CALL FOR PAPERS

Asian Journal of Journalism and Media Studies (ISSN2189-8286) No.2

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Asian Journal of Journalism and Media Studies (AJJMS) is a scholarly and multidisciplinary online-based journal devoted to the study of journalism and media studies, published by The Japan Society for Studies in Journalism and Mass Communication (JSSJMC).

AJJMS's scope includes but is not limited to traditional topics such as journalism, mass communication, telecommunications, cultural industries, policies/governing of industries and media in general.

The journal strives to be a unique intellectual space offering original research/methodologies and theoretical frameworks for new journalism and media studies from Asia. The primary focus of the journal is Asia and Japan. Nevertheless, the journal also aims to provide a forum for international perspectives on the fields, with attention to historical, philosophical, cultural, social, political and economic dimensions, and analysis of print as well as electronic media plus new media technology.

Through this platform, JSSJMC would like to foster further development of humanities and social sciences by engaging with issues and debates in journalism and mass communication. Its editorial board and contributors reflect a commitment to the facilitation of international dialogue among researchers beyond Asia, through attention to local, national and global contexts for a critical and empirical media inquiry.

See all back issues: **http://www.jmscom.org/en/ajjm_2017/**

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR SPECIAL ISSUE NO.2:

We are pleased to announce a call for papers for a special issue of **AJJMS**, No.2, on **"Public Opinion and Media Discourse in the Era of Fake News and Filter Bubbles."**

The journal invites contributions from across a range of disciplines and conceptual perspectives. Submissions that approach a topic of interest from an inclusive range of fields and research methodologies within mass communication, as well as those from related disciplines, are highly encouraged.

Possible topics may include but are not limited to: Journalism Research, Social Informatics, Communication Research, Cultural Studies, Political Communication Research, Media Education Research, Media History, Media Studies

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

For detailed guidance, please see the Submission Guidelines of **AJJMS.**

The instructions and guidelines will ensure we have everything required so your paper can move through submission process, peer review, and publication smoothly. Please take the time to read the Submission Guidelines along with these instructions before submitting, and follow them as closely as possible, as doing so will ensure your paper matches the journal's requirements.

WHO CAN SUBMIT ARTICLES TO THIS JOURNAL?

The journal welcomes all of the best, original work from scholars within and outside Japan. We would like to see high quality research and analysis from diverse theoretical and methodological approaches in all fields of journalism, mass communication, and media, as well as cultural studies. Manuscripts should be conceptually meaningful, methodologically sound, interesting, clearly written, and thoughtfully argued.

DEADLINE FOR MANUSCRIPTS

Fully developed manuscripts must be submitted in an MS-Word file by October 10, 2018, to: ajjms02@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp

Please provide full correspondence details on a separate cover page, including e-mail and phone number for the corresponding author, author name(s), institutional affiliation(s), address(s), degree(s), and your field(s) of study.

Late manuscripts will not be accepted due to the publication's schedules.

The journal will be published by May 1, 2019.

The submitted manuscripts will be subject to double-blind peer review. The Editorial Board will choose two anonymous referees from Board of Reviewers. Manuscripts will not be returned regardless of the Editorial Boards' decision.

FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

➢ All manuscripts must be in English.
➢ An abstract, 200 to 250 words, separated from the article, is required.
➢ Up to 5 key words and concepts may be used.
➢ Article length must be no more than 7000 words including references and notes.
➢ For the detailed instruction on figures, images and tables, please see the submission guidelines. All of them should be either inserted as a separate page at the end of the document or be sent as separate data sets and be in .jpg or tif format.

- ➢ Please submit articles in MS-Word format.
- ➢ Manuscripts must comply with the APA format.
- ➢ Author details should be provided on a separate cover.

OTHER

AJJMS welcomes supplemental materials and data files such as datasets, audio files or visual materials associated with the article. The authors are responsible for obtaining copyright permissions from third parties.

The copyright of articles published in **AJJMS** belongs to JSSJMC. Authors wishing to re-publish or translate a published article should contact the Editorial Board.

Submitted manuscripts may not be under review for publication elsewhere while under consideration at **AJJMS**.

Before publishing, all final manuscript will be subjected to checking by a professional proofreader, who might edit some of the words on the manuscript. However, it is still author's responsibility to proofread to make sure your paper is complete. Your manuscript should be reviewed and corrected BEFORE submission.

Those whose manuscripts are accepted for publication will be asked to send a portrait photograph, to accompany a short biography, later to JSSJMC.

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

AJJMS contact info / Email only

ajjms02@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp

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ABOUT THE THEME OF THIS SPECIAL ISSUE:

PUBLIC OPINION AND MEDIA DISCOURSE IN THE ERA OF FAKE NEWS AND FILTER BUBBLES

The development of media architecture has enhanced the convenience of information transmission. On the other hand, it has also given rise to some risks, such as unforeseen opportunities to access unknown information and ignore people who have different opinions. Eli Pariser, a famous internet activist, named this feature of the contemporary information environment as "Filter Bubble," and he thought it problematic that people are surrounded by filters for viewing the information they want to see according to their interests. In the online discourse surrounding the concept of the filter bubble, the media has tended to make up "Popular Sentiments" to please the majority and secure a higher viewership and advertisement revenue, versus showcasing "Public Opinion" which is required to understand complex problems.

The origin of "Fake News" dates back to the olden days, and people have not only been deceived by rumors but also enjoyed them since ancient times. It is no different today, even in the information society of our present time. In recent years, not only fake news, but also fake accounts managed by people who do not actually exist are used as political and economic undercover marketing tools on the web. Fake information, such as GPS, is also being provided for camouflaging personal activities in the real world. Information that we see every day and all the time is getting personalized and disguised, based on the history of one's interests and traffic on the web. Mass media has slowly lost the competition in terms of the interest level in and convenience of web media, and they are now facing the problem of monetization. As a result, the discourse of the media has weakened in its function of nurturing publicness and forming public opinion, which is based on the truth and a clear notion of right and wrong.

To shape the ideal public opinion and media discourse, what can be done to improve the information environment on the web and build a "new media environment," which is rooted in publicness and the "autonomy of information"? Moreover, how do researchers majoring in media studies deal with the reality of the vanishing boundary between what is true and what is false in a world of filter bubbles and fake news? What kinds of problem should they be aware of, and what research topic should they develop? In the second issue, we are looking for research papers on "Public Opinion" and "Media Discourse," which are based on the new information environment and address the above-mentioned challenges with reference to the Asian region.

Sakai, Makoto, Editor in Chief

　ウェブ上のメディア環境の進歩は、個々人の情報接触の利便性を高める一方で、未知の情報や意見の異なる他者との偶発的な出会いの機会を低下させるリスクを有しています。Eli Pariser は、現代の情報環境の特徴を「Filter Bubble」と名付け、人々が自己の興味関心に応じて、見たい情報だけを見るためのフィルターに囲まれるようになっていることを問題視しています。「Filter Bubble」に囲まれたコミュニケーション空間においてメディアは、公共性が高く、複雑な問題についての理解を必要とする輿論（Public Opinion）を形成するよりも、アクセス数や広告収入を確保するために、人々の快不快の感覚に働きかける世論（Popular Sentiments）を形成する傾向を強めています。

　Fake News の起源は古く、昔から人々は流言飛語に踊らされるだけでなく、それに踊らされることを楽しんでもきました。現代の情報環境においてもそれは変わりません。近年では Fake News だけではなく、ウェブ上で現実には存在しない人物を媒介とした Fake Accounts が、国境を超えて政治的な工作や、経済的なマーケティングのツールに使われています。また Fake GPS が現実の世界で生きる人々の位置情報を偽装する目的で普及してもいます。

　私たちが日々接触する情報が、各々の興味関心の履歴を基にパーソナライズされたり、偽装されたものになるにつれて、不特定多数を対象とした情報を配信するマス・メディアは、面白さと利便性の点でウェブ・メディアに敗れ、マネタイズの問題に直面するようになりました。結果としてメディアの言説は、公共性を育み、善悪や真偽の基準となる輿論（Public Opinion）を形成する機能を弱めていると言えます。

　ウェブ上の情報環境を良いものにし、人々が「情報の自治」の担い手として公共圏と親密圏の双方に根を張った「新たなメディア環境」を構築して行くために、輿論（Public Opinion）や、輿論を醸成するメディアの言説はどのようなものであるべきなのでしょうか？　また、私たち Media Studies に関わる研究者は、Filter Bubble や Fake Information に囲まれた現実とどのように向き合い、どのような問題意識を持ち、何を研究対象にして行けばいいのでしょうか？

　AJJMS 第二号では、このような問題意識から、新たな情報環境に根ざした「輿論」と「メディア言説」のあり方について、アジア地域の事例を視野に入れながら研究した論文を募集します。

<div align="right">編集長　酒井信</div>

BASIC GUIDELINES FOR PAPER SUBMISSIONS

The following list of guidelines is meant as a quick reference guide for contributors to the **AJJMS**. The guidelines will ensure we have everything required so your paper can move through peer review, production, and publication smoothly. Please take the time to read this before submitting, and follow the guidelines as closely as possible, as doing so will ensure your paper matches the journal's requirements.

For a detailed format guideline of the manuscript, follow the APA format and please consult the back issues of AJJMS: http://www.jmscom.org/en/ajjm_2017/index.html

ELIGIBILITY FOR APPLICANTS

1. The journal welcomes all of the best, original work from scholars within and outside Japan.
2. Members of the Japan Society for Studies in Journalism and Mass Communication are especially encouraged to submit work.
3. Journalists and all scholars who agree with the Journal's mission (if they are non-members of the Japan Society for Studies in Journalism and Mass Communication) are also welcome to submit work.

MANUSCRIPT

1. Submitted manuscripts may not be under review for publication elsewhere while under consideration at **AJJMS**.
2. Manuscript themes can be any topic as long as they are related to journalism studies and media studies or those from related disciplines.
3. Manuscripts should be high quality research and analysis from diverse theoretical and methodological approaches in all fields of journalism, mass communication, social informatics, political communication research, media education research, media history and media, as well as cultural studies.
4. Manuscripts should be conceptually meaningful, methodologically sound, interesting, clearly written, and thoughtfully argued.
5. The submitted manuscripts will be subject to double-blind peer review. The Editorial Board will choose two anonymous referees from Board of Reviewers. Manuscripts will not be returned regardless of the Editorial Boards' decision.
6. Manuscripts may be submitted in one of two categories: **Articles** and **Research notes**.
7. The editorial board reserves the right to change the category of the submitted manuscript and may request changes if it is necessary in the board members' judgement.
8. All manuscripts must be in English. Those whose native language is not English must have their manuscript checked by native speakers.

9. Manuscript will not be returned.

10. All accepted manuscripts will be accessible on the AJJMS web site. The copyright of articles published in **AJJMS** belongs to JSSJMC. Authors wishing to re-publish or translate a published article should contact the Editorial Board.

FORMAT

- ➢ **All manuscripts must be in English.**
- ➢ **An abstract, 200 to 250 words, separated from the article, is required.**
- ➢ **Up to 5 key words and concepts may be used.**
- ➢ **Article length must be no more than 7000 words including references and notes.**
- ➢ **Please submit articles in MS-Word format.**
- ➢ **Manuscripts must comply with the APA format. (For details, please visit official website for APA style guide http://www.apastyle.org/ . See also a useful website for the writing guide at Purdue Owl: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/)**
- ➢ **Author details should be provided on a separate cover page.**

TYPEFACES

1. Use Times New Roman, 12-point size, for the text of the document.

2. Non-English words, for instance, words in Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, should be Romanized and *italicized*.

3. All the spellings and words should be consistent. (Do not mix American English spellings and British English spellings, for example).

4. Use bold-face for all headings.

5. Sub-headings should be numbered as 1., 2., 3.

6. Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a free-standing block of typewritten lines and omit quotation marks.

PUNCTUATION

1. Use two quotation marks (" ") but please use one quotation marks (') within (" ").

2. Place the ending sentence period (.) inside, not outside, the quotation marks (e.g., "...he said.")

3. Avoid the use of the em-dash (—). Use a semi-colon (;) where possible.

4. Avoid run-on sentences (e.g., "Avoid run-on sentences, use a semi-colon..." is a run-on sentence.)

TABLES AND FIGURES

1. Use the table function of MS Word.

2. All tables should be inserted as separate pages at the end of the document.

3. All figures should be in .jpg or .tif format and should be sent as separate dataset.

4. Figure captions should be inserted at the desired location of the figures in the document. Do not include figure captions as part of the .jpg or .tif file, as they may become unreadable.

5. Estimate each half-page figure or table as 150 words

OTHER OVERALL GUIDELINES

1. Indent all paragraphs using the "tab" key or by using the indent tabs (these appear as small blue triangles on the ruler at the top of the MS Word file). Do not use the space bar for indents.
2. Do not insert blank lines between each paragraph. Start each paragraph on the line following the preceding one.
3. Do not number paragraphs or sections of the document.
4. Do not include "running heads" in the document.
5. Place all references to be cited in the text.
6. Include page numbers at the bottom center or right of each page.
7. Do not insert "Total Pages: XXX" at the beginning or at the end of the documents.
8. Acknowledgements should be written with the following content and order, if necessary (only when a manuscript is accepted):

    1) Information about research funds (name, type and number of research fund, title of the research project, and name of the representative).
    2) Information about the conference presentations (name of the conference, location, and date of presentation).
    3) Acknowledgements for the contributors to your research.

9. Non-English titles of books, periodicals, and papers referred to or cited must be provided in English if an official translation is available. Otherwise, the authors should translate the titles into English and mention the original language within parentheses.

10. Citing primary sources in archives centers, libraries, etc)

    1) Citations of the primary sources in an archives center or library should provide all necessary information to easily facilitate access to the records described.

    EXAMPLE
    i. Clarence L. Scamman to J. Rosslyn Earp, May 9, 1932, box 237, folder 2255, Series 18.1 Grants, Subgroup 1, FA290, Commonwealth Fund records (CF), Rockefeller Archive Center.

    ii. Atkinson Helen, *Frieda B. Hennock, FCC's Misunderstood Crusader* (Unpublished Manuscript) (1958), 1. box 1, folder 12: Articles about FHS, Simons Frieda Hennock Papers, Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.