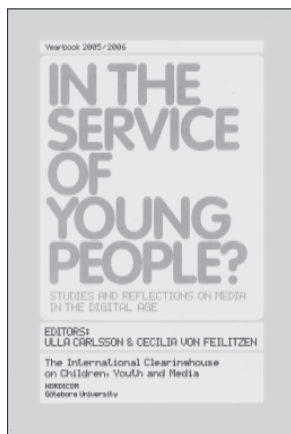


New Literature

New Books from Nordicom	104
Finland	106
Norway	111
Sweden	118

New Books from Nordicom

From the International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media:

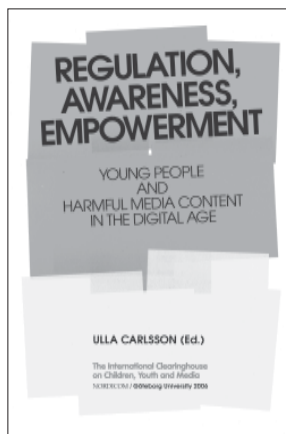


In the Service of Young People? Studies and Reflections on Media in the Digital Age

Ulla Carlsson & Cecilia von Feilitzen (eds.)

2006, 437 p., ISBN 91-89471-35-0

Price: € 28, SEK 250.



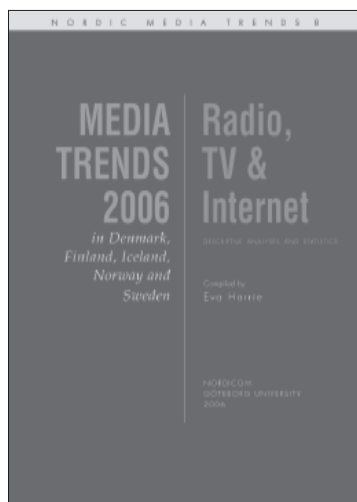
Regulation, Awareness, Empowerment. Young People and Harmful Media Content in the Digital Age

Ulla Carlsson (ed.)

2006, 286 p., ISBN 91-89471-39-3

Price: € 28, SEK 250 (+P&P).

Radio, TV & Internet in *Nordic Media Trends*:

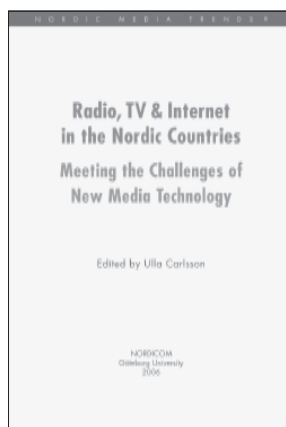


Media Trends 2006 in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Statistics

Eva Harrie (ed.)

2006, 188 p., ISBN 91-89471-40-7

(Nordic Media Trends 8)



Meeting the Challenges of New Media Technologies

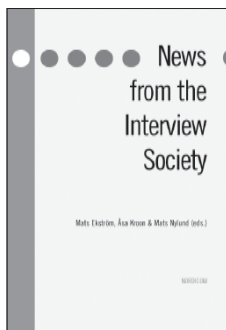
Ulla Carlsson (ed.)

2006, 109 p., ISBN 91-89471-41-5

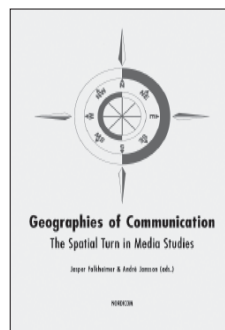
(Nordic Media Trends 9)

Special Package Offer: € 42, SEK 390

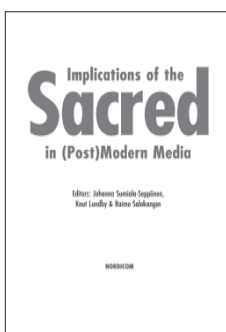
New Books from Nordicom



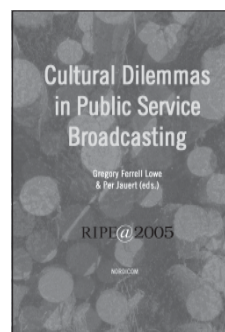
News from the Interview Society
Mats Ekström, Åsa Kroon & Mats Nylund (eds.)
 2006, 309 p., ISBN 91-89471-37-7
 Price: € 30, SEK 280 (+P&P)



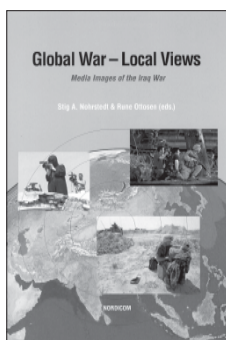
**Geographies of Communication.
 The Spatial Turn in Media Studies**
Jesper Falkheimer & André Jansson (eds.)
 2006, 309 p., ISBN 91-89471-36-9
 Price: € 30, SEK 280 (+P&P)



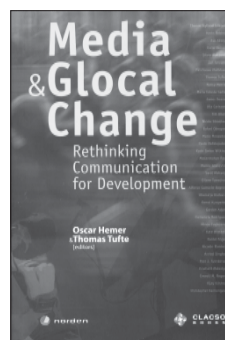
**Implications of the Sacred
 in (Post)Modern Media**
Johanna Sumiäla-Seppänen, Knut Lundby & Raimo Salokangas (eds.)
 2006, 274 p. ISBN 91-89471-34-2
 Price: € 30, SEK 280 (+P&P)



**Cultural Dilemmas in
 Public Service Broadcasting. RIPE@2005**
Gregory Ferrell Lowe & Per Jauert (eds.)
 2005, 330 p. ISBN 91-89471-32-6
 Price: € 30, SEK 280 (+P&P)



**Global War – Local Views.
 Media Images of the Iraq War**
Stig A. Nohrstedt & Rune Ottosen (eds.)
 2005, 278 p. - ISBN 91-89471-33-4
 Price: € 30, SEK 280 (+P&P)



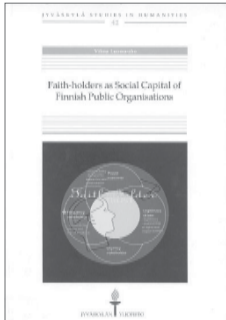
**Media & Glocal Change.
 Rethinking Communication for Development**
Oscar Hemer & Thomas Tuftte (eds.)
 2005, 493 p. ISBN 987-1183-26-7
 Price: € 25, SEK 250 (+P&P)

Finland

Documentalist: Eija Poteri

Faith-holders as Social Capital of Finnish Public Organizations

Vilma Luoma-aho, 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: <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513922626.pdf>



This research focuses on stakeholder relations in Finnish public organizations. With the introduction to neo-liberalism, 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 exist 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 organiza-

tions, concentrating on intangible concepts such as social capital, trust and reputation. The study is mainly quantitative collecting altogether over 2100 assessments by frequent stakeholders.

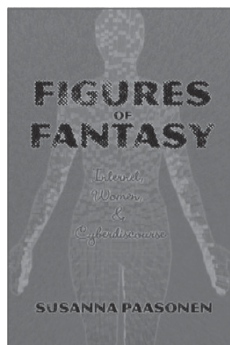
Public Organizations in the Communication Society

Vilma Luoma-aho & Sari-Maarit Peltola (eds.): Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2006, 170 p., ISBN 951-39-2373-8, (Publications of the department of communication; 29), ISSN 0782-7172, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication).

The book portrays the new demands of the changing environment in which public organizations operate today. The articles approach the topic from different standpoints to form a comprehensive discussion of the kinds of communication and public relations public organizations need to survive in current society. The writers of the book are Finnish and Estonian communication scholars. Vilma Luoma-aho writes about intangibles of public organizations. Helena Kantanen examines higher education institutions in search for dialogue. Sari-Maarit Peltola presents involvement-based communication strategies. Estonian approaches are written by Kristina Reinsalu and Kaja Tampere. Reinsalu writes about information technology in communication of public sector organizations. Tampere examines bureaucracy and internal communication.

Figures of Fantasy. Internet, Women & Cyberdiscourse

Susanna Paasonen, New York, Peter Lang, 2005, 302 p., ISBN 0-8204-7607-2, (Digital informations; 27), ISSN 1526-3169.



The book explores the popularization of the idea of the Internet as a cyberspace and considers the implications this has for discussions of gender and identity. The book analyzes the standard figures used to conceptualize and explain technology and gender, and traces the ways in which these concepts have served to create the figure of the Internet as a cyberspace – a manner of thinking that has come to dominate Internet research internationally, making visible its historicity, limitations, and implications.

National Identities and Images. Bulgarian-Finnish Attitudes and Perceptions

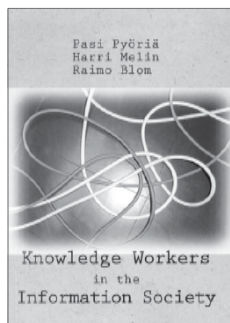
Diana Petkova & Jaakko Lehtonen, Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2005, 117 p., ISBN 951-39-2240-5, (Publications of the Department of Communication; 28), ISSN 0782-7172, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication).

The present book reports on the result of a survey study conducted among young Bulgarians and Finns on their collective perceptions of themselves and other nationalities. The theoretical fundamentals and key concepts of the present study, such as national identity and national stereotypes, were discussed in details in a previous book (Petkova and Lehtonen: Cultural identity in an intercultural context, Jyväskylä 2005.) The project "Bulgarian and Finnish national identities" was initiated within the framework of the Erasmus/Socrates cooperation between the University of Sofia and the University of Jyväskylä.

The empirical data were collected by a questionnaire among university students at different Bulgarian and Finnish universities during spring 2004. The results of the study may help to draw some conclusions from small nations in the process of European integration.

Knowledge Workers in the Information Society. Evidence from Finland

Pasi Pyöriä, Harri Melin & Raimo Blom, Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2005, 351 p., ISBN 951-44-6384-6.

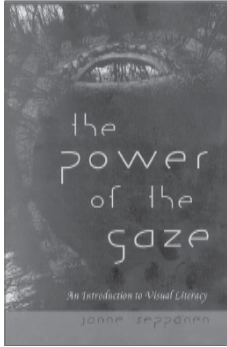


The book offers a critical perspective on knowledge work, a concept that has attracted economists and management theorists since the 1960s. However, the rise of knowledge work is not only an economical issue, it reflects a major social and cultural transformation comparable to the Industrial Revolution. In addition to providing a synthesis on the research literature, the authors shed light on the everyday realities of knowledge work, with empirical data from Finland. The chapters of the book revolve around the following themes: the birth of the Finnish information society, the growth of knowledge and skills as an asset, the importance of teamworking, the problems and possibilities of distributed work, the flattening of organisational hierarchies, the emergence of

new labour market divisions, the commodification of intellectual capital, and the strengths and weaknesses of Finnish information society.

The Power of the Gaze. An Introduction to Visual Literacy

Janne Seppänen, New York, Peter Lang, 2006, 145 p., ISBN 0-8204-8139-4, (New literacies and digital epistemologies; 20), ISSN 1523-9543.



This textbook on visual literacy entices readers to seek significant structures in everyday visual reality, which are called visual orders. Visual orders can be found in representations, visible surroundings, or in nonverbal interaction that rely on gaze. Visual literacy is defined as the critical understanding of the meanings what one looks at. The author uses examples mostly from advertising and mass media. He also examines the issues of digitalization and truth.

Media System of Finland

Olli Ylönen, Kaarle Nordenstreng & Ari Heinonen, Hamburg, Hans-Bredow-Institut für Medieforschung an der Universität Hamburg, 2005, (Hans Bredow Institute for Media Research; Institute of European Media Law). Internet address: <http://www.hans-bredow-institut.de/forschung/recht/co-reg/reports/1/Finland.pdf>. Note: Study is commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General Information Society and Media.

The study aims at providing a complete picture of co-regulatory measures taken to date in the media sector in Finland. The study will especially indicate the areas in which these measures mainly apply, their effects and their consistency with public interest objectives.

Co-operative Regulatory Systems in the Media Sector of Finland

Olli Ylönen, Kaarle Nordenstreng & Ari Heinonen, Hamburg, Hans-Bredow-Institut für Medieforschung an der Universität Hamburg, 2005, (Hans Bredow Institute for Media Research; Institute of European Media Law). Internet address: <http://www.hans-bredow-institut.de/forschung/recht/co-reg/reports/2/Finland2.pdf>. Note: Study is commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General Information Society and Media.

This is a second, detailed report on possible co-operative regulatory systems in place. Co-operative regulation is meant as a combination of non-state regulation and state regulation in such a way that a non-state regulatory system links up with state regulation. Such combination may be a co-operation of state and non-state organisations, an accreditation of a non-state regulatory organisation by the state, the incorporation of non-state regulation into state regulation, a ratification/taking-over of decision of the non-state organisation by the state.

Other new literature

Articles

Aslama, Minna; Pantti Mervi: Talking alone: reality TV, emotions and authenticity. *European journal of cultural studies* 9(2006)2, pp. 167-184, ISSN 1367-5494.

REALITY TELEVISION • EMOTIONS
• TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Carlson, Tom; Strandberg, Kim: The 2004 European parliament election on the web: Finnish actor strategies and voter responses. *Information polity* 10(2005)3-4, pp. 189-204, ISSN 1570-1255.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNS • INTERNET
• WORLD WIDE WEB • POLITICAL PARTIES
• POLITICIANS • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION
• FINLAND

Fornäs, Johan; Lehtonen, Mikko: Between centres and peripheries in transnational cultural studies. In: Kovala, Urpo et al.(ed.): *Tarkkoja siirtoja*, Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Nykykulttuurin tutkimuskeskus, 2005, ISBN 951-39-2375-4, (University of Jyväskylä, Research Centre for Contemporary Culture). Note: An article in the online jubilee book of Erkki Vainikkala. Only on the Internet: <http://tuki.hum.jyu.fi/~julkaisu/lehtonen-fornas.html>

CULTURAL STUDIES • GLOBALIZATION

Heikkilä, Heikki; Kunelius, Risto: The case of Finland. In: AIM research consortium (ed.): *Understanding the logic of EU reporting in mass media: analysis of EU media coverage and interviews in editorial offices in Europe*, Bochum/Freiburg, Projekt Verlag, 2006, pp. 33-48, ISBN 3-89733-147-0, (Adequate information management in Europe (AIM), Working papers; 2006, 1). Note: A background article connected to the same project could be found on the Internet: <http://www.aim-project.net/uploads/media/Finland.pdf>; <http://www.aim-project.net/uploads/media/Finland.pdf>

JOURNALISM • MEDIA COVERAGE
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • JOURNALISTS
• PUBLIC SPHERE • FINLAND

Hurme, Pertti: Networking and communication in academic organizations. In: Usluata, Aysel (ed.); Rosenbaum, John (ed.): *Shaping the future of communication research in Europe*, Istanbul, Yeditepe University, 2005, pp. 111-124, ISBN 9753070128, (Yeditepe University Publications; 21), (European Communication Association, 2004, Istanbul).

UNIVERSITIES • HIGHER EDUCATION • INTERNET
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • COMMUNITIES
• FINLAND

Kivikuru, Ullamaija: Top-down or bottom-up?: radio in the service of democracy: experiences

from South Africa and Namibia. *International communication gazette* 68(2006)1, pp. 5-31, ISSN 1748-0485.

LOCAL RADIO • COMMUNITIES • CITIZENS
• DEMOCRACY • SOUTH AFRICA • NAMIBIA

Liikkanen, Mirja: Social change and the concept of leisure. In: Pantzar, Mika (ed.); Shove, Elisabeth (ed.): *Manufacturing leisure: innovations in happiness, well-being and fun*, Helsinki, National Consumer Research Centre, 2005, 58-77, ISBN 951-698-120-8, (National Consumer Research Centre, Publications; 2005, 1). Note: Available only on the Internet: http://www.kulutajattutkimuskeskus.fi/files/4717/publications_2005_1_manufacturingleisure.pdf

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES • FAMILY
• EVERYDAY LIFE • FINLAND

Nordenstreng, Kaarle: The forgotten history of global communication negotiations at the League of Nations. In: Stauffacher, Daniel (ed.); Kleinwächter, Wolfgang (ed.): *The World Summit on the Information Society: moving from the past into the future*, New York, United Nations ICT Task Force, 2005, pp. 119-124, ISBN 92-1-104543-6. Note: The book is also available on the Internet. <http://www.unicttaskforce.org/per1/documents.pl?id=1544>

COMMUNICATION POLICY • HISTORY
• GLOBALIZATION

Paavonen, E. Juulia; Pennonen, Marjo; Roine, Mira; Valkonen, Satu; Lahikainen, Anja Riitta: TV exposure associated with sleep disturbances in 5- to 6-year-old children. *Journal of sleep research* 15(2006)2, pp. 154-161, ISSN 0962-1105.

TELEVISION • VIEWING • CHILDREN • FINLAND

Padovani, Claudia; Nordenstreng, Kaarle: From NWICO to WSIS: another world information and communication order?: introduction. *Global media and communication* 1(2005)3, pp. 264-272, ISSN 1742-7665.

INFORMATION SOCIETY
• COMMUNICATION POLICY • INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY • DEMOCRACY • REGULATIONS
• NWICO • WSIS

Pantti, Mervi: Art or industry?: battles over Finnish cinema during 1990s. In: Nestingen, Andrew (ed.); Elkington, Trevor G.(ed.): *Transnational cinema in a global north: Nordic cinema in transition*, Detroit (Mich.), Wayne State University Press, 2005, pp. 165-190, ISBN 0-8143-32439, (Contemporary approaches to film and television series).

FILMS • FILM INDUSTRY • FILM PRODUCTION
• FINLAND

Pasti, Svetlana: Concepts of professional journalism: Russia after the collapse of communism. In: Marcinkowski, Frank (ed.); Meier, Werner A. (ed.); Trappel, Josef (ed.): *Medien und Demokratie: Europäische Erfahrungen = Media and democracy: experiences from Europe*, Bern, Haupt, 2006, pp. 73-89, ISBN 3-258-07028-8.

JOURNALISM • JOURNALISTS • ETHICS
• RESPONSIBILITY • VALUES • RUSSIA

Pietiläinen, Jukka: Foreign news and foreign trade: what kind of relationship?. *International Communication Gazette* 68(2006)3, pp. 217-228, ISSN 1748-0485.

FOREIGN NEWS • INTERNATIONAL NEWS
• NEWS FLOW • TRADE • NEWS COVERAGE

Norway

Documentalist: Håvard Legreid

Gender, Media and Development. The Role of the Media in the Cultural Struggle of Gender Transformation in Tanzania

Jill Johannessen, Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2006, 292 p., ISBN 82-471-7851-6, (Doktoravhandlingar ved NTNU; 2006:52), ISSN 1503-8181. Note: Dissertation: Dr.polit.

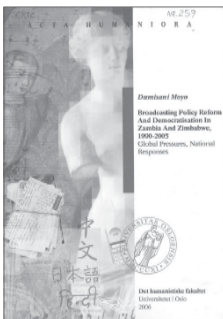


The study addresses how gender is constructed in Tanzanian newspapers and local television drama in the late 1990s. This was a time when the country was adjusting itself into a new political- and economic system, which fuelled public distress concerning the effects of global culture and commercialization on local culture and morality. The conflicts and tensions arising from this process reverberate in the mass media as can be seen in the massive output of women as victims of gender violence and sexual abuse, recurring images of women as prostitutes, as well as “the gold-digger” girls in the Swahili plays. A main conclusion in this monograph is that the dominant gender discourse in the media supports a social conservative force, which might

hinder women from taking an active part in society and development. Simultaneously, the market liberation of the media has given them more autonomy to engage in new and more varied themes that partly contest traditional gender roles, which can be the seeds for changing existing attitudes and dominant social beliefs towards women and their place in society. The analysis of text-viewer relations showed that the grassroots women who actively sought information and knowledge through the media, also used the media in catalyzing oppressive relationships and praxis, and found motivation in terms of taking an active role in development.

Broadcasting Policy Reform and Democratisation in Zambia and Zimbabwe, 1990-2005. Global Pressures, National Responses

Dumisani Moyo, Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon, 2006, 378 p. (Acta Humaniora; 259) ISSN 0806-3222. Note: Dissertation: PhD.



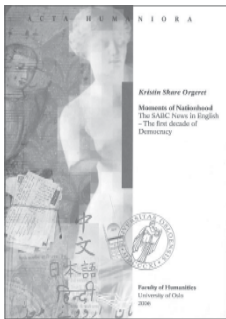
The 1990s marked a major turning point in terms of political liberalisation and democratic transitions from various forms of authoritarian rule in Africa. With these changes, a number of African countries, responding both to internal and external pressure, began to move away from state monopoly broadcasting towards more plural broadcasting systems. This dissertation analyses the trajectory of broadcasting reform, and responses of both state and non-state actors to see how broadcasting reform was negotiated in each of the two countries. The study proceeds from the view that the democratisation of broadcasting is essential for citizen participation in the democratic process, particularly in Africa where broadcasting (mainly radio) remains the most

widely accessible mass medium. Borrowing from new institutional approaches, I illustrate

that contemporary broadcasting policymaking has been heavily influenced by past norms and practices, as well as current ideas, social, economic, and political developments. Further, the study suggests that despite global and regional pressures, broadcasting policymaking in the two countries to be nationally determined, and that despite increased civic activity, the policymaking process continues to be executive-driven. Policy outcomes are analysed and compared in light of principles of democracy and freedom of expression to which both countries have committed themselves through various regional and international charters. I also show that broadcasting reforms in both countries have not contributed much to democratisation as such. In Zimbabwe the rhetoric of ant-imperialism and anti-globalisation has resulted in case of playing musical chairs. The study is based on a combination of archival research, secondary literature, document analysis and qualitative interviews.

Moments of Nationhood. The SABC News in English – The First Decade of Democracy

Kristin Skare Orgeret, Universitetet i Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon, 2006, 351 p., (Acta Humaniora; 267), ISSN 0806-3222. Note: Dissertation: Dr.Art.



The thesis examines the television news produced by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) in the ten years from Nelson Mandela's inauguration in 1994. It does so by means of qualitative and quantitative analysis of television news output, backed up by an extensive programme of newsroom observation and interviewing of key executives and professionals involved with the SABC during that decade. The focal point is the structure and content of the news stories in light of the processes of change affecting the institution that produced them. Various approaches are covered focusing on discourse structures of the news, enunciation, textual strategies and aesthetics, representation, the institution and its strategies in relation to

the news production. The thesis argues that common assessments of public service broadcasting are inapplicable to complex and rapidly changing multi-cultural societies like South Africa, and the traditional defence of such broadcasting systems may underestimate the benefits of alternative structures. The SABC news, it is suggested, provides particular constructions of the nation and nationhood, and these are both detectable in routine coverage as well as celebrated in set piece news about such events as elections and presidential inaugurations. The news is also a custodian and manufacturer of memory and history in a nation whose identity is dynamic and contested. The development, transformation and change within the SABC from 1994 to 2004 clearly show that social transformation was not a linear process. In the first phase of transition to democracy the SABC responded rather enthusiastically to the new democratic openings and prospects. As the consolidation of democracy increasingly develop the SABC's challenges lay in expanding its democratic role by strengthening its independent and critical position both in relation to the government and the market.

Other new literature

Goodnow, Katherine: *Challenges and Transformation: museums in Cape Town and Sydney*. Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/UNESCO, 2006, 221 p., ISBN 92-3-202816-6, (Museums and Diversity; 1). Introduction by Jack Lohmann. Design and diversity: future world museums.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

- PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION
- ETHNIC MINORITIES • CULTURAL INDICATORS
- KNOWLEDGE • INFORMATION POLICY
- MUSEUMS • AUSTRALIA • SOUTH AFRICA

Articles

Fagerjord, Anders: Prescripts: authoring with templates. *Kairos* 10.1(2005), ISSN 1521-2300. Note: Only on the Internet: <http://english.tu.edu/kairos/10.1/binder2.html?coverweb/fagerjord/index.html>

- LITERACY • HYPERTEXT • PEDAGOGY
- LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • TEXT
- DISCOURSE

Rolland, Asle: Establishing public broadcasting monopolies: reappraising the British and Norwegian cases. *Media history monographs* 8(2005-2006)1, pp. 1-22, (Handelshøyskolen BI, Senter for medieøkonomi; Statistisk sentralbyrå, Avdeling for personstatistikk). Note: The journal is only published on the Internet <http://facstaff.elon.edu/dcopeland/mhm/mhm.htm>

- PUBLIC BROADCASTING • MONOPOLY
- MEDIA POLICY • ECONOMICS

Storsul, Tanja; Sundet, Vilde Schanke: Digital terrestrial television in Scandinavia. In: Colombo, Fausto (ed.); Vittadini, Nicoletta (ed.): *Digitising TV: theoretical issues and comparative studies across Europe*. Milano, Vita e Pensiero (V&P), 2006, pp. 239-265, ISBN 88-343-1259-7. Note: This volume presents the main theoretical findings and research results of a working group of COST Action 20; Television and Film.

- TELEVISION • DIGITAL MEDIA • BROADCASTING
- DIGITALIZATION • BROADCASTING POLICY
- SCANDINAVIA

Seminar.net

Articles in the refereed internet journal seminar.net: media, technology and lifelong learning vol. 2 – issue 1 (2006) published by Lillehammer university college

Engbretsen, Martin: A text theoretical study of a digital format integrating writing and video. seminar.net: media, technology and lifelong learning

2(2006)1, 18 p., ISSN 1504-4831. Note: Only on the Internet: <http://seminar.net/files/vol2-1/EngbretsenMakingSenseWithMultimedia-vol2-1.pdf>

Digital text formats that allow a close interaction between writing and video represent new possibilities and challenges for the communication of educational content. What are the premises for functional and appropriate communication through web-based, multimedial text formats? This article explores the digital writing-video format from a structural, theoretical perspective. To begin with, the two media's respective characteristics are discussed and compared as carriers of complex signs. Thereafter, the focus is upon how writing and video elements can be accommodated to web media. Finally, the article discusses the conditions for optimal co-ordination and interaction between the two media types within the framework of an integrated design. A design example is presented.

- MULTIMEDIA • TEXT • DESIGN • DIGITAL MEDIA
- EDUCATION • MULTIMODALITY

Kjeldsen, Jens E.: The Rhetoric of PowerPoint. Seminar.net: media, technology and lifelong learning 2(2006)1, 17 p., ISSN 1504-4831. Note: Only on the Internet: http://seminar.net/files/Kjeldsen_powerpoint.pdf

The presentation program PowerPoint is probably the most used tool in the schools, high schools and universities of today. The use of this program, however, comes at a cost, because it is not just a different and neutral way of teaching. Like the use of any technology, PowerPoint affects not only the way we present and teach, but also the way we think, learn and understand. The program carries an inherent tendency to create fragmentation of thought and cognitive overload. In order to avoid this we should stop thinking in terms of technology and begin to think rhetorically. What we need is media rhetoric: the ability to communicate persuasively and appropriately.

- RHETORIC • EDUCATION • INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • PEDAGOGY
- COMMUNICATION • POWER POINT

Løvlie, Lars: Technocultural education. seminar.net: media, technology and lifelong learning 2(2006)1, 18 p., ISSN 1504-4831. Note: Only on the Internet: http://seminar.net/files/vol2-1/Lars_Lovlie_Techno_edu.pdf

This article presents aspects of educational thinking in a transformational, post-modern society.

Lars Løvlie proposes, firstly, that we drop the absolute distinction between man and animal, and man and machine; and start treating them as co-extensive; and secondly, that the subject be described in terms of the interface rather than of the "I". The interface does not refer to the self as substantial or to culture as objective but rather to the places where they interact.

EDUCATION • PEDAGOGY • INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
• USER INTERFACES • PHILOSOPHY

Rønning, Wenche M. ; Grepperud, Gunnar: *The Everyday Use of ICT in Norwegian Flexible Education*. Seminar.net: media, technology and life-long learning 2(2006)1, 16 p. Note: Only on the Internet: <http://seminar.net/files/vol2-1/TheEverydayUseofICT-Seminar-vol2-1.pdf>

Much of what we have learned about the use of ICT in teaching and other educational settings is based on limited case studies which primarily serve as examples. We know relatively little about how ICT is used on an everyday basis, particularly in higher education. A comprehensive national survey of adult flexible students' learning situation helps to throw light on some aspects of this. The survey was carried out in 2004-05. The database includes 1477 respondents from a total of 74 "classes", all following flexible higher education courses of a duration from 1/2 year to 4 years. The survey shows that Internet access is generally good, but clear disparities are shown for example between different occupational groups. Our results also show that in the course of the studies, simple basic functions are those primarily used by the students. Internet plays a less dominant role than expected as a channel of communication between students, or between students and their teachers.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • ADULT EDUCATION • INTERNET
• QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS • MEDIA USE • NORWAY

Papers

Brandtzæg, Petter Bae; Endestad, Tor; Heim, Jan; Kaare, Birgit Hertzberg; Torgersen, Leila: *Media technology and different patterns of use among children between 7 to 12 years in Norway*. Oslo, SINTEF, 2004, 21 p., (Digital generations: children, young people and new media, 2004, London; SINTEF, IKT; Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for psykologi; Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for kulturstudier og orientalske språk; NOVA). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology & Adolescents and modern media. Also available on

the Internet http://www.sintef.no/digitalbarndom/Brandtzæg_pattern%20of%20use%20in%20Norway.pdf

Children in Norway is said to live in a digital society. This study has charted the use of new media technology among Norwegian school children between seven and twelve years of age (2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th grade). A sample of 1112 children completed a form that inquired about their game-playing habits and their use of computers, the Internet, mobile phones and television. The results indicate that children use media technology in various ways. We found four typical patterns of use of media technologies among children: 1) Non-users 2) Entertainment users, 3) Heavy users 4) Utility users. The most notable results are that children in this age do not employ the new media technologies to any significant extent, and that there is a large gap between boys and girls in media use.

INTERNET • MEDIA USE • CHILDREN
• TECHNOLOGY • MOBILE TELEPHONES
• TELEVISION • COMPUTERS • COMPUTER GAMES

Rolland, Asle: *The Norwegian declaration on the rights and duties of the editor – from private arrangement to public law*. Oslo, Handelshøyskolen BI, 2005, 29 p., (Discussion paper; 3), ISSN 0807-3406, (Handelshøyskolen BI, Institutt for offentlige styringsformer). Note: Also available on the Internet [http://web.bi.no/forskning/papers.nsf/dc1fa5090e7f026c1256e5c0044a1377da8139ad91b0bdd6c12570cb00432b0c/\\$FILE/dp2005-03-rolland.pdf](http://web.bi.no/forskning/papers.nsf/dc1fa5090e7f026c1256e5c0044a1377da8139ad91b0bdd6c12570cb00432b0c/$FILE/dp2005-03-rolland.pdf)

MEDIA • EDITORS • OWNERSHIP • MEDIA POWER
• LAW • LEGISLATION • POLITICAL POWER
• MEDIA POLICY

Oslo

Papers presented at The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 29 June – 3 July, 2005, Oslo

Brandtzæg, Petter Bae: *Gender differences and the digital divide in Norway: is there really a gendered divide?*. Oslo, SINTEF, 2005, 16 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; SINTEF, IKT). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology. With contributions from: Jan Heim, Birgit Hertzberg Kaare, Tor Endestad and Leila Torgersen. Also available on the Internet <http://www.sintef.no/digitalbarndom/Digital%20Divide.pdf>

The digital divide has aroused a great deal of public interest lately. According to both international and

Norwegian research, this issue represents one of the most important challenges facing the "communication knowledge" sector of society. UNESCO recognises in particular the gender divide as the most significant inequality to be amplified by the digital revolution. This paper describes in detail the gender differences or gender divide in the use of new media technologies among Norwegian children aged 7 to 12 years. Our findings demonstrate that mere access is not a sufficient condition for facilitating usage by children of digital media. Nearly all Norwegian children, regardless of gender, have access to new media such as the Internet and computers, but more boys than girls use media technologies. However, boys do have more access to new media in their own bedrooms. The boys do, in addition, spend more time on media compared to girls who actually use new media. The only technology girls use just as much as boys is the mobile telephone. Further, the findings show that boys and girls also differ in their purposes and content preferences. Boys tend towards a more entertainment related use and a more advanced type of media use compared to girls, who are mostly utility users. But existing research has not sufficiently documented the specific advantages of access to and different types of use of digital media; we therefore doubt previous research in documenting the gendered digital divide.

DIGITALIZATION • MEDIA LITERACY
 • KNOWLEDGE • GENDER • TECHNOLOGY
 • CHILDREN • INTERNET • COMPUTERS

Gilje, Øystein: *Media literacy, videoblogs and learning: young filmmakers in a digital world*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 15 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Universitetet i Oslo, Pedagogisk forskningsinstitutt). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology.

The digitization of the visual media creates a lot of opportunities for young people to make their own media products and publish them on the Internet. At present a lot of different sites, such as videoblogs and wikis, invite users in the community to publish, share and discuss their own and other people's films. Both are personal publishing forms that seem promising in an educational context. This paper reflects on how students in a Norwegian upper secondary school (Elvebakken videregående skole) use their own media experience in the process of creating moving images with

digital video and to which extent the competencies involved in this process are socially distributed. Based on the theoretical discussion of the term 'media literacy' the paper argues that media competence must be developed in strong connection with production and creativity in a digital world. From a social account of learning the paper stresses how the competence and knowledge involved in creating digital video is shared both within the context of Media Education and in more non-formal educational settings.

MEDIA LITERACY • EDUCATION • DIGITAL MEDIA
 • FILM PRODUCTION • DIGITALIZATION
 • VISUAL MEDIA • YOUTH

Hagen, Ingunn: *"The computer is the future": negotiations about media use among youngsters and their parents*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, 2005, 24 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, Psykologisk institutt). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology.

Media use is often a source of negotiations between children and their parents. Children and young people might have other ideas about how much and what they want to watch on TV than their parents. And there might be disagreements in the family regarding who should use the computer and for what purpose. In some families there may be clear rules for media use, while in others children's use of media is less regulated. The purpose of this article is to discuss questions related to these negotiations and regulations.

COMPUTERS • YOUTH • ADULTS • MEDIA USE
 • CHILDREN • TELEVISION • REGULATIONS

Kaare, Birgit Hertzberg: *The computer party "The Gathering" and its cultural implications*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 18 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology. Also available on the Internet http://www.sintef.no/digitalbarndom/Childhoods_Birgit.pdf

Every Easter in Norway around 5000 youths come together for a spectacular computer party named The Gathering in the skating dome Vikingskipet in Hamar. This is a large scale arrangement where many different groups of youths with an interest in computers meet on an annual basis. A common denominator is their enthusiasm and interest in

computer activities. The Gathering may be seen as the most important catalyst of the computer culture of Norwegian youth. In 1999 the Norwegian Research Council announced the funding of a programme focusing on welfare, children and youth. One of the themes suggested was the consequence of technological development for childhood and adolescence. The spring 2000 I was granted some support from this funding to a project named "The Internet Generation" taking as its starting point a study of the computer party The Gathering. The aim was to achieve a better understanding of the life style of this group of youths and how their creation of a new youth culture is related to digital technology. A set of detailed questions concerning their use of computers and the consequences this use has for their everyday lives, led the youths to reflect on their experiences as users of technology. The future is important for the youths, and many of the questions dealt with their notions of how the development of ICT will affect their choice of education and career, and their expectations for the future.

COMPUTER GAMES • YOUTH • COMPUTERS
• CULTURE • DIGITAL MEDIA • INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • MEDIA USE

Lundby, Knut: *Digital storytelling on life and faith: options and limitations for youth in the Church of Norway*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 11 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Universitetet i Oslo, InterMedia). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology.

Inspired by the principles and methods developed at Center for Digital Storytelling in California (www.storycenter.org), and picked up by BBC especially in Wales (www.bbc.co.uk/wales/capturewales/), a group at Flimmer Film in Bergen has introduced 'digital storytelling' among youth in Norway (www.digitalefortellinger.com). This meets the experiences of the project "Crossing the Digital Divide through Digital Media and Literacy: Digital Underground Storytelling for Youth" (DUSTY) at the University of California, Berkeley (<http://gse.berkeley.edu/research/dusty.html>). Both lines of inspiration are taken into an initiative in Norway to use digital storytelling in faith-based education within the majority church, the Church of Norway. Most Norwegians belong to this tradition; however usually not talking much about it. The Norwegian parliament has initiated a reform, which aims at

giving all children and youth an opportunity to acquire life skills from their own faith tradition; in programs made by the churches, but funded by the national government. As the specific project on digital storytelling in this setting has not yet been brought into life, the purpose of this contribution is to demonstrate the principles and practices of digital storytelling in general, and discuss possible implications of carrying this method of storytelling into the church. Former studies following the practice of the rite of confirmation showed that most people find it difficult to verbalize their thoughts and feelings on their relationship to faith and church. Could making and sharing digital stories change this? What are the genre options and limitations? What could digital stories on "faith and life" mean – is this a relevant mode of communication – in the digital environments youth in networked societies are familiar with?

NARRATOLOGY • YOUTH • DIGITAL MEDIA
• EDUCATION • RELIGION

Lundby, Knut: *Transforming faith-based education in Norway: the mediation of religious traditions and practices through digital environments*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2005, 7 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Universitetet i Oslo, InterMedia). Note: Paper presented in group 2: Religion and spirituality of children.

In Norway, the parliament in 2003 decided that all children and young people should have an opportunity to learn about their own faith tradition and to acquire life skills from this faith base; in programs made by the churches, but funded by the national government. This is possibly the only case in the world of such state intervention outside schools. This is an ambitious project, which will not be possible to do without "blended" solutions where the Internet and digital communication is a part. There could be interesting cultural conflicts or encounters between those adults passing on the religious tradition without much knowledge of digital communication; and the young people used to digital communication but not very familiar with the religious tradition. Anyhow, the mediation of religious traditions and practices will have to relate to the digital environments familiar to children and young people of today's Norway. The purpose of this paper: To discuss the implications of such digital environments for this reform. Summary of methods and results: As there is no empirical

material available from the reform yet, the paper will reflect on possible 'digital' challenges and cultural conflicts for this transformation of faith-based education within the majority Church of Norway. Reference in this argumentation will be given to the set frameworks of the reform as well as to theory and empirical material on children and youth in digital environments. Focus will be on children and youth as recipients and/or agents. Statements of conclusions reached: The capacity and competence of children and youth as digital communicators must be taken seriously in the performance of such a reform. They should be regarded as active participants, able to shape and share their stories in relation to the faith tradition.

EDUCATION • RELIGION • DIGITAL MEDIA
• ENVIRONMENT • CHILDREN • YOUTH
• COMMUNICATION

Sandvik, Margareth; Vaagan, Robert; Fogt, Anne: *Multicultural children, youth and the media in Norway*. Oslo, Høgskolen i Oslo, 2005, 11 p., (The international childhoods conference: children and youth in emerging and transforming societies, 2005, Oslo; Høgskolen i Oslo, Avdeling for journalistikk, bibliotek- og informasjonsfag). Note: Paper presented in group 13: Media and technology.

The paper consists of three parts which discuss the issue of multicultural children, youth and the media in Norway from a multidisciplinary perspective, using qualitative and quantitative methodologies from pedagogy and teaching, library and information science and journalism. Oslo is becoming increasingly multicultural, and roughly 22% of the population today have a multicultural background (Statistics Norway 2005). A new type of student is emerging in the schools of Oslo, with multiple intelligencies, identities, language skills, cultures and media competencies (Sandvik 2005). This is clearly in evidence at Vahl primary school, as a case study of Norway's most multicultural primary school illustrates (Vaagan 2003ab, Vaagan & Enger 2004). From a journalist perspective, multicultural youths read traditional newspapers less than ethnic Norwegian youths, but to what extent does this affect Norwegian journalism, the journalist role and the education and training of journalists? (Fogt 2003, 2005, TNSGallup 2005).

CHILDREN • YOUTH • MEDIA • JOURNALIM
• JOURNALISTS • IMMIGRANTS

Sweden

Documentalist: Roger Palmqvist

The Materiality of Media Discourse. In Capitalism and Journalistic Modes of Writing

Peter Berglez, Örebro, Örebro universitet, 2006, 223 p., ISBN 91-7668-483-0, (Örebro studies in media and communication; 4), ISSN 1651-4785, (Örebro universitet, Humanistiska institutionen, Medie- och kommunikationsvetenskap). Note: Dissertation: Dr. diss.

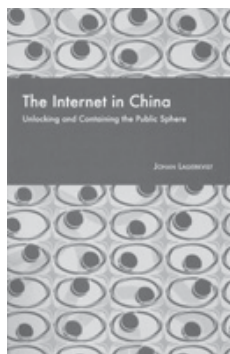


The purpose of the study is to analyse the relationship between the capitalist hegemonic order and the mass media, with the latter restricted to two elite newspapers (Swedish DN and Slovenian Delo) and the selection of news materials from three bodies of international media coverage: NATO's military intervention in former Yugoslavia, 1999, the political demonstrations against the IMF and the World Bank in Prague, 2000, and 9/11, 2001. There are two sub-purposes, one theoretical-methodological and one political-democratic. The first sub-purpose is to accomplish an integrative kind of media analysis (Williams 1977) in which the approaches of political economy (emphasising the economic/material) and cultural studies/discourse analysis

(emphasising the symbolic/discursive) are supposed to interact. The hypothesis is that such a 'third way' approach is possible to achieve through the qualitative analysis of journalistic modes of writing. The second sub-purpose (the political-democratic one) takes an interest in the modes' political dimensions. In what manners do the identified modes counter-act, or co-produce, miscellaneous political struggles? In addition, the purpose of the study also includes a more practical dimension. In the light of the results, how should one nowadays imagine an emancipating kind of journalism that tries to explain, unmask, or even counteract the mechanisms of the contemporary global capitalist system? The news media material consists of 438 items (articles, photos etc.), which are analysed by means of a cultural materialist CDA (critical discourse analysis). An identified journalistic mode is analysed as: (1) a practice with certain cognitive, discursive and linguistic characteristics, (2) a structural product (as constituted by underlying social and material structures), and (3) a dialectical force, being a potentially active part of an ongoing mode of production (the capitalist or another mode). The last analytical moment is the central one.

The internet in China. Unlocking and Containing the Public Sphere

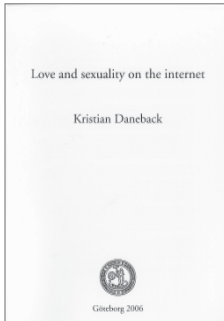
Johan Lagerkvist, Lund, Lunds universitet, 2006, 215 p., (Lunds universitet, Institutionen för Öst- och Centraleuropastudier). Note: Dissertation: Dr. diss.



The aim of this dissertation is to address a paradox: government control and social freedom on China's Internet are growing simultaneously. The study, which is based on fieldwork conducted between 2002 and 2006, and 48 interviews, seeks answers to the following two questions: 1. How can Internet use contribute to an unlocking of the public sphere, making it more independent from party-state control? 2. While generally promoting the Internet use throughout the country, how are agents of the Chinese party-state explicating containment of this use, for themselves and to the larger population, as part of their efforts to maintain control over politics in a locked-in public sphere? Four empirical chapters constitute the core of this investigation and respectively address different issues pertaining to Internet freedom and Internet control in China. Chapter 2 probes how an alternative and popular agenda on Chinese networks influences the sanctioned agenda setting of official and state-controlled media. Chapter 3 discusses the need for effective countermeasures against the Internet's "unhealthy tendencies," as perceived by various intellectual voices and party-state officials and cadres. Chapter 4 focuses on the rationale behind China's launch of e-government projects, and whether e-government helps to build legitimacy for the party-state, through the provision of online services to the people and/or by communicating persuasive messages about the political system in place. Chapter 5 highlights the introduction of news production in the online format and the possibility of new formations of online public opinion that might contribute to an environment conducive to the democratization of society and politics. The final chapter, chapter 6, elaborates the findings and frame them within a social contract of Internet use in China, which contributes to a new understanding of how use, control, social pluralization, and the political dynamics of China's online media landscape are evolving in the contemporary setting. The current social contract on Internet media development between the party-state and society is enabling democracy, but it is also containing its pace and guiding democratization in a path-dependent direction. A theory of public sphericules under authoritarianism is proposed, engaging debates and theories on political culture, social control, public opinion, and propaganda. These sphericules aid the unlocking of the public sphere in China. The dependence of and constraints on the mass media and the locked-in public sphere can be circumvented and negotiated from the core of the media system and the bureaucracy.

Love and Sexuality on the Internet

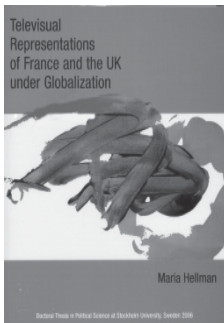
Kristian Daneback, Göteborg, Göteborgs universitet, 2006, 72 p. + 5 articles 15, 7, 5, 15, and 121 p., ISBN 91-86796-58-5, (Publication series; 2006:2), ISSN 1401-5781, (Göteborgs universitet). Note: Dr. diss.



The thesis study comprehensively love and sexuality on the internet, for example user demographics, usage patterns, and descriptions of the arenas that constitute the sexual landscape on the internet. Instead of using more traditional ways of data collection, quantitative and qualitative data were collected through the internet. A review of prior research in the field shows that the studies conducted are fragmented, specialized, and clustered around specific topics. In addition, prior studies are predominantly empirical with little connection to social theory. In this thesis, empirical findings are related to both prior research and theory. The theoretical starting points are Bauman and his concept of liquid modernity, Goffman and his dramaturgical perspective, and Gagnon and Simon's theory of sexual scripts. This thesis consists of four quantitative articles and one qualitative report, each with its own demarcated purpose. The first article examines online sexual activities and how these are influenced by gender and Age. In the second article, those who dropped out from the online questionnaire are examined. The third article focuses on those who engage in cybersex, which is defined as two or more persons engaging in mutual sexual talk while online for sexual pleasure. The fourth article examines those who are sexually compulsive according to a 10-item sexual compulsivity scale. In the qualitative report the sexual landscape, the actors, and the online sexual activities are examined. This thesis emphasizes anonymity as an important aspect for understanding love and sexuality on the internet. In addition, it shows how love and sexuality on the internet can be explained and understood in relation to prior theory.

Televsual Representations of France and the United Kingdom under Globalization

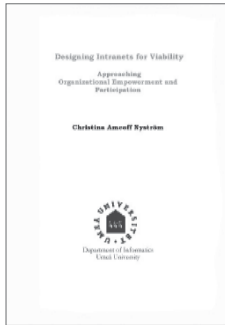
Maria Hellman, Stockholm, Stockholms universitet, 2006, 360 p., ISBN 91-7155-219-7, (Stockholm studies in politics; 112), ISSN 0346-6620, (Stockholms universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen). Note: Dr. diss.



This thesis examines how France and the UK are represented in the television news texts at two different periods in time in order to explore whether and how these representations have changed as globalization has progressed. The thesis contributes to the study of collective identities, political cultures and comparative methods of mass communication. The study should be understood against the background of the globalization of the media and the national traditions of television and treats the television news media as telling stories about the world that shape public perceptions of that world and have a bearing on the cultivation of collective identities. By using a combination of content and narrative analysis television news texts from 1986 and 1996 are compared.

Designing Intranets for Viability. Approaching Organizational Empowerment and Participation

Christina Amcoff Nyström, Umeå, Umeå universitet, 2006, 240 p., ISBN 91-7264-002-2, (Research reports in informatics; RR 06.01), ISSN 1401-4572, (Umeå universitet, Institutionen för informatik). Note: Dissertation summary 74 p. + 7 papers. Dr. diss. PDF available on the <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:umu:diva-714>.



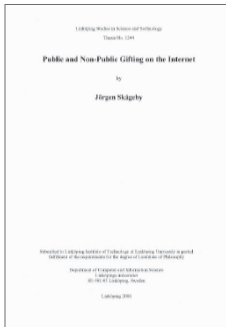
Intranets appeared in the mid-1990s and were perceived as the answer to the need for the integration of existing Information Systems into organisations. Despite the fact that there has been extensive research regarding implementation, development processes, policies standardisation vs. creativity and so forth, the potentiality of Intranets has not been fully exploited. Intranets offer many advantages in the form of working networks that support and enable empowered employees to participate in the development of the organisation, to enable the measurement of essential functions and to monitor undesired conditions and find suitable functions that support daily work. The research approach in this thesis has alternated between analysis empirical studies, and design.

Current literature, research findings in the form of articles, etc., are analysed, an empirical study of five organisations is conducted and finally a design of possible functions is accomplished. In the analysis of the state-of-the-art, current research can be grouped into four topics partly overlapping each other; questions concerning informatics, organisation theory, knowledge management, and design. Urgent issues for further research are identified as mainly belonging to the topics informatics and organisation theory; management and strategy, empowerment, further development processes, use, and roles. Findings from a study of five Swedish organisations show a need for identifying the philosophy of technology in the organisations in order to make an organisation's view of technology common throughout the organisation. Furthermore, functions supporting daily work are lacking to a high degree. Further lacks and demands are identified, as well as potential functions and new possibilities. In the next section, the Philosophy of Technology is related to an Intranet. The discussion is based on a model which consists of the concepts Conception, Use, Technology, and Policy. Making the Philosophy of Technology common in organisations is connected to the empowerment of employees and is a guarantor, along with the influence of the VSM on the design, for the impact on and participation in the processes of an organisation. The next part deals with possible advantages of combining the cybernetic model, the Viable System Model, by Stafford Beer, and an Intranet. It is found that the VSM can support the design of Intranets according to essential functions such as Early Warning Systems connected to production units and levels that are to be made aware of undesired conditions in the organisation. Furthermore, functions for amplifying and attenuating information – both between parts of the organisation and between the organisation and the environment – are to be designed. Further examples of functions supporting the organisation, in order to make it viable, are given. The main contribution of the thesis is the identification of core functions in an Intranet as establishing functions for supervision (Early Warning Systems), attenuating and amplifying information between the organisation and the environment and between subparts in the organisation. Furthermore, the interface is to be designed so the underlying technology is "visible:" Where are the different parts of the Intranet located physically? Who delivers information to the different parts? Who uses the functions? Who is responsible? The transparency of the interface makes the philosophy of technology visible throughout the organisation; the concepts are the same, the actual

use is the same as the intended use, and policy is active and well known and finally, the possibilities and the limitations with/inherent to an Intranet are known among the users.

Public and Non-public Gifting on the Internet

Jörgen Skågeby, Linköping, Linköpings universitet, 2006, 103 p., ISBN 91-85523-93-3, (Linköping studies in science and technology; 1244), ISSN 0280-7971, (Linköpings universitet, Institutionen för datavetenskap). Note: Dissertation summary 42 p. + 3 papers. Licentiate thesis. PDF also on the <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:liu:diva-7370>.



This thesis contributes to the knowledge of how computer-mediated communication and information sharing works in large groups and networks. In more detail, the research question put forward is: in large sharing networks, what concerns do end-users have regarding to whom to provide material? A theoretical framework of gift-giving was applied to identify, label and classify qualitative end-user concerns with provision. The data collection was performed through online ethnographical research methods in two large sharing networks, one music-oriented and one photo-oriented. The methods included forum message elicitation, online interviews, application use and observation. The result of the data collection was a total of 1360 relevant forum messages.

A part from this there are also 27 informal interview logs, field notes and samples of user profiles and sharing policies. The qualitative analysis led up to a model of relationships based on the observation that many users experienced conflicts of interest between various groups of receivers and that these conflicts, or social dilemmas, evoked concerns regarding public and non-public provision of material. The groups of potential recipients were often at different relationship levels. The levels ranged from the individual (ego), to the small group of close peers (micro), to a larger network of acquaintances (meso) to the anonymous larger network (macro). It is argued that an important focal point for analysis of cooperation and conflict is situated in the relations between these levels. Deepened studies and analysis also revealed needs to address dynamic recipient groupings, the need to control the level of publicness of both digital material and its metadata (tags, contacts, comments and links to other networks) and that users often refrained from providing material unless they felt able to control its direction. A central conclusion is that public and non-public gifting need to co-emerge in large sharing networks and that non-public gifting might be an important factor for the support of continued provision of goods in sustainable networks and communities.

Annan ny litteratur

Westlund, Oscar: *Media and communication studies in Sweden: disciplinary boundary construction: a theoretical contribution to theory of science*. Göteborg, Göteborgs universitet, 2006, 40 p., (Arbetsrapport; 36), ISSN 1101-4679, (Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation).

MEDIA • COMMUNICATION
• COMMUNICATION THEORY • COMMUNICATION
RESEARCH • MEDIA RESEARCH • SWEDEN

Media developments 2006. Haninge, Radio- och TV-verket, 2006, 144 p., ISBN 91-85229-11-3, ISSN 1651-5277, (Radio- och TV-verket). Note: Also available on the http://www.rtvv.se/_upload/infomaterial/25-120531139252466875255039.pdf

RADIO • TELEVISION • NEWSPAPERS
• DIGITALIZATION • MARKET • MEDIA POLICY
• GOVERNMENT POLICY • LOCAL RADIO • SWEDEN
• EUROPE