

EMRS Spring 2015 Conference – Lille, France

Workshop on Science Communication

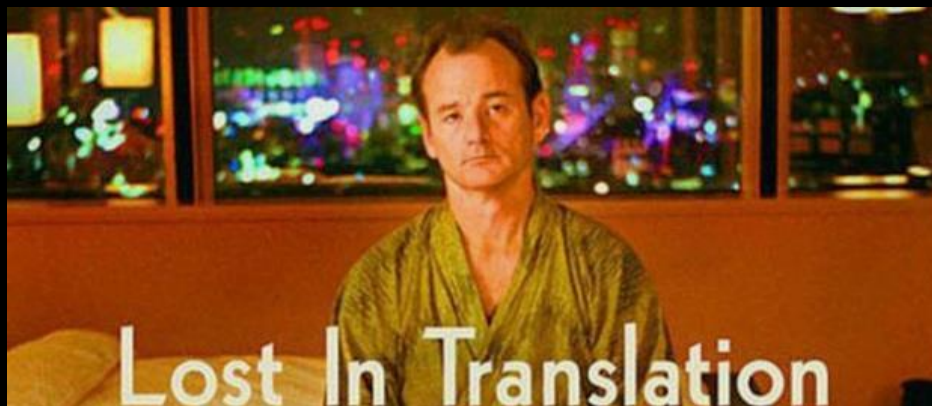
Seminar handouts

Breaking through to the other side

Secrets of Science Story Telling

or

How Not to Get



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Science Journalist
Technology Auditor

15 May 2015

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Science – Media – Public



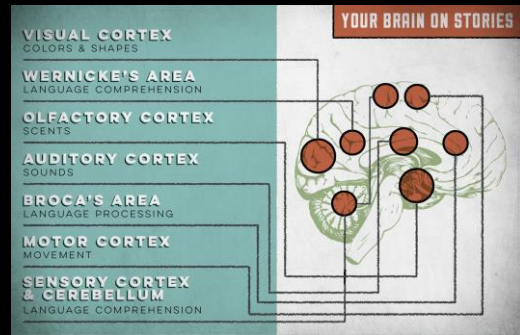
Us and them

And after all we're only ordinary men...
 Black and blue
 And who knows which is which and who is who...
 'I haven't you heard it's a battle of words'
 The poster bearer cried...
 With, without.
 And who'll deny it's what the fighting's all about?

Pink Floyd, 1969

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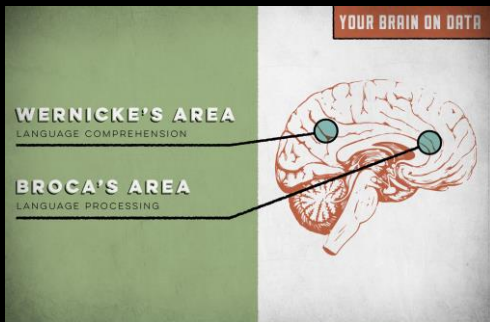
"Give them the story"



A story doesn't spark agreement or disagreement but rather participation. In fact, stories ignite 7 parts of the brain, which is testament to why as humans we love stories.

4

"Give them the data"



When you share facts and stats with your audience, they are going either to agree or to disagree with you > Only two parts of your audiences' brain will ignite when reacting to data.

5

Is what you say what they hear?



6

So, who is to be your story's teller?



7

A Science Journalist's role is...



...to get informed on science findings and technology achievements

...to understand their meaning and evaluate their impact on society

...to "translate them" to the public in a way that makes them comprehensible, without altering their meaning

Information sources of a Science Journalist

First hand:

- Peer-reviewed publications
- Conferences & Exhibitions
- Contacts with scientists
- Interviews

Second hand:

- News agencies
- Press releases
- Articles in specialised periodicals

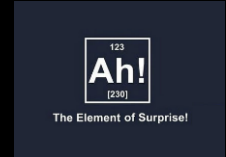


What is "news" to a Science Journalist?

Any new development that provides:



1. **Impact** to readers' life
 2. **Immediacy** (happening now)
 3. **Proximity** (the closest to the reader the better)
 4. **Celebrity** (involving well-known actors)
 5. **Surprise** (unexpected)
 6. **Juxtaposition** (drama)
 7. **Emotion** (humanism)
- and
8. is an issue of **science / technology**



Popularisation of Science recipe

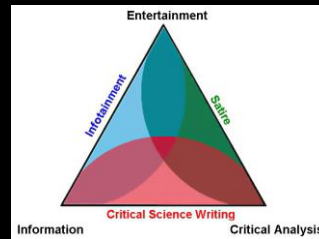


- Present the importance of finding
- Present related previous findings
- Explain meanings and terminology
- Convert in everyday terminology
- Present case as a drama plot
- Enhance presentation with easily understood graphs and images
- Compare finding with competitors findings
- Extract meaningful conclusions
- Prepare readers for next science/technology steps in the field

Popularisation of Science recipe



...as a juicy storytelling



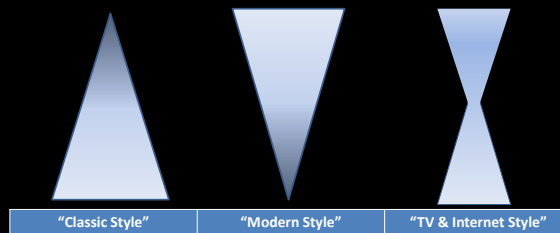
Check-points of Science Journalism



1. Use only peer-reviewed findings
2. Study and understand the science field you refer to
3. Cross-check reliable sources
4. Present all angles (pro and against)
5. Present issues in need of further investigation
6. Avoid judging as... omniscient

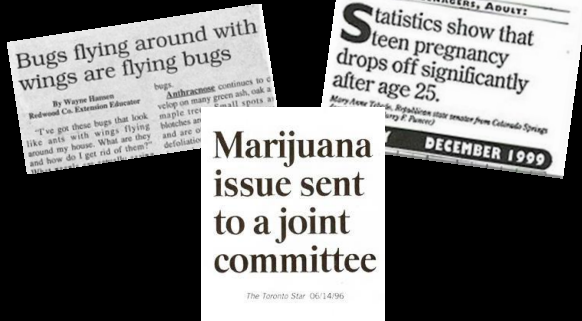


Styles of Storytelling



Titling pitfalls

...usually committed by Editors in Chief



What's the technique of a science interview?

Preparation:

1. Study CV
2. Study previous interviews
3. Study personality
4. Study latest achievement
5. Study what antagonists say about
6. Set questions of global value
7. Set questions of local value

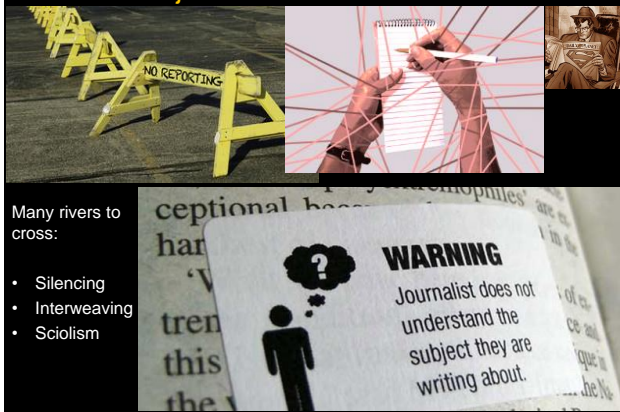
Execution:

- Start with relaxing questions
- Then ask a shocking question
- Continue with harsh questions related to our times
- Question the scope of his/her research and project to future ramifications

and... whatever else your baits get



How objective is a Science Journalist?



Many rivers to cross:

- Silencing
- Interweaving
- Sciolism

So, what can a scientist do?

1. In the case of institute **press releases**, get involved in their writing in order to make sure that
 - they provide the storytelling hooks the journalists seek for
 - they convey the correct message, in simplified terminology
 - they contain explanatory multimedia data (graphs, images, videos...)
2. In the case of **interviews**
 - > get prepared by... interviewing yourself as if you were a science journalist
 - > always record and keep a copy of the interview taken
 - > ask (kindly) from the journalist to see the article before publication

So, what can a scientist do?

3. In the case of self-publishing (**blogging** etc.)
 - ✓ remember *scripta manent*: whatever the atmosphere, your words can always be used later out of context and harm you
 - ✓ popularisation of science is not best served by personal comments and attacks on others' work

BLOG = an online tool for publishing one's thoughts, stories, news, links etc. in an extended form, on an ongoing basis (e-diary).

SCIENCE BLOG = a blog featuring primarily content that disseminates, explains, reports, comments upon, investigates, aggregates or otherwise deals with science and science-related concepts or events [Wilkins, 2008]

The evolution of scientific blogging

Traditional functions

- Debunking
- Expert opinions
- Media Criticism
- Community building among scientists
- Translation of scientific research

New functions

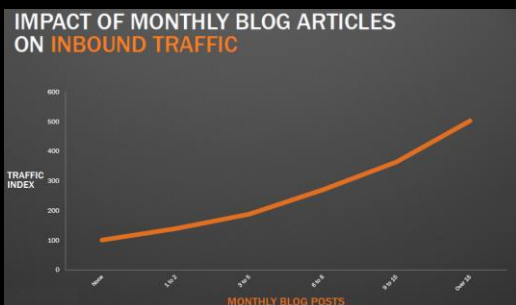
- Science journalism
- Sources of science news
- Curation
- Critical analysis
- Discussion of science missing from mainstream media
- Opening up the science research process
- Citizen science, etc.
- Adding value and advancing the conversation around scientific issues

SCIENCE BLOGO-JOURNALISM

- Interviewing
- Editing
- Fact checking
- Social responsibility
- News values
- Shareability
- Scientific values

“Is there anybody out there?”

BLOG readership is a function of accumulated trust:



Correlation between blog writing frequency and website traffic [graph from HubSpot, compiled from 7000 companies-worth of data and research].



Where is Science Journalism heading to?

“Self-expression”
tendency of scientists:



Conclusion: Every field of science will produce internally “its own editors”

Problem to solve: In an era of galloping interdisciplinary research, who can be the “combinatorial editors” needed?

A growing concern: Visual language

“No more readers; just viewers”

Century of Visualisation:
Words and data are to be read only when *translated* into images, graphics and video.



Collateral damage: “Science story-telling” is to be left to those who know how and can afford multimedia productions.

Example: Videogame trailer

“Call of Duty: Black Ops III Ember” Tease www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bfr053KdD8w

MANKIND'S GREATEST MISTAKE WILL BE ITS INABILITY TO CONTROL THE TECHNOLOGY IT HAS CREATED.

[video]

Suggested bibliography:

Media Survival Guides for Scientists

- European Commission (EC): “Science Communication: A Scientists’ Survival Kit” http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/communicating-science_en.pdf
- Communicating Science News <http://www.nasw.org/csn/>
- How do I become ‘media savvy’?
www.saasta.ac.za/scicom/pdfs/media_savvy_for_scientists.pdf
- Media Skills for Scientists
http://www.saasta.ac.za/scicom/pdfs/media_skills.pdf
- Media Interview Guide
https://scripps.ucsd.edu/sites/scripps.ucsd.edu/files/node/3338/edit/Media_Interview_Guide.pdf
- Science and the Media (AAAS book, 2010)
https://www.amacad.org/multimedia/pdfs/publications/researchpaper_smonographs/sciencemedia.pdf



Thank you for your attention!

Speaker's C.V. in brief

Anastasios (Tasso) Kafantaris has studied Electrical Engineering, Industrial Design and Social Sciences and holds a M.Sc. in Automation & Computers and a M.Sc. in CAD/CAM (Cranfield University, UK). A qualified Technology Auditor for EU Projects, he is fluent in Greek, English and Romanian. An ICT columnist in magazines and newspapers since 1981, Tasso Kafantaris has served as editor-in-chief, managing editor and director in various periodicals and magazines, and as a Technology & Innovation Consultant to the industry and the Greek Government.

Working for Lambrakis Press SA since 1999, Mr Kafantaris is a Science & Technology Analyst for "To Vima" (biggest circulation Sunday newspaper in Greece). A growing number of his articles are being used by universities in Greece as case studies of "popularisation of science" and some of them were presented by the "Greek Human Rights Authority" to E.U. Information Society Programme as best popularisation examples of the "e-business" and "e-government" concepts. He is the author of two books on Information Society, author of a History/Science Fiction book (The Taste of Memory) and scientific editor of J.R. Oppenheimer's biography "American Prometheus" - Greek edition.

During 2007-2008, Tasso Kafantaris was the leader of a writing group that produced multimedia educational material for the E.U. Project "Digital Municipalities". In May 2008 he was awarded the ECOPOLIS Prize for Journalism.

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