on Bosnia the “old BBC reporting habits of distance and attachment were early and instant casualties” (Bell: 2012: 138).

Taking these points into consideration, while some journalists may not consider subject attachment to be a ‘risk’ associated with war journalism as such, it is certainly a challenge which many will face during their conflict reporting careers.

In conclusion, there are multiple factors which draw journalists to report on wars, including the thrill of the experience of war, desire to become a journalistic hero or icon and need to show the wider world events that are occurring, though it is widely argued that the specific appeals of war to some journalists is down to the individuals themselves. Furthermore, conflict reporters take many risks when reporting on war – some more immediate and obvious, such as death or serious injury – and others perhaps more psychological, long-term and ambiguous – for instance a lifetime of guilt, as well as becoming emotionally attached to the victims of war encountered. Regardless of whether all journalists who report on war agree that the aforementioned are ‘risks’, they can be considered definite potential challenges when reporting conflict.

BIBLIOGRAPHY