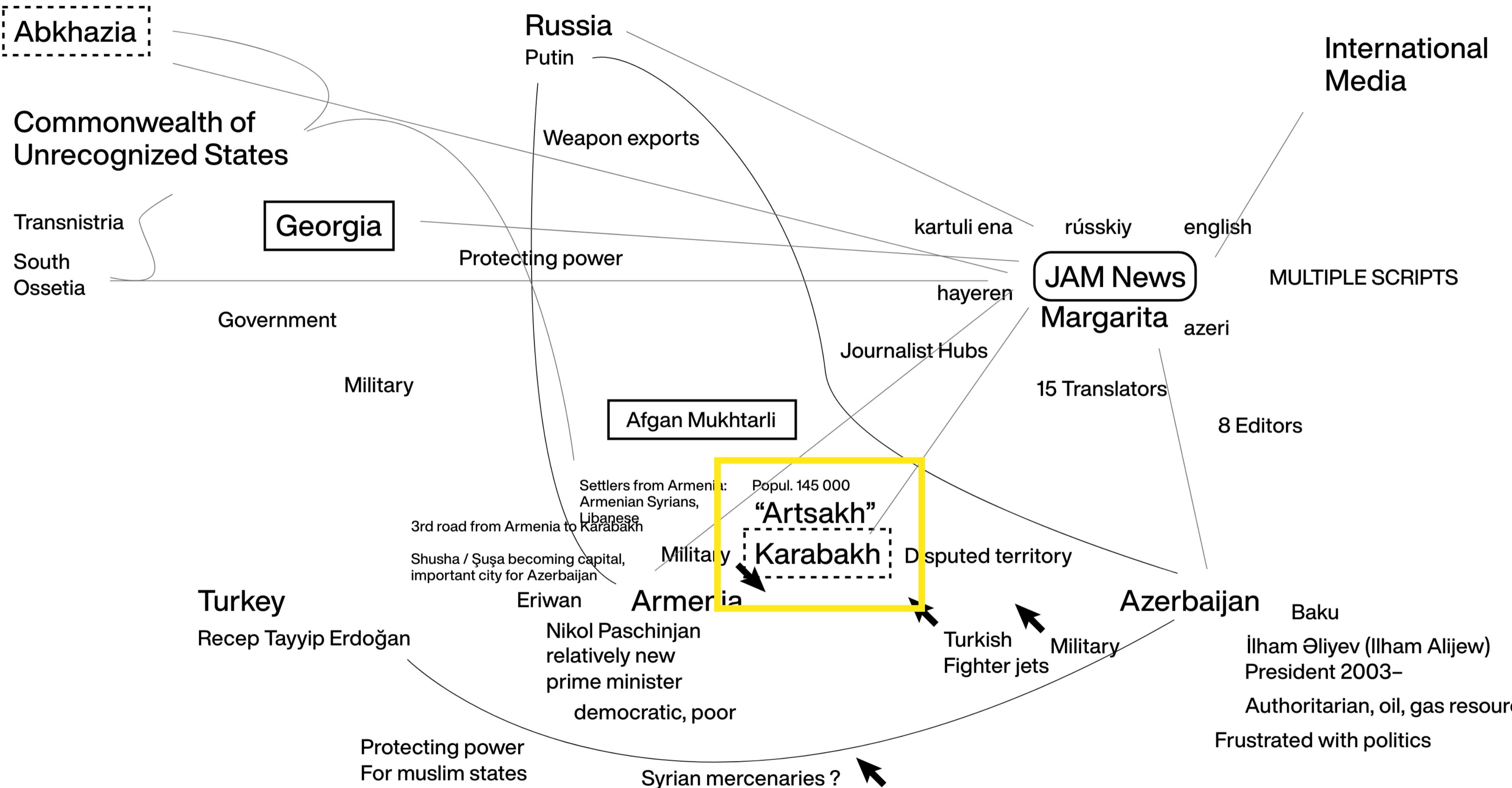
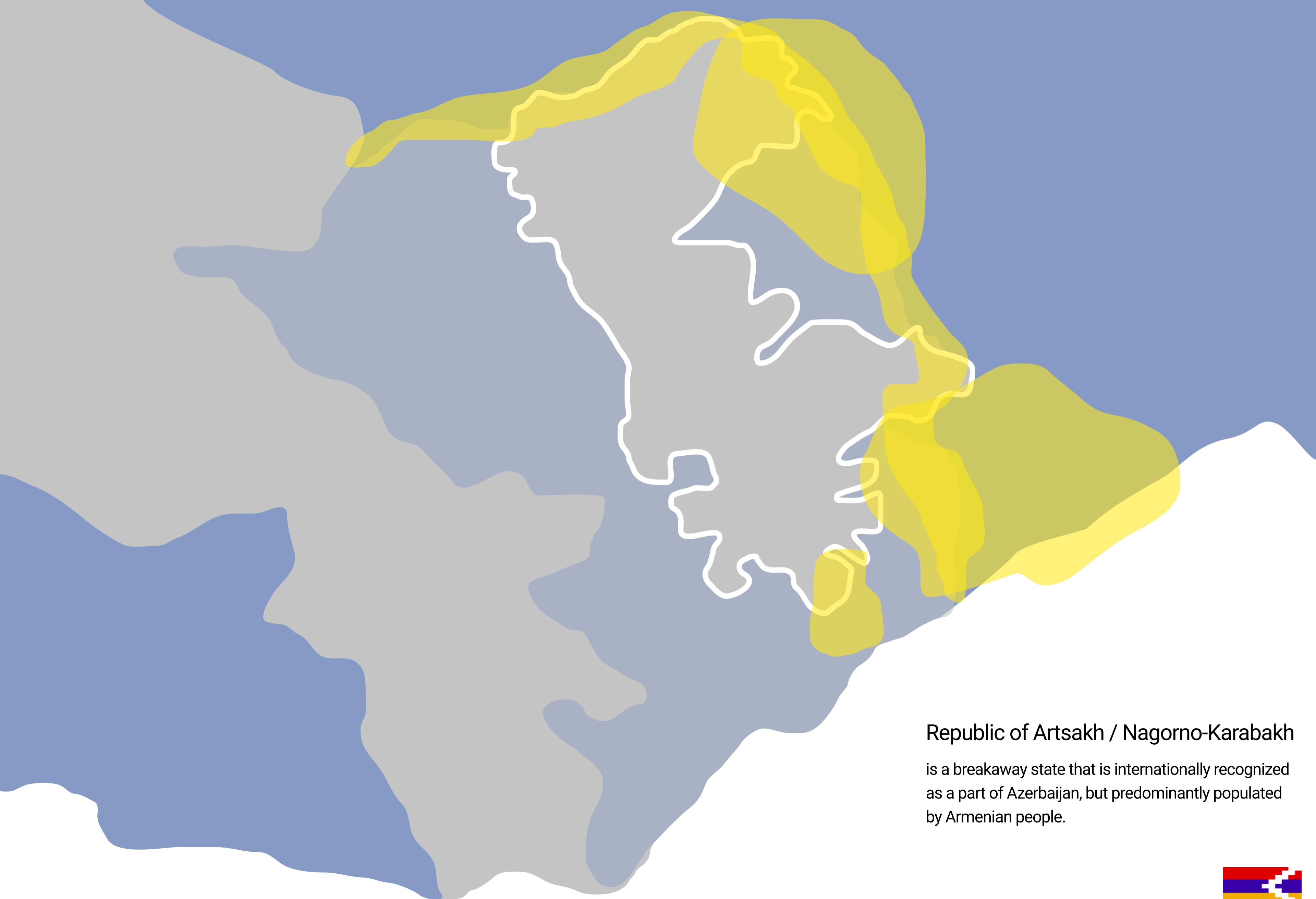


# South Caucasus: Nagorno-Karabakh

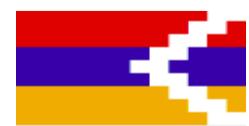
Elvi, Erica, Paul

# first mapping





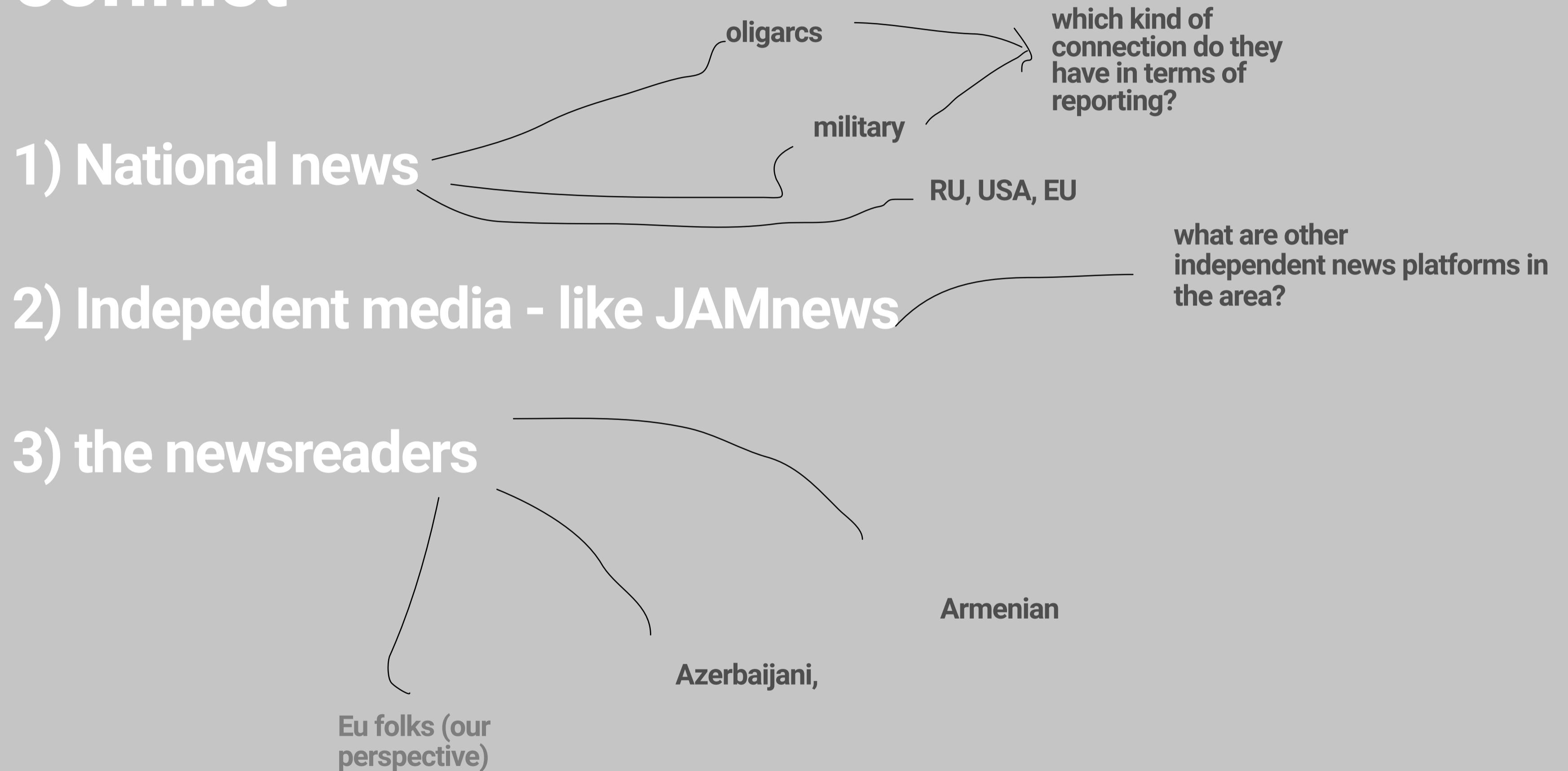
**Republic of Artsakh / Nagorno-Karabakh**  
is a breakaway state that is internationally recognized  
as a part of Azerbaijan, but predominantly populated  
by Armenian people.





## second mapping

# News actors within the coverage of the NK conflict



# Jamnews vs National News

(also to be better defined in the next days, but we'd like to build a theoretical frame starting from Tom Vandeputte's "critique of Journalism" and then compare the language of independent/counter journalism with the national one to research on how a genuine publishing ethics is threatened by the violence of the states.. roughly)

**Ethics of journalism in  
Event Analysis ..**

**Could specific factual events highlight the different realities  
that are referred to?**

**fragmented subjective vision of the truth vs framing the truth  
into a national ideology and making it objective**

**Different approaches = different consequences and  
reactions by the “news readers”**

# Ethical threats to modern journalism

**if journalism is a tool to regulate power between the state and the citizens, is the fragmented storytelling a way to reach the truth from a multiplicity of perspectives or rather is it a multiplicity of self-censorship?**

**How can the people – the newsreaders – act upon/ take power when presented with a fragmented representation of events (Truth A versus truth B of the same event) ?**

# Journalism as a problematic emblem of modernity

heavily inspired by Tom van de Putte's: critique Critique of Journalistic Reason

## What is the question at the root of journalism?

--> to grasp the today (Foucault)

--> to enhance critical thinking?

--> to inform and empower the people?

**The news is paradoxical space where the 'newest' and continuous**

**repetition of myths and tropes (all catastrophes seem similar) meet.**

**What is the modality of thinking/acting**

**in the modern world that is coming**

**from/ exposed by modern journalism?**



**allowing the consumption and**

**continuation of catastrophes.**

**Robbing events of their disruptive force**

**and allowing us to not engage.**

**the hegemony of the idea of  
human progress along a  
linear line**

**A CRYING MESSENGER?**

**what would it mean to**

**let these events actually affect us?**

# Research question:

**How can journalism remain a powerful tool  
in regulating power between the state and its people  
while acting among different and contradictory perspectives  
and giving them the same importance?**

then how do news  
influence the imagery  
of a non recognized  
state like Artsakh?

Judy's workshop

in particular in relation  
to JAMnews, and to  
the ongoing conflict  
between Arm. & Azer.

our (Europe's) position  
in recognising  
Artsakh as an  
independent state  
(nobody seems to  
care)

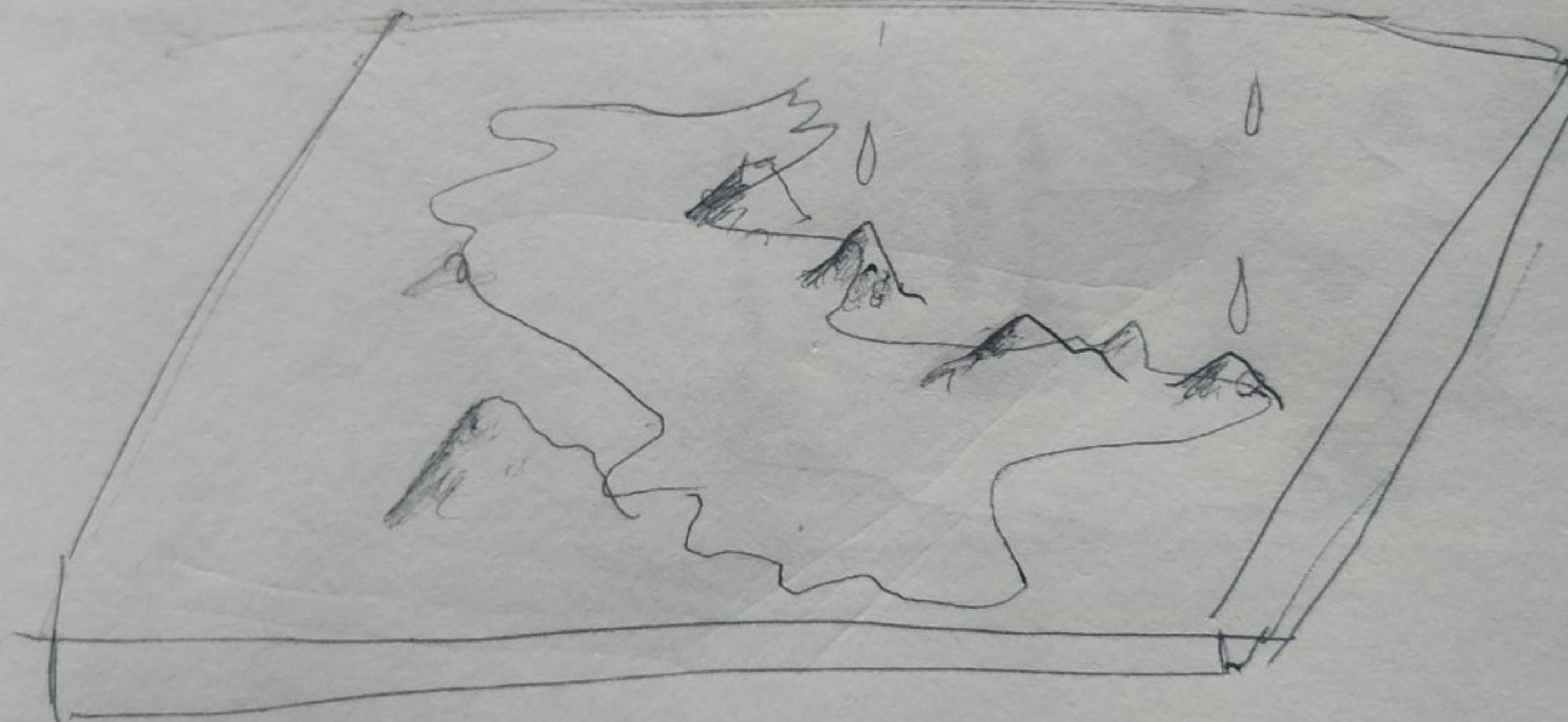
# ceramic workshop

3D TIMELINE

To visualise the  
intensity of media  
coverage/reports

CLAY  
DROPS

shaping the borders of  
kanabakh.

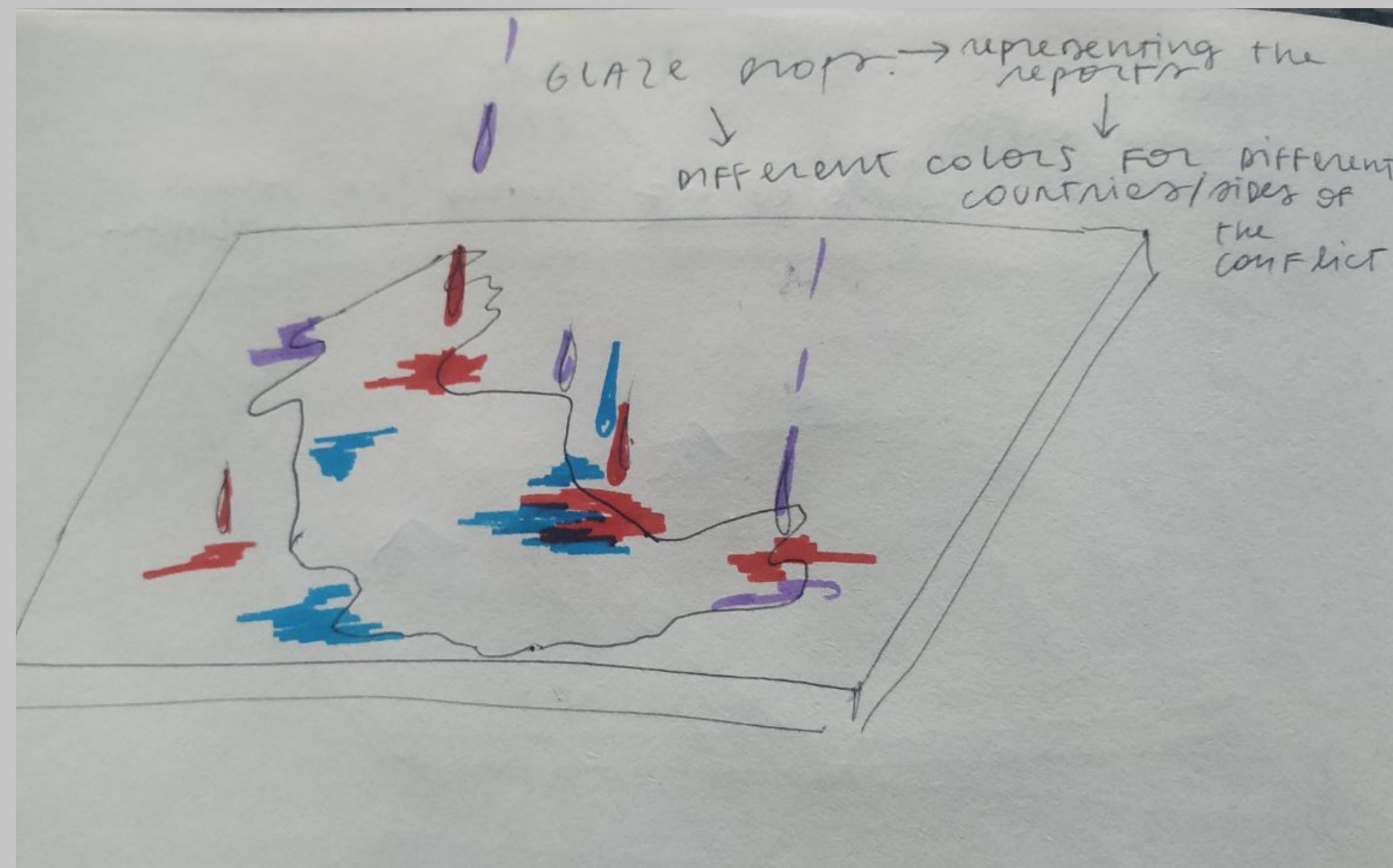


We will make several little Nakorno Karabakh's in clay, each representing a different representation (news source) of the conflict.

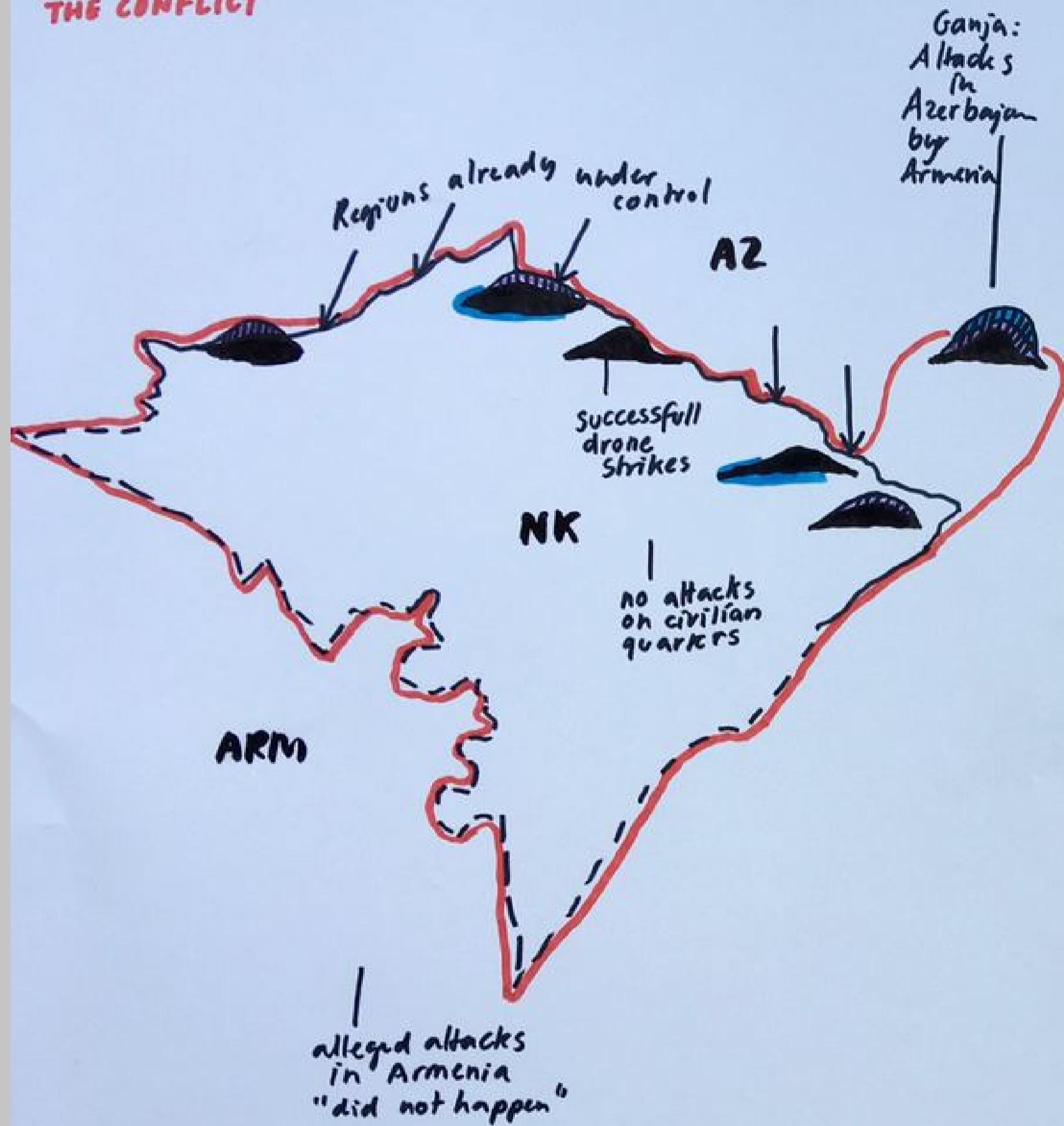
Hereby we try to visualize the multiple, incompatible versions of reality the newsreaders are left with.

Focus on the idea of fluid borders -> the shape and the terrain of NK will not be based on reality but on the density and location of the feed of the news (from JAM news)

- ★ **Differences in:**
  - outlines: representing different perspectives on where the borders lay.
  - density: representing differences in 'media density'.

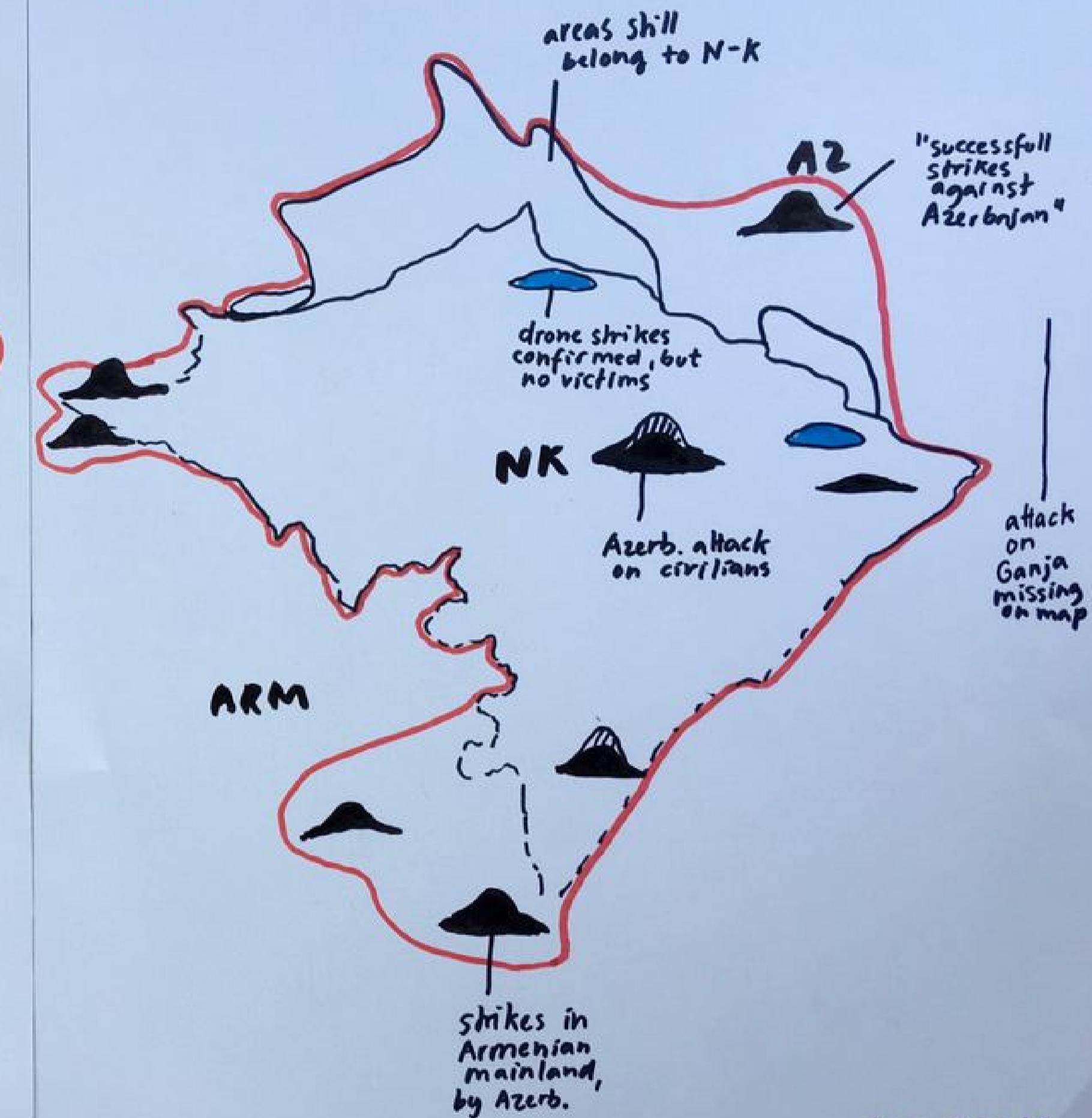


OUTLINE OF  
THE CONFLICT



VIEW FROM  
AZERBAIJAN

OUTLINE OF  
THE CONFLICT



VIEW FROM  
N-K /  
ARMENIA