refugees with information and communication technologies in the hosting countries (mainly in Europe), or during the journey out from the homeland to the final destination. When touching on camps, the studies tend to focus on 'useful' information needed by refugees i.e. the journey planning, the services offered by different organisations etc... The question of the role of communication technology especially smartphones in building a new identity and new social networks inside the camps is rarely looked at. The issue of accessibility in addition to an European approach to the refugees' question in general could provide an explanation for the lack of such research. Studying the use of mobile phones by the Syrian refugees in Al Zaatari Camp in Jordan, not as a tool to prepare the next step of the journey, but as a communication tool during a

static moment of this journey, can offer an insight into the role played by technology in building a new temporary identity for refugees. Being in a camp of tents and caravans is a different environment to being on the move or in a hosting country. The construction of the individual identity and the social organisation is different and deserves further academic exploration.
Al Zaatari Camp is the biggest camp in the Middle East and the second biggest worldwide with around 81 thousand refugees (UN, July 2015). Our study will be carried through a questionnaire put to a sample of the refugees from Al Zaatari as well as some in-depth interviews.

Biography
Dr Naglaa Elemary is a Media professor at the British University in Egypt and the Jordan Media Institute in Amman. She is a media consultant for Thomson Reuters Foundation. She has a career of a reporter for Canal France International in Paris, then for BBC World Service in London. She has served as Baghdad Reporter - Bureau Chief, Head of MultiMedia Programmes and then the BBC WS Cairo Bureau Chief and Middle-East Special Projects Editor until 2013. Naglaa has contributed at Media reforms in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt after the uprisings of 2011. She has a PhD from the Univeristy of Paris III and has published studies in English, French and Arabic.

Amanda Paz Alencar
The smartphone as a lifeline: An exploration of refugees' use of digital communication technologies during their flight
This study argues that the refugees' access to digital technology and all its features could be seen as an additional factor in favor of the choice to flee by serving as an organizational facilitator before and during the journey, and as a means to sooth some of the pains that are encountered while fleeing. This article presents the results of an investigation that applied insights from the Uses & Gratifications (U&G) framework and refugee studies to examine the media use of refugees, and to link these to the material, physical and psychological needs that arise in the stage of flight. The focal point will be the mobile phone as --- in line with recent findings (Kutscher & Kreß 2016) --- in our study the importance of the mobile phone over other digital technologies was emphasized across the sample of respondents. Building on the results of qualitative interviews with 11 refugees (mostly from Syria) settled in the Netherlands, we distinguished four significant clusters of media uses and gratifications among the sampling population: mobile phone as companion, an organizational hub, a lifeline, and diversion. First, the refugees' use of smartphones was greatly linked to their need to contact family, friends and connect with refugee communities. Likewise, the importance of establishing contact with other refugees and smugglers through mobile phones reinforces the agency of these migration networks within mobility processes, leading to the idea that social media technologies may function as an extension of offline networks, rather than replacing them. The current findings also point to refugees' smartphone usage for getting a sense of security. Finally, this study has demonstrated the use of mobile phones for preserving memories of the journey through the storage of pictures taken of important moments and places experienced during the flight.

Biographies
Amanda Alencar is a lecturer and researcher at the Department of Media & Communication at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. She has co---authored international journal articles and book chapters on issues such as international comparative research, cultural diversity, immigrant integration, media uses and effects.

Wannes Ribbens works as a research advisor at KU Leuven and as a researcher at the Department of Media & Communication at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. His research interests include the attractions of new media. He is founding member and honorary board member of DiGRA Flanders.

Katerina Kondova is a recent MA Graduate in Media & Business at Erasmus University Rotterdam. Her previous background is in Journalism with a strong focus on International Relations

Parallel sessions round 4 - Panel 2 Media Representations of Refugees: Multi-Stakeholder Perspectives (09:00-10:30) (pre-constituted panel)

Chair: Leen d'Haenens Room: Oteiza

Rozane De Cock, Stefan Mertens, Ebba Sundin, Lut Lams, Willem Joris, Valériane Mistiaen and Leen d'Haenens	Refugees in the News: Comparing Belgian and Swedish Newspaper Coverage of the European Refugee Situation during Summer 2015
Christine Ogan, Rosemary Pennington, Olesya Venger and Daniel Metz	The Role of the U.S. Press in Promoting Differing Views of Immigrants and Refugees in the 2016 Election
David De Coninck, Koen Matthys, François Heinderyckx, Rozane De Cock, Willem Joris, Leen d'Haenens and Marlies Debrael	The Relationship between Media Use and Public Opinion on Refugees: Belgium and Sweden Compared
Kevin Smets, Lien Mostmans, Jacinthe Mazzocchetti and Lorraine Gerstmans	'Talking back' to media representations of refugees: a participatory visual methods project with Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians in Belgium
Stefan Mertens, Olivier Standaert, Monica Löfgren Nilsson, Leen d'Haenens and Rozane De Cock	A Diverse View on Diversity: Four Clusters of the Press and Hypotheses derived from the Worlds of Journalism Study Comparing Belgium to Sweden

In times of heated public debate about migration, the contributors to this panel seek to understand the dynamic interplay between media representations of refugees on the one hand, and the reactions and perspectives of different stakeholders on the other. The panel explores these relations in the context of Belgium, a country that has a long migration history and difficult relation to multiculturalism and national identity. The country does not score well on several integration indicators (e.g. employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship) and is thus an interesting case to investigate relations between media representations and its (perceived) effects and experiences. The insights from the Belgian case will be compared to findings from the United States as well as Sweden, so as to put the conclusions into perspective and look for more general patterns. The presentations in this panel embody the different components of a large-scale research project on this topic. The first two presentations set the scene by discussing content analyses of news media representations of refugees in Belgium, Sweden and the United States. Next, the following papers look at public opinion regarding migration, and refugees in particular, the perspective of refugees themselves as well as journalistic values.

Paper 1: Refugees in the News: Content Analysis of Belgian and Swedish Media News - Willem Joris (KU Leuven), Leen d'Haenens (KU Leuven), Rozane De Cock (KU Leuven), Lut Lams (KU Leuven), Stefan Mertens (KU Leuven) & Ebba Sundin (Halmstad University)

As previous research showed a significant effect of news coverage about the migration issue on the public opinion, it is recommended to investigate how the refugees are portrayed in the news. Our content analysis of Belgian and Swedish newspapers, television news and online news before and after a carefully selected set of key moments between 2015 and 2017 includes responsibility indicators and suggested solution items, the gender structure of news items and news actors, collective actors versus individual actors, and the religious and national identity of the actors covered. Comparisons between the representations of blame attribution, demography, geographic identities, religious identities and degrees of individuation will be compared with real world indicators (such as statistics about the population of refugees and its composition in different subgroups and the evolution of these statistics).

Paper 2: The Role of the U.S. Press in Promoting Differing Views of Immigrants and Refugees in the 2016 Election – Christine Ogan (Indiana University), Rosemary Pennington (Miami University), Olesya Venger (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

One of the most important issues in the 2016 presidential election was migration, according to a Pew survey. While Hillary Clinton promised immigration reform that would create a path to citizenship in her first 100 days in office, Donald Trump said he would deport illegal aliens; build a wall between the United States and Mexico; and suspend immigration from countries with a history of terrorism. His views represented extreme positions related to refugees and immigrants. Despite evidence that indicates that migrants are not prone to criminal activity (Ferraro, 2015), Trump capitalized on the public's fears through his rhetoric.

We examine the ways in which the mainstream national and regional press framed this issue during the period from the Republican National Convention through Election Day. By analyzing news stories and opinion pieces appearing in 14 national and regional news sources appearing online, we assess whether news media reinforced or challenged the framing of immigrants as a threat to U.S. society.

Paper 3: Public opinion and representations of refugees concordance in three media contexts: Flanders, Wallonia and Sweden - David De Coninck (KU Leuven), Koen Matthys (KU Leuven), François Heinderyckx (Université Libre de Bruxelles), Rozane De Cock (KU Leuven), Willem Joris (KU Leuven) and Leen d'Haenens (KU Leuven)

Given the current polemic political and societal climate surrounding migration and refugees in particular, our study investigates the population's perception concerning these issues in three different cultural and media contexts: Flanders (Dutch speaking part of Belgium), Wallonia (French speaking part of Belgium) and Sweden. An online survey among a representative sample of the adult population in these three regions details respondents' media use and attitudes on refugees and migration. Our main hypothesis states that different representational preferences within the media are reflected in parallel public opinion preferences and government measures. Taking into account the MIPEX-scores (Migration Integration Policy index) for each country, we can carefully frame our data within governmental measures concerning integration. Next to the mapping of news media use, immigration attitudes and the possible concordance between these variables, our study focuses on the issue importance of the refugee topic compared to other political issues, according to public opinion. In addition, our study will measure audience credibility of media coverage of the refugee situation: to what extent does the audience think refugee immigration is represented by the media in an accurate or biased way? For the three media contexts under study (Flanders, Wallonia and Sweden) we will be taking into account the recent media framing of migration and refugees. The combination of public opinion preferences concerning refugees and migration, governmental measures concerning integration and the different representational preferences of the media, coupled with the public's credibility of the media, will allow us to unfold the triangular relationship between public, policy and media agendas.

Paper 4: 'Talking back' to media representations of refugees: a participatory visual methods project with Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians in Belgium - Kevin Smets (Vrije Universiteit Brussel & University of Antwerp), Lien Mostmans (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), Jacinthe Mazzocchetti (UC Louvain) & Lorraine Gerstmans (UC Louvain)

Seeking to start up a dialogue between media studies, border studies and urban studies, our contribution will focus on the notion of the mediated city as a borderspace. While it has become clear that media and the city co-constitute each other (Georgiou 2013; Krajina 2014), more insight is needed into how people produce, experience and transcend the manifold borders and boundaries within cities. This is particularly relevant for marginalized urban groups such as refugees and asylum seekers, who have come to form a key unit for research on community construction and (un)belonging. Applying some of the insights from border studies, particularly the work done around the concept of borderscapes and the performativity of borders (Brambilla 2015), to cultural media studies, our study looks at the role media (consumption) can play in performing borders and experiencing borderscapes in the city. We explore this issue through a participatory visual methods project with/among Afghan, Iraqi and Syrian refugees in Belgium. The study fits into a large-scale project on the dynamic interplay between media representations of refugees and societal (re)actions. While refugees themselves are often overlooked in discussions on this topic, we attempt to approach the subject of media, belonging and boundaries in the city through their perspective, and in dialogue with them. This paper reports on the conceptual framework of the on-going study, and provides critical

insight into the (ethical) challenges and benefits of the participatory visual methodology. Preliminary findings are discussed and compared to the other parts of the research project.

Paper 5: A Diverse View on Diversity: Four Clusters of the Press and Hypotheses derived from the Worlds of Journalism Study Comparing Belgium to Sweden - Stefan Mertens (KU Leuven), Olivier Standaert (UC Louvain), Monica Löfgren Nilsson (University of Göteborg), Leen d'Haenens (KU Leuven) and Rozane De Cock (KU Leuven)

This study presents an integration of two yet uncombined databases, and derives new clusters and hypotheses from this comparison. The Migrant Integration Policy Index gives an account of the level of integration policy in 38 mainly Western countries. A score ranging from 1 to 100 is attributed to each country. The Worlds of Journalism Study presents an analysis of the role conceptions of professional journalists throughout the world, including a variable measuring the extent to which journalists conceive promoting tolerance and cultural diversity as one of their tasks. The hypothesis that journalists will be more supportive of cultural diversity in societies with a more diversity oriented policy proves to be untrue, as no significant linear correlation could be found. Cluster analysis however reveals four clusters: high MIPEX & high tolerance, high MIPEX & low tolerance, low MIPEX and high tolerance, low MIPEX and low tolerance. Sweden and Belgium, key countries in the IMMEDIATE project on refugees and/in the media, are clearly situated in different clusters. A closer comparison between the journalism cultures of Sweden and Belgium reveals that the watchdog role of journalism is more developed in Sweden, compared to Belgium, next to the tolerance promoting role. Hypotheses about the consequences of the tolerance role and the watchdog role for journalistic content analysis on refugees are discussed.

Parallel sessions round 4 - Panel 3 Global identity and conflict through diaspora media (09:00-10:30) (pre-constituted panel)

Chair: Ola Ogunyemi Room: Elhuyar

Olatunji Ogunyemi and Boko Haram	Identity and conflict through African diasporic press: Exploring the discourse strategies in the representation of Brexit
John Silverman	Whose human rights, the individual or the community? An African conundrum
Andrea Hickerson	New Conflict, New Identity? A case study of a U.S. Spanish-language publication's efforts to grow a national audience
Iliana Franklin	Identity and the use of animation to depict conflicts through diaspora media

Panel description
This panel is concerned with how diaspora media consolidates or ruptures identity formation amongst diaspora groups through the use of representation strategies to depict conflicts. Scholarly examination of some of these strategies is expedient because of their impacts on identity. These representation strategies include framing devices, discourse and negligence in the application of TUFF, that is, truthfulness, unbiased, full and fair (see Merrill, 1997). Within the context of identity, representation of conflict could affect the three dimensions, that is, cultural knowledge (this is the terrain of traditions, customs and values), cognitive dimension (this is the terrain of behaviour) and affective dimension (this is the terrain of belonging) (see Matsaganis et al, 2011:71). However, these dimensions change over time and situations.

In recent times, some of the events with the potential to cause a rupture in identity in the host country include the EU migrant crisis in 2016, Brexit in the UK, Muslim ban in the US, the increasing verbal and physical hate crime against migrants. For example, the racist attack on a Kurdish-Iranian asylum seeker in Croydon, London on Friday 31 March, 2017 will not only rupture the identity of the victim but also that of the wider diaspora communities.

Some of the external events in the Homeland with potential to cause a rupture in identity amongst diaspora groups include the Boko Haram terrorist attack in Nigeria, Al-Shabaab's terrorist attack in Kenya, Arab Spring, conflict, political and economic instabilities. From these perspectives, we argue that the use of certain representation strategies by the diaspora media to depict conflicts could potentially cause a rupture in the hyphenated identity assumed by diaspora groups. Moreover, such rupture could be far-reaching and coping with them could be challenging. As a result, there is a need to bring together scholarly works on these issues from the prism of diaspora media.

Ola Ogunyemi

Identity and conflict through African diasporic press: Exploring the discourse strategies in the representation of Brexit and Boko Haram

This study examines the impacts of discursive reproduction of two conflicts in the diaspora media on the hyphenated identities of African diasporas in the UK. Brexit is an internal event that divided opinions amongst African diasporas as it did amongst other groups during the EU referendum campaign. Some African diasporas favoured the vote Leave because they were persuaded by the argument that EU migrants take their jobs as well. While some African diasporas favoured vote Remain because they were persuaded by the argument that free movement of people across the EU is good for all. These differing positions coupled with the outcome of the EU referendum pose a challenge to their identity. This is because, prior to Brexit, the identities of African diasporas encompasses three cultural traditions, that is, Africans, British and Europeans. For those who voted Remain, they were challenged to deal with the disjunction of losing their European identity and coping with the emotional effects that flows from it.

Boko Haram terrorism is an external phenomenon that took the Nigerian diaspora and, indeed, the rest of the world by surprise due to the ferocity of the attacks and the mindless abduction of the Chibok girls in 2014 which led to an international outcry. The representation of Boko Haram terrorism in the western media and diasporic media challenges the personal experiences of Nigerian diasporas.

The African diasporas assume the hyphenated identity of black African British and there are occasions, as will be demonstrated in the two case studies, when the two sides of their hyphenated identity clash. From this perspective, this study will conduct a textual analysis of all news stories, features and comments about Brexit and Boko Haram published in two leading African diasporic press, that is, African Voice and Nigerian Watch newspapers using discourse analysis. This method is relevant because it enables the researcher to explore how the newspapers embed ideology, that is, 'general systems of basic ideas shared by the members of a social group, ideas that will influence their interpretation of social events and situations and control their discourse and other social practices as group members' (van Dijk, 2011:380).

Specifically, the researcher will examine the data for discourse strategies, that is, rhetorical hyperboles, metaphors, stereotypes, xenophobic ideology (terms that expresses an urge to defend 'our' nation, and its language, customs and culture); and determine whether the articles adhere to the TUFF formula, that is, truthfulness, unbiased, full, fair (Merrill, 1997:174-191). Hence, this study will extend our understanding of the interplay of identity and conflict and bridge the gap in literature on identity studies by showcasing the effects of the diasporic media's deployment of certain discourse strategies to consolidate or rupture the hybrid identities of the African diasporas.

Biography
Olatunji Ogunyemi is a principal lecturer in Journalism at the University of Lincoln and has extensive teaching and research experience in both the United Kingdom and overseas. A convener of Media of Diaspora Research Group and a Senior Academic Mentor at the CODESRIA's College of Mentors within African academic Diaspora support to African Universities' programme. Ogunyemi, who researches journalism and diasporic media, regularly publishes articles in journals and chapters in edited books and is the author of 'What Newspapers, Films, and Television do Africans Living in Britain See and Read? The Media of the African Diaspora'.

Jon Silverman

Whose human rights, the individual or the community? An African conundrum.
For many African states, the latest iteration of colonialism is the International Criminal Court (ICC). All of its prosecutions have involved African conflicts, and leaders from Museveni to Kenyatta, Zuma to Bashir have excoriated the court for its partiality. Burundi, The Gambia and South Africa have already

taken the first steps towards leaving the ICC and many others have defied arrest warrants issued by the court and are set to quit also. Much of the confrontational discourse trades in binary distinctions between a Western (white) world view and an African identity rooted in tribe and custom. At heart, it's a clash between a conception of human rights founded on post-Enlightenment individualism and a foundational African belief in the supreme role of the community. In other words, it is a philosophical and cultural controversy which transcends issues of justice. A research project, funded by the British Academy, is examining attitudes in Uganda and Kenya towards the ICC and asking whether human rights abuses in Africa could be effectively addressed by other means more appropriate to African cultural sensitivities. Researchers from three universities in Kenya, Uganda and the UK have been interviewing judges, lawyers, ngos, journalists and others about the ICC, domestic or regional forms of 'justice' (such as the putative African Court of Justice and Human Rights) and other transitional post-conflict mechanisms. Interim findings indicate a wide conceptual gulf in attitudes towards the ICC between African leaders and civil society. Civil society groups are routinely attacked on the grounds that many are funded from abroad and do not accurately represent indigenous opinion. For their part, CSOs believe that the "impunity gap" which keeps 'big men' in power must be tackled urgently.

Biography
Jon Silverman is Professor of Media and Criminal Justice at the University of Bedfordshire and co-director of the Centre for International Media Analysis, Research and Consultancy (CIMARC). He is a former BBC Home Affairs Correspondent, 1989-2002 and before that, he was BBC Europe Reporter, based in Paris, 1987-89. He is an acknowledged authority on international and post-conflict justice, having covered the trials of Slobodan Milosevic and Charles Taylor in The Hague and reported from the ICTR in Arusha. His current research interest is the relationship between Africa and the International Criminal Court.

Andrea Hickerson
New Conflict, New Identity? A case study of a U.S. Spanish-language publication's efforts to grow a national audience
New immigrants to the United States are increasingly settling outside traditional port cities and manufacturing hubs. For example, Atlanta, Georgia, is a "major emerging gateway" for new immigrants (Singer, 2015). The foreign-born population in Georgia grew 7% between 1990 and 2013, and 9% of the state is Latino (American Immigration Council, 2015). Local businesses are taking note, eager to market to this expanding community. MundoHispanico, a weekly Spanish-language newspaper in the Atlanta area, is experiencing local print and, to their surprise, national growth via social media. Also of note, most members of the audience for the newspaper are people of Mexican-decent, while most of the paper's staff are from other Spanish-speaking countries. Based on content analysis of the newspaper and interviews with current and former employees on the business and editorial sides of the organization, this project describes and analyses MundoHispanico's evolution from a small, local publication to a national Spanish-language digital news provider, with particular emphasis on perceptions of audience identity and its impact on the newspaper's content and decisions to enter new markets. Furthermore, special attention is paid to the newspaper's response to President Trump's crackdown on illegal immigration and plans to build a border wall with Mexico. Results show that these events have bolstered the local print publication, with more immigration lawyers taking out advertisements. Editors and reporters also believe the current U.S. political climate has aided the national expansion of the organization because people are currently more interested in news about policy developments, more generally, than news more explicitly tied to their country of origin.

Biography
Andrea Hickerson, PhD., is an Associate Professor and the Director of the School of Communication at Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York. She conducts research on journalism routines and political communication, specifically as they relate to immigrant, diasporic and other transnational communities. She has published in Communication Theory, Global Networks, and Journalism.

Iliana Franklin
Identity and the use of animation to depict conflicts through diaspora media
This paper examines the diasporic press for evidence of animation to depict conflicts. Using a case study approach, we have identified three independent short animated films and one feature film that is still in development. These films have been recognised by the press and international film festivals.

The first film is Culturhistorical Manoeuvre at Night(1992) by Szilágyi Varga Zoltán, an animation film director of ethnic Hungarian origin born in Romania and emigrated from Transylvania to Hungary during the Ceaușescu regieme. This film was created at the start of the war in Bosnia. The Author used the mythological Trojan horse metaphor to describe the hidden manoeuvres in the history of conflict and the resulting destruction of the innocent victim. Zoltán's later film Court Record – In Memoriam Peter Mansfeld (2007) is an account of the 1956 uprising in Budapest against the Communist Regime which was unsuccessful and brutally put down by the Communist authorities. This film utilises symbolism to depict the unjust treatment of political dissidents. The Eyes of The Summer (1995) is a film by Nikolay Neykov shaped by the conflict in the first Gulf War. The Author was a Bulgarian artist working in Hungary during the period of the Conflict in the Gulf (1991) and in Bosnia (1992-1995). His film is a reflection on the futility of war. The film metaphorically draws parallels between an insect pumping blood from the body of a dead soldier and the perceived grab for oil production. Another Day of Life - The project is a co-production by Platige Image, Kanaki Films, Walking the Dog and Wueste Film. Directed by Raul de la Fuente and Damian Nenow – This film deals with the experiences of a war correspondent in Angolan Civil War in 1975 and his eye witness account of the genocide. These films were shaped by personal experiences and were recognised by the diaspora communities. The audiences for them are very narrow and specialised. The projects gained limited exposure through mainstream channels and were undertaken primarily as a cultural contribution and as a platform for the artist to make a statement and attempt to open a dialogue and influence activist movements in the homeland.

Biography
Mrs Iliana Franklin is an associate lecturer in the Lincoln School of Film and Media at the University of Lincoln. UK. She is a co-author of Smart Journalism (2016).

Parallel sessions round 5 - Panel 1 Digital migration (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Koen Leurs Room: Arriaga

Koen Leurs	Digital migration imaginaries: Paradoxes of control, (im)mobility, (dis)connectivity and voice(lessness)
Saskia Witteborn	Forced Migration and Digital Mobility in Urban Space
Jay Marlowe	Resettled but not reunited: Digitally mediated refugee (re)settlement
Ina Dietzsch	Renegotiations of proximity and distance: Polymedia in a trinational Kurdish diaspora

Koen Leurs
Digital migration imaginaries:
Paradoxes of control, (im)mobility, (dis)connectivity and voice(lessness)
This presentation unpacks the paradoxical ways in which the increased digital mediatization of migration has been mobilized as an ordering mechanism during the so-called European refugee crisis (2015-2017). Information and communication technologies (ICTs) promise both mobility, connectivity and voice to migrants, and they offer new means of surveillance, control and exclusion of migrants by government officials. Drawing on theorists including Benedict Anderson, Cornelius Castoriadis, Lilie Chouliaraki, Nira Yuval Davis and Charles Taylor, this presentation takes the notion of social imaginaries as a theoretical toolkit to account for the contradictory digital migration imaginaries that shape and impact upon contemporary transnational migration. These naturalized assemblages of meaning and boundary making are co-constituted top-down and bottom-up. Digital migration imaginaries perpetuate structural geographical, gender, racial, age and class hierarchies but also offer room for agentic intervention. They are mobilized by actors including government officials, journalists, scholars, policies and human rights law, hardware and software, algorithmic systems and artists, migrant communities and individual user practices. I will reflect upon 6 processes that shape digital migration imaginaries: 1) Digital migration data as a new means for securitization: migration prevention, management and control, including surveillance of migrant movements through monitoring mobile phone signals at the Mediterranean, predictive analytics on the basis of social media trace data and control through biometric databases; 2). Digital migration as corporate business opportunity: the global industry of surveillance and the industry of migrant connectivity; 3) Voice, transnational connectivity and refugee selfies as digital self-representations; 4) Humanitarian NGO-ization of digital migration: a plethora of digital initiatives have sought to combat the crisis, including SOS phone and apps aimed at showing hospitality, increasing migrant integration and connecting

with local volunteers; 5) Digital migration as a site of artistic intervention. 6) Digital migration studies as a new interdisciplinary research paradigm.

Biography
Koen Leurs is an Assistant Professor in Gender and Postcolonial Studies at the department of Media and Culture Studies at Utrecht University. Leurs is a critical internet researcher working on migration, diaspora, gender, race, class, urbanity and youth culture. Recent publications include the monograph Digital Passages: Migrant Youth 2.0. Diaspora, Gender & Youth Cultural Intersections (Amsterdam University Press, 2015) and journal articles on 'Feminist data studies' (Feminist Review, 2017) and 'Communication rights from the margins' (International Communication Gazette, 2017). Currently he is co-editing the SAGE Handbook of Media and Migration and guest-editing journal special issues on 'Forced migration and digital connectivity' for Social Media + Society and 'Connected migrants: Encapsulation and Cosmopolitanism' for Popular Communication.

Saskia Witteborn
Forced Migration and Digital Mobility in Urban Space
Based on two years of fieldwork with asylum seekers and refugees in Hong Kong this talk discusses the affordances of mobile technologies and digital practice for the mobility of newcomers in urban space. Using an Autonomy of Migration approach as a theoretical frame (Moulier Boutang, 1993; Papadopoulos & Tsianos, 2007), the talk illustrates the ways through which digital practice enables the people to become mobile in a physical, imaginary, and symbolic sense, despite being restricted in space (Witteborn, 2011). The talk illustrates through a multi-method approach, including ethnographic fieldwork, interviews, and geospatial mapping, how the newcomers engage with social media and new technologies, thereby creating a mobile body through signs of consumption of the global city and trans-urban cosmopolitanism. Newcomers enact their aspirations related to social mobility through digital practice and actively shift the grammar of victimhood to a grammar of opportunity, thus merging different migrant labels, identities, and experiences. The implications for research with newcomers and new technologies in Europe will be discussed as will be the implications of this research for migrant solidarities. The study is based on a project, funded by the General Research Fund in Hong Kong (Project ID 2120472).

Biography
Saskia Witteborn is Associate Professor in the School of Journalism and Communication at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She specializes in transnational migration and communication. She has worked with migrant groups in North America, Europe, and Asia and is interested in theorizing mobility, technology, and situated practice, with a current focus on the concept of *digital migration*. She has a strong expertise in forced migration, with contributions to the political economy of mobility and space, digital heterotopia, and using practice as a comparative unit of analysis. Her work has appeared in leading journals and edited volumes. As Associate Director of the Research Centre on Migration and Mobility at CUHK, Saskia is interested in culturally grounded approaches to communicative action around agendas of change.

Jay Marlowe
Resettled but not reunited: Digitally mediated refugee (re)settlement
An Afghan woman resettled in Christchurch, New Zealand leaves her Skype video connected continuously with family based in Afghanistan, effectively creating a constant social presence where family members can participate in her daily life. Members of the South Sudanese community use Facebook to simultaneously engage their diaspora across three continents as a way of enacting their citizenship from overseas. When disasters strike, refugees will look for sources of information and support from local to transnational locations. What becomes clear in these daily lives is that refugee settlement is increasingly not just about settling 'in place' where international borders are, at times, unsettled and at others, powerfully reinforced. As the world witnesses unprecedented movements and numbers of forced migrants since World War II, heated debates focus on the impact of resettling refuges in relation to social cohesion, capacities to integrate, national identity, the allocation of finite resources and the potential implications for security and safety. The use of these technologies raises additional questions about the ways people from refugee backgrounds interact with others in places proximate and distant. Digital technologies offer the potential for new social configurations and connections as its accessibility radically transforms the structure and role of social networks for diasporic communities. This is particularly the case for refugees, where these technologies generate the opportunity to 'practise' friendship and family differently and beyond the accepted social and

spatial boundaries of local places. This paper presents a digital ethnography with 15 people from refugee backgrounds about their use of social media that includes interviews, survey data and weekly social media diaries over 12 months. The presentation considers the settlement futures of local places and beyond through the ways in which participants stay connected to people living in places proximate and distant through social media. It concludes with considerations of what these digitally mediated interactions represent for integration and social cohesion during times of rapid political, technological and social change.

Biography
Jay Marlowe is Associate Professor in the school of Counselling, Human Services and Social Work at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. A former visiting fellow with the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford, UK, he has published more than 50 papers related to refugee settlement and is currently leading a Marsden project on how refugees practise transnational family and friendship through social media and what this means for people's commitments to local places. He has a book in press with Routledge entitled Belonging and Transnational Refugee Settlement.

Ina Dietzsch
Renegotiations of proximity and distance: Polymedia in a trinational Kurdish diaspora
Diaspora is often thought as a transnational community that resulted from migration and the social relations of which are dependent on media technology. This dependency on media technology is explained by the geographical distance that has to be overcome in social relationships. In particular, the sense of diaspora communities is supposed to be strongly maintained by what is called diaspora media. In my paper, I will draw on a research project which is not explicitly on migration and media but focuses on the relations of physical and mediated communication in the urban context of Basel (Switzerland) under the conditions of superdiversity. Choosing the Kurdish diaspora's life there I will discuss two scientific concepts – diaspora media and diasporic transnationality. Firstly, the focus on urban communication makes visible aspects of diasporic everyday life and communication between face-to-face contacts and mediated conversations which include not just diaspora media as a niche in relation to a system of national mass media infrastructures of homeland and/or a receiving society. It also looks at various modi of communication as a relational structure of polymedia. Secondly, the trinational situation of the agglomeration of Basel appears to bring about specific trinational diasporic assemblages that are neither to be understood as national localisations of a Kurdish diaspora nor as transnational in a global way. Instead, proximity and distance is negotiated in surprising new ways and in a complicated relational web of physical and non-physical spaces, mediated and not mediated practices communicating in different ways with a mobile and/or sedentary urban population as well as in the usage of various technologies.

Biography
PD Dr Ina Dietzsch, University of Basel, Institute of Cultural Anthropology and European Ethnology, University of Basel, Senior Research Fellow: 'Mediaworlds and Everyday Urbanism' funded by the Swiss National Research Council (SNF) (2013-2017) Ina Dietzsch holds a doctoral degree in European Ethnology from Humboldt-University of Berlin and the venia legendi in Cultural Anthropology at Basel University. Research interests: Urban Anthropology, Anthropology of Knowledge and Design, Digitization, Climate Change

Parallel sessions round 5 - Panel 2 Challenging concepts, frames and journalistic practice (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Pello Barrenetxea Room: Elhuyar

Giovanna Dell'Orto	Covering Europe's "refugee crisis" amid the swirl of social media: A new constraint on professional journalism?
Dolors Palau	Reporting migration in depth. Narrative journalism to explain the Central American complexity
Milica Trakilovic	Tsunamis, Floods & Rising Tides: Framing Migration as a Natural Disaster in Popular & Political Discourse
Mine Gencel Bek	Enforced intellectual migration from Turkey and the possible impact in Europe

Giovanna Dell'Orto
Covering Europe's "refugee crisis" amid the swirl of social media:
A new constraint on professional journalism?
From deluges of threatening readers' messages to staged-for-video violence to never-ending rumors, digital platforms of information and communication have reached new levels of effects on the routines and practices of journalists covering Europe's "refugee crisis." This paper focuses on the role of digital and particularly social media in affecting the practices of and, ultimately, the content produced by professional journalists in three countries central to the mid-2010s migrant and refugee movements: Greece, Austria and Germany. Immediate concerns ranging from humanitarian crises in the Mediterranean to terrorist attacks have tended to dominate public discourse. But beyond the headlines, the sociopolitical repercussions loom even larger because they are impacting the 21st-century development of liberal democracies already strained by economic hardships and inter-EU divisions. From the challenges of integrating migrant youth through Western educational systems to the growing success of populist political parties centered on the rejection of such integration, the "refugee crisis" – as this multifaceted phenomenon has been dubbed – has the potential to reshape Europe. Based on interviews with two dozen journalists working in these countries for local, national, European and international media representing different platforms and ideological bents, the research (part of a larger project on covering migration in the transatlantic space) seeks to bring practitioners' perspectives to the fore in order to productively bridge the gap between academia and journalism. Preliminary findings suggest that the free-for-all spread of information (and, far more often, misinformation) on social media is putting new pressures on journalists on the frontlines of covering migration and integration, by wasting already stretched resources, creating an intimidating feedback loop, exacerbating partisan influences and worsening the trust level, in both directions, with sources and audiences.

Biography
Dr. Giovanna Dell'Orto is Associate Professor at the University of Minnesota's School of Journalism and Mass Communication (Minneapolis, USA). Dell'Orto teaches and researches the interplay between news, journalistic practices and international affairs, topics she has lectured about to academic and professional audiences from China to Chile. She is the author of four books on journalism and international affairs, most recently AP Foreign Correspondents in Action and American Journalism and International Relations (Cambridge University Press, 2015 and 2013), and the co-editor of Reporting at the Southern Borders: Journalism and Public Debates on Immigration in the U.S. and the E.U. (Routledge: 2013).

Dolors Palau
Reporting migration in depth. Narrative journalism to explain the Central American complexity
Over the last decade some journalists and media have addressed Central American migration to the USA from an investigative and narrative reporting. That is, providing a more reliable and accurate portrait not only of the persons and problems faced during this process but also their main motivations, including economic reason and escape from different forms of violence. The transmedia project led by the journalist Óscar Martínez –involving the long report Los migrantes que no importan, the book of photographs En el camino and the documentary María en tierra de nadie. Martínez offers an in-depth approach taking advantage of the narrative strategies in order to explain not only the migrants' journey, but particularly denouncing how the networks that exploit human beings operate. This perspective allows readers to access to detailed and complete information than that provided by fragmentary daily journalism. The object of this paper is to analyse how narrative journalism can improve the reporting and account of complex realities, such as migration, that demands reporting and narrative tools that traditional one does not allow. Together with Martínez project, the present research includes series of reports about migrants published by the online media Plaza Pública, Sala Negra-ElFaro and Animal Político, and the projects carried out the Mexican Periodistas de A Pie Migraciones Vemos... Infancias no sabemos, Más de 72 or En el camino. Migraciones más allá de las vías. Using qualitative methodology, the analysis focus on the narrative resources and journalistic treatment of one phenomenon that many times is closely linked to the denunciation of human rights violation.

Biography
Dolors Palau Sampio holds a degree and PhD in Journalism from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB). Lecturer in Journalism at the Universitat de València since 2000, she has worked

as journalist in the newspaper Levante-EMV for nine years. She has published more than forty chapters of books and articles in indexed scientific journals and she has completed teaching and research stays in universities in Germany, United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Italy, Chile and Argentina.

Milica Trakilovic
Tsunamis, Floods & Rising Tides: Framing Migration as a Natural Disaster in Popular & Political Discourse
The mediatization of the current European 'migration crisis' is, in both popular and political jargon, often described through the use of so-called maritime metaphors; expressions connected to bodies of water. There is talk about migrants "flooding" Europe and refugees arriving in "waves." The emphasis on aquatic-border crossings in popular discourse makes Europe appear as an island at times. Water is both a bridge and an obstacle, a reality and a metaphor.
In this paper, I want to argue that the framing of migration as a natural disaster by politicians and media not only dehumanizes the migrants themselves but also promotes the notion of an enlightened European 'Self' that is under threat. To frame migration as a natural disaster is to invoke a generative metaphor that secures the boundaries of Europeanness. For example, the Dutch right-wing populist politician Geert Wilders talked of a "tsunami of islamization" heading for the Netherlands, prompting the need to make the Dutch borders "waterproof." As George Lakoff and Mark Johnson have argued, metaphors can play a fundamental role in how we view the world and our role in it. What does it mean to speak of migration as a tsunami tidal wave?
In order to demonstrate the workings of this maritime metaphor, I will conduct a discourse analysis of selected media texts, paying particular attention to Dutch popular and political discourse. Since the Netherlands has, according to Gloria Wekker, historically conceived of itself as a small but enlightened nation, and since this country has experienced formidable water disasters in the past against which formidable mechanisms of flood control have been built, the 'maritime metaphor' resonates particularly strongly here and will in this paper be considered in a larger European context.

Biography
Milica Trakilovic is a PhD student in the Graduate Gender Programme at Utrecht University, where she also teaches in the Department of Media and Culture Studies, primarily in the Gender Studies and Postcolonial Studies minors. In addition, she is Research Assistant at the European University Institute in Florence, in the ERC project Bodies Across Borders: Oral and Visual Memory in Europe and Beyond (https://babe.eui.eu/). Her research interests focus on visual culture, feminist art, postcolonial configurations and postsocialist transitions, which are consolidated in studying art as a border-crossing practice in Europe.

Mine Gencel Bek
Enforced intellectual migration from Turkey and the possible impact in Europe
There is a growing body of literature on the integration of Turkish immigrants who came as guest workers and settled down in Germany several decades ago. However, there is no research until now about the flow of people escaping from authoritarianism, mainly journalists, academics and artists leaving the country and trying to carry out their profession and political mission defending peace and democracy. This presentation aims to focus on the emerging exile culture and the impact of it through analysing the alternative media outlets they produced; conducting in-depth interviews and focus groups interviews with the producers and 'audience' public. The findings of the research are expected to contribute to understand whether and to what extent these newly emerging immigrants have a dialogue and engagement with the existing diaspora, bring a challenge in the production of the alternative news and the media. Through analysing this emerging culture, we can gain new insights and innovative perspective to understand the heterogeneity of diasporic exile cultures so that we can deal with the increasing and enlargening crisis not only in Germany but in some other European countries such as France in the following decades. That can be the case not only limited specifically with the intellectuals and oppositional movements from Turkey but also from other authoritarian populist countries.

Biography
Mine Gencel Bek is currently Bollenbeck fellow at the University of Siegen. She was dismissed from her position as a professor at the Department of Journalism, Faculty of Communication, Ankara University, Turkey, with the decree law in February 2017 for signing the petition for peace. She completed her Ph.D at Loughborough University in 1999. She was a visiting lecturer at MIT Comparative Media Studies, Open Documentary Lab and Civic Media Lab in 2013 and 2014. Her current research and teaching are focused on immigration and exile cultures; memory; journalism, peace and trauma; changing media forms, technological innovations and the use of participatory tools in civic advocacy.

Parallel sessions round 5 - Panel 3 International and Intercultural Communication pt II (11:00-12:30)

Chair: Ricardo Carniel Bugs Room: Oteiza

Deanna Demetriou	Welfare Restrictions and 'Benefit Tourists' - Representations and Evaluations of EU Migrants in the UK
Liisa Hänninen & Laura San Felipe	TV coverage of refugees within the context of the EU and Turkey agreement: analysis of frames in Spanish news broadcasts
A. Alvarez Berastegi, A. Aiestaran, B. Zabalondo, A. Agirre and T. Ramirez de la Piscina	Journalism and community building against the digital chaos. An analysis of six news media organisations in the Basque Country and Catalonia
Edorta Camino	The student mobility to Europe: an unfinished colonial process

Deanna Demetriou
Welfare Restrictions and 'Benefit Tourists' - Representations and Evaluations of EU Migrants in the UK
This paper investigates online representations and evaluations of EU migrants as part of a wider, dynamic discourse of immigration within the UK. In particular, it focuses on the de/legitimization of new welfare restrictions for EU migrants, announced six weeks prior to the lifting of transitional restrictions for Bulgarian and Romanian workers on 1st January 2014. In examining online newspapers and their corresponding public comment threads, this paper adopts theoretical and methodological influences from critical discourse analysis - primarily drawing upon the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) - to provide both a politically motivated as well as reflexive account of the discursive strategies used by political and public social actors in the de/legitimization of welfare provision for EU migrants. Moreover, in examining the online press, it is apparent that the affordances and dynamics of social media platforms have promoted a change in participation structures, leading to a change in power dynamics and blurring the dichotomy of powerful producer and powerless consumer (KhosraviNik and Unger, 2015). The findings indicate that although new participatory structures allow for resistance to emerge, the openness, scalability and anonymity of the Internet also allows for the spread of prejudiced and populist argumentation strategies (Banks, 2010; Wodak 2015), in this case by constructing EU migrants, and in particular, Bulgarians and Romanians as the 'Other'.

Biography
Deanna Demetriou is a PhD candidate in Applied Linguistics at Canterbury Christ Church University, UK. Her PhD research examines the discourses of immigration within the UK, in particular focusing on the representation and evaluation of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants in light of the expiration of transitional restrictions on 1st January 2014. Deanna is also a sessional lecturer on the foundation and undergraduate English Language and Communication degree programmes, teaching on modules such as Discourse, Text and Genre and Technology- Mediated Communication.

Liisa Hänninen & Laura San Felipe
TV coverage of refugees within the context of the EU and Turkey agreement: analysis of frames in Spanish news broadcasts
The following study analyses the frames used in Spanish television news broadcasts during the process of approval and implementation of the EU Turkey treaty on refugees, in March – April 2016. This controversial agreement on the re-settlement of asylum seekers managed by Turkish authorities has been object of severe critics. According to allegations of several social organizations, among others UNHCR, Doctors without Borders, Save the Children, the Spanish Refugee Aid Commission

(CEAR) and Amnesty International, the pact does not respond to the requirements of international law, nor does it respect the Geneva Convention of 1951 on the Status of Refugees and the supplementary protocol, undermining human rights. The emergency situation of refugees in Europe is putting on trial the current asylum and reception systems at a key moment when the European Union member states face one of the greatest challenges of our times.

The present study explores the most common media frames used during the process, using deductive focus through content analysis, both from quantitative and qualitative point of view. The main generalist news channels are compared in terms of narrative framing related with refugees. A sensationalist type of frame of “humanitarian drama” is expected to be the most frequently used, as a manifestation of the despair and abandonment of the forcedly migrated persons, as well as a superficial coverage that does not delve into the causes and origin of the situation, against the use of other perspectives and new quality narratives where migrants are not stigmatized.

Bibliographies

Liisa Hänninen, PhD in Communication Science, is lecturer and researcher at the Complutense University, Faculty of Communication Science. Her main research lines include refugees and media, human rights, educational innovation and communication. She works in several international projects related with responsible research and innovation, refugees and cooperation, and together with her colleagues, she has developed an educational innovation system -the Method of Real Social Projects.

Laura San Felipe Frias is a PhD candidate and researcher specialized in refugees and media, with a bachelor's degree in Advertising and Public relations from the University of Valladolid. In 2012, after finishing her Master's degree in Communication and Socio Cultural Issues from the Rey Juan Carlos University, she decided to complete her studies in this field joining the PhD program in Social Communication at the Complutense University. Her dissertation analyses the media coverage on the refugees by Spanish media. She has also been a full time lecturer at the Pontificia Universidad Católica of Ecuador, from September 2013 to February 2014.

A. Alvarez Berastegi, A. Aiestaran, B. Zabalondo, A. Agirre and T. Ramirez de la Piscina
Journalism and community building against the digital chaos. An analysis of six news media organisations in the Basque

The chaos of the digital age is promoting the community-building role of news organisations. Leaving behind the era of mass media and postmodern ways of understanding global communications, news organisations are currently designing strategies for community building. The lack of a business model and the need to appeal to specific collectives are the main reasons for this situation. This article is based on a research project carried out by the HGH (Hedabideak, Gizartea, Hezkuntza) group of the University of the Basque Country in which we examined six news organisations in the Basque and Catalan languages (Berria, Argia and Goiena in the Basque Country, and Ara, El Punt Avui and Vilaweb in Catalonia) in order to have a better understanding of the current concept of community in relation to media. The main conclusion is that since communities and identities are multilayered, there is a need to design strategies that appeal to multiple and interconnected communities and make use of new technology tools.

Edorta Camino
The student mobility to Europe: an unfinished colonial process

This paper analyzes and compares the mobility of international students who complete their university education in Europe, taking as models four countries identified by a shared colonial baggage: Spain, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Through the statistical and quantitative treatment of the UNESCO database, an analysis of the information based on the calculation of the Eligibility Index and the relationship of the mother tongue with the language of the place of destination is performed to indicate the presence of the factor Historical and cultural aspects of the movement of foreign students to Europe. These results offer an orderly classification in four scenarios or overlapping mobility models: according to the ranking of each country, located in a category center and periphery; according to the colonial origin of mobility, called domestic and globalized.

Biography

Edorta Camino Esturo is a geographer and anthropologist and now he is a lecturer in the Department

of Sociology and Social work in the University of the Basque Country. He developed the doctoral thesis in Lisbon with an investigation on the international mobility of African students, noting the postcolonial relationship that still exists in Portuguese higher education between the old metropolis and its (ex)colonies.

Round table bridging theory & practice of journalism (13.30-15.00)

Bridging theory
& practice of journalism:
Ane Irazabal (EiTB, Berria, Argia)
Javier Bauluz (Pulitzer Prize. Periodismo Humano)
Xavier Aldekoa (Journalist in Africa)
Álvaro Zamarreño (international news at Cadena SER)
Room: Baroja

Parallel sessions round 6 - Panel 1 Methodological considerations and innovations (15:30-17:00)

Chair: Ricardo Carniel Bugs Room: Oteiza

Morgane Dujmovic	Drawing Experience on the Move: a Participative Web-project as Resistance to Migration Control
Noelia García Castillo, Tamara Bueno Doral, Liisa Hänninen and Tulay Atay Avsar	Responsible action research. Co-defining solutions to forced migration and communication flows
Sergio Rodriguez-Blanco	Against Hegemonic Discourses: Auto Representation versus Media Representation in 'Haitijuana'
Katja Kaufmann	Getting deep into refugees' smartphone practices with WhatsApp
Maialen Goirizelaia and Leire Iturregui	Networking as a way of communicating the host country and the country of origin: the Basque diaspora in the United States

Morgane Dujmovic
Drawing Experience on the Move: a Participative Web-project as Resistance to Migration Control
In a web-video posted in 2016, Zygmunt Bauman explains how originally "very well off" individuals embody precariousness throughout forced migrations during the so-called "crisis". Rooted in social and radical geography, my study departs from the analysis of migration control *dispositif* in the Balkan, showing how institutional assignments construct socio-spatial constraints and precarization. However, precarious migrants deploy thorough relational, computational and geographical knowledge and know-how through migrating. Following the theories of autonomy of migration, migrants' tactics, skills and solidarities can be interpreted as resistances to migration securitization.

From fieldworks in border, camps and deportation spaces, my research and teaching activities turned to develop a web-project designed as a counter-*dispositif* aimed at drawing migration experiences beyond border restrictions. At the crossroad of research, art, digital and migratory practices, this transmedia work gathers diverse materials co-constructed with migrants throughout participatory observations and in-depth interviews: notes, soundscapes, photographs, animated maps, drawings, paintings, song lyrics, music and video clips. The website architecture is composed of three sections: an interactive web-documentary based on sensitive and critical cartography; a resource centre linking institutional websites and social media; an internal database connected to a tool of dynamic cartography on an interface accessible for uninitiated actors.

This web-project aspires to employ the team of migrants who contribute to the page design and its translation to Arabic and Farsi. It is conceived as a pedagogical tool for a wide dissemination of the results of research towards students, pupils, civil society as well as people on the move.

Biography
After a Master thesis in Political sciences dedicated to minorities in Kosovo and Latvia, I started researching on border control *dispositif* in the Balkan with a Master 2 thesis in social Geography that I defended in 2013. My PhD research at the University of Aix-Marseille focuses on the case of Croatia, bringing together territorial approaches, social and spatial practices, and pictured experiences in order to consider how both controlling agents and controlled migrants circumvent, challenge, divert or even hack EU restrictive migration policies. Through my implication in various scientific, artistic and activist networks I designed a participatory digital mapping work conceived as a post-doctoral project.

Noelia García Castillo, Tamara Bueno Doral, Liisa Hänninen and Tulay Atay Avsar
Responsible action research. Co-defining solutions to forced migration and communication flows
The present paper expounds the results of an international workshop whose main objective was to reach a system mapping and create a collective refugee R&I project applying the principles of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) as part of a current H2020 research project.
Fostering a transition towards responsible research and innovation systems (FoTRISS) is a EU Horizon 2020 project with the aim of offering efficient RRI methods for researchers, citizens, organizations and policy-makers. FoTRRIS creates and implements transition arenas that move from mere Research and Innovation to Responsible R&I. This project supports knowledge actors to collectively set research agendas that respond effectively and in societally robust ways to local manifestations of global challenges, such as forced migration. In this workshop, we applied system thinking using the MISC methodology formulated by Anne Snick, in addition to diverse and validated creative methods to collect and reformulate numerous ideas and proposals related to the to the asylum procedure. Twenty relevant participants representing civil society, business organizations, public administration agencies (including UNHCR and the government of the City of Madrid), NGO's and refugees had the opportunity to enlarge their perspectives and co-define a transdisciplinary project concept. The application of FoTRRIS methodology gave as result a compilation of potential leverages and existing barriers according to the priorities of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as an inventory of research topics and innovation activities mainly related to technology, communication and media; but also, proposals considering integration, legislation, citizen initiatives, education, public awareness and conceptual interventions.

Biographies
Noelia García Castillo, PhD in Communication Science (Complutense University of Madrid) is lecturer at Comillas Pontifical University (Global Communication) and researcher at Complutense University. Her main research lines are communication and vulnerable groups, gender and media, refugee studies and RRI. Member of GRASIA research group.

Tamara Bueno Doral works as a lecturer at the Faculty of Communication Science at the Complutense University of Madrid. She holds a PhD in Audiovisual Communication and she is a specialist in communication and vulnerable groups, refugees, gender and media studies as well as a documentary filmmaker, actively engaged in RRI. She has participated in a large number of competitive and international research projects.

Liisa Hänninen, PhD in Communication Science, is lecturer and researcher at the Complutense University, Faculty of Communication Science. Her main research lines include refugees and media, human rights, educational innovation and communication. She works in several international projects related with responsible research and innovation, refugees and cooperation, and together with her colleagues, she has developed an educational innovation system -the Method of Real Social Projects.

Roriguez-Blanco
Against Hegemonic Discourses: Auto Representation versus Media Representation in 'Haitijuana'
As a border town, Tijuana is used to receiving migrants, but the "wave" of Haitians that began in May 2016 saturated the capacity of existing shelters, while some local activists

tried to help this community. In Mexico, many Haitians ask for a humanitarian visa while waiting for their permission to enter the USA by appealing to the Temporal Protection Status. Many Haitians arrived to Mexico by land from Brazil, the country that welcomed them as refugees from the 2010 earthquake and where they worked until the political and economic crisis forced them to migrate again. So far in 2017, more than 2,000 Haitians who managed to legally cross to the USA, have been deported back to Haiti, according to statistics from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). For this reason, there are almost 4,000 Haitians stranded in Mexico who are planning to stay.
In Tijuana, cell phones have become not only the mode of communication of Haitian migrants with their families, but also the way to represent themselves through images and texts. They take selfies in groups or alone and send them to their relatives, but normally these images do not expose the poverty conditions in which they live. Nor do they like being photographed by photojournalists in conditions that denigrate them: they prefer to pose in their best clothes while they smile o while working. This sense of dignity is not always visible in many journalistic pieces and media representations.
Through a mixed methodology that includes qualitative interviews, discourse and semiotic analysis of media and social media representations of Haitians in Tijuana, this paper seeks to rethink the category of the migrant and diaspora communities in dominant regimes of representation (Spivak, 2013) through the analysis of digital images where Haitians self-represent in their social networks (or when they agree to negotiate their pose) compared to some journalistic and media representations of Haitians in Mexico.

Biography
Sergio Rodriguez-Blanco is a Researcher and full-time professor in the Communication department at Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City. His research focuses on the narratives, discourse, and regimens of representation in journalism, photography and visual culture. He has studied social exclusion, gender and race issues. He received his Bachelors Degree in Journalism from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He graduated with honorable mentions from both the Masters and PhD programs of Art History at Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). He has written two books: Capilary Allegories and Mexican Palympsests. He was awarded with the National Photography Essay Prize and the Honorable medal of Alfonso Caso.

Katja Kaufmann
Getting deep into refugees' smartphone practices with WhatsApp
Smartphones are nowadays essential for refugees, both in the process of fleeing their home country and upon arrival in the new surroundings. This relevance of smartphones is reflected in a strong practical as well as emotional dependence of refugees on their mobile companions. While refugees spend a large amount of their time interacting with the smartphone, many of the practices involve the mobile messenger WhatsApp with its wide-ranging applicability: From typical internet-based means of communication like texting, voice messaging, or video-calling, to easy-to-use file and location exchange functions. Thus, refugees are almost continuously reachable in WhatsApp. This in turn opens new, interactive ways for researchers to generate and collect data. Following this notion, we combined qualitative face-to-face interviews with data collection in WhatsApp to learn how Syrian refugees use their smartphones in everyday life upon arrival in their new city. While the face-to-face interviews gave a thorough overview of the range of mobile media practices, the follow-up WhatsApp data collection made it possible to get deep into individual, often volatile moments of smartphone use while they were happening: Here, we asked participants during one day repeatedly to describe and explain their current mobile media practices as well as to document the situation with screenshots and pictures. In this way, we gained rich knowledge about refugees' everyday life in their new surroundings consisting of both visual use data and self-reflexive interpretations which complemented each other. It became clear that the smartphone helps refugees in multiple ways; not only as a means to communicate with family and friends, but also as a tool to access the new society linguistically, culturally, socially.

Biography
Researcher and PhD candidate at the Institute for Comparative Media and Communication Studies (CMC Vienna) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt. Katja holds a Bachelor's degree in Media Management and a Master's degree in Strategic Media and Music Management from the Hanover University of Music, Drama and Media, Germany. Her research

interests include: Mobile media, everyday life, digital migration practices, mobile methods, qualitative methods.

Maialen Goirizelaia and Leire Iturregui
Networking as a way of communicating the host country and the country of origin: the Basque diaspora in the United States
Since the emigration from the Basque Country to the United States started with the Gold Rush in 1848 there have been different kinds of relations between the Basque Country and the Basque Community in the United States. Those relations could be divided into four types: trade missions, cultural relations, familiar relations and exchange programs. From those relations, networks were created, networks that are based generally on people to people relations and end up being relations among regions, starting from local to transnational relations, such as, relations between the State of Idaho and the Basque Country.
These four groups create four networks which could be considered as business networks, cultural networks, familiar networks and academic networks. In this research, we would like to analyze those networks, focusing in the interaction between them and the relations that were created between Idaho and the Basque Country, from local to transnational, since the year 1970 to nowadays and the importance of those networks in the public diplomacy of the Basque Country.
We found that all these networks have a common ground in which all them connect. Aikins and White say that "the culture is the catalyst to connecting diasporas" (2011:43) and in this case, apart from that, the connector is the Basque identity. We would like to emphasize the importance that the Basque identity has for Basques in the Basque Country and all around the world.
It is very significant how these networks help in the connectivity and in the communication in the case of the Basques in Boise and the Basque Country. Business networks connect enterprises from the Basque Country with enterprises from the state of Idaho thanks to the trade missions; academic networks connect students, researchers and professors from Universities of the Basque Country with students from Universities in Idaho with exchange programs; cultural networks connect, among others, people that are learning Basque language or Basque traditional dancing groups in the homeland with Basque traditional Basque groups in Boise and, finally, family networks, of course, connect the families that for different reasons were divided.

Parallel sessions round 6 - Panel 2 Critical data studies (15:30-17:00)

Chair: Amanda Paz Alencar Room: Elhuyar

Beril Eski	Asylum in the digital age: Data privacy of Syrians
Anouk Madörin	The view from above' and the Mediterranean Sea: Europe's racial security practices from Visuality to Post-Visuality
Federico Oliveri	The (post-)truth about migrants. The case of an Italian viral video on Search and Rescue operations
Delia Dumitrica and Amanda Paz Alencar	Is Facebook turning us into cultural hybrids? Discourses on the role of Facebook in the construction of cultural identity
Amadu Wurie Khan	Multilingualism, Linguistic Identity & Social Inclusion in the UK: Exploring the role of digital media

Beril Eski
Asylum in the digital age: Data privacy of Syrians
Digital age is one of the biggest challenges to the struggle for the protection of human rights. Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights, Nils Muiznieks, reminds us that "Europe has not done much yet in these areas which are of great relevance to today's world. Of particular importance are currently social media, new information technologies and related aspects such as data protection or privacy on the internet." Following Muiznieks' statements since 2012, there has been a visible progress in data privacy and the regulation has become more comprehensive in Europe. According to the International Refugee Law and Turkish national law, data collection is an essential part of determining status and protection for asylum seekers. This paper argues that data privacy of those seeking asylum should be considered essential. Throughout this research, case of Syrians in Turkey will be examined. Firstly, the international and legal reasoning for data privacy of refugees will be discussed.Secondly, the practice will be examined through the interviews conducted by UNHCR and Turkish authorities. The compliance with internal policies, Turkish law and European Directive will be examined. Last but not least, it will be argued whether it is a better to protect data of refugees with a right-based approach and implement law or with the principle of confidentiality.

Biography
Beril Eski earned her bachelor's degree in Law from Bilgi University in 2009. She became a member of the Istanbul Bar Association and practiced Law for more than 2 years. Meanwhile, she started to pursue her LLM degree in Human Rights Law at İstanbul Bilgi University. After writing for various national and international newspapers and working as the editor of TV programmes in Turkey, she worked at the BBC Turkish as a broadcast journalist in London for two years. Currently she focuses on refugees and works at ICMC Resettlement Support Center in Turkey, resettling refugees to the United States.

Anouk Madörin

The view from above' and the Mediterranean Sea: Europe's racial security practices from Visuality to Post-Visuality

Images produced within the European Border Regime play a crucial role in shaping, influencing and legitimising current migratory and refugee policies. More so, they produce the affective environment in which the 'refugee crisis' takes place and are indispensable tools for negotiating mediated events in the public and private sphere. Considering the tragic media event of Aylan Kurdî, the talk will address how Kurdî's image is entangled in manifold ways in the visual and affective nexus of European bordering practises – serving as a visual tool in the assemblage of preemptive securitization, offshoring and outsourcing of EU border management and surveillance. Currently, the European Border Regime is using and proliferating a 'view from above' – enabled by satellites and drones which are part of a broader preemptive surveillance apparatus. European surveillance apparatuses consisting of drones, satellites and algorithmic pattern detention produce their own kind of post/visuality where migrant's and refugee's lives are reduced to data doubles and become mere 'patterns of life'. These 'visual-algorithmic-affective' complexes become increasingly unintelligible in visual terms; denoting a broader shift in surveillance and border practices from visuality to post-visuality. Moreover, they render migrants' and refugees' lives and narratives into patterns compatible for data mining or reducing them to 'warm bodies' through infrared sensors. Yet, the technological apparatuses used in European border protection are not stripped off from categories such as race, gender, sexuality, religion etc. In the migration-industrial-surveillance complex, these categories are deployed to determine the 'legitimacy' of refugees' and migrants' claims and their eligibility for asylum. Thus, the talk will address two tensions: first, the seemingly posthuman design of surveillance apparatuses and the concurrent hypervisibility of categories of difference (e.g. race and gender) in mediated events of the 'refugee crisis'; and second, the simultaneity of (mediated) deaths in the Mediterranean Sea and the overarching surveillance of Europe's 'scopic regime'.

Biography
Anouk Madörin, M.A. I am a doctoral fellow at the DFG-funded Research Training Group 'Minor Cosmopolitanisms' (University of Potsdam and Macquarie University of Sydney). My thesis 'Moving Affects – Affecting Movement: Travelogues of the European Border Regime between Visuality, Post-visuality and Countervisuality' analyses gendered and raced visual narratives of the European Border Regime in a post-democratic society. I worked at the Cluster of Excellence 'Image – Knowledge – Gestaltung' (Humboldt-University of Berlin) researching gendered images in current border regimes. Also, I was a visiting student at the Graduate Center for Social and Cultural Analysis (NYU) with a scholarship granted by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

Federico Oliveri

The (post-)truth about migrants. The case of an Italian viral video on Search and Rescue operations

This paper explores the role played by social media in Italy in constructing popular understandings of the "refugee crisis", including deaths at sea, Search and Rescue (SAR) operations, the asylum system, and the role of EU institutions. I will focus on a short video posted on March 6, 2017 by a 23-years- old rather unknown blogger, reaching so far about 2,5 million and 400,000 views on Facebook and Youtube respectively. Emphatically entitled "The truth about migrants", the video argues that SAR operations by NGOs increase deaths in the Mediterranean and systematically feed the asylum "industry".

Such arguments are not new. Since the Italian "Mare nostrum" operation, Italian and European politicians have claimed that the presence of rescue boats close to the Libyan coast functioned as a 'magnet' and encouraged smugglers to send ever-larger numbers of migrants in increasingly unseaworthy vessels, thereby boosting deaths. Despite evidence of SAR operations reducing

mortality risks, and not increasing the number of arrivals, this controversy periodically reappears in Italian debates, usually in connection with arguments denouncing the high costs of SAR and the asylum system. In the aftermath of the "Mafia Capitale" corruption scandal (which implicated cooperatives) it became common to denigrate organisations supporting refugees of profiteering. Against this background, I will examine how this video went viral by using "data" to confirm common sense views on the "refugee crisis": the video demonstrated a sophisticated approach, combining an apparently evidence-based approach with a substantial conspiracy framing. I will also: map the diffusion of the video, including through mainstream media, and attempts to debunk it; understand impact and influence of the video through qualitative analyses of comments; reconstruct its conspiratorial framing which distorts the "truth" presented.

Biography
Federico Oliveri is a Research Fellow to the Sciences for Peace Interdisciplinary Centre at the University of Pisa and managing editor of the online peer-reviewed journal Scienza e Pace. His main research interests are critical social theories, racism, migration, war, citizenship and social movement studies, with a special focus on migrant struggles in contemporary Europe. He is the co-author of several books including Migrants and their descendants. A guide to policies ensuring well-being for all in a plural society (2012) and has published in peer reviewed journals such as Citizenship Studies, Polity and Space, and ACME –International Journal for Critical Geographies.

Delia Dumitrica and Amanda Paz Alencar
Is Facebook turning us into cultural hybrids? Discourses on the role of Facebook in the construction of cultural identity

The popular social networking site Facebook describes itself as "giving people the power to share and make the world more open and connected" (Facebook, 2017). How is the integration of this platform in our everyday performance of identity shaping our ability to imagine the world beyond the confines of culture? How does it impact our very understanding of culture and identity? Starting from these broad theoretical interests, this paper examines the discursive articulation of Facebook and cultural identity in 42 undergraduate student essays submitted as part of a larger assignment in a course on new media and cultural identity at a large Dutch university. The essays were explicitly positioned as a personal examination of one's own performance and consumption of cultural identity on Facebook. Participants in this study come from diverse ethnic backgrounds and personal experiences with geographical mobility.

The discourse analysis of the essays focused on two questions:

1. How do the students discursively construct the idea of cultural identity?
2. How do they talk about the role of the platform in relation to cultural identity?

Although the analysis is still ongoing, the preliminary results suggest the presence of two discourses about Facebook's role vis-a-vis cultural identity. First, Facebook is described as a mirror reflecting a priori cultural identity. In this case, cultural identity is often understood as an essence deriving from one's place of birth or ethnicity/nationality. Second, Facebook is described as an incomplete and unsuitable tool for assessing or performing cultural identity. This incompleteness is partly due to choices made by users in updating their profile and partly due to technology's limitations in capturing cultural identity. We conclude by reflecting on the relationship between these discourses and the students' self-ascribed cultural identity. Against the suggestion that Facebook "makes the world more open and connected", we suggest that the role of technology in the construction and performance of cultural identity is shaped by prior reflections on and experiences with cultural identity.

Biographies
Dr. Delia Dumitrica is Assistant Professor in the Media and Communication department at Erasmus University. Her research focuses on the discursive construction of digital technologies. She is currently studying the use of social media for grassroots civic engagement in Canada and the Netherlands.

Amanda Alencar is a lecturer and researcher at the Department of Media & Communication at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. She has co-authored international journal articles and book chapters on issues such as international comparative research, cultural diversity, immigrant integration, media uses and effects.

Amadu Wurie Khan
Multilingualism, Linguistic Identity & Social Inclusion in the UK:
Exploring the role of digital media
This paper considers the ways in which forced migrants' multilingualism makes the Internet a valuable space for advancing their information, communication and networking needs. It also considers how multilingualism enables forced migrants' engagement in civic activity in the host country in the West. It is therefore argued that the Internet offers possibilities for enabling social inclusion and integration, and for sustaining linguistic identities among forced migrants (Burgess *et al.,* 2006; Gillespie, 2007). The paper also provides some comments on future policy and research agenda that are relevant to advancing immigrant multilingualism, and socially inclusive and cohesive communities in host countries.
The UK is an interesting site for exploring the relationships between migrant multilingualism (with or without the national and/or autochonous languages of the EU), new media and social inclusion. Much of research has focused on the use of the internet for terrorism, whilst less is known about it's value in sustaining forced migrants' multilingualism, linguistic identities and how these intersect with social inclusion (see Gillespie, 2007; IMISCOE, 2008). Very recently, during the UK Brexit referendum, pro-Brexit political elites continued to portray the multilingualism that immigrants (especially EU and asylum seekers from the Middle East) bring as a threat to the 'nation' or Britishness, which is imagined as mono-lingually homogeneous (Brigitta Busch, in Hogan-Brun et al, 2009, p.10). Pro-Brexit campaigners have therefore failed to recognise that multilingualism without knowledge of English equally plays an important role in immigrant social inclusion and integration. This is against the backdrop of an EU policy, albeit mooted, which recognises that multilingualism in the EU should be expanded to include languages from non-EU countries such as Chinese, Urdu, and Arabic (European Union 11, p,9). The paper will therefore draw on interviews conducted among Scotland-based forced migrants to develop an understanding of whether claims that the proliferation of multilingual skills and linguistic identities that immigrants bring is a threat to inclusion and good community relations are founded (see Insin, 2004; Byrne, 2007; Gillespie, 2007; Fortier, 2010; Lentin & Titley, 2011; Khan, 2012; 2013).

Biography
I am a career human rights activist, journalist and refugee academic living in the UK. My research portfolios, which include a PhD study, are in forced migration, citizenship and the news media. I am interested in forced migrants' personal 'lived' experiences and stories of belonging, identity and integration, and how these are shaped by government policies and news media coverage. My research have generated insights relating to superdiversity that have been published in peer reviewed journals. These include, Khan, A. W. (2014) "New Media Technology, Challenging Boundaries & the Citizenship-Sovereignty Paradox: The case of UK asylum-seeking migrants' transnational politics", (Book Chapter in Political Activism in the Information Age, (Ed) Ashu Solo, published by IGI Global); and Khan, A. W. (2012) 'The participatory web as space for 'mediated' and 'transnational' citizenships: UK asylum seekers/refugees' 'deterritorialisation' of identity, political participation and claims making', Int. J. Electronic Governance, Vol.5, 2, pp.116-133.

Parallel sessions round 6 - Panel 3 Diaspora, activism & politics (15:30-17:00)

Chair: Simón Peña Room: Arriaga

Melis Mevsimler	Yes, the Country Loves You! : Political mobilization of Turkish community in London for the historic constitutional referendum
Raphael Tsavkko Garcia	Diasporas and the role of social media on militant activities: The Basque case
Catalina Uzcanga Lacabe	Online activism and protest among migrant associations in Spain
Ahmet Atay	Diaspora homes
Hao Cao	How WeChat Shapes the Framing and Organizing of Asian American Activism

Melis Mevsimler
Yes, the Country Loves You! : Political mobilization of Turkish community in London for the historic constitutional referendum
Scenes of cultural difference, diversity and hybridity are inextricable markers of everyday life in London. The recent political campaign of UK's right-wing, the Brexit, illustrates how identity politics and anti-immigration rhetoric challenges EU's motto 'Unity in Diversity'. In

this political climate, reading London as a postcolonial place, in the immediate aftermath of the Brexit, is highly relevant and crucial. Although residents of London have firmly backed to remain in the EU, the city's status as international gate of education, culture and finance in Europe will also be inevitably affected. While in this political climate legitimacy and recognition of migrant subjects have become under enormous scrutiny, this study aims to understand how migrant women themselves interpret and communicate these recent developments. It focuses on use of digital media technologies of Turkish migrant women in London. Turkish female migration to the UK is an interesting case to study in post-Brexit era for two main reasons. Firstly, although Turkish population to the UK is relatively small compared to other immigrant groups, Brexit debate was inflated by worries around potential rise in Turkish migration to the UK in case of Turkey becoming a member state of the EU. Secondly, Turkish migrant women have become subject of this public debate since so-called socio-cultural differences between the 'natives' and Turkish immigrants are reproduced around the question of gender. In this context, Turkish migrant women's everyday practices, mediated representations and cultural productions become important communication flows that offer counter-narratives to this divisive rhetoric. By drawing on concept of 'vernacular cosmopolitanism', this paper examines and contextualizes Turkish migrant women's gendered and ethicized spaces online and offline in post-Brexit London**.**

Biography
Melis has a background in Politics and International Relations (University of Bath, the UK) and Media Communication and Development (LSE, the UK).

Raphael Tsavkko Garcia
Diasporas and the role of social media on militant activities: The Basque case
Diasporas have historically occupied a secondary role in the study of international relations, despite the fact that international migrations are a subject of great importance - even more now with the massive migration of Syrian refugees towards Europe - though in the past 20 years the subject has gained more importance. But once those migrants settle, create roots and their families develop in a new country - and there's the formation of a diasporic identity that bond together the members of this group -, the focus of study usually shifts towards money remittances and the diaspora as propaganda or pressure groups focused on the host state.Generally the political aspects of diasporas, such as active players in homeland politics from abroad, received less attention by scholars. Such viewpoint under-emphasise the role of diasporas in reinforcing (state) nationalism and nation-state itself - many times from the perspective of stateless minorities seeking greater recognition.Diasporas both reinforce and weakens states and their nationalistic agendas depending on a set of conditions and intentionality. Subalternised organisations and groups tend to be among the first to appropriate internet as a tool for (re)construction of identity, propaganda and political action in order to be able to tell themselves their own history and not let states dominate every version of it and as a way to overcome the hegemonic discourse. I seek to understand and explain such appropriation having the Basque case as the main object of analysis.

Biography
Raphael Tsavkko Garcia, PhD candidate in Human Rights (University of Deusto), MA in Communication Sciences (Cásper Líbero) and BA in Intl. Relations (PUCSP). Journalist.

Catalina Uzcanga Lacabe
Online activism and protest among migrant associations in Spain
Migrant organisations in Spain have been described as recent phenomenon, weak and fickle. Following academicians, the Spanish governments have promoted the creation of migrant organisations around a common origin to manage this new population. This model would have led to a concurrence among dependent organizations on public funds that would have made them lose any activism and protest capacity. Meanwhile the use of internet has been extended and popular social media have been designed as tools that enable horizontal and less hierarchical relations. Are migrant organisations in Spain using popular social media to express solidarities, activism and protest? This paper presents the results of the study of 78 organisations founded by Bolivians, Colombians, Ecuadorians, Moroccans and Romanians in Andalucía, Catalonia, Valencia, Madrid and the Basque Country. The organizational capacity of those associations is uneven. A minority can be classified as professional associations (21%)

with high budgets and technicians employed while a large majority is weak. Nonetheless, a vast part uses internet everyday (71%) and it is present in at least one online social media (76%). From all the organisations in the study 31% them are using at least once a month to express activism and protests. These results revealed that the origin and the region of establishment are not associated with the activism of the organization. Nor the professionalization or the dependency on the Spanish State (the fact of been funded by public grants) are related with activism. The use of ITCs and the strength of associative networks are the factors implicated in greater activities of protest, both online and offline.

Ahmet Atay
Diaspora homes
Notions of home and belonging carry different meaning for diasporic individuals who are dispelled from or who have left their home country compared to their non-diasporic counterparts (Hall 1995; Iyer 2004; Rushdie 1992; Sarup 1996; Trinh 1994). Furthermore, these meanings are contextually bound and profoundly influenced by the individual's gender, sexuality, nationality, and socioeconomic background. Therefore, diasporic individuals might occupy more than one home and belong to more than one nation-state, and they create different ways of being or feeling at home based on their experiences and background. For example, Minh-ha (1994) writes, "For a number of writers in exile, the true home is to be found not in houses, but in writing" (p. 16). Similarly, Hall, Rushdie, and Iyer have argued that diasporic individuals use writing, ideas, and languages to feel at home and find ways of belonging to a culture or a nation. I argue that diasporic individuals in general, and diasporic queer bodies in particular, use media and Internet technologies to generate a sense of belonging and create communities (both online and offline). These new and constantly emergent communities are often created through social media outlets and cyberspace platforms.
In this project, however, I will present preliminary findings of my research on diasporic experiences by carrying out an ethnographic work in England, more specifically in the Greater London area, to collect narratives from the members of Turkish Cypriot diaspora about the notion of home, belonging, and memory. To be more specific, in this research I will answer the following two questions: (1) How do members of the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in England utilize media technologies to create a sense of home and belonging, recover cultural memory, and connect with people and cultures of their homeland? and (2) How do members of the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in England use the same technologies to create a sense of community and maintain the cultural practices, traditions, and everyday experiences of the members?

Biography
Ahmet Atay is an Associate Professor at The College of Wooster. His research revolves around media and cultural studies, globalization, postcolonial studies, and critical intercultural communication. Particularly, he focuses on diasproic experiences and cultural identity formations of diasporic individuals, political and social complexities of city life, such as immigrant and queer experiences, the usage of new media technologies in different settings, and the notion of home. Currently he is carrying out an ethnographic project on the current state and the future of the soap opera genre in the US and UK. He is the author of Globalization's Impact on Identity Formation: Queer Diasporic Males in Cyberspace (2015, Lexington Books) and the co-editor of The Discourse of Disability in Communication Education: Narrative-Based Research for Social Change (2016, Peter Lang). He is the editor of two book series, Transnational Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies and Critical Communication Pedagogy (Lexington Books). He is a member of MeCCSA (Media, Communication and Cultural Studies Association), NCA (National Communication Association) and CSCA (Central States Communication Association).

Hao Cao
How WeChat Shapes the Framing and Organizing of Asian American Activism
On 20 February 2016, hundreds of thousands of Chinese immigrants protested in over 40 US cities in support of an ex-police officer who got convicted of shooting an African American man in an NYC housing project when performing a vertical patrol. The protest was mobilized within a week, against oppositional voices against helping this "killer cop" from both within and outside the community Why did the Chinese immigrants decided to stand up for a police officer in the thick of criticism of police brutality and the #BlackLivesMatter movement? How did they organize a national protest within a week? To answer these questions, this study delves into how a China-based social media application,

WeChat, played a central role in bringing Chinese immigrants together to debate the case and organize the rally. Specifically, WeChat's technical design features and policies shape the framing and organizing of the activism. The platform's closed design feature makes the discussion and framing processes insulated from outside critique and affords them a safe space to discuss the case. Yet this feature also prevents the framing processes from reaching to a broader audience and failed to generate wider resonance. Organizationally, WeChat makes the protest mobilization possible by insulating its services in China from those overseas. Hence, the censorship rules would not apply to protests organized in the US via its platform. On the other hand, the insulation also makes the organization *ad hoc*, ephemeral, and sectarian. Thus, it is unlikely that sustainable organizations struggling for rights and equality can be born out of such digital organizing. In sum, this study builds on and expands the scholarship on digitally enabled activism by emphasizing the shaping effects of communication technologies, instead of being merely used as tools.

Biography
Hao Cao is a PhD candidate in the Department of Radio-TV-Film at The University of Texas at Austin. Her research focuses on social movements, communication technologies, development communication, civil society and public sphere, and democratic communication. Her works on the Occupy movement and the Tea Party Movement are forthcoming in Global Media and Communication and International Journal of Communication.

