

# Doktorsavhandlingar 2006

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# Danmark

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Bjørn, Pernille: *Virtual Project Teams: Distant Collaborative Practice and Groupware Adaption*. Roskilde University, Datalogi, 2006, 258 p., (Datalogiske skrifter; 108), ISSN 0109-9779. Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

Samarbejde over afstand er ikke noget nyt, da mennesker har samarbejdet over geografiske afstande gennem tusindvis af år. I løbet af de sidste to årtier har den teknologiske udvikling forbedret betingelserne for tæt-koblet samarbejde mellem geografisk distribuerede personer. Alligevel er samarbejde over afstand stadig en kompleks størrelse, der ofte resulterer i misforståelser funderet i de begrænsende muligheder for teknologimedieret kommunikation. Misforståelser, der i værste fald fører til, at samarbejdet bryder sammen. Samarbejde over afstand involverer derfor både sociale og teknologiske udfordringer. For at forbedre vilkårene for samarbejde over afstand er det derfor nødvendigt at udforske de betingelser og behov, der gør sig gældende, når geografisk adskilte personer skal samarbejde. Derfor er genstandsfeltet for denne afhandling de sociale og teknologiske udfordringer, der opstår i virtuelle projektgrupper med geografisk adskilte projektdeltagere, der indgår i et tæt-koblet samarbejde over afstand. Formålet er at lokalisere de specifikke faktorer, betingelser og udfordringer, der gør sig gældende i virtuelle projektgrupper med det mål at medvirke til at forbedre vilkårene for samarbejde over afstand.

COMMUNICATION • INFORMATION  
• INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • DENMARK

Bøilerehaug, Dorrit: *One village – one fashion: a discourse analysis and discussion of six fashion producer websites from a social constructionist angle: 2 bind*. Aarhus, Aarhus School of Business, Department of Language and Business, 2006?, ISBN 8791523389. Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS • COMMUNICATION • FASHION  
• WORLD WIDE WEB • DENMARK

Christensen, Lars Holmgaard: *Domesticering af interaktivt digitalt tv i hjemmet*. Aalborg, Aalborg Universitet, 2006? Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

Afhandlingen uddyber en forståelse af teorien om domesticering af nye medieteknologier indenfor kvalitative mediestudier, men arbejder også empirisk i forhold til en konkret medieteknologi, nemlig set-top boksen, som er garant for at nye digitalt interaktive tv-former bliver muliggjort, herunder interaktive tjenester som spil.

MEDIA • COMMUNICATION • INTERACTIVE MEDIA  
• TELEVISION • DENMARK

Christensen, Martin Sønderlev: *As We May Feel*. Copenhagen, IT University of Copenhagen, 2006? Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

This dissertation offers a cultural theoretical interpretation of the emergence of personal affective mobile media [PAMM]. By interpreting the apparent cultural changes and representation of mobile devices, the dissertation provides a description that emphasizes a conceptual shift from understanding technology as efficiency to using it affectively. This shift is becoming apparent due to mobile and wireless information technology proliferating into everyday life.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • MEDIA USE  
• INTERACTIVE MEDIA • COMMUNICATION • DENMARK

Eskjær, Mikkel Fugl: *Film som kommunikationsmedie: en systemteoretisk analyse*. Copenhagen, University of Copenhagen, 2006, 323 p. Note: English summary. Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling

Filmen som kommunikationsmedie – en systemteoretisk analyse er en genbeskrivelse af filmvidenskabens klassiske problemstilling vedrørende filmens status som kunst og underholdning. Afhandlingen argumenterer for en systemteoretisk tilgang, hvor problemstillingen relateres til filmens systemiske kontekst. Som kommunikationsmedie indgår filmen både i massemediernes system (som underholdning) og i kunstens system. Forskellen mellem film som kunst og underholdning betragtes som en systemisk forskel, og afhandlingen vender sig således imod både essentialistiske og normative bestemmelser.

FILMS • COMMUNICATION • AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA  
• FILM STUDIES • ENTERTAINMENT • DENMARK

Grønning, Anette: *Personen bag: Tilstedevær i e-mail som interaktionsform mellem kunde og medarbejder i dansk forsikringskontekst*. København, Center for Kommunikation KOM, 2006, 257 p. + bilag. (Ph.D.-serie; 2006-13). Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling

COMMUNICATION • ELECTRONIC MAIL • PERCEPTION  
• DENMARK

Isager, Christine: *Skribenter der skaber sig: Günter Wallraff og Hunter S. Thompson som mønstre for retorisk handlekraft i den spektakulære personlige reportage*. København, Københavns Universitet, Institut for Medier, Erkendelse og Formidling, Afdeling for Retorik, 2006. Internet address: <http://retorikportalen>.

se/start/files/ISAGERphd-afhandling\_retorik\_KUtryk Juli06.pdf. Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Günter Wallraff (Tyskland, 1942-) og Hunter S. Thompson (USA, 1937-2005) har skabt hver deres personlige varemærke inden for reportagejournalistikken: wallraffing (rollereportager) og gonzo, og begge skribenter bliver imiteret af kolleger verden over. I afhandlingen argumenteres for at etablere den personlige spektakulære reportage som en samlende genrekategori, der har wallraffing og gonzo som retoriske grundmønstre og fejringen af skribenters individuelle og eksponerede handlekraft som markant motiv. Gennem nærlæsninger af udvalgte tekster, dels af Wallraff og Thompson, dels af en række af deres danske arvtagere (Michael Elsborg, Allan Nagel, Mads Brügger, Jakob S. Boeskov, Morten Sabroe, Claus Beck-Nielsen, Michael Jeppesen og Flemming Chr. Nielsen) bliver teksterne fortolket som eksperimenterende opvisninger i kritisk og formidlende epideiktik. Skribenterne påtager sig personligt og uopfordret at inkarnere den common ground, de måtte finde imellem en social situation (i felten) på den ene side og en retorisk situation (i og med teksten) på den anden. Indtagelsen af den epideiktiske retorrolle bliver en usædvanlig korporlig og delikat proces, idet skribentens retoriske momentum skal skabes fra bunden. I nogle reportager slår jagten på common ground eller fælles værdier ganske enkelt fejl, og i andre iværksættes en mere ikonoklastisk retorik som en nødvendig præmis for, at der kan blive noget at fejre. Der udpeges en række retoriske faldgruber, der angår skribentens selvfremsstilling og realiseringen af retorisk handlekraft, men argumenteres generelt for at anerkende genren som en mulig bastion for retorisk handlekraft i den trykte presse. De begrebsmæssige nærlæsninger er et bidrag til diskussionen af imitatio, selvfremsstilling (ethos/persona) og retorisk handlekraft i skriftlig retorik, men afhandlingen har tillige det konstruktive sigte at fremme en kvalificeret dyrkelse af spektakulær personlig reportage som journalistisk form i Skandinavien.

JOURNALISM • JOURNALISTIC GENRES • JOURNALISTS  
• RHETORIC • REPORTAGE • GÜNTHER WALLRAFF  
• HUNTER S. THOMPSON

Laursen, Ditte: *Det mobile samtalerum: unges kommunikations- og samværsformer via mobiltelefonen*. Odense, Syddansk Universitet, 2006, (Syddansk Universitet, Institut for Sprog og Kommunikation). Internet address: <http://www.dittelaursen.dk>. Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Denne afhandling præsenterer det hovedargument at unge kommunikerer via mobiltelefonen i løbende, sammenhængende kommunikationsforløb over tid. De sam-

menhængende kommunikationsforløb etableres og opretholdes af parterne i fællesskab og er organiserende for deltagerens indbyrdes relationer og for deres hverdagsliv. Mobilaktiviteterne i den løbende, kontinuerlige kommunikation konstituerer et socialt rum som aktiveres gennem kommunikationen, og som beror på engagement, gensidighed og tilgængelighed. Via en bestandig opretholdelse af kommunikationen og årvågen orientering mod hinanden vedligeholder og udvikler deltagerne sociale relationer. Undersøgelsen er kvalitativt anlagt og baserer sig på 6 14-15-åriges mobilbrug i løbet af 6 uger. Undersøgelsens genstandsområde er først og fremmest sms'er og mobil samtaler, men deltagerobservation indgår også som kildemateriale. Teoretisk tager projektet afsæt i medietnografi, etnometodologi og konversationsanalyse.

MOBILE TELEPHONES • YOUTH • COMMUNICATION  
• LIFE STYLES • SMS • QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS  
• DENMARK

Maier, Carmen Daniela: *The promotional genre of film trailers: persuasive structures in a multimodal form: volume 3*. Århus, Det Erhvervsøkonomiske Fakultet, Århus School of Business, 2006, 221 p., ISBN 87-91523-26-5, (Det Erhvervsøkonomiske Fakultet, Århus School of Business, 1995 – 2006:10; volume 3), ISSN 1601-653X. Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

FILMS • FILM GENRES • MEDIA ECONOMY

Michelsen, Anders: *Confronting the Imaginary of the Artificial: From cyberspace to the internet, and from the internet to us*. Copenhagen, University of Copenhagen, 2006, 234 p. Note: Danish summary. Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

Afhandlingen undersøger det "artificielle efter computeren", dvs. efter opfindelsen af "computation" (maskinberegnelig databehandling i bred forstand) i midten af det 20 århundrede som en form for kreativ imagination: det vil sige som en kreativ horisont for at forestille sig, artikulere og orientere en menneskelig verden.

MEDIA • COMPUTERS • SOCIOLOGY • CYBERSPACE  
• INTERNET

Ploug, Thomas: *Ethics in Cyperspace: Explaining the Moral Difference between Interaction Inside and Outside of Cyperspace: + Tillæg til Ethics in Cyperspace*. Odense, University of Southern Denmark, 2006, 257 p. Note: English and Danish summary. Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling. <http://www.humaniora.sdu.dk/phd/dokumenter/filer/Afhandlinger-83.pdf>

Information technology has over the last decades come to play an increasingly prominent role in our dealings with other people. The computer in particular has made available a host of new ways of interacting which we

have increasingly taken advantage of. In the wake of this development a number of ethical questions has been raised and debated. The work presented in this dissertation focuses upon the consequences for ethical agency of mediating interaction by means of computers. In slightly other words it centers around the question of how interaction by means of interconnected computers differs from face-to-face interaction, and how this difference may affect the actions of agents in an ethically relevant way. In a more overall academical characterisation the work presented lies within the field of moral philosophy and draws upon a more general analytical framework found within the anglo-saxon literature on moral philosophy.

CYBERSPACE • ETHICS • COMMUNICATION  
• INFORMATION • DENMARK

Tække, Jesper: *Mediesociografi*. København, IT-Universitetet, 2006, 348 p., ISBN 8779491294. Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling.

Denne Ph.d.-afhandling sandsynliggør en radikal sammenhæng mellem tekniske kommunikationsmedier og mulige sociale strukturer, hertil beskrives mulige selvbevidsthedsformer i relation til denne sammenhæng. Den udvikler en analysestrategi, der benævnes mediesociografi, til at analysere sociale strukturer som betinget af medier og giver hertil konkrete analyser af det sociale baseret på en række medier.

COMMUNICATION • MEDIA  
• COMMUNICATION THEORY • SOCIOLOGY • DENMARK

Schultz, Ida: *Bag om nyhedskriterierne: en etnografisk feltanalyse af nyhedsværdier i journalistisk praksis*. Roskilde, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 2006, 236 p., ISBN 87-7349-671-5, (Skriftserie for Journalistik på RUC. Journalistik Forskning; 2; 2006), (Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi, Afdeling for Journalistik). Dissertation: Ph.D.-afhandling

Afhandlingen diskuterer et klassisk spørgsmål i nyheds-sociologien: Hvordan konstrueres nyhedsværdier i journalistisk praksis? Analyserne leder frem til, at der bag de fem officielle kriterier for udvælgelse af nyheder – aktualitet, væsentlighed, sensation, konflikt og identifikation – skjuler sig en social kamp om journalistisk status og intern anerkendelse, hvorfor der foreslås et sjette nyhedskriterium, eksklusivitetskriteriet, der beskriver det forhold at historier og vinkler til stadighed

måles på et solo-barometer. Analysen er en etnografisk afdækning af journalistisk praksis via observationer af arbejdet på DR 1 og TV 2 kombineret med interview af en række journalister, redaktører og praktikanter fra andre danske nyhedsmedier. Afhandlingen ser også mere historisk på de skiftende nyhedsværdier, og analyserer de værdier, som journalister selv definerer, når journalistikken hædrer sig selv (hvor begrundelserne for uddeling af Cavling-prisen gennem tiderne analyseres). Som et sidste tema foretages en kritisk diskussion af den danske model for journalistuddannelse, udviklingen på mediarbejdsmarkedet og journalistikkens privilegerede ansættelsesforhold.

TELEVISION NEWS • NEWS CRITERIA • JOURNALISTS  
• VALUES • WORKING CONDITIONS • DENMARK

Smith, Jonas Heide: *Plans and Purposes: How Video Games Shape Player Behavior*. Copenhagen, Center for Computer Games Research, The IT University of Copenhagen, 2006, 257 p. Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling: <http://jonassmith.dk/weblog/wp-content/dissertation1-0.pdf>

Games shape player behaviour by presenting goals which players attempt to fulfil. This is the most common "folk" theory of the relationship between game design and player behaviour. It is also one central to most game design literature and to much work within the game studies field. In this dissertation, the simple idea that players try to win is explicated through a "Rational Player Model", a tool for understanding the relationship between game goals and the behaviour of players who try to reach these goals.

COMPUTER GAMES • MEDIA • SOCIOLOGY • DENMARK

Vila, Miguel Sicart: *Computer Games, Players, Ethics*. Copenhagen, IT University of Copenhagen, 2006? Note: Dissertation: Ph.d.-afhandling

The main objective of this dissertation is to define the ethics of computer games. This means to define what kind of ethical discourses we find in computer games, in which ways or where do we find those discourses, and which ethical theories can be applied to the study of the ethics of computer games. This dissertation will define computer games' ethics and methods for their analysis and development.

COMPUTER GAMES • ETHICS • INTERACTIVE MEDIA  
• DENMARK

# Finland

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Aaltonen, Jouko: *Todellisuuden vangit vapauden valtakunnassa: dokumenttielokuva ja sen tekoprosessi*. [The prisoners of reality in the realm of freedom: documentary film and its production process]. Helsinki, Like, 2006, 285 p., ISBN 952-471-801-4, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisusarja, A; 70), ISSN 0782-1832, (University of Art and Design Helsinki). Note: English summary, pp. 246-248. Doctoral dissertation.

The documentary film and its production process are examined in two ways: in the context of the theory of documentary, and as conceptualized by the filmmakers themselves. Interviews with ten prominent Finnish documentarists e.g. Kanerva Cederström, Pirjo Honkasalo, Heikki Huttu-Hiltunen, Visa Koiso-Kanttila, Markku Lehmuskallio, Kiti Luostarinen, Lasse Naukarinen, Seppo Rustanius, Virpi Suutari and Mika Taanila, form the primary source material of the study. Two films by each filmmaker are explored in detail in terms of their production process. The analysis examines the scripts and other materials relating to the production process as well as the final products, the films. Filmmakers' experiences and the thoughts on the documentary film are compared to documentary theory and to the professional textbooks. The main methods are thematic interview and a loose adaptation of discourse analysis, which has been used in the breakdown of the interviews.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS • FILM PRODUCTION  
• FILM DIRECTORS • FINLAND

Hanski, Jari: *Juutalaisvastaisuus suomalaisissa aikakauslehdissä ja kirjallisuudessa 1918-1944*. [Anti-Semitism in Finnish journals and literature, 1918-1944]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopisto, 2006, 332 p., ISBN 952-92-0042-0, (University of Helsinki, Department of Social Science History). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/yhteivk/hanski/>

Anti-Semitism has been tried to explain in several ways. The theory of Jews as outsiders has been a popular explanation as well as xenophobia and socio-economic models. The author has applied several models. The main sources of the study have been over 400 Finnish periodicals and magazines, literature and text books published during the period of 1918-1944. Journals include army and civil guard magazines, religious press, humour magazines and papers of the Finnish extreme right. The German influence in writings and in phraseology is visible, the author argues. Finnish anti-Semitic writers had often some kind of connec-

tions to Germany. During the Continuation War 1942-1944, German anti-Semitic propaganda found easier access to Finland, because of the military contract between Finland and Germany.

JEWS • DISCRIMINATION • PROPAGANDA  
• ETHNIC MINORITIES • HISTORY • MAGAZINES  
• LITERATURE • FICTION • ANTISEMITISM

Heikkilä, Elina: *Kuvan ja tekstin välissä: kuvateksti uutiskuvan ja lehtijutun elementtinä*. [Between text and image: the caption as an element in press photography and the news story]. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2006, 286 p., ISBN 951-746-800-8, (Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia; 1065), ISSN 0355-1768, (University of Helsinki, Department of Finnish Language and Literature; Finnish Literature Society). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation

The study focuses on picture captions in newspapers: their grammar and interplay with photographs and their position as semi-independent elements of the news stories. The research was conducted in the framework of critical discourse analysis, social semiotic visual theory and finnic syntactical research. The data consist of 441 press photographs, 1815 captions and a number of news items from Finnish dailies. The main body of photographs deals with the Sydney Olympic Games and Palestinian Intifada in 2000. One of the author's hypothesis is that the caption is a paratext, typographically marked, semi-independent element of a news story. The caption may complete, repeat, or summarize the news text. The author's approach is multisemiotic.

LANGUAGE • TEXT • PHOTOGRAPHS • NEWSPAPERS  
• JOURNALISM • SEMIOLOGY • DISCOURSE  
• TEXT ANALYSIS • VISUAL COMMUNICATION • NEWS  
• FINLAND

Helke, Susanna: *Nanookin jälki: tyyli ja metodi dokumentaarisen ja fiktiivisen elokuvan rajalla*. [A trace of Nanook: cinematic methods intertwining documentary and fictional styles]. Helsinki, Taideteollinen korkeakoulu, 2006, 256 p., ISBN 951-558-199-0, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisusarja, A; 65), ISSN 0782-1832, (University of Art and Design Helsinki, School of Motion Picture, Television and Production Design). Note: English summary, pp. 207-233. Doctoral dissertation

The author Susanna Helke, film director herself, explores the interface between documentary and fiction films. What is authenticity in documentary films where stories are written and roles played by ordinary peo-

ple? This question is talked since Robert J. Flaherty made a film about the life of the Itivimuit people in 1920's in Canada. Flaherty's film *Nanook of the North* became a classic of the documentary genre. Flaherty's method was based on a staging of real life events. The main characters played typical situations from their everyday lives in front of the camera. The post-modern debate of the 1980's and 1990's sparked a crisis of the real. The epistemological foundations of documentary realism and the ideals of objective observation were called to into question. The author examines also Jean Rouch's ethnographic films, Donigan Cumming's video art, Ulrich Seidl's staged documentary films, and Kurdish-Iranian Bahman Ghobadi's psychological realism, where boundaries of fiction and documentary are blurred. The main theorist in the dissertation is above all Bill Nichols.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS • FICTION • FILMS • REALISM  
• FILM DIRECTORS • FILM PRODUCTION

Hietaharju, Mikko: *Valokuvan voi repiä: valokuvan rakenne-elementit, käyttöympäristöt sekä valokuvatulkinnan syntyminen*. [Tearing a photograph: compositional elements, contexts and the birth of the interpretation]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 255 p., ISBN 951-39-2514-5, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 60), ISSN 1459-4323, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 230-234. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513925773.pdf>

The purpose of the study was to find out how the basic construction elements of a photograph impact on its narrative content and how the different contexts will be articulated. Theories of cultural studies, semiotics, hermeneutics, aesthetics and art are used to explore the ontological foundation of photography. In a hermeneutical sense the starting point is also researcher's own background as a photographer and a critic, instructor and teacher, where the interpretation is based on the horizon of the meaning, on the experiences and perspectives. Two different research data were collected for this study. The persons participating in the entrance exams of Jyväskylä Polytechnic, School of Cultural Studies in 2002 and in 2003 were asked to describe a photograph and its compositional elements or to put a photograph in different context.

PHOTOGRAPHS • CONTENT • SEMANTICS  
• VISUAL COMMUNICATION • CULTURAL STUDIES  
• FINLAND

Joensuu, Sanna: *Kaksi kuvaa työntekijästä: sisäisen viestinnän opit ja postmoderni näkökulma*. [Two images of an employee: internal communication doc-

trines from a postmodern perspective]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 223, ISBN 951-39-2510-2, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 58), ISSN 1459-4323, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 192-200. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513926540.pdf>

This study focuses on the challenge that societal change, particularly in working life, presents for internal communication and internal public relations. The study draws on two different images of the employee: the image created by the professional literature of public relations and internal communication and the image that emerges from a postmodernist critique and current changes in working life. The main goal of the study was to reveal possible conflicts between these images and to question the basic assumptions of internal public relations and internal communication. The concept postmodern is used to refer to the changes that are currently taking place in society and particularly in the new working environment in organisations, including postmodern organisations and postmodern employees, and to the new deal at work as a psychological contract. The second goal of the study was to show how these concepts and postmodern attitudes prevail in Finnish IT organisations and in so doing, challenge internal communication practices. The empirical part of the research consists of two studies. The first study examined values related to communication gaps in an IT-organisation. The research method was qualitative and used the means-end theory and the laddering technique. It revealed a change in commitment. Employees were not committed to the organisation but to their own work and projects. A "new deal" at work had taken place. The second study examined the concepts of postmodern organisations, postmodern employees, and the new deal at work more thoroughly in three Finnish IT organisations.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
• PUBLIC RELATIONS • POSTMODERNISM  
• WORKING LIFE • FINLAND

Järvi, Outi: *"Informatiivinen graafi premillä": johdattusta sanomalehtigrafiiikan kielioppiin*. ["Informative graph on the front page": introduction to the grammar of news graphics]. Vaasa, Universitatis Wasaensis, 2006, 341 p., ISBN 952-476-167-X, (Acta Wasaensia; 168), ISSN 0355-2667, (Acta Wasaensia. Kielitiede; 31), ISSN 1235-791X, (University of Vaasa, Department of Communication Studies). Note: English summary, pp. 300-307. Doctoral dissertation

News graphics are a form of information graphics that is used in newspapers. News graphics are usually de-

defined as a combination of written text and visual elements, e.g. different types of graphs, charts, maps, tables and lists, diagrams and drawings that complement written news text. The use of news graphics is related to a phenomenon called visualization, which means that information is disseminated to a growing extent with visual representations. The focus of the analysis is on the conceptual and meaning level of the news graphics on one hand and on the relations between the information contents of written text and graphics on the other hand. The first phase of the project is a qualitative content analysis based investigation of news graphics. The research material consists of news articles from Helsingin Sanomat. The total amount of news graphics is 1840 items of graphics. The second analysis of textual meaning structures is a text analysis of 200 items of graphics. The starting points for the study are in linguistics, in terminology science and in semiotics.

VISUAL COMMUNICATION • GRAPHIC DESIGN • NEWS  
• JOURNALISM • LINGUISTICS • SEMIOLOGY  
• NEWSPAPERS

Kallio, Hilkka: *Viestintää valtuustossa: valtuutettujen viestintätyyli ja käsitys Helsingin kaupunginvaltuuston kokouksien viestinnästä*. [Communication in the City Council: councillor's communication style and perception of communication in the meetings of the Helsinki City Council]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopisto, 2006, 240 p., ISBN 952-10-3322-3, (Viestinnän julkaisuja; 11), ISSN 1457-2184, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/viest/vk/kallio/viestint.pdf>

The goal of the study was to determine the kind of communication used in the meetings of the City Council in Helsinki. Councillors' addresses were studied by observing their communication styles. A questionnaire was used to study councillors' perception of communication in council meetings as perceived communication climate. A second goal of the study was to develop a method for analysing communication style. The nature of the study was a longitudinal case study. Studies of speech communication at the individual level and those of organisational communication at the community level served as the theoretical frame of reference. Political research and communication context shaped the frame of reference for the study.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
• SPEECH COMMUNICATION • POLITICIANS  
• COMMUNITIES • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION  
• FINLAND

Kangaspunta, Seppo: *Yhteisöllinen digi-tv: digitaalisen television uusi yhteisöllisyys, yhteisöllisyyden tuottaminen ja yhteisötelevisiön vaihtoehto*. [Communal digital television: the new communality of digital television, the marketization of communality and the alternative of community TV]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2006, 452 p., ISBN 951-44-6698-5, (Mediatutkimuksia), (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tampensis; 560), ISSN 1456-954X, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 449-452. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6744-2.pdf>

The doctoral dissertation analyses communality in digital television along three dimensions: the new communality of digital television, the marketization of communality in the context of commercial digital televisions, and community television as a third option in Finland. These aspects are pursued as a theoretical whole against which the empiria of Finnish television and research are tested. Communality emerges from the case study of the digital pay-TV channel Wellnet. The study is concerned with the first five years of terrestrial Finnish digital TV, from August 2001 to August 2006, with particular reference to empirical data, mostly from the period 2001-2003. The case study of the health care channel was conducted as action research.

DIGITALIZATION • TELEVISION • DIGITAL MEDIA  
• HEALTH INFORMATION • LOCAL TELEVISION  
• COMMUNITIES • FINLAND

Lammi, Minna: *Ett' vartuis Suomenmaa: suomalaisten kasvattamiminen kulutusyhteiskuntaan kotimaisissa lyhytelokuviissa 1920-1969*. [The birth of the modern consumer society in Finnish short films 1920-1969]. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2006, 310 p., ISBN 951-746-813-X, (Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia; 1074), ISSN 0355-1768, (Elokuvarkiston julkaisuja), (University of Helsinki, Department of Political Science). Note: English summary, pp. 306-308. Doctoral dissertation.

The main subject of this research is Finnish short films in 1920-1969. These short films were produced by film studios for private enterprises, banks, advisory organizations, communities and the state. The evolution of short films on consumer affairs was greatly influenced by a special tax reduction system that was introduced in 1933 and lasted until 1964. The tax reduction system increased the production volumes of educational short films significantly. This study covers 342 Finnish short films, more than any other study in the field before this. The aim of this research is to examine how short films introduced Finns to modern



consumer society. The cinemagoers were an excellent target group for different advisory groups as well as advertisers. Short films were used by organizations and private enterprises from very early on.

SHORT FILMS • CONSUMERS • HISTORY  
• FILM PRODUCTION • FINLAND

Lehto, Keijo: *Aatteista arkeen: suomalaisten seitsemänpäiväisten sanomalehtien linjapapereiden synty ja muutos 1971-2005*. [From ideologies to everyday life: editorial principles of Finnish newspapers, 1971-2005]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 499 p., ISBN 951-39-2360-6, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 48), ISSN 1459-4331, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 429-431. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513923924.pdf>

The aim of the doctoral dissertation is to explore and analyse the birth and development of the editorial principles of the Finnish daily newspapers during the time period 1971-2005. The editorial principles are used as windows to Finnish press during a time period when a post-political press system was evolving into a market-based press system. The primary data consists of editorial principles of Finnish daily newspapers published in 2005 (31 newspapers) and interviews with editors-in-chief and other informants (28 interviews). Archive material for instance from the archive of journalists' trade union is included. The study is based on historical research and the editorial principles are analysed and contextualised against their historical background. The idea of text-context-inter-text is used as an analytical instrument. The results are finally analysed against "the Western theory of the press" as presented by Denis McQuail.

NEWSPAPERS • VALUES • MEDIA POLICY • HISTORY  
• JOURNALISM • PRESS • FINLAND

Mikkola, Leena: *Tuen merkitykset potilaan ja hoitajan vuorovaikutuksessa*. [Meanings of social support in patient-nurse interaction]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 260 p., ISBN 951-39-2683-4, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 66), ISSN 1459-4323, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet <http://dissertations.jyu.fi/studhum/9513927288.pdf>

The main purpose of the study is to describe and understand social support in patient-nurse interaction in a surgical ward. Social support has a significant influence on coping in stressful situations. It is also one of the goals set out in nursing practice. During hospitalisation professional caregivers are responsible for supporting their patients, and nurses are in key position in providing social support in the ward. However, some

earlier results show that patients and nurses have different perceptions of the support provided and perceived. The study took place in a surgical ward in a large Finnish regional hospital, and it was conducted qualitatively. The data were collected by observing (34 tape-recorded nursing episodes and notes) and interviewing both patients (n=14) and nurses (=12). The observational data were analyzed by applying interaction process analysis. The interviews were analyzed using the inductive content analysis method.

SOCIAL INTERACTION • HEALTH INFORMATION  
• SPEECH COMMUNICATION • FINLAND

Mäntymäki, Eeva: *Hyvinvointivaltio eetterissä: Yleisradion rakentuminen populaarien diskurssien kentällä*. [Welfare state on air: the construction of YLE in popular discourses]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2006, 400 p., ISBN 951-44-6657-8, (Mediatutkimuksia), (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 397-400. Doctoral dissertation. Acta electronica universitatis Tamperensis, 536, ISSN 1456-954X, ISBN 951-44-6661-6 <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6661-6.pdf>

The focus of this study is to examine by means of rhetorical discourse analysis the construction of the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) in texts produced by ordinary media users. Theoretically, the basic assumption of the research is YLE's dual role in the media market: a public service broadcasting company is simultaneously a national institution alongside the public libraries and a media concern alongside other media companies. This dual perception leads to an analysis of media users' texts from two perspectives: from the perspective of citizenship and the perspective of consumerhood. The empirical research material consists of textual entities, all generated in 2001, which was the first year of Finnish digital television. The main materials are 1) an Internet discussion about publicly funded television, organised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications 2) a sample of media diaries collected by the Folklore Archives, audience research of YLE, and the Research Centre of Contemporary Culture at the University of Jyväskylä.

PUBLIC SERVICE • BROADCASTING • TELEVISION  
• RADIO • CITIZENS • AUDIENCES • DISCOURSE  
• COMMUNICATION POLICY • FINLAND

Näränen, Pertti: *Digitaalinen televisio: analyysejä alkuperästä, viestintäpoliittisista haasteista ja tv-järjestelmän muuttumisesta*. [Digital television: analyses on early history, challenges to media policy and transformation of television]. Tampere, University of Tampere, 2006, 257 p., ISBN 951-44-6539-3, (Acta Universitatis Tamperensis; 1132), ISSN 1455-1616,

(University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: Acta Universitatis Tamperensis; 503. ISBN 951-44-6540-7. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6540-7.pdf>

The thesis explores the digitalisation of television distribution in Finland and in Europe. The focus is on the objectives of media policy and on the changing pre-conditions of the content production of television and television journalism. The extensive written summary also includes one empirical section, which is reporting the results of a series of interviews made among professionals and directors in the Finnish television and telecom industry. The historical section makes a survey on the European history of digital television standardisation and early development on the television markets. It also discusses the various mistakes in the European digital television policy. The theoretical section discusses the value of audience interaction in television journalism from the point of view of media democracy and public discussion. The study makes a conclusion that the public regulation and agenda setting of the European digital television development has included serious problems and omissions. The implementation of extensive common standards failed to succeed in interactive and pay-tv solutions. It has created problems for both the television industry and the viewers in most European countries. The Finnish media policy has been somewhat more successful in presuming the companies not only competition but also cooperation. Digital television is so far only giving viewers more television, not enhanced quality and new services. The early development also includes commercialisation of European television and new threats for public service broadcasting. The promises of new interactive television services and information society services of television are not yet fulfilled. – The study is based on articles, three of which are published in English.

BROADCASTING • DIGITAL MEDIA • TELEVISION  
• TELEVISION JOURNALISM • MEDIA POLICY  
• EUROPEAN UNION

Pajala, Mari: *Erot järjestykseen!: Eurovision laulukilpailu, kansallisuus ja televisiohistoria*. [Ranking differences: the Eurovision Song Contest, nationality and television history]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 506 p., ISBN 951-39-2583-8, (Nykykulttuurin tutkimuskeskuksen tutkimuksia; 88), ISSN 1457-6899, (University of Turku, Department of Media Studies). Note: English summary, pp. 491-496. Doctoral dissertation

The Eurovision Song Contest (ESC) has been a highly visible part of Finnish television culture almost from the beginning. The Finnish Broadcasting Company

YLE started taking part in the contest in 1961 and the contest, together with the national preliminaries, quickly became a television event that was widely anticipated, critiqued and commented on elsewhere in the media. The ESC has generated a great deal of media discussion in which the dominant theme has been nationality: how should Finland be represented in an international competition? Why have the Finnish entries failed to do well in the ESC? This study analyses the performative construction of nationality in the Finnish media coverage of the ESC from 1961 to 2005. The research material consists of ESC broadcasts, YLE preliminaries and other television programmes related to the contest as well as a large selection of the media coverage of the ESC in newspapers, magazines and on the Internet.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES • HISTORY  
• POPULAR MUSIC • POPULAR CULTURE  
• NATIONALITY • NATIONAL IDENTITY • MASS MEDIA  
• COVERAGE • MEDIA CULTURE  
• EUROVISION SONG CONTEST • FINLAND

Peteri, Virve: *Mediaksi kotiin: tutkimus teknologioiden kotouttamisesta*. [The domestication of media technology in Finland]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2006, 411 p., ISBN 951-44-6745-0, (Media studies), (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 582), ISSN 1456-954X, (University of Tampere, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology). Note: Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6806-6.pdf>

The author studies the relationship between everyday life and media technologies in connection of homes in Finland. Her special focus is on how media technology has been brought to homes, in other words, how it has been domesticated and what kind of effects this domestication has had on practices at home. The author discusses slogans, such as "mobile way of life" and "new media". She asks also how and why a living room became the centre of entertainment, and computers were moved to a separate working room? In addition, the role of gender issues is explored in connection of media technology at home. The study is based on a large interview data, as well as on observation data from homes in Finland. Interior design magazines are analysed, too.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• HOME • EVERYDAY LIFE • GENDER • COMPUTERS  
• FAMILY • DISCOURSE • FINLAND

Pirinen, Riitta: *Urheilleva Nainen lehtiteksteissä*. [The female athletes in the Finnish press]. Tampere University Press, 2006, 76, 77 p., ISBN 951-44-6573-3, (Acta Universitatis Tamperensis; 1138), ISSN 1455-1616, (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 512),

ISSN 1456-954X, (University of Tampere, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6574-1.pdf>

The doctoral dissertation analysed the treatment of female athletes in the Finnish press. The aim was to examine how female athletes were represented in newspapers and in women's magazines. The data consisted of articles from two newspapers (Helsingin Sanomat and Aamulehti) and five women's magazines (Eeva, Kotiliesi, Kauneus ja terveys, Me Naiset and Uusi Nainen). The newspaper articles were collected from papers published in the 1980's and 1990's, and the women's magazine articles were from magazines published in the Olympic years from 1952 to 1992. – The doctoral dissertation consists of an introduction and six separate articles. Two of the separate articles are in English, four in Finnish.

WOMEN • SPORT • JOURNALISM • NEWSPAPERS  
• MAGAZINES • SPORT JOURNALISM • GENDER • PRESS  
• COVERAGE • FINLAND

Rahkonen, Juho: *Journalismi taisteluketäänä: Suomen Nato-jäsenyydestä käyty julkinen keskustelu 2003-2004*. [Journalism as battlefield: the public discussion about Finland's Nato membership, 2003-2004]. Tampere, Tampere University Press, 2006, 305 p., ISBN 951-44-6697-7, (Mediatutkimuksia), (Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 547), ISSN 1456-954X, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: English summary, pp. 303-305. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://acta.uta.fi/pdf/951-44-6706-X.pdf>

This study explores the Finnish media coverage of the public discussion about Finland's possible Nato membership. The research material consists of 1362 articles published in Helsingin Sanomat, Ilta-Sanomat, Aamulehti, and Iltalehti, the four largest newspapers in the country, in 2003-2004. This material is investigated using quantitative content analysis, which includes classifying the articles by variables. In addition, the material includes large amount of other newspaper and magazine articles, news and current affairs programmes on television and radio, and eight thematic interviews with journalists and security policy experts. These materials are analysed mostly with qualitative methods, such as rhetoric discourse analysis. There is also a survey of security political opinions among the general public, conducted by The Advisory Board of Defence Information in autumn of 2003. This material is analysed using factor analysis, and the results are compared with the content of the newspapers. The theoretical framework of the study is Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, especially his notion of journalistic field.

JOURNALISM • COVERAGE • POLITICS  
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • NEWSPAPERS  
• TELEVISION • FOREIGN POLICY • FINLAND

Rajalahti, Hanna: *Eläytymisestä omiin tarinoihin: televisiosarja katsojien keskusteluissa*. [From sympathetic understanding to own stories: TV-series in the conversation of its viewers.]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopisto, 2006, 198 p., ISBN 952-10-3488-2, (Viestinnän julkaisuja; 12), ISSN 1457-2184, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: English summary. Doctoral dissertation. Available also on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/viest/vk/rajalahiti/>

The purpose of this study is to analyze viewers' conversations about TV-series as a practice in which viewers construct meaning to TV-series. In the tradition of British Cultural Studies this study understands that viewer has an active role in interpreting and constructing meaning to TV-series. In the tradition of feminist studies this study understands that gender is being constructed in social and cultural practices. This study extends the reception and interpretation of TV-series from home to the moments of interaction between viewers. It is quite common to hear how people talk also outside of home about television and the programmes they have watched. In this study the construction of meaning is being studied in viewers' conversations. The method of analysis is conversation analysis which studies the ordered properties of everyday forms of social interaction. The data has been collected in a workplace where four women watched together (and without the presence of a researcher) two TV-series, American sitcom Golden Girls and Finnish family drama Ruusun aika (Time of a Rose), and afterwards had time and chance for discussion. There was neither a questionnaire nor an agenda for the women to discuss.

TELEVISION SERIALS • VIEWING • WOMEN • GENDER  
• RECEPTION • MEDIA USE • TELEVISION GENRES  
• GOLDEN GIRLS • RUUSUN AIKA • FINLAND

## Licentiatavhandlingar

Drake, Merja: *Terveystiedon lähteillä: julkisen terveydenhuollon verkkopalvelujen tuottaminen*. [The sources of the health care information: production of public health care web services]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 148 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: English summary. Unpublished licentiate thesis.

PUBLIC INFORMATION • HEALTH INFORMATION •  
INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB • FINLAND

Kokkonen, Lotta: *Pakolaisten interpersonaaliset vuorovaikutussuhteet vieraassa maassa*. [Refugees' interpersonal relationships in a foreign country]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 226 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate thesis. Available also on the Internet: [http://thesis.jyu.fi/06/URN\\_NBN\\_fi\\_jyu-2006513.pdf](http://thesis.jyu.fi/06/URN_NBN_fi_jyu-2006513.pdf).

SOCIAL INTERACTION • SPEECH COMMUNICATION  
• INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION • REFUGEES  
• FINLAND

Mäkilä, Kimmo: *Ydinaseiden diskurssit ja niiden muutokset Helsingin Sanomissa ja New York Timesissa 1945-1998*. [The discourses of nuclear weapons in Helsingin Sanomat and in New York Times, 1945-1998]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 260 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Unpublished licentiate thesis.

DISCOURSE • JOURNALISM • NEWSPAPERS  
• NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY • HELSINGIN SANOMAT  
• NEW YORK TIMES • FINLAND • USA

Mäkinen, Maarit: *Digitaalinen voimistuminen ja kansalaisten osallisuus tietoyhteiskunnassa: esimerkkejä verkossa julkaisevista paikallisyhteisöistä*. [Digital empowerment and citizens' participation in information society: examples of local communities publishing on the Internet]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2006, 146 p., (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Unpublished licentiate thesis. Also available on the Internet: <http://tutkielmat.uta.fi/pdf/lisuri00039.pdf>

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING • INFORMATION SOCIETY  
• COMMUNITIES • INTERNET • INFORMATION GAP  
• PARTICIPATION • DIGITAL MEDIA • CITIZENS  
• LOCAL MEDIA • WORLD WIDE WEB • JOURNALISM  
• VIVA FAVELA • FINLAND • BRAZIL

Salminen, Oili: *Tavikset tietoverkoissa: kansalaisosallistumisen edellytyksiä ja mahdollisuuksia viestintävalmiuksien näkökulmasta*. [Ordinary people on the Internet: what kind of qualifications and opportunities citizens need to have to be able to communicate on the Internet]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2006, 119 p., (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Licentiate thesis. Available also on the Internet: <http://tutkielmat.uta.fi/pdf/lisuri00053.pdf>

CITIZENS • INTERNET  
• INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• PARTICIPATION • LEARNING • DEMOCRACY  
• FINLAND

Virkkunen, Henna: *"Ministeri saa syyttää vain itseään": ministerieroihin johtaneet poliittiset skandaalit uutistapahtumina Juhantalosta Jäätteenmäkeen 1992-2003*. [News on political scandals leading to the resignation of a minister in Finnish government, 1992-2003]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2006, 176 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Unpublished licentiate thesis.

JOURNALISM • NEWS • POLITICS • POLITICIANS  
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • PUBLICITY • FINLAND  
• KAUKO JUHANTALO • ARJA ALHO • MATTI AURA  
• SUVI LINDÉN • ANNELI JÄÄTTEENMÄKI

# Norge

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Arboleda, Patricia Bermúdez: *Information and communication technology appropriation: Ecuador*. Bergen, University of Bergen, 2006, 314 p., ISBN 82-308-0211-4, (University of Bergen, Department of information science and media studies). Note: Dissertation: PhD

This thesis argues that ICTs do not generate transformations in society themselves. They are not neutral. They are designed and implemented by people in their social, economic, political, cultural and technological contexts. ICT – dissemination, appropriation and use differ between and within countries. In some countries ICTs have led to broad changes in society. In others, change has happened only within some sectors of the population.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• DEVELOPING COUNTRIES • SOCIAL CHANGE  
• TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE • LATIN AMERICA  
• ECUADOR

Bastiansen, Henrik G.: *Da avisene møtte TV: Partipressen, politikken og fjernsynet 1960-1972*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2006, 528 p., (Acta Humaniora; 251), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dissertation: Dr.art.

Denne avhandlingen handler om hvordan norsk presse reagerte da fjernsynet etablerte seg som massemedium i Norge. Pressen hadde frem til 1960 nesten hatt monopol på politisk nyhetsformidling og meningsdanning, men utbyggingen av fjernsynet stilte avisene snart i en ny situasjon. Det nye massemediet ble raskt populært blant seerne; hundretusener av nye lisensinnehavere ble registrert hvert år. Med TV-apparater i stadig flere hjem ble avisleserne også TV-seere, og de kunne nå selv oppleve hvordan ledende politikere fra alle partier uttalte seg, enten de fremførte sine argumenter under TV-overføringer fra Stortinget eller i egne TV-debatter og valgprogrammer. Avhandlingen viser her at norsk presse møtte TV-mediet på en overraskende offensiv måte. Avisene mobiliserte hele sitt arsenal av journalistiske virkemidler ovenfor nykommeren. Gjennom førstesideoppslag, nyhetsartikler, kommentarer og ledere begynte pressen dessuten å utvikle seg som en eksternt offentlig kontrollør av fjernsynet.

PRESS • TELEVISION • POLITICAL PARTIES • POLITICS  
• NEWSPAPERS • HISTORY • NORWAY

Engelsen, Knut Steinar: *Gjennom fokustrengsel: lærerutdanningen i møte med IKT og nye vurderingsformer*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2006, 263 p., ISBN

82-308-0262-9, (Universitetet i Bergen, Institutt for informasjons- og medievitenskap). Note: Dissertation: Dr.polit.

Denne avhandlingen er en beskrivelse og analyse av erfaringene fra et tre-årig helhetlig, IKT-orientert innovasjonsprosjekt i førskole- og allmennlærerutdanningen ved Høgskolen Stord/Haugesund. I et økologisk perspektiv har jeg studert hvilke roller IKT har spilt i innovasjonsprosessen, i samspill med andre artefakter, og pedagogiske og didaktiske endringsprinsipper. Det pedagogiske hovedfokus har vært på utvikling av studentaktive læringsformer, samgangen mellom praksis- og teoridelen av utdanningene, og nye vurderingsformer. Metodisk er studien plassert innenfor et aksjonsorientert forskningsparadigme, der evalueringsdelen er basert på analyse og metaanalyse av ulike typer kvalitative data. I analysen har jeg lagt vekt på å søke et holistisk perspektiv, med sikte på å oppnå høy grad av økologisk validitet i forskningen. Teoretisk refererer analysen til et sosiokulturelt perspektiv på læring.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• EDUCATION • PEDAGOGY • COMPUTERS • NORWAY

Gynnild, Astri: *Creative cycling in the news profession: a grounded theory*. Bergen, University of Bergen, 2006, 298 p., ISBN 82-3080229-7, (University of Bergen, Department of Information Science and Media Studies). Note: Dissertation: PhD

Throughout more than eighty years of academic research on news media, surprisingly little attention has been paid to news reporters. For many decades, the influence of the individual on news making was more or less objectified and therefore the subject of little attention. With respect to studies relating to news reporters, the research has primarily served as a source to deepen the understanding of news as a product. Consequently, there has been an overwhelming tendency to take the central, individual aspects of creative news processing for granted and this facet has therefore been largely left unexplored. Creative cycling in the news profession is a grounded theory about the individual's need for creative discovery and development with respect to both daily work and career development. Creative cycling consists of going in and out of and back and forth between work tasks and roles. Such cycling is only possible through breaks and shifts. Awareness of the importance of breaks and shifts is therefore vital to ensure development and

growth in a newsroom. The theory also explains the individual survival patterns that are activated when sufficient shifts and breaks do not take place. The most important dimensions of creative cycling are motivational cycling, role cycling, temporal-spatial cycling, collaborative cycling, feedback cycling, skill cycling and career cycling. Creative cycling depends on both inner and outer framings for work, and changes in one dimension influence the others. Which dimensions of creative cycling are in focus at any given time is highly individual and apt to change frequently. Creative cycling is experimental and developable; thus, no two professional careers will be similar or easily compared. Consequently, quality development in the news profession depends on both individual and organizational competence in creative cycling. The theory of creative cycling has been developed in accordance with classic grounded theory methodology, and it has emerged from a wide array of data sources: in-depth interviews, arranged group discussions, newsroom observations, on-the-spot talks with people in the know, telephone interviews, books, articles and journalistic meetings and conferences. The list of in-depth interviews and on-the-spot talks includes writers, photographers, managers, editors and other people in newsrooms, and most respondents work cross-media or multi-media.

NEWSPAPERS • JOURNALISTS • JOURNALISM  
• EDITORS • MULTIMEDIA • PRODUCTION • INTERNET

Johannessen, Jill: *Gender, Media and Development: the role of the media in the cultural struggle of gender transformation in Tanzania*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/ NTNU, 2006, 292 p., ISBN 82-471-7851-6, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 2006:52), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, Fakultetet for samfunnsvitenskap og teknologiledelse, Institutt for sosiologi og statsvitenskap). 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.

GENDER • DEVELOPING COUNTRIES • WOMEN  
• CULTURAL IDENTITY • CULTURE • VALUES • NEWS  
• TELEVISION DRAMA • TANZANIA

Mangen, Anne: *New narrative pleasures?: a cognitive-phenomenological study of the experience of reading digital narrative fictions*. Trondheim, Norwegian University of Science and Technology/NTNU, 2006, 312 p., ISBN 82-471-8213-0, (Doctoral theses at NTNU; 217), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norwegian University of Science and Technology/NTNU, Faculty of Arts, Departement of Art and Media Studies). Note: Dissertation: Dr.art.

Many theorists in recent and current (new) media studies claim that "the materiality of the medium matters" – that in order to grasp the essential differences between our experiences when interacting with different media and technologies, we must pay attention to the material – physical – dimension of the medium. However, most stop at these claims and continue to focus primarily on the content of the medium in question. This study is the first large-scale and thorough exploration of the impact of media materiality on our reading of digital, interactive, hypermedia narrative fictions (GUI fictions, for short). Focusing on the features of digitality, interactivity, and multimodality, the study combines psychological theories of attention and perception, cognitivism, phenomenology, and philosophy of technology. Such a combination allows addressing questions of different kinds and degrees of generality. The study finds that the main causes for the seeming incompatibility of the computer with phenomenological immersion can be related to fundamental features of human attention – such as our basic need for a hierarchy of salience, and our inclination to switch attentional focus, as well as to fundamental material features of the computer – such as the peculiar intangibility of whatever is displayed on the computer screen, the lack of spatiotemporal continuity and constancy of the GUI, and the haptic affordances of the computer (i.e., the

opportunities for physical interaction with the technological platform) compared to that of, say, the print book.

NARRATOLOGY • HYPERTEXT • HYPERMEDIA  
• READING • INTERACTIVITY • DIGITALIZATION

Morlandstø, Lisbeth: *Journalistikk som institusjonell praksis: utviklingshemming og psykisk helse i pressen*. Bergen, Universitetet i Bergen, 2006, 295 p., ISBN 82-308-0109-6, (Universitetet i Bergen). Note: Dissertation: Dr.polit.

Studien forsøker å utvikle bedre kunnskap om hvordan journalistikk som fag skapes og vedlikeholdes. Avhandlingen forsøker å vise at den journalistiske produksjonen må forstås som praksis, hvor aktører søker å innfri journalistiske ideal innenfor en sammenheng preget av ulike typer dilemmaer og utfordringer. Eksempel på slike dilemmaer og utfordringer er knappe tidsfrister, høgt produksjonspress og vanskelig tilgang til kilder, sammen med kravet til å produsere den "gode" (salgbare) sak. Et annet eksempel er de psykologiske utfordringene ved å komme mennesker, og særlig mennesker i sårbare livssituasjoner, nært inn på livet. Journalistene synes å håndtere disse utfordringene og dilemmaene dels gjennom kompromiss mellom det ideelle og det mulige, dels ved å standardisere utformingen av saker på måter som tilfredsstillende journalistiske formkrav, og dels ved å sikre en viss distanse til det stoff som oppleves mest personlig utfordrende. En standardisert utforming av saker trer spesielt klart frem i møte med de kritiske idealene i journalistikken, hvor kravene til grundighet er absolutt, men ofte vanskelig å innfri innenfor rådende rammebetingelser. Studien viser blant annet at enkildejournalistikk er utbredt og at journalistikken er refererende mer enn analyserende. Det empiriske grunnlaget for avhandlingen er innholdsanalyser av bortimot 1000 avisartikler om utviklingshemming og psykisk helse i norsk presse, samt intervjuer med journalister som jobber med helserelatert stoff, og samtaler med en gruppe journalister over en periode på ett år. Studien har derfor både et utenfra- og et innenfraperspektiv på den journalistiske virksomhet.

HEALTH INFORMATION • HANDICAPPED PEOPLE • JOURNALISM • NEWSPAPERS • NORWAY

Moyo, Dumisani: *Broadcasting policy reform and democratisation in Zambia and Zimbabwe, 1990-2005: global pressures, national responses*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2006, 378 p., (Acta Humaniora; 259), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). 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. 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

100 democracy and freedom of expression to which both countries have committed themselves through various regional and international charters. The study also shows that broadcasting reforms in both countries have not contributed much to democratisation as such. In Zimbabwe the rhetoric of anti-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.

BROADCASTING • DEMOCRACY  
• BROADCASTING POLICY • GLOBALIZATION • ZAMBIA  
• ZIMBABWE

Nordås, Frode Nesbø: *Digital filmproduksjon i Noreg: praktiske og estetiske konsekvensar*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2006, 365 p., ISBN 82-471-8204-1, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 213), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, Institutt for kunst- og medievitenskap). Note: Dissertation: Dr.art.

Avhandlinga har sett på kva overgangen frå analog til digital filmproduksjon fører med seg av endringar, og problemstillinga var: Kva konsekvensar har overgangen til digital film for estetikken og produksjonsprosessane i filmproduksjon i Noreg? Dette vart gjort med utgangspunkt i ein HD og ein DV-produksjon og ved hjelp av deltakande observasjonar, i tillegg til kvalitative forskingsintervju. Avhandlinga tek også for seg historikken til digital film, både nasjonalt og in-

ternasjonalt. Hoveddelen av avhandlinga er casestudier av to norske spelefilmer: *Pelle Politibil* og *Villmark*. Disse produksjonane viser mekanismane til teknologiutvikling i praksis. Den teknologiske utviklinga er ikkje berre styrt av teknologar, men i høg grad av dei som skal bruka denne teknologien, og desse kan fungera både som bremser eller vera med å pressa fram ny teknologi og bruk av denne. Dette vert drøfta i avhandlinga, mellom anna med utgangspunkt i Brian Winstons teoriar om teknologiutvikling.

FILM PRODUCTION • DIGITAL MEDIA • AESTHETICS  
• FILMS • NORWAY

Orgeret, Kristin Skare: *Moments of nationhood: the SABC News in English: – The first decade of democracy*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2006, 351 p., (Acta Humaniora; 267), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Insitutt for medier og kommunikasjon). 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 multicultural 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 detectible 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.

BROADCASTING • TELEVISION NEWS  
• NATIONAL IDENTITY • SOCIAL CHANGE • HISTORY  
• APARTHEID • SOUTH AFRICA



# Sverige

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Andersson, Magnus: *Hemmet och världen: rumsliga perspektiv på medieanvändning*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2006, 336 p., ISBN 91-88212-32-7, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 42), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss.

Vad skapar medier för slags förhållande till hemmet och omvärlden? I denna avhandling diskuteras denna fråga utifrån 49 intervjuer med 'vanliga' medieanvändare. Här studeras de rumsliga aspekterna av mediernas närvaro i människors vardagsliv. Med geografisk utgångspunkt i både hemmet och världen argumenteras för att medieanvändning är en rumslig praktik i flera bemärkelser. För det första används medier för att markera och manifesteras hemmet; medier som hemmets väggar. För det andra överbryggas medier avstånd och skapar förbindelser med omvärlden; medier som hemmets vägar. För det tredje skapar medieanvändningen förutsättningar för en global kontext och referensram åt hemmet, åt den lokala tillvaron – och åt medieanvändningen själv. Detta gör medier till ett centralt verktyg för att reglera livsvärldens horisonter.

MEDIA • SPACE • TIME • EVERYDAY LIFE  
• CONSUMPTION • GLOBALIZATION • SWEDEN

Andersson, Therése: *Beauty Box: filmstjärnor och skönhetskultur i det tidiga 1900-talets Sverige*. Stockholms universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Filmvetenskapliga institutionen, 2006, 200 p., ISBN 91-7155-323-1, (Stockholm cinema studies; 3), ISSN 1653-4859. Note: Dr.diss, summary in English.

The object of this dissertation is the relationship between film, fashion and beauty concerning different understandings of femininity, with reference to the establishment of the star system and the making of celebrity culture, and how these were expressed through magazines and commercial ads in early 20th century Sweden. The period of time framing the discussion, from fin-de-siècle and onwards with specific focus on the 1920s and 1930s, corresponds to the course of publication of the Swedish magazine *Filmjournalen*. Star studies and reception studies make up the theoretical framework, offering an understanding of the popular press both as a source of knowledge for and as an intermediary of fashion and style, creating a wider network of texts and images and providing a context for how films were presented for Swedish, mainly female, audiences. Spectatorship is therefore considered from the viewpoint of address, in line with Miriam Hansen's angle, analysing how a network of

texts and images, exceeding the particular film, constitutes the positions of spectators.

Film stars are understood as embodying different ideas; represented, negotiated, and incorporated in already existing lines of thoughts, drawing attention to questions of media presentation, and to the ideas appearing behind the beauty ideals and the aesthetics. The discussion on stars is narrowed down to concern three particular themes – consumerism, emancipation and physiognomy – when presupposing femininity as defined by appearance; considering cosmetics and fashion as providing practical, next-to-the-skin tools in this making, while film and journalism are working on a social, discursive level. Judith Butler's account of performance and Teresa de Lauretis' understanding of technologies of the self are significant for this study, as well as Richard Dyer's approach, considering film stars as articulating the business of being an individual when representing familiar ways of feeling and thinking.

FILMS • FILM ACTORS • CELEBRITIES • GENDER  
• POPULAR PRESS • ADVERTIZING • CONSUMPTION  
• HISTORY • SWEDEN

Banér, Anne: *Uppkäftiga ungar och oförargliga barn: barn i svensk skämtpress 1894-1924*. Stockholms universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Konstvetenskapliga institutionen, 2006, 166 p., ISBN 91-7155-288-X, (Edidos; 19), ISSN 1650-5298. Note: Dr.diss, summary in English.

Drawings and anecdotes involving children in the two satirical magazines *Söndags-Nisse* and *Strix* during the years from 1894–1924 constitute the material. The main aim of this thesis has been to study how children are portrayed and what roles have been assigned to them. A secondary aim has been to highlight the relationship between text and pictures. In connection with this, the cartoonists' contributions in the satirical press have been analysed. The third aim is to put the jokes in a humour theory perspective to obtain an answer to the question of what type of joke occurs in the magazines.

The material has been analysed in seven groups on the basis of the characteristics assigned to the children: "the revealing child", "the truth-telling child", "the cheeky child", "the clever and inventive child", "the mischievous child", "the wicked child" and "the naïve child". In the first four groups, it is a strong and rebellious child who appears in the pages of the maga-

zines: a child who dares to go against the adult world and stand up for itself. These children reveal a great deal about the period in which they lived. These drawings and jokes have been analysed in relation to the contemporary context. In the other groups the child created is not distinguished by such strong characteristics. Here, a joke is made of the child's wickedness, stupidity or naivety: more general concepts. It has not, therefore, been possible to put these anecdotes into a contemporary context to the same extent. Throughout, it is the adults asking the questions and the children answering them. This has been interpreted as an expression of the power of the adults vis-à-vis the children. The seven groups represent two types of joke. The research shows that, in the satirical jokes, the role of the children is, in the first instance, to inform about contemporary circumstances while the role of the children in the amusing jokes is principally to entertain the adult readership.

PRESS • SPECIALIZED PRESS • ANIMATED CARTOONS  
• CHILDREN • MAGAZINES • HUMOUR • COMICS  
• HISTORY • SWEDEN

Berglez, Peter: *The materiality of media discourse: on capitalism and journalistic modes of writing*. Örebro universitet, Humanistiska institutionen, Medie- och kommunikationsvetenskap, 2006, 223 p., ISBN 91-7668-483-0, (Örebro studies in media and communication; 4), ISSN 1651-4785. Note: 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.

MASS MEDIA • NEWSPAPERS • JOURNALISM • POLITICS

Borg, Margareta: *Skol-tv – traditioner, visioner och former: en studie av skol-tv:s förutsättningar, framväxt och utveckling under 1960-talet*. Lunds universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Språk- och litteraturcentrum, 2006, 249 p., ISBN 91-628-6965-5. Note: English summary 4 p. Dr.diss. Also on the [http://theses.lub.lu.se/scripta-archive/2006/11/07/hum\\_430/borg\\_avhandling.pdf](http://theses.lub.lu.se/scripta-archive/2006/11/07/hum_430/borg_avhandling.pdf)

This dissertation is about the introduction of school television in Sweden during the 1960's. It focuses partly on formal and institutional attitudes and values, as in the educational system, and it is partly an investigation of the actual programmes made. The introduction and forming of school television is seen as a consequence due to many factors. It was the time of a growing welfare society which demanded new skills from socially active and concerned citizens, television was a rather new medium in Sweden and there were ideological disagreements about its purposes and aims, as well as the educational system searched for new and modern methods. The ambivalence towards the combination television and education is central for this study. Television as medium represented both a revealing mirror of the world and pure entertainment built on seductive images. School television is here considered as a part of an ideological conquering of a new medium.

Another important part is the research of the actual programmes in the field of society and social issues, aiming at pupils aged 9-19. Starting with a discussion about fiction and nonfiction, one conclusion is that fiction forms were used with consideration. The terms formal and open voice as a way of structuring the nonfiction programmes are mainly used. The formal voice is more explicit and expository, depending very much on the 'Voice of God', the open voice is more observational, less explicit, but still taking implicit

stands. The roles of the participants are studied – especially children and youths – and also what subjects the programmes actually treated and how they changed during the decade. The belief in the modern society was central, as was the confidence in a reachable better world, at the same time as new and more critical perspectives were introduced. The image of Sweden and the world outside developed and was modified. The strong theme of similarity, that the life is basically the same all over the world, unified in the modernity, is here interpreted as an assurance that 'they' trying to be like 'us'. Differences remained: violence and death belonged to the 'them'.

TELEVISION • SCHOOLS • MEDIA EDUCATION • FICTION • MODERNITY • PEDAGOGY • SWEDEN

Cepaite, Asta: *Medieproducenter och mediekonsument i otakt?* Stockholm, Kungliga tekniska högskolan/KTH, Datavetenskap och kommunikation, Media (medieteknik och grafisk produktion, 2006, 165 p., ISBN 91-7178-262-1, (Trita-NA; 0555), ISSN 0348-2952. Note: Dr.diss. Also available on the <http://www.diva-portal.org/kth/abstract.xsql?dbid=597>

The main goals of this study are to identify and describe the psychological and sociological factors present in a media communication process, that influence the behaviour of consumers, advertisers and media organizations. The study focuses on the expectations and predictions of the future of media, in particular of printed local newspapers. The effects of attitudes of media organization members on organizational climate, on changes and innovations, and on the view on the future of media were investigated. The study has also attempted to compare the innovativity of consumers, advertisers and media organizations as well as their appraisal of the media and their predictions on the future of the media. The study consists of three parts, each focusing on a specific aspect: 1) media consumption by the public, 2) investment decisions by advertisers, and 3) decisions within media organisations concerning what media channel to be preferred.

MEDIA • NEWSPAPERS • LOCAL PRESS • PRODUCTION • CONSUMERS • ADVERTIZING • ORGANIZATIONS

Daneback, Kristian: *Love and sexuality on the internet.* Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för socialt arbete, 2006, 72 p. + 5 articles 15, 7, 5, 15, and 121 p., ISBN 91-86796-58-5, (Publication series; 2006:2), ISSN 1401-5781. 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.

INTERNET • SEXUALITY • COMPUTERS • CYBERSPACE • PRIVACY • MEDIA USE

Danielsson, Jonas: *Skräckskönt: om kärleken till groteska filmer: en etnologisk studie.* Umeå, Bokförlaget h:ström – Text & Kultur, 2006, 201 p., ISBN 91-7327-000-8., (Etnologiska skrifter; 39), ISSN 1103-6516, (Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier). Note: Summary in English 4 p., Dr. diss.

The study explores how horror movie fans use the films to gain access to certain emotions, and the discussions to which the movies give rise. Through this, the author hopes to attain a deeper understanding of how the horror movie fan chooses to view the genre. While horror movie fans experience a raft of emotions as they watch, this is not the whole story; they also reflect upon these emotions and question certain responses, eg. why laugh at one form of violence but not the next, or how can one killer elicit empathy in the viewer while others do not. In order to understand this popular genre the author has based his thesis mainly on interviews with the actual horror film fan, here represented by 9 women and 11 men. Special emphasis in the theoretical body is placed on Bakhtin's notion of the grotesque, a "world turned upside-down",

and dialogical truth. The horror movie fan might be described in the same fashion – as someone who through the films he watches sees and acknowledges an alternative cultural system which is otherwise suppressed. They can experiment with ideas of other kinds of rules, norms and hierarchies than those already in place in society. The horror movie fans talk about special themes as more important than others, and these "key symbols" have helped in constructing the thesis. For that reason the analysis is formed in the region of emotions like fear, disgust and desires, but also more intellectual discussions on film violence and evil.

FILMS • HORROR FILMS • FILM GENRES  
• POPULAR CULTURE • VIOLENCE • AUDIENCES  
• ETHNOGRAPHY • ETHNOLOGY • MICHAEL BACHTIN

Edström, Maria: *TV-rummets eliter: föreställningar om kön och makt i fakta och fiktion*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2006, 226 p., ISBN 91-88212-40-8, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 44), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr.diss., English summary 8 p.

This dissertation concerns images of gender and power on Swedish television. It confirms that the representation is gendered in all genres of programmes and across different elite groups. The results are drawn from two different sets of data. A quantitative and qualitative content analysis of prime-time television content on the three largest channels SVT1, SVT2 and TV4 during one week in February 2000 and a content analysis of guest lists on two talk shows about politics and culture: *Speciellt* (1992-2000) and *Centrum* (1998-2000). The study makes three contributions to the study of elites. 1) An extended definition of 'television elites' is developed to argue that a struggle for visibility is taking place on television. The power elites are being challenged by the status elites and image elites for control of social agendas. 2) Comparison and contrast of elite men's and women's representations across multiple television genres is used to show that these elites are subject to gender stereotyping in all spheres of social influence, although not necessarily always in the same way. 3) It is argued that not only are structures of gender representations revealed through gender stereotyping in television, television can also hide, confirm, challenge and negotiate these gender structures.

TELEVISION • TELEVISION GENRES • STEREOTYPES  
• GENDER • NEWS • SOCIAL POWER • SWEDEN

Eisensee, Thomas: *Essays on Public Finance: Retirement Behavior and Disaster Relief*. Stockholms universitet, Samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten, Institutet för internationell ekonomi/IIES, 2006, 128 p., ISBN 91-7155-197-2, (Monograph series; 54), ISSN 0346-6892. Note: Dr.diss., also available on the Internetaddress: <http://www.iies.su.se/publications/monographs/54TE.pdf>

The dissertation consists of three self-contained essays on Public Finance. "News Droughts, News Floods and U.S. Disaster Relief" studies the mass media's influence on the U.S. government response to about 5,000 natural disasters in developing countries in 1968-2002. These disasters took around 63,000 lives and affected 125 million people per year. "Fiscal Policy and Retirement in the Twentieth Century" proposes a model that explains the trend in labor supply among older workers through changes in fiscal policy, including social security. The essay re-introduces social security as a major determinant of retirement behavior, while simultaneously offering an explanation to the two main puzzles in the literature: (i) the small contemporary retirement elasticities and (ii) the drop in the retirement age prior to the introduction of social security. "Sustainable Fiscal Policy and the Retirement Decision" concerns the sustainability of fiscal policy in aging economies and the retirement decision. The essay develops an applied general equilibrium model, where the retirement age is endogenous and current fiscal policy is a response to future demographic developments. Three policies are analyzed: (1) raising taxes (2) reducing the replacement rate and (3) raising the Full Retirement Age.

MASS MEDIA • NEWS • DISASTERS  
• GOVERNMENT POLICY • FINANCING • USA

Evenäs, Claes: *Att skriva sin stad – och bevaka världen: Runer Jonsson i Nybro tidning*. Lunds universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Språk- och litteraturcentrum/SOL, 2006, 441 p., ISBN 91-631-9166-0, (Kalmar studies in humanities and social sciences; 1), ISSN 1653-784X. Note: Dr.diss., även ISBN 978-91-631-9166-4.

This dissertation studies the journalism of Runer Jonsson (born 1916), as sole editor of *Nybro Tidning*, published by the printing house Johansson & Svenson AB. Although coming directly from industrial work, not quite 20 of age and not at all experienced in newspaper publishing Jonsson started his new career after for two years having showed his ability as a writer of local sport, short stories and poems in Kalmar – Kalmar Läns Tidning as well in *Nybro Tidning*. Jonsson got

into his work very fast. The themes focused here are how he, comparatively very early for Swedish press, energetically attached great importance to the narrow, local matters and the defence of the interests of his town. Important tasks in his journalism became the standard of general education and raising his town in cultural senses and common good behavior. In this connection he also on a higher level discussed culture quality and criticized evening papers, gossip magazines and low class TV.

NEWSPAPERS • LOCAL PRESS • JOURNALISTS  
• JOURNALISTIC GENRES  
• LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • CULTURE  
• POLITICS • RUNER JONSSON

Grafström, Maria: *The development of Swedish business journalism: historical roots of an organisational field*. Uppsala universitet, Företagsekonomiska institutionen, 2006, 209 p., (Doctoral Thesis; 121), ISSN 1103-8454. Note: Dr. diss.

Contemporary Swedish business journalism is an established organisational field with shared practice within and across organisations. Using a historical perspective, this dissertation investigates the early formation of this field and the formation of a shared meaning system for business journalism. Addressing the question of how and why the field emerged, the study contributes to institutional approaches in organisational analysis and theories about field development. Drawing on a qualitative longitudinal study, the analysis explores the source of today's field of business journalism and examines the individuals, organisations, and activities that, during the 1960s and 1970s, laid the groundwork for subsequent field development. Five Swedish newspaper organisations are examined in detail: two business weeklies, *Affärsvärlden* and *Veckans Affärer*; the business daily, *Dagens industri*; and two general dailies, *Dagens Nyheter* and *Svenska Dagbladet*. In particular, the study analyses the competencies that was considered necessary for producing business news; the models that functioned as positive examples for business journalists; and the accepted ways of selecting and presenting business news.

NEWSPAPERS • MAGAZINES • MEDIA ECONOMY  
• ORGANIZATIONS • JOURNALISM  
• ECONOMIC INFORMATION • HISTORY • SWEDEN

Gunnarsson Payne, Jenny: *Systerskapets logiker: en etnologisk studie av feministiska fanzines*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier, 2006, 200 p., ISBN 91-7264-120-7, (Etnologiska skrifter; 38), ISSN 1103-6516. Note: Dr.diss., English summary 11 p., also available on the Internetaddress: <http://www.diva-portal.org/umu/abstract.xsql?dbid=856>

This thesis coheres around the issue of collective political mobilisation within one part of the contemporary feminist movement, or more specifically, within the Swedish feminist zine community. A feminist zine, also commonly referred to as *Grrrlzine* or *femizine*, is a small non-commercial and non-professional publication, which is distributed by channels other than that of the mainstream media.

The aim of the thesis is to examine what role the 'name' 'sisterhood' has in the constitution of a feminist zine community. Further, it is to explore the ways in which this 'name' is expressed and the precise function this name has within the community itself. That 'sisterhood' is necessary for a feminist politics is, according to the vast majority of the zines studied, obvious. Nevertheless the issue of what sisterhood 'is' or what it 'ought to be' is constantly under negotiation. In this thesis the author studies how the name sisterhood works to create a collective feminist identity – even if this very 'name' comes to be articulated in, sometimes radically, different forms.

As mentioned above, it is the 'name' sisterhood that provides the glue that holds the feminist zine community together. To understand this the author has analyzed sisterhood by way of the concept 'empty signifier', that is, a 'name' which is partially emptied of meaning and which serves as a surface of inscription for a variety of feminist demands, demands that in themselves may have very little, or even nothing in common. Finally, the ideas outlined in the thesis call for reflexivity, that is, for an explicit meta-analysis of the conduct of one's own research process. This thesis discusses the problematic arising when the feminist researcher studies a feminist movement, and the inevitable blurring of political partisanship and theoretical analysis that takes place. Particular attention is paid to the frontiers that a political community is always-already in a process of re-negotiating, and how the researcher is herself part of this very re-negotiation.

MAGAZINES • FANS • MEDIA • FEMINISM  
• JOURNALISTIC GENRE • ETHNOLOGY • WOMEN  
• FANZINES

Hellman, Maria: *Television representations of France and the United Kingdom under globalization*. Stockholms universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, 2006, 360 p., ISBN 91-7155-219-7, (Stockholm studies in politics; 112 ), ISSN 0346-6620. 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.

TELEVISION • GLOBALIZATION • IDENTITY • NEWS  
• CULTURE • MEDIA • UNITED KINGDOM • FRANCE

Hultén, Gunilla: *Främmande sidor: främlingskap och nationell gemenskap i fyra svenska dagstidningar efter 1945*. Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation/JMK, 254 p., ISBN 91-88354-11-3, (JMK:s avhandlingsserie; 28), ISSN 1102-3015. Note: Dr.diss., also available on the Internetaddress: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:su:diva-1035>

A major purpose of this study is to describe and analyse representations of migration and migrants in three local Swedish newspapers, *Arbetarbladet*, *Borås Tidning*, and *Vestmanlands Läns Tidning* and one national, *Dagens Nyheter*, at eight selected years during the period of 1945 – 2005. The dissertation investigates continuity and change over the course of time. The study also traces how journalistic discourses relate to migration policies.

The main focus is on the local papers and the interplay between local and national perspectives in expressing estrangement and national community. The main sample consists of 1 537 articles published in the first three weeks of March in the years 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995 and the year 2000. Quantitative and qualitative approaches are combined and the study is carried out within the traditions of Critical Discourse Analysis and rhetoric. One theoretical approach rests on the notion of the stranger, as conceptualized by Georg Simmel. Closely linked to this notion are the concepts of nation, culture, and identity. One purpose is to analyse how these aspects are textualised and visualised.

NEWSPAPERS • JOURNALISM • LOCAL PRESS • PRESS  
• HISTORY • IMMIGRANTS • POLITICS • DISCOURSE  
• SWEDEN

Hällgren, Camilla: *Researching and developing Swedkid: a Swedish case study at the intersection of the web, racism and education*. Umeå universitet, Fakultetsnämnden för lärarutbildning, Institutionen för matematik, teknik och naturvetenskap, 2006, 57 p. + app., ISBN 91-7264-031-6, (Doktorsavhandlingar i peda-

gogiskt arbete; 5), ISSN 1650-8858. Note: To this five sub-studies. Dissertation: Dr.diss., also available on the Internetaddress: [http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn\\_nbn\\_se\\_umu\\_diva-715-3\\_\\_fulltext.pdf](http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn_nbn_se_umu_diva-715-3__fulltext.pdf)

This thesis seeks to provide an insight into three phenomena: the condition of racism in Sweden, the complexity of identity, and the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in classroom settings. It also offers an analysis of how such phenomena combined in the development of a specific educational resource, the Swedkid project (2001-3) which aimed to develop an anti-racist website ([www.swedkid.nu](http://www.swedkid.nu)) for students and teachers in Swedish schools. A case study approach was used for the analysis in the thesis, in which the Swedkid project was viewed as an instance of web-based, anti-racist educational resource development. This instance (or case) provided a prism of opportunity for learning about 'race', ethnicity and the role of ICT in the classroom. The case study embraces a number of sub-studies (Papers I-V and Appendix 1) which explore independently and in combination, how the website was developed and received, the Swedish national context, intercultural and anti-racist work in education, racist experiences of young people, and ICT as part of anti-racist work in the classroom.

A variety of methods of data gathering were used which include systematic literature searches, interviews, questionnaires, classroom observations plus a project log-book. Three theoretical clusters were particularly helpful in the analysis; relating to globalisation, racism and new technology.

INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB  
• INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• EDUCATION • COMPUTERS • RACISM  
• ETHNIC MINORITY • PEDAGOGY • SWEDEN

Högvall Nordin, Maria: *"Dom brukar jämföra det med en stridspilot": föreställningar om arbetsmiljö och risker i skogsmaskinarbete: en studie i organisationskommunikation*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier, 2006, 205 p., ISBN 91-7264-186-X, (Medier & kommunikation; 9), ISSN 1104-067X. Note: English summary 6 p., Dr.diss., also available on the Internetaddress: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:umu:diva-886>

The focus of this dissertation is on how communication regarding work environment and work related risks can be understood from an organizational communication perspective. Based on a case study of communication about work environment and work related risks in the Swedish forest industry, the present study discusses institutional influences on organizational

sense making processes. A central question has been how to understand the organizational field as a cultural and communicative arena where concepts and ideas connected with issues in the field are communicated between different actors.

The empirical data was gathered using different methods. A questionnaire aiming at screening media habits and information gathering strategies of forest machine contractors was used. Based on information from that screening, mass media content was analysed, such as daily newspapers, trade press and advertisements for forest machines. Also, interviews with actors in the field were analysed thematically with respect to how to unveil hidden key symbols and cultural valuations of forest machine work, the work environment and how to handle work related risks in forest work. The key symbols that were identified to organise conceptions about forest work and occupational risks connected with it contained information about different attitudes towards how to handle risks and other problems in the work environment. Two main types of conceptions were identified, technologically oriented conceptions and person oriented conceptions.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION • RISKS  
• WORKING CONDITIONS • ENVIRONMENT  
• CONTENT ANALYSIS • INTERVIEWS • SWEDEN

Johansson, Conrad: *Surfer sur Internet: étude des expressions et de la conceptualisation du déplacement virtuel sur Internet dans la lumière de la sémantique cognitive*. Uppsala universitet, Humanistisk-samhällsvetenskapliga vetenskapsområdet, Språkvetenskapliga fakulteten, Institutionen för moderna språk, 2006, 172 p. Note: Dr.diss.

This dissertation deals with fictive motion of Internet users on the Web, and especially with the French expression *surfer sur Internet*, i.e. to surf on the Internet. The main thesis is that the use of verbs and prepositions is not arbitrary but that they are used in order to trigger a specific conceptualization that reflects the way we understand the user interaction with the Internet. The dissertation aims at understanding the constraints and possibilities in describing fictive motion. The theoretical framework is cognitive semantics and especially the theories of conceptual integration and conceptual metaphor. The corpus consists of 10 million words from the French newsweekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*. In addition to this corpus, the Internet itself has been used as an auxiliary corpus in order to study the frequency of prepositions after various verbs in the construction [V + Prep. + Internet]. This in order to support assumptions on constraints in the use of prepositions after certain verbs in such phrases.

INTERNET • MAGAZINES • INTERACTIVE MEDIA  
• WORLD WIDE WEB • CYBERSPACE • LINGUISTICS  
• SEMANTICS

Johansson, Jonas: *Du sköna nya tid?: debatten om informationssamhället i riksdag och storting under 1990-talet*. Linköpings universitet, Filosofiska fakulteten, Institutionen för Tema, 2006, 290 p., ISBN 91-85523-91-7, (Linköping studies in arts and science; 349), ISSN 0282-9800. Note: Dr.diss., summary in English 2 p., also available on the Internetaddress: <http://www.diva-portal.org/liu/abstract.xsql?dbid=6215>

Under 1990-talet var "informationssamhället" ett begrepp som flitigt användes av politiker i hela västvärlden. De nordiska länderna var inga undantag. I denna avhandling undersöks och jämförs den svenska och norska politiska debatten om "informationssamhället" under 1990-talet. Debatten präglas av uppfattningen att ny IKT (informations- och kommunikationsteknik) är drivande i ett historiskt epokskifte som implicerar industrisamhällets slut och "informationssamhällets" början. Denna uppfattning analyseras ingående med diskursteoretiska verktyg. Debatten förstås som en diskursiv kamp mellan olika kollektiva aktörer (de politiska partierna i riksdagen resp. Stortinget), en kamp som inte bara handlar om framtiden utan också om samtid och historia. De tongivande inslagen av teknikoch utvecklingsdeterminism analyseras och problematiseras både som en politisk strategi och som en arketypiskt modern förståelseform. Ett socialdemokratiskt dilemma infinner sig – hur skall socialdemokratiskt styre legitimeras i en tid där utvecklingen sprungit ifrån industrimodernitetens socialdemokratiska industristat? En tyngpunktsskillnad beträffande betoningen av "hårda" och "mjuka" frågor påvisas i jämförelsen mellan svensk och norsk debatt. Denna skillnad sätts i ett historisk sammanhang som understryker grannländernas delvis olikartade moderniseringsprocesser.

INFORMATION SOCIETY  
• INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• POLITICS • HISTORY • NORWAY • SWEDEN

Karlsson, Michael: *Nätjournalistik: en explorativ fallstudie av digitala mediars karaktärsdrag på fyra nyhetssajter*. Lunds universitet, Avdelningen för medie- och kommunikationsvetenskap/MKV, 2006, 239 p., ISBN 91-7267-212-9, (Lund studies in media and communication; 9), ISSN 1104-4330. Note: Dr.diss., English summary 10 p., also available on the Internetaddress: [http://theses.lub.lu.se/scripta-archive/2006/01/25/soc\\_560/Natjournalistik.pdf](http://theses.lub.lu.se/scripta-archive/2006/01/25/soc_560/Natjournalistik.pdf)

During the last decade the Internet has become a widely used source of information for the average person and also a publishing tool for media corporations. The transition of journalism from one medium to another

is one with important implications as the world wide public consumption of online news grows. This dissertation puts focus on how journalistic content changes when it's published on the World Wide Web compared to the traditional newspaper. The explicit aim of this dissertation is to explore and theoretically test the net-based characteristics of interaction, convergence and, continuous flow of information in the context of the user interface of four major Swedish news websites and to explore how these characteristics could influence journalistic values, norms and media logics.

The theoretical framework is composed of two basic perspectives. The first is based on the theoretical core assumption that the introduction and spread of communication technology transforms the symbolic content and the patterns of communication compared to the previous dominant cultural medium of communication. The second theoretical perspective is based on the current western liberal norms, ideals, and practices of journalism. In essence, this has to do with the normative views surrounding journalistic objectivity whereby news publishers are supposed to deliver true and fair journalistic content to citizens so they can make informed decisions as members of the deliberative democracy. The study is based on an experimental non-probability selection content analysis of websites. The empirical material has been collected during 2004-2005 from the major Swedish websites *aftonbladet.se*, *expressen.se*, *dn.se* and *svd.se*.

INTERNET • MULTIMEDIA • NEWS • JOURNALISM  
• JOURNALISTIC GENRES • DIGITALIZATION • SWEDEN

Lagerkvist, Johan: *The internet in China: unlocking and containing the public sphere*. Lunds universitet, Institutionen för Öst- och Centraleuropastudier, 2006, 215 p. Note: Dr. diss., även ISBN 978-91-628-6919-9.

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.

INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB • PROPAGANDA  
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • PUBLIC SPHERE  
• COMMUNICATION CONTROL • PUBLIC OPINION  
• FREEDOM OF SPEECH • DEMOCRACY • CHINA

Larsson, Mariah: *Skenet som bedrog: Mai Zetterling och det svenska sextioalet*. Lund, Lunds universitet, 2006, 283 p., ISBN 91-975223-4-1, (Lunds universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Språk- och litteraturcentrum). Note: Dr.diss., summary in English, även ISBN 978-91-975223-4-2.

Mai Zetterling (1925-1994) was a popular actress in the 1940s. In the 1960s, she directed four feature films. The films *Loving Couples* (1964), *Night Games* (1966), *The Girls* (1968) and *Dr. Glas* (1969) were met with increasing hostility by Swedish critics, however, and after the 1960s, Mai Zetterling only directed two more feature films in her life, the *British Scrubbers* (1982)



and the Swedish *Amorosa* (1986). In the present dissertation, the director Zetterling functions as a starting point for a critical study of the Swedish art cinema institution and its historiography. Informed by a gender perspective, the dissertation deals with the films Zetterling directed during the 1960s and their reception. It also deals with the film cultural climate in Sweden during the period, and how the image of and the narratives about Zetterling have changed over time. Zetterling's star persona as an actress and eventually her biographical legend is described and analyzed in chapter one. In 1963, a reform changed Swedish film policy and the Swedish Film Institute was founded. This influenced the national film culture, which is discussed in the second chapter. In chapters three and four, narratology and gender theory are utilised in analyses of the four films Zetterling directed in the 1960s, whereas the fifth chapter deals with the reception of them and Zetterling's position in Swedish film historiography. A major point of the dissertation is that the encounter between Zetterling and the Swedish art cinema institution in the 1960s was problematic. On a very tangible level, she was a woman who tried to make her way into a male-dominated profession. Furthermore, as a popular actress she transgressed the boundary between mass culture and modernism when she made a claim to be accepted as an art film auteur. And in addition to this, as she had left Sweden for England in late 1947 and lived abroad for the rest of her life, she was also an expatriate who turned a critical gaze on the Swedish welfare state, the familiar who became the Other.

FILMS • FILM DIRECTORS • WOMEN • MODERNISM  
• FEMINISM • GENDER • NATIONALITY • HISTORY  
• SWEDEN • MAI ZETTERLING

Lindstrand, Fredrik: *Att göra skillnad: representation, identitet och lärande i ungdomars arbete och berättande med film*. Stockholms universitet, Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Institutionen för undervisningsprocesser, kommunikation och lärande, 2006, 298 p. + 1 CD-ROM, ISBN 91-7656-614-5, (Studies in educational sciences; 86), ISSN 1400-478X. Note: Dr.diss., även ISBN 978-91-7656-614-5.

The purpose of this thesis is to describe and analyse teenagers' collective work and communication with film, with a focus on aspects related to representation, identity work and learning. These are held together thematically through the notion of difference, which is regarded as the motivation behind all text making and also as a possible social result of communication. The empirical data stem from observational studies of three collective filmmaking processes and were collected

with methods from the field of visual ethnography. The data consist of (transcriptions of) my video recordings and of the films that were made by the young filmmakers. Theoretically the study has a social semiotic and multimodal approach, which implies a view of representation as a social process of signmaking. The analyses are guided by the view that all texts simultaneously construct different types of meaning – through the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual metafunctions – and that various modes are used to contribute with meaning in relation to these different aspects. The analyses of the films are guided by questions concerning what the groups communicate with their films, how this communication is organised and what they do socially through their filmed representations.

FILMS • YOUTH • SCHOOLS • EDUCATION • PEDAGOGY  
• NARRATOLOGY • SEMIOTICS • COGNITION

Määttä, Jerry: *Rocket summer: science fiction in Sweden 1950–1968*. Uppsala universitet, Humanistisk-samhällsvetenskapliga vetenskapsområdet, Historisk-filosofiska fakulteten, Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen, 2006, 607 p., ISBN 91-7247-144-1, (Skrifter utgivna av Avdelningen för litteratursociologi vid Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen i Uppsala; 51), ISSN 0349-1145. Note: Dr.diss.

The subject of this dissertation is the introduction and reception of science fiction literature in Sweden 1950–1968. Apart from considerations on science fiction as a genre and market category, and a brief survey of science fiction published in Sweden before the year 1950, the dissertation scrutinizes the Swedish publishers' attempts at introducing both domestic and translated science fiction, the reception of the genre in Swedish literary criticism, the magazines *Häpna!* (1954–1966) and *Galaxy* (1958–1960), and the foundation of a Swedish science fiction fan culture.

Science fiction was established as a category on the Swedish book market in the early 1950s, with several attempts to launch single works or whole series of mainly translated fiction. Between 1952 and 1968, roughly 30 publishing firms published over 160 books marketed as science fiction, with an apex in the late 1950s. Few publishers were successful, however, and most of the series were discontinued within just a few years of their inception. Meanwhile, in Swedish literary criticism, science fiction was increasingly perceived as a deficient form of commercial entertainment. A few of the exceptions were Harry Martinson (1904–1978), with his space epic *Aniara* (1956), and the translated author Ray Bradbury (b. 1920), who

came to be considered as surpassing the boundaries of the genre.

With the magazine *Häpn!*, a Swedish science fiction fan culture was contrived, with fans forming clubs, arranging conventions, disseminating fanzines, and, eventually, starting their own publishing firms and magazines. In the Swedish literary system, science fiction became a semi-separate literary circuit of production, distribution and consumption, and, concurrently, a growing autonomous subfield of cultural production, with its own forms of specific symbolic capital, doxa, and instances of consecration.

#### LITERATURE • SCIENCE FICTION

• LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • READING  
• RECEPTION • BOOKS • MARKET • CULTURAL STUDIES  
• SWEDEN

Nyström, Christina Amcoff: *Designing intranets for viability: approaching organizational empowerment and participation*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för informatik, 2006, 240 p., ISBN 91-7264-002-2, (Research reports in informatics; RR 06.01), ISSN 1401-4572, (Umeå universitet, Institutionen för informatik). Note: Dr. diss., dissertation summary 74 p. + 7 papers, 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.

#### COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

• ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
• PARTICIPATION • DEMOCRACY • INTRANET

Petäjä, Ulf: *Varför yttrandefrihet?: om rättfärdigandet av yttrandefrihet med utgångspunkt från fem centrala argument i den demokratiska idétraditionen*. Växjö universitet, Institutionen för samhällsvetenskap, 2006, 200 p., ISBN 91-7636-494-1, (Acta Wexionensia. Samhällsvetenskap; 83), ISSN 1404-4307. Note: Dr.diss.

This thesis focuses primarily on the question "why is freedom of speech valuable in a democratic context?" The author argue that it is problematic that freedom of speech takes for granted and that the main question therefore is absent in current political science research, in legal texts, and in public discourse. The author also argue that in democratic states the focus, regarding freedom of speech, is often on its boundaries and limits rather than on its justification. But it is highly problematic to find and establish its limits without discussion why freedom of speech is desirable in the first place.

The thesis poses two questions. The first concerns how freedom of speech is justified by the five strongest available arguments. The arguments are analyzed and the conclusion is that they justify freedom of speech

differently but that they are similar in one aspect. Freedom of speech is not primarily justified as an individual right. It is rather justified in terms of the public good. The second question asks if we can reach a better understanding of the central arguments. The authors argue that the arguments have something in common; all of them justify freedom of speech with reference to a common value. The authors argue that this common value is what one can call, a "reliable communication process". All five arguments claim that freedom of speech is valuable because it promotes a reliable communication process. This process is reliable in terms of its capacity to create a pluralistic public discourse that exposes citizens to ideas and perspectives that they would not have chosen in advance.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH • DEMOCRACY  
• COMMUNICATION THEORY • POLITICAL SCIENCE  
• PUBLIC DISCOURSE • CITIZENS

Paulsson, Kajsa: *Nu så ska du få höra: Svenska musikfonogram för barn 1904-1980*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för kultur, estetik och medier, Skrifter från Institutionen för musikvetenskap Göteborgs universitet nr 81, 2006, 346 p., ISBN 91 85974 80-3. Note: Dr. diss. English summary 6 p.

This study concerns Swedish music phonograms for children issued in the period 1904-1980. By way of archive studies information has been gathered about which recordings have been issued on the Swedish market. In order to obtain complementary information about these recordings, composition processes, arrangement procedures and the practices in the recording studio, interviews have been undertaken with a selection of singers, composers and producers who have been undertaken with a selection of singers, composers and producers who have taken part in this development.

With the introduction of electric recording technology during the 1920s the gramophone industry, including children's records, expanded. After World War II, new tendencies within children's literature could be noticed, as authors formulated new views on children and children's culture. During the 1940s and 1950s older material, so-called 'classical children's songs', was still often recorded. However, in this period newly composed songs in styles connected with dance and entertainment music were also featured on phonograms for children.

The music on children's records is discussed with a focus on recordings from the period 1945-80. Among the characteristic traits of these recordings is a certain kind of plainness and legibility, both regarding vocal

presentation and instrumental accompaniment, as well as a prominent role played by the human voice. There is also a noticeable width of musical styles presented on recordings for children.

The production of records for children is connected to more or less widespread ideas on childhood and on the position of children in society, ideas which have changed over time. Here children's records are viewed within a field combining aspects of music, media and childhood.

CHILDREN • MUSIC • GRAMOPHONE • RECORDS  
• TECHNIQUE • RECORD COMPANY • GENRE • SWEDEN

Rossholm, Anna-Sofia: *Reproducing languages, translating bodies: approaches to speech, translation and cultural identity in early European sound film*. Stockholms universitet, Humanistiska fakulteten, Filmvetenskapliga institutionen, 2006, 214 p., ISBN 91-85445-50-9, (Stockholm cinema studies; 4), ISSN 1653-4859. Note: Dr. diss.

This study discusses and analyses recorded/filmed speech, translation, and cultural identity in film discourses in early European sound film. The purpose is to frame these issues from a number of theoretical perspectives in order to highlight relations between media, speech and translation. The points of departure are 1. "universal language" vs. "linguistic diversity", 2. "media transposition" vs. "language translation", and 3, "speech as words" vs. "speech as body". An important aspect in order to discuss these topics is the problem of "versions", both different translated versions, and versions in different media of speech representation. The correlation of theory with a historical focus offers a contextualisation of translation as an issue of cinematic culture, and also sheds new light on topics that previously have been referred to as details (such as foreign accents in film) or as phenomena considered to be unrelated to "cinematic quality" (such as "filmed theatre").

The object of analysis consists of German, French and Swedish films, trade and fan press, and film theory from the 1920s and 1930s. The study begins with a theoretical and historical introduction, which addresses representation of speech in reproduction media focusing on early sound technology predominantly from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Chapter two offers a discussion of speech as signifier of differentiated ethnicity in relation to a utopia of universal language embodied in film and sound media. Chapter three addresses film speech as a multimedia issue revealing a problematic of version as a context for the various means of translating. Chapter four offers a general discussion of film translation in the period of

transition to sound with a focus on dubbing, subtitles and inter-titling. The two last chapters deal exclusively with the multiple language version film, a translation practice based on re-making the same script in different languages.

FILMS • SOUND FILMS • SPEECH COMMUNICATION  
• CULTURAL IDENTITY • CELEBRITIES • HISTORY  
• EUROPE • GERMANY • FRANCE • SWEDEN

Sjöborg, Anders: *Bibeln på mina egna villkor: en studie av medierade kontakter med bibeln med särskilt avseende på ungdomar och Internet*. Uppsala universitet, Teologiska institutionen, Religionssociologi, 2006, 244 p., ISBN 91-554-6459-9, (Acta Universitatis Upsalensis, Psychologia et sociologia religionum; 18), ISSN 0283-149X. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 7 p.

Does mediation via the Internet contribute to the use of the Bible as a cultural resource, and if so does this contribute to other ways of relating to the Bible as an authority? This is investigated in three steps. Firstly, quantitative survey data concerning Bible reading and other forms of contact with the Bible as well as attitudes to the Bible are scrutinized for variation over time and generational differences. Secondly, patterns of use on a Swedish Christian ecumenical web site on the Bible targeted at teenagers are explored. Thirdly interviews with young users of this web site are assessed in terms of detraditionalization.

Earlier results emphasizing the privatizing effect of the mediation of religion are complemented by considering a cultural component against which the individual relates to religion in a manner which is both private and social. This study supports the findings of earlier studies on the Internet and religion, as to the significance of factors such as offline experiences of religion, attitude to pluralism, and technical features online. This study adds to those results by exposing how these features come into play in the use of a Christian website, and that such a site may also work as an arena for young people from diverse religious backgrounds. Thirdly, the role of the mediation of religion via the Internet for religious and social change is understood in a reciprocal manner: the Internet is a product of a time of insecurity, an agent contributing to this insecurity, as well as a cultural response to this insecurity. It is argued that the use of the studied website can be seen as detraditionalization, in terms of weakening of traditions and individualization of religion. The concept virtual plausibility structure is suggested for understanding the role of the Internet in between the individual and the social in late modernity.

INTERNET • RELIGION • YOUTH • MODERNITY  
• RELIGIOUS INFORMATION

Steiner, Ann: *I litteraturens mittfåra: Månadens bok och svensk bokmarknad under 1970-talet*. Göteborg, Makadam förlag, 2006, 334 p., ISBN 91-7061-022-3, (Lunds universitet, Humaniora och teologi, Humanistiska fakulteten Språk- och litteraturvetenskapliga sektionen, Språk- och litteraturcentrum, Litteraturvetenskap). Note: Dr.diss., English abstract.

The present dissertation, *I litteraturens mittfåra*, deals with book trade, book clubs, and the fiction prose of the 1970s in Sweden. The background to the study is the radical change in Swedish book trade through a far-reaching deregulation of the trade in 1970. The book clubs expanded from a position where they held a 9% share of the market in 1970 to a market share of 30% in 1980. And the specific aim of the study has been to find out whether or not the subscription book clubs that started during the decade influenced contemporary literature and changed the book trade in general. *Månadens bok* arouses special interest as it was the most debated of all the book clubs, and through its particular position within the trade demonstrates particular connections between society, the book trade, and literature. The first chapter describes the book trade during the 1970s – focusing on the publishing houses, the distributors, the sales of books, and on the authors. The second chapter depicts the rise of the book clubs and their growth during the 20th century, and more explicitly the disposition and status of *Månadens bok*. A third more extensive chapter describes and analyses the 89 Swedish fiction prose that was offered in *Månadens bok* during the 1970s. The particular aspects discussed are realism, the reception of the particular texts, the prevalent ideology, an inheritance from the documentarist movement, and dominant themes. A fourth chapter briefly deals with the relation between the popular literature that was published and sold during the period and the selection of books that was sold in *Månadens bok*.

BOOKS • LITERATURE • LANGUAGES • FICTION  
• TRADE • SWEDEN

Theander, Birgitta: *Älskad och förnekad: flickboken i Sverige 1945-65*. Göteborg, Makadam förlag, 2006, 504 p., ISBN 91-7061-031-2, (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska barnboksinstitutet; 92), ISSN 0347-5387, (Lunds universitet, Humaniora och teologi, Humanistiska fakulteten Språk- och litteraturvetenskapliga sektionen, Språk- och litteraturcentrum, Litteraturvetenskap). Note: Dr.diss., även ISBN 978-91-7061-031-8.

The tradition of writing books specifically for girls came to an abrupt end in the middle of the 1960's. In Sweden this was a turbulent decade when society changed in many ways, and equality between the sexes

was a key word. The old girls' and boys' books were replaced by "the modern book for young people", which, it was proclaimed, should be up-to-date, discuss real problems, break taboos, and appeal equally to girls and boys. In research and in historic surveys, most of the attention has been paid to this new genre, while girls' fiction from the after-war period is either hardly mentioned, or described with contempt. The aim of this dissertation is to investigate and describe girls' fiction from the period 1945-65 in Sweden. The theoretical base for my approach is Alastair Fowler's view that a genre is not a list of criteria, but a family likeness functioning, in a certain community at a certain time, as a pre-understanding of the text, a background against which the text is read. My investigation includes all books which were regarded as girls' fiction by contemporary editors, reviewers, book sellers or authoritative handbooks for parents.

BOOKS • LITERATURE • GIRLS • YOUTH • FICTION  
• LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • HISTORY • SWEDEN

Viscovi, Dino: *Marknaden som mönster och monster: ekonomiska experter och nyheter om ekonomi i Rapport 1978-1998*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2006, 279 p., ISBN 91-88212-44-0, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 45), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., summary in English 7 p.

"Marknaden" eller "den så kallade marknaden" är en ny gestalt i 1990-talets nyhetsrapportering. När statsminister Göran Persson aviserar tio extra miljarder till välfärdsreformer, meddelar SVT:s Rapport att: "Finansmarknaden reagerade omedelbart med misstro på Perssons utspel. Räntorna steg och kronan föll." Det är inte första gången marknaden reagerar på den ekonomiska politiken i nyheterna. Regering och riksdag liksom riksbanken tycks stå handfallna inför "marknaden", som beskrivs som både "girig och omätlig". Avhandlingen analyserar ekonomiska förhållanden och mediernas konstruktion av dem. Studien inriktar sig på den allmänna ekonomibevakningen och utgår från en lingvistisk diskursanalys av SVT:s Rapport. En andra fråga för avhandlingen är hur mediekonstruktion och ekonomisk praktik förhåller sig till varandra. Denna fråga behandlas kommunikationsteoretiskt.

MEDIA • TELEVISION • TELEVISION NEWS  
• ECONOMIC INFORMATION • ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
• DISCOURSE ANALYSIS • SWEDEN

Weiner, Gudrun: *Att strida med ord: en kritisk retorik-analys av politiska talkshows i tysk tv*. Åstorp, Retorik-förlaget, 2006, 285 p., ISBN 91-975226-4-3, (Örebro studies in rhetoric; 4), ISSN 1652-3970, (Örebro

universitet, Humanistiska institutionen). Note: Dr. diss., English summary 6 p.

Ämnet för avhandlingen är politiska talkshows, där TV-studion erbjuder en scen, en offentlig arena för politiska diskussioner. Avhandlingen är i första hand en retorisk studie, vilket innebär det är retorikens begrepp, teorier och metoder som används för att studera kommunikativa processer och övertygande strategier i det empiriska materialet. Retorisk analys, särskilt den nya retorikens "rhetorical criticism", erbjuder nya möjligheter och redskap för att kunna analysera och kritiskt granska olika former av övertygande budskap i en retorisk kontext av moderna medier. Boken försöker skapa en modell för retorisk analys som är anpassad till ett för retorikämnet relativt nytt material – politiska debatter i tv-mediet.

TELEVISION • TALK SHOW PROGRAMMES • POLITICS  
• RHETORIC • GERMANY

Wiklund, Matilda: *Kunskapens fanbärare: den goda läraren som diskursiv konstruktion på en mediearena*. Örebro universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen, 2006, 237 p., ISBN 91-7668-501-2, (Örebro studies in education; 17), ISSN 1404-9570. Note: Dr.diss.

The specific aim of this dissertation is to formulate and examine the discursive constructions of "the good teacher" in a specific discursive practice in the media arena. The broader aim is to participate in a discussion about the relationship between the media and education, including education policy. The discursive practice that is studied is the Swedish daily newspaper Dagens Nyheter. The material underlying the study consists of articles published on the editorial and comment pages of the paper during the 1990s, a decade when the Swedish education system underwent some major changes. In the first part of the empirical study, the articles included are categorised, first according to the debates constituted and then according to five themes related to the position of the teacher. The second part of the empirical study focuses on education as it is constructed in the discursive practice examined, progressing step by step towards achieving the specific aim of the study.

NEWSPAPERS • MEDIA • EDUCATION • TEACHERS  
• DISCOURSE ANALYSIS • SWEDEN

Wikström, Patrik: *Reluctantly virtual: modelling copyright industry dynamics*. Karlstads universitet, Medie- och kommunikationsvetenskap/MKV, 2006, 254 p., ISBN 91-7063-075-5, (Karlstad University Studies; 2006:44), ISSN 1403-8099. Note: Dr. diss.

During the evolution of the music industry, developments in the media environment have required music

firms to adapt in order to survive. Changes in broadcast radio programming during the 1950s; the Compact Cassette during the 1970s; and the deregulation of media ownership during the 1990s are all examples of changes which have heavily affected the music industry. This study explores similar contemporary dynamics, examines how decision makers in the music industry make sense of the developments, and reveals how they revise their business strategies, based on their mental models of the media environment. A qualitative system dynamics model is developed in order to support the reasoning brought forward by the study. The model is empirically grounded, but is also based on a theoretical platform constituted by concepts from evolutionary economics and sociology of culture. The empirical data primarily consist of 36 personal interviews with decision makers in the American, British and Swedish music industrial ecosystems. The study argues that the model which is proposed, more effectively explains contemporary music industry dynamics than music industry models presented by previous research initiatives.

MUSIC • MUSIC INDUSTRY • INTERNET • MEDIA  
• CULTURE • COPYRIGHT • INTERVIEWS • USA  
• UNITED KINGDOM • SWEDEN

Yngvesson, Susanne Wigorts: *Den moraliska journalisten: en analys av yrkesetik, ideal och dygder*. Uppsala universitet, Teologiska institutionen, 2006, 338 p., ISBN 91-554-6515-3, (Uppsala Studies in Social Ethics; 32), ISSN 0346-6507. Note: Dr.diss., English summary 12 p.

The journalistic practice is permeated by ethical issues. Central concerns in this dissertation are to question the validity of different forms of professional ethics, and to discuss how to deal with moral issues internal to journalism, such as how to understand truth, consideration or justice. In this regard the analysis contains arguments for ethics and morals in relation to a theoretical understanding of value. The dissertation concludes with an outline for a holistic position, which is based on assent to realism and a hermeneutic interpretation of morals. The conclusion also contains a normative position concerning professional ethics for journalists. The dissertation has a five-fold purpose. The first is to analyze the official framework for professional ethics amongst journalists. This is accomplished by a discussion of two mass media theories, namely the theory of consequential neutrality and the theory of social responsibility, and also by an analysis of the official Code of Ethics for the Press, Radio and Television. This model for professional ethics is called a Model for Regulative Ethics. A second purpose is to

investigate the journalists' apprehensions and their professional morals in relation to their practice through an empirical qualitative investigation amongst ten news journalists. The third purpose is to develop my own criteria for a valid professional ethics. The fourth is to compare and examine three models for professional ethics of another kind than a regulative model. These are a Model of Virtue Ethics, a Model of Responsibility and a Model of Vocation. The fifth purpose is to present an alternative model of a professional ethics amongst journalists. This is called a Model of Holism.  
JOURNALISTS • ETHICS • VALUES • RELIGION  
• IDENTITY • SWEDEN

### Licentiatavhandlingar 2006

Gunnarsson, Andreas: *Genetik i fiktion*. Linköpings universitet, Campus Norrköping, Tema Kultur och Samhälle, 2006, 119 p., ISBN 91-975663-3-0, (Skriftserie; 2006:2), ISSN 1653-0373. Note: Licentiate thesis, English abstract, also available on the Internetaddress: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:liu:diva-7923>

This licentiate's thesis is concerned with how genetics is depicted and used in fictional stories. From a perspective that combines science and technology studies with cultural studies, it analyses narratives that deal with, or contain images of, genetics and gene technology. The empirical material consists of four narratives, two movies and two novels: Andrew Niccol's film *Gattaca* (1997), Ang Lee's film *Hulk* (2003), Margaret Atwood's novel *Oryx and Crake* (2003), and P.C. Jersild's Swedish novel *Geniernas återkomst* ("Return of the Geniuses", 1987). The thesis has two main parts, where the first part introduces theories and perspectives on biology and narrative, whereas the second part presents the four analyses of fictional narratives.

MASS MEDIA • FICTION • BIOLOGY • NARRATOLOGY  
• FILMS • TECHNOLOGY • CULTURE  
• SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Killander-Braun, Lisa: *På resa med Vagabond*. Stockholms universitet, Institutionen för journalistik, medier och kommunikation/JMK, 2006, 108 p. Note: Licentiate thesis

Licentiatavhandlingen undersöker två årgångar av rese-tidningen *Vagabond* med avseende på hur invånare i Afrika, Asien och Latinamerika representeras i text och fotografi i jämförelse med invånare i Västeuropa, USA och Australien. Studien, som omfattar 33 reportage och 617 fotografier, lägger också vikt vid hur det resande jaget förhåller sig till sig själv och till invånarna i de länder han/hon besöker. I avhandlingen

undersöks också hur text och fotografi ibland samspelar med och ibland motsäger varandra.

MAGAZINES • CONTENT ANALYSIS • REPORTAGE  
• PICTURES • PHOTOGRAPHIES

Skågeby, Jörgen: *Public and non-public gifting on the Internet*. Linköpings universitet, Institutionen för datavetenskap, 2006, 103 p., ISBN 91-85523-93-3, (Linköping studies in science and technology; 1244), ISSN 0280-7971. Note: Licentiate thesis, dissertation summary 42 p. + 3 papers, PDF available on the Internet-address: <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 rele-

vant 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.

INTERNET • COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY  
• COMMUNICATION NETWORKS • ETHNOGRAPHY

