



History Section

Abstracts of papers accepted for presentation in the Online Conference Papers of the
International Association for Media and Communication Research¹

IAMCR

tampere2020.iamcr.org
July 2020

Report any problems with this document to support2020@iamcr.org

Version: 21/04/20

¹ These are the abstracts of the papers accepted by the IAMCR section or working group named above for presentation in the Online Conference Papers component of the 2020 annual conference. This publication will be updated prior to the conference to include the papers that are actually included in the final programme. To be included in the programme, authors must submit their paper by 19 June 2020 and register for the conference.

Table of Contents

From enlightenment to revolution: lantern slides technology in Yan’an Period of China.....	4
Telemontecarlo as a (failed) Italo-Brazilian communications experiment: South – South transnational business, politics and culture (1985-1994).....	5
A Quantitative Analysis of Doctoral Dissertation of Communication in Mainland China.....	6
A Critical Review of Chinese Online Literature Development: From Individual Expression to Organized Production.....	7
Reporting on warfare injuries. The English news coverage of the Crimean War between news reports and letters from the front.....	8
Hasbara, the Zionist Propaganda: New Findings and Contributions to Its History and Contemporary Applications.....	9
Contribution of the Conditions in the Coalfields Report to the Erasure of Black Coal Miners in Southwestern Pennsylvania.....	10
“No chip history” in Mexican telecommunication reform: historiography-ethnography intersections.....	11
The short history of digital native media in Spain: similarities and differences between Spanish and European success stories.....	12
The Deconstruction of Orientalism in the Image of China in the Late 19th Century: A Case Study of Zeng Jize.....	13
Filmic Mediations of Gender and the Archive in Contemporary Portuguese Film.....	14
Early Chinese Advertising Research of the North-China Herald: 1850-1864.....	15
Reimagining the Analog Past: Early Television Reception in Sai Village, Aomori Prefecture, Japan.....	16
'The conscience of civilised mankind has been roused'. A history of media analytics and its effects on the institutional transnational discourse on colonised peoples and North-South Development in the 1930s.....	17
Karl Marx as a global journalist in 19th century -----From Euro-Centrism to Internationalism.	19
Communication Education in the Global South: Continuity and Shifts in the Approaches to Communication Study in Bangladesh.....	20
The Story of the Only Privately-Owned Newspaper in Vietnam after 1975.....	20
Airwave Apartheid on Late Portuguese Colonialism: The Native Hour on Radio Club of Mozambique.....	21
Digital games and the premediation of the digital future.....	22
A communication between human beings and ghosts: Han Dynasty portrait brick as a medium.	23
Erased and Misremembered: Exhuming the Transnational Broadcasting of Una Marson.....	24
The Comparison Analysis of News Coverage for Hong Kong 1967 Riots and Hong Kong 2019 Riots of New York Times and The Times.....	25

The History and Future of Digital Communication: A Comparative Analysis of China and the World.....	26
Women Protagonists in Post Partition Indian Cinema- Discursive Constructions of Memory and Trauma in Historical Perspective.....	27
The (Mail) Artist as Networker: On Pre-Internet Network Aesthetics.....	28
Reimagining the Forgotten: Using Digital Archives and Augmented Reality to Reconstruct Lost Spaces.....	29
Anatomy of A Media Scandal and Popular Press Strategies in Ottoman Jerusalem.....	30
Ludwig Erhard - the personalized myth of the economic miracle.....	31
Fan Jingyi: A Key to Understanding the Ideas of Journalism of China.....	33
The Mechanical Heart: Utopian imaginations about human-robot intimacy in Japan.....	34
A computational approach to the expansion and reduction of the political in Swedish post-war newspapers.....	35
Historical-conjunctural changes in the discourses of information and communication technological innovations in the UK press 1964-1999.....	36
Electronic and digital media and their precursors.....	37
Whistleblowers and their faith in journalism: The (d)evolution of trust among sources journalists need most?.....	39

From enlightenment to revolution: lantern slides technology in Yan'an Period of China

Authors

Alice Bai - The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract

The lantern slides show was brought to China as early as the late Qing dynasty, which was regarded as an entertainment media spectacle or enlightenment tool of foreign missionaries at that time. Later the 'civic education campaign' initiated by liberal intellectuals advocated it in an enlightenment sense. It was further localized by the Communist Party in the Yan'an Period, and transformed into a revolutionary weapon, fighting against enemies as landlords, Japanese and then the Kuo Min Tang (KMT) in wars.

Through analyzing news reports and historical archives, this article unfolds the continuities and differences in this transformation. On the one hand, similar to the previous periods, the Yan'an Period lantern slides practice expanded public spaces, indigenized the making process, and embedded a national salvage social discourse. On the other hand, it played multiple roles such as organizing peasants' social lives, creating new political subjectivities in a class sense, and building the bond between peasants, soldiers and the party.

The mechanism of 'workers, peasants, soldier's literature and arts (*gong nong bing wen yi*)' within the media ecosystem of Yan'an period enabled the party's mobilization of the mass in villages and the front line. In a broad sense, the media ecosystem consists of films and lantern slides, literature, woodcut pictures, folk dances and songs, schools for the mass, party leaders and artists, and so on. To get more peasants and soldiers involved in the revolutionary affair, the Communist Party continuously modified the lantern slides technology and created its content. Genres such as 'great production campaign' in agriculture, literacy education, military affairs were innovatively produced. And in turn, through this mechanism, peasants and soldiers inspired the artists of the party in painting and making stories in the lantern slides.

This article regards lantern slides technology as a conglomerate of materials, symbols and new conventions created by different players in the 20th century of China, and the Yan'an Period lantern slides practice provides a critical and historical perspective for present-day discussions about the inclusiveness and reciprocity of new media.

Submission ID

151

Telemontecarlo as a (failed) Italo-Brazilian communications experiment: South – South transnational business, politics and culture (1985-1994)

Authors

Nahuel Ribke - Kibbutzim Education College

Abstract

In July 1985, both the Italian and Brazilian press reported that the Brazilian television network Rede Globo had purchased a license to operate Telemontecarlo (TMC), a small television channel broadcasting to Italy from Monaco. Unlike private Italian stations, TMC was allowed to broadcast live due to a loophole in the 1975 Italian Law 103. The counsel for Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI), the Italian national public broadcasting company, headed by representatives of the Christian Democracy party (DC), had feared Berlusconi's Fininvest would purchase TMC, further eroding the public broadcasters' standing. Instead, after several months of negotiations with various foreign media groups, RAI's counsel finally approved the sale of 90% of its shares to the South American Rede Globo. The entrance of a Brazilian television network into the Italian market was seen as its first step towards further expansion into the European television market, which at the time was undergoing privatization, opening it up to foreign investors. Globo's arrival in Italy was welcomed by center and center-left political forces as a non-American alternative to Berlusconi's growing influence in both the national communications market and in politics. In Brazil, the expansion of the local network was marketed as a national achievement and odyssey that Brazilians should be proud of.

In October 1987, two years and three months after TMC was acquired by the Brazilian group, an executive director of Globo criticized this European "adventure", explaining why such a project could not be successful under any circumstances:

"Imagine for a moment that Emilio Azcarraga, the Mexican television mogul, were to buy a television station in Paraguay where he begins to broadcast television programs in Portuguese to Brazilian audiences sponsored by Brazilian advertisers. In such a case, Globo would not only have shut down the television station, it would have shut down the entire country if necessary".

This analogy illustrates the blurry connections among central and peripheral countries and private communication enterprises, as well as the manipulation of the state apparatus by media tycoons. If we accept this description as a truthful account of events, we may conclude that the "Italian adventure" was an absurd, irrational endeavor. While businessmen do, on occasion, make decisions considered unwise from a purely commercial perspective, this paper considers the multiple transnational political, economic and cultural links between Brazil and Italy that encouraged this particular unorthodox move.

Submission ID

317

A Quantitative Analysis of Doctoral Dissertation of Communication in Mainland China

Authors

Lijuan Chen - Shanghai

Abstract

Doctoral dissertation usually represents the research frontier and high level in related fields. Since Fudan University and Renmin University of China were granted the right to confer doctor's degree in communication (Wang 2018) in 1998, 28 first-class discipline doctoral programs in communication have been established. Over the past 20 years, great achievements have been made in the professional education of communication in China, both in quantity and quality. So far, with the development of the need of educators and students, there is still a lack of systematic and scientific carding of the experiences and lessons.

This study reviews the doctoral dissertations of communication in mainland China from 2002 to 2018 (n = 486) by quantitative content analysis. The coding scheme composed of five categories, including theme、 methodology、 content、 theoretical basis and social recognition analysis, and 16 subcategory variables are mainly based on Bryant et al. (2004) and localized according to some Chinese scholars. After the dissertations are encoded, SPSS, Excel, Antconc and CiteSpace are used for comprehensive analysis.

The result shows that there is a wide range of the research interests with low degree of homogeneity, but the depth and density of the researches need to be improved which is not rooted in the theoretical ground. Many authors regard the theoretical basis as "decoration" and hide it in their work which makes the research design a "castle in the air". Secondly, the dissertations of communication have presented a relatively clear methodology, namely quantitative empirical research. According to the research on the doctoral dissertations of journalism in mainland China (Wu 2014), a clear distinction in the paradigm can be found that journalism with emphasis on qualitative research and communication with bias on quantitative research. Some university has begun to form its own research characteristics. Furthermore, from the perspective of research content, the dissertations are mainly about mass communication and drop more attention to the "5W". But, except for mass communication and computer mediated communication, the concern of other communication types is only 13%. Third, due to the limitation of the development of communication theory and the complexity of social reality, the authors discussed more about the phenomenon and less to explore the law behind it.

Submission ID

595

A Critical Review of Chinese Online Literature Development: From Individual Expression to Organized Production

Authors

Yirong Wang - School of Journalism and Communication, Tsinghua University

Abstract

Based on previous literature and three years of virtual ethnography experience in online community, this paper reviews the development process of Chinese online literature with the production form change of online literature works as a clue, and discusses how online literature in mainland China have evolved from individualized creative work into cultural industry product with complex nature, how the free writers have become digital labor, how the ontological concept of online literature has been established in the identity political struggle in the field of literature and market, and how the relevant academic discussion following the economic and cultural phenomenon of online literature has gradually matured with its industrialization. This critical review tries to regard the change of production form and labor as a comprehensive process, in which technology, economy, politics, culture and other factors are organically linked.

In the political and economic environment of the 1990s, the Internet technology, the improvement of human-computer interface and the construction of supporting network infrastructure laid the material foundation for the emergence of online literature. The policy of Internet's commercialization provided institutional guarantee for it. The gathering and text uploading of related cultural communities online directly gave birth to the so-called "online literature". Such a process has happened twice, respectively in the two important time points—"born in North America" and "entered China mainland". After the second time point, Chinese online literature went through three stages: Failed in commercial operation; Established successful commercial operation mode; Extending industrialization. During this period, the core clue of the online literature development history is the change of the concept definition and production form. "Online literature" was proposed by the corresponding cultural community (which is also the community of economic interests) as a concept opposite to "traditional literature", and it was strengthened in the subsequent market-oriented development and the supplementary interpretation of academic groups. The production form change is one of the bases for the successful industrialization of online literature. Because of the success, the production platform of online literature can play a dual role. They not only produce online novels as commodities, but also provide the novels for the downstream of cultural industry chain as raw materials. The success of industrialization is accompanied by the expansion of cultural communities. The continuous growth of market and community leads to the government's policy intervention focusing on content supervision, and the relevant academic

discussion hotspot also changes from the ontology concept to the production mechanism and producers.

It is necessary to make a comprehensive and critical review of Chinese network literature development. This work can remind people how the online literature industry has been shaped into the current state in the dynamic history of multiple factors. The production mechanism of online literature is not an innate structure. We should be alert to the market or academic discourse that tries to legitimize and intensify the status quo of workers in the Post-Fordism environment.

Key words: online literature; history; organized production; technology; political economics; cultural community

Submission ID

642

Reporting on warfare injuries. The English news coverage of the Crimean War between news reports and letters from the front

Authors

Diana Garrisi - Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University

Abstract

This paper will examine *The Times* news coverage of the Crimean War (1853-1856) in comparison with the letters sent by soldiers to family and friends while on active service in the Crimea. It will focus in particular on the narrative and rhetoric surrounding warfare injuries. As we will see, the wound was used as a medium through which to express open criticism towards the lack of medical provision. The Crimean War marked an advancement in the function of the news press: this was the first conflict where on-the-spot foreign news correspondents were employed. *The Times* war correspondent William Howard Russell often referred to the allied forces as “our wounded” and with his graphic reports exposed the lack of battlefield care provided by the British Medical Services. I argue that the description of wounds defined Russell’s journalistic style of realism and in so doing brought attention to the logistic problems creating news narratives that sympathized with the soldiers. However, the openly displayed realism, deployed in the description of the wounds, put emphasis on the linguistic symbolic and rhetorical role of injuries, neglecting the human individuality of soldiers. The medical detailed representation of the wounds underscored the soldiers’ subjectivities, which were otherwise expressed in the letters to their family, where, not only the physical, but also the psychological struggle of the war was shown. Craig Smith, in his *Rhetoric and Human Consciousness* (2013), argues that the symbolic and rhetorical use of language is closely connected to a human need to make sense of the world. Giambattista Vico observed in his *On Humanistic Education* (1699) how the use of tropes and figures of speech can help to formulate arguments imaginatively, increasing their impact, and thus moving the audience. Therefore, methodologically, I will conduct a semiotic and rhetorical analysis of the *The Times*’ Crimean War

news reports withdrawn from the Gale Cengage online archive for the period 1853-1856. I will compare the news reports with the letters written by the soldiers and printed in the newspaper alongside other editorials. Drawing on the literary theorist Valentin Vološinov, I argue that Victorian news discourses about war wounds were forms of “struggle in meaning” as well as an expression of “social struggle” because they were at an intersection of differently oriented social interests and international relations. The social “multiaccentuality” of the war wound sheds light on the challenge of mediating the emotional and physical burden of wounding and being wounded during a war, and reading about it.

Submission ID

740

Hasbara, the Zionist Propaganda: New Findings and Contributions to Its History and Contemporary Applications

Authors

Gideon Kouts - PARIS 8 UNIVERSITY

Abstract

The notion of *Hasbara* is a basic concept in the History of the Zionist Movement and the State of Israel. Often used and misused in the framework of Zionist internal and external propaganda and Israeli Public Diplomacy it was then and still is supposed to be a “Jewish, Zionist and Israeli” application of those general terms. The meaning and importance of information and propaganda work for Zionism and Israel is well known. Theodore Herzl, journalist and founder of Zionist Organization, gave it a significant priority in his political and diplomatic activities and the Zionist elite was often recruited from Media people ranks. “The information the World had about us was always twisted and falsified”, said Herzl in his inaugural speech at The First Zionist Congress, giving an outline to the “explanation” genre. However, the first “professional” in the field, the one who gave birth to the formal theory and practice of *Hasbara* was Nahum Sokolov, a notorious Hebrew and Jewish journalist, writer, editor and later Zionist activist (WZO President from 1931 to 1935). Through Sokolov’s own writings and those of his contemporaries, Zionists writers and leaders, this paper explains the origins and reasons of Sokolov’s role and skill in the *Hasbara* theory, as well as in its effective practice.

In its first part, the paper introduces the first formal “Campaign strategy plan” written by Sokolow in 1912 to promote the Zionist *Hasbara* among “British Christians” and its signification for Israel’s claim nowadays of “trying to explain to the world why it is so wrong about us”.

The second part of the paper brings an account of the discussion of the notions of “explanation” and “clarification”, which can be applied to the *Hasbara*, in the international historical, sociological and propaganda research and practice of the first half of the 20th century (Creel, 1920; Laswell, 1927;

Cantril and Allport, 1935; Cantril, 1938; Merton, 1938; Lazarsfeld and Merton, 1943, 1948; Merton, Fiske, Lowenthal and Curtis, 1946; Hutchins Committee, 1947).

The third part deals with the uses of this notion and its applications by the official Zionist institutions, mainly in Palestine under the British mandate. The term *Hasbara* instead of "Propaganda" was adopted relatively late in the language of the official bodies of the Zionist movement. The semantic change might have originated from the negative emotional image of the Nazi "Propaganda". Most Zionist propaganda was entrusted to the *Keren Hakayemet LeIsrael* (Jewish National Fund). It was also the first to work in this field in Hebrew and in Mandatory Palestine. Its propaganda bureau was established in Palestine already in 1929, and it made use of ideas and methods from European practices, including German. However, the definition of the term, as well as its distinction from other close terms, is difficult, or at least variegated, also in the context of its formal use by Zionist and Israeli organizations in the period under review.

Submission ID

899

Contribution of the Conditions in the Coalfields Report to the Erasure of Black Coal Miners in Southwestern Pennsylvania

Authors

Helene Langlamet - Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract

In 1928, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce drafted the *Hearings on Conditions in the Coalfields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio*, a 1657-page report on the strikes and unfair labor practices that were roiling Northern Appalachia at the time. These hearings occurred at a critical juncture: in the next two decades, the policies of the New Deal and the United Mine Workers of America would briefly lift coal mining communities into the middle class, while also, with the help of mechanization, weeding out the few remaining black coal miners who had migrated to the northern fields. This article interrogates how the hearings interacted with the later policies to reinscribe coal mining as a white occupation in southwestern Pennsylvania. A critical reappraisal of this evidence is particularly called for in light of the results of the 2016 presidential election, which was carried significantly by the votes of the historically blue union strongholds in the coalfields and former coalfields of Pennsylvania. I proceed by performing a rhetorical analysis of the *Conditions in the Coalfields* report, adapting Richard Asen's 2010 framework for reading policy debates as rhetorical texts – in particular his theory on the power of policies and policymaking to shape the "representation" of populations that they target or exclude – to draw some conclusions about the way the hearings, in conjunction with the policies that followed them, contributed to shaping expectations about the identity and status of coal miners in the United States. By paying critical attention to which voices were included during the hearings and how, and by conducting a comparison of the claims made by each stakeholder group with those of the senators sitting on the

committee, I am able to make the following observations: 1. The senators, in their interaction with witnesses, repeatedly reinforce the claims made by white local residents and their allies to coal mining jobs, while rejecting coal operators' attempt to justify their importation of black labor and; 2. The senators also echo white residents' and allies representations of the white miners and their competing black workforce, while rejecting coal operators' attempts to redeem the moral status of their non-union workforce; 3. While the testimony of black miners is included in the report, the black coal miners' voice as a class with an interest in the outcome of the policy debate is completely absent. In conclusion, the *Conditions in the Coalfields* report provides crucial context for understanding how today's political mood has been cultivated in part by the U.S. government's continuing choice to favor the representations of their white constituents in times of crisis. Far from representing an about-face, therefore, the 2016 election results in Pennsylvania trace their lineage back directly to the progressive policies of the New Deal.

Submission ID

1169

“No chip history” in Mexican telecommunication reform: historiography-ethnography intersections

Authors

Marcus Breen - Boston College

Abstract

From 1999 until 2002 I was engaged as a consultant in the telecommunication industry in Mexico. Part of the appeal, I was told by my Mexican colleagues, was that I was a trusted third-party consultant who, because I was Australian, did not carry the American “chip,” even though I was employed by an American consulting firm. It is striking that the history of communication industries is rarely told from the first-person perspective of knowledge experts, acting as consultants, who can be benignly characterized as problem identifiers and public policy advisors, visiting from outside the developing nations to which they are offering solutions. In such an untold history, consultants like me are drawn from the first world, engaged in business negotiations with one objective – the deployment of rent seeking, profit maximizing US networked technologies. The indigenous response is not always to fall into line with US priorities. Rarely is the story told of how globalization has been enacted through digital technologies from “the inside,” nor the points of resistance therein. Given such a silence, an ethnography of telecommunications and its contribution to global transformation within neo-liberal reforms, could add to the critical history of communication. In proposing an ethnography of telecommunication consulting, answers to how specific actions are taken by “clients” can be more effectively elaborated for use in critical interventions. Questions about how consultants' actions expand or impede human capabilities due to the application of advanced telecommunications are important to ask, in order that the historiography be elaborated within a model that acknowledges subjective considerations. Such

questions inform and enhance critical Science and Technology Studies for democratic public policy making. The theme of the paper reflects the IAMCR China 2020 theme: it is relevant in offering an ethnography of consulting that foregrounds elements of respect for “The South” and development in consulting.

Submission ID

1556

The short history of digital native media in Spain: similarities and differences between Spanish and European success stories

Authors

Ángel Vizoso - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Sara Pérez-Seijo - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Xosé López - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Abstract

Historically, journalism has been evolving and adapting to the characteristics of the environment in which it has had to operate (Menke et al., 2016). Since the mid-1990s, it has been many the journalistic initiatives that have entered the web environment, either as a continuation of brands already consolidated in conventional formats or as native projects of the new medium (Cottle & Ashton, 1999). In Spain, the online media scene has just completed its first quarter century of life (Salaverría et al., 2019).

This communicative space offers manifold new opportunities for professionals and news outlets (Fortunati et al., 2009). Thus, over the last few years we have witnessed the appearance of new online media with diverse nature: from local media with coverage of proximity to others with an international reach. And all this by exploiting the functionalities of the web (Mannovich, 2008) for the creation of generalist and/or specialized spaces.

This said, the aim of this proposal is to present the evolution of the digital native media in Spain in order to compare their current situation with European success stories. In the first place, it will be presented a historical overview among the first Spanish digital native initiatives, describing their evolution and also their main features and properties -specialized media, general media, nationally or locally focused, business models-.

This study -part of an R&D project on the evolution of the digital native media in Europe- is based on an assumption: that, at the present time, Spanish digital native media of reference do not have a structural capacity, a business model and mechanisms for audience participation that can be compared to similar initiatives born in the main European countries. For that purpose, we have conducted a case study of three Spanish digital native media of success -eldiario.es, elconfidencial.com, and elespañol.com— and also a parallel case study of three European online

natives of reference, both in their respective countries and in their organization and business models—Mediapart, De Correspondent, and Tortoise Media—.

The findings of this research, in which has been used the case-study method and also comparative analysis, make it possible to identify several commonalities between the Spanish online media and the three European cases examined. In this sense, it has been possible to notice how in the foreign analyzed examples the income from membership fees have a greater weight in the media budget, as opposed to Spain.

With regard the possibilities of user participation, it will be further detailed the options offered by each of the six media. Thus, it will be possible to compare those models that seek to create community, such as the experiences proposed by Tortoise Media, to others that simply want to get the user feedback for the published information.

Therefore, the outcomes of this research will serve to understand what the progress of the Spanish digital native media has been by studying its evolution through 25 years of history until the current moment of successful initiatives and comparing this with models of success in Europe.

Submission ID

1766

The Deconstruction of Orientalism in the Image of China in the Late 19th Century: A Case Study of Zeng Jize

Authors

Jinniu Zhang - Tsinghua University

Abstract

There was a long history since orientalism was proposed to depict the imbalanced representation from west to China. Since 19th century, China was under the framework of orientalism and it had increasingly recognized by Chinese people. Based on the orientalism, this paper explores how did China deconstruct and resist her orientalism image from the west in the late Qing Dynasty, and what overseas effect was made by such attempts . The study is on the basis of rhetorical analysis and discourse analysis to Zeng Jize's English article——*China, the sleep and the awakening* and the western comments on it.

There have been many studies on the image of China from the western perspective. Relevant studies mainly focus on how China's image, as 'the other' in the eyes of the west, was constructed by various orientalism cultural symbols in different period of times in history.

But in the process of image construction of China from west , Chinese did not passively accept such a negative image. There were also resistance and deconstruction to it, which started in the early stage of the collision between Chinese and western civilizations. The dissemination of Zeng

Jize's article named *China, the Sleep and the Awakening*, is an early and typical example of such resistance by Chinese in the late nineteenth century.

By focusing on the article published by Zeng Jize, the Chinese ambassador to the Britain, France and Russia in the late Qing Dynasty in *Asian quarterly* (a British Periodical) in 1887, this paper finds that Zeng attempted to deconstructed the image of otherness of China in the west with anti-orientalism attitude. By giving a new connotation to 'sleep', the western culture concept which is specially used to describe China, he deconstructed its original orientalism derogatory sense and transformed its connotation from 'decay and stagnation' to 'temporary numbness of great civilization'.

It was the first time in modern history that a Chinese diplomat has taken the initiative to publish a signed article in a Western newspaper to systematically introduce China's diplomatic position and policy and to respond to western concerns. After the article was published, it provoked a wide debate in western world, some influential newspapers including *The Times*, *New York Times* reprinted and reviewed it.

Thus this paper also investigates the reaction of western media to Zeng's attempt against orientalism. By analysing comments from western newspapers, the paper demonstrates that there are generally two positions, the majority of the comments still insist on the original meaning of the concept 'sleep', but there are still a few western newspaper media accepted Zeng's new interpretation on the concept of 'sleep' and his reconstruction of China's image as a 'rising country'.

By evaluating the strategy and effect of Zeng's attempt to resist orientalism, the study reclaims the attempt of anti-orientalism from Chinese people in the early modern era, and it provides a new perspective for us to understand the image of China in the late 19th century in a more dynamic way.

Submission ID

1823

Filmic Mediations of Gender and the Archive in Contemporary

Portuguese Film

Authors

Adriana Martins - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

Abstract

This paper discusses representations of women during Salazar's New State in Susana Sousa Dias's filmography. Departing from a diversity of archival materials, public and private memories, this paper will examine how the filmmaker explores the epistemological gaps of the archive to reflect on how the latter, besides unveiling the intricate processes of ideological manipulation that illustrate

the violence of the archive and its disciplinary power (Foucault 1972; Derrida 1995), interrogate cinema as a privileged means of formation, circulation and reconfiguration of cultural memory.

Submission ID

2001

Early Chinese Advertising Research of the North-China Herald: 1850-1864

Authors

Danniu Yang - shanghai university

Abstract

“The North-China Herald” is Chinese first modern foreign language newspaper after the opening of Shanghai. It is also one of the longest and most influential English newspapers in China in modern Chinese history. The British auctioneer Henry Shearman went to China to bring the hand-printing press for producing newspapers. On August 3, 1850, “the North-China Herald” was launched. On the inaugural issue, Henry Shearman introduced himself as an auctioneer from Prince Edward Island, England. Before becoming the master of this weekly magazine, he was the advertising representative of Beaufort.

“The North-China Herald” has been adapting to the development of Shanghai society since entering the Chinese market. Based on a comprehensive investigation of the production process of the early Chinese advertisement of the North-China Herald(1850-1864), this paper sorts out the development of Chinese advertising in the North-China Herald, and analyzes the progressive self-development process of the early Chinese advertisements in the North-China Herald from the two dimensions of advertising development and social historical evolution. It is further found that “the North-China Herald” not only resonated with the environment, but also carried out localization adjustment in Shanghai, thus establishing a deep and complicated relationship with the historical changes of Chinese society at that time.

As an English newspaper for modern foreigners in China, “the North-China Herald” mainly serves foreigners living in China. However, different forms of Chinese elements appear in its advertising content, and even directly presented to readers in Chinese. The existing research aimed at “the North-China Herald” mainly focuses on the meaning of “the North-China Herald”, the relationship between China and the world in the late Qing Dynasty, Shanghai local issues and a few related to natural science content. Its research still lacks the perspective of “global localization”. Based on this, this paper attempts to raise the following questions from the perspective of global localization: Why is there a Chinese element in an English newspaper created by foreigners in China? What is the process of producing Chinese advertisements in “the North-China Herald”? What is the connection between the Chinese advertisement of “the North-China Herald” and the society?

Submission ID

2053

Reimagining the Analog Past: Early Television Reception in Sai Village, Aomori Prefecture, Japan

Authors

Minako Ota - Niigata University

Abstract

This study focuses on the early period of Japanese television broadcast and, from viewpoints of province residents, reviews the division, differences, and so on between the urban and the province areas. Presently, the digital age holds various problems, but they are not new at all — there were similar problems in the analog age too. This study presents examples of the 'analog divide' in Japanese television and their respective reaction and will probably contribute to discussions in this section in terms of denoting helpful hints for the digital age.

Japanese television began service in 1953. Only the urban cities, represented by Tokyo, had television stations set up in the first year. It took several years before television stations were set up in the province areas and the people got to enjoy television radio waves. Aomori prefecture, the region investigated in this study, had its first television station set up in 1959. There was a 6-year gap between Tokyo and Aomori in their television viewing environment maintenance.

During these 6 years, the people in Aomori prefecture, instead of waiting for television radio waves, fussed over ways to somehow receive radio waves seeped from their neighboring prefectures. When they succeeded at it, they encountered television of different cultures in the background. In a fishing village called Sai village, located in the northern part of Aomori prefecture and near Hokkaido, the villagers promptly pointed their antenna towards Hokkaido as television broadcast started and succeeded in receiving television radio waves. They saw television as an extension for educational visual aids and, focusing on school, each contributed a huge amount of money and were receptive to television as an entire village.

To elucidate the state of television in Japan during its early period, this study added the following three points into Erkki Huhtamo's perspective of media archaeology (2011). This could be said as an original initiative.

1. From urban areas to provinces: Since the past, Japanese television history has mainly covered topics about Tokyo. In provinces that were assumed similar to Tokyo, television was receptive in different formats from the urban areas.

2. From literature to field: Fieldwork is appropriate for the research method. People who were involved in early television has aged; now is the last chance we can hear from them. Moreover, television history in province areas is not compiled into literature.

3. From producers to recipients: The research targets are the recipients. Television studies in Japan often targets people who are involved in the broadcasting industry, broadcasting administration, and so on. It lacks the viewpoint that television culture is accepted diversely, depending on the region.

Province residents are receptive to television much more than those in the urban areas; this image of theirs seen during the age of 'analog divide' of television in Japan will relativize our premises towards the division, differentials, and so on between the urban and the province areas. This discussion could give us an opportunity to reimagine the present digital divide.

Submission ID

2173

'The conscience of civilised mankind has been roused'. A history of media analytics and its effects on the institutional transnational discourse on colonised peoples and North-South Development in the 1930s.

Authors

Arne Lorenz Gellrich - ZeMK, University of Bremen

Abstract

The contribution deals with media analytics and its role in inadvertently setting the agenda and constructing conceptual frames of reference for institutional policy (cf. Sundar & Nass, 2001). The paper takes an historical perspective, focusing on the interbellum as the formative era of today's globalised world (cf. Herren, 2012; Pedersen, 2007; Nordenstreng & Seppä, 1986). The object of the study is the construction of the international hegemonic discourse on North-South development in its early institutionalised phase. It departs from the observation that the discourse transitioned from pre-war colonialism to post-war de-colonisation, yet without the according shift in underlying values and presumptions (cf. Pedersen, 2015; Hettne, 2009; Rist, 1997; de Vylder, 2013); on this base, it investigates the role of systematic press analytics employed by the League of Nations (LoN) in the 1930s.

Main sources are two thematic newspaper clippings collections on policies and possible reforms of the LoN Mandates System, compiled and edited between 1933 and 1938 by the LoN Information Section, and the annual reports of the LoN's Permanent Mandates Commission from the concerned time period. These sources are subjected to a comparative hermeneutic historiographic discourse analysis (Alvesson & Sköldberg, 2009) focusing on issues of 'race', *inclusiveness* and *respect* with the aim to illuminate the role that the selection of newspaper clippings by Information officers in Geneva played in the discursive construction of transnational institutional policies on 'development' and colonialism.

Karl Marx as a global journalist in 19th century -----From Euro-Centrism to Internationalism

Authors

Fei Huang - Tsinghua University

Abstract

Karl Marx, with his absolute outstanding contribution to the research of philosophy, political economy and the communist political movement, has been intensively studied as a leading figure as a communist/socialist activist and scholar. This study, however, will treat Karl Marx as one of those journalists in the 19th century, given his active involvement in the journalistic and editorial work with *Rheinische Zeitung*, *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, and the *New York Tribune*, etc.

Journalism was the only paid profession that Marx ever undertook in his life. Along with journalistic and polemic work, Marx consistently devoted to the development of philosophical, and political economy studies, of which historical materialism, theory of class struggle, and theory of surplus value have till today inspired great amount of discussions and reflections on the development of history, and power relations in all aspects of society. Marx's journalistic work was complementary to his theoretical efforts, although, according to his own words, that journalism would interrupt his work in political studies, he had to learn a lot of details during journalistic work, which were proven to be necessary for his theoretical research.

Through text analysis and historical analysis, this research found out that the scope of Marx's journalistic work has grown from European to global especially when he worked as the London correspondent for the second largest US newspaper *The New York Tribune*. Theoretically, he began to step out of the Euro-centrism, which is proven by his engagement with the events in the margins of the 19th century capitalist system, including the countries which belonged to the system but were emerging at that time: US, Ireland, and the ones partially belonged to the system: India, Indonesia, Algeria, and the countries which were beyond this system: China, Russia, and Poland. His series article on China, has provided great samples to learn how he analyzed the great encounter of the East and the West in the 19th century, and his tones on the less developed areas in the world have changed drastically from 1851 to 1858, as he at later stage put emphasis on the inner capacity of the underdeveloped states to find out their own development path. This manifested that Marx had started to embrace a multi-linear historical perspective rather than the belief in the a linear way of development of the human societies.

Marx's work as a global correspondent in the 19th century consists of a splendid chapter of history of global journalism, his journalistic articles on the multiple global issues worth further and deeper analysis.

Submission ID

2440

Communication Education in the Global South: Continuity and Shifts in the Approaches to Communication Study in Bangladesh

Authors

Dr S M Shameem Reza - Associate Professor, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, University of Dhaka

Abstract

In the early 1960s Bangladesh adopted the Western or Euro-American approaches to study communication at university level. In the early stages, curricula for mass communication were inspired by the Modernization Theory. They were set to determine the potentials of mass communication in modernizing the country's traditional socio-economic systems. The approach to communication education was unchanged for over two decades (1960s-1980s). Some changes started taking place from the late 1980s with the incorporation of Political Economy and Cultural Studies theories. However, by and large, key features of communication study were defined by the Euro-American theories, literature and study materials.

Today more than twenty public and privately-funded universities are offering degree programmes in Mass Communication, Media Studies and Journalism. Government-run communication training institutions offer postgraduate diploma in Journalism, and a number of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) are conducting training and short courses in journalism and development communication. Taking into account the growing sphere of communication education, the paper analyses the evolution and development, as well as continuity and shift in communication study in Bangladesh. Primarily, the paper examines the biases and approaches to the communication programmes at the universities. It will then look into the possibilities of studying communication from the Global South perspective.

Submission ID

2481

The Story of the Only Privately-Owned Newspaper in Vietnam after 1975

Authors

Huyen Nguyen - Kansas State University

Khuyen Doan - University of Social Sciences and Humanities-HCMC

Bang Nguyen - University of Social Sciences and Humanities-HCMC

Abstract

This article explores the truth behind the existence of *Tin Sáng* [Morning News], the only privately-owned newspaper in Vietnam after the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) took power in April 30, 1975. After the Liberation Day, as it was called, southern newspaper owner Ngô Công Đức was asked to file an application to relaunch *Tin Sáng*, a paper well known for fighting against the US-backed previous political regime before 1972. On July 22, 1975, he finally got the approval to print the first issue of *Tin Sáng* and since then had never failed fulfilling his duties. In just a few days before the end of June 1981, he was asked to file a shutdown request. Around 3 p.m. on the very last day of June, in a closing ceremony, the vice-president of the Ho Chi Minh City People Committee applauded the paper for its “mission accomplishment.” Starting July 1, 1981, Vietnam no longer has any privately-owned newspaper. From that particular moment on, both *Tin Sáng* news staffers and media critics kept questioning the independent status of the paper (Phan Dang Thanh and Truong Thi Hoa, 2019; Duong Van Ba, 2015; Huy Duc, 2012; Nguyen Cong Khanh, 2006; Nguyen The Thanh, 2008; Ly Qui Chung, 2004).

Based on oral accounts of alive *Tin Sáng* news staffers, memoirs of editorial members, and special documents acquired from the VCP side, we try to verify the independent status of *Tin Sáng* and gave it its deserved position in the modern history of Vietnamese journalism. Our preliminary study suggests that although the legacy that *Tin Sáng* left for the press in Vietnam is not a free press spirit as many media historians, including us, would desire, what it did for the press in Vietnam is invaluable. Since 1975, *Tin Sáng* had always served as a role model for Party-owned newspapers who wanted to learn about the advertising market. In fact, the news advertising market in Vietnam was born just a short time before and after *Tin Sáng*'s shutdown. Many modern newspapers were said to adopt *Tin Sáng*'s business model. Interestingly, the reason to shut down *Tin Sáng* was because it was so much profitable, thanks to its six-year monopoly status. Owner Ngô Công Đức made so much more money than an average person in the society and that was unacceptable based on the Communists' ideologies. His paper must be forced out to close the connection with the past capitalism ideologies. But, ironically, since then, the Party no longer despises advertising revenues.

Submission ID

2558

Airwave Apartheid on Late Portuguese Colonialism: The Native Hour on Radio Club of Mozambique

Authors

Nelson Ribeiro - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

Abstract

Established in the early 1930s, the Radio Clube of Mozambique (RCP) become one of the major broadcasters in Africa during the 1950s (Barbosa, 1997). Transmissions started in 1932 targeted to

the white settlers that lived in the colony ruled by Portugal in southeast Africa. Founded and managed by the colonial elite, at a time during which the Portuguese regime has no clear strategy regarding broadcasting to the Empire (Ribeiro, 2014), the RCP has a clear commercial vocation. Programmes were designed taking into account the need to attract advertisers and sponsors at a time during which the colonial regime seemed reluctant to invest in broadcasting.

Functioning as a symbol of colonial modernity for the Portuguese expats, the RCP had the ambition of becoming the major broadcaster in the Portuguese Empire. This was accomplished through the launch of an English channel (later on also in Afrikaans) that allowed the station to conquer a significant number of listeners in South Africa and to secure important advertising contracts from major American advertising agencies.

The revenue originating from the English transmissions allowed the RCP to significantly expand its coverage of Mozambique via medium and shortwave transmitters. However, broadcasts only took place in Portuguese language, thus creating a radio apartheid between the white settlers and the local populations. As the paper will demonstrate, the broadcasts in Mozambican languages, Ronga and Shangan, only started in 1958 when the RCP launched a programme entitled “Native Hour”. Producers and presenters of “Native Hour” were recruited among the local population that, besides the speaking Mozambican languages, also mastered Portuguese and thus belonged to a segment of the population that the colonial regime labelled as “assimilated” (assimilados), i.e. those who had reached a level of “civilization” through the adoption of Portuguese language and culture.

Based on written documents and oral interviews with listeners and announcers of “Native Hour”, this paper will reconstruct the content of the broadcasts and its impact among the population resident in Mozambique in the late 1950s and early 1960s. It will also demonstrate how the success of the programme led to the creation of a radio channel entirely spoken in Mozambican languages that would become a major propaganda weapon used by the Portuguese State to disseminate colonial propaganda during the war for independence that started in 1964.

Submission ID

2566

Digital games and the premediation of the digital future

Authors

Catia Ferreira - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

Carla Ganito - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

Abstract

Digital games are one of the most popular digital media. Nevertheless, the assertion of the digital games industry has been facing several challenges, since its popularity and increasing number of players worldwide has been accompanied by a certain degree of moral panic associated with the digital future. This trend is visible in the way technological dystopian futures are represented, for

instance in gameworlds like the ones made available by series like Half Life or Deux Ex, or titles like Mirror's Edge; but also in the way some titles retain audience and media's attention by being used as precursors of negative behaviors associated with the digitisation and dematerialization of first hand experience, as the ones related to violence and other risk behaviors, like the Grand Theft Auto or God of War series, for instance.

The present proposal will focus on the second one. Based on a qualitative methodology, having document and content analysis as main primary data collection methods, the paper aims at discussing how digital games have been seen as premediation media for the risks and uncertainties of the digital future. The goal is to map how media have been resorting to digital games to premeditate the uncertainties of an increasingly technological future and to grasp how these representations have been impacting the players since the 1970's and the launch of Death Race, considered to be the first violent digital game. An additional goal is to understand how digital games have been used, mainly by mass media, as a central element of moral panic, a moral panic rooted on technological development and the offer of more and more immersive environments and how these escapist digital universes may induce questionable behaviors resulting from desensitization to factors such as aggression and violence. The sample of the study will be constituted by news articles published by english-speaking mass media, available in digital format, between 1976 and 2020.

Submission ID

2601

A communication between human beings and ghosts: Han

Dynasty portrait brick as a medium

Authors

Li Jiarui - Tsinghua university & Xinhua news agency

Abstract

“事死如事生，事亡如事存” ,This is a proverb in the ancient Chinese classic "The Doctrine of the Mean", which means "treat death as if it were alive; treat things after death as if they were alive.

"This proverb is a miniature of the Chinese tradition of burying with full Honours.

In the Han Dynasty of China, the tombs of some officials or rich businessmen were made of a kind of stone or brick called "portrait brick". There will be many different patterns on the "portrait brick". There are not only the patterns of rich and noble life, but also the patterns of worshipping gods, the patterns of reproductive worship, the patterns of plants that symbolize immortality, and the patterns of historical allusions.

In the past, the research of Scholars from different countries often understood "portrait brick" from the perspective of architecture, art, politics and archaeology. Through touching, perceiving and

studying thousands of real brick portraits, the author tries to understand the media significance of "brick portraits of Han Dynasty" from the perspective of communication.

If a portrait brick is a medium, the pictures and texts on the brick are the content, and the disseminator is the tomb owner or his posterity, then the audience is the God of belief such as the queen mother of the West (a god of death in Chinese tradition) in the posthumous world, and the communication effect is to achieve or not to achieve "eternal soul and eternal enjoyment of the happiness of the past".

Of course, this kind of communication effect can not be measured, perhaps only exists in the heart of the tomb owner and his descendants. In my opinion, if we give full play to the "imagination of communication", we can think that the "communication process from man to ghost" that the tomb owner hopes to achieve is over when the posterity is buried to cover the coffin after completing all kinds of images on the portrait brick.

Under the condition of belief at that time, if the tomb owner wants to achieve the goal of living in paradise and visiting the West Queen Mother, the only medium that can communicate with the gods and ghosts, such as the West Queen Mother, may be the underground "portrait brick".

Just as we have seen the exquisite rock paintings all over the world, but do not know the origin and significance of rock paintings, now we are trying to explore the significance of portrait brick, but also faced with the situation of no evidence. From the perspective of communication, we can try to expand our imagination and explore the hearts of the ancients.

Submission ID

2689

Erased and Misremembered: Exhuming the Transnational

Broadcasting of Una Marson

Authors

Yvette Rowe - University of the West Indies , Mona Campus

Anthony Frampton - NA

Abstract

Una Marson was a pioneering transnational broadcaster from Jamaica who worked in radio during the 1940's. She was the first woman of colour to work for the BBC and was the producer and presenter of the BBC Empire Service programme Calling the West Indies. She established an important literary radio programme called Caribbean Voices for an archipelago of British colonies. The ground-breaking programme featured then novice but now iconic Caribbean writers such as VS Naipaul and George Lamming. Recently, scholars and historians have developed a heightened interest in her work; however, despite closer examination of her oeuvre, her legacy is hardly celebrated or acknowledged in a way that befits her accomplishments. Most of this renewed

attention is predominantly focused on her literary work and very little on her broadcasting achievements. We find this revealing, since our research traced concrete actions by power brokers at the BBC to erase and dishonor her contributions to transnational radio broadcasting. In this critical study, we consider whether race, ethnicity, gender, and colonialism contributed to her descent into relative obscurity and in what ways they offer possible insights into the burial of her broadcasting legacy. We argue that this erasure has not only created a historical travesty but that it has also facilitated mis-remembrance by influential communication scholarship. Our paper examines the implications for denying Marson her rightful place in broadcasting history and highlights crucial lessons from her experiences and posthumous mistreatment.

Submission ID

2856

The Comparison Analysis of News Coverage for Hong Kong 1967 Riots and Hong Kong 2019 Riots of New York Times and The Times

Authors

Lijuan Qiao - Shanghai International Studies University

Abstract

Abstract: 1967 Riots and 2019 Riots in Hong Kong are similar events in that they are both against the government and have clashes between policemen and participants. But 1967 Riots happened in British Colonial control, when 2019 Riots happened, Hong Kong had returned to Chinese rule. The paper aimed to compare the news coverage for 1967 Riots and 2019 Riots in Hong Kong of New York Times and The Times based on Fairclough's three-dimensional discourse theory. The policemen were described as "victims", while participants were "terrorists" in the coverage of Hong Kong 1967 Riots. On the contrary, the policemen were reported as "inhuman", while participants were "pro-democracy protesters" in the coverage of Hong Kong 2019 Riots. The attitude of New York Times and The Times towards Hong Kong 1967 Riots is contemptuous and strongly against, while the attitude towards Hong Kong 2019 Riots is supportive and sympathetic. Basically, the coverage used different news sources to cover its own position and ideology.

Submission ID

2911

The History and Future of Digital Communication: A Comparative Analysis of China and the World

Authors

YiFei Li - Shanghai Jiaotong University

Ke Xue - School of Media and Communication, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Mingyang Yu - Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Fangwei Xu - Shanghai Jiaotong University

Abstract

With the continuous development of digital technologies, digital communication has penetrated into various fields of the society and entered the core of communication studies in recent years. With China's constant exploration on emerging digital technologies, Chinese scholars have also shown great interests in the field of digital communication studies. However, existing comparative studies mainly focus on traditional research fields, there is few systematic comparative studies on digital communication. Therefore, this study attempts to explore the characteristics and differences between China and the world in the field of digital communication studies.

To assess the research progress of digital communication studies, we adopt China's Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) as the data source and ordered the journals in the index by influence factors. The top 5 journalism journals with the highest influence factor were selected as the research samples and content analysis method was adopted to examine the full sample of 178 articles published in these journals between January 1981 and June 2019. Three scholars utilized content analysis to encode and analyze all the samples. In addition, this research was supplemented by CiteSpace, the visual literature analysis software for topic modeling to show the development trajectory.

Research findings : (1) Relevant researches in the field of digital communication originated around 2000, and CSSCI and SSCI ushered in explosive growth in the number of digital communication issues in 2016 and 2018 respectively. In this process, academic development is mainly driven by industry development. (2) In terms of the popular topics, journalism is the most popular research topic in China, while scholars from other countries and regions are more inclined to take digital technology as a medium to conduct researches. (3) CSSCI papers focus on qualitative researches while SSCI papers tend to quantify researches. At the same time, SSCI papers mostly adopt a clear theoretical framework while CSSCI papers rarely adopt a clear theoretical framework. (4) By analyzing the source of the paper, the style of the journals and the level of digital technology development in different countries also determine the research perspectives.

Due to the differences between Chinese and Western histories, the cultural thinking patterns and logics of the two sides are different. Western culture is more individualistic in ideology and emphasizes formal logic, while Chinese culture advocates collectivist thinking with a bigger picture

and pays attention to logical reasoning. This has led to differences between SSCI and CSSCI in digital communication research. Research conclusion explores the different characteristics of Chinese and Western digital communication studies from the research direction, research application and research methodology. Through the distinction between the East and the West, it is suggested that future research should apply macro research to guide the direction of micro one, while focusing on the integration of academic and social values and adopting multiple scientific research methods that include both formal logic and speculative logic. Insights drawn from these findings are expected to provide new directions for future research in the field of digital communication.

Submission ID

3084

Women Protagonists in Post Partition Indian Cinema- Discursive Constructions of Memory and Trauma in Historical Perspective

Authors

sneha samaddar - SIMC

Abstract

The study explores and examines the cinematic representation of women experiences during the historical event of the Partition of British India. Partition of India not only created two newly independent nations Indian and Pakistan but also resulted in one of the greatest forced migrations in human history. By using mixed methods- content analysis of 9 women characters and qualitative in-depth interviews with subject experts and industry professionals, the study argues that representation of Indian Partition, the struggle and trauma, has always been from the point of view of one dominant gender. The study also discusses how Indian cinema is a representation of its severely patriarchal society. The findings show that even after being the protagonist of the film, the representation of these women characters is weak and extremely stereotyped. It also explores the reasons where it analyses the response of industry experts from in-depth interviews to seek answers, that, as the producers of the content what are the reasons behind the stereotypical representation of women in films, specifically concerning the event of Partition of India.

During Partition, amid the massive confusion and panic, nearly one million people died even as an untold number of women suffered a fate worse than death. Violence has always been given a physical connotation, but during Indian Partition, it was much beyond the physical aspect. Uncountable women were victimized. Some were either forced to commit suicide or were abandoned by their families. Historical documentation mention that many women married their rapists, converted into their religion, migrated (mostly forcefully) and never saw their natal families ever again. Women lost agency over their bodies. Within patriarchal structures, women are often believed to be the embodiment of the honour of the whole community to which they belong. Accordingly, in times of ethnic, religious or other violent conflicts, they become the major targets as

attacking a woman's body signifies an assault on the family and the community. Rape has always been a potent weapon of war in humiliating and emasculating the enemy. Women become both symbols and substitutes for the nation.

The study is epistemologically based on the concept of constructivism, where the representation of post-partition trauma of nine women film protagonists is studied, analyzed and discussed. These characters are selected from the films which are based on the event of Indian Partition (affecting Punjab and Bengal). With 'Character' as the unit of analysis, the coding categories included religion, age, occupation, socio-economic status, marital status, education, relationships in the film; sex-role behaviours and personality traits. Interviewing the industry/ subject experts like film directors, film critics, authors, screenplay writers, journalists and film scholars not only helped the researcher to entangle and delve in the reasoning of representation of these female characters but also helped to explore further the construction of memory and trauma around the event of Partition of India, hence helping this study to document post-partition cinema narratives in a historical and feminist framework.

Submission ID

3096

The (Mail) Artist as Networker: On Pre-Internet Network

Aesthetics

Authors

Joseph Sannicandro - University of Minnesota Twin Cities

Abstract

In "Escape Attempts," the preface to the revised edition of her book *Six Years* (1973/1997), one of the defining accounts of the emergence of conceptual art, Lucy Lippard writes that "conceptual artists gloried in seeding past the cumbersome established process of museum-sponsored exhibitions and catalogues by means of mail art, rapidly edited and published books of art, and other small-is-better strategies." (xvii) In the decade following those titular six years, mail art grew from a mere strategy into an international movement. Also known as postal art and correspondence art (with historic links to Futurism and Fluxus), mail art achieved global participation in the 1970s and '80s, cultivating a variety of non-commercial collective "cultural strategies" that put communications at the center of its aesthetic. These include pass-and-add projects, instructions to carry out simple actions, no-jury exhibitions, and other inherently collaborative projects founded upon an exploration of network aesthetics. This self-described "Eternal Network" also compiled and disseminated address directories and newsletters, allowing for decentralized communication and dialogue with a variety of artistic scenes and media (visual and sound poetry, collage, underground comics, experimental music). The network thrived through the development of practices that directly challenge notions of institutional authority, objecthood, authorship, and originality while largely resisting canonization and commercialization. Mail became foregrounded

as a mean of communication allowing for direct collaboration and exchange decades before internet culture. While some went on to fame in art (Maurizio Cattelan) or music (Merzbow), most of the participants were simply people empowered by the lack of gatekeeping institutions.

The practice of mail art allows for a temporally bounded analysis of a pre-digital experiment in network aesthetics, a bridge between the dematerialization of conceptualism and Net Art. I take as my object of analysis *Arte Postale!*, an international and collaborative mail-art zine project which was available only to participants. Initiated by Vittore Baroni in 1979, many of the participants in its early years came from Italy, the UK, and the USA, as well as from Japan, Korea, and Latin America. The first 50 editions (published from 1979-84) allow for a window into a period known in Italy as the Reflux, often characterized as a return to the private sphere following the violent political extremism of the previous decade. Coincident with Thatcherism/Reaganism, this was a period in which the bonds of identity—worker solidarity, regional dialects and cuisines, local goods—were being deterritorialized by neoliberal reform and the acceleration of global communications technologies. Drawing on archival research and interviews, I ask if the more individualistic aesthetic and ethical projects of mail art should be considered a desertion of the political projects of the previous decades or the pursuit of radical politics by other means.

Submission ID

3231

Reimagining the Forgotten: Using Digital Archives and Augmented Reality to Reconstruct Lost Spaces

Authors

Laura Beth Daws - Kennesaw State University

Abstract

Thanks to ongoing efforts of archives, public libraries, and other institutions, a wealth of digital archival documents and other historical data are now available to the public. Many existing online sources serve as highly functional repositories that feature a wealth of documentation on any number of important historical events. However, it is important for communication historians, particularly those interested in new media technologies, to continue to contribute not just to the preservation and collection of historical documents but also to ensure that innovative digital tools are used to provide essential historical context to existing and yet-to-be-created digital archives.

One especially relevant area worthy of scholarly theoretical and applied attention is the use of augmented reality to reimagine lost historical sites and people, such as in cases where government or private corporations destroy existing structures and communities for profit, public use, or revitalization projects. Examples may range from the displacement of people and flooding of lands for government-funded dam construction projects to gentrification of low-income communities. In these and other cases where structures or people are essentially erased, placing digitized archival

documents in geographic context via augmented reality helps preserve the history of an area and reimagines life as it was before a major change occurred. Placing existing digital archives, such as oral histories, still images, films, news coverage, and other textual documents in geographic context may help future populations better understand a multitude of truths related to displacement events and forgotten peoples.

This work fits within the greater social movement of many public institutions today that are re-telling historical narratives bringing to light alternative histories and counter-narratives, such as academic institutions in the US acknowledging the contributions of slave labor in the construction of campus buildings. This paper argues for communication historians to use more interactive, place-based approaches to counter-narratives and the reimagining of the presentation of digital archives. Using user-friendly, free or low-cost digital tools such as Google Tour Builder and ThingLink, communication historians can facilitate a higher degree of interactivity among digital archives and help to fully immerse audiences in historical events. Through innovative technologies combined with digital archives, scholars and practitioners alike can illustrate previous landscapes or people that were previously erased or have fallen out of cultural memory. In this way, digital archives not only are shared with the public in greater historical context but they are also used to digitize a lost sense of place and people, particularly in any marginalized population.

Submission ID

3290

Anatomy of A Media Scandal and Popular Press Strategies in Ottoman Jerusalem

Authors

Elyada Ouzi - University of Haifa

Abstract

In this Paper I will examine the nature and the functions of the first Media Scandal in Palestine in 1909.

I'll show in this paper how the two central popular Hebrew newspapers in Palestine, Itamar Ben Avis's *Ha-Zvi* and Avraham Elmaliah *Ha-Herut*- squared off over a spat they ballooned into an ongoing sensationalist scandal. The paper tracks the evolution of this media spectacle into a quintessential media event, examine its nature, its functions, and its effects on the local public sphere.

It draws on Daniel Boorstein's distinction between a spontaneous event and a "Pseudo-Event", one manufactured by media and on the subsequent work of Elihu Katz and Daniel Dayan concerning "Media Events", among other studies. This Media Scandal defined as "Pseudo Event" or "Media Event", will be analyzed here, following Victor Turner, as a "Social Drama". This drama is fabricated by the press and evolves according to a fixed scenario through different phases : from a

starting point of discovering the misfit and the eruption of a moral crisis to final point of corrective action and reintegration.

The Media Scandal examined in the paper, called the Antebi affaire. This affaire marked the first use in Palestine of a Journalistic-Crusade strategy. The individual chosen was Albert Antebi, a powerful local manager of the French Jewish Educational Organization, *Alliance Israelite*. After the Young Turks Revolution in 1908 which had established a freedom of the Press, among other reforms, Ben Avis believed an immensely powerful personality such as Antebi could be attacked in order to boost the circulation of his newspaper. Which faced growing competition in the new climate. The trigger for Ben Avi's six-week crusade against Antebi was a struggle over the selection of a candidate to represent the Jews of Palestine in the new Ottoman Legislature. Therefore, Ben Avi's newspaper *Ha-Zvi* launched a campaign of defamation and "fake news" against Antebi, to whose defense *Ha-Herut* rushed. The mise-en scene included Sephardi-Ashkenazi discord and clashing business interests.

I will examine here step by step how this Media Scandal was fabricated by both newspapers? What kind, of strategies were used? how did the "social drama" functioned? and finally, what were the short and the long term effects of this scandal.

In what way the application of the Turner model of "social Drama" shows that the function of "Media Scandal" in Ottoman Palestine wasn't to widen the gap between rival social and political Jewish groups, but to negotiate and bridge the difference between them. In what way one can consider the "media Scandal" as a liminal Phase where personal and social crisis are solved through media rituals.

Bibliography

Ouzi Elyada, *Hebrew Popular Journalism, Birth and Development in Ottoman Palestine*, Routledge, 2019.

Daniel Dayan and Elihu Katz, *Media Events: The Live Broadcasting of History*, Harvard University Press, 1992

James Lull and Stephen Hinerman, (Ed), *Media Scandals, Morality and Desire in the Popular Culture Marketplace*, Columbia University Press, 1997, pp. 1-33

Submission ID

3300

Ludwig Erhard - the personalized myth of the economic miracle

Authors

Katharina Schmidt - Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich

Abstract

The myth of (the actual conservative politician) Ludwig Erhard (CDU) has become an integral part of political rhetoric in the Federal Republic of Germany: Before the World Economic Forum in Davos German Chancellor Angela Merkel (CDU) uses the name Ludwig Erhard to evoke a second “Gründerzeit” (Bundesregierung, 2006). The Greens argue that a carbon tax is a market-based instrument which Erhard would have supported, while the Left Party is striving to make Erhard's slogan “prosperity for all” a reality for all (Giegold, 2019; Wagenknecht, 2011).

Ludwig Erhard was the first Minister of Economics (1949-1963) and second Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1963-1966). As the father of the economic miracle and the social market economy, he is firmly anchored in the national collective memory. His name serves – especially in political debates – as a nostalgic reminder of the miraculous economic rise of the Federal Republic in the 1950s. However, the memory of Ludwig Erhard today is a distorted image: While his ministerial period is glorified, his chancellorship seems to be deliberately pushed into oblivion.

This contribution presents an ongoing research project which deals with the genesis of the political myth of Ludwig Erhard combining historical research with the perspective of communication science. Starting from the assumption that through official self-representation political actors gain and at the same time lose the confidence of the members of the public, the study focuses on the political communication and public relations work of Ludwig Erhard. The aim is to extract the connection between his person/habitus on the one hand and his political ideas/concepts on the other hand and examine how this connection has affected his official self-representation as a politician.

The project is based on mainly four components: Firstly, official governmental documents from the Ministry of Economics and the Federal Press Office; secondly, personal documents of Ludwig Erhard; thirdly interviews with contemporary witnesses and, lastly, scientific literature (biographies (e.g. Hentschel, 1998; Koerfer, 1987; Caro, 1965), literature about political history (e.g. Hildebrandt, 1984; Löffler, 2002), literature regarding political communication (e.g. Sarcinelli, 1998; Kamps, 2007; Jarren, 2002), political PR (Kunczik, 2010; Köhler, 2006)).

The analysis shows that the official self-representation of the politician Ludwig Erhard was highly tailored on his person creating a political brand for economic growth and prosperity – the “father of the social market economy”. Although Erhard was not the actual creator his “image-makers” succeeded in personalizing the policy of the social market economy: With “prosperity cigar” and “prosperity belly” Erhard embodied, both externally and habitually, the concept of the social market economy and at the same time symbolized the conservative tradition in post-war Germany. An icon that has endured until today.

At a higher level, the evaluation of the documents also makes an important contribution to the analysis of the development of government communication in the Federal Republic of Germany. It can be shown that political actors in the 1950s and 1960s operated in an area of conflict between factual information work and personalized, emotionalized advertising.

Submission ID

3450

Fan Jingyi: A Key to Understanding the Ideas of Journalism of China

Authors

Honglei Lu - Tsinghua University

Xin Yu - Tsinghua University

Abstract

Fan Jingyi is an outstanding Chinese journalist active from 1940s to the beginning of 21st century, almost covering the period since the founding of the People's Republic of China. He is so representative and worthy of depth-studying that understanding his lifework and thoughts is an important approach to understanding the idea of how Chinese Communist Party (CCP in brief) does its journalism work.

After a long historical evolution and revolutionary struggle, the "Observer and Mouthpiece Theory"(OMT in brief) has developed into an important guiding theory for the CCP to carry out journalism work (Xi Jinping, 2017). Its specific meaning is: work of journalism and public opinion is the party's observer and mouthpiece, adhering to the party's purpose of serving the people, reflecting social conditions and public opinion (Peng, 2019; Long, 2019; Chen & Liu, 2019; Zheng, 2018).

However, OMT has always been misunderstood and stigmatized because scholars thought it regarded media purely as a sort of domination tool, so as to collect public opinions and implement decisions with No Information Loss (Zhu Hongjun, 2019). This criticism did indicate a significant problem of OMT, which is the ignorance of media autonomy and subjective activity. But anyway, this criticism also ignored the background of the theory and how it had been developed. Fan's journalistic lifework could make an important supplement to this theory and provide a new perspective to understand the CCP's journalistic concept.

This research deeply dug into the news works published by Fan Jingyi at some important historical stalls, for example the Reform and Open, combined the interviews of the characters at that time and the data from Fan's the newsroom, rebuilt the historical situation and analyzes it. Finally came to the following conclusions.

1. If the local media were not be able to keep consistency with the central government in time, nor to determine whether it would violate the central government's ideas or directions, they did actually have considerable autonomy to make decisions.

2. Due to China's special administrative system structure, the level and effectiveness of local media decisions were largely determined by the individual capabilities of decision makers and implementers.

3. Fan's awareness and ability in this process far surpassed that of most journalists of that era, mainly reflected in: a) accurately grasping and understanding of central political thought; b) adhere to the empirical paradigm of seeking truth from facts, and possessed the ability and courage to conduct researches; c) understanding his people and love them, knowing how to unite the Party and the people, and making his news understandable to people. It was also because of his advantages that he was later entrusted with higher responsibilities by the Central Committee of CCP.

4. The media played an important role as an important hub for regulating and rationalizing the relationship between the central and local governments. And What Fan had showed us was how an excellent journalist could get his job done with affirmation from both the Party and the people in such a special media system environment.

Submission ID

3503

The Mechanical Heart: Utopian imaginations about human-robot intimacy in Japan

Authors

Jueling Hu - Universiteit van Amsterdam

Abstract

Human-robot intimacy implies a technological reproduction of relationality. The ways of establishing intimate relations through/with digital technologies, especially technologies of humanoid robots and artificial intelligence, reflexively influence on how people identify themselves and relate to each other. The paper investigates the history of which humanoid robots become the sites of affective relationalities in contemporary Japan, turning media technologies from being media objects to being communicative subjects. Specifically, it questions how the concept of intimacy, which is conventionally considered as relationships between human, has been reconstructed to describe the embodied interactions between human and robots, in both discursive and material levels. The paper not only examines the utopian imaginations existing in Japanese popular culture, such as science fictions, but also analyzes how the utopian imaginations are realized in local scientific and artistic designs – such as using materials to strengthen the authenticity of appearance and the capability of expressing emotions.

The paper finds out that the utopian imaginations in Japan, which actively reconstruct the concept of digital intimacy, have been narrated through two promises – the promise of replacement and of assisting to rebuild the “lost” human connections in contemporary Japanese society. The first promise indicates that robots can be as authentic as human in intimate relations. Besides, with their

“flawless” appearance and “excellent capacity of dealing with complicated situations”, robots can perform better to sustain intimacy. The second promise, on the contrary, claims that establishing the intimate connections with robots can help people to rebuild their connections with others, in which the ideas of curing and assisting are essential. Although the two promises seem to be opposite to each other, both of them demonstrate a kind of technological optimism – by using technologies, it tries to solve the difficulties of building human connections. The emphasis on the hardship of human connections is a key to historicize the development of utopian imaginations about human-robot intimacy in Japan: it reveals a larger historical and social context that deeply situates in Japanese modernity and the following Otaku culture since the 1980s. Through analyzing the history of utopian imaginations in Japan, the paper hopes to offer an alternative trajectory to understand human-robot intimacy.

Submission ID

3658

A computational approach to the expansion and reduction of the political in Swedish post-war newspapers

Authors

Fredrik Noren - Umeå University

Alexandra Borg - Uppsala University

Erik Edoff - Umeå University

Johan Jarlbrink - Umeå University

Måns Magnusson - Aalto University

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine “the political” as a concept and label in two major Swedish newspapers from 1945 to 1989. This is often described as a time of both political stability and political disruption. The “death of ideologies” in the 1950s, and the idea that politics could be reduced to administration, was replaced by a radicalization in the 1960s and an expansion of the political concept (“the personal is political”) – followed by a limited interpretation of politics in the neoliberal 1980s. These discursive waves have previously been traced by scholars examining individual genres, such as cultural debates and editorials. With digitized newspapers available in full text we can trace key concepts wherever they appear, analyze the themes they are connected to as well as quantitative changes over time. Which themes became political during the period? How were political themes connected, and which themes were more frequent in specific newspapers?

“Politics” and “political” are key concepts. Following the theoretical tradition of conceptual history, key concepts are those that are contested and yet inescapable. To define them, restrict, expand or challenge their meaning and use, is part of a political struggle. To redefine key concepts, such as the

“political”, is a way to redefine social reality, to interpret and frame it, and perhaps legitimize goals and point out the necessity of certain actions. Politicization refers to the process when boundaries are redrawn and new issues and topics are introduced on the political agenda. Labeling something as “political” is an important part of the process.

To examine these processes we use topic modeling (Mallet’s implementation of Latent Dirichlet allocation), an efficient way to study themes in a large corpus by transforming words that co-occur in documents into clusters of words (topics). Our material consists of all text blocks (derived from the digitization process at the Swedish National Library) containing the word political (in Swedish “politisk”, “politiska” or “politiskt”) in two major newspapers (Aftonbladet and Dagens Nyheter).

Preliminary findings show a plethora of themes being politicized and depoliticized in the post-war period – environmental issues, gender equality and sports, just to mention a few. Other findings point to the rise of alternative arenas beyond the newspaper pages, such as theaters and street protests. Examining text items beyond the canonical genres also makes it possible to identify political labels where they are less expected – in personal ads where people wanted future partners with “political awareness”.

Submission ID

3787

Historical-conjunctural changes in the discourses of information and communication technological innovations in the UK press 1964-1999

Authors

Marko Ampuja - Tampere University, Tampere Research Centre for Journalism, Media and Communication (COMET)

Abstract

In the past 30 years, digital information and communication technologies (ICTs) – along with famous ICT entrepreneurs and Silicon Valley – have often been singled out as forces that best represent capitalist dynamism. These mainstream discourses have offered powerful legitimations of ‘the new spirit of capitalism’ (Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello), conceived as the coming of a new type of capitalism that has replaced the bureaucratic structures of earlier state-directed capitalism with de-centralised network structures that allow innovations, entrepreneurship and human creativity to flourish.

Such ideological discourses did not emerge out of thin air. The aim of this paper is to conduct a critical historical comparison of how ICT innovations have been discussed in the UK press in different decades. As the word ‘conjunctural’ in the title suggests, I am interested in how ICT

innovation discourses and their political-ideological framings have developed over time, in relation to different phases of capitalism. This forms my main research question.

To study such changes, I gathered data (news articles) from digital newspaper archives on the coverage of ICT innovations in the UK press (The Times, the Guardian and the Financial Times) in five-year intervals between 1964 and 1999. This time frame covers the period from the first major public discussions in the UK on the impact of computers to the emergence of the Internet. This paper is part of my broader research which examines similar themes in different countries' media (USA, UK and Finland). The UK provides an interesting case, as following the Second World War it pursued a 'techno-nationalist' (David Edgerton) path to technological development (including ICTs), but often with feelings of inferiority to its main competitors.

Methodologically, the paper involves quantification of the frequency of different types of ICT innovation discourses and institutional actors who appear as 'primary definers' in different time periods. More importantly, I will conduct a thematic qualitative content analysis of the data. In particular, I will register and illustrate changes in what kinds of themes, narratives and visions concerning ICT innovations dominate in the newspapers in different times (e.g., shifts in how the role of the state vis-à-vis private corporations and entrepreneurs in their development is conceived; or shifts in how the overall social impact of ICTs is assessed – is it considered positive/empowering or negative/threatening).

Theoretically, the paper relies on political economy and Gramscian-inspired ideology theory. I am specifically interested in analysing how and to what extent changes in media coverage of ICTs can be understood by linking these to the political-economic paradigm shift from Keynesian-Fordist to neoliberal capitalism, that is, to a shift in 'accumulation regimes' and to shifts in the balance of political power. This will be the paper's main theoretical contribution. In addition, I will call into question ahistorical celebrations of ICTs by examining how they have been publicly discussed in the past in different political-ideological contexts.

Submission ID

3881

Electronic and digital media and their precursors

Authors

Anthony Lowstedt - Webster Vienna Private University

Abstract

Electronic and digital media and their precursors

by Dr. Anthony Löwstedt

Webster Vienna Private University

anthony.loewstedt@webster.ac.at

Gutenberg's printing press is widely considered central for ICT development, and electronic or digital media and programs are often described as the greatest inventions since print (Eisenstein, 2005; Kovarik, 2011; Parry, 2011). This paper considers whether this comparison may be categorically mistaken. My hypothesis is that the invention of programmed electronic or digital media, or 'prography', is much more profitably compared to the invention of writing, phonography (some 5,200 years ago), than to print (around 570 year ago), and that the importance of print has been hyped. From this perspective, print is merely a corollary to phonography.

First, movable types existed already in Sumerian and later varieties of cuneiform. Printing of paper with movable types and ink actually took place in China and Korea from the early first millennium CE at the latest. The changes that Gutenberg initiated were momentous, but they depended on pre-existing technologies and practices and had mainly commercial, ideological, political (including both democratic/egalitarian and hierarchic/centralizing) and other non-technological attributes, which coincided with phonographic literacy (along with scientific and industrial knowledge and practices) spreading widely throughout Europe and the world (Gunaratne, 2001; Jensen, J., 1998).

Second, Gutenberg's innovation was about saving time and energy, reaching larger audiences, making quantitative gains rather than qualitative change (Boyd-Barrett, 2015; Jensen, C., 2001; Löwstedt & Mboti, 2017). In other words, Gutenberg was a businessman, not a revolutionary. Prography, on the other hand, largely *replaces* phonography, script as well as print, with electronic audio and video/photo recording and dissemination, which is a qualitative difference. Whereas phonography enables direct symbolization of all grammatical categories of language and many sound features, prography also accurately captures many additional details of the speech act, including melody, accent, dynamics, pauses (audio), as well as body language (video), And not only speech acts: any act, pseudo-act, event or pseudo-event may be shared and/or archived with prographic technology.

The term 'mass', thirdly, is relative, not absolute. Mass communication was not invented centuries, but millennia ago. Masses of people witnessed cultural events, rituals, and symbols during ancient times, simultaneously or serially, for example in Rome's Colosseum, using hieroglyphic script, or in decorated ceramic tiles that were "mass-produced" in Mesopotamia already 15,000 years ago (Read, 2010).

Finally, people almost always used the same script, whether Chinese, Korean, Latin, Greek, Ethiopian, Arabic, etc., before and after print had been introduced. In terms of the basic ICT, the script, very little changed after the introduction of print, which is really an information and communication technology of a secondary and derived order.

This paper further explores a theory proposed in Löwstedt, Anthony: 'Developmental Stages of Information and Communication Technology', *Communication Theory*, 2020, (accepted with minor revisions and forthcoming).

Submission ID

3965

Whistleblowers and their faith in journalism: The (d)evolution of trust among sources journalists need most?

Authors

Karin Assmann - University of Georgia

Abstract

Journalism's impact, reporters' roles as watchdogs and their commitment to uncover corporate or governmental wrongdoing often relies on informants who decide to risk their careers and reputations, at times their lives, to bring to light their employers' malfeasance. The first whistleblower protection law was signed in the United States in 1778. It was intended to shield government employees from retaliation. Yet whistleblowers often turn first to the news media. This leap of faith implies a level of trust in journalists' adherence to normative roles as monitors, vital to the functioning of democracy, who protect their sources at all cost (Christians, Glasser, McQuail, Nordenstreng, & White, 2010).

As the confidence in legislation and structures designed to safeguard whistleblowers has waned (e.g., Eide & Kunelius, 2018; Kenny, 2018; Thorsen, 2016), the journalist-whistleblower relationship is evolving. Digital collection and dissemination of data on one hand and the possibilities of surveillance on the other, play a large role in shaping trust in journalists as recipients of secret information. Yet how have whistleblowers perceived their counterparts in the news media?

This study aims to understand how trust in the news media among whistleblowers has changed over time. Through in depth interviews with 12 – 15 whistleblowers in the United States and in Europe who contacted and worked with reporters to tell their stories from the 1960s until present, this paper examines their perceptions of the news media in general and the journalists they confided in, in particular and how, if at all, in has evolved.

Some of the expected findings are that “historical” whistleblowers who were active during the 1960s and 1970s selected the journalists they wanted to confide in based on news the reporters' perceived adherence to normative journalistic values that centered around defending democracy and protecting civil society, whereas more recent whistleblowers select journalists that they trust to protect their identity. This work is a novel contribution to work that has focused on the journalists' perspective in the reporter-whistleblower relationship (e.g., Carlson, 2011; Dunkle-Polier, 2019; Posetti, 2017), by adding historical and current perspectives of whistleblowers themselves.

References

Carlson, M. (2011). *On the condition of anonymity: Unnamed sources and the battle for journalism*: University of Illinois Press.

Christians, C. G., Glasser, T., McQuail, D., Nordenstreng, K., & White, R. A. (2010). *Normative theories of the media: Journalism in democratic societies*: University of Illinois Press.

Dunkle-Polier, E. D. (2019). Shielding the "Enemy of the People": Protecting the Reporter's Privilege in the Age of Social Media. *Boston College Law Review*, 60(8), 2581.

Eide, E., & Kunelius, R. (2018). Whistleblowers and journalistic ideals: Surveillance, Snowden and the meta-coverage of journalism. *Northern Lights: Film & Media Studies Yearbook*, 16(1), 75-95.

Kenny, K. (2018). Censored: Whistleblowers and impossible speech. *Human Relations*, 71(8), 1025-1048.

Posetti, J. (2017). *Protecting journalism sources in the digital age*: UNESCO Publishing.

Thorsen, E. (2016). Whistleblowing in a digital age: Journalism after Manning and Snowden *The Routledge companion to digital journalism studies* (pp. 568-578): Routledge.

Submission ID

4018