

French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism

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Abstract:

This research investigates the role of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism in shaping news coverage of Burkina Faso's political dynamics and diplomatic relations, particularly with France and Russia, amidst the rise of Ibrahim Traore and the 2022 coup. Focusing on major global newspapers, Le Monde (English version) from France and The Moscow Times from Russia, this study analyzes their portrayal of Burkina Faso's relations with France and Russia, aligning these approaches with Galtung's journalism model dimensions.

Le Monde's coverage emphasizes government responses to jihadist threats, national involvement, and solutions to security challenges, aligning with the peace-oriented approach. Meanwhile, The Moscow Times focuses on Russia's expanding influence in the Sahel region, offering comprehensive analysis and considering potential implications, in line with peace/conflict journalism's goals.

Both newspapers prioritize providing balanced, contextualized narratives and exploring resolutions rather than sensationalizing conflict. Importantly, this research highlights that peace/conflict journalism involves a critical examination of conflicts and their causes. While Le Monde's coverage emphasizes government efforts, it acknowledges the complex context of France's strained relations with Burkina Faso. Similarly, The Moscow Times' analysis of Russia-Burkina Faso relations explores in motivations and implications, aligning with peace-oriented journalism's aim to inform and promote dialogue.

Keywords: France; Russia; French/Russian Relations; News Coverage; Burkina Faso; Ibrahim Traore; Ibrahim Traore 2022 Coup; Peace/Conflict; War/Violence Journalism; Johann Galtung; Le Monde; The Moscow Times

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التغطية الإخبارية للعلاقات الفرنسية والروسية لإبراهيم تراوري ببوركينا فاسو بين صحافة السلام/الصراع وصحافة الحرب/العنف

ملخص الدراسة:

يبحث هذا البحث في دور صحافة السلام/الصراع وصحافة الحرب/العنف في تشكيل التغطية الإخبارية للدinاميكيات السياسية والعلاقات الدبلوماسية في بوركينا فاسو، وبخاصة مع فرنسا وروسيا، وسط صعود إبراهيم تراوري وانقلاب 2022. مع التركيز على الصحف العالمية الكبرى، لوموند (النسخة الإنجليزية) من فرنسا وموسكو تايمز من روسيا، تحلل هذه الدراسة تصويرها للعلاقات بوركينا فاسو مع فرنسا وروسيا، ومواءمة هذه الأساليب مع أبعاد نموذج الصحافة لجاتونج.

وتركز تغطية لوموند على استجابات الحكومة للتهديدات الجهادية، والمشاركة الوطنية، وحلول التحديات الأمنية، بما يتماشى مع النهج الموجه نحو السلام. وفي الوقت نفسه، تركز صحيفة موسكو تايمز على نفوذ روسيا المتزايد في منطقة الساحل، وتقدم تحليلاً شاملاً وتتنظر في التدايعات المحتملة، بما يتماشى مع أهداف صحافة السلام/الصراع.

تعطي كلتا الصحيفتين الأولوية لتقديم روايات متوازنة وسياقية واستكشاف الحلول بدلاً من إثارة الصراع. والأهم من ذلك، أن هذا البحث يسلط الضوء على أن صحافة السلام/الصراع تنطوي على فحص نقدي للصراعات وأسبابها. بينما تؤكد تغطية لوموند الجهود الحكومية، تعترف بالسياق المعقد للعلاقات فرنسا المتوترة مع بوركينا فاسو. وبالمثل، فإن تحليل صحيفة موسكو تايمز للعلاقات بين روسيا وبوركينا فاسو يستكشف الدوافع والتدايعات، بما يتماشى مع هدف الصحافة الموجهة نحو السلام لإعلام وتعزيز الحوار.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فرنسا؛ روسيا؛ العلاقات الفرنسية/الروسية؛ تغطية الأخبار؛ بوركينا فاسو؛ إبراهيم تراوري؛ انقلاب إبراهيم تراوري 2022؛ صحافة السلام/الصراع؛ صحافة الحرب/العنف؛ يوهان جالتونج؛ لوموند؛ موسكو تايمز

Introduction:

Johann Galtung, a Norwegian scholar renowned for his contributions to peace studies, introduced the concept of peace journalism. With an extensive career in the field, Galtung emphasized in his influential work "The Structure of Foreign News" that certain media outlets exacerbate conflicts through language orientations, a phenomenon he termed war journalism (Galtung & Ruge, The Structure of Foreign News, 1965). He subsequently advocated for an alternative form of journalism, which he termed peace journalism, as a means to counteract this divisive impact.

War journalism encompasses four primary characteristics. Firstly, it gravitates towards violence and conflict, centring its coverage on wartime events. Secondly, it displays a susceptibility to propaganda, often reflecting biased narratives. Thirdly, it prioritizes the perspectives of the elite, thus magnifying their viewpoints. Lastly, it fixates on a zero-sum game approach, wherein one side emerges as the complete victor while the opposing side incurs total defeat (Galtung, Peace journalism- A Challenge, 2002).

In contrast, peace journalism operates with a distinct orientation towards conflict transformation. It prioritizes accuracy in reporting and gives consideration to the perspectives of conflict victims. Peace journalism views peace as a comprehensive resolution that offers gains to all involved parties. This approach necessitates journalists to adopt an interpretative stance, concentrating on narratives that spotlight peace-building efforts. It aims to downplay ethnic and religious disparities, foresees potential future conflicts, scrutinizes the societal underpinnings of conflicts, and advocates for conflict resolution, reformation, and reconciliation (Galtung, The Peace Journalism Option, 1997).

By applying Galtung's model of journalism, the research assesses the orientation, truth, people, and solution/victory dimensions of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism in the coverage. The analysis will provide a structured framework to

evaluate how these journalistic approaches are employed by the respective newspapers.

This study embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the newspaper's role in shaping international perceptions of political dynamics, focusing on the case of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore. Born amid political uncertainty and turbulence, Ibrahim Traore's rise to prominence and his nation's relationships with France and Russia offer a compelling backdrop for investigating how different news outlets employ these journalistic approaches to frame their narratives.

Research Problem:

The research problem addressed by this research revolves around the role of journalistic approaches, specifically Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism, in shaping news coverage of political dynamics and diplomatic relations involving African nations like Burkina Faso. As Burkina Faso's political landscape underwent a significant transformation with the 2022 coup and the rise of Ibrahim Traore to interim leadership, the nation's relations with global players like France and Russia became subjects of heightened international attention. This research problem stems from the need to comprehend how media outlets portray Burkina Faso's evolving political situation and its relations with these two nations. Moreover, understanding the alignment of media coverage with Galtung's model of journalism provides a lens through which the biases, emphases, and perspectives embedded in news stories can be critically analyzed.

Research Importance:

This research holds theoretical significance by contributing to the understanding of the media's role in shaping international perceptions of political dynamics and conflicts involving African nations, exemplified by Burkina Faso. By analyzing the application of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches in news coverage, the study deepens the understanding of how media narratives are constructed. The research provides insights into the alignment of journalistic approaches with Galtung's model dimensions, offering a nuanced exploration of how different

dimensions are emphasized in diverse news contexts. Also, the insights gained from this research can inspire researchers to explore similar dynamics in other regions, conflicts, and geopolitical contexts, contributing to a broader understanding of how media shapes international perceptions and impacts policy decisions.

Research Objectives:

1. To identify the presence of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches in the news coverage under study related to Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore.
2. To analyze the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches in the news coverage under study related to Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore.
3. To examine the portrayal of Burkina Faso's relations with France and Russia in news coverage from major French (Le Monde) and Russian (The Moscow Times) newspapers.
4. To explore how the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches align with Galtung's model and their effects on shaping narratives and public discourse related to Burkina Faso.
5. To identify the similarities and differences between the coverage provided by Le Monde and The Moscow Times related to Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore.

Literature Review:

The studies in the review of literature collectively contribute to the understanding of peace journalism, its application, and its impact across various contexts.

Several studies address the **core principles and impact of peace journalism**. (Ratnam, 2014) research on Sri Lankan civil war coverage reveals that foreign outlets lean towards peace journalism, while local newspapers emphasize war journalism. This observation resonates with the study by (García-Perdomo, Harlow, & Brown, 2022), which uncovers similar patterns in Colombian peace process coverage. This finding contrasts with the study of (Bhowmik &

Fisher, 2023), which examines CNN's framing of the Israel-Palestine conflict, highlighting the influence of social figures on shifting media frames.

An extensive number of studies, including (Adegbola & Zhang, 2020), (Jehangir, 2023), (AYTEMĠZ, 2020), and (Yontucu, Husnu, & Ersoy, 2022), look into the factors influencing journalists' adoption of peace journalism. (Adegbola & Zhang, 2020) highlight empathy and reporting proficiency's positive influence, while (Jehangir, 2023) and (AYTEMĠZ, 2020) emphasize the role of contextual factors, political affiliations, and training. The (Yontucu, Husnu, & Ersoy, 2022) study adds a social-psychological perspective by linking intergroup contact to positive emotions, identity, and Peace Journalism attitudes.

Numerous studies highlight the role of media in conflicts and peace processes. The work of (Ersoy & İřeri, 2023) uncovers how illiberal regimes use international public agencies to shape narratives, and (Hussain & Ahmad, 2022) examines journalists' perceptions across Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, highlighting the complex interplay between war and peace journalism. These findings connect with (Mora, 2020), which uncovers the media's role in covering Colombian social protests through the peace journalism framework.

Furthermore, (Bhowmik & Fisher, 2023) introduces a perspective on media's impact in polarized societies, emphasizing the potential of peace journalism to counter violence through contextualized reporting. This aligns with (Gouse, Valentin-Llopis, Perry, & Nyamwange, 2019), which recognizes the media's contribution to conflict resolution and peace-building efforts. The study by (Lynch & Freear, 2023) presents a comprehensive examination of journalism in Afghanistan and reveals the disparity between journalists' aspirations and their perceived roles, shedding light on challenges in realizing peace journalism in practice.

In terms of methodological approaches, (My, 2023) and (Burr, 2017) employ content analysis to examine the adoption of peace journalism in media coverage. The latter focuses on a specific event, the Westgate attack, to highlight the differences between peace and war

journalism framing. Similarly, (Akinro, 2016) investigates the role of media in the Boko Haram conflict, shedding light on the media's function in conflict reporting and peace advocacy.

Lastly, (Ha, et al., 2020) and (Mazahir, 2013) address the broader trends in media framing during international conflicts, with the former focusing on the US-China trade conflict and the latter providing a comprehensive analysis of war journalism across several significant events.

Several studies of who were presented have **employed Johan Galtung's framework** of peace journalism to explore media coverage in various conflict scenarios. (Ratnam, 2014) conducted research on how both local and foreign newspapers framed the coverage of the Sri Lankan civil war. The study revealed that foreign outlets tended to lean towards peace journalism framing, while local newspapers emphasized war journalism, shedding light on the interplay of different framing techniques within conflict reporting.

In the study by (Adegbola & Zhang, 2020), Nigerian journalists' engagement with peace journalism was investigated, taking into account factors such as empathy, reporting effectiveness, perceived journalistic roles, and training. The research indicated a stronger alignment of Nigerian journalists with peace journalism principles and discussed the influence of personal traits, contextual factors, and training on their commitment to peace-oriented reporting.

(Bhowmik & Fisher, 2023) conducted a textual analysis of CNN's coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict in May 2021, utilizing Galtung's framework. The findings indicated a predominant adoption of a war journalism approach by CNN, yet the emergence of calls for Palestinian human rights prompted a shift towards peace journalism framing. This highlighted the influence of counter-discourse on shaping media coverage of conflicts.

(Ersoy & İşeri, 2023) focused on the coverage of the Syrian crisis by Russia's TASS and Turkey's Anatolian Agency, analyzing framing tactics through the lens of Galtung's peace and war journalism framework. The study revealed that these illiberal regime-run public

agencies presented the crisis in a state-centric monologue, amplifying conflict and undermining peace-related discourse.

(Lynch & Freear, 2023) presented a comprehensive examination of journalism in Afghanistan before the Taliban's rise in 2021, employing Galtung's peace journalism model. Through content analysis and interviews with Afghan journalists, the study identified a disparity between journalists' aspirations for peace journalism and their perceived roles, emphasizing the impact of constraints on coverage patterns.

(García-Perdomo, Harlow, & Brown, 2022) explored social media engagement with Colombian peace process stories using Galtung's peace journalism framework. Despite ongoing peace negotiations, media channels continued to prioritize war narratives over peace frames, raising concerns about how media framing could influence public perceptions of the peace process.

In a study by (Gouse, Valentin-Llopis, Perry, & Nyamwange, 2019), the commitment of Nigerian journalists to peace-oriented reporting was investigated, considering factors such as empathy, proficiency, perceived roles, and training. The findings demonstrated a stronger alignment with peace journalism principles and emphasized the roles of empathy and training in promoting peace-centered reporting efforts.

Few of those studies have highlighted the **concept of war journalism**, examining how media coverage is influenced by conflict-related factors and journalistic practices. (Mora, 2020) investigated the media coverage of the Colombian social protests in 2021, focusing on war journalism indicators. While predominantly applying a peace journalism framework, the study noted instances where individual indicators leaned towards war journalism framing, highlighting the nuanced interplay of framing techniques in conflict reporting.

(Mazahir, 2013) offered an analysis of the evolution of war journalism by examining key war events such as the Gulf War, Kosovo conflict, Afghanistan war, and Iraq war. The research highlighted media bias and manipulation in recent wars, emphasizing the use of media as a

tool for propaganda dissemination during conflicts, thus highlighting the role of media in shaping public perceptions.

(AYTEMGZ, 2020) explored the portrayal of the Wise People Commission (WPC) activities in Turkey's peace process within the context of war journalism. The study identified a prevalence of peace journalism within the Turkish media, with news coverage reflecting political party positions. The research illuminated how media representations could be influenced by elite-oriented and exclusive perspectives, potentially hindering the inclusivity and benefits of peace journalism. Similarly, the study by (Jehangir, 2023) focused on how English-language media in Pakistan covered Afghan refugees, revealing the prevalence of conflict-escalatory frames and inflammatory content. The media's reliance on government and military sources indicated the influence of political establishments on framing coverage in line with war journalism indicators, such as terrorism and ethnonationalism.

(Lynch & Freear, 2023) conducted a comprehensive examination of journalism in Afghanistan before the Taliban's rise, analyzing media coverage through Galtung's peace journalism model. The study revealed a dominance of war journalism indicators, reflecting a propensity for conflict-driven reporting and highlighting the media's potential role in conditioning audiences towards violent responses.

(Burr, 2017) examined the approach of the Daily Nation and The New York Times to the Westgate attack and the September 11 attacks, respectively, focusing on the application of peace and war journalism frameworks. By analyzing historical contexts, media development, and geopolitical implications, the study offered insights into how media framing can impact public understanding of conflicts and the "War on Terror."

Extent of Benefit from Literature Review:

The studies reviewed in literature provided a strong basis in understanding the concepts of peace journalism, war journalism, and media framing. The researcher will benefit from these concepts to establish the theoretical framework for this research. It will help in

understanding how peace journalism principles advocate for balanced and contextual reporting, while war journalism may emphasize conflict-driven narratives.

Given the focus of this research on comparing French and Russian relations with Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore in news coverage, the insights from studies that conducted comparative analyses (e.g., (Ratnam, 2014) and (Burr, 2017)) can be particularly relevant. The researcher can learn from their methodologies, findings, and challenges to conduct a meaningful comparative analysis of the media coverage of the relations between these countries and Burkina Faso.

Theoretical Framework:

The researcher will examine Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism through the lens of the **Framing theory** and the **Political context model** in which they will be used in investigating into the relationship between media portrayal and the broader political landscape.

Framing Theory:

It's crucial to note that the concept of a frame lacks a singular definition and is interpreted differently across theoretical perspectives (Reese, 2007). For the purpose of this research, the definition proposed by (Entman, 1993) has been adopted, as it aligns well with the research's objectives by highlighting diverse perspectives embedded within the frame concept. According to Entman, frames operate across four communication dimensions: they originate with the communicator, are embedded in the text, influence the receiver's cognition, and are rooted in cultural context. Communicators make framing judgments based on their belief systems, while the text manifests frames through specific language and elements. The frames guiding receivers may or may not mirror those in the text or the communicator's intent. Culture represents a reservoir of common frames, essentially the empirically evident array of frames shared among individuals within a social group. Across these dimensions, framing entails functions like selection, highlighting, and utilizing emphasized components to construct arguments pertaining to issues'

origins, assessments, and potential solutions. The media frame operates on two levels. Initially, it resides within the journalist's cognition, representing mental frameworks that shape their news coverage, influencing both their comprehension and narrative approach. This process is debated among scholars, with some perceiving it as intentional and others as potentially unconscious. Subsequently, the media frame is evident within the text itself, as the narrator structures reality by selecting and emphasizing certain aspects. According to Entman, framing involves the "selection and highlighting, and use of the highlighted elements to construct an argument about problems and their causation, evaluation, and/or solution".

Political Context Model:

(Wolfsfeld, 1997) asserted that the 'political context model' offered the most optimal approach for comprehending the role of media in political conflicts. According to him, the competition between political adversaries to exert influence over the media represented just one facet within the overarching struggle among political opponents. The struggle between political opponents' centers on advancing their viewpoints through the media to gain prominence in news narratives. This contest unfolds across two tiers: accessibility and importance. Wolfsfeld identifies these as the structural dimension and the cultural dimension.

Access, termed the structural dimension, pertains to an antagonist's appearance and subsequent media coverage. The second facet, the struggle for significance known as the cultural dimension, involves assigning meaning to a fact to make it coherent within a particular community. Put differently, opposing factions' endeavor to highlight their own perspective on the story, shaping how the media presents it to the audience. This contest of attributing significance can be envisioned as the clash of frames: a conflict between the frames that the competing parties seek to propagate, and the frame ultimately adopted by the media for the specific occurrence. The development of a media frame is a dynamic process that strives to reconcile two

factors: a) professional utility, and b) situating daily events within a broader cultural context.

Thus, the researcher attention will be directed towards the factors identified by Wolfsfeld as pivotal in shaping the media frame. Wolfsfeld highlights that although events typically form the initial basis for constructing media frames, the endeavor to establish a narrative alignment is also impacted by both professional and political factors. These factors play a role in delineating the spectrum of pre-existing frames, influencing the quest for information and events, as well as determining the application of these frames to specific conflicts.

Research Methodology:

This research utilizes comparative content analysis to examine the news coverage of Burkina Faso's political landscape under the leadership of Ibrahim Traoré. The research involves two major newspapers, French Le Monde and Russian The Moscow Times, to compare the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches manifested in their coverage.

News articles, opinion pieces, and reports published by Le Monde and The Moscow Times from the period of Ibrahim Traoré's assumption of leadership after the September 30, 2022, coup d'état until the present day (August 2023) are collected for analysis. These articles are obtained from the official websites of the newspapers.

Each article is analyzed to determine if it aligns more with Peace/Conflict Journalism or War/Violence Journalism based on the characteristics Galtung model in 1998. Additionally, Galtung's model is applied to assess the orientation, truthfulness, people-centric focus, and solution/victory orientation of the coverage.

Johan Galtung is a Norwegian sociologist and peace researcher known for his contributions to the field of peace studies and conflict resolution. In 1998, he introduced a model that categorizes journalism into two main approaches: Peace Journalism and War Journalism (sometimes referred to as Conflict Journalism and Violence

**French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism**

Journalism). Galtung's model (Galtung, 1998) highlights the power that media has in shaping public perceptions and attitudes towards conflicts. He argues that the media's framing of conflicts can either contribute to the escalation and perpetuation of violence or facilitate a more nuanced and constructive understanding that supports peacebuilding efforts.

Table 1: Peace/Conflict Journalism vs. War/Violence Journalism (Galtung, 1998).

PEACE/CONFLICT JOURNALISM	WAR/VIOLENCE JOURNALISM
<p>I. PEACE/CONFLICT-ORIENTED --explore conflict formation, x parties, y goals, z issues, general "win, win" orientation --open space, open time; causes and outcomes anywhere, also in history/culture --making conflicts transparent --giving voice to all parties; empathy, understanding --see conflict/war as problem, focus on conflict creativity --humanization of all sides; more so the worse the weapons --proactive: prevention before any violence/war occurs --focus on invisible effects of violence (trauma and glory, damage to structure/culture)</p>	<p>I. WAR/VIOLENCE-ORIENTED --focus on conflict arena, 2 parties, 1 goal (win), war general zero-sum orientation --closed space, closed time; causes and exits in arena, who threw the first stone --making wars opaque/secret --"us-them" journalism, propaganda, voice, for us" --see "them" as the problem, focus on who prevails in war --dehumanization of "them"; more so the worse the weapon --reactive: waiting for violence before reporting --focus only on visible effect of violence (killed, wounded and material damage)</p>
<p>II. TRUTH-ORIENTED --expose untruths on all sides --uncover all cover-ups</p>	<p>II. PROPAGANDA-ORIENTED --expose "their" untruths --help "our" cover-ups/lies</p>
<p>III. PEOPLE-ORIENTED --focus on suffering all over; on women, aged, children, giving voice to the voiceless --give name to all evil-doers --focus on people peace-makers</p>	<p>III. ELITE-ORIENTED --focus on "our" suffering; on able-bodied elite males, being their mouth-piece --give name of their evil-doer --focus on elite peace-makers</p>
<p>IV. SOLUTION-ORIENTED --peace = nonviolence + creativity --highlight peace initiatives, also to prevent more war --focus on structure, culture the peaceful society --aftermath: resolution, reconstruction, reconciliation</p>	<p>IV. VICTORY-ORIENTED --peace = victory + cease-fire --conceal peace-initiative, before victory is at hand --focus on treaty, institution the controlled society --leaving for another war, return if the old flares up</p>

Research Questions:

1. To what extent do the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approach manifest in the news coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore in Le Monde and The Moscow Times?
2. How do the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approach influence the portrayal and analysis of Burkina Faso's political instability, relations with France, and relations with Russia in the news coverage?
3. How do the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches align with Galtung's model of journalism and its dimensions of orientation, truth, people, and solution/victory?
4. What similarities and differences can be identified in the coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between Le Monde and The Moscow Times, considering their respective approaches and national perspectives?
5. What potential implications do the findings of this study hold for the media's role in shaping international perceptions of political dynamics and conflicts involving African nations like Burkina Faso?

Research Time Frame:

This research will encompass the period from Ibrahim Traoré's supposition of power after the 2022 coup d'état in Burkina Faso until the present date (August 2023). It will examine news coverage during this timeframe, focusing on the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism employed in reporting.

Research Sample:

The research will focus on analyzing coverage from two prominent international newspapers: Le Monde (English version) from France and The Moscow Times from Russia.

The aim is to examine the portrayal of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism in their reporting on Ibrahim Traore's

presidency in Burkina Faso, following the second coup in nine months. These newspapers have been chosen for their global influence and distinct geopolitical perspectives.

Notably, the AllAfrica platform, which aggregates news from various African sources, cannot be analyzed due to its reliance on Voice of America and Deutsche Welle, limiting its potential insights about the newspaper itself.

Additionally, L'Observateur Paalga, the widely read newspaper in Burkina Faso, is not available in English, precluding its inclusion in this analysis.

Consequently, this research aims to shed light on how Le Monde (English version) and The Moscow Times draw and contextualize peace, conflict, war, and violence in Burkina Faso's evolving political landscape, contributing to a deeper understanding of media's role in shaping international perceptions of such critical events.

Research Results:

The Moscow Times:

Only one opinionated article titled '**At the Russia-Africa Summit, Russia's Dual Africa Strategy Was on Full Display**' published on July 29, 2023, leans more towards **Peace/Conflict Journalism** according to Galtung's model. It attempts to present a comprehensive view of Russia's dual strategy in Africa, considering both official and unofficial aspects of engagement, along with their potential impacts. While not overtly emphasising a "win-win" scenario or extensively focusing on exposing untruths, the article aims to provide a balanced understanding of the situation. It discusses the complexities and contradictions of Russia's actions in Africa while touching on the broader implications for the region's stability and sovereignty.

French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
<p>The article explores Russia's dual approach to African engagement, discussing both official and unofficial sides of its strategy.</p> <p>While not explicitly emphasizing a "win-win" scenario, the analysis highlights the complexity of Russia's approach to Africa.</p> <p>The article doesn't fully open up space and time but examines the dichotomy of Russia's engagement in Africa.</p> <p>The analysis reveals both the official face and the covert aspects of Russia's engagement, shedding light on potential impacts.</p> <p>The dual nature of Russia's strategy is considered, aiming to provide a comprehensive view of its intentions.</p>	<p>The article does discuss the conflict formation involving Russia's dual strategy in Africa, analyzing both official and unofficial sides.</p> <p>The article doesn't have a zero-sum orientation but does point out the complexities and contradictions of Russia's actions.</p> <p>The article doesn't strictly adhere to a closed space and time, discussing specific events but also considering broader implications.</p> <p>While it doesn't explicitly conceal the origins of the engagement, the focus is more on impacts and potential outcomes.</p>
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
<p>The article does not overtly focus on exposing untruths or uncovering cover-ups but aims to present a balanced perspective on Russia's engagement.</p>	<p>The article doesn't primarily focus on exposing untruths or supporting cover-ups.</p>
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
<p>The article briefly touches on the implications for African nations, highlighting the impact on sovereignty and security.</p> <p>The analysis doesn't explicitly name evildoers or focus on people peacemakers.</p>	<p>The article doesn't explicitly focus on the suffering of the elite, but rather on the broader implications of Russia's actions on African nations.</p>
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
<p>The article doesn't heavily emphasize peace initiatives, prevention, or post-resolution aspects. It primarily discusses the implications of Russia's actions.</p>	<p>The article does not emphasize peace equating to victory or a ceasefire.</p> <p>The article doesn't center on concealing peace initiatives or focusing on treaties or institutions.</p>

However, The Russian News Agency TASS published 9 articles about Burkina Faso their titles are as follows.

1- Putin says goodbye to African leaders after bout tour to Kronshtadt – Published on 30 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin saying goodbye to African leaders after a boat tour.
- b. It highlights the historical significance of Kronshtadt.
- c. Putin expresses gratitude for the attendees' presence and emphasizes the cooperation between Russia and Africa.

2- Putin, African leaders visit Kronshtadt after Russia's Main Naval Parade – Published on 30 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin and African leaders visiting Kronshtadt after the Naval Parade.
- b. It provides information about the leaders' arrival and their participation in the Naval Parade.

3- Putin talked to guests - African leaders after Main Naval Parade – Published on 30 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin talking to African leaders after the Main Naval Parade.
- b. It emphasizes interactions and conversations between Putin and various leaders.

4- Russia to develop cooperation with Burkina Faso, says Putin – Published on 29 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin's commitment to developing cooperation with Burkina Faso in various fields.

b. It mentions cooperation and dialogue on international issues.

5- Putin announces plans to reopen the Russian Embassy in Burkina Faso – Published on 29 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin's announcement of reopening the Russian Embassy in Burkina Faso.
- b. It highlights the importance of the embassy for developing cooperation.

6- Putin puts Africa's fight for independence on par with Soviet war against Nazism – Published on 28 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Putin comparing Africa's fight for independence to the Soviet war against Nazism.
- b. It highlights the fight for independence and its impact on relations and the world.

7- President of Burkina Faso's first leader to arrive in Russia to attend Russia-Africa summit – Published on 25 July 2023

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on President Ibrahim Traore being the first leader to arrive for the Russia-Africa summit.
- b. It highlights the country's security problems and partnership with Russia.

8- Burkina Faso's leader takes first steps towards constitutional order — Russia's embassy – Published on 7 October 2022

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on Burkina Faso's new authorities taking steps towards restoring constitutional order.
- b. It highlights Russia's traditional partnership with Burkina Faso.

9- Another military coup takes place in Burkina Faso — agency – Published on 30 September 2022

Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- a. The article reports on another military coup in Burkina Faso.
- b. It highlights the ousting of the leader and the suspension of political activities.

All of the articles published in The Russian News Agency TASS seem to lean towards the **Peace/Conflict Journalism** orientation according to Galtung's model. They predominantly report on diplomatic interactions, events, and developments, discussing cooperation, partnerships, and international relations. While some articles touch on historical contexts and security concerns, there isn't a strong emphasis on exposing untruths, suffering, or conflicts. The focus remains more on presenting events and developments in a balanced manner.

Le Monde:

The news coverage titled '**Traore officially named Burkina Faso president after second coup in nine months**' published on October 6, 2022, was later updated on November 25, 2022, and encompasses elements of **both Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism**. It primarily falls under Peace/Conflict Journalism as it explores the conflict, gives voice to different parties, and focuses on understanding and empathy. However, it also contains elements of War/Violence Journalism as it emphasizes the power struggle and transition of power that took place through a coup. The article does not strongly lean towards one orientation, demonstrating a mixture of both approaches in its coverage.

French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The article explores the conflict formation in Burkina Faso, highlighting the transition of power through a coup. It mentions the parties involved (Traore's faction and Damiba's faction) and the issue of political instability in the country. It portrays the conflict as a problem to be addressed and emphasizes the need for understanding and empathy. There is a focus on giving voice to different parties involved in the conflict.	The article emphasizes the conflict arena, describing the power struggle between two factions (Damiba's and Traore's) and the coup itself. It portrays a zero-sum orientation, highlighting the struggle for power and victory between the factions.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
The article aims to uncover the truth behind the coup and the transition of power. It provides information about the events and circumstances that led to the change in leadership.	The article emphasizes the conflict arena, describing the power struggle between two factions (Damiba's and Traore's) and the coup itself. It portrays a zero-sum orientation, highlighting the struggle for power and victory between the factions.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
The article mentions the suffering of the people of Burkina Faso due to political instability, highlighting the impact on the population.	The article mentions the roles of key figures, such as Lieutenant-Colonel Damiba and Captain Traore, but it doesn't solely focus on the elite.
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The article doesn't explicitly focus on peace initiatives or solutions to the conflict. However, it does touch upon the issue of a potential shift in foreign alliances by the new leader.	The article discusses the coup and the transition of power, showing a focus on the change in leadership and the effects.

The news coverage titled ‘**Burkina Faso expels French ambassador**’ published on January 2, 2023, was later updated on January 3, 2023, and leans more towards **Peace/Conflict Journalism**. While it discusses the expulsion of the French ambassador and related tensions, the article also provides context and insights into the broader situation in Burkina Faso, including violence, extremism, and humanitarian challenges. The emphasis is on understanding the developments and consequences, rather than solely focusing on conflict and confrontation.

French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article highlights the expulsion of the French ambassador from Burkina Faso and the increasing anti-French sentiment in the country. It provides context about the political changes in Burkina Faso, including the new junta leader and their approach to international relations.	War/Violence Oriented The article mentions the violence, extremist attacks, and humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso linked to al-Qaida and the Islamic State group. It discusses the expulsion of the French ambassador and the tensions between local governments and French soldiers in the Sahel region.
Truth Oriented The article presents the expulsion of the French ambassador and the recent declaration of the UN coordinator as persona non grata. It reports on the growing anti-French sentiment and the junta's shift towards building relations with other countries, especially Russia.	Propaganda Oriented There is no evident use of propaganda in the article. It primarily presents an overview of the events and developments.
People Oriented The article discusses the impact of the expulsion on diplomatic relations between Burkina Faso and France. It mentions the ongoing violence, extremist attacks, and humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso, highlighting the consequences on the people.	Elite Oriented The article mentions key figures like Ambassador Luc Hallade, junta leader Capt. Ibrahim Traore, and UN coordinator Barbara Manzi.
Solution Oriented The article doesn't explicitly offer solutions but focuses on presenting the developments and context related to the expulsion of the French ambassador and the growing anti-French sentiment.	Victory Oriented The article does not emphasize victory or defeat. Instead, it focuses on diplomatic changes, anti-French sentiment, and the ongoing challenges in Burkina Faso.

The news coverage titled ‘**Burkina Faso junta demands new French ambassador**’ published on January 3, 2023, encompasses elements of **both peace/conflict journalism and war/violence journalism**. The article provides information about a diplomatic dispute, including the expulsion of the French ambassador, while also touching on the security challenges posed by extremist groups in Burkina Faso. It informs readers about the events and motivations behind the request for a new ambassador, as well as the wider context of violence and

**French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism**

instability in the region. The article does not seem to heavily engage in propagandistic language or focus on victory or defeat but rather aims to inform readers about the ongoing situation.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article explores the diplomatic spat between Burkina Faso and France, highlighting tensions and disagreements. It mentions the surge in anti-French sentiment and violence linked to extremist groups in the region.	War/Violence Oriented The article touches on the violence and security challenges in Burkina Faso, particularly the jihadist threat from groups like al-Qaeda and the Islamic State. It mentions that a significant portion of the country is outside of the state's control.
Truth Oriented The article reports on the expulsion of France's ambassador and provides information about the situation, including the content of the letter sent by the ambassador and the response from Burkina Faso's Ministry of foreign affairs.	Propaganda Oriented The article does not heavily engage in propaganda but mentions the surge in anti-French sentiment, which could be interpreted as a form of public sentiment manipulation.
People Oriented The article indirectly addresses the impact of the diplomatic dispute on both the French nationals living in Burkina Faso and the relationship between the two countries.	Elite Oriented The article addresses diplomatic relations between countries, involving elite figures such as the French ambassador and officials from Burkina Faso's Ministry of foreign affairs.
Solution Oriented The article does not explicitly suggest solutions to the diplomatic issue, but it raises awareness about the situation and provides insights into the events and reasons behind the request for a new French ambassador.	Victory Oriented The article does not focus on victory or defeat but rather on the diplomatic developments and disputes between the countries.

The news coverage titled **‘28 bodies found in Burkina Faso, volunteer militia blamed’** published on January 3, 2023, contains elements of **both Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism**. While it does provide some insights into the complexities of the conflict, its focus on violent incidents and confrontations **aligns more with the War/Violence Journalism approach**. However, the article also touches on aspects like suffering, peace initiatives, and

French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism

ongoing efforts to address the conflict, which resonate with the principles of Peace/Conflict Journalism.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The news article discusses conflict formation, the involvement of various parties, and the issues contributing to violence in Burkina Faso. It provides a more general orientation towards understanding the conflict's complexities. The article explores causes and outcomes across different factors, including historical and cultural aspects. It aims to make the conflicts transparent by shedding light on the actions of different parties. The article seeks to give voice to all parties involved and promote empathy and understanding.	War/Violence Oriented The article concentrates on the conflict arena and violent incidents, particularly attacks, killings, and confrontations.
Truth Oriented The article exposes untruths related to the incidents and actions of the involved groups.	Propaganda Oriented The article exposes alleged untruths related to the actions of armed groups.
People Oriented The article does discuss suffering, especially in the context of attacks targeting civilians and security forces. It provides information about the victims and some of the alleged perpetrators. While not the primary focus of the article, it does provide some information about community responses and peace initiatives.	Elite Oriented While the article mentions attacks on civilians and security forces, it doesn't particularly focus on elite suffering.
Solution Oriented The article highlights ongoing efforts to address the conflict, such as the government's operation to mobilize the population against terrorism.	Victory Oriented The article mentions ongoing power struggles, coups, and control within the conflict, which aligns with a focus on victory-oriented aspects. It discusses confrontations between different groups, but the article doesn't particularly emphasize a peace agreement or treaty as a resolution. The article does not emphasize victory or defeat. Instead, it focuses on the complexities of international partnerships and military presence in Burkina Faso.

The news coverage titled ‘**Potential exit of French special forces from Burkina Faso triggers confusion**’ published on January 23, 2023, leans more towards Peace Journalism. While discussing the

**French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism**

potential exit of French special forces and the confusion surrounding it, the article also provides context, multiple perspectives, and historical insights into the situation. The focus is on understanding the complexities and presenting a broader view of the developments rather than sensationalizing or escalating conflict.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article focuses on the confusion and tensions surrounding the potential exit of French special forces from Burkina Faso. It presents different perspectives and opinions within Burkina Faso's government and military regarding ties with France and Russia. The article highlights President Ibrahim Traoré's desire to "diversify" the country's partnerships and emphasizes his statements about a "fight for sovereignty."	War/Violence Oriented The article mentions the confusion and tensions surrounding the potential exit of French special forces from Burkina Faso and the dynamics of military cooperation. It discusses the presence of French special forces, their potential departure, and the implications for Burkina Faso's security situation.
Truth Oriented The article reports on the confusion and doubts over whether Burkina Faso had formally requested the departure of French special forces. It provides insight into the complexities of military cooperation between France and Burkina Faso and their historical context.	Propaganda Oriented There is no evident use of propaganda in the article. It primarily presents a comprehensive overview of the situation and perspectives.
People Oriented The article includes statements from various sources within Burkina Faso, including members of an African leaders group (CLP), expressing opinions about France's assistance and the desire for diversification of partnerships.	Elite Oriented The article mentions key figures like President Ibrahim Traoré, French President Emmanuel Macron, and Russian President Vladimir Putin.
Solution Oriented The article does not explicitly offer solutions but focuses on presenting the complexities and developments related to the potential departure of French special forces.	Victory Oriented The article does not emphasize victory or defeat. Instead, it focuses on the complexities of international partnerships and military presence in Burkina Faso.

The news coverage titled ‘**Macron still expects Burkina leader Traoré to publicly ask for the withdrawal of French troops**’ published on January 24, 2023, aligns more with **Peace/Conflict Journalism**. It discusses the diplomatic discussions and complexities surrounding the withdrawal of French troops, focusing on perspectives, concerns, and potential implications. While it touches on the topic of military presence, the article primarily emphasizes the political, diplomatic, and security aspects of the situation in Burkina Faso.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The article explores the diplomatic situation between Burkina Faso and France regarding the withdrawal of French troops from Burkina Faso. It highlights the discussions and requests made by both sides, focusing on the government spokesperson's statements and the responses from French President Macron. The article emphasizes the complexities of terminating the defence agreement and the potential implications of French troop withdrawal.	The article discusses the presence of French special forces and their potential withdrawal from Burkina Faso. It mentions the counter-terrorism strategy of Burkina Faso and the focus on recruiting civilians to support the army.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
The article reports on the developments in the diplomatic discussions between Burkina Faso and France, providing information about the statements made by government officials from both countries.	There is no evident use of propaganda in the article. It primarily presents diplomatic discussions and perspectives from both sides.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
The article mentions President Traoré's commitment to "fight for sovereignty" and his desire to diversify military partnerships. It highlights the views and concerns of the Burkinabé government spokesperson regarding the presence of French forces.	The article mentions key figures such as President Traoré, President Macron, and government spokespersons, but it also includes perspectives from anonymous Burkinabé officers.
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The article discusses the potential outcomes of the situation, including the one-month notice required to terminate the defense agreement and the potential security vacuum following the withdrawal of French forces.	The article does not emphasize victory or defeat in a military sense. Instead, it discusses the potential outcomes of French troop withdrawal and repositioning.

The news coverage titled ‘**France recalls its ambassador from Burkina Faso**’ published on January 26, 2023, includes elements of **both peace/conflict journalism** and **war/violence journalism**. While it presents information about political and military actions, it also provides insights into diplomatic changes and potential solutions, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict and its developments.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The news article discusses the latest developments in Burkina Faso, including the request for the withdrawal of French troops and the recalling of the French ambassador. It provides information about the bilateral relations between Burkina Faso and France and the impacts of these decisions. The article addresses the shifts in military presence and political dynamics, contributing to the understanding of the conflict's development. By presenting the ongoing changes and decisions, it offers transparency and insight into the conflict situation.	The article emphasizes the withdrawal of troops and the recalling of the ambassador, which are actions associated with conflict and political tension.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
The article exposes the truth about the diplomatic and military actions taken by both Burkina Faso and France.	The article exposes the truth about diplomatic and military actions, avoiding propaganda or manipulation.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
While the article does not specifically focus on suffering, it does discuss the impacts of military presence, withdrawal, and diplomatic actions on the people of Burkina Faso and the region.	While the article does not focus on elite suffering, it does address political and diplomatic decisions made by the ruling junta and France.
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The article highlights the changes in military and diplomatic strategies, including the withdrawal of French troops and the recalling of the French ambassador. These changes could be seen as steps toward finding a solution to the conflict.	The article discusses the changes in military presence and diplomatic relations, reflecting shifts in the balance of power and control.

The news coverage titled ‘**Burkina Faso: Where Russians, Wahhabis and pan-Africanists join forces around the junta**’ published on February 17, 2023, leans more towards **Peace/Conflict Journalism**. It explores the intricate connections and motivations behind the alliances formed around the junta in Burkina Faso. While it touches upon elements of War/Violence Journalism, such as the influence operations and strategic interests, the article primarily emphasizes the political, ideological, and diplomatic aspects of the situation rather than focusing directly on war or violence.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article explores the complex connections and alliances forming around the junta in Burkina Faso. It highlights the cooperation of different groups, including Wahhabi Muslims and "pan-Africanists," in support of President Traoré's transition. The article searches into the motivations behind these alliances, including the call for closer cooperation with Russia and an end to French influence. It emphasizes understanding the dynamics of these alliances and their implications for the country.	War/Violence Oriented The article doesn't explicitly focus on war or violence. Instead, it centers on political and ideological alliances around the junta.
Truth Oriented The article attempts to uncover the connections and motivations of various groups involved in supporting the junta. It provides insights into the influence operations carried out by Moscow in the region.	Propaganda Oriented The article discusses the influence operations conducted by Moscow in Burkina Faso, portraying Russia as spreading its ideas and propaganda.
People Oriented The article gives voice to the perspectives of different groups, such as the Wahhabi Muslims and the "pan-Africanists." It highlights the influence of the Sunni Movement and its capacity for mobilization.	Elite Oriented The article mentions key figures such as President Traoré and individuals associated with Russian influence, but it doesn't solely focus on elites.
Solution Oriented The article suggests that the alliance between these groups may be facilitated by Moscow with the intention of advancing its own interests. It raises questions about the impact of these alliances on French interests and the diplomatic presence in Burkina Faso.	Victory Oriented The article highlights the strategic moves by various groups and foreign actors, such as Russia, to advance their interests in Burkina Faso.

The news coverage titled ‘**Burkina Faso's junta tightens its grip**’ published on March 10, 2023, encompasses elements of **both peace/conflict journalism and war/violence journalism**. The article examines into the conflict between the junta's tightening grip on power and the erosion of freedoms, highlighting the potential consequences for democracy and freedom of expression. While not explicitly reporting on physical violence, the article portrays the use of intimidation, threats, and language manipulation to suppress dissenting voices and control the narrative. It also provides a platform for those affected to voice their experiences and concerns, shedding light on a situation that challenges democratic values and press freedom.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The article explores the conflict between the junta's consolidation of power and the curtailment of freedoms for political parties, human rights activists, and journalists. It highlights the use of intimidation and restrictions to silence dissenting voices and control the narrative. The article raises awareness about the erosion of democratic values and freedom of expression in Burkina Faso.	The article portrays the junta's efforts to tighten its grip on power and control public opinion. It highlights the use of threats and intimidation to silence dissenting voices.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
The article exposes the junta's efforts to manipulate the narrative by targeting those who express differing viewpoints. It presents a perspective that goes against the government's official discourse, shedding light on the reality of the situation.	The article exposes the government's attempt to shape the narrative through tactics like posters and online campaigns. It discusses the manipulation of language to portray critics as "civilian terrorists" and to marginalize dissent.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
The article emphasizes the impact on political parties, human rights defenders, and journalists who are facing limitations on their freedoms. It gives voice to individuals like Daouda Diallo, who has experienced threats and intimidation for speaking out against human rights abuses.	The article indirectly addresses the actions of the ruling junta that impact human rights defenders and political parties, which could be considered as targeting the elite (those who challenge the government).
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The article indirectly suggests the need for a solution by highlighting the erosion of democratic values and the importance of protecting freedom of expression.	The article indirectly addresses the government's pursuit of power consolidation and control over the narrative, with an emphasis on shaping public opinion.

The news coverage titled ‘**Burkina Faso expels 'Le Monde' and 'Libération' journalists**’ published on April 2, 2023, encompasses elements of **both peace/conflict journalism** and **war/violence journalism**. The article discusses the conflict between press freedom and the Burkinabe authorities, highlighting the potential implications for the media, freedom of expression, and democracy. While not explicitly reporting on violence, the expulsion of journalists and the curtailment of press freedom can be seen as a form of violence against the free flow of information.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The news article sheds light on the conflict between press freedom and the Burkinabe authorities. It explores the conflict formation between journalists and the government, highlighting the decision to expel them. The article presents the potential conflict resolution by addressing the press freedom issues and advocating for journalistic independence.	War/Violence Oriented The article highlights the conflict between the journalists and the Burkinabe authorities, which has led to the expulsion. It emphasizes the tension and disagreement between the two parties.
Truth Oriented The article exposes the truth about the expulsion of journalists, the reasons behind it, and the implications for press freedom.	Propaganda Oriented The article exposes the truth about the expulsion without engaging in propaganda or manipulation.
People Oriented The article focuses on the impact of the journalists' expulsion on the media, freedom of expression, and the Burkinabe people's right to information.	Elite Oriented While the article doesn't focus on elite suffering, it does address the actions of the ruling junta and government officials against press freedom.
Solution Oriented The article indirectly advocates for a solution by bringing attention to the erosion of press freedom and the need for media to operate independently.	Victory Oriented The article does not focus on victory; however, it does present a situation where press freedom is curtailed, potentially leading to a victory for those limiting the free flow of information.

The news coverage titled ‘**'Le Monde' correspondent expelled from Burkina Faso answers readers' questions**’ published on April 8, 2023, encompasses elements of **both peace/conflict journalism** and **war/violence journalism**. The article discusses the conflict between

**French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism**

press freedom and the Burkinabe authorities, shedding light on the potential implications for the media, freedom of expression, and democracy. While not explicitly reporting on violence, the expulsion of journalists and the curtailment of press freedom can be interpreted as a form of violence against the free flow of information. The article also provides a platform for open dialogue and the truthful sharing of information, promoting understanding and awareness.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article explores the conflict formation between the journalists and the ruling junta, which resulted in their expulsion. It emphasizes the importance of addressing press freedom issues and advocating for the rights of journalists to operate independently. By allowing the expelled journalist to answer readers' questions, the article engages in open dialogue, shedding light on the situation and promoting understanding.	War/Violence Oriented The article highlights the conflict between the journalists and the ruling junta, which led to their expulsion. It point out the tension and disagreement between the two parties.
Truth Oriented The expelled journalist provides truthful answers to readers' questions, addressing concerns about her expulsion, press freedom, and the state of journalism in Burkina Faso.	Propaganda Oriented The article exposes the truth about the journalists' expulsion without engaging in propaganda or manipulation.
People Oriented The article focuses on the impact of the journalists' expulsion on the media landscape, freedom of expression, and the Burkinabe people's right to information.	Elite Oriented The article indirectly addresses the actions of the ruling junta against press freedom, which could be seen as targeting the elite (journalists) critical of the government.
Solution Oriented The article indirectly advocates for a solution by providing a platform for the expelled journalist to share her perspective, raising awareness about the challenges faced by journalists in Burkina Faso.	Victory Oriented The article does not focus on victory; however, by giving voice to the expelled journalist and raising awareness about press freedom issues, it indirectly advocates for the protection of journalistic rights.

The news coverage titled **‘Burkina Faso declares a general mobilization in the face of increasing jihadist attacks’** published on April 13, 2023, aligns with **Peace/Conflict Journalism**. It discusses the government's efforts to address the security threat, emphasizes the importance of national involvement, and provides information about the measures being taken. While it touches on the topic of violence and conflict, it primarily focuses on the response and solutions to the security challenges in Burkina Faso.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The article explores Burkina Faso's response to increasing jihadist attacks, focusing on the government's declaration of a "general mobilisation." It highlights the government's efforts to combat the insurgency and recapture territory from jihadist groups. The article highlights the goal of finding a solution to the security situation and the need for a national effort.	The article emphasizes the jihadist attacks, the need for a general mobilisation, and the government's response to the security threat.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
The article reports on the government's actions in response to the security threat and provides information about the measures being taken.	There is no evident use of propaganda in the article. It mainly reports on government actions and statements.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
The article mentions President Traore's call for a surge of national spirit to address the security situation. It highlights the role of the citizens of Burkina Faso in finding a solution.	The article mentions key figures such as President Traore and Defence Minister Colonel Major Kassoum Coulibaly, but it doesn't focus solely on elites.
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The article focuses on the government's efforts to address the security challenges and regain control of the territory. It mentions the recruitment of additional soldiers and measures such as the requisitioning of resources.	The article focuses on the government's goal of recapturing territory and combating jihadist groups to restore control and security.

The news coverage titled **‘Burkina Faso's surge in violence highlights limits of junta's counterterrorism strategy’** published on April 19, 2023, aligns more with Peace/Conflict Journalism. It

**French and Russian Relations News Coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between
Peace/Conflict and War/Violence Journalism**

discusses the complexities and consequences of the surge in violence, focusing on the challenges faced by the junta's counterterrorism strategy and the impact on civilians. While it touches on the topic of violence and conflict, the article primarily emphasizes the strategic, societal, and humanitarian aspects of the situation in Burkina Faso.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented The article explores the effectiveness of Captain Ibrahim Traoré's junta's counterterrorism strategy in dealing with jihadist groups in Burkina Faso. It highlights the challenges faced by the junta in combating terrorism and the limitations of their approach. The article emphasizes the consequences of the surge in violence on civilians, including the impact of increased attacks and kidnappings.	War/Violence Oriented The article discusses the surge in violence, attacks by jihadist groups, and the casualties suffered by military and paramilitary forces. It mentions instances of violence, including attacks on military and civilian targets.
Truth Oriented The article reports on recent attacks, casualties, and developments related to the counterterrorism strategy in Burkina Faso. It provides insights from various sources, including security and humanitarian experts, and mentions specific incidents to support its analysis.	Propaganda Oriented There is no evident use of propaganda in the article. It primarily presents an analysis of the counterterrorism strategy and its consequences.
People Oriented The article focuses on the consequences of the surge in violence on civilians and their involvement in the counterterrorism strategy. It highlights the impact on civilian populations, both as victims of attacks and as participants in the fight against jihadist groups.	Elite Oriented The article mentions key figures such as Captain Ibrahim Traoré, leader of Ansaroul Islam Jafar Dicko, and sources from security and humanitarian backgrounds.
Solution Oriented The article discusses the challenges and limitations of the junta's counterterrorism strategy and the implications for security in Burkina Faso.	Victory Oriented The article does not emphasize victory or defeat in a military sense. Instead, it discusses the challenges and limitations faced by the junta's counterterrorism strategy.

The news coverage titled ‘**Suspected jihadists kill 10 in Burkina**’ published on July 19, 2023, prioritizes reporting on the violent incidents, their casualties, and the immediate consequences. It does not deeply analyze the conflict's underlying causes, parties' goals, or potential solutions, which are more in line with the War/Violence Journalism model. The focus is on the violent events themselves, which aligns with the characteristics of **War/Violence Journalism**, as it highlights the conflict's violent nature and immediate impacts without investigating deeper in conflict resolution or understanding.

Peace/Conflict Journalism	War/Violence Journalism
Peace/Conflict Oriented	War/Violence Oriented
The news coverage does not deeply explore the conflict formation, parties involved, or underlying issues. It lacks a "win-win" orientation and does not focus on conflict creativity. The space and time are somewhat open, discussing incidents in different locations. The conflicts are not made fully transparent; the focus is on the attacks and casualties rather than the conflict's origins. The voice of all parties is not equally emphasized, and empathy and understanding are not a central focus.	The news coverage focuses on the conflict arena (locations of attacks) and the parties involved. There is no mention of a zero-sum orientation, but it does focus on "us-them" journalism, emphasizing the attacks by "terrorists." The space and time are closed, discussing specific attacks in specific locations. The coverage portrays the attacks as violent actions, and there is no transparency into the conflict's origins.
Truth Oriented	Propaganda Oriented
There is no clear emphasis on exposing untruths or uncovering cover-ups in this coverage.	There is no explicit focus on exposing untruths or assisting cover-ups.
People Oriented	Elite Oriented
The suffering of civilians, including women and children, is mentioned, but not deeply explored. Evil-doers are not explicitly named, and the focus on people peace-makers is minimal.	The news coverage does not explicitly focus on the suffering of the "elite," but rather on civilians affected by the attacks.
Solution Oriented	Victory Oriented
The news coverage does not highlight peace initiatives, prevention, or the aftermath of resolution, reconstruction, and reconciliation. The focus is on the immediate impact of violence, rather than on promoting non-violence and creativity.	There is no emphasis on peace equating to victory or ceasefire. The coverage does not conceal peace initiatives or focus on treaties or institutions.

In examining a series of news coverages centered around Burkina Faso's complex situation, it becomes evident that the choice of journalistic approach greatly influences how events are presented and

understood. Across these articles, a range from Peace/Conflict Journalism to War/Violence Journalism is evident, showcasing the diverse lenses through which the media interprets the conflict.

Peace/Conflict Journalism, as represented in select articles, prioritizes a general comprehension of the conflict. It examines into the root causes, diplomatic efforts, and potential solutions, emphasizing empathy and a deeper understanding of the comprehensive dynamics at play. This approach not only highlights the human experience but also encourages dialogue and the recognition of all parties involved.

Equally, War/Violence Journalism, demonstrated in other articles, zooms in on the immediate confrontations, violent occurrences, and their immediate consequences. This perspective can sometimes cast events in stark 'us-them' terms, focusing on the immediate impact of violence and the parties involved, albeit potentially lacking in-depth analysis of the underlying issues.

The choice between these journalistic approaches often hinges on factors such as information availability, article scope, and audience. Nonetheless, a balanced blend of both approaches yields a comprehensive narrative that provides timely information about violent events while also offering insights into the underlying context and potential resolutions.

The media serves as a complex narrative interpreter, weaving together elements of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism to present a well-rounded understanding of Burkina Faso's challenges.

Comparing the news coverage provided by Le Monde and The Moscow Times, it's evident that each outlet employs a distinct approach in their reporting, reflecting the diverse perspectives and priorities within the field of journalism. Le Monde's coverage tends to align more with a Peace/Conflict Journalism approach. The newspaper focuses on providing a comprehensive understanding of complex situations, emphasizing diplomatic, political, and societal aspects. While addressing conflict and violence, Le Monde seeks to shed light on underlying causes, potential solutions, and the impacts on various stakeholders. Also, the Moscow Times, in its article 'At the Russia-

Africa Summit, Russia's Dual Africa Strategy Was on Full Display,' leans towards Peace/Conflict Journalism as well. The coverage explores Russia's strategy in Africa, analyzing both official and unofficial aspects. While not explicitly promoting a "win-win" scenario, the article seeks to offer a balanced view of Russia's engagement, considering complexities, contradictions, and regional implications. This approach facilitates a nuanced understanding of Russia's actions within the context of Africa's dynamics.

The different orientations observed in the news coverage by Le Monde and The Moscow Times, reflect the diverse spectrum of journalism approaches. Each one tailors its reporting based on its editorial policies, target audiences, available information, and broader journalistic norms. These variations offer readers a range of perspectives and insights to understand complex global issues from multiple angles.

Summarizing the newspapers' coverage based on the criteria of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism:

Research Discussion:

Le Monde:

Peace/Conflict Journalism:

1. Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- The articles discuss diplomatic situations, political responses, and complexities in various conflict scenarios, such as the withdrawal of French troops and security challenges in Burkina Faso.

2. Truth Oriented:

- The coverage focuses on providing accurate information and reporting on developments in diplomatic discussions, military actions, and their implications.

3. People Oriented:

- The articles include perspectives and concerns of various stakeholders, including government officials, civilians, and journalists affected by press freedom limitations.

4. Solution Oriented:

- The coverage discusses potential outcomes, impacts, and solutions related to conflicts and security challenges, highlighting the need for resolutions and cooperation.

War/Violence Journalism:

1. War/Violence Oriented:

- The articles emphasize violence, military actions, and conflict situations, including terrorist attacks and violence by jihadist groups.

2. Propaganda Oriented:

- There is no evidence of propaganda; the coverage focuses on presenting information rather than manipulating perceptions.

3. Elite Oriented:

- Some articles indirectly address actions and decisions of ruling authorities and key figures, but they don't solely focus on elites.

4. Victory Oriented:

- The articles do not emphasize victory or defeat; instead, they discuss impacts, consequences, and strategic actions.

The Moscow Times:

Peace/Conflict Journalism:

1. Peace/Conflict Oriented:

- The opinionated article discusses Russia's strategy in Africa, considering both official and unofficial aspects of engagement, and their potential impacts.

2. Truth Oriented:

- The coverage aims to present a balanced view of Russia's engagement in Africa without a primary focus on exposing untruths or cover-ups.

3. People Oriented:

- The articles touch on implications for African nations, their sovereignty, and security concerns, although not deeply exploring human suffering or peace initiatives.

4. Solution Oriented:

- The articles mainly discuss developments, partnerships, and cooperation without heavily emphasizing peace initiatives or resolutions.

Both Le Monde and The Moscow Times display characteristics of both Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism, but they predominantly lean toward Peace/Conflict Journalism by focusing on diplomatic discussions, political responses, and the implications of conflicts. The Russian News Agency TASS predominantly presents diplomatic interactions and developments without strong emphasis on violence or conflicts, aligning more with Peace/Conflict Journalism.

Regarding the **first research question**, it is revealed that the extent to which Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches manifest in the news coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore in Le Monde and The Moscow Times varies based on the newspapers' editorial orientations. Specifically, Le Monde predominantly adopts a Peace/Conflict Journalism approach, focusing on Burkina Faso's responses to security challenges, government efforts, and solutions to conflict. In contrast, The Moscow Times employs a more War/Violence Journalism approach, extensively analyzing the strategic and diplomatic aspects of Burkina Faso's relations with Russia, considering both official and unofficial engagement.

Regarding the **second research question**, it is revealed that Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches

significantly influence the portrayal and analysis of Burkina Faso's political instability, relations with France, and relations with Russia in the news coverage. In *Le Monde*, Peace/Conflict Journalism highlights the importance of national involvement, government efforts, and cooperation to address challenges. On the other hand, *The Moscow Times*' War/Violence Journalism frames Burkina Faso's partnership with Russia as a potential conflict escalation and examines its impact on regional stability and energy security. Both approaches contribute to shaping the narratives around Burkina Faso's international relations and internal dynamics.

Regarding the **third research question**, it is found that the Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches in the news coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore align with Galtung's model dimensions to varying degrees. Specifically, *Le Monde*'s Peace/Conflict Journalism approach is oriented towards solutions and emphasizes national involvement and cooperation, reflecting the People and Solution dimensions. Conversely, *The Moscow Times*' War/Violence Journalism approach aligns with the Security and Conflict dimensions, focusing on the analysis of potential conflicts and security concerns in the region.

In response to the **fourth research question**, the comparison of the coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore between *Le Monde* and *The Moscow Times* reveals both similarities and differences. Both newspapers prioritize providing insights into political dynamics and security challenges. However, when considering *Le Monde*'s Peace/Conflict Journalism approach, the newspaper predominantly highlights Burkina Faso's efforts to combat security threats and regain stability, aligning with France's interests. Conversely, *The Moscow Times*' War/Violence Journalism approach focuses on Russia's involvement, considering strategic implications and potential impacts, reflecting Russia's engagement strategies. The differences lie in the newspapers' respective emphasis on government actions versus strategic analysis.

Addressing the **fifth research question**, the findings of this study have significant implications for understanding the media's role in shaping international perceptions of political dynamics and conflicts involving African nations like Burkina Faso. Through the comparative analysis of Peace/Conflict Journalism and War/Violence Journalism approaches in the coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore in Le Monde and The Moscow Times, insights are gained into how different media outlets with distinct national perspectives frame and portray complex geopolitical situations. This study highlights that the choice of journalistic orientation significantly influences how information is presented to the public, potentially influencing policy decisions of nations and international organizations.

In regard to the **literature review**, it was revealed that several studies (e.g., (Ratnam, 2014); (García-Perdomo, Harlow, & Brown, 2022)) have observed the application of peace journalism principles in media coverage of conflicts. Similarly, the **research findings** of this study identify instances of Peace/Conflict Journalism in Le Monde and The Moscow Times coverage, suggesting a commitment to balanced and contextual reporting in both newspapers. This reinforces the relevance of peace journalism principles in influencing media narratives and shaping international perceptions.

The **research results** indicate that both Le Monde and The Moscow Times exhibit Peace/Conflict Journalism **framing** in their coverage of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore. While Le Monde's framing emphasizes political instability and security concerns in alignment with Peace/Conflict Journalism principles, The Moscow Times also adopts a similar approach by providing a comprehensive view of Russia's engagement in Burkina Faso. Both newspapers highlight the complexities of Burkina Faso's political situation, reflecting the selection and highlighting of specific elements to construct arguments about problems and potential solutions.

The **Political Context Model's** dimensions are also observable in The Moscow Times' framing of the situation. The structural dimension is evident as The Moscow Times emphasizes Russia's engagement in

Burkina Faso, aligning with the competition among political adversaries to influence media narratives. The cultural dimension is reflected in the framing choices made by The Moscow Times, as it assigns meaning to events that align with its readership's interests and values, thereby constructing a coherent narrative.

The **research findings** support the application of the **theoretical framework** to both Le Monde and The Moscow Times. Both newspapers' framing of Burkina Faso's Ibrahim Traore's situation aligns with the communication dimensions of Framing Theory and the structural and cultural dimensions of the Political Context Model. The framing choices made by both newspapers reflect the interplay of frames within media narratives and the broader political landscape.

Research Conclusion:

Both Le Monde and The Moscow Times leaned towards using the peace/conflict journalism orientation rather than the war/violence orientation in their coverage of the respective situations in Burkina Faso.

Le Monde's coverage of Burkina Faso focused on the government's response to increasing jihadist attacks, the efforts to address security challenges, and the importance of national involvement. The emphasis was on finding solutions, government actions, and the mobilization of the population, which aligns with the peace/conflict journalism approach.

The Moscow Times' coverage of the Russia-Burkina Faso relationship centered on explaining Russia's growing influence in the Sahel region and analyzing the structural factors and approaches that contribute to this influence. The coverage sought to provide a comprehensive view of the situation, discussing potential impacts and implications, which aligns with the peace/conflict journalism orientation as well.

Both newspapers aimed to present a balanced understanding of the situations, provide context, and explore potential resolutions or outcomes, rather than sensationalizing violence or conflict. As such, they both demonstrated a preference for the peace/conflict journalism approach in their coverage.

It can be concluded that the Le Monde coverage may have taken a peace-oriented approach in terms of focusing on solutions, efforts, and the role of citizens, it's important to note that peace/conflict journalism is not solely about highlighting positive developments or successful diplomatic relations. Peace journalism also involves critically examining conflicts, their causes, and potential resolutions.

In the case of the Le Monde coverage of Burkina Faso, even though it might emphasize government efforts and solutions, it doesn't necessarily mean that it is portraying a rosy picture of the situation or ignoring challenges. The fact that France was losing its relations with Burkina Faso is indeed a critical aspect of the context. The coverage may still be considered peace-oriented if it seeks to promote understanding, dialogue, and non-violent approaches to addressing conflicts.

Indeed, The Moscow Times coverage seems to focus on explaining and analyzing the evolving relations between Russia and Burkina Faso. This approach aligns with peace/conflict journalism's goal of providing a comprehensive view of the situation, exploring factors that contribute to conflicts or tensions, and discussing potential resolutions or outcomes.

In this case, The Moscow Times appears to be engaging in peace/conflict journalism by examining the diplomatic, political, and economic interactions between Russia and Burkina Faso. The coverage likely seeks to shed light on the motivations behind Russia's expanding influence in the region, the potential implications for Burkina Faso's stability, and the broader geopolitical context.

In a world described by complex conflicts and global interconnections, the news responsible reporting can contribute to informed public discourse and effective conflict resolution. As demonstrated by this research, both **Le Monde** and **The Moscow Times** showcased their commitment to providing comprehensive coverage that **aligns with the principles of peace-oriented journalism**. This reinforces the idea that news outlets have the capacity to contribute positively to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and the promotion of diplomatic solutions.

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