Journal of Critical Race and Ethnic Studies

Call for Papers: "Marginalization of Racial and Ethnic Perspectives by Mainstream News Media in an Everchanging Media Landscape"

Sakina Jangbar, cresjournal@stjohns.edu

The Journal of Critical Race and Ethnic Studies (JCRES) is inviting articles on the theme of "Marginalization of Racial and Ethnic Perspectives by Mainstream News Media in an Everchanging Media Landscape." Published by the Institute for Critical Race and Ethnic Studies at St. John's University in Queens, NY, JCRES is an interdisciplinary, peer reviewed, and open access journal that publishes empirical research, critical reviews, theoretical articles, interviews, and book reviews that focus on and advance knowledge of critical race and ethnic studies nationally and internationally. The mission of JCRES is to educate and inform the public, by way of discussion and critical analysis, about the ways in which racial and related forms of structured oppression continue to shape the life experiences of racially marginalized people and communities, in the United States and globally. As an open access journal, JCRES aims to reach beyond the ivory tower, both in terms of who reads and who contributes to it.

The *JCRES* issue on the "Marginalization of Racial and Ethnic Perspectives by Mainstream News Media in an Everchanging Media Landscape" seeks to center and elevate voices that are often silenced by mainstream/legacy news media. The lack of representation of racial and ethnic voices in mainstream news has become a pressing issue in a rapidly evolving media landscape, with profound implications for societal understanding and inclusivity. There are several factors that lead to the marginalization:

- **Historic Ownership Dynamics**: Mainstream media outlets are traditionally owned and operated by corporate entities, where decision-making power typically exists within circles that lack diversity, often reflecting privileged racial and ethnic backgrounds. (Gassam Asare, 2023; Herman & Chomsky, 2002). Consequently, the perspectives of marginalized groups may not receive adequate representation or attention.
- Underrepresentation in Newsrooms: Despite efforts to diversify newsrooms, racial and ethnic minorities remain underrepresented among journalists and editors (Gottfried et al, 2022; Newkirk, 2000). This gap in representation can result in a lack of nuanced coverage of issues pertinent to minority communities and an inability to authentically convey their perspectives.
- **Framing**: The selection and framing of news stories is influenced by the values, biases, and experiences of those in editorial roles (Entman, 2010). Without sufficient diversity among decision-makers, issues relevant to those racially and ethnically minoritized may

not receive the attention they deserve, perpetuating their marginalization. Moreover, the news media in the US tends to comply with US foreign policy, which can silence the voices of people whose backgrounds are traced to regions negatively impacted by U.S. policies (Herman, 1993).

- Commercial Pressures: Mainstream media outlets are often driven by commercial imperatives, catering to predominantly white audiences (Herman & Chomsky, 2002). Consequently, stories of interest to racial and ethnic minorities may be sidelined in favor of content deemed more commercially viable, exacerbating the lack of representation.
- Cultural Competence Deficit: Journalists and editors may lack the cultural competence to accurately and sensitively report on issues concerning those racially and ethnically minoritized. This deficit can lead to misrepresentations, stereotyping, and a failure to adequately convey the complexities of minority experiences.
- Impact of Social Media and Alternate News Sources: While social media and alternate new-media news platforms offer avenues for marginalized voices to be heard, they also pose challenges, such as the proliferation of misinformation and the amplification of extreme viewpoints. Consequently, the voices of those racially and ethnically minoritized may still struggle to attain visibility and recognition.

Over the last three decades, the impact of the technological transformation in the media landscape on the coverage of contemporary global and domestic events has both increased and diminished hopes for a more democratic future (Repucci, 2019). Social justice movements such as anti-racism, anti-colonial, and pro-democracy movements use social media platforms and other online spaces to distribute news and information from their perspectives (Repucci, 2019). Likewise, right-wing, authoritarian movements also rely on social media to advance their agendas.

While social media provides an outlet for diverse voices, the advent and rapid growth of artificial intelligence has complicated these spaces as sites for accurate news and information from diverse perspectives. Digital technologies and AI leave people, particularly citizens/voters, susceptible to misinformation, disinformation, fake news, and deep fakes (Verma, 2023). We have already seen instances of AI being used to create and spread misinformation and disinformation about domestic and global events such as elections, natural disasters, and wars.

This issue of *JCRES* aims to provide a platform for a robust discussion on the "Marginalization of Racial and Ethnic Perspectives by Mainstream News Media in an Everchanging Media Landscape." The following are some suggested topics to engage in submissions. The list is only a guide and is not intended to be exhaustive.

- Relationship between missing or silenced narratives and racial and ethnic marginalization.
- Legacy media and/or new media representations of racially and ethnically minoritized people and communities across the globe and crime.

- Similarities and differences in the processes of silencing racially and ethnically minoritized voices in mainstream/legacy media and/or new media outlets
- Race and propaganda in legacy media and/or new media.
- Diversity in media ownership and racial and ethnic representation
- Race, media, and civic responsibilities.
- Authoritarianism, racism, anti-racism, and the news media
- Racial and other social justice movements and the media, historically and contemporarily.
- Artificial Intelligence, media, and racial and social justice movements
- Race and representation in media in different regions of the world

We welcome submissions from various methods - qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methodological approaches including critical/cultural analysis, among others. *JCRES* also welcomes narrative essays.

Important Deadlines to Note:

• Abstract due (250-300 words): May 5

• Full manuscript due: August 15

• Article published: December 15

Please email your submission to <u>cresjournal@stjohns.edu</u>. Questions about manuscripts in development can be directed to the editor, Sakina Jangbar, at <u>cresjournal@stjohns.edu</u>.

Dr. Sakina Jangbar Editor, *JCRES* Associate Professor Communication Studies St. John's University

References

Entman, R. (2010). Media framing biases and political power: Explaining slant in news of campaign 2008. *Journalism 11*(4), 389-408. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884910367587

Gassam Asare, J. (2023, April 23). "Recent Figures Show That Media Is Still Overwhelming White." Forbes. https://www.forbes.com/sites/janicegassam/2023/04/23/recent-figures-show-that-media-is-still-overwhelming-white/?sh=375961f75bf4

Gottfried, J., A. Mitchell, M. Jurkowitz, & J. Liedke. (2022, June 14). "Journalists give industry mixed reviews on newsroom diversity, lowest marks in racial and ethnic diversity." *PEW Research Center*. https://www.pewresearch.org/journalism/2022/06/14/journalists-give-industry-mixed-reviews-on-newsroom-diversity-lowest-marks-in-racial-and-ethnic-diversity/

Herman, E. S. (1993). The media's role in US foreign policy. *Journal of International Affairs*, 47(1), 23-45.

Herman, E. S. & N. Chomsky. (2002). *Manufacturing consent: The political economy of the mass media*. Pantheon Books.

Newkirk, P. (2000). Within the veil: Black journalists, white media. NYU Press.

Repucci, S. (2019). *Media Freedom: A Downward Spiral*. Freedom House. Washington, DC 20036.

Verma, P. (2023, December 17). "The rise of AI fake news is creating a 'misinformation superspreader." *The Washington Post*.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/12/17/ai-fake-news-misinformation/