

MILITARY JURNALISM

А. Молодцова

2 курс, социологический факультет

Научный руководитель – **к.ф.н. Е.А. Вашурина**

The decade since the invasion of NATO members and the U.S. in Iraq introduced new development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces and civilian media. Over the years a new model of interaction between military forces (MF) and the press appeared. This model was called 'military journalism'.

First it seemed to be an ideal way to inform the public by sending journalists in armed forces of foreign countries involved in peacekeeping and counter-terrorism operations. This practice has become a standard method of covering military actions.

"Embedded journalists», as they were called, met the expectations placed on the Internet in real-time videos and photos taken from American tanks during the advance of coalition forces. Some of them not recognizing the limitations that arise when the reporter is in any military unit sought for maintenance of maximum independence in matters of transportation.

To create a positive image of the coalition forces in the eyes of the world staff propagandists sought to mitigate the impact of military occupation and to downplay her animosity reaction of the local population. The materials they transmitted were more emotional than informational. Individual journalists were prone to excessive dramatization of events.

According to military experts, piling up small or irrelevant details overwhelmed the messages written by the journalists embedded in the army which often led to distortions of "the overall strategic picture". Such distortions of true picture surprised military experts.

The intention of the headquarters from the beginning was to allow the coverage and analysis of comprehensive strategic and political issues related to the activities of the coalition forces in Iraq by the central information structures in London and Qatar. The task attached to the military unit journalists was seen as giving news reports in addition to the overall picture of military actions.

Serious irritant to military headquarters which has repeatedly stated their desire to "remove barriers between information and media activities as the basis of an effective campaign" was the work of independent journalists. Extraordinarily courageous people such as Ghaith Abdul-Ahad, Terry Lloyd and Nir Rosen, repeatedly risked their lives "to escape from the grip of the military". And contacting with the militants and with the police they obtained invaluable information in "neat", tending to the belief that the destructive effect of the built-in journalism is the fact of being correspondent to the occupation army which gives the impression of ability to resolve conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, countries emerging from 30 years of crisis and war by military force.