

Doktorsavhandlingar 2005

Danmark

Agger, Gunhild: *Dansk tv-drama: arvesølv og underholdning*. Frederiksberg, Samfundslitteratur, 2005, 763 p., ISBN 87-593-0998-9. Note: Doktorafhandling. English summary, pp. 532-550.

Bogen beskæftiger sig med baggrunden for og udviklingen i dansk TV-drama. Fra DR's monopoldage over monopolbruddet i 1988 til dagens knivskarpe konkurrencesituation mellem DR, TV2, TV3 og andre kommercielle TV-stationer. En konkurrence der bl.a. har betydet, at TV-dramaets formater, genrer og æstetik i stigende grad fungerer som koblingsled mellem nationale og internationale traditioner og fornyelsesstrategier. Føljetoner og episodiske serier har erstattet de enkeltstående TV-spil, idet de repræsenterer en økonomisk produktionsmåde, der samtidig kan fastholde seerne, og krimien, melodramaet, komedien og satiren har efterhånden overtaget den realistiske tradition, der dog lever videre i kombination med de nye genrer. Fjernsynet er et publikumsvenligt medie i en global tidsalder. Det formidler både national identitet og global orientering. Danskproduceret TV-drama er med til at opretholde og udvikle et dansk kulturelt fællesskab på en måde, der har genklang i en bred offentlighed. Det er derfor spændende at få sat fokus på, hvilke strategier dansk TV-drama har fulgt, og hvorfor disse strategier har været succesfulde.

TELEVISION DRAMAS • TELEVISION SERIALS
• AESTHETICS • TELEVISION FICTION
• TELEVISION GENRES • HISTORY • DENMARK

Andersen, Christian Ulrik: *Det æstetiske interface: computerspillet i en interfacekultur og interfacet i computerspillet*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2005. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Informations- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-Afhandling. Danish summary. English summary.

Afhandlingen undersøger computerspillet historisk, teoretisk og analytisk i relation til en interfaceproblematik. Computerspil ses som et fremtrædende eksempel på "det æstetiske interface" – et interface baseret på sansoplevelse i stedet for pragmatisk anvendelse. Afhandlingen falder i to indbyrdes forbundne dele – en kulturhistorisk, diakron undersøgelse af computerspillet og en teoretisk, synkron analyse af det æstetiske interface i computerspillet.

Med afsæt i bl.a. en overvejelse af forholdet mellem medie-teknologi og sansning – byggende på Walter Benjamin – og en analyse af computerspillet "Spacewar" fra 1962 argumenteres der i afhandlingen

ens første del for computerspillets dannelsesperspektiv, og hvordan det som underholdningsfænomen kan til-lade brugeren ikke blot at vænne sig til, men også kritisk reflektere en kulturel forandring forårsaget af computeren.

Afhandlingens anden del argumenterer for en ny opmærksomhed for interfacets performative egenskaber. Gennem analyser af spilinterfacet og det pragmatiske interface i deres anvendelsessituation og inddragelse af bl.a. den franske lingvist Émile Benveniste redegøres der for præcist, hvordan computerspilinterfacet gennem at lade spilleren udforske computerens funge- ren muliggør en medieovervejelse.

COMPUTERS • COMPUTER GAMES • USER INTERFACES
• AESTHETICS • CULTURE • HISTORY

Bundsgaard, Jeppe: *Bidrag til danskfagets it-didaktik: med særligt henblik på kommunikative kompetencer og på metodiske forandringer af undervisningen*. København, Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, 2005, 386 p. (Danmarks Pædagogiske Universitet, Institut for Curriculumforskning). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary, pp. 339-347. Internetadresse: http://www.did2.bundsgaard.net/top/forord/Bidragtildanskfagetsit_didaktik.pdf

Nærværende afhandling er et forslag, et forsøg på at fremlægge en sammenhængende argumentation for hvad, hvorfor og hvordan vi kan bedrive undervisning i folkeskolen på den ene side med informationsteknologi og på den anden side foranlediget af de forandrede opgaver informations- og netværkssamfundet stiller danskfagets udøvere overfor. Grundlaget for afhandlingen er teoretiske studier samt erfaringer med arbejde med it i grundskolen, men mange af overvejelserne vil også være relevante i relation til ungdoms- og videreuddannelser.

MEDIA • COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
• INTERACTIVE MEDIA • LANGUAGE • DANISH
• PRIMARY EDUCATION • DENMARK

Dalgaard, Rune: *Spaces of navigation: a study of the web as a global archive for scholarly literature*. Århus, University of Aarhus, 2005, 198 p., (Århus Universitet, Institut for Informations- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D. thesis. English summary, pp. 178-182. Danish summary, pp. 183-185.

This project focuses on "The Web as a global archive" – a new archival form – and its role for the "scholarly literature" in terms of organization, filtering and navigation. For analytic and methodic purposes this focus

can be rephrased into three questions that address the qualities of this new archival form in different dimensions: 1) How does the Web alter the basic conditions of storage and access for scholarly literature? 2) What is the order of the Web compared to the order of print? 3) What is the mode of navigation furthered by the Web with respect to scholarly literature and how does it relate to navigation in printed literature?.

INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB • MEDIA
• DIGITALIZATION • PRINT MEDIA • ARCHIVES
• THEORY • HISTORY

Jørndrup, Hanne: *Journalistik – midt i en krigstid: en analyse af journalistikkens forhold til det nationale set gennem danske avisers dækning af Irak-krigens udbrud i marts 2003*. Odense, Syddansk Universitet, 2005, 324 p., (Syddansk Universitet, Institut for Journalistik). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary, pp. 307-308. Internetadresse: <http://www.humaniora.sdu.dk/phd/dokumenter/filer/Afhandlinger-51.pdf>

Med udgangspunkt i en beskrivelse af krigsjournalistikens historie i Danmark undersøger afhandlingen spørgsmålet om journalistikkens forhold til og afhængighed af den nationalstatslige ramme i en nutidig sammenhæng, belyst gennem en analyse af 6 danske avisers dækning af perioden omkring Irak-krigens udbrud i marts 2003.

MEDIA • JOURNALISM • NEWS COVERAGE • WAR
• JOURNALISTS • JOURNALISTIC GENRES
• NATIONAL IDENTITY • OBJECTIVITY • IRAQ
• DENMARK

Meyer, Gitte: *Offentlig fornuft?: videnskab, journalistik og samfundsmæssig praksis*. Odense, Syddansk Universitetsforlag, 2005, 565 p., ISBN 87-7838-968-2, (Ph.D.-afhandlinger; 75), ISSN 1600-8170, (Syddansk Universitet, Det Samfundsvidenskabelige Fakultet). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Afhandlingen undersøger et demokratisk problem. Den søger at forstå, hvorfor spørgsmål om viden og erkendelse gennemgående ikke håndteres som emner for offentlig debat, skønt forskning og videnskab i øvrigt fylder kolossalt i samfundslivet. Hvis forskning og videnskab i sig selv ikke kan diskuteres af andre end fagfolk, bliver resultatet, at offentligheden får stadig mindre at skulle have sagt. Men hvorfor skulle det også være rigtigt, at forskning og videnskab i sig selv kun kan drøftes af fagfolk, at spørgsmål om viden og

erkendelse må ligge uden for den offentlige diskussion? Hvorfor skulle der ikke kunne findes en offentlig fornuft, der udfoldes i offentlig diskussion blandt fornuftige borgere? Afhandlingen argumenterer for, at det er en opgave for den videnskabelige verden, for journalistikken og for offentligheden at undersøge og overveje videnskabens betingelser og begrænsninger, hvad man kan og ikke kan med videnskab og hvorfor. Det er en forsømt opgave. At løfte den kræver en anden form for fornuft end den videnskabelige. Det kræver en almen, en offentlig fornuft.

DEMOCRACY • KNOWLEDGE
• SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION
• DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION • PUBLIC SPHERE
• JOURNALISM • RESEARCH • POLITICS

Schrøder, Lise: *Tegn, fortælling og metaforståelse: et perspektiv på informationsdesign og bygningsdesign*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitet, 2005, 371 p. (Aalborg Universitet, Institut for Samfundsudvikling og Planlægning). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. Danish summary. English summary. Internetadresse: <http://www.plan.aau.dk/~lisesch>

Udgangspunktet for afhandlingen har været ønsket om at etablere en helhedsorienteret ramme om analysen af de komplekse kommunikationsaspekter, der i nutidens vidensbaserede samfund knytter sig til opbygning af offentlige datasamlinger. I henhold til kravene til en dansk infrastruktur for stedbestemt information har omdrejningspunktet været spørgsmålet om, hvordan bygningsdata kan systematiseres og dokumenteres, så brugernes varierende behov tilgodeses, når store mængder af information løbende skal formidles, forstås og anvendes på tværs af discipliner og indsigtsfærer. Med henblik på at kunne håndtere bygningsdataområdets ontologier og begrebsafklaringsprocesser etableres et overordnet systemanalytisk og designorienteret forståelsesgrundlag. Med Charles Sanders Peirces semiotik som filosofisk klangbund skitseres endvidere et generelt modelapparat, som gør det muligt at analysere potentialet i en fælles rumlig bygningsobjektforståelse i relation til opbygning og brug af multi-anvendelige geoinformationssystemer.

SEMIOLOGY • DESIGN • CULTURE • INFORMATION
• ARCHITECTURE • VISUAL COMMUNICATION
• COMMUNICATION THEORY • COGNITION

Finland

Ala-Fossi, Marko: *Saleable compromises: quality cultures in Finnish and US commercial radio*. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2005, 438 p., ISBN 951-44-6214-9, (Media studies), (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 414. ISBN 951-44-6213-0, <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6213-0.pdf>

The focus of this study is on the comparative analysis of the quality cultures in contemporary Finnish and US commercial radio, and its major theoretical objective is to understand and define the quality culture in commercial radio. The study examines how the conceptions of quality in Finnish and US commercial radio are historically constituted, what are the major differences and similarities in conceptions of quality in contemporary Finnish and US commercial radio, and what is quality and quality culture in commercial radio broadcasting and how it is composed. The cultural history of the quality conceptions in commercial radio in both countries is examined using qualitative methods from the perspective of political economy and media economics as an historical process of value transformation. The contemporary quality cultures are studied using an integrated theoretical approach, drawing on multiple theories from communications studies, media economics, political economy, quality management and cultural studies. Qualitative analysis of 24 research interviews of people working for commercial radio in Finland or in the US is done, also.

COMMERCIAL RADIO • BROADCASTING POLICY
• LOCAL RADIO • PRODUCTION
• VALUES • PROGRAMME QUALITY • MEDIA ECONOMY
• MANAGEMENT • FINLAND • USA

Anttonen, Petri: *Ajan kosketus: aikasarjavalokuva teoksina ja teoriaa* [The touch of time: temporal sequence photography as works and theory]. Helsinki, Taideteollinen korkeakoulu, Musta taide, 2005, 222 p.: ill, 952-9851-60-X, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisusarja, A ; 58)(Musta taide ; 2005, 1). (University of Art and Design Helsinki). Note: English summary, pp. 197-211. Doctoral dissertation.

The study takes as its starting point a theoretical discussion of an experimental photographic method and the imagery produced with it. The author's motive for the further development of art-focused work was the fact that it could be possible to expand expression and the communicative ability of photography with this method. In the pictures presented in the book, the

moment of taking a photograph becomes a series of events with one take. The main point of focus is the interpretation and signification of the photograph. This perspective has a special relationship with the theory of contemporary photography, presented in background discussion on art-theoretical signification of the 1990's. PHOTOGRAPHY • ART THEORIES • PICTURES • TIME

Arpo, Robert: *Internetin keskustelukulttuurit: tutkimus internet-keskusteluryhmien viesteissä rakentuvista puhetoivoista, tulkinnoista ja tulkinnan kehyksistä kommunikatioyhteiskunnassa*. [Discussion cultures on the Internet: a study of the ways of speaking, interpretations and frames of interpretation constructed in the messages of Internet groups in a communication society]. Joensuu, Joensuun yliopisto, 2005, 342 p., ISBN 952-458-658-4, (University of Joensuu, Publications in the Humanities; 39), ISSN 0781-0369, (University of Joensuu, Department of Finnish and Cultural Research). Note: English summary, pp. 340-342. Doctoral dissertation.

The aim of this doctoral dissertation is to develop a model that can be used for analyzing the cultures of Internet discussion groups. The main research questions are concerned with: (1) how the writers of Internet discussion groups make interpretations of each other, of the topics taken up by the group, and of the group itself; (2) what these interpretations tell us about the social relations and the social space in Internet discussion groups; and (3) what the broader meaning and function of Internet discussion groups are in contemporary society and culture. The research material used in this research has been gathered from three international Internet discussion groups. The material consists of almost 3000 messages sent to the groups. By applying Erving Goffman's conceptual frame of interpretation, the author has studied interaction and interpretive processes undertaken in discussion groups. Niklas Luhmann's thinking on social systems is used for localization of different social systems such as art, economy, education, religion and politics.

INTERNET • DISCUSSION GROUPS • COMMUNITIES
• SOCIAL INTERACTION • VIRTUAL REALITY
• WORLD WIDE WEB • INFORMATION SOCIETY

Elo, Mika: *Valokuvan mediumi*. [The medium of photography]. Helsinki, Tutkijaliitto, 2005, 293 p., ISBN 952-5169-34-0, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisu. A ; 59), ISSN 0782-1832, (The University of Art and Design Helsinki). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The study discusses theories of photography in relation to media theory and philosophy and shows how the theoretical questions of photography can form a basis for a philosophical view of media theory. The study focuses on the identity and specificity of photographs, a question which has become complicated with the development of digital techniques. The theories of Martin Heidegger, Jaques Derrida and Walter Benjamin form the central theoretical background for the study.

PHOTOGRAPHY • PHOTOGRAPHS • DIGITALIZATION
• VISUAL MEDIA • WALTER BENJAMIN

Herkman, Juha: *Kaupallisen television ja iltapäivälehtien avoliitto: median markkinoituminen ja televisioituminen*. [The open marriage between commercial television and evening newspapers in Finland, 1996-2001]. Tampere, Vastapaino, 2005, 362 p., ISBN 951-768-162-3, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The three main research questions of the doctoral dissertation are the following: 1. What kind of publicity evening newspapers Ilta-Sanomat and Iltalehti offered for Finnish television channels? 2. How television is treated as a topic in evening newspapers, and what kind of effects television has had on newspaper journalism? 3. How the television journalism in Finnish evening newspapers is located in the ideological and moral frames of the era? The research period is 1996-2001. The author approaches his research questions from the point of view of political economy connected to cultural studies. Conclusions are based on statistical analysis of evening newspaper journalism and three case studies where discourse analysis is used. Two of the case studies are concentrated on the television channel Nelonen ("Four"): on the competition of its ownership and on the first phases of the new channel. The third case study describes publicity around television serial Ally McBeal.

NEWSPAPERS • TELEVISION • JOURNALISM
• ENTERTAINMENT • MEDIA CULTURE • PUBLICITY
• REALITY TELEVISION • MEDIA INDUSTRY
• OWNERSHIP • MEDIA CONCENTRATION
• MEDIA ECONOMY • CULTURAL STUDIES
• ILTA-SANOMAT • ILTALEHTI • NELONEN • MTV3
• ALLY MCBEAL • FINLAND

Hiltunen, Kaisa: *Images of time, thought and emotions: narration and the spectator's experience in Krzysztof Kieslowski's late fiction films*. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2005, 203 p., ISBN 951-39-2132-8, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 37), ISSN 1459-4323, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Arts and Culture Studies). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet. ISBN 951-39-2119-0 (pdf) <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513921190.pdf>

The doctoral dissertation deals with narration and style in Kieslowski's late fiction films, as well as the spectator's experience of them. The Polish film director Krzysztof Kieslowski depicted the relation between subjectivity, temporality and space in his stories. The author analyses the following films: A Short Film About Killing (1988), A Short Film about Love (1988), the television series The Decalogue (1988/1989), The Double Life of Véronique (1991), and the The Three Colours trilogy (1993/1994). The narratives of these films are examined on the one hand as structures and on the other hand as processes, paying special attention to the spectator's experience and understanding of them. Narration is analysed as a process taking place between the spectator and a film. Phenomenological approaches and cognitive film theory provide the theoretical framework for the study.

FILMS • NARRATOLOGY • TIME • FILM THEORY
• COGNITION • POLAND • KRZYSZTOF KIESLOWSKI

Hjelm, Titus: *Saatananpavonta, media ja suomalainen yhteiskunta*. [Satanism, the media and Finnish society]. Helsinki, Helsinki University Press, 2005, 299 p., ISBN 951-570-619-X, (Nuorisotutkimusverkosto, Nuorisotutkimusseura, Julkaisuja ; 55), (University of Helsinki, Department of Comparative Religion). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation.

During the 1990's Satanism emerged as a new social problem in Finnish society. The role of the news media has been central in raising public consciousness about the issue. This study takes a look at the constructions of Satanism in Finnish news and how the news discourse contributed to the overall understanding of Satanism as a social problem. The research employs a theoretical framework derived from American sociology of social problems, especially the social constructionist tradition developed by Malcolm Spector and John I Kitsuse. The approach combines this with the perspective of sociology of religion, creating a novel perspective for understanding religion as a social problem. The research material is composed of newspaper and magazine articles and TV and radio programs published or aired between years 1988 and 2002. The data is analyzed using discourse analysis.

MEDIA • NEWS • DISCOURSE • CRIMES • YOUTH
• SOCIAL PROBLEMS • FINLAND

Horsti, Karina: *Vierauden rajat: monikulttuurisuus ja turvapaikanhakijat journalismissa*. [Borders of strangeness: asylum seekers and multiculturalism in journalism]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2005, 316 p., ISBN 951-44-6385-4, (Mediatutkimuksia), (University of Tampere, The Faculty of Social Sciences). Note: Media studies. English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. Acta

Electronica Universitatis Tampereensis; 471. ISBN 951-44-6423-0. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6423-0.pdf>

The research focuses firstly on the Finnish news coverage of asylum seekers and secondly on multicultural media initiatives in the mainstream journalism. The research asks how journalism frames asylum seekers on the one hand and multiculturalism on the other hand. Furthermore, the study aims at discussing the cultural order and the national order of things that is being (re)produced through media texts. All the case studies are analyzed with qualitative textual analysis, with the method of frame analysis. The method and the research questions are adjusted from case to case.

IMMIGRANTS • REFUGEES • JOURNALISM • DISCOURSE

Julkunen, Pertti: *Julkisuus ja nomenklatura: tutkielma keskustelun vaikeutumisesta ja väkivallan uhkasta*. [Publicity and nomenclature: a study of the blockages of the public discussion and the threat of violence]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2005, 1404 p. (in two volumes), ISBN 951-44-6172-X, (Acta Universitatis Tampereensis; 1057), ISSN 1455-1616, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. Acta Electronica Universitatis Tampereensis; 406. ISBN 951-44-6173-8, <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6173-8.pdf>

The research question of the dissertation is how the philosophical and sociological examination of publicity can help to understand the forms and motives of violence in the modern world, and the other obstacles of public discussion. The starting point of the dissertation is Heidegger's fundamental ontology. The ordinary people's role in publicity is examined through existentials of ambiguity, curiosity, idle talk and nomenclature. Except of Heidegger, the important philosophers to the author are also Sören Kierkegaard and George Herbert Mead. His inspiration comes, as well, from Dostoyevsky's novel Crime and Punishment.

PUBLICITY • PUBLIC SPHERE • MODERNITY
• POLITICAL POWER • SOCIAL POWER • SOCIETY
• SOCIAL CLASSES • COMMUNICATION THEORY

Kankaanranta, Anne: *"Hej Seppo, could you pls comment on this!": internal email communication in lingua franca English in a multinational company*. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, Centre for Applied Language Studies, 2005, 459 p., ISBN 951-39-2320-7, (University of Jyväskylä, Centre for Applied Language Studies). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

This dissertation examines company-internal email communication in lingua franca English in a multinational company. It analyzes a corpus of 282 emails

written by the company's Finnish and Swedish employees at all organizational levels, from vice president to secretary. In addition to the email corpus, the case study makes use of contextual information collected via questionnaires, an interview, a focus group, and some literary sources. Although the research focuses on the nature of genre(s) in email, it also sheds light on differences between Finnish and Swedish communication styles. Genre theory provides the theoretical foundation for the study.

ELECTRONIC MAIL
• ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION
• INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Koivisto, Juha: *Unruly subjects*. Tampere, University of Tampere, 2005, 31, 116 p., ISBN 951-44-6247-5, (Acta Universitatis Tampereensis; 1069), ISSN 1455-1616, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Articles in German or in English, the introduction in English. The Internet version contains only the introduction. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. Acta Electronica Universitatis Tampereensis; 420. ISBN 951-44-6248-3. ISSN 1456-954X, <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6248-3.pdf>

This dissertation aims to develop theoretical tools for critical media studies. The topics discussed are social hegemony and submission, conformism and ability of criticism, critique of commodity aesthetics and user value promise. The most important research question is how subjects are formed in different kind of social and ideological practices. The author looks closer at publicity and public sphere, and how our opinions, ideals and views are formed there. Important writers to him are among others: Antonio Gramsci, Jürgen Habermas, John Locke and Karl Marx. – The dissertation consist of an introduction (31 p.) and seven articles, written in German or in English. The articles are the following: The resurgence of the critical theories of public sphere (written together with Esa Välvirronen, published in Journal of Communication Inquiry 1996:2); Ideal (published in W. F. Haug (ed.): Historisch-kritisches Wörterbuch des Marxismus, band 6.1., Hamburg, 2004); Der Umstrittene Ideologiebegriff: W. F. Haugs Theorie des Ideologischen im Vergleich (written together with Veikko Pietilä, published in W.F. Haug: Elemente einer Theorie des Ideologischen, Hamburg, 1993); Ideological powers and resistance: the contribution of W. H. Haug and Projekt Ideologie-Theorie (written together with Veikko Pietilä, published in Rethinking Marxism 1997:4); Gebrauchswertversprechen (published in W. F. Haug (ed.): Historisch-kritisches Wörterbuch des Marxismus, band 4, Hamburg, 1999); The heirs of Baron Münchhausen in a paradoxical space (written together with Risto

Suikkanen, published in *Kanssakäymisiä: juhlakirja Veikko Pietilälle*, Tampere, 1992); Hegemonialapparat (written together with Stefan Bolliger, published in W. F. Haug (ed.): *Historisch-kritisches Wörterbuch des Marxismus*, band 5, Hamburg, 2001).

PHILOSOPHY • MARXISM • CULTURAL STUDIES
• MEDIA RESEARCH • PUBLIC SPHERE • IDEOLOGIES

Koski, Anne: *Niinkö on jos siltä näyttää?: kuva ja mielikuva Suomen valtaresurssina kansainvälisessä politiikassa*. [Image and appearance as Finland's power resource in international policy]. Helsinki, Tutkijaliitto, 2005, 408 p., ISBN 952-5169-36-7, (University of Tampere, Department of Political Science and International Relations). Note: Abstract in English. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6361-7.pdf>

The research concentrates on the role of nonverbal political signals and public appearances in international relations. States form an international community in which they constantly make political judgements on each others' future plans and actions. By upholding certain characteristics and images states may control the assessments made by others. In making judgements states both frame and divide each other into imaginary reference groups. By these characterisations states produce hierarchies of prestige. The actor's position of power in the international scene is partly defined in the struggle over reputation and prestige on the level of political meaning and public display. Finland is an example of a state which has used images to compensate for its minor material power resources. There is a long tradition of managing the international position in Finnish foreign policy by using the image achieved from membership in the right kind of international reference group. The research material consists of television news by YLE (Finland's national public service broadcasting company) and FST (the Swedish language public television) dealing with the process of Finland's membership in the European Union in 1992 – 1994.

TELEVISION NEWS • INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
• POLITICS • IMAGE

Kroll, Christian: *Välfärdspolitikens offentliga ansikte i Finland och Sverige: gemensamma förändringar och bestående nationella särdrag i den offentliga diskussionen under 1980- och 1990-talen*. Helsingfors, Svenska social- och kommunalhögskolan vid Helsingfors universitet, 2005, 99, 22, 32, 42, 20 p., ISBN 952-10-2537-9, (SSKH skrifter; 19), ISSN 1235-0966, (Åbo Akademi, Samhällsvetenskapliga institutionen). Note: English summary, p. 97-99. Doktorsavhandling i socialpolitik vid Åbo Akademi.

Tidigare forskning har visat på i internationell jämförelse snarlika förändringar och utvecklingsdrag i välfärdspolitiken i Finland och Sverige under de två senaste decennierna. Å andra sidan har flera forskare hänvisat till skillnader i sätten att se på välfärdspolitikens roll i dessa länder. Fokus i denna forskning läggs därför på likheter och skillnader i de idéer som under de senaste decennierna har förts fram i den offentliga diskussionen om välfärdspolitiken, och på de grundläggande synsätt som dessa idéer kunde falla tillbaka på. Dessa idéer studeras genom en analys av den offentliga diskussionen i pressen, en arena på vilken centrala samhällsaktörer torgför sina synsätt. De välfärdspolitiska områden som studeras är välfärdsservice, socialförsäkringar och åtgärder relaterade till arbetslöshet. Studien relaterar också till frågan om den nordiska välfärdmodellens framtid.- Boken innehåller en introduktion (99 s.) samt fyra artiklar: Christian Kroll, Helena Blomberg och Stefan Svallfors: Konjunkturernas offer eller godissamhällets verktyg? Socialvetenskaplig tidskrift 2000:3, 244-266; Christian Kroll: Odemokratisk jämlikhet och orättvisa pålagor – välfärdsservicen i svenska och finländska kommundningar 1985-2001, i boken *Sociala problem och socialpolitik i massmedier*, Lund, Studentlitteratur, 2004, 291-322; Christian Kroll och Helena Blomberg: De goda, de onda och de djärva – synsätt på arbetslösheten i svensk och finländsk tidningspress 1987-97, i boken: *Lamakirja*, Turku, Kirja-Aurora, 2002, 281-320; Christian Kroll and Helena Blomberg: Different levels of policy change, *Social Work and Society* 2004:2, 139-159.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS • SOCIAL POLICY
• UNEMPLOYMENT • PUBLICITY • PRESS • FINLAND
• SWEDEN

Kupiainen, Reijo: *Mediakasvatuksen eetos: fenomenologinen tutkimus mediakasvatuksen etiikasta*. [Ethos of media education: phenomenological research on ethics of media education]. Rovaniemi, University of Lapland, 2005, 158 p., ISBN 951-634-973-0, (Acta Universitatis Lapponiensis; 86), ISSN 0788-7604, (University of Lapland, Faculty of Education). Note: Abstract in English. Doctoral dissertation.

The goal of this study is to search for an ethical and philosophical basis for media education. The theoretical frame of reference is Martin Heidegger's phenomenology. The research problem consists of the relationship between human beings, media, and technology in contemporary media culture. The starting point of the study is the normative and often moralistic public debate on media and its effects. The general argument in the debate is that children and young people need

protection against various media effects. From the phenomenological viewpoint, this argument must be questioned, for it is possible to think that people have different relationships to media. This idea helps us to understand how media and technology constitute our life-world and experience. Especially visual culture has brought about different possibilities of orientation in the world compared to some previous forms of culture (for example literary culture). This needs to be taken into account in the theory and practice of media education. Visual culture opens up possibilities to construct meanings more freely, but at the same time media culture offers ready interpretations. It also transforms identities and worldviews. The ethical challenge for media education suggested in the study is to support selfhood and to enhance social, bodily and practical capabilities, which enables to recognition of own experience, and expression of the self by utilizing mediacultural meaning potentials. At the same time, it is crucial to build our ethical responsibility for "reading" the world under the pressure of media technology.

MEDIA EDUCATION • ETHICS • PHILOSOPHY
• MARTIN HEIDEGGER

Lintula, Paavo: *Maakuntalehden toimittajan toimintatila teknis-rationaalisessa ajassa*. [The action scope of a journalist in a regional newspaper under pressure of a technical-rational discourse]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2005, 322 p., ISBN 951-39-2390-8, (Jyväskylä studies in business and economics; 45), ISSN 1457-1986, (University of Jyväskylä, The School of Business and Economics). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studbusi/9513923908.pdf>

This dissertation deals with how journalists in regional newspapers conceptualize their profession, jobs and lives — their 'action scope' — in the dynamics of a newspaper organization and with which goals, expectations and interests they interpret these dynamics and work there. In this dissertation, action scope means broad autonomy and the possibility to influence work, the goals of work and how work is done, including planning. The theoretical framework, the paradigm, of the study is grounded on critical realism. Critical management studies and institutional theory is one cornerstone of the paradigm, and the regulation theory of action is another cornerstone. The paradigm is supported by organizational-theoretical discussions about power, trust and emotionality. The study uses an ethnographical approach and the material consists of observations, thematic interviews and numerous unofficial discussions. The interpretation of the material is based on critical management studies. The results

obtained in the study have been treated as two main categories, derived from 19 themes. The main categories are 'editorship' and the context of action.

NEWSPAPERS • REGIONS • JOURNALISTS • MANAGEMENT • ECONOMIC POWER • FINLAND

Luoma-aho, Vilma: *Faith-holders as social capital of Finnish public organizations*. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2005, 368 p., ISBN 951-39-2234-0, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 42), ISSN 1459-4323, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. (ISBN 951-39-2262-6, pdf) <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513922626.pdf>

This research focuses on stakeholder relations in Finnish public organizations. With the introduction to neoliberalism, the welfare state faces a challenge of legitimacy: most public services are intangible, therefore difficult to prove effective. This research addresses the questions of what factors exists in the relationship between the public organizations and their stakeholders, whether stakeholder assessments legitimate the Finnish public organizations, and what the frequent contacts of the public organizations should be considered: stakeholders, customers, citizens or something else. Focusing on stakeholder theory, applying systems theory and institutional theory the study analyses the present situation of Finnish public organizations, concentrating on intangible concepts such as social capital, trust and reputation. The study is mainly quantitative collecting altogether over 2100 assessments by frequent stakeholders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION • ORGANIZATIONS
• REPUTATION • IMAGE • AUTHORITIES
• QUANTATIVE ANALYSIS • FINLAND

Makkonen-Craig, Henna: *Toimittajan läsnäolo sanomalehtitekstissä: näkökulmia suomen kielen dialogisiin passiivilauseisiin*. [Journalistic presence in Finnish newspaper texts: perspectives to dialogical passive sentences]. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2005, 268 p., ISBN 951-746-711-7, (Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia; 1026), ISSN 0355-1768, (University of Helsinki, Department of Finnish Language and Literature). Note: English abstract. Doctoral dissertation.

This linguistic thesis explores dialogical passive sentences and their contexts in Finnish newspaper texts. A dialogical passive sentence implies a human agent, its verb is dynamic and it has an implicit first person (plural) meaning. Examples: "Let's ask an expert!"; "However, let's keep a couple of things in mind!" Dialogical dimension here is essential. The narrator uses it to show orientation towards the other, i.e. audiences or interviewees. From the reporter's perspec-

tive, dialogical passive sentences are a means of avoiding explicit personal reference. First person singular verb forms and pronouns are felt to represent "ego-journalism". Therefore, the journalists strive to find more implicit ways of showing their personal involvement and demonstrating their point of view. – The data were collected from 1999-2002 issues of Helsingin Sanomat. Journalists were interviewed subsequent to the textual analyses.

NEWSPAPERS • LINGUISTICS • TEXT • DISCOURSE
• JOURNALISM • LANGUAGE • FINLAND

Nikunen, Kaarina: *Faniuden aika: kolme tapausta televisio-ohjelmien faniudesta vuosituuhannen taitteen Suomessa*. [Time of fandom: three cases of television programme fandom at the turn of the millennium in Finland]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2005, 388 p., ISBN 951-44-6386-2., (Media Studies), (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. Acta electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 460. ISBN 951-44-6387-0, ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6387-0.pdf>

The research explores the meanings and practises of television fan cultures. It focuses on fan cultures of Xena: Warrior Princess, Ally McBeal and a popular Finnish TV-host Marco Bjurström. Fandom around Xena is defined as cult fandom. It has fairly active fan community on the Internet with such activities as writing fanfiction and fan magazines, discussing the series and its interpretations and organising fan meetings. Fan culture related to Ally McBeal is defined here as trend fandom. It is connected with popular prime time shows, it is temporary and timely. It is suggested that the trend fandom manifest the slippery line between fans and audiences. The fandom of Marco Bjurström is defined here as star fandom. It revolves around the person and personality, not with the narrative universe of the television programme in question. The objects of star fandom are widely covered in the popular publicity that provides material for fandom: detailed information and sources of identification. The method applied in this multidisciplinary research is an adaptation of multi-sited ethnography introduced by Marcuse (1986) and developed further by Saukko (2003). The empirical data consists of fan interviews, letters, fan mail, Internet fan sites, discussion groups and various journalistic texts. The research explores the development of television fan culture in Finland and examines its various forms. The focus is on the dynamics between the fan cultures and media publicity.

FANS • TELEVISION PROGRAMMES • TELEVISION
SERIALS • POPULAR CULTURE • CELEBRITIES
• PUBLICITY • ALLY MCBEAL • XENA • BUMTSIBUM
• BJURSTRÖM MARCO

Nikunen, Minna: *Surman jälkeen itsemurha: kulttuuriset luokitukset rikosuutisissa*. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2005, 380 p., ISBN 951-44-6258-0, (University of Tampere, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology). Note: English summary, pp. 377-380. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet. Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 422. ISBN 951-44-6257-2, ISSN 1456-954X, <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6257-2.pdf>

The study explores the crime news articles written about cases of murder-suicide and published in the Finnish press. A homicide that is followed by the perpetrator's suicide is here called murder-suicide. They are almost always family-bound. The author has asked how cultural categorizations are used as a resource for news stories and what kind of social and moral orders are (re)constructed in this process. A central theme in the study is whether these acts are categorised as crimes or as suicides. A starting point of the study has been to view these acts as gendered and sexualised violence. The perpetrator is often male and the victim is often his (former) female partner. The next most common type of murder-suicide is that the perpetrator kills his/her children. Therefore the violence relates to cultural conceptions of heterosexual relationships, as well as conceptions about parenthood and family.

CRIMES • VIOLENCE • NEWS • PRESS • NEWSPAPERS
• JOURNALISM • GENDER • WOMEN • MEN • SEXUALITY
• FINLAND

Paasivaara, Maria: *Communication practices in inter-organisational product development*. Espoo, Finland, Helsinki University of Technology, 2005, x + 226 p., ISBN 951-22-7934-7, (TKK Dissertations; 17), ISSN 1795-4584, (Helsinki University of Technology, Department of Computer Science and Engineering). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet, ISBN 951-22-7935-5. <http://lib.tkk.fi/Diss/2005/isbn9512279355/isbn9512279355.pdf>

The study focuses on communication needs, problems and practices in distributed inter-organisational product development projects. The main objective is to identify and describe successful communication practices. In addition, the study aims to increase the understanding of the communication needs behind the practices, as well as to identify communication problems and unsuccessful practices. Methodologically, the research is a qualitative multiple-case study consisting of 12 case projects. The cases were grouped into two separate studies according to the industry. Study 1 concentrated on distributed inter-organisational projects that developed plastic products, whereas Study 2 examined global software development projects. In Study 1, data was collected using the social process

simulation method, which combines several data collection methods, such as semi-structured interviews and simulation sessions. In Study 2, semi-structured interviews were used.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION • ENTERPRISES

Puoskari, Ensio: *Populaari, viestintä ja artikulaatio: Lawrence Grossbergin ajattelun tekstijärjestelmäänalyysi*. [Popular, communication and articulation: the text system analysis of Lawrence Grossberg's thinking]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2005, 343 p., ISBN 951-44-6272-6, (Acta Universitatis Tamperensis; 1071), ISSN 1455-1616, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet. Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 426. ISBN 951-44-6273-4, ISSN 1456-954X <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6273-4.pdf>

The focus of the dissertation is Lawrence Grossberg's articulation theory and its formation logic in cultural studies. Grossberg's thinking is analysed in different contexts. First chapter introduces Grossberg's idea of radical contextualism. Second chapter pays attention to problematics of modernity and its key concepts meaning, subjectivity and representation. Third chapter introduces the problematic of communication, paying attention the ways the concept is defined in different communication theories. Chapter four introduces Grossberg's theory of articulation and his concept of affective communication. As a whole Grossberg's theory of articulation and affective communication offers challenges how we understand communication and what sorts of tools we need to analyze different kind cultural practices that are constitutive part of postmodern world. His analytical framework is premised upon the development of an innovative theoretical model that takes its cue from French post-structuralism (Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, Michel Foucault) and post-Marxism (Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe, in particular). When we add to this Grossberg's enduring fascination with the work of Stuart Hall and Raymond Williams and especially Meagan Morris, we have identified they key people who inspire Grossberg. Grossberg's Deleuzian-inspired approach conceptualizes the socio-cultural world as a multiplicity of irreducible planes or fields in which particular structures of institutions are not fixed or external to practice, but are the provisional outcome of a series of articulations between entities that are continuously made and remade.

COMMUNICATION THEORY • CULTURAL THEORY
• DISCOURSE • RHETORIC • MASS COMMUNICATION
• CULTURE • MODERNITY • PHILOSOPHY
• LAWRENCE GROSSBERG

Raike, Antti: *Löytäjät: elokuvantaju rakentamassa: yhteisöllinen www-palvelun tuotanto*. [CinemaSense, a collaborative web-based learning tool]. Helsinki, Taideteollinen korkeakoulu, medialaboratorio, 2005, 255 p. 951-558-165-6, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisusarja A ; 57). ISSN 0782-1832. (University of Industrial Arts and Design Helsinki, Media Lab). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation.

The aim of the study was to produce an accessible web-based study product, as well as to clarify, in support of the production, the sign language students' deepening of knowledge and conceptualization related to the subject of cinematic expression, as well as their collaboration during web-based course. The aim is connected to the general aim of inclusion, for a shared and open university, which adapts flexibility to the needs of different students. The research problem was to solve how to produce an accessible WWW service on cinematic expression, which supports both collaborative web-based learning as well as individual development of knowledge in the field of film. The research was carried out between 1999-2004 at the University of Art and Design Helsinki in collaboration with the Classroom Teacher Training Programme for Finnish Sign Language Users of Jyväskylä University, Finland. An Internet based collaborative study tool dealing with cinematic expressions was developed and produced as part of the research. It can be accessed at <http://elokuvantaju.uiah.fi>.

FILMS • EDUCATION • LEARNING • WORDL WIDE WEB
• INTERNET • USER INTERFACES • TEACHING AIDS
• DESIGN • HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

Rintala, Niina: *Technological change and job redesign: implications for the quality of working life: a qualitative case study into employee experiences during the digitalization of radio and television program production*. Espoo, Helsinki University of Technology, 2005, 172, [32] p., ISBN 951-22-7512-0, (Helsinki University of Technology, Laboratory of Work Psychology and Leadership doctoral dissertation series; 2005/2), ISSN 1459-8027, (Helsinki University of Technology, Laboratory of Work Psychology and Leadership). Note: English abstract. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet. ISBN 951-22-7513-9. <http://lib.tkk.fi/Diss/2005/isbn9512275139/isbn9512275139.pdf>

The study examines employee experiences during technological change and job redesign in terms of the quality of working life. The data are derived from 32 thematic interviews, mainly with journalists and editors in three units of a national broadcasting company during the digitalization of radio and television program production technology. To examine how technological changes are experienced in terms of the quality

of working life a qualitative content analysis of the interviews was performed. In order to find out what stressors are experienced in job redesign stressful work situations were identified and examined by conducting a situational analysis. The study also examines ways of experiencing technological change with job redesign in terms of the quality of working life using phenomenographic analysis.

WORKING LIFE • WORKING CONDITIONS
• TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE • DIGITALIZATION
• MEDIA PERSONNEL • JOURNALISTS • FINLAND

Töyry, Maija: *Varhaiset naistenlehdet ja naisten elämän ristiriidat: neuvotteluja lukijasopimuksesta*. [Early women's magazines in Finland and contradictions in the lives of women: negotiations over reader contract]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopiston viestinnän laitos, 2005, 361 p., ISBN 952-10-2469-0, (Viestinnän julkaisuja; 10), ISSN 1457-2184, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

Women's magazines create public sphere for talk about private issues. At the same time, they make culture, citizenship and consumption to gendered issues. The author has explored Finnish early women's magazines from 1780's to 1920's. Her central theoretical tool is a concept of conception (konsepti in Finnish, developed by Jaakko Virkkunen). A women's magazine is a conception of particular production, text and their reception. Another approach is a concept of sexual contract (genuskontrakt) developed by Carole Pateman and Yvonne Hirdman. The material and the object of the research consist of early Finnish women's magazines: *Om konsten att rätt behaga* (1782), *Aura* (1856), *Från nära och fjerran* (1860-1861), *Koti ja yhteiskunta* (1889-1911), and *Kotiliesi* (1922-).

MAGAZINES • WOMEN • HISTORY • JOURNALISM • JOURNALISTIC GENRES • DISCOURSE • PRESS • SEX ROLES • PRODUCTION • CONTENT • CONSUMPTION • FINLAND

Ulkuniemi, Seija: *Valotetut elämät: perhevalokuvan lajityyppiä pohtivat tilateokset dialogissa katsojien kanssa*. [Exposed lives: dialogues between viewers and installations examining the genre of family photography]. Rovaniemi, Lapin yliopisto, 2005, 305 p., ISBN 951-634-957-9, (Acta Universitatis Lapponensis; 80), ISSN 0788-7604, (University of Lapland, Faculty of Art and Design). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation.

The empirical data of the study consist of four family photograph installation produced by the author. Besides of these works, the author has analysed audience feedback given about them. Family photographs have defined as private photographs kept at home. They are

taken by professional photographers or family members themselves. Several actors affect family photographs including so called communication event. Technological change and better economic circumstances have affect who and when and where have had opportunity to produce family photographs.

PHOTOGRAPHY • PHOTOGRAPHS • FAMILY • PRIVACY
• VISUAL COMMUNICATION • RECEPTION • FINLAND

Licentiatavhandlingar 2005

Aitamurto, Tanja: *"Hyvien perheiden pojat murhasivat kylmästi – miksi": sosiaalisen ongelman synty, syyt ja seuraukset Heinojen surman herättämässä moraalissa myrskyssä*. ["Sons from good families murdered cold-blooded – why?": origins, reasons and consequences in the moral panic concerning the murder of Elise and Martti Heino]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä yliopisto, 2005, 164 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate thesis

ETHICS • SOCIETY • CRIMES • YOUTH • NEWSPAPERS
• JOURNALISM • FINLAND

Eskelinen, Sari-Maarit: *Citizen's attitudes and involvement in public consumer information*. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2005, 129 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate thesis. Also available on the Internet. http://thesis.jyu.fi/05/URN_NBN_fi_jyu-2005233.pdf

ATTITUDES • CONSUMERS • INFORMATION USE
• BEHAVIOUR • PUBLIC INFORMATION
• ORGANIZATIONS • FINLAND

Paukku, Eero: *Sananvapaus televisio- ja radiotoiminnan sääntelyssä*. [Freedom of speech in television and radio regulations]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopisto, 2005, 190 p., (University of Helsinki, Department of Public Law; University of Helsinki, Institute of International Economic Law). Note: Slightly edited version published by Kansainvälisen talousoikeuden instituutti, 2005, in the series of Forum iuris, ISSN 1456-842X, 173 p., ISBN 952-10-2585-9. Licentiate thesis.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH • MASS MEDIA • REGULATIONS
• TELEVISION • RADIO • PUBLIC SERVICE
• BROADCASTING • COMMUNICATION POLICY
• FINLAND • EUROPEAN UNION

Ruusunen, Aimo: *Rajapinnalla: naapurimaan todellisuus ja kansandemokraattinen Neuvostoliitto-journalismi 1964-1973*. [On the boundary: the reality in Finland's neighbour country and socialistic Soviet journalism in Finland, 1964-1973]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004 (2005), 277 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis

JOURNALISM • NEWSPAPERS • HISTORY
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • POLITICAL PRESS
• SOCIALISM • FOREIGN NEWS • NEWS FLOW
• FINLAND • USSR

Ylinen, Annaleena: *Teknologiavälitteinen vuorovaikutus läheisissä viestintäsuhteissa*. [Technologically mediated communication in close relationships]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2005, 168 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate thesis.

SPEECH COMMUNICATION

- COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
- SOCIAL INTERACTION • CONFLICTS
- INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION
- NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

Norge

Gundersen, Hege: *Historisk og fiktivt: en studie av tv-seriene Heimat, Matador og Vestavind*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 329 p., ill., (Acta Humaniora; 238), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo). Note: Dr.art.

Fjernsynet har i stor grad overtatt rollen som kulturens viktigste historiefremmedler, ikke minst gjennom tv-dramatikens stadige iscenesettelse av det forgagne. Avhandlingen er en studie av sjangeren historiske tv-serier, slik den kommer til uttrykk i de tre seriene Heimat, Matador og Vestavind, der forholdet mellom serienes estetiske uttrykksformer og forestillinger om fortiden er det sentrale. Det teoretiske og tekstanalytiske fokus er overordnet, men lesningene trekker også inn serienes kontekstuelle rammer. Avhandlingens teoridiskusjoner og analyser forfølger to komplekse relasjoner: mellom det historiske og det fiktive og mellom det melodramatiske og det realistiske. De tekstanalytiske nedslagene er på serienes settinger og karaktertegninger, og på hvordan disse bidrar til visse forståelser av kjønn og av det nasjonale. Avhandlingen viser hvordan det melodramatiske spiller en sentral rolle i serienes fiktive universer, i deres retoriske grep og dermed også i utformingen av det synet på fortiden de (gjen)skaper. Særlig tydelig blir dette i Heimat og Vestavinds nasjonal-historiske prosjekter. Til tross for store likheter i motiver og tematikk, sørger likevel ulike fortellermåter for at seriene fremstår som tre svært forskjellige beretninger fra og om 1900-tallet

HISTORY • FICTION • TELEVISION SERIALS
• NARRATOLOGY

Gürgens, Rikke: *"En usedvanlig estetikk": en studie av betydningen av egenproduserte teatererfaringer for det usedvanlige mennesket*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet / NTNU, 2004, 328 p., ISBN 82-471-6573-2, (Doktoravhandlinger ved NTNU; 170), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet / NTNU, Institutt for kunst- og medievitenskap). Note: Dr.art.

Avhandlingen tar for seg de estetiske erfaringene som et utvalg "usedvanlige mennesker" i Norge får gjennom det teaterarbeidet de deltar i. Utvalget av usedvanlige mennesker består i doktorgradsarbeidet av døve skuespillere ved Det Norske Tegnspråkteateret på Ål og utviklingshemmede skuespillere ved Alfheimteateret i Tromsø. For utvalget av usedvanlige mennesker i doktorgradsarbeidet betyr teatererfaringene særlig mye for skuespillerens selvutvikling, opplevelse av likeverd og identitetsskapende prosesser, behov for bruk

av eget språk og alternative kommunikasjonskanaler, gode opplevelse av integrering i teatermiljøet, og ambivalente opplevelse av segregering i teatermiljøet. Selvfølelsen vil stimuleres, og det vil skje en utvikling av skuespillerens følelsesstrukturer, kroppslige tilstedeværelse, analytiske evne og rolletolkningen i intenst spill på teaterscenen. Med avhandlingen har forfatteren ønsket å bidra til at usedvanlige mennesker får et "talerør" gjennom faglige analyser av feltets eksistens og menneskenes muligheter. Fordi mange usedvanlige mennesker ikke selv har mulighet til å dokumentere viktigheten av det kunstneriske arbeidet de utfører eller deltar i forskningsmessig, har forfatteren tatt noe av ansvaret for at denne forskningen utføres, og dette er skjedd ved Høgskolen i Harstad. Forskning på estetiske fag for usedvanlige mennesker er altså et forsømt område innen både vernepleierutdannelsen og drama-/teatervitenskapen i Norge. Dette området er lite utforsket, derfor må denne doktoravhandlingen sees på som grunnlagsforskning på feltet

THEATRE • HANDICAPPED PEOPLE • IDENTITY
• CULTURAL POLICY • AESTHETICS • ART

Hoel, Aud Sissel: *Fremstilling og teknikk: om bildet som formativt medium*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, 2004, 338 p., ill., ISBN 82-471-7053-1, (Doktoravhandlinger ved NTNU; 2005:89), (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet). Note: Dr.art.

En opplevelse av at det er noe grunnleggende galt i måten bilder forstås og forklares på, er utgangspunkt for denne doktoravhandlingen. Forfatteren skriver at bilder blir forstått og forklart som noe trivielt: som kopi, som illustrasjon, som noe vi ikke kan lære av, som tenkningens motsats, som fordømmende og lett – kort sagt som noe som mangler erkjennelsesverdi. Slik sett blir bilder gjerne satt i motsetning til språk. Avhandlingens formål er imidlertid å etablere en alternativ måte å forstå bilder på, der bildet ikke blir stående som tankens motsats, men snarere forstås som en annen måte å tenke på enn språkets. I avhandlingens første del gjennomgås en rekke bildeteorier både av eldre og nyere dato, og i avhandlingens andre del legges grunnlaget for en alternativ bildeteori. For fagområdet vil arbeidet bety en ny måte å forstå mediering på. Dette kan så få konsekvenser for hva vi forstår med «kunnskap», «mening» og «erkjennelse», og i journalistisk sammenheng hva vi forstår med "fakta" og avisbildenes funksjon. Videre kan det få conse-

kvenser for hvordan vi forstår forholdet mellom sannhet, kunnskap og instrumenter/teknologi.

PICTURES • KNOWLEDGE • SEMANTICS
• INFORMATION • TECHNOLOGY

Kvam, Hilde: *Den tapte ritus: malayisk Mak Yong-teater i transformasjon fra ruralt til nasjonalt teater*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet / NTNU, 2005, 249 p., fig., tab., ISBN 82-471-6916-9, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 26, 2005), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet / NTNU, Institutt for kunst- og medievitenskap). Note: Dr.philos.

Avhandlingen tar for seg utviklingen av det rituelle malayiske Mak Yong-teatret fra en landlig og folkelig kontekst til en urban og nasjonal kontekst i lys av nasjonsbygging, kulturpolitikk og nasjonalismeteorier. Arbeidet gir ny kunnskap om malayisk teater og er et bidrag til ny teori- og metodeutvikling innen teatervitenskapen. Det malayiske Mak Yong-teatret er et tradisjonelt og folkelig musikkteater som inkorporerer flere ulike elementer: ritualer, vokal- og instrumentalmusikk, stilisert dans, transer, formell og improvisert monolog og dialog, stilisert skuespill, offergjenstander og kostymer. I Malaysia opptrer formen i to "skikkelser": I de landlige strøk oppføres Mak Yong-teatret som del av større sosiale begivenheter, der transer og ritualer er en del av teaterhendelsen. I de urbane strøk oppføres Mak Yong-teatret som nasjonalteater og er mer gjennomkoreografert, der estetisk form og uttrykk er de mest sentrale elementene i teaterhendelsen. I de nasjonale formene er transesekvenser og rituelle elementer fjernet. Det nasjonale Mak yong-teateret er et ledd i de malayiske myndighetenes bestrebelse på å etablere en felles nasjonal kultur som skal ta utgangspunkt i de tradisjonelle og lokale teaterformene. I avhandlingen argumenterer Kvam for at til tross for at den urbane formen bygger på de folkelige formene av Mak Yong-teateret, representerer det nasjonale Mak Yong-teateret andre verdier og er uttrykk for andre teaterbehov enn de folkelige forestillingene

THEATRE • URBAN LIFE • RURAL LIFE
• CULTURAL POLICY • NATIONAL IDENTITY

Roksvold, Thore: *Var avispråket bedre før?: en metodetriangulert studie av normendringer i norsk avispråk på 1900-tallet*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 867 p., fig., processed, (Acta Humaniora; 224), (Universitetet i Oslo, Det humanistiske fakultet). Note: Dr.philos.

Mange mener avispråket var bedre før. Det er det ikke belegg for, mener forfatteren av denne avhandlingen. Han har analysert språket i Adresseavisen, Dagbladet, Gudbrandsdølen, Nordlys og Sunnhordland fra

1903, 1933, 1963 og 1993. I denne perioden er avispråket blitt både enklere, mer presist, mer korrekt, mer nyskapende og mer engasjerende. Økt bruk av overdrivelser gjør det imidlertid mindre saklig. Bokmålsavisene foretrekker moderate språkvarianter, men radikale former forekommer hyppigere i de yngre årgangene enn i de eldre. Særlig gjelder dette bestemt form entall av hunkjønnord. I Sunnhordland har nynorsken nærma seg bokmålet. Forfatteren har også gjennomført en spørreundersøkelse, som viser at respondente synes best om avispråket slik de husker det fra den tida de sjøl gikk på skole. Når vi lærer språk, blir vi sosialisert inn i normer som er med på å forme identiteten vår, og den holder vi fast ved. På den bakgrunnen er det forståelig at eldre generasjoner stadig kritiserer yngre generasjoners språk, og oppfatter det som forfall. Det som skjer, er imidlertid ikke at språk forfaller, men at det endrer seg. Levende språk må tilpasse seg endringene i samfunnet for å sikre en hensiktsmessig kommunikasjon. Det er bare døde språk som ikke endrer seg.

NEWSPAPERS • HISTORY • LANGUAGE • QUALITY

Spilker, Hendrik Storstein: *Den store oppdragelsen: utviklingen av kommersielle internettjenester i Norge ca. 1997-2003*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, 2004, 331 p., ill., ISBN 82-471-7051-5, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 2005: 88), (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet). Note: PhD

Kommersialiseringen og masseutbredelsen av Internett i Norge i tidsrommet fra midten av 1900-tallet og frem til i dag er tema for denne avhandlingen. Forfatteren tar utgangspunkt i utviklingen av kommersielle innholdstjenester, og analyserer fremveksten av nettbanker, nettaviser, kvinneportaler og musikkdistribusjon på Internett. En sentral problemstilling for forskningsarbeidet har vært å undersøke om innholdsproduzentene har ledet an i en masseoppdragelse av nye brukere, og om denne har resultert i en transformasjon av Internett fra et ikke-kommersielt anarki til en kommersiell orden.

INTERNET • COMMERCIALIZATION • MEDIA USE
• FINANCING • MUSIC • NEWSPAPERS

Aabø, Svanhild: *The value of public libraries: a methodological discussion and empirical study applying the contingent valuation method*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 270 p., fig., tab., (Acta Humaniora; 222), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dr.polit.

The dissertation explores the social value of public libraries by eliciting this value among a random sam-

ple of citizens in Norway. Methods for non-market valuation, developed in economics, are found to add to the theoretical and methodological arsenal of library and information science if they fulfil specific preconditions which are identified from main characteristics of public library service. The methods used must: 1) be able to measure non-use values as well as use values, 2) be capable of integrating valuation motives going beyond the pursuit of individual self-interest, i.e., valuations based on sympathy and some variants of altruism, and 3) not violate the assumption of rationality. The contingent valuation method appears to meet these conditions and is chosen for the empirical study. An objective is to determine if the benefits from public libraries outweigh their costs, seen from the population's perspective. Secondly, attempts are made to explain why Norwegians, both library users and non-users, value public libraries. Methodological aspects of the study include 1) using two recently developed elicitation formats from environmental economics on a cultural good, 2) detecting response uncertainty and error by developing a procedure for identifying and differentiating possible and actual protest bids, and 3) applying both willingness to pay and willingness to accept, each used on half of the sample due the property rights issue. The conclusion is that, at a national level, the benefits of the public libraries are considerably higher than their costs. An overwhelming majority of the population (94%) perceive they have property rights to the public library in their municipality. Attempts to elicit motivations indicate that 60% of the total library value is justified by use value and self-interest and 35% by social and cultural interests. This is the first study for contingent valuation of public libraries at a national level, in Norway and internationally

LIBRARIES • VALUES • ECONOMY • AUDIENCES
• CULTURE

Åmås, Knut Olav: *Mitt liv var draum: ein biografi om Olav H. Hauge*. Oslo, Samlaget, 2004, 715 p., ill., ISBN 82-521-5752-1. Note: Dr.philos. Utg. som forfatterens doktorgradsavhandling (Universitetet i Bergen, 2005).

Avhandlinga er den første biografien skriven om ein av Norges fremste forfattarar i det 20. hundreåret, Olav H. Hauge (1908-1994). Boka er grunnlagsforskning om Olav H. Hagues liv og forfattarskap, samstundes som den presenterer ein teoretisk og metodologisk diskusjon om det å skriva ein akademisk, humanistisk biografi. Som biografisk forteljing er avhandlinga den mest omfattande studien til no om forfattere og forfattarskapen. Den tek for seg utviklinga til Olav H. Hauge frå dei første upubliserte omsetjingar og egne dikt i tenåra, til den siste finpuss han gjorde på Dikt i samling nokre få dagar før han døydde. Særleg legg avhandlinga vekt på dei samanhengar diktarverket utvikla seg innanfor opp gjennom tiåra: ideane som Hauge blei påverka av gjennom eiga lesing, direkte og indirekte litterær påverknad frå norsk og utanlandsk litteratur, litterære vener og forfattarar som hjalp han fram, kontakten med konsulentar, forlag og det litterære system elles, og ikkje minst den mottakinga og kritikken forfattarskapen fekk frå debutboka i 1946 og i femti år etter. Dei viktigaste kjeldene til denne delen av avhandlinga er ca. 4000 sider med dagbøker, nær 4000 brev (dei fleste tidlegare upubliserte), samtalar med vener og kjende av Olav H. Hauge, etterlatne arkiv frå forfattere, hans egne publikasjonar i bokform, aviser og tidsskrift, og sekundærlitteratur om forfattere og forfattarskapen. I eit kapittel om biografisk teori og metode forsøker Åmås å analysere fram eit mogleg program for "biografien som kjerneprosjekt i humanistisk forskning". I denne problematiserende bolken tek Åmås for seg spørsmål som forholdet mellom liv og verk, mellom tekst og kontekst i ein kunstnarbiografi, han drøftar biografien som litterær storleik, greier ut om kva kjeldekritiske spørsmål sjangeren reiser, og diskuterer kva som er dei sterke og svake sidene ved biografisjangeren som vitenskap

LITERATURE • BIOGRAPHIES • AUTHORS
• LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES

Sverige

Arnman, Anna: *Hellraiser: om Clive Barkers film*. Lund, ellerströms förlag, 2005, 254 p., ISBN 91-7247-105-0, (Lunds universitet). Note: Dr. diss. Summary in English.

This dissertation discusses horror film as a genre and study how *Hellraiser* relates to its themes and problems. First the author describes the production of the film and presents Clive Barker – his background, authorship, film-making and artwork. Next the problems of the genre are studied and the different ways in which this genre is defined. The author looks at narrative characteristics as well as, for instance, how a film belonging to the genre is launched and how it is received by critics and the audience. Furthermore, the response this film has had from reviewers and fans and how it is perceived in academic texts are described. The principal part of the dissertation includes: a comprehensive close reading of the film in which the author delves into the film 21 times to describe and interpret scenes. Readings based on the film's substance and form are carried out, and the themes focused are particularly concerned with the film's relation to the body, gender, sexuality, family, the house, and religion. A discussion about the genre, e.g. about British versus American horror films, the conditions in which a film production takes place, the status of the genre, censorship and some thoughts about the significance of excess to the film are introduced. In the third part of the dissertation the author thoroughly study how the Cenobites were conceived and designed and how they look and act, and how they relate to archetypal monsters, such as Frankenstein's Monster and Dracula, in order to look at how Barker is playing with these monstrous characters. In the final part of the dissertation the film's approach to body, pain and suffering and how the boundaries occasionally are erased and pain becomes pleasure are discussed.

HORROR FILMS • FILM GENRES • NARRATOLOGY • AESTHETICS • HOME • SEXUALITY • CLIVE BARKER

Backman, Stina: *Den sjuke mannen: populärkulturella gestaltningar av manlig ohälsa*. Stockholm, Carlsson Bokförlag, 2005, 179 p., ISBN 91-7203-723-7, (Linköping Studies in Arts and Science; 342), ISSN 0282-9800, (Linköpings universitet, Institutionen för Tema). Note: Dr. diss. English summary 8 p.

This dissertation, which concerns popular cultural images of the sick man, is based on media formulations regarding male health problems and disease,

derived mainly from the 1990s in Sweden. The dissertation is intended to analyze popular cultural conceptions of men's diseases and masculinity, i.e. to address the relationship between manliness and disease in a mediaized arena to assess the significance ascribed to disease and the function it serves in shaping and representing masculinity. This study, which is based on media-formulated experiences and conceptions surrounding male health problems and disease, analyzes the ways in which the forms of masculinity are maintained, negotiated and altered in relation to the possibilities and conventions that exist within prevailing standards. By studying articulated conceptions of disease and how the masculine ideal is conformed in weekly magazines, advertisements, disease biographies and crime novels, the study reveals how health problems both call into question and strengthen a conventional masculinity in these contexts. The study stands at the crossroads of a number of different disciplines. From a materials standpoint it moves between mass-media research and literature studies, while methodologically it falls within a tradition of cultural analysis research. Parts of the study is based on visual culture analysis. Topically it has ties to modern masculinity research, with glances toward fields such as medical sociology and gender-related medical history.

MEDIA • HEALTH INFORMATION • POPULAR CULTURE • MEN • GENDER • IMAGE • MAGAZINES • ADVERTISING • SWEDEN

Bergström, Annika: *nyhetsvanor.nu: nyhetsanvändning på internet 1998 till 2003*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation / JMG, 2005, 252 p., ISBN 91-88212-20-3, (Göteborgs-studier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 40), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: English summary 8 p. Dr. diss.

This dissertation concerns news consumption practises on the Internet and the audience development between 1998 and 2003 among Swedish people aged 15 to 85. The results are built on two different sets of data. A national survey shows how the news audience on the Internet has developed since 1998. Focus groups of users helps to explain and understand this development. The number of Internet users in Sweden has increased fast since 1998. Still one can see big differences related to age and social background. Also the news audience on the Internet has increased in six years. The audience is rather young compared to news audiences using traditional news media. The one sin-

gle factor that best explains the use of news on the web is general Internet habits. News use is very much related to technological equipment. News reading is not the main reason for going online, other areas like general information search and e-mail are more widespread. People appreciate most of all the fast news distribution on the Internet and the possibility to decide when using news. In general, the use of other news media has changed just slightly during the studied period. But there are tendencies towards a reduced usage of morning newspapers and radio news among the intensive news users on the web. News on the Internet clearly represents an alternative to news channels for certain people, and there is every reason to believe that web news has taken an established position in our daily news life.

INTERNET • NEWS • HABITS • AUDIENCES
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • WORLD WIDE WEB
• MEDIA USE • SWEDEN

Bäckström, Åsa: *Spår: Om brädsportkultur, informella lärprocesser och identitet*. Stockholms universitet, 2005, 331 p., ISBN 91-7656-583-1, (Studies in educational sciences; 74), ISSN 1400-478X, (Lärarygskolan i Stockholm / LHS, Institutionen för samhälle, kultur och lärande / SKL). Note: Dr. diss. Full abstract is available on the <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:su:diva-330>

Today's society is subject to an increased importance of aesthetics and an increasing individualism. New trends are adopted early by young people, which make it interesting to focus on how identity is formed and meanings are constructed in a youth culture context and in relation to ongoing societal processes of change. The purpose of this dissertation is to interpret and analyse the construction of meaning within the skateboard and snowboard communities in the social and cultural contexts. In particular, this dissertation is about the relationship between three levels, cultural, practice and individual. The title "Traces" alludes to four analytical themes taking different tracks in the book; consumption, gender, place and identity that are reflected in different chapters. However, the individual leaves traces in culture as culture does in the individual. Furthermore, skaters and snowboarders leave actual tracks in their local geography. Theoretically the study has a culture analysis approach with a semiotic base where five theories are intertwined. Johan Fornäs contributes with his interpretation on culture as system of signs and signifying practices, Stuart Hall adds the concept of representations, Kirsten Drotner provides her argumentation regarding aesthetic practices whilst Ulf Hannerz enriches the dissertation

with his discussion on transnational culture-flows and the social diffusion of culture. Roger Säljö proposes a socio-cultural perspective of learning where learning is about participation in knowledge and skills. The method used is ethnographical. The multifaceted empirical material, from field studies and interviews, Swedish skateboard and snowboard magazines between 1978 to 2002, skateboard and snowboard videos, press articles, and websites, has been triangulated. In addition, there are three personal albums of skateboarder, snowboarder and surfer Ants Neo.

MAGAZINES • ARTICLES • SPORTS • YOUTH CULTURE
• IDENTITY • LEARNING PROCESS

Dahlgren, Anna: *Fotografiska drömmar och digitala illusioner: bruket av bearbetade fotografier i svensk dagspress, reklam, propaganda och konst under 1990-talet*. Stockholm/Stehag, Brutus Östlings Bokförlag Symposion, 2005, 282 p., ISBN 91-7139-738-8, (Stockholms universitet, Konstvetenskapliga institutionen). Note: Dr. diss. English summary.

This dissertation is studying what effects computer-based technology for altering photographic images had on the photographic medium and visual culture in general. The aim is also to describe the expectations and conceptions of photographic alterations and digital technology in the 1990s. The study is based on a quantitative analysis of altered photographs in the Swedish daily and weekly press, interviews with artists, art directors and picture editors at the five largest daily papers in Sweden, as well as a systematic survey of Swedish photography journals. The dissertation comprises a historic survey of the use of photographic alteration from the mid 19th century to 1989, and a detailed account of the 1990s in Sweden. Three thematic Twentynine images are presented with more comprehensive image analyses. The first theme is the paradoxical photograph, which means that they present a paradoxical relationship between representational techniques and that which is represented. These kind of motifs are interpreted as an expression of an initial fascination with a new technology. The second theme is the perfect photograph, which concerns altered photographs that does not appear to be altered. The third, and last theme, the transgressive photograph, deals with photographic images that transgress the photographic medium by appropriating appearances and functions from other forms of signs and image techniques. This study also problematise technology-based definitions of photographic images and show how altered photographs contribute to an increased awareness of the arbitrary character of photographic images.

PHOTOGRAPHY • DIGITALIZATION • COMPUTERS
 • PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY • VISUAL COMMUNICATION
 • MANIPULATION • PHOTOGRAPHS • SWEDEN

Forsberg, Anna Maria: *Att hålla folket på gott humör: informationsspridning, krigspropaganda och mobilisering i Sverige 1655-1680*. Stockholm, Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis, 2005, 330 p., ISBN 91-85445-02-9, (Stockholm studies in history; 80), ISSN 0491-0842, (Stockholms universitet, Historiska institutionen). Note: Dr. diss. Full abstract on the <http://www.diva-portal.org/su/theses/abstract.xsql?dbid=481>

Starting around 1500 a period of state formation changed the European map. The scattered medieval principalities were replaced with more centralised and better organised states with permanent armies. Sweden was quite successful in competing with these states and experienced a period of expansion. The means for warfare were drawn, to a large extent, from the peasantry, which meant that a great number of Swedes were sent to the front line and were never to return. This thesis investigates the dissemination of information, war propaganda and mobilisation in Sweden, 1655–1680. This period is interesting since it includes both offensive wars (under the reign of Karl X Gustav), a period of peace (under the regency) and defensive warfare (under Karl XI). A basic assumption has been that information is an important power resource. In the study both the dissemination and the content of the propaganda are examined. The most important sources have been the minutes and correspondence of the kings, the regency and the council of the realm, along with the sources from the diet and the provincial meetings. In particular, the prayer days and thanksgiving days, in both manuscript and printed sources, have been studied. To investigate the actual dissemination of information, the sources in the regional archives of the counties of Uppsala and Kopparberg and the archives of several episcopates have been examined. There existed developed media for the dissemination of information, namely, "the system of information". Information was disseminated from the pulpits, at the diet and provincial meetings, by county governors and bailiffs, and by printed texts.

INFORMATION • DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
 • PROPAGANDA • WAR • POLITICAL POWER • HISTORY
 • SWEDEN

Helldén, Daniel: *Demokratin utmanas: almstriden och det politiska etablissemanget*. Stockholms universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, 2005, 279 p., ISBN 91-7155-136-0, (Stockholm studies in politics; 109), ISSN 0346-6620. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 4 p.

The thesis describes how the political establishment understood the Elm Conflict (Almstriden) in Stock-

holm in 1971, and the way in which the establishment expressed that understanding when it made sense of the challenge to itself and to how local politics worked. The political establishment is defined as politicians in central positions in Stockholm and at the national level and the editorial pages of the Stockholm newspapers. Three themes are used to describe the construction of the establishment: a) what the cause was for the elm issue having developed the way it did; b) why that which happened was wrong; and c) why it could happen at all in Sweden. The analysed empirical material consists solely of texts and statements produced at the time of the Elm Conflict. The thesis shows that the establishment, examined at close quarters, explained the Elm Conflict as caused by either media behaviour or political inability. The political establishment was in relative agreement on the matter of local democracy: municipal democracy was first and foremost a matter for the parties and politicians. No priority needed to be given to municipal reforms. What was needed was better information about why politicians had taken specific decisions. The Liberal Party leader and newspapers differed in this respect, however, exercising more caution in pointing at more far-reaching proposals for reform. When it came to political methods, Hjalmar Mehr proved to be the person who condemned the events most strongly, and this would seem to stem from his view of democracy. The Social Democratic Party at the national level was of the view that the conflict should be condemned, but had difficulties with the criticism levelled at local democracy. The newspapers and Liberal Party leader went the farthest in their positive statements concerning the method but had difficulties putting this in words. When it came to the causes of the Elm Conflict in a larger context, explanations were sought in a world gone mad, outside forces that wanted to overturn democracy, and politicians who failed to understand people's concerns in the face of social change. The thesis also touches on why the politicians in Stockholm found themselves involved in the conflict and on the relationship of the Social Democrats to parts of the radicalisation trend of the late 1960s.

NEWSPAPERS • DEMOCRACY • LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 • POLITICS • CONFLICTS • POLITICAL PARTIES
 • SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM • HJALMAR MEHR

Holgersson, Ulrika: *Populärkulturen och klassamhället: arbete, klass och genus i svensk dampress i början av 1900-talet*. Stockholm, Carlsson Bokförlag, 2005, 416 p., ISBN 91-7203-745-8, (Lunds universitet, Historiska institutionen). Note: Dr. diss. English summary 8 p.

The thesis demonstrate how class was constructed linguistically in *Svensk Damtidning* (Swedish Woman's Magazine) at the beginning of the 20th century. Theoretically, the author call for a renewal of studies of class, thus joining the traditions of post-marxism and feminism. Research into language and class, strongly coloured by modernism, suggests that from the 19th century onwards people increasingly spoke of "class" instead of "classes", while other "older" models of social categorisation became increasingly rare. However, in *Svensk Damtidning* it was common to write of "classes" in the plural, and with more designations than just "working-" and "bourgeois-/middle-" (as in working-class), as well as to use a range of equivalent terms to denote a "social map". In addition, servants, actresses, singers, and other professional women, were equally likely to be depicted as specific classes. On the whole the term was used repeatedly in a wider and more general sense close to its etymological origins. Further, in research of representations of "the working-class", often great weight is placed on its definition as "the other". However, the author demonstrate how discourses drew attention to qualities in "working", "uneducated" or "poor" women that were perceived as attractive, and were presumed lacking in many "better" women. Moreover, *Svensk Damtidning* used a word such as "arbeterska" (female worker) not only to differentiate those with manual work from the idle rich, but to describe "educated" people, referring to them as "brain-workers", an attitude that stemmed from Luther's idea of human calling. The final section attempts to examine the opposition to the dominant discourses. Here, the author interpret how the journal construed female factory workers, seamstresses, and female domestic servants in relation to letters to the editor signed by the same categories of women.

MAGAZINES • WOMEN • SOCIAL CLASSES • GENDER
• WORKING CLASS • FEMINISM • POPULAR CULTURE
• IDENTITY • SWEDEN

Jimes, Cynthia: *Communication as structuration: viewing learning through the lens of communication*. Uppsala universitet, Institutionen för informationsvetenskap, Medier och kommunikationsvetenskap / MKV, 2005, 163 p., ISBN 91-554-6121-2, (Uppsala Studies in Media and Communication; 4), ISSN 1651-4777. Note: Dr. diss.

This dissertation is about enlightening the relationship between organizational communication and learning. In doing so, the author explore and build upon existing theories that address the relationship from a structuration perspective. Specifically, the author turn to discursive communication theory and sociocultural

learning theory. Both of these theories place emphasis on the everyday communication of actors in the process of organizational learning and structuring. To offer precision to these conceptualizations, two client servicing processes within two distinct organizations are studied. While one of the processes is a decentralized, communication-intense process, the other is a centralized, technology-driven process. For both processes, the employees' communicative interactions with colleagues and external actors in the context of their organizational structures are analysed. Using a strategy for theoretical development inspired by Charles Sanders Peirce, the author offer inferences on how those communicative interactions—for both types of processes—potentially shape their future activities.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION • LEARNING
• SOCIAL INTERACTION • DISCOURSE
• COMMUNICATION THEORY

Lagerkvist, Amanda: *Amerikafantasier: kön, medier och visualitet i svenska reseskildringar från USA 1945-63*. Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation / JMK, 2005, 312 p., ISBN 91-88354-08-3, (JMK:s avhandlingsserie; 26), ISSN 1102-3015. Note: English summary available on the Internet: <http://www.diva-portal.org/su/theses/abstract.xsql?dbid=362>. Dr. diss.

This dissertation examines the construction of an imaginary America in Swedish travel writing from 1945 to 1963. By placing focus on the intersecting dimensions of gender, media, and visuality, the aim is to analyze Swedish notions of the US that surface both in the written word as well as in the illustrative material, by contextualizing these imaginings within the expanding media culture of the time. Visuality is recognized as a meaning-making process and a vital aspect of travel culture; apart from ways of seeing, a range of pictorial expressions as well as visual metaphors are explored. What is argued is that the publications fostered a perspectival pluralism that bears witness to a mobile and ambivalent stance towards this emerging superpower and its modern mass culture.

VISUAL COMMUNICATION • MASS MEDIA • IMAGE
• GENDER • FEMINISM • MASS CULTURE • HISTORY
• AMERICA • USA • SWEDEN

Lantz, Jenny: *Taste at work: on taste and organization in the field of cultural production*. Stockholm, Arvinius förlag, 2005, 494 p., ISBN 91-85213-23-3, (Fields of Flow series), ISSN 1400-3279, (Handels-högskolan i Stockholm). Note: Dr. diss.

Organizations in the cultural industries can be characterized by their two competing logics: the economic logic – they seek economic profit – and the cultural

logic – they strive for artistic quality. The latter implies that organizational members frequently make artistic judgments in their work. In other words, organizational members in this type of organizations relate to "taste" in their work. The thesis discusses an organization in the cultural industries and in the intersection of these two logics through the notion of "taste". Perhaps most pertinently, the book outlines some possible consequences of the growing influence of the economic logic in organizations in the cultural industries. An integrated film company, Sandrew Metronome, serves as the case study.

CULTURAL INDUSTRY • ORGANIZATIONS
• FILM INDUSTRY • ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
• BEHAVIOUR • FILMS

Lönn, Eva J:son: *Jobb(iga) nyheter: om dagstidningars bevakning av arbetsmiljöfrågor*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier; Högskolan i Gävle, Belastningsskadecentrum, 2005, 315 p., ISBN 91-7305-974-9, (Medier och kommunikation; 8), ISSN 1104-067X. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 6 p. Also available on the <http://www.diva-portal.org/umu/theses/abstract.xsql?dbid=641>

In the beginning of this millennium the increasing level of work related illness was described, in the public debate, as one of the most serious and costly social problems of our times. An important question in the present study is whether or not the newspapers contributed to make their readers, the politicians and other social actors aware of this vast and growing problem. Thus, the main purpose was to find out the extent of the news media coverage on occupational health/ill-health in Swedish newspapers in the end of the 1990s, and the ways in which the topic was framed. Furthermore the intent was to produce a better and deeper understanding of the factors influencing the coverage. Theoretically the study draws on framing theory. Framing here refers to the process through which complex issues are reduced to journalistically manageable dimensions in the construction of news stories, resulting in a text, a news story that presents and high-lights some aspects and perspectives of the perceived reality but not others. A combination of research methods was used – A content and frame analysis of six months of occupational health coverage in seven newspapers; an interview study with journalists and their scientific sources about the news production; a one week's news-room study aimed at observing the everyday production of news; and finally, a short email survey directed to the editorial staff at the examined news papers, with the purpose to get some indication on how the coverage of occupa-

tional health was organised and prioritized at the different newspapers. In the empirical analysis the newspapers' picturing of occupational health/ill-health was compared with picture emerging from official statistics on occupational sickness and injury. In many respects a deviation was found between the two. Furthermore, similarities and differences in content between different newspapers, between different news sections and between news stories written by journalists of different sex, were examined.

JOURNALISM • NEWS COVERAGE • NEWSPAPERS
• WORKING LIFE • HEALTH INFORMATION
• INFORMATION SOURCES • JOURNALISTIC GENRES
• GENDER • SWEDEN

Magnusson, Helena: *Berättande bilder: svenska tecknade serier för barn*. Göteborg, Makadam förlag, 2005, 383 p., ISBN 91-7061-021-5, (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska barnboksintitutet; 89), ISSN 0347-5387, (Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för litteraturvetenskap och idéhistoria). Note: Dr. diss. English summary 6 p.

I denna avhandling beskrivs de svenska barnseriernas historia, innehåll, berättarteknik och publiceringsformer, från 1890 till idag. Materialet utgörs av ca 150 boktitlar, ett trettiotal serietidningstitlar samt ett otal barnserier i allmän press. Fem serier analyseras närmare och tydliggör utvecklingen, från Otilia Adelsborgs seriesidor kring sekelskiftet 1900, över Eva Billows långlivade "Kajsa och Snurran" och Åke Holmbergs & Sven Hemmels serieversion av "Ture Sventon", till våra dagars "Bamse" av Rune Andreasson och "Vimmelgrind" av Mats Källblad.

COMICS • CHILDREN • LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES
• DRAWING • READING • NARRATOLOGY • HISTORY
• CARTOONS • SWEDEN

Nygren, Gunnar: *Skilda medievärldar: lokal offentlighet och lokala medier i Stockholm*. Eslöv, Brutus Östlings Bokförlag Symposion, 2005, 413 p., ISBN 91-7139-712-4, (JMK:s avhandlingsserie; 27), ISSN 1102-3015, (Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation). Note: Summary in English 10 p. Dr. diss.

The main purpose of this thesis is to study mediated political communication in Stockholm, focusing on media content as well as media consumption and the role media play in a democracy. The study is based on content analysis of local and regional media (newspapers, tv and radio) in the greater Stockholm region and on a survey with 2 440 answers from people living in different parts of the region. Three different theoretical perspectives are combined in the thesis: 1) Political communication and the question whether media has a positive or negative impact on political proc-

esses. 2) The perspective of media as a part of the public sphere as described by Habermas, and the public spheres in a society with a fragmented media use. 3) The role of media in the integration of people in local society and in creating a place identity.

LOCAL MEDIA • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION
• PUBLIC SPHERE • AUDIENCES • ATTITUDES
• PARTICIPATION • JOURNALISM • DEMOCRACY
• SWEDEN • STOCKHOLM

Olausson, Ulrika: Medborgarskap och globalisering: Den diskursiva konstruktionen av politisk identitet. Örebro universitet, Humanistiska institutionen, 2005, 284 p., ISBN 91-7668-431-8, (Örebro studies in media and communication; 3), ISSN 1651-4785. Note: Dr. diss. Full abstract available at: <http://www.diva-portal.org/oru/theses/abstract.xsql?dbid=111>

This study takes as its point of departure the theorizing on citizenship and globalization. Today it is common to discuss a "flexible" citizenship beyond the paradigm of the nation-state, which, besides its legal aspects of rights and obligations, also includes identification with and participation in various communities, primarily political ones. "Politics", in this context, is considered to be constituted on the micro-level, discursively between individuals (e.g. Laclau and Mouffe 1985).

The aim of the study is to, through the study of collective meaning making, contribute to the theory building about citizenship and globalization. The study consists of three cases, each of which attracted much media attention, with varying degrees of proximity and distance. The construction of political community, on various levels on the globalization scale (subnational, national, transnational) within the collective meaning making, is studied. The aim of the study also includes the analysis of the discursive resources that are used for the making of meaning. "External" discourses such as media messages and interpersonal communication are analyzed as well as "internal" ones: e.g. values, norms, identifications and experiences. In addition, the study aims at localizing the construction of meaning and community within the structural context, and relating it to current structures of power. The thesis is concluded with a suggestion of how to relate the discursive construction of political identity to deliberative democracy theory. The empirical material is collected by means of focus-groups interviews, including 2-5 people, with a total of 133 respondents. The transcribed material is analyzed by means of critical discourse analysis, CDA.

MEDIA • CITIZENS • GLOBALIZATION • CRISIS
• IDEOLOGIES • IDENTITY • POLITICS
• AUDIENCE RESEARCH

Roosvall, Anna: *Utrikesjournalistikens antropologi: nationalitet, etnicitet och kön i svenska tidningar*. Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation / JMK, 2005, 367 p., ISBN 91-88354-09-1, (Doktorsavhandlingar från JMK; 25), ISSN 1102-3015. Note: English summary 13 p. Dr. diss. Also available on the Internet http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn_nbn_se_su_diva-345-1__fulltext.pdf

The aim of this study is to identify, map and understand the anthropology – the science of man – that can be distinguished in foreign news pages in Swedish daily papers. Concepts of nationality, ethnicity and gender are crucial parameters in this anthropology. Foreign news can be regarded as a textual system in which form and content interact to create its own object of knowledge: the Other, or rather, the Others. Thus, the relationship between foreign news as a textual system and foreign news as anthropology is central to this dissertation. The years 1987, 1995 and 2002 have been selected for examination on the following grounds: 1987 belongs to the cold war era; 1995 belongs to the post-cold war era, and is also the year when Sweden joined the EU; and 2002 belongs to the era defined by the events of September 11 2001. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of a total of 1,162 foreign news articles published during one week in each year, was carried out. The qualitative analysis consists mainly of discourse analysis. Foucault's discourse theory constitutes the theory of knowledge in the study. It is combined with Barthes' theory on myths as well as postcolonial and other theories on nationality, ethnicity and gender and the representation of these aspects in journalism and elsewhere. Discourse type is a central concept in the analysis. Discourse types resemble subgenres, but are specifically defined by certain perspectives. Other defining aspects are voices, style, mode of address and closeness/distance to an event/a development. Seven discourse types that constitute the order of the discourse in foreign news pages were identified in this study: On location narratives, Elite event reports, Catastrophe event reports, Situation reports, Commentaries, Picture paragraphs and Quotation paragraphs. The representation of different regions of the world, of different nationalities and ethnicities, and of men and women, are related to these discourse types throughout the study.

NEWSPAPERS • FOREIGN NEWS • NATIONALITY
• ETHNIC MINORITIES • GENDER • DISCOURSE
• SWEDEN

Tigervall, Carina: *Folkhemska film: med "invandraren" i rollen som den sympatiske Andre*. Umeå universitet, 2005, 350 p., ISBN 91-7305-815-7, (Akademiska

avhandlingar vid Sociologiska institutionen, Umeå universitet; 38), ISSN 1104-2508. Note: English summary 10 p. Dr. diss. Also available on the Internet http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn_nbn_se_umu_diva-457-2__fulltext.pdf

The main objective of this thesis is to study representations of 'the immigrant' in Swedish films during the last 30 years – 1970-2000. The main question is whether the films are to be seen as reproducing the dominant order in society or as subversive practices. Another question is why the representations of 'immigrants' in some aspects differ between different historical periods. The films selected are films with 'immigrants' in central roles, which are analysed using a discourse analysis. My theoretical framework includes theories about discourse, ideology, myth, gender and ethnicity, in a feminist and postcolonial perspective.

FILMS • IMAGE • IMMIGRANTS • ETHNIC MINORITIES
• GENDER • DISCOURSE ANALYSIS • SWEDEN

Åsberg, Cecilia: *Genetiska föreställningar: mellan genus och gener i populär/vetenskapens visuella kulturer*. Linköpings universitet, Tema genus, 2005, 416 p., ISBN 91-85295-87-6, (Linköping studies in arts and science; 303), ISSN ., ISSN 0282-9800, (Linköpings universitet,). Note: Dr. diss. English summary. Abstract available on the Internet <http://www.bibl.liu.se/liupubl/disp/disp2005/arts303s.pdf>

The study investigates how representations of genes and genetics have given rise to new kinds of cultural imageries created and reflected in popular science media. It is particularly focused on popular/scientific ways of staging, visualizing and narrating the reproductive and generative aspects of new biotechnology. The main material in this study is derived from the Swedish popular science magazines *Forskning & Framsteg* and *Illustrerad Vetenskap*, and the English produced web sites of BBC named *Gene Stories*. In addition the author made a close reading of covers and articles of journals such as *Nature* and *Science* as well

as their web sites, and science news on the Internet reporting on scientific events presented in *Nature* and *Science*.

VISUAL COMMUNICATION • PICTURES • GENDER
• POPULAR CULTURE • SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION
• POPULARIZATION • SEXUALITY • ETHNOLOGY

Licentiatavhandlingar 2005

Årheim, Annette: *Medier och identitet i gymnasiets mångkulturella vardag*. Växjö universitet, Institutionen för humaniora, 2005, 141 p. Note: Licentiatavhandling i litteraturvetenskap.

I denna delstudie riktas intresset mot litteraturundervisningens potential att integrera ämnets kunskaps- och demokratiuppdrag. Författaren fokuserar två aspekter av den demokratiska kompetensen, nämligen att hos eleverna förankra en grundläggande positiv attityd till det mångkulturella samhället, samt utveckla deras förmåga att kritiskt granska den egna mediekulturen som kunskapskälla. Syftet är att utforska de medierade erfarenheternas komplexitet i vardagens sociala praktiker ur ett mångkulturellt perspektiv.

Det empiriska materialet i fallstudien består i huvudsak av samtalsintervjuer, kring temat mångkultur och medier, med sex ungdomar i en klass på Samhällsvetenskapsprogrammet under deras första gymnasieår. I studien representeras både ungdomar med svensk, utländsk och dubbel etnicitet.

De teorier och begrepp som är fundamentala för analysen av materialet är hämtade från discipliner som filosofi, sociologi, medieforskning, historia och litteraturvetenskap. Författaren tar sitt avstamp i diskurs-teorins ideologikritiska syn på förhållandet mellan språk och verklighet.

MASS MEDIA • EDUCATION • PEDAGOGY
• LITERATURE • LANGUAGE • ATTITUDES
• DEMOCRACY • CULTURE

