

# Doktorsavhandlingar 2003/2004<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> för 2004 endast doktorsavhandlingar behandlade under första delen av året



# Danmark

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Bech Kjeldsen, Lars Peter: *Når skolen udvikler sig indefra: organisationsudvikling i et informations- og kommunikationsteknologisk perspektiv*. København, Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, 2003, 318 p., ISBN 87-7613-015-0. Note: Bygger på forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling med titel: Organisationsudvikling: i et informations- og kommunikationsteknologisk perspektiv. Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, Institut for Curriculumforskning, 2002.

ORGANIZATIONS • INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• PRIMARY EDUCATION

Breinbjerg, Morten: *Musikkens teknologi – teknologiens musik*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004, 223 p. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Æstetiske Fag, Afdeling for Musikvidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

Om forholdet mellem teknologi, musikalsk materiale og æstetik inden for computermusik. Undersøger bl.a. følgende spørgsmål: 1. Hvordan påvirker teknologien det musikalske materiale og hvilken betydning har det for computermusikkens æstetik? 2. Hvad karakteriserer computermusik æstetik?

TECHNOLOGY • COMPUTERS • MUSIC • AESTHETICS  
• SOUND • DIGITALIZATION

Bøving, Kristian Billeskov: *Mine the gap: a multi-method investigation of web-based groupware use*. København, Københavns Universitet, 2003, 193 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Film- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-dissertation.

Computer mediated communication organizations today is characterized by the introduction of packaged, generic computer media based on Internet technology to support communication and collaboration. This challenges conventional views and theories on how technology is related to the context (i.e. social structures) in which it is embedded. One type of technology introduced in organizations is virtual workspaces, a specific type of web-based groupware. This thesis investigates the adoption and use of a virtual workspace technology in an organization. It studies how the technology is adopted and integrated in the organization and in specific work practices. The theory of genres of organizational communication is used as a framework for specifying the context relevant for understanding the adoption of the technology. The study of computer mediated communication in temporally and geographically distributed settings poses methodological challenges as to

the observation of usage. This study explores the triangulation of different methods for analyzing usage of the technology and develops a method for utilizing and integrating log file analysis in a case study, which can serve as a possible response to the methodological challenge.

ORGANIZATIONS • COMPUTERS • INTERNET  
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• COMMUNICATION THEORY  
• ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Emmertsen, Sofie: *Institutional argument: a conversation analytic investigation of the British broadcast debate interview*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitet, 2003. (Aalborg Universitet, Institut for Sprog og Internationale Kulturstudier). Note: Ph.D.-dissertation.

The thesis is a conversation analytic investigation of argumentation in the British broadcast debate interview. The debate interview is an emerging form of news interview, developing out of the traditional news interview in which investigation and interrogation are the most central features of the talk between one interviewer and one interviewee. The debate interview presents the viewers with a confrontation between two opponents whose positions and views are pre-allocated and introduced to the setting as mutually contrary. The debate interviewers' task is to elicit the polarisation of the interviewees' positions and to mediate the confrontation when it turns from the traditional question-answer based talk into a direct, unmitigated argument between the opponents.

The analysis tracks and describes in details those structures of talk-in-interaction that seems designed to construct the confrontation and explores the construction of 1) the interviewers' accusatory questions, 2) the interviewees position-taking answers and 3) the position and form of interviewees' mutual interruptions and rebuttals shaped for the direct, unmitigated argument.

The analyses suggest that debate interview be seen as a new interpretation of the demand for formal neutrality in media coverage. Previous conversation analytic analyses of traditional news interviews have shown that the minute organisation of the talk as exclusively consisting of interviewers' questions and interviewees' answers demonstrates an orientation to the demand that the interviewer remains formally neutral and avoids expressing his personal beliefs, convictions or opinions. In contrast, the debate interviews' confrontation

between the interviewees' contrasting positions formally secures a balance in the viewpoints represented and alleviates from the interviewer the task of securing formal neutrality in each contribution to the talk. Despite the confrontational and argumentative form of the debate interviews' talk-in-interaction, formal neutrality remains a controlling institutional feature in the production and coverage of media news talk.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES • NEWS • DEBATES  
• RHETORIC

Falkenberg, Lise Lyng: *Nyhedsformidling: gemt og glemt i skillingstryk*. Odense, Syddansk Universitet, 2003, 217 p. (Syddansk Universitet, Institut for Litteratur, Kultur og Medier). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

PRINT MEDIA • NEWS  
• DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION • HISTORY

From, Unni: *Hvad snakker de om – hvad taler vi om?: danske soaps i genreanalytisk perspektiv*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Informations- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Afhandlingen har den danske soap som genstandsfelt. Gennem en række tekstanalyser undersøges genreens generiske konventioner og i en perspektiverende receptionsanalyse af serien *Taxa*, placerer afhandlingen genreens funktion i en dansk og en svensk mediekultur. Et af analysernes hovedresultater er, at genreens styrke ligger i dens mulighed for at afspejle konkrete sociale talegenerer. Seeren vil typisk identificere sig med aktuelle konflikter og psykologisk nuancerede personer, men talegenererne etablerer desuden et refleksivt forum i forhold til den almindelige og dagligdags men nok så komplekse senmoderne virkelighed.

Afhandlingen tager afsæt i to præmisser. Dels er det en forforståelse, at genreen har gennemgået en udvikling tilsvarende den udvikling, som kendetegner genreen i international sammenhæng og går for eksempel på, at seriernes udtryk og teknik bygger på et større tempo, og at indholdet er henvendt til både mænd og kvinder etc. Genreens udvikling både internationalt og nationalt danner en forventningshorisont hos seeren. For det andet er det en forforståelse, at det spiller en væsentlig rolle for oplevelsen af genreen, om den er egenproduceret eller importeret. Receptionen formes af seernes forventninger til genreen og tekstens indfrielse af disse forventninger, og afhandlingen arbejder med en tese om, at egenproduceret fiktion har en ganske anderledes funktion for seerne, end importeret fiktion har det.

Der synes at herske en alment gældende konsensus blandt producenter, seere, anmeldere og kritikere om, at det er vigtigt for "kulturen", at der fortsat laves egenproduceret tv-fiktion. Spørgsmålene er så, hvad

den egenproducerede tv-fiktion kan levere, som de internationale produktioner ikke kan? Og hvordan forskningen kan beskrive disse eventuelle forskelle? Derfor er afhandlingens tekstanalyser baseret på de fire egenproducerede soaps, som er lavet i et dansk public service-system. Derudover inddrages den meget omfattende soap *Hvide Løgne*, der er produceret for TV3 i en samlet perspektivering.

Afhandlingen undersøger udviklingen af den danske soap fra det første forsøg med *Ugeavisen* (DR, 52 afsnit 1990-91) over *Landsbyen* (DR 43 afsnit, 1991-1996) til *Taxa* (DR1 56 afsnit, 1997-1999), *Hvide Løgne* (TV3 560 afsnit, 1998-2001) og *Hotellet* (TV2 60 afsnit, 2000-2002). Analyserne tager afsæt i en række teoretiske udredninger af soapbegrebet og genreanalysen som metode.

TELEVISION SERIALS • TELEVISION FICTION  
• TELEVISION GENRES • PRODUCTION  
• NARRATOLOGY • RECEPTION

Harritz, Pia Ditlev: *Filmens genblikke: om filmsprog, køn og opgøret med nøglehulsregimet*. København, Københavns Universitet, 2004, 331 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Film- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

FILMS • AESTHETICS • GENDER • NARRATOLOGY

Have, Iben: *Det musikalske underspil: en undersøgelse af underlægningsmusikkens betydning, belyst gennem den journalistiske tv-dokumentar*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Æstetiske Fag, Afdeling for Musikvidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Underlægningsmusikkens betydning i dokumentarfilm og -tv er stort set et ubehandlet område. Afhandlingen behandler musikkens rolle i den journalistiske tv-dokumentar – en genre, hvor underlægningsmusikken er med til at rejse spørgsmål omkring den audiovisuelle skildring af det "virkelige" og det "sande". Udsendelser fra tv-redaktionerne DR-dokumentar og TV2 dok. indgår i afhandlingen.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES  
• TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES • FILM MUSIC  
• JOURNALISTIC GENRES

Konzack, Lars: *Edutainment: leg og lær med computermediet*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitetsforlag, 2003, 303 p., ISBN 87-7307-694-5. Note: En revideret udgave af forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling.

Med afsæt i ludologi, læringsteori og informatik og konkrete spilanalyser søger bogen at finde frem til, hvordan uddannelse, underholdning og computermedie kan forenes i velfungerende edutainment.

COMPUTER GAMES • EDUCATION • ENTERTAINMENT  
• LEARNING

Marselis, Randi: *Føler du dig dansk?: forhandlinger af identitetsmæssige tilhørsforhold i dansk tv-dokumentarisme om det multietniske samfund*. København, Københavns Universitet, 2003, 383 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Nordisk Filologi, Afdeling for Minoritetsstudier). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

Dansk public service-tv gennemgår i disse år en omstillingsproces til at kunne operere i et multietnisk samfund. Det indebærer, at de etniske minoriteter gradvist er blevet mere synlige i tv-billedet. Hovedformålet med afhandlingen er at analysere udvalgte eksempler på dansk tv-dokumentarisme, der tematiserer det multietniske samfund. I analyserne lægges særlig vægt på, hvordan forhandlinger af identitetsmæssige tilhørsforhold kommer til udtryk. De analyserede tv-dokumentarer giver alle access til almindelige mennesker, hvis tilværelse er præget af samfundets multietniske karakter.

Indledningsvist præsenteres afhandlingens genstandsområde. Der er tale om en tværfaglig undersøgelse, som kombinerer den humanistiske medieforsknings tradition for kvalitative analyser med minoritetsforskningens fokus på den asymmetriske relation mellem majoritet og minoriteter. Cultural Studies-traditionen fungerer som en væsentlig inspirationskilde i analyserne og som bindeled mellem det medievidenskabelige og det minoritetsfaglige perspektiv. Indledningskapitlet præsenterer endvidere projektets udgangspunkt i post-strukturalistisk identitetsteori.

Afhandlingen indeholder endnu et teoretisk kapitel (kapitel 3). Her diskuteres begreberne, stereotyper, repræsentationens byrde og stigma, der får særlig relevans, når medierepræsentation betragtes i et minoritetsforsknings-perspektiv. Kapitlet indeholder desuden en diskussion af tv-dokumentarismen som access-genre.

De store analysekapitler, der udgør hovedvægten i afhandlingen, tager hver især udgangspunkt i én tv-dokumentar, men undervejs i analyserne perspektiveres der til andre programmer, der behandler samme tema. I kapitel 2 analyseres programmet *Den sidste dansker* (DR 2, 1999), der tematiserer hverdagslivet i en ghetto. Analysen fokuserer på, hvordan beboerne via deres medieperformance udfordrer den stigmatisering, de oplever, som følge af at bo i området. I kapitel 4 analyseres programmet *Udvist* (DR 1, 1999), der giver access til unge mænd, som er dømt til udvisning pga. kriminalitet. De unge udfordrer via deres performance udvisningernes hensigtsmæssighed. De to sidste analyser undersøger, hvordan køn artikuleres sammen med etnisk eller national identitet. I kapitel 5

analyseres *Ghettoprinsesse* (DR 2, 1999), der skildrer hverdagslivet i en 'ghetto' fra en 10-årig tyrkisk-dansk piges perspektiv. Analysen fokuserer på, hvordan programmagernes essentialistiske kulturbegreb får konsekvenser for repræsentationen af køn. Temaet køn er også centralt i analysen af *Perkerpiger*, der handler om interetniske kærlighedsforhold mellem kvinder med majoritetsbaggrund og mænd med muslimsk/arabisk minoritetsbaggrund. Kvinderne oplever at blive stigmatiseret pga. deres valg af partner. Analysen fokuserer på, hvordan kvinderne via deres medieperformance udfordrer stigmatiseringen ved at citere den hadefulde tale og de stereotyper, som de konfronteres med af omverdenen. Analysen viser endvidere, at kvindernes stigma er forankret i orientalistiske og nationalistiske kønsdiskurser.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES  
• TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES  
• ETHNIC MINORITIES • GENDER  
• NATIONAL IDENTITY • RESEARCH METHODS

Milner, Jon: *Mellem etik, lingvistik og kulturteori: analyser af diskursiv konstituering af national identitet: ph.d.-afhandling*. København, Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, 2003, 198 p., ISBN 87-7613-005-3. (Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, Institut for Pædagogisk Antropologi). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

ETHICS • LINGUISTICS • CULTURE  
• NATIONAL IDENTITY

Mordhorst, Camilla: *Genstandsfortællinger: fra Museum Wormianum til de moderne museer*. Roskilde, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 2004, 218 p. (Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

EXHIBITIONS • COMMUNICATION PLANNING  
• CULTURE • HISTORY

Møller Hansen, Kasper: *Deliberative democracy and opinion formation*. Odense, University Press of Southern Denmark, 2004, 426 p., ISBN 87-7838-954-2. (Syddansk Universitet, Det Samfundsvidenskabelige Fakultet). Note: Ph.D. dissertation. Danish summary.

Presents a systematic approach to deliberative democracy and provides arguments on how to review the theory of deliberative democracy.

MEDIA • POLITICS • POLITICAL INFORMATION  
• PUBLIC OPINION • DEMOCRACY • EUROPEAN UNION

Nørgaard Kristensen, Nete: *Udfordringen af journalistikken i lyset af kildernes professionalisering: slinger i valsen?* København, Københavns Universitet, 2003, 353 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Film- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

Emnet for afhandlingen er samspillet mellem danske journalister og deres kilder i det moderne nyhedsbillede med afsæt i et journalistisk perspektiv. Fokus er på parternes magtkamp om kontrol over mediedagsordenen – en magtkamp, som bl.a. skal ses i lyset af den formodede sammenhæng mellem nyhedsmediernes valg, indramning og formidling af forskellige emner eller aktører og de hændelser og personer, som både samfundseliter og den almene offentlighed finder væsentlige. Det er afhandlingens tese, at magtbalancen især gennem 1990'erne er ændret pga. en formodet professionalisering af kildernes medieinteraktion, udtrykt i øget brug af professionelle kommunikationsressourcer til netop at påvirke mediedagsordenen. Denne professionalisering kan udfordre den journalistiske professionalisme i relationen til kilderne ved at repræsentere både en trussel mod og en stimulering af grundlæggende faglige præmisser som valg af kilder, kildekritik, uafhængighed af partsinteresser mv. Omvendt kan kildeprofessionaliseringen også ses i lyset af en række medieinstitutionelle ændringer, som har forstærket journalistens magtposition som gatekeeper over for kildernes adgang til den offentlige arena og som selvstændig aktør og iscenesætter på denne arena. Kildernes professionalisering kan altså både tolkes som en proaktiv offensiv, der kan udfordre journalistikken, men også som en defensiv reaktion på mediestrukturelle faktorer, som kan have udfordret kilderne.

Afhandlingen består af tre hoveddele: 1) en teoretisk/metodisk, 2) en professionssociologisk/historisk og 3) en analytisk. Det teoretiske afsæt er magtteori, herunder sociologiens dikotomi mellem handlings- og strukturperspektiver samt en pointering af nødvendigheden af en kombination heraf for at opnå en helhedsforståelse af sociale fænomener såsom journalisters og kilders (magt)relation. Desuden diskuteres agenda-setting som både medieforskningstradition og som magtobjekt og magtsubjekt i samspillet mellem journalister og kilder. Endelig anvendes professionssociologi i en historiskorienteret diskussion af journalistik og professionel kommunikation, herunder professionaliseringstendensernes betydning for parternes magtpositioner i relation til mediedagsordenen.

Videnskabsteoretisk placerer afhandlingen sig, ligesom meget af den øvrige journalistik- og medieforskning, mellem det samfundsvidenskabelige og humanistiske felt og trækker derfor på metoder fra både det kvantitative og kvalitative paradigme i form af: 1) en kvantitativ survey blandt 527 danske journalister om deres kilderrelationer og 2) kvalitative interviews med kulturjournalister ved Politiken og Danmarks Radio og professionelle kommunikation på kultur-

feltet, igen med kilderrelationen som fokus. Målet med analysen af journalisters og kilders sam- og modspil ud fra de magtteoretiske og professionssociologiske diskussioner samt resultaterne fra surveyundersøgelsen, er ikke at placere magten hos bestemte aktører, men at identificere individuelle og strukturelle faktorer, som kan op- og nedskrive parternes magtposition og gensidige afhængighed i forhold til mediedagsordenen.

JOURNALISTS • JOURNALISM  
 • INFORMATION SOURCES  
 • COMMUNICATION CONTROL • AGENDA SETTING  
 • RESEARCH METHODS

Sandvik, Kjetil: *Devising multimedia: teater som analyse- og design-redskab for interaktive multimediefortællinger*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2003, 396 p. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Æstetiske Fag, Afdeling for Dramaturgi). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

THEATRE • INTERACTIVE MEDIA • MULTIMEDIA  
 • NARRATOLOGY

Staubæs, Dorthe: *Køn, etnicitet og skoleliv*. Frederiksberg, Samfundslitteratur, 2004, 372 p., ISBN 87-593-1094-4. Note: Bygger på forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling med titel: *Etnicitet, køn og skoleliv*. Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi, 2003.

Beskrivelse af hvordan elevers identiteter skabes, ikke blot efter adfærd, men også efter, hvad der anses for passende i forhold til etnicitet og køn. Forfatteren har fulgt to storkøbenhavnske 7. klasser og interviewet og observeret elever, lærere og ledere. Bogen behandler bl.a. følgende spørgsmål: Hvilke elever opfattes som problematiske i skolen? Hvordan spiller køn og etnicitet sammen? Hvilke rammer giver skolens holdning til elevgrupper for udfoldelse af identiteter?

GENDER • ETHNIC MINORITIES • IDENTITY • CULTURE  
 • SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY • PRIMARY EDUCATION

Thellefsen, Torkild: *Fagsprogssemiotik*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitet, 2003, 322 p. (Aalborg Universitet, Institut for Kommunikation). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

Afhandlingen forsøger med udgangspunkt i den amerikanske filosof Charles S. Peirce's pragmatisk semiotik at udvikle en fagsprogssemiotik: en overordnet erkendelsesteoretisk viden om hvordan betydning opstår og bliver til viden. Dertil introduceres begrebet tegn- og evolutionsforskydning samt semiotisk konstruktivisme og en efterfølgende analyse af, hvordan denne viden kan give os indsigt i, hvordan fagbegrebers vidensindhold organiserer og kommunikerer viden i vidensfællesskaber. Hertil udvikles begreberne signifikans-effekt og fundamentaltegn. Efterfølgende samles analyserne under begrebet fagsprogssemiotik. På

denne led forsøger afhandlingen at bygge bro over den måde, vi til daglig erkender og tilegner os viden på, og den måde vi tildeler fagbegreber betydning i en såvel videnskabelig som semividenskabelig kontekst inden for en semiotisk referenceramme.

Behandlingen af semiotikken er et forsøg på at beskrive grundlæggende erkendelsesprocesser for at opnå indsigt i tegns betydningsdannelse. Fra dette generelle niveau forsøger forfatteren at forstå de kognitive funktioner, fagbegreber udtrykker: Vi anvender fagbegreberne til at organisere viden. Denne organisering sker gennem fagbegrebernes tegnæssige evne til at indeholde og efterfølgende kommunikere viden. Derfor er det et af afhandlingens mål at klarlægge fagbegrebernes erkendelsesmæssige funktioner. Som udgangspunkt mener forfatteren, at fagbegreber udtrykker en måde mennesker kategoriserer og erkender et genstandsområde på. Med den viden der blotlægges i analyserne, forsøger afhandlingen at udvikle en metode, som kan bruges med henblik på at organisere vidensdomæners vidensindhold.

Som understøttende eksempel er valgt vidensdomænet ergoterapi, men metoden, som udvikles igennem afhandlingen er en metode, der kan bruges inden for mange forskellige vidensdomæner. Det, som gør ergoterapien specielt interessant her, er, at ergoterapi konstituerer et vidensdomæne, som primært betjener sig af

tavs viden, dvs. ergoterapien har ikke brugt store ressourcer på at beskrive deres virkefelt. Det er der mange forskellige grunde til, men den vigtigste er nok, at faget udspringer af praktiske gøremål, hvorfor faget primært er et praksisfag, og ikke et fag som historisk har orienteret sig mod teoretiske beskrivelser af ergoterapeuters praksisudøvelse. Men på trods af den store mængde af tavs viden er det alligevel muligt at organisere ergoterapiens vidensindhold. Og her udgør den semiotiske vidensorganiseringsmetode (SKO Semiotic Knowledge Organization) et brugbart værktøj.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION • MEANING • KNOWLEDGE  
• SEMIOLOGY

Ørsten, Mark: *Transnational politisk journalistik: dansk EU-journalistik 1991-2001: en ph.d.-afhandling*. Roskilde, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 2003, 364 p. (Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

NEWSPAPERS • NEWS • TELEVISION NEWS  
• JOURNALISM • EUROPEAN UNION

Aarup Jensen, Annie: *Udvikling og tilegnelse af interkulturel kompetence i praksis*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitet, 2003, 224 p. (Aalborg Universitet, Institut for Sprog og Internationale Kulturstudier). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.



# Finland

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*Alhassan, Amin: Development communication policy and economic fundamentalism in Ghana.* Tampere, University of Tampere, 2004, 235 p., ISBN 951-44-6022-7, (Acta universitatis Tamperensis; 1022), ISSN 1455-1616, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Doctoral dissertation. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 364, ISSN 1456-954X, ISBN 951-44-6023-5. <http://acta.uta.fi>.

The author traces the way issues concerning communication policy are articulated around the subject of nation building often called development and modernization. He presents the policy practice of the Ghanaian state in communication by focusing on broadcasting, telecom and digital consumption as cases. These examinations are done against a backdrop of theories of nation building, civic communities and consumption. The author's theoretical arguments centers on a critique of how the role of the postcolonial state has often been articulated in the mainstream literature on development and international communication. To understand the postcolonial state, we have to look at its trajectory and colonial ancestry and see how the colonial version differs from contemporary postcolonial state.

COMMUNICATION POLICY  
• COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT  
• DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
• TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS • BROADCASTING

*Alho, Arja: Silent democracy, noisy media.* Helsinki, University of Helsinki, 2004, 334 p., ISBN 952-91-7330-X, (University of Helsinki, Department of Sociology). Doctoral dissertation. Published also on the Internet: <http://thesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/sosio/vk/alho/>.

The aim of the research is to study representative democracy and the public sphere as a domain of democracy through four specific cases of decision-making processes. The cases are the following: 1) Finland's decision to enter the European Union's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU); 2) the development of the trade policy during the early stages of the World Trade Organization (WTO); 3) privatization of Sonera, telecommunication company; 4) the Ministry of Labour's attempts to restructure labour policy. The thesis is based on interview materials and media texts. The so-called grounded theory is used beside the content analysis of media texts. Habermas' ideas of public sphere serve as an analytical background.

JOURNALISM • PUBLICITY • DEMOCRACY  
• PUBLIC SPHERE • POLITICIANS • DECISION MAKING

*Gerlander, Maija: Jännitteet lääkärin ja potilaan välisessä viestintäsuhteessa.* [Tensions in the doctor-patient communication and relationship.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 228 p., ISBN 951-39-1451-8, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 3), ISSN 1459-4323. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary.

The purpose of the study is to explore tensions in doctor-patient communication from a theoretical and an empirical point of view. Communication in the doctor-patient relationship is by its very nature tensional. Further, it is likely give rise to misunderstandings and ambiguity. The theoretical framework of the study combines three perspectives: 1. Zygmunt Bauman's view on social relationships; 2. relational dialectics developed by Leslie Baxter and Margaret Montgomery; 3. ideas presented by Michael Billig on the problematic nature of expertise in human relations. The dialectical framework is regarded as a relevant basis for the study of the doctor-patient communication because it gives room for taking notice of the different meanings of communication procedures and features without regarding some of them as self-evidently negative or things to be avoided.

HEALTH INFORMATION • COMMUNICATION  
• SPEECH COMMUNICATION

*Koivula, Tommi: Sodan kaikuja: Norjan ja Suomen henkilömiinaretoriikka kansainvälisten mediaprosessien ilmentäjänä 1995-2001.* [Echoes of war: Norwegian and Finnish landmine rhetorics as reflectors of international media processes 1995-2001]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 258 p., ISBN 951-44-5987-3, (Studia Politica Tamperensis; 12), ISSN 0788-169X, (University of Tampere, Department of Political Science and International Relations). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 255-258. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 349; ISSN 1456-954X; ISBN 951-44-5985-7. <http://acta.uta.fi>.

The thesis discusses the relationship between governmental foreign policy and international publicity made possible by modern communication technology. This takes places by studying the political rhetoric of two Nordic countries, Norway and Finland, 1995-2001, relating to the question of banning the anti-personnel landmines. The primary research question is how and to what extent Norwegian and Finnish government's landmine rhetoric has been responsive to international landmine publicity. What is the relationship between



the pressures of international media processes and autonomy in these two states' landmine policies? Have their landmine policies been in the first place an autonomous tool of foreign policy, or would it be more appropriate to say that they have been responsive to international media processes? The general background of the thesis is a discussion of the role of communication technology in world politics. The rhetorical statements produced by Norway and Finland are studied in the light of the pictorial material produced by some landmine-oriented non-governmental organizations on the Internet and by some international magazines. These pictures are interpreted as semiotic signs as presented by C.S. Peirce. The textual material studied in the thesis is Norwegian and Finnish landmine argumentation consisting of speeches and statements. The theoretical framework with this textual material has been Juri Lotman's sign theory.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS • INTERNATIONAL MEDIA  
• WAR • POLITICS  
• NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS • RHETORIC

Koivunen, Anu: *Performative histories, foundational fictions: gender and sexuality in Niskavuori films*. Helsinki, Finnish Literature Society, 2003, 425 p., ill., ISBN 951-746-544-0, (Studia Fennica Historica; 7), ISSN 1458-526X. Note: Doctoral dissertation.

Films are essential to national imagination. In her doctoral dissertation Anu Koivunen analyzes the historicity as well as the intertextuality and intermediality of film reception as she focuses on a cycle of Finnish family melodrama and its key role in thinking about gender, sexuality, nation and history. Close-reading posters, advertisements, publicity stills, trailers, review journalism, and critical commentary, she demonstrates how The women of Niskavuori (1938 and 1958), Loviisa (1946), Heta Niskavuori (1952), Aarne Niskavuori (1954), Niskavuori fights (1957), and Niskavuori (1984), have served as sites for imagining "our agrarian past", our Heimat and heritage as well as "the strong Finnish woman" or "the weak man in crisis". Based on extensive empirical research, Koivunen argues that the Niskavuori films have inspired readings in terms of history and memory, feminist nationalism and the men's movement, left-wing allegories and right-wing morality as well as realism and melodrama. Thought processes of citation, repetition, and re-cycling, the films have acquired not only a heterogeneous and contradictory interpretive legacy, but also significant affective force.

DRAMA FILMS • GENDER • RECEPTION  
• INTERTEXTUALITY

Kortti, Jukka: *Modernisaatiomurroksen kaupalliset merkit: 60-luvun suomalainen televisiomainonta*. [The commercialised signs of modernisation: Finnish television advertising in the 1960s.] Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2003, 455 p., ill., ISBN 951-746-523-8, (Bibliotheca historica; 80), ISSN 1238-3503. Note: Doctoral dissertation in social science history. English summary pp. 440-449. Includes CD-disc.

The main subject of this study is Finnish television advertising during the 1960s. In practise, the period in focus includes the years 1956-1974. Television advertising started after the mid-1950s and in advertising a certain "sixties mood" finally culminated in the first years of the 1970s. In fact, this is the first study concerning this aspect of the Finnish media history, although Finland was among the first of the European countries to introduce television advertising, and the first of the Nordic countries. Besides the cultural products – the commercials – the institutions and people are brought into focus as well. The working conditions of television advertising, and particularly their changes, are given attention. All this needs broad contextualisation. That is why this study also investigates the changes of Finnish society in the 1960s. Because advertising uses and represents so wide a field of cultural and social phenomena, the observations made through it are multiform. In other words, the connotative resources and referent systems of advertising are almost as broad as the culture and society wherein it operates. A modified version of the semiotic myth system by the French structuralist Roland Barthes, which was introduced in 1957, has been used in analysing the commercials. Briefly, the aim is to find certain modernisation ideologies, worldviews and mentalities, which have been coded by certain symbols and discourses into the commercials.

ADVERTISING • COMMERCIAL TELEVISION • HISTORY  
• CONSUMERS

Kostiainen, Emma: *Viestintä ammattiosaamisen ulottuvuutena*. [Communication as a dimension of vocational competence.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 305 p., tab., ISBN 951-39-1406-2, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 1), ISSN 1459-4323. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Available also on the Internet: <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/9513915417.pdf>.

The main purpose of the study is to examine both the relationship of communication to vocational competence, and the vocational orientation of communication instruction in higher vocational education, as practised in Finnish Polytechnics. The study examines teachers', students' and polytechnic graduates' expe-

riences and perceptions. Altogether, 28 communication teachers and 64 students were interviewed from the two main disciplines, technology and commerce. The teachers were interviewed in individual, and the students in focus-group interviews. Surveys were distributed to polytechnic graduates and a total of 277 out of 600 surveys (46,2 pros.) were returned. The results seem to indicate that there is a strong tendency in working life to move towards a work culture in which work is mainly based on creating symbols and meanings. Central issues in communication instruction oriented to vocational development are knowledge of working life, integration of formal and informal learning environments, profession-specific teaching and learning and the integration of theory and practice. It is important that communication instruction is linked up with vocational image and identity – and not only with particular communication practices and situations.

SPEECH COMMUNICATION  
 • COMMUNICATION COMPETENCES • WORKING LIFE  
 • VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Kärki, Anita: *Sivusta seuraten: sanomalehti lukijoiden kertomuksissa*. [From the bystander's point of view: newspaper in the stories of readers]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Minerva kustannus, 2004, 207 p., ISBN 952-5478-19-X, (SoPhi; 83), (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy). Doctoral dissertation in cultural policy.

The author has studied newspaper readers as active actors. Reading is explored in the context of everyday life. How is readership constructed in the everyday life? The author is also interested in the meaning of local media: how readers experience the local topics in the newspapers. Furthermore, the author explores readers' confidence in newspapers. The author's method belongs to biography studies. She has used written autobiographical stories written by newspaper readers.

NEWSPAPERS • READING • MEDIA USE • AUDIENCES  
 • LOCAL PRESS • EVERYDAY LIFE • ETHNOGRAPHY

Lehikoinen, Taisto: *Religious media theory: understanding mediated faith and Christian applications of modern media*. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 341 p., ISBN 951-39-1498-4, (Jyväskylä Studies in Humanities; 4), ISSN 1459-4323. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/951391545X.pdf>.

The study presents basic research into the recently formed field of studies on media and religion, and it generates universal descriptions and explanations as well as more operational models on religious media communication, for the first time in the field. The

source material is taken from various Christian traditions: the Roman Catholic church, the mainline Protestant tradition, the Evangelical Protestant tradition, and Eastern Orthodoxy. The primary data is based on Internet-material as well as drawn from interviews of key persons in Finland, Italy, Russia and the USA. The scope and setting is large in order to be able to provide comprehensive and valid data for theory construction. The study is an inter-disciplinary effort that draws from the fields of sociology, media studies, cultural studies and theology. The study has a strong phenomenological orientation with an attempt to line up various traditions and case studies for comparison.

RELIGION • CHRISTIANITY  
 • COMMUNICATION THEORY • COMMUNITIES

Malmelin, Nando: *Mainonnan lukutaito: mainonnan viestinnällistä luonnetta ymmärtämässä*. [Literacy of advertising: how to understand the communicational aspects of advertising?] Helsinki, Gaudeamus, 2003, 222 p., ISBN 951-662-902-4. (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The author explores the concepts of advertising, communication, and reception, and considers what kind of these concepts should be. The basic research questions are following: What is advertising? What consist the concepts of advertising of? What kind of communication is advertising? What are the roles of advertising users? What is advertising literacy? The aim of the research is to develop advertsing literacy. The concepts of advertising are analysed through advertising research literature and advertising text books. The research approach is understanding: the author looks at advertising as a part of social practices.

ADVERTISING • COMMUNICATION THEORY  
 • MEDIA LITERACY • CONCEPT ANALYSIS

Oinonen, Paavo: *Pitkä matka on Tippavaaraan...: suomalaisuuden tulkinta ja Yleisradion toimintaperiaatteet radiosarjoissa Työmiehen perhe, Kalle-Kustaa Korkin seikkailuja ja Kankkulan kaivolla 1945-1964*. [It's a long way to Tippavaara (Tipperary)...: interpretations of Finnishness and the policies of the Finnish Broadcasting Company Yleisradio in the radio serials "The workers family", "The adventures of Kalle-Kustaa Korikki" and "At the Kankkula well", 1945-1964]. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2004, 419 p., ISBN 951-746-554-8, (Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia; 948), ISSN 0355-1768, (University of Turku, Department of Cultural History). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 411-414.

The central question asked in this study is how Finnishness was seen and interpreted in the Finnish Broadcasting Company's post-war radio serials The Work-

ers Family, The Adventures of Kalle-Kustaa Korkki and At the Kankkula Well. In this study the Finnishness is not taken to be permanent or clearly defined but rather as constructed in as well as subject to interpretation. In addition to looking at the radio programmes themselves, the investigation focuses on publicity, listeners and the Finnish Broadcasting Company, Yleisradio. A second major area for analysis consists of the policies of Yleisradio. The research material has consisted of programme recordings, manuscripts, administrative documents, and press materials. The study belongs to the field of cultural history and borrows methods from film studies and literary research. The research approach can also be termed media historical.

RADIO SERIALS • RADIO FICTION • RADIO COMEDY  
• HISTORY • RADIO GENRES • CULTURAL STUDIES

Raittila, Pentti: *Venäläiset ja virolaiset suomalaisten Toisina: tapaustutkimuksia ja analyysimenetelmien kehittäilyä*. [The Russians and the Estonians as Others to Finnish people: case studies and developing of research methods]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 352 p., ISBN 951-44-5980-6, (Mediatutkimuksia), (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 313-314. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 300; ISSN 1456-954X; ISBN 951-44-6016-2. <http://acta.uta.fi>.

This dissertation discusses the representations of otherness in Finnish culture, and it is based on three case studies. The first case deals with Russianism in the Finns' interviews performed in 1989. The second case discusses how Estonians were presented in Finnish media texts in connection with the sinking of the ferry Estonia in autumn 1994. The theme of the third case study is ethnicity and especially Russianism in Finnish newspapers in 1999-2000. Throughout the work, there are two parallel narratives: 1) the presentation of otherness in the texts, 2) how this otherness and its connection to Finnish cultural memory could be studied. The idea of the dialogic nature of language and the context-bound meanings cover all the case studies. The methods comprise quantitative analysis of survey questionnaires, content analysis, and qualitative analysis of the rhetoric features in interviews and media texts.

JOURNALISM • PUBLIC OPINION • MINORITY GROUPS  
• LINGUISTIC GROUPS • ESTONIANS • RUSSIANS  
• ETHNIC GROUPS • METHODOLOGY

Reunanen, Esa: *Budjettijournalismi julkisena keskusteluna: tekstianalyttisiä näkökulmia suomalaiseen ja ruotsalaiseen budjettikirjoitteluun*. [Budget journal-

ism as public discussion: text analytical viewpoints to the coverage of National Budgets in Finnish and Swedish newspapers.] Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2003, 598 p., tab., ISBN 951-44-5769-2, (Mediatutkimuksia), (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 300), ISSN 1456-954X. (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Available also on the Internet: <http://acta.uta.fi>.

This study explores the coverage of the National Budget of Finland in the newspapers Helsingin Sanomat and Iltalehti, and the National Budget of Sweden in the newspapers Dagens Nyheter and Aftonbladet in autumn 1996 from the point of view of public discussion. The theoretical and normative framework of the study rests mainly on Jürgen Habermas' theories of public sphere and communicative action. It is stated in the study that public discussion should thematize problems and needs experienced in the life world to be processed in the political system. Journalism should give access to all relevant points of view, give them fair treatment and make the real disagreements explicit. Public discussion in newspapers is analyzed primarily from the point of view of its conversational characters. The study focuses especially on the role of the newspapers in organizing discussion. Several quantitative methods are developed and used. The results of the analyses are condensed with the statistical Latent Class Analysis (LCA). In addition to quantitative analyses, public discussion is also explored qualitatively. In so-called topic chain analyses public discussion is explored diachronically and its dialogicality is evaluated.

JOURNALISM • PUBLIC SPHERE • NARRATOLOGY  
• TEXT ANALYSIS

Salovaara-Moring, Inka: *Media geographies: regional newspaper discourses in Finland in the 1990s*. Helsinki, University of Helsinki, 2004, 319 p., ISBN 952-10-1618-3, (Viestinnän julkaisuja; 9), ISSN 1457-2184, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/viest/vk/salovaara-moring/>

The study investigates the ways in which differences between four Finnish regions are represented in regional newspaper texts, during the economic crisis of the 1990s. The aim is to compare how the different aspects of the economic crises are constructed discursively in newspaper texts, and how these differences shape the interpretations of the economic crises within the regions. The study is based on three methodological bases: it is comparative; it leans on methods of textual analysis (content analysis and discourse analy-

sis); and it makes pragmatic use of theories within the critical tradition in the interpretation of the texts. It introduces a spatial approach to media studies, combining it with the theory of legitimation crisis and relational thinking as a way to construct identity, space, region, and change. For the research material, four newspapers were selected from regions that were different, both economically and culturally. Theoretically, the regions are seen as dynamic entities consisting of different processes. The research questions were approached with the help of data collected from the newspapers between the years 1988-1997. The time-span covers the last years of the economic boom of the 1980s, the economic crisis, and the recovery at the end of the 1990s.

REGIONS • IDENTITY • DISCOURSE  
• ECONOMIC TRENDS • CRISIS • CONTENT ANALYSIS  
• NEWSPAPERS • SPACE

Saraste, Leena: *Valo, muoto vai elämä: kameraseurat kohti modernia 1950-luvulla* [Light, composition or life: art photography in Finland in the Mid-20th century]. Helsinki: Suomen valokuvataiteen museo, 2004, 272 p., 952-9851-55-3. (Suomen valokuvataiteen museon julkaisuja ; 18), ISSN 1239-6141, (Musta Taide ; 2004, 1), ISSN 0788-2467, (The Finnish Museum of Photography) (University of Helsinki, Department of Art History). Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Also available on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/hum/taite/vk/saraste/>

This study of amateur photography in post-war and 1950's Finland tackles the following questions: (1) what was considered good art photography, (2) who defined the criteria (3) did post-war material restrictions have an impact on developments, and (4) how were international influences reflected in Finland. The study draws upon Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, Howard Becker's Art Worlds and general art theories. The contents of six major exhibitions and competitions, three in 1953 and three in 1959, were investigated. More than 60 prominent amateur photographers active in the 1950's were interviewed.

PHOTOGRAPHY • ART THEORIES • HISTORY

Sarpavaara, Harri: *Ruumiillisuus ja mainonta: diagnoosi tv-mainonnan ruumiillisuusrepresentaatioista* [The body and advertising: the representations of embodiment in television advertisements]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2004, 210 p., 951-44-5938-5, (University of Tampere, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology). Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Also available on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 338. ISBN 951-44-5953-9. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The dissertation concerns the signification of human embodiment in television advertising. The purpose of this study is to look at how cultural representations of embodiment are constructed in advertisements and what kind these representations are. The analysis focuses on specific themes: the pleasure, discipline, power, care, maintenance of the body and comic body. Particular attention is paid to representations of the gendered body. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is semiotic orientated social constructionism. The research material consists of 167 Finnish television (MTV3) advertisements. The data are analysed using both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION • ADVERTISING  
• SEMIOLOGY • CULTURAL STUDIES • GENDER

Seppälä, Antti: *Todellisuutta kuvaamassa – todellisuutta tuottamassa: työ ja koti television ja vähän radionkin uutisissa*. [Describing reality – producing reality: discourses of work and home in television and on a small scale in radio news.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 211 p., ISBN 951-39-1454-2, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 2), ISSN 1459-4233. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary.

The name of this study comes from two dimensions of reality that news seem to have. News aim at describing reality, but while doing that they also produce social reality by giving a certain view to the world. This study aims at demonstrating how that happens with the concepts of work and home. The main research question of this study are: what are work and home, how are they constructed, what other views, perspectives, or concepts are being constructed by and with the use of the concepts, and what changes appear in the context of these concepts when moving in a timeline from mid-sixties to 21st century. Theoretical background and methodology of this study arise from constructivism and discourse analysis. One objective of the study is also to find ways and to use discourse analysis to analyse television images, something that has been done rather seldom. Discourses in this study are seen in a Foucaultian way to be practices that systematically form the objects of which they speak, but the discourse analysis, or the study as a whole, is not Foucaultian.

DISCOURSE • TELEVISION NEWS • HOME  
• WORKING LIFE

Soramäki, Martti: *Informaatioyhteiskunna teoriat ja sähköisen viestinnän todellisuus: eurooppalainen näkökulma* [Theories of the information society and the reality of the electronic communications: a European perspective.] Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2003, 336



p., ISBN 951-44-5844-3, (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tampereensis; 309), ISSN 1456-954X. (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communications). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available only on: <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-5844-3.pdf>. English summary, pp. 291-294.

In the first place, this study analyses and compares different theories of information society (Daniel Bell, Manuel Castells, Frank Webster, Adair Turner, Peter F. Drucker and Nico Stehr), and examines the views of these authors on networks and networking, on the development of services and on globalization. Secondly, the study examines the structures and convergence of electronic communications in the USA and in the European Union, and the development of the content, that is the programmes and services, of electronic media and telecommunications operations against the background of collapse of the Internet and the telecommunications boom market. Finally, the study considers the relationship and inconsistencies between theoretical views and reality. Electronic mass media and telecommunication operations remain regulated fields despite the relaxation of regulations in recent years. The study assesses the significance of various policies on networking, on the development of content and on globalisation. The success or failure of the EU policy on information society is also evaluated.

INFORMATION SOCIETY • BROADCASTING  
• AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA • DIGITAL MEDIA

Tampere, Kaja: *Public relations in a transition society 1989-2002: using a stakeholder approach in organisational communications and relations analyses*. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2003, 137 p., fig., ISBN 951-39-1504-2, (Jyväskylä Studies in Humanities; 8), ISSN 1459-4323. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The present study analyses public relations processes, using a stakeholder approach, in Estonia's transition society and the emergence of the Western public relations concept in this process. This study addresses the questions of how organisations managed their relations and communicated with different stakeholders in a communist and post-communist (transition) society, how they changed their stakeholder systems, how public relations emerged in a new social context, in a transition society which changed very rapidly and at a fundamental level, and how organisations built up their public relations functions in this situation.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
• PUBLIC RELATIONS • ECONOMIC TRENDS

Uskali, Turo: "*Älä kirjoita itseäsi ulos*": suomalaisen Moskovan kirjeenvaihtajuuden alkutaival 1957-1975. ["Do not write yourself out": the beginning of the Finn-

ish Moscow-correspondency in 1957-1975.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 484 p., ISBN 951-39-1543-3, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 6), ISSN 1459-4331. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Available also on the Internet: <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/9513915433.pdf>.

The theme of this study is the history of the first Finnish correspondents in Moscow, 1957-1975. Its main focus is on empirical findings, but at the same time it has the ambition to develop research methods and theoretical models for research into sensitive subjects in general and journalism history in particular. The journalism history approach combines four research traditions: journalism studies, foreign news studies, media history studies, and studies in the history of international relations (especially Finnish-Soviet). The traditions are connected by the knot of hermeneutics, the art of understanding. A multi-methodological approach, as well as grounded theory, is emphasized in this study; it is not based on only one theory or only one research question. Two theoretical models have helped to organize this study; the hierarchical model of influences on media content by Shoemaker and Reese, and the liane model by Mörrä. The main research questions were: what kind of journalism the correspondents did, how they actually did their work, what kind of differences there were in their work and why did they work as they did? The empirical data consist of journalistic texts, interviews and contemporary material from different archives.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS • FOREIGN NEWS  
• JOURNALISM • HISTORY

Valkonen, Tarja: *Puheenviestintätaitojen arviointi: näkökulmia lukiolaisten esiintymis- ja ryhmätaitoihin*. [Assessing speech communication skills: perspectives on presentation and group communication skills among upper secondary school students.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 310 p., ISBN 951-39-1546-8, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 7), ISSN 1459-4331. (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Available also on the Internet: <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/9513915468.pdf>.

The present study focuses on the assessment of speech communication skills describing pedagogical assessment, the reliability and validity of performance assessment, and the various features of self-evaluation. The data was collected by interviewing teachers, by conducting performance-based tests in upper secondary schools, and by analyzing students' written essays on competent speech communication. Skills were assessed separately by the students themselves, by teachers, and by two groups of trained raters. According to

the interview data, pedagogical assessment emphasized presentation skills, whereas group communication seemed to be rather an instructional method for education in literature on compulsory courses. The teachers highly appreciated positive and motivating assessment, but the students seldom get an opportunity to apply the information and guidance they got in order to perform in a more competent manner.

SPEECH COMMUNICATION

- INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION
- SOCIAL INTERACTION • SECONDARY EDUCATION

Väkikoski, Tuula-Riitta: *The criminal trial as a speech communication situation*. Tampere, University of Tampere, 2004, 238 p., 951-44-5973-3, (Acta Universitatis Tamperensis ; 1011), ISSN 1455-1616. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 346. ISBN 951-44-5974-1. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The author has studied speech communication in the Finnish courtroom context. In recent years, many rapid changes in the courtroom proceedings have taken place and the role of oral communication in trials has been completely redefined. The author has investigated the interaction between different parties in this special context. The frame of the work is prosecutor's. Communication in courtroom has also looked at from the point of the view of interpersonal communication theories and argumentation research. The research is based on qualitative materials and the method is so called triangulation, that means: several research approaches and materials have been used. The first material is based on courtroom observations during 1997-2001. The second material has been collected by questionnaires from prosecutors in 2000.

SPEECH COMMUNICATION

- INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION • CRIMES
- AUTHORITIES • SOCIAL INTERACTION • RHETORIC

### Licentiatavhandlingar 2003

Arpo, Robert: *Internetin keskustelukulttuurit: tutkimus internet-keskusteluryhmien viesteissä rakentuvista puhetoista, tulkintoista ja tulkinnan kehyksistä kommunikatioyhteiskunnassa*. [Internet discussion cultures: speech practices, interpretations and frames of interpretation in the messages of Internet discussion groups.] Joensuu: Joensuun yliopisto, 2003, 263 p., (University of Joensuu, Department of Finnish and Cultural Research). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- INTERNET • MEDIA USE • VIRTUAL REALITY
- SOCIAL INTERACTION

Hietaharju, Mikko: Mykkä todistaja: valokuvan rakenelementit ja merkitykset. [ Silent witness: the con-

struction elements of photograph and its meanings.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2002 (2003), 91 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

PHOTOGRAPHS • SEMANTICS

Koivusalo-Kuusivaara, Raisa: *Lapset television tulkit-sijoina: vertailututkimus suomalaisten ja englantilaisten lasten televisiosuhteesta tarkasteltuna symbolisena vuorovaikutuksena*. [Children as interpreters of television: a comparative study of the television relationship of Finnish and English children examined as symbolic interaction.] Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, Tiedotusopin laitos, 2003, 186 p., (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- CHILDREN • TELEVISION • MEDIA USE
- INTERACTIVITY

Lehto, Keijo: *Aatteista periaatteisiin: suomalaisten seitsemäpäiväisten sanomalehtien linjapapereiden synty ja muutos 1971-2003*. [From ideologies to principles: the line papers of Finnish daily newspapers, 1971-2003.] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003 (2004), 190 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- NEWSPAPERS • VALUES • IDEOLOGIES • JOURNALISM

Lemminkäinen, Helena: *Arvioinnin kaksi kuvaa: mitä välitön ja viivästetty arviointi kertovat lyhytkestoisista viestintävalmennuksista?* [Two images of evaluation: what does immediate and later evaluation tell about short-term communication training?] Jyväskylä: Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 215 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION

- ADULT EDUCATION • ENTERPRISES • COMMUNICATION COMPETENCES

Majapuro, Marketta: *Terveysmarkkinoiden postmoderni kuluttaja: mainoksista hyvän elämän virikkeet?* [Postmodern consumers in health markets: do advertisements give inspiration to good life?] Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2003, 227 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- CONSUMERS • ADVERTISING • HEALTH INFORMATION
- SEMANTICS

Uotinen, Johanna: *Tietotekniikka, kokemus ja kertomus: informaatioteknologian kulttuurisesta merkityksellistämisestä* [Information technology, experiences and narrations: the cultural meanings of information technology.] Joensuu: Joensuun yliopisto, 2003, 72 p. + 5 articles, (University of Joensuu, Department of Finnish and Cultural Research). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • EVERY DAY LIFE • CITIZENS • DISCOURSE

# Norge

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Allern, Tor-Helge: *Drama og erkjennelse: en undersøkelse av forholdet mellom dramaturgi og epistemologi i drama og dramapedagogikk*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2003, 448 p., ISBN 82-471-5213-4. Note: Avhandling for dr.art.-graden.

The main focus of the thesis is the lack of dramaturgic consciousness in drama pedagogy. The process of knowledge in drama and drama pedagogy are explored by revealing which ways of thinking different dramaturgies are based on. The author analyses the relations between dramaturgy and view of knowledge in the English drama educators Dorothy Heathcote and Gavin Bolton. Central concepts as cyclic, linear, mimesis, plot, catharsis and *Verfremdung* are analysed in relations to classical and historical dramaturgic models.

THEATRE • NARRATOLOGY • PEDAGOGY • EDUCATION

Fagerjord, Anders: *Rhetorical convergence: earlier media influence on web media form*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2003, 367 p., (Acta Humaniora; 178), ISSN 0806-3222. Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art.

Will most current media formats die and be replaced with an integrated Web medium the next years? Will television sets be obsolete? Will PCs replace television? The author writes that this thesis grew from a curiosity towards these and other predictions: "...what such a convergent Web medium would look like. How would it use images, text, sound, movement?" And how will the different and long-standing traditions of the media influence this form of convergence. The main aim of the work is to investigate whether the "languages", or "rhetorics", of earlier media are converging on the Web, and if so, how?

RHETORIC • MEDIA CONVERGENCE • WORLD WIDE WEB • MEDIA

Grønstad, Asbjørn: *Transfigurations: violence, death, and masculinity in American cinema*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2003, 390 p. (Universitetet i Bergen, Engelsk institutt). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art.

The recurrent discussion on violence in the visual media has, with few exceptions, taken place on the terms of psychology and social sciences. This thesis challenges this hegemony through a critical analysis of the methodological foundation that empirical-oriented studies of mediated violence build on. The critic is based on this research tradition's often insufficient conceptualizing of what is characterizing and conditioning dif-

ferent forms of simulated or fictional violence. An understanding of the mechanisms and function of violence in film presupposes a fundamental insight in the historical and aesthetical development of the film medium. Because the violent film first and foremost is a kind of text with all the characterizations of a text, like formal conventions, rhetorical figures, narrative composition and style, it is best discussed and problematized in an interpretative perspective. Reflections concerning the mimesis concept and its theoretical influence on our understanding of the rhetoric of the feature film are central in the thesis. Through an analysis of six essential American violent films, from *Scarface* to *Fight Club*, the author shows how and why the conception of the film as an imitation, or representation, of an underlying reality is an understanding that with advantage can be liquidated. The fiction film refers primarily to itself and its own history, and the violence practise in this kind of film are consequently obliged to be elucidated as metaphorical figurations rather than as reflections. The focus on the amimetic and the transtextual is making it possible to read the fictional violence as a form of filmic trope. What characterizes violence tropes are the expressions of collective and historical changing attitudes towards death, and the performance of different forms of complex masculinity.

FILMS • VIOLENCE • FICTION • HISTORY

Mortensen, Torill Elvira: *Pleasures of the player: flow and control in online games*. Bergen/Volda, Universitetet i Bergen/Høgskulen i Volda, 2003, 410 p., ISBN 82-497-0172-0. (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for humanistisk informatikk/Høgskulen i Volda, Avdeling for mediefag). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art.

The thesis is an exploration into online computer games and fantasy culture. New media opens for new experiences and pleasures for the audience. The perhaps most visible and popular new media innovation in entertainment media is that of the computer game, where players can match themselves against intricate software or against other humans, thus changing and expanding the understanding of media use. The author explores the attraction of text-based multi-user games played online. She focuses on the players of the one text-based game, *Dragon Realms*. What these players experienced point towards the promise of the future media. The multitasking of the players, their easy as-



sumption of their own ability and right to influence the environment of entertainment combine with the relatively simple and accessible game technology to illustrate how electronic, digital media are about to change the audience from consumers to players, from passive to active. This radical change may influence the culture deeply, comparable to the cultural divide caused by the last generation of electronic media, radio and television. In the 20th century the audience was given the means to receive information and entertainment. In the 21st century the computer technology gives the audience a chance not just to receive, but also to participate and to create. It blurs the roles of sender and receiver, and necessitates a rewrite of the traditional understanding of media.

COMPUTER GAMES • INTERNET • AUDIENCES  
• MEDIA USE

Ndlela, Nkosinathi: *Challenges and prospects for press freedom: comparative perspectives on media laws in Zimbabwe and South Africa*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2003, 355 p., (Acta Humaniora; 180), ISSN 0806-3222. (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art.

Press freedom is indispensable in a democracy. It is the cornerstone of every democracy, and it is the best guarantee for truth to come out. Nevertheless, media in today's Africa are standing ahead of enormous juridical, financial, and sociopolitical obstacles that limit the role they can play in the democracy. The history of press freedom is not very successful in Africa. The main aim of the thesis is to discuss and compare media legislation in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Even though the constitutions in Zimbabwe and South Africa give instructions to measures for maintaining fundamental rights and guarantee speech freedom, it does not mean that these fundamental rights are protected in practise. In Zimbabwe, reforms the last three years have shown that the government has no intentions in changing the situation for the media. The government party rather seems to try to keep its power at any cost and it has used the laws to control and manipulate information. In South Africa, on the other hand, much has been done since the first free elections. The democratic reforms that started in 1990 have created a whole new juridical climate for the media.

MEDIA • LAW • FREEDOM OF THE PRESS  
• DEMOCRACY

Nyre, Lars: *Fidelity matters: sound media and realism in the 20th century* Bergen/Volda, Universitetet i Bergen/Høgskulen i Volda, 2003, 294 p., ISBN 82-7661-172-9. (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for me-

dievitenskap/Høgskulen i Volda, Avdeling for medie-fag). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art. Includes soundtrack supplement.

The thesis is a history of cultural perception in sound. It is oriented towards the two media radio and musical recording, and it interprets a range of innovations in handicraft and domestic listening strategies through the 20th century. The Anglo-American cultural field is the focus of investigations. Perception is a question of meaningfulness for the individual, and this entails that descriptions of the bodily engagement with an apparatus are crucial to the dissertation. Furthermore, engagements with radio and musical recordings are strikingly auditory, and the dissertation investigates the historical development of mediated auditory rhetoric. Among the cases discussed are early 20th century operatic recordings, sociability radio of the 1930s, the luxurious mono sound of 1950s LPs, edited reportage in post-war radio, 1960s multitrack studio practices, the lunar transmission in 1969, digital production of techno and pop from the 1980s, and present time phone-in programming. The theoretical argument of the thesis could be called 'materialist'. It is a blend of phenomenology, philosophy of technology, rhetoric and medium theory. Important writers are Rudolf Arnheim, Erik Barnouw, Alfred Borgmann, Kenneth Burke, Roland Gelatt, Erving Goffman, Don Ihde, Anders Johansen, Marshall McLuhan, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Paul Ricoeur, Paddy Scannell and Alfred Schutz.

SOUND • HISTORY • RADIO • MUSIC

Roppen, Johann: *Orklas lange revolusjon: konsern, redaktører og journalistikk i Orkla Medias norske aviser 1985-2000*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2003, 347 p., ISBN 82-8033-020-8, (Publikasjon; 56), ISSN 1502-2382. (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for medievitenskap). Note: Avhandling for dr.polit.-graden.

The thesis brings the tendency towards greater concentration of ownership in the media industry into focus. The author outlines how one of Scandinavia's largest privately owned media groups, Orkla Media, expanded aggressively from 1985 to 2000 through the acquisition of conservative local newspapers. The expansion reflects the Norwegian and Scandinavian, as well as the international, tendency within the media industry of becoming increasingly integrated into business and industry, whereas the traditional links to politics are weakening. The author discusses the influence of this on journalistic values as well as values pertaining to media politics. He studies the dual role of the newspaper editors, as they are responsible for editorial freedom and independence, at the same time as they are part of the media group managements. The

focus of the study is on Orkla's current and former editors in the intersections of local communities, political parties, journalism and the groups of media companies.

JOURNALISM • EDITORS • MEDIA INDUSTRY  
• MEDIA CONCENTRATION

Sæbø, Gunnar: *Media, ritual and the cultivation of collective representations: a theoretical-historical analysis and critique of the cultivation paradigm in media studies*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2003, 365 p., (Acta Humaniora; 161), ISSN 0806-3222. (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.polit.

The thesis is a theoretical exploration of the relationship between media and ritual. Being one of the most well-known approaches to the study of media rituals, George Gerbner's cultivation approach is used as analytical point of departure. First, the thesis explores how the cultivation research programme can be read as an attempt to conceptualise the ritual role of the media in modernity. By showing how the media (esp. television) have changed our terms of experience, the cultivation approach identifies the unique product of the media as the 'collective consciousness' that constitutes the 'mass public'. The mass public is engaged in ritual consumption of this particular media-communicated consciousness, which, through the process of repetitive storytelling, serves to maintain and 'cultivate' a world view that first and foremost fits the interests of the media industries. Second, the thesis explores the analytical problems with cultivation theory's ways of studying media as ritual. The problems are connected to the functional analysis of television as a system, which is based on cultural teleological underpinnings. Such premises overemphasise cultural determinism and cultural homogeneity and neglects individual-collective dialectics. These theoretical problems is only enhanced by the vast social, political and technological changes in the last 10-15 years, which have brought cultural change, diversity and manifold to the fore. Cultivation theory as ritual theory fails also due to its lack of recognising ritual presupposing a contrast, that which is not ritual. Gerbner's ritual theory of television would gain higher explanatory power if the ritual qualities of television were conceptualised as clearly distinguished from the routine and habitual qualities of television. Third, the thesis investigates how we, by further exploring the potential of the ritual approach (as associated with the Durkheimian school) can analyse the media-culture relationship in a way that avoids these shortcomings. By twisting the underlying cultural theory from functional analysis of

the image-cultivation of storytelling to representational analysis of enactments of ritual, the approach proposed in this thesis involves closer focus on the ritual mechanism as well as the symbolic elements of communication, in connection to all types of media. Furthermore, media are not only ritual due to their being common channels of culturally mediated social power, media also provide the raw material for construction of meaning among media audiences. I argue that Durkheim's view of culture as a set of 'collective representations' is better suited to analysis of cultural differentiation than the systemic notion of 'cultural system' in cultivation theory, a cultural system that again is dominated by television as system. Collective representations are based on the unique logic of the social as they are created in interaction and especially ritual, and do not simply belong to any 'system'. In fact, Durkheim's analysis of the binding element of collective representations involves a view of media power that is genuinely dialectical: mediated collective representations are not external objects that we 'receive' and 'perceive' from a media system, they are constructed phenomenal realities created and maintained in action and interaction. The thesis concludes that even if contemporary media culture is increasingly 'reinvented' and commercialised, media ritualisation is still a 'social fact' that refers to collective ways of acting, thinking and feeling that also involve attempts 'from below' to compensate for the disappearance of traditional ritual. Media ritualisation involves both communication about, and a confirmation of, the social; it involves the expression of the key trait of human nature as thoroughly social.

MEDIA • MODERNITY • TELEVISION • MEDIA INDUSTRY • CULTURE

Tingstad, Vebjørn: *Children's chat on the Net: a study of social encounters in two Norwegian chat rooms*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2003, 282 p. (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, Pedagogisk institutt/Norsk senter for barneforskning). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.polit.

The thesis explores how children and adolescents use the Internet as a medium for communication. The study looks at social interactions in chat rooms, where people can communicate with each other online. The empirical focus is on what happens in the encounters on the Net and how children, mainly between the age of 11 and 14, experience this kind of communication.

CHILDREN • YOUTH • INTERNET • MEDIA USE  
• CHAT GROUPS • COMMUNICATION

Tranvik, Tommy: *Online sovereignty: nation-states and the encroachment of the Internet*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2003, 275 p. (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for sammenlignende politikk). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.polit.

The thesis deals with government actions to improve control with the Internet use. At the starting point the Internet was constructed to avoid e.g. large companies or government institutions to get too much influence on the use of it. But gradually, as more and more people and companies started to use the Internet throughout the 1990s, most countries got an increased need for regulations of the Internet development, to organize for commercial activity and to fight against computer crime. The author analyzes the strategies that are applied to changing the Internet to be more available for governmental authority practise, and the countermeasures from those who want to avoid stronger governmental encroachment.

INTERNET • GOVERNMENT POLICY • REGULATIONS  
• TECHNOLOGY

Walker, Jill: *Fiction and interaction: how clicking a mouse can make you part of a fictional world*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2003, 189 p., ISBN 82-497-0183-6. (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for humanistisk informatikk). Note: Dissertation for the degree of dr.art.

The thesis is about works in which the user is a character in the fictional world, and it is about the kind of interaction that such works allow. The author studies the fictional worlds of the Internet in an analysis that explores what interactivity really involves. She analyzes stories, art, games, spam, diaries, and swindle. Through theories on fiction and interactivity, she builds an understanding of how simple actions, like clicking a mouse or answering an e-mail, imply accepting a role as a part of a fiction, and how we consequently can feel co-responsible for what is happening fictional.

INTERNET • FICTION • INTERACTIVITY • TEXT

# Sverige

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Anthonsen, Mette: *Decisions on participation in UN operations: Do media matter?: Danish and Swedish responses to intra state conflicts in the 1990s*. Göteborgs universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, 2003, 369 p., tab., ISBN 91-628-5568-9, (Göteborg Studies in Politics; 80), ISSN 0346-5942. Note: Dr. diss.

This dissertation discusses three questions: On a theoretical level, in which ways can media be assumed to function in relation to foreign policy? By which means can media be hypothesised to matter for state policy vis-à-vis participation in UN operations? And, on an empirical level, do media actually play a role? These questions are discussed in this study of Danish and Swedish responses to UN operations in 16 different intra state conflicts during the 1990s. Well-known conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and Rwanda are included, as are conflicts in less publicised areas such as Georgia, El Salvador and Western Sahara, for example. Danish and Swedish TV (Danish TV2 Nyhederne and Swedish SVT Rapport) and newspaper (Politiken and Dagens Nyheter) coverage of different conflicts are analysed by 10950 news items, and 26 key decision makers are interviewed in this book.

AGENDA SETTING • FOREIGN POLICY • COVERAGE  
• PUBLIC OPINION • DENMARK • SWEDEN.

Björkvall, Anders: *Svensk reklam och dess modell-läsare*. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell International, 2003, 210 s., 91-22-02029-2, (Stockholm studies in Scandinavian philology; 31), ISSN 0562-1097. Note: Dr. diss.

Avhandlingen studerar vilka olika typer av modellläsare, eller förutsatta läsare, som konstrueras i den mest lästa nutida svenska tidskriftsreklamen (från bl.a. Kalle Anka & C:o, Vecko-Revyn, Café och Vi i Villa). Reklamens modellläsare kan fungera som ett identitets-skapande verktyg bland många andra i en senmodern konsumentkultur där identitetskonstruktion i allt högre utsträckning är förknippad med massmedier, och inte minst med reklam. Ett antal annonser med barn (7–12 år), tonåringar (13–19) och yngre vuxna (20–29) har analyserats.

Författaren presenterar en analysmodell där reklamens skrift såväl som andra visuella textelement såsom layout, bilder och grafik analyseras för att modellläsaren skall kunna identifieras på olika nivåer i reklamen. Reklamannonserna behandlas som sammanhängande texter där alla betydelseskopande element tas med i analysen.

MAGAZINES • READING • ADVERTIZING • CONSUMERS  
• IDENTITY • TEXT

Brune, Ylva: *Nyheter från gränsen: tre studier i journalistik om "invandrare", flyktingar och rasistisk våld*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 396 p., ISBN 91-88212-18-1, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 37), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss. English abstract 12 p. Bibl. included included.

The studies in this dissertation concern Swedish news accounts of immigrant and refugee issues. The book discusses how the special logic of the news media forms its subject matter and shows its potential to create symbolic identities and boundaries. The analyses consist of interpretive readings, influenced by critical discourse analysis, semiotics and narratology.

The thesis is comprised of empirical investigations on three different topics in news coverage: 1) The representation of refugees in different news genres in 1993 with a point of reference in 1976, 2) News understanding and representation of racist violence during three similar (real and media) events in 1976, 1987 and 1995, and 3) News media's fixation of immigrants.

JOURNALISM • NEWS • REFUGEES • IMMIGRATION  
• ETHNIC MINORITIES • RACISM • VIOLENCE  
• STEREOTYPES • SWEDEN

Burton, Edward: *The Swedish-American Press and the Vietnam War*. Göteborgs universitet, Historiska institutionen, 2003, 324 p., tab., ill., ISBN 91-88614-45-X, (Dissertations from the Department of History, Göteborg University; 34), ISSN 1100-6781. Note: Dr. diss.

During the Vietnam War the Swedish-Americans felt they were in an uncomfortable position. As a group they had been tied to the Republican Party and conservative politics for generations. They identified themselves as loyal and patriotic Americans and had come to support U.S. foreign policy. They also identified themselves with Sweden, and this double posed few problems before the Sixties. Sweden's criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam and moral support for the FNL movement unsettled this easy dual identity, pressuring Swedish-Americans to either support or defend one side against the other. This thesis examines how fifteen Swedish-American newspapers commented on these issues of war and identity. From a gatekeeping perspective of news flow, the Swedish Foreign Ministry had influence over the immigrant papers in North America. It had set up a system to provide news of

Swedish culture, politics, and current events to the Swedish-American press free of charge. In reporting Sweden's Vietnam policy, the emigrant newspapers relied heavily on the Swedish newspaper Sverige-Nytt. The U.S.-Swedish conflict over Vietnam got reported in a Swedish perspective in the emigrant press. From a community-press perspective, the Swedish-American papers, as Svenska-Amerikanaren Tribunen, Svenska Posten, Nordstjernen and others, often commented on this conflict in different ways.

NEWSPAPERS • PRESS • NEWS COVERAGE • HISTORY  
• WAR • VIETNAM • USA • SWEDEN.

Dahlborg-Lyckhage, Elisabeth: *"Systers" konstruktion och mumifiering – i TV-serier och i studenters föreställningar*. Sahlgrenska akademien vid Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för vårdpedagogik, 2003, 208 p., ISBN 91-7346-481-3, (Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences; 204). Note: Dr. diss. English summary 12 p.

This thesis studies how the nurse is constructed and portrayed in the television media, and describes which conceptions of nursing the nursing students have when they start their education. The dissertation also relates different images to an ideological discourse that concerns the nursing profession in reference to gender, power and equality. The study contains two sub-studies. The first describes how the nurse is constructed in television series in a healthcare context, the second describes nursing students images of nursing. The overall theoretical approach comes from the scientific field of Feminist Culture Studies. The concepts, which are prominent, are ideology, hegemony and discourse. In the first sub-study, three television series were selected and are regarded as stories. In the second sub-study, the empirical material contains written stories from the students.

TELEVISION • HEALTH INFORMATION • GENDER  
• PEDAGOGY

Dofs Sundin, Monica: *Rödluvan i filmens tidsålder – sagospår och filmversioner 1901-2001*. Uppsala, Filmförlaget, 2003, 514 s., ISBN 91-974548-1-8. Note: Dr. diss. English summary.

The present dissertation delineates how the fairy tale character, Little Red Riding Hood, has appeared in different screen versions. It is a thematic and historical analysis of the development of film versions and other traces of the story 1901 to 2001, focusing particularly on the representation of Red Riding Hood herself.

The story of this little girl, mostly dressed in different red garments, is one of the best known fairy tales of all times. It has been recycled in film again and again

with varying overtones: from an innocent fairy tale for children to a pornographic dream.

Her story in film began with Georges Méliès "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge" 1901, which has been followed by various versions throughout the years. For example, "Little Red Riding Hood" 1922 by Walt Disney, Alberto Cavalcanti's "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge 1929, the feminist "Bye, Bye, Red Riding Hood" 1989 by Mártha Mészáros and Cape Fear (1961 and 1991).

Contextualizing films socially and culturally, this dissertation illustrates how changes in living conditions and entirely different ideas of sexuality in Western society have influenced the content of the Little Red Riding Hood-story over time. The varied representations of both the girl and her tale have shifted due to cultural and social conditions as well as due to technological developments within the film industry. The dissertation discusses how the fairy tale has been used over the last century, mostly emphasizing gender, sexuality and violence.

FILMS • HISTORY • NARRATOLOGY • CULTURE  
• SEXUALITY • PORNOGRAPHY • EVERYDAY LIFE  
• GENDER • VIOLENCE

Eriksson, Mats.: *Från ingenjörskonst till informatörskonst: studier av PR och riskkommunikation*. Örebro university, Humanistiska institutionen, 2003, 265 p., fig., ill., ISBN 91-7668-330-3, (Örebro Studies in Media and Communication; 2), ISSN 1651-4785. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 12 p.

Avhandlingen behandlar miljö- och hälsoriskhantierande företags externa riskkommunikation. Sådan riskkommunikation ses här som en del av företagets PR-verksamhet. Författaren undersöker de organisatoriska förhållandenas betydelse för hanteringen av riskkommunikation, samt hur riskkommunikationen utvecklas över tid. Detta genomförs i form av en kritisk analys av fruktbarheten hos James Grunigs PR-teori för riskkommunikationsområdet. Analysen sker genom att teorin appliceras på ett empiriskt underlag hämtat från fyra miljö- och hälsoriskhantierande företag inom olika branscher. Studien använder en kvalitativ och komparativ fallstudieansats, där empirin är insamlad genom intervjuer och dokumentstudier. De företag som studeras är Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB, Rohm & Haas Nordiska AB, Skandinaviska raffinaderi AB och Preem Raffinaderi AB.

PUBLIC RELATIONS • RISKS  
• ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION • MANAGEMENT.

Falkheimer, Jesper: *Att gestalta en region: källornas strategier och mediernas föreställningar om Öresund*. Göteborg, Makadam förlag, 2004, 244 p., ISBN 91-7061-008-8, (Centrum för Danmarksstudier vid Lunds



universitet; 4), ISSN 1651-775X, Note: Dr. diss. English summary 14 p. Bibl. included.

The Öresund Bridge between Denmark and Sweden was inaugurated in the year 2000, connecting the city of Malmö and the Danish capital Copenhagen. The bridge was an important move towards the visionary realisation of a transnational Öresund Region. In this dissertation the communicative aspects of the regional process are put in focus. The vision of the Öresund Region that developed during the 1990s is analysed as a mass mediated social construction, influenced by public relations and news management efforts. The aim is to describe, understand and reflect upon Danish and Swedish newspapers' conceptions of the Öresund Region, focusing on the relationships between professional sources and these conceptions within a late modern social context. The dissertation is founded on a social constructionist epistemology. The empirical analysis is inspired by rhetorical and critical discourse analysis. The study is mainly based on qualitative interviews, quantitative and qualitative analysis of newspaper texts and secondary data (opinion polls). The qualitative interviews are done with journalists and important opinion and marketing actors. The content and text analysis is based on a strategically chosen sample of texts during 1991-2001 in the two major and dominant newspapers in the region, *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, *Berlingske Tidende* and their supplement *Öresundsnytt*.

MEDIA • JOURNALISM • COMMUNICATION • INFORMATION SOURCES • PUBLIC RELATIONS • NEWS • MANAGEMENT

Fogelberg, Karin: *Reportrar på plats: studier av krigsjournalistik, 1960-2001*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 322 s., ISBN 91-88212-24-6, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 38), ISSN: 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., summary in English 16 p.

This dissertation studies the historical development and subsequent stabilisation of war journalism as a genre by examining representations of war in Swedish public service television over the course of 40 years. The analytical framework, based on discourse and narrative theory, enables a close reading of the texts, images and dramaturgical framings used in these representations, at the same time as it establishes links to layers of relevant contemporary contexts, which are described.

It is shown, firstly, that there are three basic dramaturgical framings in circulation: 'military operations', 'passive civilian victims', and the less common 'active civil society'. Secondly, there are two basic forms

of reporting: the 'news story' and the 'standup'. The long-term trend is towards greater 'directness' of reporting, which has increased the space allotted to standups. From a normative view on diversity this is problematic since this increase in the use of standups has been closely coupled with the increasing prevalence of one perspective – the military perspective. The effect of this is significant since, in parallel with other studies, it is shown that the military perspective tends to accord with the official national view of the war/conflict. These results accord with a contextual analysis of news reporting. However, the analysis conducted at the micro-level – that of the individual reporter – displays substantial variations, thus indicating the importance of this level for media studies.

JOURNALISM • NEWS • WAR • NARRATOLOGY  
• JOURNALISTIC GENRES

Fredberg, Tobias: *Interface strategies: Internet and the business of large Swedish daily newspapers*. Göteborg, Chalmers tekniska högskola, 2003, 102 p., ISBN 91-7291-334-7, (Doktorsavhandlingar vid Chalmers tekniska högskola; 2016), ISSN 0346-718X. Note: Dr. diss.

The dissertation analyses how large daily newspapers in Sweden have used the Internet in business. The focus is put on the managerial challenge of handling the Internet as a new distribution technology in the newspaper world. Three of the most important changes that newspaper companies are faced with when going on-line are the intensified competition for people's attention, the possibility for the newspaper to serve smaller communities more accurately, and the need for newspapers to handle two distribution forms at the same time. The dissertation presents a model over newspaper companies' strategies in this new setting, to facilitate understanding of the phenomenon. The strategies are in the model described as consisting of attention generating mechanisms, the upholding and strengthening of community relations, and the composition of the information service bundles that newspaper companies offer their customers. The character of each component together with the relation between them defines what in the dissertation is called the interface strategy. The goal of interface strategies is to achieve cognitive dominance in the communities that the newspapers serve with information. Cognitive dominance is introduced in the dissertation as a description of the strategic goal on a market for information goods such as the Internet. Interface strategies are focused on the way companies relate to their customers. The new technology makes a closer relation to the customers possible. It is in the dissertation argued that

this developed relation between the newspapers and the customer communities is useful during periods of industrial change since the company, if the interface is managed successfully, has the possibility of changing together with the customer. The research for the dissertation was made with a number of different qualitative methods (e.g. case studies). It builds on observations from seventeen newspapers, of these ten of the eleven largest Swedish daily newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS • ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING • INTERNET  
• MASS MEDIA • NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY • STRATEGIES  
• SWEDEN.

Frostling-Henningsson, Maria: *Internet grocery shopping: a necessity, a pleasurable adventure, or an act of love?: a longitudinal study 1998-2003 of 23 Swedish households*. Stockholms universitet, Företagsekonomiska institutionen, 2003, 276 p., ill., ISBN 91-7265-698-0, (Research reports; 2003:3), ISSN 1400-3279. Note: Dr. diss.

Shopping for groceries on the Internet has been an alternative for Swedish consumers since 1996. Despite a huge interest in this behavior from consumers, retailers and the media, Internet grocery shopping has not diffused among the Swedish consumers. Many of the Internet grocery distributors have shut down their business. At present there are only a few distributors still offering their consumers the opportunity of Internet grocery shopping. The majority of the Internet grocery shoppers returned to the physical grocery store after some time of Internet shopping. The aim of this study is to analyze changes in the behavior of shoppers as they become more experienced when shopping for groceries on the Internet. The aim is also to study why consumers disadopt Internet grocery shopping. In order to do so, a longitudinal study between the years 1998-2003 has been carried out, with 23 Swedish households. The results stem from a mix of qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews, diary-writing (referred to as introspection) and collages. The empirical material is analyzed from three different theoretical perspectives; a rational, decision-making perspective, an experiential perspective and an anthropological perspective, where shopping is treated as an act of love.

INTERNET • CONSUMERS • HABITS • DISTRIBUTION  
• GROCERY SHOPPING • EMOTIONS.

Gislén, Ylva: *Rum för handling: kollaborativt berättande i digitala medier*. Ronneby, Blekinge tekniska högskola, Institutionen för arbetsvetenskap, medieteknik och humaniora, 2003, 281 p., ISBN 91-7295-026-9, (Blekinge Institute of Technology Dissertation Series; 2003:04), ISSN 1650-2159. Note: Dr. diss.

En avhandling i interaktionsdesign som handlar om berättande i digitala medier. Den bygger på sex designprojekt som författaren deltagit i. Gemensamt för projekten är att alla använder digitala medier för att presentera berättandet, och att man kombinerat fysiska och virtuella rum. Fyra av dessa projekt är knutna till Interactive Institute, bland annat Runecast – en interaktiv videoproduktion som bygger på den fornisländska sagan Völvans spådom och ”Psst – The Programmable Soundscape Toy” vilka är fysiska leksaksfigurer som genom barnens lek kan interagera med varandra. Ytterligare ett exempel är chat-sidan Avatopia, ett samarbete mellan bland andra SVT och Interactive Institute där syftet varit att skapa ett opinionsbildande forum för ungdomar.

Efter att ha genomfört en kritisk analys av de designval som gjorts i de olika projekten samt analyserat användningen av de koncept och prototyper som projekten resulterat i, presenterar författaren sina argument för olika ”sätt att se” på design av berättande i digitala medier och vad som är viktigt att tänka på som interaktionsdesigner. Argumenten grundas dessutom i en bredare översikt av de senaste decenniernas utveckling av narrativitetsbegreppet inom human- och samhällsvetenskap, och i teorier kring berättande i digitala medier.

Berättandet ses som en överenskommelse utifrån berättarsituationen, den fysiska och sociala verklighet som är en del av allt berättande. Denna överenskommelse skapar ett rum för att undersöka och värdera möjlig mänsklig handling.

Författaren betonar också hur viktigt det är att rummet som berättandet sker i är en del av den offentliga sfären. Berättandet går förlorat om det inte sker i det offentliga rummet. Det går naturligtvis att skraddarsy en historia så att den passar den enskilde individen, men då har man inte längre samma möjlighet att dela upplevelsen med andra människor.

DIGITAL MEDIA • INTERACTIVE MEDIA  
• NARRATOLOGY • YOUTH

Johansson, Catrin: *Visioner och verkligheter: kommunikationen om företagets strategi*. Uppsala university, Institutionen för informationsvetenskap, Medie- och kommunikationsvetenskap/MKV, 2003, 373 p., ISBN 91-554-5564-6, (Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Uppsala Studies in media and Communication; 2), ISSN 1651-4777. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 15 p.

Avhandlingen beskriver och analyserar kommunikationen om strategin i ett företag. Författaren studerar hur strategins innehåll: vision, mål och gemensamma värderingar, konstrueras och formuleras, och hur strategin kommuniceras samt hur strategin tolkas och



värderas på olika chefsnivåer i företaget. Ett helhetsperspektiv anläggs. För det första studeras således kommunikationen i sin organisationskontext, för det andra studeras såväl kommunikationens produkter, text och samtal, som de mer övergripande processerna: konstruktion, kommunikation och tolkning. För det tredje integreras studiet av samtal och texter. I en fallstudie genomfördes en longitudinell kvalitativ studie i företaget – från april 1998 till januari 2000. En kombination av metoder tillämpades, inkluderande deltagande observation, diskursanalys och intervjuer.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION • MANAGEMENT  
• EMPLOYMENT • FLOW OF INFORMATION.

Jönsson, Anna Maria: *Samma nyheter eller likadana?: studier av mångfald i svenska TV-nyheter*. Göteborg, Göteborgs universitet, 2004, 311 p., ISBN 91-88212-16-5, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 36), ISSN 1101-4652, (Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG). Note: English summary 11 p. Bibl. included.

This dissertation is about media and diversity. It explores the role of the news media in the public sphere and democracy. The central question asks how we communicate in a democratic society and what the media's role in that communication seems to be. The view that the news media play a meaningful role for democracy has led, among other things, to the appearance of certain normative values or ideals. One such norm is that the media's structural organization and editorial content should be characterized by diversity. The empirical aim of the dissertation is to study diversity in Swedish television news during the period of 1980-2000 with a special focus on the 1990s. Diversity is studied from two perspectives: a reporting perspective and an event perspective. The reporting perspective deal with the extent to which different events, actors, arenas and subject matters are covered within one or more television news program, while studies of diversity seen from an event perspective ask how different events or issues are covered and presented in different television news programs. Material and methodology used is mainly content analysis of television news programs and program summaries.

TELEVISION NEWS • NEWS COVERAGE  
• PUBLIC SPHERE • DEMOCRACY • JOURNALISM  
• SWEDEN

Levin, Lena: *Massmedial gestaltning och vardagsförståelse: versioner av en arbetsplatsomvandling*. Linköpings universitet, Tema Kommunikation, 2003, 280 p., ISBN 91-7373-731-3, (Linköping Studies in Arts and Science; 279), ISSN 0282-9800, (Linköpings

universitet.). Note: Dr. diss. English abstract 6 p. Bibl. included.

Avhandlingen handlar om en nyhetshändelse, en arbetsplatsomvandling vid Eksjö garnison och hur den framställs av aktörer på olika arenor. Arbetsplatsomvandlingar har varit vardagens nyheter under 1990- och början av 2000-talet och i avhandlingen visas hur en sådan händelse gestaltas av lokala massmedier och begripliggörs i fokusgruppsamtal av människor som är berörda av händelsen. Särskilt riktas intresset mot lokalpressen vilket är ett område som hittills belysts ganska lite inom medievetenskapen. Utgångspunkten i denna avhandling är att det finns variationer mellan mediernas versioner och andra aktörers versioner från vardagen som är viktiga att belysa.

MASS MEDIA • NEWS COVERAGE • COMMUNICATION  
• WORKING • LIFE • EVERYDAY LIFE • LOCAL PRESS  
• TEXT ANALYSIS • ETHNOGRAPHY • SWEDEN

Lindell, Ingrid: *Att se och synas: filmutbud, kön och modernitet*. Göteborg, Makadam Förlag, 2004, 264 p., ISBN 91-7061-004-5, (Göteborgs universitet, Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen ). Note: Dr. diss. English abstract 9 p. Bibl. included.

Med utgångspunkt i modern kulturteori och feministisk filmforskning analyserar författaren hur kvinnobilderna i både kommersiell och "smal" film påverkar den kvinnliga biobesökarens identitetsskapande i vår tid. Skevheterna i filmutbudet studeras genom könsfördelningen i dagspressens filmrepresentationer. Inledningsvis analyseras debatten om och receptionen av Lars von Triers *Breaking the Waves*, och de frågeställningar kring tolkning och kön som den reser. Analysen exemplifierar hur en diskussion om kvinnobilden i modern konstfilm kan och får, eller inte får, se ut.

FILMS • GENDER • CULTURAL THEORY  
• CRITICAL REVIEWS • NEWSPAPERS • STEREOTYPES  
• MODERNITY • SWEDEN

Linderoth, Jonas: *Datorspeleandets mening: bortom idén om den interaktiva illusionen*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik, 2004, 277 p., ISBN 91-7346-496-1, (Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences; 211), ISSN 0436-1121. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 7 p. Bibl. included.

Computer games and other forms of interactive media have been said to narrow the gap between representation and represented phenomena. Elements like immersion, interactivity and fidelity are the seen as components which make games more likely to influence knowledge, beliefs and attitudes of the reader/user, than older media. Since the actual process of computer gaming seldom is studied the purpose of this study is to identify and depict structures in the meaning that

emerges in children's interaction when playing computer games. Interaction analysis is conducted on 23,5 hours video data from 24 gaming sessions with totally 36 children in the age of 6 to 11. Data were collected both in home and school environments and on gaming sessions with different game genres. The theoretical tools in the analysis were assembled from a situative/pragmatic-sociohistorical perspective on learning and cognition.

COMPUTER GAMES • VIDEO • INTERACTIVITY  
• CHILDREN • LEARNING • PSYCHOLOGY  
• SOCIAL THEORY • CULTURAL THEORY

Lindquist, Torkel: *A war of words: from Lod to Twin Towers: defining terrorism in Arab and Israeli newspapers 1972-1996 (2001) – a study in propaganda, semantics and pragmatics*. Uppsala universitet, Institutionen för lingvistik och filologi, 2003, 186 p., ISBN 91-554-5591-3, (Studia Semitica Upsaliensia; 19), ISSN 0585-5535. Note: Dr. diss.

The aim of this study is to come to an understanding of the meanings of words pertaining to acts of political violence in modern Arabic and Hebrew. The semantics of these terms will be established by comparison between the meaning in dictionaries of modern and classical Arabic and Hebrew, the meaning in the Koran and the Bible as well as the meaning we extract from the context in the newspapers where the terminology is found. Furthermore, the aim is to find indirect Arab and Israeli definitions of terrorism through the study of journalistic discourse describing different kinds of violence. As such it focuses on legal in contrast to illegal violence and on how Israelis and Arabs use this terminology in their propaganda against 'the enemy'. Finally, the study examines Arab and Israeli press reactions to the events of 11/9 2001 and the, still continuing, 'War on Terrorism'.

MASS MEDIA • LANGUAGE • TERRORISM  
• CONFLICTS.VIOLENCE • PRESS • ARAB COUNTRIES  
• ISRAEL.

Ludvigsson, David: *The historian-filmmaker's dilemma: historical documentaries in Sweden in the era of Häger and Villius*. Uppsala universitet, Historiska institutionen, 2003, 411 p., ISBN 91-554-5782-7, (Studia Historica Upsaliensia; 210), ISSN 0081-6531. Note: Dr. diss.

This dissertation investigates how history is used in historical documentary films, and argues that the maker of such films constantly negotiates between cognitive, moral, and aesthetic demands. In support of this contention is discussed a number of historical documentaries by Swedish historian-filmmakers Olle Häger and Hans Villius. Other historical documentaries supply additional examples. The analyses take into account

both the production process and the representations themselves.

The history culture and the social field of history production together form the conceptual framework for the study, and one of the aims is to analyse the role of professional historians in public life. The analyses show that different considerations compete and work together in the case of all documentaries, and figure at all stages of pre-production, production, and post-production. But different considerations have particular influence at different stages in the production process and thus they are more or less important depending on where in the process the producer puts his emphasis on them. In the public service television setting, the tendency to make cognitive considerations is strong. For example, historical documentarists often engage historians as advisors, and work long and hard interpreting visual source materials such as photographs.

The Häger and Villius case also indicates that the influence exerted on programmes by aesthetic considerations grows as the filmmaker learns about the medium. Among general conclusions are that it is not always important that the producer be a trained historian. What is crucial is that whoever is to succeed in making fine historical programmes must learn both history and filmmaking, must learn to balance the demands of content and form. Previously, researchers have suggested that historical documentaries function as entertainment, orientation, and restoration; this study adds the functions of interpretation and legitimisation. Finally, the study submits that typically historical documentaries attempt to convey cognitive and moral insights about the past.

FILMS • DOCUMENTARY FILMS • COGNITION • ETHICS

Lundström, Gunilla: *När tidningarna blev moderna. Om svensk journalistik 1898-1969*. Göteborgs universitet, Nordicom-Sverige, 2004, 403 p., (Sylwan; 13, Den svenska pressens historia), ISSN 1403-3585. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 5 p.

Avhandlingen behandlar några av de fenomen som ingick i den svenska 1900-talsjournalistikens utveckling och expansion. Även om den svenska journalistiken moderniserades i olika steg, och flera av dem togs redan under 1800-talet, så infaller viktiga delar av denna modernisering under de ungefär sju decennier som författaren valt att studera.

Framförallt uppehåller författaren sig vid allmänjournalistikens expansion, med den successiva populariseringen som viktig förutsättning. Nya ämnesområden introducerades, presentationsformerna förändrades och journalistrollen både stärktes och differentierades.

Genom strategiska val av personer och material prövar belyses en del av dessa fenomen. I centrum står de tre tidningsmakarna Carl Gustaf Tengwall, Ewald Stomberg, och Sigfrid (Sigge) Ågren. De var pådrivande när deras respektive tidningar utvecklade strategier för att stärka sina positioner hos läsarna. De var det i kraft av sina personligheter, och för att de framgångsrikt förstod att samspela med både marknad och till buds stående produktionsresurser. De blev dessutom mönsterbildande för andra.

Med Tengwall, verksam i Svenska Dagbladet 1898-1907, introducerades den moderna tidningsdraken i Sverige. Stomberg, också han i Svenska Dagbladet, blev under 1910-talet framförallt en ivrig tillskyndare av så kallad aktiv journalistik, arrangemang av olika slag som tidningen själv tog initiativ till. Sigge Ågren, centralredaktionens starke man på Expressen från starten 1944 och 25 år framåt, var bland annat en av eldsjälarna bakom en nyhetsjournalistik som särskilt ville utgå från den/de berördas perspektiv.

NEWSPAPERS • JOURNALISM • EDITORS • HISTORY  
• MODERNITY

Luoma-Keturi, Seppo: *Mellan Rummen: En studie i Gilles Deleuzes kritik av filmens representationsteologi*. Stockholms universitet, Filmvetenskapliga institutionen, 2003, 259 s., ISBN 91-7265-712-X. Note: Dr. diss., English summary.

Avhandlingen behandlar en studie av filosofen Gilles Deleuzes kritik mot den klassiska filmteorin, en teori som utgår ifrån att film bilden uppfattas som en representation av rörelser som visas på duken. Deleuze anser istället att filmen som föreställning och upplevelse alltid hänvisar till det som är utanför och som inte är synligt.

Författaren utvecklar Deleuzes tankesätt genom att studera situationer i film där karaktärerna agerar med eller mot varandra i ord och handling. När de talar med varandra kan de genom att bland annat använda olika tempus och subjekt åskådliggöra ett större rum än det som visas på filmduken.

Den klassiska filmteoretiska modellen inbegriper filmer där handlingen skapas utifrån fysiska rörelser. Däremot förekommer i senare så kallade postmoderna filmer allt oftare situationer där handling och förflyttande inte förmår att hålla samman rörelsen. I dessa filmer separeras karaktärernas perception från åskådarnas perception. Karaktärernas perception bekräftar inte längre det som åskådaren antas se och höra. Berättelsens handling följer inte ett förutbestämt schema utan filmen består av fragment.

Deleuze beskriver också en teori om rörelsen som en ständig process av "invikningar" och "utvikningar".

Individen har en förmåga att "vika in" och "vika ut" rörelser i sina intryck och tankar. Detta kan illustreras med hur vårt visuella minne och bildföreställning fungerar. Om man till exempel studerar ett gammalt fotografi så är det först ett väldigt suddigt minne som framträder för att med tiden bli mer och mer rikt på detaljer som "viks ut". På samma sätt sker det en ständig "invikning" av intryck. Detta resonemang kan också tillämpas på biobesökarens mentala tillstånd och det fysiska rummet utanför. Det mentala tillståndet och det fysiska rummet är i ständig samverkan.

I avhandlingen ingår också ett avsnitt om den tekniska utvecklingen inom de visuella medierna. Den stora skillnaden rent tekniskt mellan det digitala mediet och filmmediet är att den senare bygger på den optiska utrustningen som registrerar och projicerar befintligt ljus, medan den digitala tekniken gör det möjligt att skapa ljus med detsamma utan att det först registreras och infångas som ljusavtryck. I klassisk film måste man iscensätta något framför kameran, registrera det med kameran, bevara ljuset som ljusavtryck på filmremsan och projicera den via projektor på en duk.

FILMS • FILM THEORY • TIME • PERCEPTION  
• TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Lövheim, Mia: *Intersecting identities: Young people, religion, and interaction on the Internet*. Uppsala universitet, Teologiska institutionen, 2004, 299 p., ISBN 91-506-1740-0. Note: Bibl. included.

The growth of the Internet gave rise to many anticipations and apprehensions of how the new medium would affect the construction of meaning, individual identities, and social interaction. As humanity's oldest expression of existential meaning, religion provides a challenging case for such studies. This study approaches these issues through an analysis of how 15 young Swedish men and women experience and use a particular web community, the Site, in constructing religious identities. The study took place during the year 2000, through a combination of online observations, offline interviews and text analysis. Starting from Ammerman's concept of religious autobiographies- the individual self as constructed in interactions with religious discourses throughout life – the study argues that the Internet can become a significant resource in this process, but that this possibility is structured by certain conditions. An analysis of the repertoire of possibilities of the Site – formed by the range of discourses, social relations, rules of interaction, and mode of communication – shows that these conditions contribute to polarized interactions and stereotyped identities, which restrict possibilities to question and reassess previously held convictions and boundaries. The

analysis of individual strategies for negotiating these conditions shows that intentions, dilemmas and competences in the individuals repertoire of experiences affect when, how and for whom the Internet can become this resource. Finally, the study points to some significant conditions in the offline context which affect the process. The study outlines a framework, based on Linderman's model of social semeiology, Slevin's theory of the Internet and cultural transmission, and Fairclough's discourse analysis, for the analysis of particular cases of meaning construction on the Internet. Furthermore, this framework suggests ways in which a case of religious identity construction on the Internet can be related to theories about transformation of religion and identities in late modern society.

INTERNET • RELIGION • IDENTITY • YOUTH  
• DISCOURSE • ETHNOGRAPHY • GENDER • MODERNITY  
• SWEDEN

Mårtenson, Bo: *Den televiserade ekonomin: nyheter om statsbudgeten 1980-1995*. Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation/JMK, 2003, 305 p., tab., ISBN 91-88354-28-8, (Avhandling; 23 (Journalistik)), ISSN 1102-3015. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 12 p.

In Sweden the 1980s marked a process of questioning and restructuring the welfare economy and the public sector, accelerating in the crisis years of the early 1990s. The main purpose of the present study is twofold: 1) To describe the ways in which the Swedish television news channels have reported states and changes of the economy in the period from 1980 to 1995. 2) To map the content of television news as an audio-visual textual system, thereby identifying its functions of defining economy as an object of knowledge. Three theoretical perspectives have informed the design of the study. The first perspective leans on Habermas theory of the public sphere and his theory of communicative action. The second perspective is based on Foucault's theory of discursive power. A third theoretical perspective deals with the specific qualities of television as a producer and mediator of knowledge. A semiotic approach is applied. Varying methods of textual analysis are used to study the news reports of the presentation of the Swedish State budget, on six occasions, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992 and 1995. 313 news items, recoded into 462 thematic units form the main empirical material. A distinction is made between the thematic and rhetorical dimensions of the news content.

JOURNALISTIC GENRES • TELEVISION • ECONOMY  
• PUBLIC SPHERE • POLITICS • DISCOURSE • SEMIOTICS  
• SWEDEN.

Olsson, Curt Åke: *Tidningsmakt och politiska organisationer: den borgerliga samlingsrörelsen i Fyrstadskretsen 1962-1968*. Lunds universitet, Historiska institutionen, 2003, 300 p., tab. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 6 p.

The big Malmö newspapers *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* and *Kvällsposten*, both owned by the family Wahlgren, involved themselves heavily in Swedish party politics in the 1960s. The Social Democrats had in 1962 been in almost permanent power in Sweden since 1932. There was a desperate wish for change in power among many Swedish voters. In this atmosphere Olof Wahlgren, *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* deputy editor, took the lead to try to force together the three non-Socialist parties, the Conservative Party (högern), the Peoples Party (folkpartiet) and the Centre Party (centerpartiet). First he supported election co-operation between the three parties in the constituency "the Four City District" (Fyrstadskretsen), comprising Malmö, Lund, Helsingborg and Landskrona. When this failed, mainly because the Centre Party did not want to co-operate with the Conservatives, the family Wahlgren founded "the Citizens Alliance" (Medborgerlig Samling). There were some experienced politicians but also many with more enthusiasm than knowledge. The Wahlgren papers threw their whole weight behind the Alliance in an American influenced election campaign. The Alliance got in 1964 64 000 votes, 28 per cent of total constituency votes, which was seen as a declaration of support for inter-party co-operation. The Citizens Alliance and co-operation among the non-socialist parties continued in different ways also in the elections 1966 and 1968. Of great importance for Swedish political life was that Sweden, mainly thanks to Bertil Ohlin, the leader of the Peoples Party, got a new constitution with a single-chamber parliament, elected on a strictly proportional basis. That contributed to change of power in Sweden in 1976.

NEWSPAPERS • POLITICS • POLITICAL PARTIES  
• HISTORY • MEDIA POWER • SKÅNE • SWEDEN.

Rahbek, Per: *Från centralstyrning till lokalradio: produktion och distribution i Radiotjänst och Sveriges Radio*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG 2004, 271 p., ISBN 91-88212-12-2, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 34), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 9 p. Bibl. included.

När den svenska radioverksamheten byggdes upp under 1920-talet fanns flera uppfattningar om hur produktion och distribution av programmen skulle organiseras. Detta ledde till motsättningar mellan den centrala ledningen av Radiotjänst och företrädarna för provins-



organisationen. Motsättningarna kom att bestå i över 30 år. Avhandlingens forskningsfrågor har två nivåer. Den institutionella nivån handlar om programföretaget Radiotjänst/Sveriges Radio, dess organisatoriska struktur, produktionspraktiken och dess nationella kontra dess lokala/regionala dimension. Den kontextuella nivån behandla programföretagets förhållande till det offentliga rum i vilket det kom att verka samt vilka följer detta kan antas ha fått för organiserandet av verksamheten och för produktionspraktiken.

RADIO • BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS  
• MANAGEMENT • LOCAL RADIO • HISTORY • SOCIETY  
• SOCIAL ROLE • SWEDEN

Rohdin, Mats: *Vidsvinet I filmens trädgård, metaforbegreppet inom filmteorin*. Stockholms universitet, Filmvetenskapliga institutionen, 2003, 445 s., ISBN 91-7265-752-9. Note: Dr. diss., summary in English.

Författaren betraktar metaforen som en ämnesmässig utmaning för filmteorin, främst i och med att den i högre grad än exempelvis litteraturteorin varit beroende av mimetiska modeller för att beskriva filmisk representation. Författaren börjar sitt resonemang i en vidare kontext än den rent filmteoretiska.

I ett bakgrundskapitel spåras det allmänna metaforbegreppets historia, och tre huvudsakliga angreppssätt på metaforens problematik lyfts fram. *Semantikerna* (ex. Max Black, Roman Jakobson eller Paul Ricoeur) förlägger (oberoende av inbördes olikheter i övrigt) metaforen till själva språket. Ett annat grundläggande sätt att närma sig metaforen är *kognitivisternas* (ex. Mark Turner och George Lakoff). Ett tredje sätt att resonera kring metaforen utgör *pragmatikernas* (ex. John Searle och Donald Davidson).

Avhandlingens centrala kapitel behandlar metaforbegreppet inom filmteorin. Här utgår författaren från fyra filmteoretiska teoribildningar vilka samtliga också utgör nyckeltermen i den allmänna begreppsbyggnaden på filmområdet. Inom den äldre filmteorin – som ägnas störst utrymme – gäller det *formalismen*, där tänkare som Béla Balázs, Rudolf Arnheim och Sergej Eisenstein på olika sätt närmat sig den filmiska metaforen. Denna formalism kontrasteras mot *realismen*, företrädd av Siegfried Kracauer, André Bazin och Jean Mitry. Eisenstein spelar redan här en huvudroll i avhandlingen genom det stora utrymme han ägnas som teoretiker, vilket förbereder hans senare betydelse som filmmässigt nycklexempel; detta motiveras i sin tur med hans stora betydelse i metaforsammanhang främst i sin egenskap av ofta citerad stumfilmsregissör. Den uppgift som Rohdin nu sätter sig före är att jämföra de i metaforsammanhangen oftast granskade stumfilmssekvenserna med Eisensteins egna skrifter.

I filmteoretiska sammanhang förekommer metaforbegreppet för första gången 1926, hos den ryske formalisten Boris Eikhenbaum. Hans kollega på filmområdet, Sergej Eisenstein, var däremot sen i att använda begreppet i sina teoretiska texter, även om själva företeelsen som sådan ofta spårats i hans filmer. Författaren ägnar ett tillämpligt kapitel åt just Eisensteins filmiska metaforik med utgångspunkt i det så kallade "icke-diegetiska inskottet", vilket innebär att ett för själva handlingen främmande bildinslag klipps in, till exempel när Jacques Tati i "Semestersabotören" klipper ihop en planlöst framrusande människomassa med en fårskock.

Inom den nyare filmvetenskapliga teoribildningen, som mer kortfattat behandlas, är det semiotik och psykoanalys (Christian Metz) som ställs mot kognitiv teori (Noël Carroll).

FILMS • FILM THEORY • NARRATOLOGY • HISTORY

Sandberg, Helena: *Medier & fetma: en analys av vikt*. Lunds universitet, Sociologiska institutionen, 2004, 296 p., ISBN 91-7267-170-X, (Lund Studies in Media and Communication; 8), ISSN 1104-4330. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 16 p. Bibl. included.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity is rising each year not only on a national but also on a global level. The future scenario is troublesome. The media are among the most important social institutions in influencing people's knowledge, perceptions and actions. The media provide citizens with health messages and contribute thereby to their health development. This dissertation deals with two questions: (1) How is overweight represented in the media? and (2) Which consequences can these representations have on public perceptions of overweight? A multi-disciplinary approach has been chosen for the study. Theories and concepts are derived from four areas of research: consumption, bodily issues, risks and media & journalism. The aim is to describe, analyze and problematize how overweight is presented quantitatively and qualitatively in the media. The method used is content analysis. The study is limited to media content in Swedish daily newspapers, 1997-2001. In all 1 925 articles from four different papers (Dagens Nyheter, Aftonbladet, Helsingborgs Dagblad and Västerbottenskuriren) have been analyzed.

HEALTH INFORMATION • CONSUMPTION • NEWSPAPERS  
• CONTENT • JOURNALISM

Severson, Pernilla: *En gökunge i public service-boet?: publikens roll i digitaliseringen av marksänd television*. Uppsala universitet, Institutionen för informationsvetenskap, 2004, 224 p., ISBN 91-554-5978-1,

(ACTA UNIVERSITATIS UPSALIENSIS. Uppsala Studies in Media and Communication; 3), ISSN 0585-5551. Note: English summary 8 p. Bibl. included.

In a Swedish setting an audience orientation is applied to investigate public service TV in the ongoing development of terrestrial digital television. Focus is on institutionalized politics and public service TV companies Sveriges Television (Swedish Television) and Utbildningsradion (Education Radio). In a case study through a multitude of material, emphasizing policy documents and interviews but also including media coverage, it is explored how and why the audience is involved in public service digital TV development. Is it an operation in the public interest, and what does this mean for public service as a media policy principle? The empirical result indicates a complex and problematic audience, which is not constantly prioritized but always present. The audience legacy is threatened in public service TV by a consumer orientation. Concluding implications are on the one hand that feedback from the audience can not only be based in ratings and market analysis. On the other hand there is a need for an attitude towards public service legitimacy as utopian realism.

TELEVISION • PUBLIC SERVICE • MEDIA POLICY  
• AUDIENCES • CONSUMERS • DIGITALIZATION  
• MEDIA CONVERGENCE

Sjöholm, Carina: *Gå på bio. Rum för drömmar i folkhemmets Sverige*. Eslöv, Brutus Östlings Bokförlag Symposion, 2003, 328 s., ill., ISBN 91-7139-619-5. Note: Dr. diss. English summary.

Under slutet av 1950-talet, ungefär samtidigt med tv:s etablering, hade Sverige Europarekordet vad gäller antalet biografier. Folk gick på bio som aldrig förr. Biograferna kom att spela en mycket stor roll för film- och biografkulturens tillgänglighet och spridning.

Den här boken handlar om att gå på bio. Genom att gå på bio lärde sig människor att se och uppleva film och på så sätt kan boken sägas spegla en institutionaliseringsprocess, eller rättare sagt flera sådana. Publiken upparbetade kompetens för att både kunna gå på bio och se film, men man skaffade sig också en kompetens som mera handlade om att leva i ny tid. Istället för filmen är det biosituationen och dess betydelse som är det centrala i den här undersökningen. Det handlar om samlandet av filmstjärnebilder och läsande av veckotidningar, om förberedelser inför biobesöket, cykelturen dit, möten eller frånvaro av möten, godisinköp, kafébesöket efteråt eller samlingen vid korvkiosken, vägen hem och bearbetningarna av upplevelsen. Det handlar om hur ungdomar hanterade och skapade fria rum, om att formera kollektiv men också

individualitet, om upplevelserna i en tid som precis som nu uppfattades som komplex, oförutsägbart och modern. Det handlar även om den nya konsumtionen och stadens attraktionskraft; vad bio och film gör med människor, men framför allt vad människor gör med dessa situationer. Hur film faktiskt gick in i själva vardagens praxis och påverkade men inte alltid genom den enkla kopplingen mellan budskap och mottagare. Mycket hände på vägen och omständigheterna spelade avgörande roll.

Boken består främst av två berättelser som är inflettade i varandra. Den ena berättar om de biogående ungdomarna på 1940- och 50-talen. Biograferna kom under 1950-talet alltmer att vända sig till en ungdomlig publik. De ses som en social rörelse riktad in i det nya Sverige. Efter upplevelserna och de nya möjligheterna till intryck, inspirerade av t.ex. filmen, fanns det ingen möjlighet att gå tillbaka till det "gamla" utan något nytt måste skapas. Den andra berättar om biografens institutionaliseringshistoria och de biogående kompetens. Genom biografen kan man se hur övergripande samhällseliga processer går ner på mikronivå och verkar mellan människor och genom deras sätt att vara. Men genom att tillräckligt många faktiskt gick på bio och involverades i filmens värld kom också de att bli en kraft att räkna med. Det till synes triviala medverkar till att skapa en social rörelse genom att så väldigt många deltog. Detta engagemang var en träning inför det som komma skulle: en ny tid.

FILMS • CINEMA BUILDINGS • YOUTH • AUDIENCES  
• MODERNITY • CULTURAL IDENTITY  
• YOUTH CULTURE • CULTURAL MOVEMENT

Sjölander, Annika: *Kärnproblem: opinionsbildning i kärnavfallsdiskursen i Malå*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier, 2004, 240 p., ISBN 91-7305-674-X, (Medier och kommunikation; 7), ISSN 1104-067X. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 2 p. Bibl. included.

At the centre of this study lies one of the critical questions faced by (late-)modern society, namely that of taking care of the long-lived radioactive waste from nuclear power production. The problems of nuclear waste management are pictured as embracing a complex web of essential issues for society today, in terms of both its capacities and its shortcomings – so called core issues. The principal aim of the thesis is to examine the nuclear waste discourse in Malå, Västerbotten, from a critical discourse analytical perspective, through applying the approach developed by Michel Foucault in *The Order of Discourse*. During the 1990s, the municipality of Malå played a prominent role as a candidate site for the geological disposal of Sweden's

spent nuclear fuel. A five-year process culminated in a local referendum on whether detailed site investigations should be permitted within the community. Following the result no further investigations have been undertaken. The discourse analysis is carried out through a study of opinion formation in the municipality during the period October 1992 to October 1997. Two main types of empirical material have been collected: interviews with opinion leaders (politicians, activists, journalists, information professionals, etc.) and contemporaneous mass media content (the local newspaper and regional television news). In the empirical analysis, a review is made of the workings of the external and internal control mechanisms within the discourse; that is to say, how they serve to set limits on the content and form of the sense-making process concerning nuclear waste management. Important themes in the opinion forming process in Malå include information and expertise, opposition and legitimacy, the centre/periphery relationship and the themes of mistrust, partitioning and rejection. Among other themes identified as being marginalised or absent, one example is the Samish citizens' views on the nuclear question. Four actors play a prominent role as authors of the discourse, namely the nuclear industry, the experts, Greenpeace and the mass media. The voices of resistance groups are also significant. Representatives from authorities and civil servants were most likely to take the commentary role in the discourse, along with journalists.

MEDIA • OPINION FORMATION • NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY  
• RISKS • AUDIENCES • NEWS • JOURNALISM  
• DEMOCRACY • SWEDEN

Sundin, Ebba: *Seriegubbar och terrorkrig: Barn och dagstidningar i ett förändrat medielandskap*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 295 p., ISBN 91-88212-14-9, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 35). Note: Dr. diss. English summary 9 p. Bibl. included.

Specialmaterial för barn och ungdomar har funnits under lång tid i svenska dagstidningar. Bilagor och speciella barn- och ungdomssidor förekommer i stor utsträckning, men frågan är hur intresserade dagens unga läsare är av dagstidningen. Inte minst med tanke på de förändringar som medielandskapet har genomgått och som erbjuder nya kommunikationsmöjligheter med hjälp av ny teknik.

Avhandlingen behandlar förhållandet mellan barn och dagstidningar och vad som kan ha betydelse för barns intresse att läsa tidningar. Utgångspunkterna är hur dagstidningar förhåller sig till barn genom till

exempel olika satsningar och hur barn framställs i det redaktionella materialet, hur skolan förhåller sig till dagstidningar som ett läromedel, samt hur barn förhåller sig till att läsa dagstidningar och använda dagstidningen i skolan.

NEWSPAPERS • CHILDREN • READING • COMICS

Wadbring, Ingela: *En tidning i tiden?: Metro och den svenska dagstidningsmarknaden*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2003, 396 p., fig., tab., ill., ISBN 91-88212-00-9, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 32), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 7 p.

Avhandlingen beskriver gratistidningen Metro och utreder tidningens framgång och betydelse för tidningsmarknaden i Sverige från starten 1995 till och med hösten 2002. Författaren analyserar Metro utifrån olika perspektiv, t. ex. betingelserna för de två marknaderna där tidningen opererar – läsarmarknaden och annonsmarknaden, men också i ett politiskt, teknisk och ekonomiskt sammanhang. I studien används material och metoder av flera slag. Tidningen studeras med hjälp av dokumentanalyser, intervjuer och innehållsanalyser, läsarna med surveyundersökningar och fokusintervjuer och marknaderna med hjälp av tidnings- och reklamstatistik samt kartläggningar från andra forskare och befolkningsdata.

NEWSPAPERS • GRATIS PRESS • MARKET • AUDIENCE  
• METRO • SWEDEN

Wagner, Karin: *Fotografi som digital bild: narration och navigation i fyra nordiska konstverk*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för konst- och bildvetenskap, 2003, 326 p., ISBN 91-7346-485-6, (Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis, Gothenburg Studies in Art and Architecture; 17), ISSN 0348-4114. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 11 p. Bibl. included. Also available on the Internet <http://www.hum.gu.se/arthist/wagner>

På 1990-talet fick den digitala tekniken sitt genombrott inom fotografins område. Hur konstnärer och och fotografer tillägnat sig den nya tekniken och på vilket sätt de använt sig av den för att gestalta konstverk är en central frågeställning i denna avhandling. Med utgångspunkt i en presentation och analys av fyra verk av nordiska konstnärer – I våra händer av Maria Ångqvist Klyvare, Faces av Vibeke Tandberg, Parken av Leif Claesson och The Incident av Balder Olrik – diskuterar författaren bl. a. spänningen mellan fiktion och dokumentation, samspelet mellan bild, text och ljud och hur pixeln fungerar som bildelement. I avhandlingen undersöks också hur verken förhåller sig till tidigare bildtraditioner och till övrig samtidskonst.



DIGITAL MEDIA • PHOTOGRAPHY • NARRATOLOGY  
• PERCEPTION • CD-ROMS • INTERNET • COMPUTERS

Wahlberg, Malin: *Figures of time: on the phenomenology of cinema and temporality*. Stockholms universitet, Filmvetenskapliga institutionen, 2003, 325 p., ill., ISBN 91-7265-609-3. Note: Dr. diss.

This study suggests a reassessment of cinema and temporality from the perspective of phenomenology. It aims at a conceptualization of this problem and historically maps this issue in theoretical work as well as in the practice of filmmaking. A major argument is that the problem of cinema and temporality in classical film theory deserves critical attention as well as modification in light of contemporary film, video, and multimedia. *Figures of Time* advances a methodological discussion, where an alternative phenomenological approach is outlined with reference to the context of semiotic phenomenology and, more specifically, a discussion of texts by Paul Ricoeur, Dominique Janicaud, and Erving Goffman. Three themes demarcate the overall structure of this study: the sensory, time measurement, and the trace. Throughout Western philosophy, from Plato and Aristotle to Descartes, Kant, Husserl, and Merleau-Ponty, 'the sensory' stands out as a crucial theme in aesthetic theory. Its imprecise signification between the quality of a given object and the quality of our perception resonates in classical discussions of the temporal status of photography and film. Aside from this contextualization of the sensory in classical film theory, the theme is also present in contemporary approaches to the tactile and experiential nature of moving images, such as in *The Address of the Eye* by Vivian Sobchack. 'Time Measurement' matches predominant notions of film as a Zeitobjekt, visualized music and staged rhythm, as well as the production of interval and tempo that were crucial to the avant-garde cinema of the 1920s and 1960s, and which still reverberate in sound-image elaborations of framing, duration, and speed. In this study, and with reference to Dominique Janicaud, 'time measurement' becomes a conceptual theme that stresses temporalization as a figural process realized between the time of the image and the time of film viewing. Accordingly, 'time measurement' is already incorporated in 'the sensory' and vice versa, because the performed meter of a film cannot be isolated from the viewer's sensory judgment of a temporal dimension. 'The trace' offers a recurrent theme in French phenomenology in general, and in André Bazin's film criticism in particular. Jean-Paul Sartre, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Roland Barthes, and Paul Ricoeur, all address the semiotic hybridity of this notion between materiality and

experience. In the theory of photography it has been regarded as the prerequisite of the photographic image and its uncanny presence of the past. However the trace-status of photography is not opposed to the suggested Präsenzzeit of moving images. Rather, within our culture of recording and preservation, cinema stands out as a technology of memory, which opens up this account of cinema and temporality to broader issues of media, archive, and the production of historical time.

FILM THEORY • AESTHETICS • FILM GENRES • TIME  
• PHENOMENOLOGY • PHOTOGRAPHY  
• DOCUMENTARY FILMS.

Wiberg, Charlotte: *A measure of fun: extending the scope of web usability*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för informatik, 2003, 296 p., ill. + 1 CD-ROM, ISBN 91-7305-555-7, (RR; 11), ISSN 1401-4572. Note: Dr. diss.

Currently usability research and practice are facing a challenge. The focus of design concerns is expanding from predominantly functional aspects of IT systems to overall user experience, which has direct implications for the area of usability evaluation. The aim of the study reported in this thesis is to explore the potential of traditional usability evaluation approaches to deal with issues related to user experience, such as fun and entertainment.

The empirical study reported in the thesis deals with fun and entertainment, employs concepts and methods of web usability, and specifically focuses on the so-called entertainment web sites (EWSs). Existing studies and the most relevant theories of fun and usability are examined to determine to which extent these can shed light on evaluation of fun and usability. Then apparently to establish if these theories can help operationalize fun and entertainment as aspects of web usability. It is concluded that evaluation of fun and usability remains an open issue. In the study, traditional usability evaluation methods are applied on EWSs and based on these results the methods are revised. Finally, these revised methods are used in evaluations of EWSs once more.

WORLD WIDE WEB • INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
• USER INTERFACES • ENTERTAINMENT

Volden, Knut: *Mediekunnskap som mediekritikk*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik, 2003, 303 p., ISBN 91-7346-464-3, Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis (Göteborg studies in educational sciences, 194), ISSN 0436-1121. Note: Dr. diss. Media Sciences came with full force into Norwegian compulsory school with the National Curriculum of 1987. Without being allowed separate lessons on the

time table, the subject still became mandatory as it was incorporated into subjects like Norwegian, Social Science and Arts and Crafts. The subject was not argued into school for the wish of letting the pupils participate in experience and information from media, but to protect them from contents that conflicted with school's. The propaganda aspect of the post war period was in the 1990s substituted by a concept of influence in the sense of bad influence from the new and easily available picture media from satellites and video.

School's answer was canalising. It wanted to use media to its own advantage through correction, information and guidance. Media Science became part of the modern way of thinking; the human being shall be disciplined and refined through attending school. It is important to let reason, where is the spirit that creates civilisation, get the upper hand. A qualitatively better media society can only be developed through better educated and skilled producers and more conscious and demanding consumers.

School as identity producer through activities and experience pedagogical activities approached Media Science. Communicative awareness should be sharpened by making the pupils into active senders, (producers) not only passive receivers (consumers). This would contribute to the situation that the pupils later discarded media contents that did not conform with the aims of school.

Media Science was in the 1980s made into a target area together with Computer Science and Environmental Science. Norway followed up the Brundtland Committee (1986), the world commission for environment and development, of going for environmental studies in school. Video and the satellite channels gradually lost their interest of novelty. Computer Science and Environmental Science had stronger advocates than had Media Science. The fact that Media Science was overshadowed can be seen from school's governing documents where Computer Science and Environmental Science were given a far more prominent position than Media Science.

MEDIA EDUCATION • PEDAGOGY • SCHOOLS  
• HISTORY • NORWAY

Wormbs, Nina: *Vem älskade Tele-X?: konflikter om satelliter i Norden 1974-1989*. Hedemora, Gidlunds förlag, 2003, 256 p., ill., ISBN 91-7844-640-6, (Stockholm Papers in the History and Philosophy of Technology; TRITA-HOT 2043), ISSN 0349-2842. Note: Dr. diss.

This historical dissertation describes and analyses the satellite projects Nordsat and Tele-X. A guiding ques-

tion is how a large public project on new technology, marred with conflicts, is carried out. The actor-network method (Callon, Latour & Law) is used because it takes complexity and uncertainty into consideration, because it avoids a priori divisions and distinctions, and because it usefully stresses how the relation between content and context is continually formed and changed. Nordsat began as a cultural project, aiming partly at strengthening Nordic identity by means of direct broadcasting television. However, it met severe criticism for facilitating the flow of cheap foreign (read American) programmes and for costing too much. As the Nordsat project was delayed by a number of commissions, issued by the Nordic Council, the Swedish Space Corporation managed to launch a Swedish telecom-satellite project – Tele-X, using mainly industrial-policy arguments. During the 1980s these two Swedish/Nordic projects evolved in parallel and in conflict. By the end of the decade Nordsat died and Tele-X was launched. The study points to a number of areas in which large public technological projects can meet challenges and cause conflicts. The strong interpretive flexibility was characteristic for the projects and played out in differing views among users and producers of the satellites, for example between the Nordic Telecom Administrations and the Swedish Space Corporation. The severe conflicts were of great importance for the outcome and points to the power of emotional engagement in technological projects.

TELECOMMUNICATION • TECHNOLOGY  
• SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS • HISTORY  
• POLICY • CULTURAL IMPERIALISM • NORDSAT  
• NORDIC COUNTRIES.

Åberg, Johan: *Det föreställda ghettot. Ultraortodox gränsdragnings och identitetskonstruktion i The Jewish Observer 1983-2002*. Lund, Arcus, 2003, 280 p., ill., ISBN 91-88552-46-2. Note: Dr. diss., summary in English.

The dissertation focuses on the Haredi (ultra-orthodox Jewish) journal *The Jewish Observer*, published since 1963 by Agudath Israel of America, suggesting that the publisher uses the journal as an instrument to help the readers to maintain a distinct Haredi identity in urban, non-Haredi environments and not only in their own, isolated milieu. The articles of the journal are understood as resources, aiming to help the readers to consider themselves to be members of an "imagined ghetto".

The first main part of the thesis presents the historical and religious context of the movement behind *The Jewish Observer*, the second part consists of an analysis of a selection of its articles sorted into three categories.

The first group of articles paints a picture of "Europe in its glory", and are part of the community's fabricated heritage. The articles tell the life stories of the leaders of the movement, recreate a lost world of flourishing yeshivas and pious Jews, and present the "true" version of contested memories and personalities. This fabricated heritage, it is argued, is an integral part of the community's cultural identity, giving their members a sense of a unique past and of "being one of us" in contrast to an Other.

The second group consists of articles about the Holocaust. These articles focus on "true heroism" under difficult circumstances, depicting the Nazi war against the Jews as a war against Judaism as a religion. The "true heroes" are the people who continued to act and live as religious Jews, and – in this sense – can function as role models for today's Haredi Jews, who live under "difficult" circumstances as well.

The third – and largest – group of articles are related to America. This "America" is the place where the encounter is staged between the "old" and the "new" world, and it provides "the imagined ghetto" with several resources to help it maintain its boundaries vis-à-vis the Other. These boundaries, it is argued, are constructed in order to help the readers to feel that "we" are not "them" and that have more in common than "we" differ – and in that sense create a symbolic ghetto which is no longer restricted to any geographic boundaries. "The imagined ghetto" is a mental feeling of otherness, created and maintained by resources from the surrounding society – which means that the existence of "the imagined ghetto" is dependent on its real and imaginary enemies. The purpose of the majority of the articles in *The Jewish Observer* are therefore to construct and maintain these symbolic enemies.

NEWSPAPERS • ARTICLES • RELIGION  
• CULTURAL IDENTITY

## Licentiatavhandlingar

Erasmie, Göran: *Marknadsföring i förändring: från 60-tal till 90-tal*. Göteborgs universitet, Informations- och massmediegruppen, 2003, 102 p., fig., tab., (Rapport; 44), ISSN 1100-6153. Note: Licentiate thesis. English abstract.

Studien beskriver det marknadsorienterade synsättets influenser på arbetet inom ett antal svenska företags marknadsavdelningar. Detta gör författaren genom att dels lyfta fram hur företagen resonerade kring, planerade och genomförde sin marknadsföring under början av nittio-talet, dels genom tillbakablickar och jämförelser med hur samma företag bedrev motsvarande

arbete i slutet av sextio-talet. Utöver budgeteringsmetoder och procedurer kring marknadsplanering i allmänhet, ägnas särskilt intresse åt företagets beslut kring reklam och medial. Fältstudien innefattar 10 företag, valda ur en studie från sextio-talet där 40 företag ingick. Sammanlagt gjordes 18 intervjuer med marknads-, informations-, reklam- och produktchefer på företagen.

MARKETING • ADVERTISING • MEDIA POLICY  
• HISTORY • SWEDEN.

Harrysson, Björn: *Web Design for Cognitive Accessibility*. Lunds universitet, Institutionen för designvetenskaper, Ergonomi och aerosolteknologi, 2003, 19 p., (Publication; 4), ISSN 1650-9773. Note: Licentiate thesis.

Information and communication are increasingly being conveyed over the Internet. The forms of service and commerce that we are familiar with today will most likely be reduced in scale in the future to be replaced by new electronic solutions. For this reason, it is important that new technology be designed so that as many people as possible can utilize it. Accessibility to a range of different kinds of services and information is a vital cornerstone of a democratic society's vision of participation by all.

In this research, accessibility is primarily elucidated from the perspective of people with disabilities and in particular those with cognitive limitations.

At an early stage, people with cognitive limitations were included in the project and through their participation the user's situation had a central position in the research. An expert group of professionals discussed the theoretical and developmental issues involved. The practical applications were developed in an iterative process with representatives of the end users. By making use of observation techniques, the work of the two groups could be joined together to form a whole.

The studies describe aspects of Internet accessibility from three different angles: 1) Accessibility via distributed cognition in the design of a web page, 2) Usability of Microsoft Internet Explorer's easiest navigation tools, och 3) Existing technology as the solution to a specific problem – ACCeL

The first study describes how you can build cognitive support into the design of the web page. One of the results was a list of guidelines for improving the cognitive understanding of web pages.

The second study describes how the subjects managed to navigate between and on web pages using Microsoft Internet Explorer's navigation tools. The subjects were asked to open, close, move up and down as well as back and forward and this did not cause

them any difficulties. However, it was when they were asked to process text that the subjects had obvious problems. Entering a search word or a URL address as well as understanding the text on a web page was hard for several of them.

The experiences from the first two studies were used to develop a method and system for increasing Internet accessibility in the third. The system is called ACCeL (Assistive Computer Control easy to Learn). The main component is the C-Pen 10, a commercially available electronic device, which uses Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to scan in printed letters, numbers as well as a special Anoto pattern. It can then be used to transfer text into all Windows programs. A screen reader is used to read the text out loud for the user. The third study describes the ACCeL concept and in the results from the evaluation, we can see that the subjects find it easier to navigate between different computer programs and web pages. The process of navigating has been made more concrete because it takes place directly from paper using the electronic pen.

INTERNET • ACCESS TO INFORMATION  
• HANDICAPPED PERSONS • COGNITION • DEMOCRACY  
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Petäjä, Ulf: *Varför yttrandefrihet?: en studie om rättfärdigandet av yttrandefriheten i den liberala demokratin med utgångspunkt från fem centrala argument*. Växjö universitet, Institutionen för samhällsvetenskap, 2003, 136 p., ISBN 91-89317-23-8. Note: Licentiate thesis.

I liberala demokratier betraktas yttrandefriheten som något självklart. Oavsett partipolitisk tillhörighet är de flesta överens om att yttrandefriheten fyller en viktig funktion för demokratin. Men även om man är överens om att yttrandefriheten är viktig är det sällan man diskuterar varför den är det. I avhandlingen behandlas frågan: vilket eller vilka värden bör tjäna som rättfärdigande av yttrandefriheten i den liberala demokratin?

Resonemangen förs inledningsvis främst kring motiv- och värdefrågor. Vidare diskuterar författaren två olika kriterier utifrån vilka man kan analysera argumenten för eller emot yttrandefrihet: 1) På vilket sätt motiveras yttrandefriheten? och 2) Vem gagnas av yttrandefriheten? Slutligen argumenteras för i huvudsak två konkurrerande synsätt: Dels kan man betrakta yttrandefriheten som en individuell rättighet, dels kan den uppfattas som något kollektivt gott.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH • DEMOCRACY • POLITICS  
• COMMUNICATION

Sjöborg, Anders: *Bibeln i nya medier. Livsåskådningsmiljö och bibeltolkning bland svenska ungdomar*. Uppsala universitet, Diakonivetenskapliga institutet, 2003, 129 p., tab., ISBN 91-974565-2-7, (Diakonivetenskapliga institutets skriftserie; 6), ISSN 1404-2924. Note: Licentiate thesis.

Svensken i allmänhet verkar använda bibeln på ett mer privatiserat sätt än tidigare, bland annat via olika medier. Ett exempel på ett nytt sätt att ha kontakt med bibeln är Internet.

Denna rapport från projektet Bibeln i nya medier undersöker vilken betydelse nya sätt att använda bibeln kan ha. Ungdomar som använder Bibelsajten är fokus i denna rapport, men även en undersökning av svenska folkets användning av och attityd till bibeln studeras.

Studien indikerar att bibelns rörelse ut från kyrkorummen och in i nya medier vidgar kretsen av människor som har kontakt med bibelordet, vilket är ny kunskap i förhållande till tidigare undersökningar. Bibeln rörelse in i nya medier öppnar upp möjligheter för nya sätt att läsa bibeln, sätt som utmanar och utvecklar tolkningsmönster som kan prägla ett lokalt sammanhang. I rapporten diskuteras om människor med hjälp av Internet kan börja läsa bibeln på ett sätt som inte nödvändigtvis följer traditionella tolkningsmönster.

INTERNET • RELIGION • YOUTH • MEDIA USE

Tigervall, Carina: *Tigerns avklypta morrhår. Vi och de Andra i den nya svenska filmen anno 2000*. Umeå universitet, Sociologiska institutionen, 2003, 138 p., ISBN 91-7305-384-8. Note: Licentiate thesis

I avhandlingen analyseras hur svenskar och "invandrare" framställs i de så kallade "invandrarfilmerna", vilka tillsammans bildar en ny genre i svensk film från och med år 2000.

Rasism och främlingsfientlighet utgör en förtryckande vardagsverklighet för en mängd invandrare i det svenska samhället. Motsättningar mellan den västerländska kulturen och mellanösterns kulturer är en av de centrala konfliktlinjerna i dagens samhälle. Ofta tar man i debatten fasta på de påstådda olikheterna mellan människor från de olika kulturerna. Dessa fakta gör det viktigt att uppmärksamma och analysera de bilder och berättelser som medverkar till att skapa vår uppfattning om kulturskillnader mellan olika etniska grupper i samhället.

FILMS • IMMIGRANTS • ETHNIC MINORITIES • HISTORY

