



International Association for Media and Communication Research  
Asociación internacional de estudios en comunicación social  
Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information et la communication

# IAMCR 2016

## History Section

Abstracts of papers presented at  
the annual conference of the

**International Association for Media and Communication Research<sup>1</sup>**  
**IAMCR**

**Leicester, UK**

**27-31 July 2016**



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<sup>1</sup> We have endeavoured to ensure that these are the abstracts presented in Leicester. Nevertheless, due to cancellations, additions and other factors, abstracts may be included here that were not presented and abstracts that were presented may not be included. Email addresses have been intentionally altered to prevent harvesting by spammers.

**Id:** 11944

**Title:** Contribution of Social Media to the construction of collective memory and commemoration. Case study of JFK Twitter account

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In 2009, the JFK Library and Museum presented the Twitter account (at) JFKsaid with the aim to allow Internet users to track “the day-to-day campaign schedule of John F. Kennedy’s road to the White House”. It started its activity on January 2nd 2010, exactly 50 years after John F. Kennedy announced his bid for the White House. Since then, it has published more than 4.500 tweets with texts, quotes, pictures, videos, scanned documents, news, headlines and all kinds of references about Kennedy’s life, policies, thoughts and experiences.

This initiative uses the current social media technology to (re)construct history and (re)tell the past: events from 50 years ago are presented as if they had happened nowadays. It constitutes a good example of how “digital media introduce (...) new means to preserve, restore and represent the past” and, in doing so, “shape a past (...) where the old is overwritten by the new” (Hoskins 2009).

Besides telling, remembering and commemorating the past, (at) JFKsaid offers public access to JFK Library digitized contents, converting the traditional hard archive in a soft multimedia archive, characterised by its “hyperlinkability and connectivity” (Pinchevski 2011). Thanks to 2.0 technologies, the past becomes a “living memory” as well as a “social practice” (Pinchevski 2011), because the memories are “not simply shared and told but creatively constructed” (Garde-Hansen; Hoskins; Reading 2009). Alexander (2011) establishes that “Twitter’s immediacy lends itself to “live” stories”. Therefore, the past is re-lived 50 years later through the tweets published in (at) JFKsaid.

In our paper we study three aspects of (at) JFKsaid account: how the days of Kennedy’s presidency are (re)mediated, historicized, remembered, and (re)told fifty years later; how the figure of President Kennedy and the main events of his time are commemorated; and how is JFK Library and Museum digitized contents offered to and consumed by the public.

The methodology used is a deep textual content analysis of 3.253 tweets published by the account, from January 20th 2011 to November 22nd 2013, coinciding with the days Kennedy was in office.

As main conclusions, we can assert that the account (at) JFKsaid presents Kennedy as a president sensitive to social and economic inequalities, civil rights, unemployment and the

economic recession, and committed with social policies. His foreign agenda was marked by the Cold War and the relationship with USSR and Cuba.

Kennedy is also presented as a common American man, his family values and habits being often similar to those of any American family; thus the Twitter account offers a popular, close portrait of the president to the public; but, at the same time, reinforces his prestige and his power, hence contributing to the consolidation of the presidency as the main USA political institution. This is because he is presented as a firm defender of the Constitution of the USA and the security of its people.

**Id:** 11974

**Title:** The Cinema Newsreel as a Source of Memory

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Undeniably, movies make an emotional impact – caused by film elements: images, sound and voice, composed by film montage. Before television was established as a mass medium in Germany (in the late 1950s / early 1960s), the cinema newsreel was the only medium conveying the image and reputation of Germany at home and abroad through moving pictures. In addition to all the necessary information about political and economic progress, entertaining stories were used for giving notions of new democratic values to the audience.

After WWII, the Allies brought their own newsreels to German cinemas – using them for reeducational matters. After the Western Allies’ withdrawal from newsreel production in West Germany, the newsreels were produced solely under German management. Through rare documents about the work of the editorial staff and cinematographers, it is partially possible to detect the intentions for influencing public opinion and the memory.

However, in the 1950s, images that probably did not suit the moral attitude of society were omitted from the screen, such as cruelty to animals or collapsing athletes, reports of underhanded attacks and the consequences of concentration camp imprisonment. By contrast, in the 1960s, confrontation with the Nazi past was not avoided. In the event of this explosive topic, the West German newsreel (such as UFA-Wochenschau or Neue Deutsche Wochenschau) also tried to follow their principles: showing an interesting report to a good end. So the reports about court proceedings were framed by other stories to mitigate the cruelty. My presentation will show, how the UFA-Wochenschau in 1961 reported on the Adolf Eichmann proceedings, e.g. to what extent the films were enriched with footage (from their own archives) for inserting flashbacks. By condemning Eichmanns’ evil deeds and expressing the wish of ‘never again’ (“Nie wieder!”), the newsreels looked back and forward.

In the meaning of ‘New Film History’ (Allen & Gomery) I will use not only a wide variety of archive materials for my research, e.g. letters, production reports and reviews, but also the original films. I totally agree with the approach of ‘Visual History’ (Gerhard Paul): Images are historical sources. From my ongoing project on West German newsreels, I would like to give you the outlines of the newsreels’ storytelling through (1) image, music and voice, (2) text, and (3) conception of reports. When it comes to Nazi atrocities, today we see the images of the newsreel in TV documentaries again – but now partly fictionalized in conjunction with re-enactments. Then as is now, social memory is shaped by newsreel images – but the medial context is crucial.

**Id:** 12068

**Title:** The History of Malaysian Conflict Reporting of 'Our Wars'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper examines the history of Malaysian conflict reporting during the Malayan Emergency (1948-1960) and Konfrontasi (1963-66). The rationale of this study is to give Malaysian conflict reporting recognition, as well as broaden the understanding of war reporting which has been dominated by Anglo-Euro scholarship. The main research question is to identify the role played by Malaysian journalists in the reporting of their own wars. Their journalistic practices and representations of the wars are scrutinized. The study adopts the theoretical framework of Objectivity and Memory in its analysis of the oral history testimonies and news archives of the journalists.

The findings of this research reveals that the history of Malaysian conflict reporting has its roots in the British colonial treatment of the press during the Malayan Emergency. The British perceived the control of media as essential in achieving their political and economic objectives when nationalism in Malaya and the rest of the British Empire was at its height. By imposing austere censorship and legal ownership of the press, local journalists were restrained from witnessing combat firsthand. Unlike Australian and British war correspondents who were privileged by being accredited to the armed forces in the Malayan jungles, local journalists were kept at a discrete isolation and relied on official sources for their news inputs. As a result the local journalists remained oblivious to the discrepancies of the Malayan counterinsurgency warfare itself or the breach between its humane self-image and its quotidian practices. Like the Malayan Emergency, Konfrontasi too was underreported by the Malaysian press. However, the war did see journalists elevate to the status of “authoritative spokespersons” (Zelizer, 1992), although they did not witness actual combat. Despite some form of liberation, the journalists’ role remained oriented to the centres of power, whilst their memories of the wars stood as a product of the state.

**Id:** 12119

**Title:** Bypassing Surveillance and Censorship in the 19-th Century Hebrew and Jewish Press in Europe

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The history of Jewish books, periodicals and printing is a continuing story of struggle against social and political surveillance and censorship. Internal surveillance and censorship historically preceded the external religious and political censorship which was nevertheless harder to combat. The Jewish and Hebrew press grew and developed in Europe in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century generally within a hostile and unstable milieu. In every country where it appeared, it was a minority press subject- to a greater or lesser extent- to the benevolence of the “foreign” powers, in consonance with the legal situation of the local Jewish community. Even where their situation was relatively good, an independent Jewish newspaper was inevitably suspect in the eyes of the government; even the attitude of relatively liberal European countries concerning freedom of the press in general evolved very slowly in the course of the 19th century.

Jewish newspapers suffered from self-censorship, imposed by Jewish communities anxious to preserve their culture and their physical safety, and external censorship imposed by the authorities, especially in the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires, where most of the Jewish population lived. Sometimes even an “economic” censorship was fatal to those small and poor publications. Some well known Jewish journalists were sometimes used as Censors by the Russian authorities in the framework of promoting Jewish Emancipation. Nevertheless, the Jewish and Hebrew newspapers found different ways to sidestep and bypass as much as possible legal and other impediments. The means they used were both stylistic and legalistic. In the first group: writing “between the lines”, often in a satirical style; using Hebrew names for “problematic” locations; using biblical, religious and other common symbols and references to collective memory. For the Russian Jewish socialists, Hebrew and Aramaic languages were a good mean of secret conspiracy communication against political surveillance .The “legalistic” methods included “smuggling” journals from West to East, false addresses of publication, fake editors, frequent changes of the papers’ name etc. Journals intended for Jewish readers in Russia were published in other, more liberal, countries and mailed in sealed envelopes. A journal might be printed in one location and indicate another as its place of publication, edited in one city and printed in another, or relocated to a place where a more lenient censor had been appointed. World War I saw an escalation of restrictions on Jewish press. In Russia and Palestine, publication of Jewish journals was banned with one crudely censored exception. In Austria, general censorship and onerous per-edition fees were imposed. To overcome these strictures, publications switched titles back and forth. A paper closed by the authorities for a certain time

might appear under a different name. If the importation of a journal to Russia was prohibited, the publisher might change its name for a limited-run edition destined for that country only. This “underground” memory long influenced the conceptual and thematic evolution of the Jewish, Hebrew and Israeli Press (after a long period under Turkish rule and British Mandate).

**Id:** 12311

**Title:** Why Innis is Important for Islam History' A Case Study on the Ottoman Empire

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper will not be presented because the government of Turkey has violated academic freedom by imposing a ban on foreign travel for Turkish academics.

The study aims to display the relevance of Harold A. Innis for comprehending one of the most important empires of history and Islam, the Ottoman Empire. While modernization is a thorny issue for the Islamic World, the modernization process of the Ottoman Empire can be conceptualized alternatively with Innis' concepts, opening new possibilities. Therefore, the study, focusing on the 18th century, claims that the Ottoman modernization bears the trademarks of Innis' conception of time and space dialectic and emphasizes a time-biased monopoly of knowledge among Ottoman rulers in Istanbul that threatened the survival of the Empire. Before the 18th century, Ottomans were thinking that traditional Islamic order was divine and change was degeneration. Though they had noticed the problems encountered with the development of the West, they searched solutions by fixing the traditional order. With the colossal defeat of 1699 against the Western Alliance, the idea of establishing a new order open to the West emerged. Western knowledge and technology gained ground in the Empire in this century but reforms were hampered because of aggressive reaction of traditional forces. In this dialectic of time and space crystallized with the conflict between the traditional order and the advent of the West, knowledge and media are essential. Ottoman rulers were composed of three groups. Members of *ilmiye* in madrasas were concentrated on religious knowledge, generally ignoring modern knowledge. The text studied were centuries old. The privileged method for the transmission of knowledge was personal contact and memorization. Books were seen as a threat for the preservation of knowledge. Except some practical knowledge for the functioning of the Empire, members of *seyfiye* in military and member of *kalemiye* in bureaucracy were also learning a traditional knowledge whose root goes back to the first century of Islam. In their circle, writing was an artistic activity and books were art objects. In the time-biased monopoly among Ottoman rulers, production and diffusion of the knowledge were restricted. In this context, printing press was introduced in the Empire only when this monopoly was weakened with the spatial advent of the West. The founder and supporters of the first Ottoman printing house were important reformists and had access to the Western World and knowledge. Thus, the printing press was associated with another social bias and new knowledge. Given that the Ottoman Empire has 600 years of history and vast territories, to generalize the study results is difficult. Nevertheless focusing on Ottoman rulers of the 18th century in Istanbul is logical. As the beginning of the modernization, the 18th century is important for the time and

space dialectic. Studying the 18th century would be illuminating for understanding reforms of subsequent centuries. Furthermore, Istanbul, as the ruling center, had contacts with all other regions, influencing them and getting influenced by them. On the other hand, though the monopoly of time is explored, investigation of space bias is considered beyond the scope of the study.

**Id:** 12332

**Title:** On the Prehistory of Framing Theory (1955-1973)

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The Framing Theory constitutes a topic of active research with a relatively long-standing effort, which looks back upon a 60-year history from 1955 when the eminent anthropologist, Bateson proposed, for the first time, the concept “FRAME” in his path-breaking study 'A Theory of Play and Fantasy' to 2015 when our study was still in its infancy. However, the theory lacked an entry within the indexes of most textbooks till 1974 when Goffman’s work on “Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience” began to gain prominence as a canonical book in relevant studies, which, from social science circles' vantage point of official history in the present, is the generally recognized launch pad for the Framing Theory. To shed light through a theoretical avenue on the mysterious silence regarding Bateson who actually led the way in the development of the Framing Theory, this paper, drawing on both original document analysis and secondary data analysis. By charting its much-awaited chronology, the paper identifies and labels the prehistory stage—1955-1973—of framing theory, with particularly close attention paid to the silence on “non-media effect framework”, “non-mass media framework” and “cultural framework” behind the evolution of the Theory. The landscape of the Framing Theory has seen a number of significant changes with regards to how ‘framing’ is perceived by communication academics in 1955 and a narrowing-down process is said to exist where the definition moved away from the ‘broad’ sense to the ‘narrow’ sense since 1973.

While Bateson’s work breaks new ground as his conception of ‘framework’, ‘meta-communication’ and ‘relational communication’ represents a pioneering attempt harnessing the literature pertaining to the Framing Theory, the silence on Bateson can be justified for several reasons. Such matters as his own interdisciplinary identity, lack of middle range theory contributions and spatiotemporal context of “effect is king” will profitably be taken on board by this paper.

To provide new communication-related material on the Framing theory, the paper believes the way forward might be the resort to constructivism approaches that underlie general human communication researches. In this vein, this paper, without losing track of the unresisted allure of real situations and local cultures to scholars, proposes the embedment of framework into culture and the substitution of three-dimensional research arena in place of the “media – audience” binary linear model. At the microscopic level, the paper looks at the issue in the light of cultural norms and tries to be more sensitive, attentive and responsive to the differences among jurisdictions within various spatiotemporal contexts. At the mesoscopic level, the paper, using ‘field’ as the basic unit, proceeds to depict, exploit and analyze the changing landscape on

the part of both distinct frames and silent frames within the same spatiotemporal context. At the microscopic level, this paper ventures across the border to avail itself of the insights from neuroscience and media psychology domains in an effort to elucidate the resonance and the follow-up diffusion between exterior framing and the cognitive patterns of human brains.  
Keywords: framing theory; framing effect; cultural framework

**Id:** 12414

**Title:** Voices of the Enemy. International Politics in Playboy Magazine in the Reagan Era

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** With extensive focus on international affairs interviews, the volumes of Playboy Magazine make a remarkable archive of critical reviews and commentaries on U.S foreign politics throughout the Cold War decades. While the complex, contradictory and often progressive messages of Playboy's sexual politics have been highlighted in number of books and articles, Playboy's critical coverage of international affairs during the Cold War era has perhaps not been fully recognized. This paper approaches Playboy magazine as one of the spaces of expanding the horizon of the American public on the global Cold War by discussing the interviews with international political figures and the issue of U.S. foreign politics published in the Playboy Interview format in the 1980s.

The impact of the Cold War in the American culture was enormous. Widespread fear of domestic as well as foreign enemies stands as a key legacy of the era. Playboy Interview was one of the platforms that gave the feared enemies opportunities to explain their views for the American audience, and present overt critique towards the United States foreign policy. This characteristic situate Playboy Interview format as part of the liberal tradition of American news journalism, characterized by antiauthoritarian views, liberal stances and sympathies for Democratic Party representatives. (Cooks 1998, 110.)

Playboy Magazine inevitably shared the premises of the liberal political press, but it also challenged the political establishment and their norms of decency. In the paper it is suggested that it was perhaps precisely this that made Playboy attempting forum for non-American interviewees representing the enemy in the US Cold War foreign political setting. Drawing on interviews with Fidel Castro, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Daniel Ortega, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Yasser Arafat and Lech Walesa, it is suggested that giving an exclusive interview for a magazine famous for nude girl centerfolds was perhaps used as a mean of ridiculing the American political and media elite. After all it is likely that giving an interview to a magazine with such a particular profile were done with some expectations. In earlier research, Playboy has been associated with the contradictory American modernism (Osgerby 2001; Miller 1984) and male rebellion against the nuclear family ideology (Pitzulo 2011; Ehrenreich 1984). The examples discussed in this paper complicate further role of Playboy Magazine as part of the American Cold War media culture.

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**Id:** 12442

**Title:** Preserving the memory of media transformed into symbols: the cases of Madrid newspaper and Antena 3 Radio in contemporary Spain

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Print and broadcast media outlets closed in controversial circumstances can sometimes turn into symbols of past times due to their significance for the audience, the journalists who worked there, and more broadly for the public opinion of the time. In many of these cases, preserving their memory is often in charge of the main actors who played a role in the events that ended in their closure.

In this paper we will analyze, compare and contrast two relevant cases: the daily newspaper Madrid, closed down in November 1971 by one of the last governments of General Franco, and the nationwide radio station Antena 3, which was sold to the main media group Prisa in 1992 and finally closed two years later. The former occurred under a dictatorship while the latter took place in a democracy. Nevertheless, a number of similarities can be found, especially the silencing of two highly critical voices against the government of the time –dictatorial or democratic– as a final result.

During the last year of the newspaper's life, with the intention to defend their professional interests and the newspaper's independence, the journalists of Madrid had already founded a Society of Journalists imitating the successful example of Le Monde. Once Madrid was closed and some attempts to relaunch the newspaper failed, they organized different events to recall its memory and legacy to the newborn Spanish democracy. In the present day, with its headquarters in the very heart of the capital, the so-called "Daily Madrid Foundation" is a cultural meeting point for conferences, exhibitions, and journalism awards. It has been a way of keeping alive the spirit of Madrid.

In the other case, a group of former journalists and listeners of Antena 3, without reaching the same level of organization, started a number of initiatives to preserve the memory of the station that revolutionized the way of doing radio in Spain in the 1980s. In only ten years (1982-1992), it reached the top position in terms of audience, ousting the until-then invincible SER from

leadership. Only one month later, in an operation with hidden political motivations, Prisa media company, owner of SER, bought Antena 3 which eventually would close in 1994. On January 21, 2013, a Facebook page was created to gather videos, podcasts, pictures, press clippings and any kind of materials related to its history. More recently, on April 25, 2015, a radio station broadcasted a special six-hour program to remember Antena 3, with the participation of its most prominent journalists.

Following this year's conference theme, looking back is also a way of looking forward. The values behind Madrid and Antena 3 have become a reference point for the freedom of the press and the improvement of journalism. Along with nostalgia for the happy days of the past, even today, both media outlets represent democratic values and professional standards in journalism. Reconstructing and preserving these stories is still important for keeping their legacy alive. As objects of commemoration, they have even turned into myths for generations.

**Id:** 12453

**Title:** Managing News Media during the Spanish Transition: the role and the contribution of the editor-in-chief at 'El País, 'Avui' and 'Egin'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The objective of the paper is to analyze the role and the contribution of relevant editors-in-chief during the Spanish Transition to democracy (1975-1982). The research is based on three new-born papers published after Franco's death (the Spanish El País; the Catalan Avui and the Basque Egin) and three journalists that took on the role of editor-in-chief (Juan Luis Cebrián, Jordi Maluquer and Mariano Ferrer, respectively). Since they were in charge of pro-democracy newspapers during troubling times, they played a role to be described by media and communication researchers.

On May 4th 1976, El País was published for the first time. It was a new-born paper, with no connection with Franco's regime, neither as a victim of political reprisal nor as a collaborationist. El País quickly became an influential paper with an editorial positioning focused on building and strengthening democracy in Spain, throughout peace and order, following the example of other Western European countries. The goal brought the paper to fight against the last pro Franco's strongholds. At this stage, it must be underlined the personality of the editor-in-chief Juan Luis Cebrián (Madrid, 1944), who had worked for francoist media companies but at the same time was well-connected with progressive and leftist groups.

On April 23rd 1976, Avui became the first newspaper written entirely in Catalan to be published after the Spanish Civil War. The promoters were cultural and social activists, such as Jordi Maluquer and others. The paper was born with great enthusiasm and optimism, although lacking a solid business structure, which would become, in time, in one of its biggest problems. At the beginning, Jordi Maluquer (Barcelona, 1935) was the president of the daily's Board of Directors and Josep Faulí (1932-2006) was in charge of the newsroom. However, when Faulí resigned, Maluquer took on as editor-in-chief, leading Avui throughout major events of the political Transition.

On September 30th 1977, Egin was published in the Basque Country. The paper -defined itself

as Basque nationalist and left oriented- was set up thanks to twenty shareholders and the contribution of a wide range of people. The Jesuit Mariano Ferrer (San Sebastian, 1939), who had come back from the US, took on the role of Egin's editor-in-chief. On November 1977 he wrote an editorial opinion condemning the violence of ETA Basque separatist group. Few months later, in March 1978, he resigned. Since then, Egin has been accused of defending ETA's violence to fight for the independence of the Basque Country.

The research has a qualitative orientation and combines two different techniques. Firstly, in-depth interviews with Cebrián, Maluquer and Ferrer, conducted during 2015 in Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian (Basque Country), and interviews with other contemporary journalists. Secondly, the data and information collected during the face-to-face interviews has been complemented with the content analysis of editorial articles that were written and published when they were in charge of their newsrooms and, thus, positioning their papers regarding major events of the Spanish Transition.

**Id:** 12531

**Title:** Thinking Change and Communication: From Modernization to Mediation

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Questions of change are of central importance to communication and media research, and over the course of decades, several different macro-concepts have been mobilized to make sense of the ways in which modern means of communication become involved in processes of transformation. It is rarely acknowledged, however, that such macro-concepts also bring with them particular implications for our perceptions of the past, present and future of mediated communication. This article examines the different paradigms of change that have dominated the field of communication and media research from the 1950s onwards, starting with discussions about media, modernization and development in the early post-war decades, and ending with debates about mediatization and personalization in recent years. To this end, the article draws on a comprehensive analysis of articles published in four communication and media studies journals chosen to broadly represent both the historical range and the theoretical and methodological variation in the field: *Journal of Communication* (1951-), *International Communication Gazette* (1955-), *Media, Culture & Society* (1979-) and *Political Communication* (1980-). After providing an overview of the changing paradigms of change and communication, the article reflects on what these patterns tell us about the history of the field, its shifting assumptions about temporal change, and the implications these assumptions have for the ways we ‘remember’ past forms of communication, and for our projections of future developments. The article concludes with a reflection on the open questions and future directions of research on media and change.

**Id:** 12656

**Title:** Combatting "subversive activities". Surveillance in the early 19th century and its memory in Germany

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The proposed talk will refer in a twofold manner to the History Section's call for papers:

1. It will be a contribution to the topic History of Surveillance
2. It includes additionally the overall topic Memory, Commemoration and Communication.

After the victory in the wars of liberation against the Napoleonic regime, there prospered in Germany expectations for more freedom in public life. Many looked ahead for an extension of the freedom of the press that had been suppressed before. This situation led to events of public turmoil, which the governments disliked. After the assassination of a German writer and Russian diplomat in September 1819, the Austrian chancellor Metternich brought about an agreement with other German federal states to reestablish a strong system of censorship, the so called "Karlsbader Beschlüsse" ("Carlsbad rulings"). They encompassed a "Pressegesetz" ("Press Law"), a "Universitätsgesetz" ("University Law") and a "Untersuchungsgesetz" ("Law of inquiry"). The first one reintroduced censorship for all publications under 320 pages. The second decreed measures to surveil the universities. And the intention of the third was to enable inquiries and persecutions of "subversive activities" in society. Although these laws were at first terminated to five years only, they were extended and obtained after all 1848.

For the purpose of the third law an investigative commission was established in Mainz yet in 1819. Its assignment was to observe and collect information about the activities of public intellectuals, writers and journalists who were considered as opponents of the states' politics. The "Zentraluntersuchungskommission" ("Central Investigative Commission") had to organize this work and make reports. The main report was delivered in 1928 in five volumes. They included many accusations even against people who had been engaged in the Anti-Napoleonic front. Based on the law, the existence of this Commission could not be kept secret totally, but the results of its work were of course not made publicly known.

Although this Commission was controversial and did not continue to work after 1848, the surveillance by the state authorities did not cease. After another political turbulence in Frankfurt in 1833 Metternich applied another office to observe continually activities endangering the "existence of the state" and to disrupt "public peace". This judicial institution was called "Mainzer Informationsbureau" ("Mainz Information Bureau"). It used confidential people to travel around, to look and hear in order to get insight in what groups of intellectuals, writers, and journalists did, said and published. At the end 2140 names of suspected persons were listed, among them many famous figures in literature and journalism. The reports covered mainly the

years 1840-1848. In contrast to its predecessor the Information Bureau's investigations were kept secret. So it operated undercover as an institution of surveillance in predemocratic times. As mentioned, the talk will refer, too, to the overall topic of the IAMCR conference and describe how the activities of these commissions were later be publicized and commemorated. The talk will be based on the existing literature and the reports of both institutions.

**Id:** 12662

**Title:** MEMORY, NOSTALGIA AND A 'CALL TO ARMS': REACTION TO THE 40th AND 50th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIONS OF UK RADIO STATIONS

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper is based on a study of public reaction to on-air commemorations of the anniversaries of the start of radio stations located in the UK, or primarily targeting audiences in that country. Specifically, it will consider the responses to a short-term radio service from Liverpool in April 2014, that was licensed to commemorate the start of UK-targeted 'pirate' radio stations 50 years before, and programmes to mark the fortieth anniversaries of several of the UK's first batch of Independent Local Radio (ILR) services.

Previous studies have considered the particular appeal of certain eras and styles of music and their associated fashions and lifestyles, which are wistfully recalled and sometimes re-enacted by adults in their later years (Grange, 2000). Zerubavel (1996) specifically mentions radio as a way of transferring and continuing memories. The complex interweaving of self and identity, communal and personal, has been explored by van Dijck (2007). Schrey (2014) argues that the media has a double function in memory and nostalgia which "often establish the precondition for a nostalgic perspective on things past (and present)."

The paper will primarily use qualitative analysis, participant observation and interviews, to assess the impact of the memory of the radio stations triggered by the anniversary on-air programming. Social media, including Facebook, Twitter, and Discussion Forums will be included in the study, in order to establish how the form and content of the stations in their original or early phases were recalled; how listeners' memories of the stations are linked to their own identity and perceptions of their past lives (especially in their youth or young adulthood), and how the content and form of today's radio stations were unfavourably compared with those from the 1960s and '70s.

The research for this paper indicates that such memories and perceptions go far beyond pure nostalgia and reveal a broader assessment of such notions of 'freedom', personal autonomy and opportunities, enjoyment of life and 'excitement', with today's world in radio and in wider society perceived as more controlled, cynical and manipulative than 40 or 50 years ago. The paper will demonstrate that fondness for previous iterations of radio services and for long-extinguished 'pirate' radio stations often inspire a robust contempt for present-day services and a demand for a return to earlier styles and formats, demonstrating Keightley and Pickering's (2012) concepts of the 'mnemonic imagination' which: "...may well move beyond compensation for mourning over loss and instead represent a more active effort at reclaiming what seems lost." In so doing, the paper will demonstrate the peculiar combination of radio as a medium of personal intimacy, yet also evoking a consciously shared experience with other listeners, as well

as with the broadcasters. In the latter case, the paper's findings will support studies by Bardon, Josser and and Villesèche (2012) of nostalgia in an organisational context.

**Id:** 12686

**Title:** Struggles for Recognition and Continuing Injustices: Memories of Colonialism in the Public Media in contemporary Germany

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** While Germany's colonial past had been rather ignored after the end of the Second World War, the question of colonialism and its legacy has witnessed a growing concern over the past two decades. In particular, the German colonial war against the Herero and Nama (fought in former South-West-Africa from 1904 until 1908) that eventually led to genocidal action under the command of General Lothar von Trotha has caught broad media attention since the Herero lodged a case against the German government in 2001, claiming reparations.

Against this background my paper will cover the ongoing struggles of representatives of the Herero in present-day Namibia for an official apology and reparations, focusing on the respective media discourse in Germany.

In the first part of this paper I will outline a framework to explore these power relations and struggles of post-colonial memories in the public media discourse, building on a theoretical perspective that combines approaches from media and communication studies, postcolonial studies and cultural memory studies. In the context of this current negotiation process, the public media have a crucial role in the selection/production processes of memories of the colonial past that inform present discourses. As scholars in media and memory studies have pointed out, mass media, especially news media, provide a public arena and they are active actors in the same struggles, perceived as "authoritative story tellers of the past" (Neiger et al. 2011: 7). In light of this dual role of journalism, I will argue that the present media discourse is determined by asymmetrical power relations that tend to reproduce injustices in the realm of post-colonial memory.

The second part of my paper, in my empirical analysis, will present a qualitative discourse analysis based on a sample of articles published in major German newspapers between 2001 and 2015 in order to explore the ways in which post-colonial memories related to the mass atrocities are being (re)produced and challenged in the contemporary public media discourse.

A particular emphasis of my discussion in this work-in-progress will be on the following questions:

- Which memories are being heard in the public arena and what knowledge about the colonial past is rather being selectively excluded?

- How is the memory of the Herero and Nama communities as expressed by themselves being recognized in the public media discourse in Germany?
- What are the discursive limitations of postcolonial memories in this genuine post-colonial setting?

Based on my first findings, in conclusion, I will point out how media and communication studies, memory studies and postcolonial studies might be mutually informative with regards to the critical study of such post-colonial struggles in the realm of mediated public memory.

**Id:** 12737

**Title:** Web-Based Commemoration and Memory Construction of the 7/7 London bombings

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Memorializing practices that follow major tragic events usually provide transformational experience for the survivors, as well as for the society as a whole. In the wake of events such as the 7/7 London bombings when 52 people were killed and over 700 people were injured there has been a widespread grief not only for the deceased but also for a sense of national security and identity (Linenthal, 2001; Siegl & Foot, 2004). Since 2005 every year acts of public grief have provided opportunities to celebrate the lives of those who died, to mourn their passing, and though that inscribe memories of the deceased in the public consciousness (Foot & Warnick, 2006: 72). Ten years have passed since the 7/7 London bombings. It is perhaps time to ask ourselves: has the media done enough to keep this alive in the public memory? How do young people remember the 7/7 London bombings? and What is their understanding of what happened in London on July 7th, 2005?

Based on Foot & Warnick's (2006) analysis of web-based memorializing, this study aims to analyse emerging social practices mediated by computer through which spaces of commemoration of the 7/7 London terrorist attacks are produced. According to Gloviczki (2015), in the process of memorialization the aspects that must be selected usually consist of three categories: form, content, and context, out of which the form of memorialization is perhaps the most important aspect because this determines the material of which the memorial will consist. The present study provides a comprehensive content analysis of three websites that commemorated the 7/7 London bombings in 2015 and 2016 (the BBC News website, The Guardian and The Daily Mail) juxtaposed with Twitter feeds and a questionnaire that aims to find out how young people (aged 18-21) remember the event. As memory is "a retroactive reconstruction of the past" (Kasabova, 2008: 332), we aim to find out how these websites contribute to the memory construction and preservation of social memory of young people and through what means.

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**Id:** 12753

**Title:** Impact of historical ruptures on the development of journalism as profession

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Wars, societal and economic crises, collapses and alternation of political regimes, all have significant impacts on the ‘life course’ of journalism cultures. More often than not they lead to serious ruptures in the development of journalism cultures, the introduction of censorship, the destruction of traditions and professional experience, a reconsideration of basic values, a shift in genres and styles, and even a change of alphabet. For example, as a consequence of the failed Polish-Lithuanian uprising against the Russian Empire, the Russian authorities enforced the printing of the Lithuanian language in Cyrillic instead of the Latin script. This change of alphabet stopped the appearance of the Lithuanian language periodical press in Lithuania (Hoyer et al., 1993, p. 69).

During periods of political and societal turmoil, whole generations of journalists may be lost, resulting in generation gaps and de-professionalization. The development over a long period of time of a culture of journalism and journalistic discourse (continuity of ethical principles, quality of professional education, existence of critical debate on journalism etc.) definitely affects the ways journalists interpret their roles and professional values.

Ruptures in journalism cultures are factors that can help us to understand the barriers to media independence and the occupational freedom of journalists.

Specific elements of journalism cultures may develop continuously in one country yet be subject to severe disruption in another. The duration and extent of any consequent rupture varies, depending on the country. When countries are compared in this way, the importance of taking continuity into account in the context of seeking to understand different journalism cultures becomes apparent.

Ruptures provide a perspective with which we can compare and explain the many differences in journalism cultures that affect journalistic occupational values.

Thus, this paper focuses on the various ruptures in the development of journalism cultures in selected European countries (Finland, Denmark, the Baltic countries, Central and East European countries) and argues that in countries where there has been a lengthy uninterrupted development of the journalism culture, journalistic occupational values are more deeply rooted in professional ideology and everyday news reporting than in those countries where such development has been disrupted. Ruptures also affect education in journalism and communications, how the culture of journalism is influenced by academic media research and critique, and the general importance of journalism in society.

The method of the paper is meta-analysis of published academic articles and reports, and 14 country reports of the MEDIADEM project (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia,

Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, and the UK. See [http://www.mediadem.eliamep.gr/.](http://www.mediadem.eliamep.gr/))

**Id:** 12862

**Title:** Dover's Olimpicks and the creation of a modern public

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The paper uses an historical case study to examine how modern publics create their identities through both texts and public ceremonies.

I begin by setting up a theoretical conflict between two different ways of thinking about the construction of the modern public. Some social theorists have argued for the dominant role of the text in constructing modern publics, particularly during the early modern age. Jürgen Habermas and Benedict Anderson are well-known proponents of this position. In the study of media, this leads to a focus on printed texts, and later electronic texts, as the links that serve to unify populations over large geographical areas. A much different tradition looks to the way that members of publics perform a sense of the political world before each other, through ritual or ceremony. An example of this latter kind of argument would be John MacAloon's work on Olympic ceremonies, Mona Ozouf on revolutionary celebrations, and Susan Davis on parades in nineteenth century Philadelphia.

My paper tries to show that the origins of this debate begin very early in the modern era. In the seventeenth century, the political battles in England between Puritan reformers and their Royalist opponents was in part an argument over what sorts of activities should be properly public. Puritans were antagonistic toward ceremony and public festivity, and promoted instead print-centered sources of public expression, based around Biblical texts; monarchists wrote and spoke in favor of the celebrations and traditions of "Merry Old England." An example of how this debate was carried out can be found in the printed and written discourse surrounding an early modern sporting celebration, the Cotswold Olimpicks, which were promoted by local lawyer Robert Dover. Starting off with secondary literature that puts the events in historical and political context, I then move to primary texts, focusing on Thomas Elyot's *The Booke Named the Govenour*, Philip Stubbes's *The Anatomy of Abuses*, and finally and most importantly a book of poetry, *Annalia Dubrensis*, written specifically on the topic of Dover's games. Defenders of Dover's Olimpicks promoted a version of national identity tied to performance and festivity (and also, importantly, the Crown); they framed their opponents as joyless hypocrites so tied to their Biblical verses that they would destroy the health of the people. In turn, radicals like Stubbes found in modern sports nothing but sinfulness and threats to true religion. Though investigating the rhetorical strategies of both sides in this debate, I argue, we see the beginning of an argument about the nature of political identity that has carried over to the present day.

**Id:** 13049

**Title:** An Un-Reformable Press' Looking Back, Looking Forward

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper examines past attempts to reform the British press during the period 1945-2016. It argues that different times have given rise to different approaches to reform, all of which have failed. It attempts to explain why.

The 1940s, a time when the professions and the ideal of public service were held in high regard, generated a professionalising project to press reform. It was embodied in the proposal to set up the press equivalent of the British Medical Council. This led belatedly, in 1953, to the introduction of self-regulation in the press industry which successive enquiries found to be self-serving and ineffectual.

The early 1960s was a time of Keynesian ascendancy. It gave rise to an economic analysis arguing that there is a built impetus towards concentration in the press industry. This resulted in the introduction of press anti-monopoly controls in 1965. Not one major newspaper merger or acquisition has been stopped as a result of this legislation.

The late 1970s was a time of industrial conflict. This gave rise to the proposed 'solution' of greater worker representation, advocated by the Bullock Commission. A variant of this approach – underpinning the autonomy of the editor – was advocated by the third Royal Commission on the Press (1979). This was attacked by proprietors and ignored by government.

2011 was the Milly Dowler moment of revulsion against phone hacking, and the illegal methods used in tabloid journalism. This led to the Leveson Inquiry whose recommendation for the external auditing of press self-regulation, with financial incentives and deterrents, was accepted by Parliament. At present, this ethically inspired approach seems to have been successfully blocked by a press boycott and ministerial inaction.

The cumulative reaction against austerity politics and increasing inequality, represented on the left by Corbyn, Podemos, Syriza, Sanders etc., facilitated by online communication, means that the current period could give rise to a new approach. Elements of this can be discerned.

Looking back, it is clear that all past approaches – the 1940s professionalising approach, the 1960s Keynesian anti-monopoly approach, the 1970s institutional democracy approach, and the 2010s Leveson approach – have failed. This is because the national press is dominant in Britain, giving rise to a large concentration of power in the hands of a few moguls. They have trumpeted the rhetoric of liberty to deter reform. And successive governments have been intimidated into accepting an unreformed press because the price of reform carries too high a political cost. The paper will conclude by looking forward. It will consider whether changed circumstances and a new approach could lead to success where previous attempts have failed.

**Id:** 13050

**Title:** Historicizing environmental journalism: journey of a Bangladeshi newspaper from environmental reporting to advocacy campaign for rivers

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In recent years, media coverage of environmental issues are receiving considerable attention in Bangladesh where traditionally the practice of environmental journalism were broadly related to natural disasters like flood and cyclonic storms and ecological issues of its river. The construction of the Farakka Barrage on the Ganges River in India in the 1960s that became operational in the early 1970s had a bearing on the reporting of river issues in Bangladesh newspapers, as distribution of water of the common rivers between India and Bangladesh became both an environmental and political issue. Thus, in the independent Bangladesh, environmental journalism began not only as a practice of reporting general environmental issue, but was also linked to political, economic and social aspects of the country. Today, newspaper reporting not only focuses on the inter-state matters of the Bangladesh rivers, impacts of climate change and degradation of the environment caused by human acts, but also the newspapers have made a difference by encouraging active participation of people and stakeholders in advocacy campaigns, such as the ones calling for saving rivers or protecting the world's largest mangrove forest Sundarbans.

Bavadam (2010, p. 5) states that environmental journalism now has to play a role which will contribute to change where there is no difference between “rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment”. Bangladesh is known as a land of rivers, with more than 800 rivers crossing the country. It shares more than fifty rivers with the neighbouring countries of India and Myanmar. The length of the total waterways of this country is 24,000 km (“River dredging”, 2010). According to Neuzil (2008, p. 128), environmental reporting is a way of advocacy, because it raises awareness. The Daily Star, a leading English daily of the country started a media advocacy campaign to save Dhaka’s (capital of Bangladesh) major rivers in 2009.

The study was conducted in the theoretical context of environmental communication. Varying nature of environmental issues has “invited interest in the field of environmental communication” (Cox, 2013, p. 1). And news coverage on “environmental problem, disasters, crises and politics” has become main focus areas of environmental communication related researches (Hansen & Cox, 2015, p. 6). A number of river related issues have become political and received public attention. Newspapers too picked up the issues and attempted to set them as public agenda. Applying archival and qualitative communication research methods, and putting the discussion in the historical context of environmental journalism, this study investigates the nature of the media coverage of environment vis-à-vis a Bangladeshi newspaper-led advocacy campaign for protecting rivers. It also attempts to historicize environmental journalism in Bangladesh and traces down the shift in the Bangladeshi newspapers’ focus from conventional environmental reporting to advocacy and campaigns.

**Id:** 13064

**Title:** How advertising for a beer helped change the course of South African history: Analysis of Castle Lager commercials, 1978-1994.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Introduction of television in South Africa was delayed until 1976 because Afrikaner nationalist governments saw it as a threat to separate national development. Broadcasting policy was designed to segregate audiences on the basis of ethnic languages, and budgeting initially limited SABC-TV to one channel, TV1 for white audiences, with programming alternatively in English and Afrikaans. By 1983 the network was extended with TV2 and TV3 broadcasting in several black vernacular languages. Commercials were first permitted in 1978.

South African Breweries did not challenge government policy until the mid-1980s when their commercials for Castle Lager became increasingly pro-active in the normalisation of integrated depictions in South African advertising. Prior to inclusion of blacks, these commercials had established a mythology for this beer with cameos of its putative origins during early mining and industrialisation history of the Transvaal. After political discourse of reform gathered pace, the campaigns re-interpreted earlier depictions and used allusion to commemorate key developments in what became a process of regime change.

This research contributes to the field of cultural and media studies as few historically framed studies exist on South African advertising. Many theoretically informed works are flawed due to influence of subjective criteria in design and selection of research samples of advertisements. Also, some such works consider ideological content of advertising as a conspiratorial aspect while others see it as organic to process of selling goods or services. The methodology underpinning this paper bridges these extremes and provides definitive conclusions about the social role of product advertising in the context under study.

Thirty-six consecutive commercials of the Castle Lager history reel were catalogued with enumeration of shot sequences and documentation of frame and audio content. This method of written account makes precise referencing possible and reveals cumulative communication of an ephemeral medium. A further such analysis of the Rama margarine history reel is used to verify conclusions about timing of transition in racial depiction. Secondary sources on South African advertising and economic history are augmented with original research of interviews with advertising and marketing personnel published in Financial Mail, Advertising Supplements, 1975-1996, and personal interviews with SABC-TV advertising management.

The research also draws from critical works on advertising, particularly Raymond Williams, "Advertising the Magic System". The idea of consumption as a means of hegemony is developed and applied to a South African context where 'consumer' market growth was impeded by various factors during the post World War II-Cold War period. Findings from analysis of commercials component are thus reconciled with conceptualisation of a complexly divided state affected by separate and intertwining strands of political and economic causation and larger geopolitical forces.

**Id:** 13072

**Title:** Messages in an Edwardian fonds of postcards: Narrative Possibilities

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Normally, researchers intent on looking at postcards as “historical records” base their findings on a specific collection of postcards. (A collection being “archival documents that have been artificially accumulated through conscious collection practices”). See, for example, Schor’s (1994) analysis of early twentieth-century topographical postcards of Paris.

But when a researcher has a rare opportunity to study an extant fonds of postcards from the Edwardian period—in my case the Auckland family— she has the potential to connect the messages to construct narratives which wouldn’t be possible in a collection. (A fonds is a set of “archival documents that have been naturally accumulated...by an individual, [family], company, institution, etc. as a byproduct of business or day-to-day activities.”)

Most of the postcards in the Auckland Family Postcard Fonds were sent to, or sent by the Auckland girls, Nellie, Alice and Flossie, from 1905-1915 who lived at the family farm in a small town in Ontario. Cards were also exchanged with cousins in Ontario and Michigan. As well, since all three of the sisters became teachers, and taught at schools close to their home, and in the summers attended teaching courses at universities in Ontario, the fonds also contains postcards from their peers and their students. Thus, this fonds of 1159 postcards provides a window into social relations in a reasonably prosperous farming family in the first years of the twentieth century

Unlike a collection, one layer of meaning that analyzing a fonds of postcards makes possible is the underlying structure of the social/communication network. I have digitized the fronts and backs of all the cards, set up a database (in FilemakerPro), which allowed me to use graphing software (Gephi) to establish a picture of the social networks between and among the family members, their friends and students. In earlier presentations I analysed these social relationships; now, I am ready to study the messages.

Rohan (2005) voices a widespread contention that postcard messages are “automatic and ritualistic...these inscriptions are almost void of information but they are still messages with a strong expressive value.” The first part of Rogan’s claim is an over-generalization: my research shows that the message varies depending on: what kind of postcard is sent (i.e., topographical card, “greeting” card, holiday card), the nature of the relationship of sender to receiver (as family, friend, student/teacher), and the gender of sender and receiver.

Using Excel, I have undertaken a content analysis of the postcard messages sent in each of the three social network groups using simple categories of “salutation/epistolary text,” “phatic / generic communication,” and “news”/rich information. Contrary to Rohan’s assertion, my research shows, depending on the variables listed above, that more than half of the texts contain rich information which can be construed as narrative if I adopt the “small stories” theoretical approach (see Georgakopoulou, 2008). Ultimately, this research shows another way to commemorate the lives of early twentieth century Canadian women.

**Id:** 13091

**Title:** India and the BBC: Empire, Media and Propaganda, 1930s-40s

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The BBC and the British Raj: Empire, Media and Propaganda, 1930s-40s

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The First World War saw the birth of official propaganda in Britain and within her Indian empire. However, it was the critical inter-war years and the Second World War that firmly established it as a weapon of modern conflict across continental Europe and in Britain's imperial world. What made these years especially significant was the development of a powerful electronic media and the growth of transnational news and communication networks. Nowhere was this better illustrated than in the sphere of wireless and epitomised by the growth of the BBC.

It is generally acknowledged that the Second World War propelled the BBC into an unparalleled sphere of prestige and influence within Britain as well as globally. It is also widely accepted that the BBC had a seminal imperial agenda. The inter-war years also witnessed dramatic shifts in the relationship between Britain and her Indian empire which presaged her eventual Independence. In this context, what was the role of radio under the Raj? How did the BBC seek to articulate and shape representations of India during these decades? And how did the BBC perceive the realities of post-colonial India during 1947-48?

Overall, this paper forms part of a wider project that aims to understand both centripetal and centrifugal impacts of mediated representation in the imperial context during the twentieth century. The research is multi-disciplinary and based on a range of primary sources. It draws upon historiographical traditions that encompass imperial history and culture, media history especially history of radio and the BBC, media technology, and propaganda studies.

**Id:** 13111

**Title:** The Presidential Visit as a Public Diplomacy Strategy. The impact of Kennedy's Visit on Mexico's public opinion in 1962

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Public Diplomacy (PD) has been an essential element of American foreign policy for decades. Among PD resources, this articles looks at the effects of US high-level visits on public opinion in foreign countries. In this paper, we attempt to gauge the effects of a specific U.S. public diplomacy tool — President John F. Kennedy visit to Mexico in 1962 — on Mexico public opinion.

Drawing upon a set of unpublished records and documents from American archives (including National Archives and John F. Kennedy Presidential Library), this paper argues that Kennedy visit to Mexico was a successful event, as well as a very effective and powerful tool not only to supported his administration and the “Alliance for Progress” among Mexicans, but also to nurtured a bandwagon effect against revolutionary Cuba

As several documents prove, including a set of pre-visit and post-visit polls carried out by USIAS's international opinion public , the Presidential Visit was frame by the Kennedy administration as a symbolic-bridge between US and Mexican revolutionary origins, where Mexico was portrayed as a model for progress and development instead of the communist Cuban alternative. Even more, by using not only Mexican revolutionary origins but also a set of national symbols — such as the ancient Mexican roots, Independence heroes, and the popular devotion to Our Lady of Guadalupe — the US government also increased Kennedy’s approval ratings among Mexicans.

Beyond the extreme higher awareness of the visit among Mexicans (around 93 per cent in Mexico City and 84 per cent in Guadalajara), the reports showed that 87 per cent of people in Mexico City responded favorable when asked to give impressions of the President and to the US government. The awareness of the “Alliance for the Progress” also increased after Kennedy visit, the reports stated.

At the end the paper concludes that US high-level visits were (and still are) an important PD tool to shape foreign public opinion and frame international political agenda.

**Id:** 13128

**Title:** Always remember to forget ' Negative History and the role of commemoration and forgetting for future research on the history of the field

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In this contribution we combine sociology-of-knowledge-factors and memory studies arguments to evaluate existing approaches to the history of the field. We argue that in order to understand the history of communication studies we cannot focus solely on how the discipline is actively remembered but also have to acknowledge what is purposely forgotten, side-lined or silenced.

We follow Ludwik Fleck's idea of scientific disciplines as "thought collectives" (1981). In this sense they are also memory collectives as they have common foundations and a shared reservoir of memories that helps to develop consolidated criteria of relevance, understandings of problems and ideas of how to resolve them. The field's memory of itself is highly functional to provide a shared identity for the immensely fragmented and balkanized" (Pooley & Park, 2013) communication studies. Recounting the history of the field builds on previous versions, thus the narration becomes collective memory and part of education and hence socialisation and enculturation of new academics into the thought collective. Histories of scientific disciplines however bear tendencies of simplification and mystification (Brosius & Esser 1998) and they also transform nonlinear developments into a coherent narrative order.

In recent years significant work has been done on the history of the field. In this expanding body of research we identify three main strands of engagement:

First, research into the intellectual heritage and formative traditions of thought and how a variety of different perspectives merged into the would-be discipline of communication. A second way of approaching the past relies on biographical research and narrating history according to key players, boosters and founding figures – fathers (Schramm 1963), mothers (Simonsen 2014) – and how their efforts influenced the discipline in its making. A third line of research deals with the roles of national and international associations, organizations and institutions in terms of shaping and institutionalizing the field's identity (Meyen & Wiedemann 2016).

What these strands have in common is their focus on “positive history”. Positive emphasize that it is typical to narrate the history of victors, successful schools of thought and prosperous methodologies, not so much “negative” histories of failures, dead end initiatives, marginalized questions and minority positions within the field. Future research also has to account for what was forgotten in the field: In memory studies the role of forgetting has been highlighted in recent years (Esposito 2012, Rüsen 2005). Forgetting is then seen as a deliberate process and hence forgotten is not the same as simply unrecalled. In this perspective it becomes important to deconstruct logics according to which certain mythologies and linear narrations of history are established and to concurrently reconstruct the uses cultivating certain myths and memoires while expelling others provide for the field’s self-awareness. In the presentation we outline how to integrate active forgetting to complement memories and we demonstrate potential sources and methodological approaches to forgetting in writing the history of communication as an academic endeavour.

**Id:** 13200

**Title:** Memory Construction through the Media: How Salazar used Newspapers and Radio to (Re)Create Collective Memories

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The dictatorship that ruled in Portugal for 1933 to 1976 was founded on an ideology with close ties to fascism that had nationalism as one of its core values. Salazar, who became Head of Government in 1933, was said to be accomplishing the mission of taking the country back to the greatness it had had in the past. In order to ensure that this message would be spread across the country and understood by the populace, the regime promoted the reconstruction of monuments that served as symbols of Portugal's glorious history and organized parades, exhibitions and all sorts of events intended to remember and praise dates in history in which the Portuguese had conquered overseas territories or had expelled the enemies from its own grounds. The aim was clear: if the regime was to take the country back to its old glory then the past had to be presented as something worth looking to with pride.

Departing from this context, the proposed paper aims to demonstrate how Salazar's regime used both the press and radio broadcasters in order to present an idealist vision of Portuguese history during the 1930s and 1940s, which were the foundational years of the dictatorship. This period is particularly important to analyze from this perspective as from 1933 to the end of World War II Salazar systematically took measures in order to ensure that the media would portray his policies as a return to the country's glorious path. Furthermore, in 1940 the regime celebrated the 800 hundred years of the foundation of Portugal and the 300 hundred years of its regained independence from Spain. Throughout the country innumerable events took place in what is considered the largest propaganda operation set up in Portugal during the entire dictatorship years. As the paper will demonstrate, the centennial celebrations, as they were named, were based on the reconstruction of Portuguese history in which the media had a central role.

Moreover, evidence will be also provided on how Salazar ensured that his propaganda features would deserve extensive coverage on newspapers and on the radio even if that would mean relegating crucial war developments to interior pages or to the end of the newscasts.

The paper is grounded on archival research conducted at the Oliveira Salazar archive and the Portuguese State broadcaster archive in Lisbon. The two main newspapers published in the country during the 1930s and 1940s, *Diário de Notícias* and *O Século*, were also analyzed.

**Id:** 13202

**Title:** The geography of overseas news in the Australian press, 1905-1950

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper reports on research into the changing pattern of overseas news coverage in the Australian press in the first half of the twentieth century. Specifically, it presents maps of the ‘news geography’ – the extent to which overseas countries and regions of the world are represented in the news - of the Sydney Morning Herald (SMH) and the Age (Melbourne) for the years 1905, 1920, 1935 and 1950 and compares them with a view to discerning historical trends in the ‘view of the world’ presented by these newspapers. The maps were derived from the results of sample-based content analyses of each newspaper for each of these years.

The vast literature on international news flow acts as a back-drop to this study. The formulations of Galtung and Ruge (1965) about determinants of newsworthiness - reference to elite nations, reference to elite people, reference to something negative, amongst others – still loom large in most thinking about the flow of news. The idea of ‘cultural proximity’ also looms large. Nor is it possible in any new study to ignore the critical tradition of research which, since the 1950s, has been taking Western media to task for providing the public with an incomplete and inadequate picture of international affairs. This reached its zenith in the 1970s and 1980s in calls, through UNESCO, for a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) which would address the ‘structural imperialism’ of the prevailing information order which was characterised by an imbalanced pattern of global news flow dominated by Western interests (Thusu, 2000, 43-49).

However, the purposes of this study are different to those of most international news flow research. It is not our purpose to test the applicability of the various determinants of international news flow, which have been identified in the international literature, in an Australian media context, though reference to these factors can usefully inform our discussion. Nor is it intended to evaluate Australian press coverage in relation to general criteria such as ‘completeness’, ‘diversity’ or ‘global balance’. Rather, our purpose is historical. The initial task is to map the news geography of the Australian press for our chosen years as accurately as possible given the sampling methodology utilised. Subsequent discussion of these maps will focus on the particular historical circumstances, both in relation to Australia’s position in the world and the state of its international press communications, which these maps reflect. Taken together, the maps show

the evolution of Australia's engagement with the rest of the world in the first half of the 20th century.

**Id:** 13274

**Title:** Three British Press Ombudsmen: Three Untold Stories

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Three British Press Ombudsmen: Three Untold Stories

By

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Abstract:

This paper presents three untold stories of three British press ombudsmen. In Britain Robert Maxwell, proprietor of the Daily Mirror, was the man who introduced the institution of press ombudsman for the first time in national newspapers in 1985.

In the British regional press, the ombudsman's practices were first introduced by The Star, Sheffield in 1983. However, a formal announcement was made on 05 March 1992.

This paper explains why the institution of press ombudsman was introduced in the two papers and the duties of these ombudsmen.

This research paper is seminal one in the field of press ombudsmen in Britain. The paper is based on the face to face interviews of this researcher with Sir William Wood and Peter Archer QC, ombudsmen of the Daily Mirror. The researcher also interviewed Peter Goodman, who was writing ombudsman column for the Sheffield Star during the 1980s. The interviews were conducted during his doctoral research in Britain.

Maxwell purchased the Mirror in 1984. On 26 March 1985, he announced the appointment of Sir William Wood as its editorial ombudsman. Sir William left that position in 1989.

In January 1990, Maxwell appointed Peter Archer, for his London based papers. Peter Archer was a member of House of Commons. He worked in the paper from January 1990 to March 1991, when his appointment was prematurely terminated by Maxwell.

Robert Maxwell, who came to Britain as a 17-year old Czech refugee, was a story of rags to riches In November 1991 Maxwell was reported missing from his luxury yacht off Spain coast. After a few hours his body was found in the Atlantic sea. The mystery behind Maxwell's death is yet to be resolved. Though he was a private British citizen, he was given a state funeral in Jerusalem and the entire Israeli cabinet was present there.

Like Maxwell's death, the appointment of Sir William as Daily Mirror ombudsman was also a mystery. Maxwell never asked Sir William to handle even one single complaint against the paper during his five-year tenure, though he asked him to make some visits to USA.

This paper explains the mystery behind Sir William Wood's appointment, premature termination of Peter Archer's services, and how the institution of press ombudsman developed in the Sheffield Star.

**Id:** 13306

**Title:** Trauma, Memory and Media Discipline: Local Media Construction of "Shanghai Open as Treaty Port' 1949-2013

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The opening of Shanghai as a treaty port in 1843 was a traumatic historical experience. It was an indispensable part of both the building of Chinese national identity post-1949 and the rebuilding of Shanghai local identity after the 1990s (Sunwei, 2013). For China, the “treaty port trauma” was an unfortunate consequence of colonial wars. For Shanghai, the subsequent influx of western immigrants, modern commerce, trade activities, and cultures brought tremendous dislocation to traditional agricultural society.

The focuses of Cultural Trauma theories are issues such as how Social Traumas, for example, social dislocations and catastrophes (Alexander, 2004), are transformed into cultural traumas within the community and give the community its existential significance through social representation and construction mechanisms (Alexander, 2003).

This study focuses on the construction of Shanghai’s treaty port trauma in local media between 1949 and 2013. Descriptions of Shanghai’s port opening and its trauma are constantly changing with the development of social politics, economy and culture, and the changes of political ideology. The author believes these criticisms brought a new trauma to Shanghai. During this period, the Shanghainese cultural identity was basically disappeared from official discourse, subsumed by powerful political ideology at the national level (Sun, 2013), resulting in the long-term oppression of the city’s individuality. Beginning in the reform era of the 1980s and 1990s, the transformation of Shanghai (Sun, 2013) led into the reshaping of images of “port opening,” traumatic “concession” and “oriental Paris” (Xiong 2006).

**Methodology**

This study takes the traumatic construction of “Shanghai open as treaty port” from 1949 to 2013 on local newspapers and magazines as the main empirical materials, the tests interpretation as the major method, supplements with some other scattered texts and interviews with four significant editors and scholars who have directly took part in the media commemoration on the 160th anniversary of “ port opening ” in 2003.

**Research Questions**

1. How did Shanghai’s local newspapers construct the Shanghai community in different historical periods after 1949?

2.How was trauma—the main discourse conflict—presented in the construction of the community and what significance has been given to it?

#### Theoretical and Practical Significance

1. The urbanization process has mainly brought about three challenges to China in the past decades:

First, the issue of the relations between migrants and local communities; Second, the issue of the relations between the collective consciousness of city community and the nation;Third, the issue of the relations between city history and the construction of modern city spirit.The questions raised in this research have very immediate practical significance for China’s modern urbanization development. In the face of booming China urban studies, this research has research values irreplaceable by research of any other subjects.

2. This study of Shanghai has great potential to contribute to the development of Cultural Trauma theory.

**Id:** 13353

**Title:** When the Past is Not Passed: Representation and Reception of Ulucanlar Prison Museum

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper will not be presented because the government of Turkey has violated academic freedom by imposing a ban on foreign travel for Turkish academics.

My paper is related to this year's conference theme which seeks to explore the relationship between memory and communication. It is about the media representation and reception of the Ulucanlar Prison Museum (a museum created from a former prison). In the paper, I will first analyse the creation of the museum from Ulucanlar Prison where many people had experienced human rights violations in the past. In their current research on Ulucanlar Prison Museum, Kelekçi and Akbaş (2015) critically analyses how the past is constructed in the museum and argue that the museum left the past in the dark. Although the current proposal depends on the findings of their research, it goes beyond understanding the museum's relation to the past. It will analyse both the media representation of the opening of the museum and the audience reception of these news stories using the literature on journalism studies, memory studies and museum studies. It will be examined how newspapers with different editorial lines construct the opening of the museum. People who were in the museum as prisoners and visitors will be interviewed to see how they read/interpret the news stories as well as how they understand the museum and what kind of inferences they make about the current violations. Is the past over? Or, is it alive? What is the meaning of this museum? Does it remind us the human rights violations in the past while we are experiencing the similar ones in the present? In other words, following Zelizer's (2008) comparison of journalism and memory studies, how can we think about here-and-now as well as there-and-then? How can we remember, forget or forgive? What is the role of the media in general -and newspapers in particular -in collective memory? What are the ways of reconciliation, peace and justice? The paper aims to answer these questions by analysing of the case of Ulucanlar Prison Museum.

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Work On Memory?'. *Memory Studies*. 1 (1): 79-87.

**Id:** 13437

**Title:** Journalists and democratization: comparing anti-regime protests in China and Czechoslovakia in 1989

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The role of journalists during anti-regime protests in non-democratic countries can range from defenders of status quo to agents of regime change. What kind of role they would play seems to depend on their proximity to the regime's center of power, type of their media organization, functioning of regime's control mechanisms over the media, dynamics of the protests, journalists' individual experiences as well as political, social, cultural and technological context in the country where the protests take place. The paper compares the role of Chinese journalists during 1989 Beijing Spring terminated by Tiananmen Square crackdown on June 4th with Czechoslovakia's journalists' role during successful Velvet Revolution in November of the same year, and shows that journalists can indeed play a key, although probably not decisive role regarding the success or failure of anti-regime protests aiming at a regime change. The comparison suggests that although prospects for democratization and conditions for exercising Western-inspired journalistic professionalism seemed to be much more favorable in Deng Xiaoping's reformist China than in Czechoslovakia with its hard-line leadership, the protestors in Prague were able to use official media to quickly mobilize the "whole nation" against the regime and the regime's control mechanisms were never activated – unlike in Beijing where the regime's control over its media outlets had been reasserted before the final crackdown. The comparison also shows that journalistic professionalism which emphasizes impartiality can actually limit the impact of the pro-democratic protests compared with direct call to action which would mobilize support for the protests. Chinese journalists' reluctance to translate their support for political change into explicitly abandoning the regime has been in line with the general reluctance of reformist intellectuals to involve the masses in the protests as they saw themselves as part of the elites rather than the people; on the other hand, Czech journalists generally saw themselves not as part of the regime elites, but as part of "the people" who were ready to abandon the discredited regime and join the economically prosperous and politically democratic West.

**Id:** 13438

**Title:** Writing a history of a public sphere: Key issues

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Theories of the public sphere(s) have influenced international media and communication studies especially since the 1989 publication of Jürgen Habermas' *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere*. While the public sphere from the 18th century on has been closely tied to the developments of media and media technologies, public sphere theory also emphasises the importance of the broader economic, socio-cultural and political contexts of media communications. Writing a history of the public sphere(s) of a particular country thus raises a number of fundamental questions concerning the role of media in the broader emergence and developments of liberal democracies. A group of media scholars have taken on the task of writing the history of the Norwegian public sphere from 1660 to 2015 and this paper discusses five of the key issues that the group has had to handle: (1) Is it at all scholarly legitimate to write a history of a national public sphere, given the international character of developments? (2) What were the roles of print media in the early developments of a democratic public sphere consisting of a multitude of local, class-related and otherwise differentiated public spheres alongside the national, overarching one, all so dependent on public meetings and other forms of face-to-face communication? (3) What roles did the media, then including film and broadcasting, play in the structural transformation of the public sphere that took place as universal suffrage was introduced? (4) What are the main ways in which online media have altered the structures and processes of the public sphere? (5) Throughout the whole history of the Norwegian public sphere, what has been the role(s) of the cultural public sphere in relation to the political? All of these questions will be discussed with a view to the distinction between the nationally specific and the internationally general. The paper concludes with a critical assessment of the validity of Habermas' classic account of public sphere history in Western Europe.

**Id:** 13491

**Title:** The Meaning of the Past in Turkey: Dersim 38 (Massacre) Tertelesi and Media

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The attitude of forbidding accurate historical remembrance became state policy in Turkey. In this context, the past has been forgotten and past tragedies suppressed. The Dersim 38 Tertele is the biggest and dirtiest page of the Turkish Republic has been suppressed till recently. . According to official records, 14,000 people were killed and 12,000 people were forcibly evacuated out of the region. Although there is a determined state policy to ignore the Dersim 38, after 73 years it would become possible to see in the media coverage. I will first present the theoretical framework developed based on memory studies (Halbwachs, 1992; Connerton, 1999; Assmann, 2001; Bergson, 2007); Traverso, 2009; Ricoeur, 2012). Then I will try to discuss and problematize whether Turkish society has really come to terms with Dersim 38 Massacre. This discussion will draw upon examples from media representations of the Massacre which was brought to public agenda by two MPs, Onur Oymen and Hüseyin Aygün, from different political positions. For this analysis I will use the discourse and content analysis methodologies.

**Id:** 13515

**Title:** The Ministry of Information in the Regions, 1939-1946

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** During the Second World War the British government collected and analysed an unprecedented amount of information about its subjects. On the pretext of understanding the mood of the people so as to help win the war, from its base at Senate House in London the Ministry of Information developed a network of regional offices from which it monitored opinion and developed and adapted content for local populations. These networks stretched from urban centres to distant villages, with travelling exhibitions and film vans delivering ministry propaganda across the country. These were supplemented by a continuing programme of talks aimed at giving a human face to the ministry's propaganda work, and a system of opinion monitoring that, at its most efficient, enabled the ministry to quickly pick up and respond to local rumours and ill-feeling.

Despite this activity, and whilst a popular memory of the ministry's national campaigns survives, the ministry's local work is far less appreciated. This paper will address this discrepancy, showing how the regional organisation of the ministry developed over the course of the war, how it organised and used its capacity to monitor local opinion, and address the ephemeral character of the ministry's local work in delivering exhibitions and talks, which despite their number and popularity are scarcely recorded. It will show that the regional work of the ministry was a key element in its success, and deserves greater consideration in the history of political communication in Britain.

**Id:** 13562

**Title:** Sites of Memory - Remembrance and Commemoration on the Web

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** At the end of the last century Eric Hobsbawm claimed that most of the young “grow up in a sort of permanent present lacking any organic relation to the public past of the times they live in” (Hobsbawm 1995: 3). Although the (cultural) scientific examination of memory, remembrance, and commemoration has developed during the last decade and ongoing debates in the field of “memory studies” are “often intersecting and sometimes redundant” (Nikulin 2015: 3), Hobsbawm’s argument still seems to have some relevance.

Sites of memory – lieux de mémoire (Pierre Nora 1989; 1996-1998) – are places where the cultural memory is stored and saved for the future. These sites of memory which mostly are in remembrance of World War I and II, Nazism, and fascism are realised as monuments and memorials and even today they are still treated mainly from a narrow national historical perspective.

Following Maurice Halbwachs' theory that there is no memory which was not socially constructed (Halbwachs 1980), social components inhere in memory and remembering. What we remember, we remember facing others and thanks to the memory of others. In order to transform the personal communicative memory to a collective cultural memory, media are essential, they “play an active role in shaping our understanding of the past” (Erll and Rigney 2009: 3).

Based on these three arguments, the question of the Internet as a place of remembrance becomes the centre of attention by itself. Hence, the aim of this paper is to analyse existing initiatives commemorating terror and persecution in the Nazi era on the Internet. Based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of selected websites, the study focusses on two main questions: Firstly, are there web-based forms of remembrance which explicitly address young users and what role do social media play within this process? Secondly, does the Internet – being a transnational network medium – foster transnational initiatives of remembrance and commemoration?

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**Id:** 13564

**Title:** Militarism and Melodrama: ANZAC Girls, The Crimson Field and the Problem of Representing Wartime Nursing History

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Among the many centenary commemorations of “The Great War” are two television series, *The Crimson Field* (British Broadcasting Corporation 2014) and *ANZAC Girls* (Australian Broadcasting Commission 2014). Commissioned by their nation’s public broadcasters, *ANZAC Girls* and *The Crimson Field* are dramatic retellings of the true-life experiences of British, Australian and New Zealand nurses and VADs. The dramatic arcs of both series are structured around the acts of courageous female characters who were heroic in times of war. Nurses were the only women who served at the front in World War I. In focusing on the experiences of these women, the 2014 series challenge traditional depictions of gender, military history and war films.

This paper analyzes why, in 2014, nursing history appeared such a rich site of commemoration for TV and Film. The paper considers the relative success of the two series in “accurately” capturing the experience of wartime nursing – how has media helped revise our communal memory of war by including women? The paper also assesses the narrative strategies (especially melodrama) deployed by writers and producers of *ANZAC Girls* and *The Crimson Field*. We argue that by making such strategies the focus of analysis, historians of media and popular culture generate dialogue among academic and non-academic audiences about the kinds of narratives that underpin historical story telling, more generally. The paper will apply close textual readings (e.g. themes, dramatic arcs, characters, filmic devices) of the individual episodes, as well as consider the para-textual elements (e.g. production history, critical reception) that surround the series.

Both *ANZAC Girls* and *The Crimson Field* are significant to study. These series feature female-driven historical narratives in a media landscape with little to no space devoted to women’s history. As well, both series are created/written by women in a media industry plagued by gender inequity.

This paper engages with the theoretical literature pertaining to women, film and television, especially the ways that melodrama has been used to tell “women’s stories.” Drawing on works such as Mary Ann Doane’s *The Desire to Desire: The Woman’s Film of the 1940’s* (1987), Joanne Hollows’s *Feminism, Femininity and Popular Culture* (2000), and Christina Lane’s *Feminist Hollywood: From Born in Flames to Point Break* (2000), this paper examines how popular representations of military nurses engage gendered genres.

Nursing history has long grappled with the profession’s cultural representation. Kalisch and Kalisch’s 1987, *The Changing Image of the Nurse* and Julie Hallam’s *Nursing the Image: Media, Culture and Professional Identities* (2000) consider a wide set of images, while works like Pickles’s *Transnational Outrage: The Death and Commemoration of Edith Cavell* (2007) focus on memories of nurses and militarism. By engaging with this literature, our paper explores the tensions between writing women into conventional narratives and using gender analysis (following Joan Scott’s *Gender and the Politics of History*) to expose and challenge those conventions.

This paper speaks to the key themes of the History Section, especially “construction of communal memory in the media”.

**Id:** 13651

**Title:** The teaching of Media History at the world leading universities: a quantitative and qualitative comparison

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This study will analyze the presence of Media History courses and modules on Media and Communication (Film Studies, Journalism, Advertising, etc.) degrees from the one hundred most relevant universities according to the latest edition of the QS World University Ranking. Through a thematic and content analysis the following research questions will be addressed:

- RQ1: How many universities include Media History courses in their Media and Communication Studies curricula?
- RQ2: What percentage of credits / teaching hours are given to courses on Media History around the world?
- RQ3: What issues and topics are stressed on Media History courses?
- RQ4: Which are the most common perspectives on those courses?
- RQ5: Which are the most used evaluation methodologies?

To address the research questions RQ1 & RQ2 a content analysis will be applied to the information regarding courses on the website of each university, collecting the following data:

- Identification: Country, University, School or Institute, Degree name
- Name of the course(s) regarding Media History
- Number of credits of the course(s) regarding Media History
- Number of credits of the whole degree

The information collected through this quantitative approach will be complemented by the qualitative information regarding questions RQ3, RQ4 & RQ5, which will be approached through a complementary thematic analysis of the online available syllabus regarding Media History courses.

RQ3 will identify the events, periods, characters and media which are studied and remarked on

each course. RQ4 will focus on the different approaches to Media History: law, technological, social, etc. Special attention will be paid to the geographical coverage: local, national or transnational. At last, RQ5 will deal with the evaluation methodologies and the competences they try to measure.

The results will thus show the differences found between the teaching of Media History not only on quantitative terms but also on qualitative coordinates. Thanks to the international perspective used by this study, the conclusions will allow to identify the common trends on Media History teaching by the most relevant and well-known world universities.

**Id:** 13679

**Title:** ROLE OF STATE MEDIA DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD AND ITS IMPACT (1975-1977)

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In India, emergency was proclaimed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution. Then govt. of Mrs. Gandhi imposed strict legislation to control press and dissent. Under the garb of emergency, the state took away the fundamental right of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19. Few private papers like "Indian Express" and "The Statesman" challenged the wrongdoings of the state. However, the media in general was muzzled by the state. In the case of state media, the control of state was total. Many studies have been done to understand the role of free or private press but very few studies have been carried out to understand the complete submission of the state press. The government used the state press to project its philosophy and development projects which were both extraordinary and innovative. Thus, under the dictum of the state the national media became an omnipotent propaganda tool. Though, the emergency ended after 21 months but its impact can still be seen in the working of state media. The govt. in power is not ready to free the state media. The present paper is an attempt to understand this important period in Indian media history by analyzing the role of state media in emergency.

Objectives of study

1. To study the change that came to national media during the emergency period.
2. The study of the role played by the state media as a government propaganda tool.
3. To study the impact of emergency on the further growth of press freedom.

Methodology

This researcher will use the historical method and go through important historical documents on emergency period like Justice Shah Commission Report. The researcher will also go through important autobiographical and biographical work of some prominent journalists who covered emergency. The paper will also examine the emergency period by using the propaganda model of press.

**Id:** 13712

**Title:** Battles at the Microphone: Reconstructing the Role of Ghanaian Radio in World War II from an Unpublished Memoir

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The Second World War marked a critical moment in the rapid development of radio in Africa (Mytton, 1983). In the Gold Coast (now Ghana), where 65,000 soldiers were fighting with British forces, radio played a key role in keeping the colony informed about the progress of the war effort. While there is considerable literature on the ‘war of the airwaves’ waged by protagonists involved in World War II (Ribeiro 2010, Wasburn 1992, Briggs 1985, Bourret 1960) little of this scholarly attention has focused on the battles Africans waged at the microphone during this period. What literature exists however indicates that radio stations in European colonies were essential to the information machinery of war. Mytton (1983) writes that in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), for example, World War II provided the incentive for launching radio because it was needed to carry news on the progress of the war to the families of soldiers in local languages they could understand.

This paper re-constructs the history of radio in Ghana during World War II and the role of vernacular announcers in news and war propaganda from the unpublished memoirs of the Ghanaian radio pioneer, Bernard Gadzekpo. Titled “Ghana Muntie” (meaning ‘Ghana Listen’), the 202-page manuscript establishes the centrality of the Second World War to Ghanaian radio history in five of the 16 chapters in which he chronicles the early history of broadcasting in Ghana.

Found discarded in his son’s cupboard until two years ago, Ghana Muntie is an autobiographical account of the lived experiences of Gadzekpo who was hired as an Ewe language announcer at Station ZOY in 1943 and at a time when radio had barely found a foot-hole in the cultural lives of people before it became an integral part of the war effort.

Gadzekpo’s narratives, inflected with his personal reflections about his own circumstances as an employee in a new and undefined colonial institution, affirms the validity and authenticity of this yet to be published memoir as a credible source of historical data from an informant with first-hand knowledge of World War II news casts originating from Ghana.

The analysis offered in the paper draws generously from the version of radio history recounted in the manuscript, archival records from the Gold Coast Information Department, Radio Ghana sound archives and scholarly literature on war-time broadcasting.

**Id:** 13824

**Title:** Pre-colonial publications and their contribution in Kenya

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The paper argues that pre-colonial publications in Kenya played a significant role as models for the print media in Kenya. The history of the Kenyan media system looks more like the history of the Christian press. In Kenya, early publications are often associated with the arrival of missionaries and colonialists in the late 1800s, although the Christian faith first arrived in Kenya in 1498 with the arrival of Vasco da Gama off Malindi bay (Barrett 2001:427) at the coast of Kenya.

Content analysis of the publications indicates pre-colonial publications presented alternative views to those of local people, in the process informing Kenyans of alternative ideas and aiding the agenda for colonization by Great Britain. Information on the transfer of empire ideas such as governance, administration and management of resources, which has taken Kenyans a long time to understand, were highly lacking in the publications, which perhaps accounts for the poor understanding of government, governance and administration in Kenya. It is not clear whether it was a deliberate attempt to confuse a people who had to adopt new systems of governance.

In the 1910s, missionary presses were ‘turning out catechisms, Bible translations and reading primers for Gikuyu converts to read’ (Peterson 2004:118). In the 1930s local Kenyans had adopted publications for non-religious purposes thus the observation that the political paper ‘Mwigwithania outsold the Catholic paper Wathiomu Mukinyu even though the Catholic paper was a seventh of the price of Muigwithania’ (Beecher 1937:64). Further, the rise of nationalist ideas among native Kenyans may have caused Habari, the colonial government’s Swahili language paper to be consistently given away because it never sold as much as Mwigwithania (Peterson 2004:133).

Kenyan media history often does not give enough credit to the role of Christianity in the establishment of media. For example, it is known that missionaries and settlers were already in Kenya in time to influence the literacy that was highly-needed for the adoption of Western-style media and government.

The long period of time from the publication of the scriptures to the rise of publications in Kenyan local languages might have been influenced by low English language literacy levels often dictated by the printing presses. However, the lack of independence among native Kenyans to practice most of the literacy skills taught by the missionaries, and to translate the skills to fit in

with their languages and circumstances may also have resulted in such a gap.

**Id:** 13858

**Title:** Construction of communal memory in television: Recent popular culture and history the use of sonic environments within the ocularcentric society

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Contemporary society views the past through popular media and the construction of the past takes place primarily supported by visual cues to the past. Television is a vehicle for a communal consumption of the past, so quite naturally visual markers of the past consist of clothing or fashion; physical space and environments; objects, technology and the ubiquitous self-reflective use of the event or newscast to provide a comparative timeline to place the narrative of the television within the timeline of the past. This work will contrast the visual portrayal of the past with the less frequently assessed is the impact of sound and the sonic environment and its evocative nature in harnessing (Halbwachs, Davis & Starn, Zelizer) memory to link the narrative to the past due not only to the ocularcentric nature of the media and music licensing.

American television's popular dramas of the last two decades have increasingly presenting its novelty to younger audiences, while the members of the audience who lives through these periods are offered recognition, memory and an opportunity to relive, usually their youth. This popularity is evident in the long-running *Mad Men* (AMC 2007-2015) and the newer, *Halt and Catch Fire* (AMC 2014-) both of which reflect the ocularcentric nature of contemporary culture. *Mad Men* is a literal window into the 1960s and its expanding advertising industry. *Halt and Catch Fire*'s focus is the growth of the personal computer industry at its nascent stage in the early 1980s. Both favour the visual, recreating every object and technology that frames the daily worlds. Meanwhile Mick Jagger and Martin Scorsese's recent foray into television with *Vinyl* presents an overwhelming view of the sonic environment of the music industry in the 1970s. Less all-encompassing was *American Dreams* (NBC) 2002-2005, the project of Dick Clark, another force in the music industry, who recreated the 1950s. Both projects serve to provide a window into the past but do so with by foregrounding sound and music, rather than the visual. This combination evokes not only a depiction of the past but an emotional response. It is no accident that in both cases the major influences behind the work are both forces within the music industry who own the rights to the music that frames these television productions. This work will examine American television's use of both visual and sound effects in order to reconstruct a communal past for viewers.

**Id:** 14013

**Title:** Malcolm X and The Chicago Defender: Representations of an extremist in the black mainstream press

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Studies of white mainstream press representations of Malcolm X during his heyday have found such terms as violence, extremism, hate and black supremacy to dominate. It is not surprising then that in 2015, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his assassination, new surveys of attitudes about Malcolm show whites have more negative opinions than positive. But how did the black press represent Malcolm in his heyday? This study examines the most influential of the black newspapers of the time, The Chicago Defender, and its representation of Malcolm X from when he first appeared in the paper in 1958 until his death by assassination, Feb. 22, 1965. The Defender was a daily paper, had a national readership and was the hometown newspaper for the Nation of Islam (NOI), of which Malcolm was a member in the 1950s and the early 1960s. Coverage of the NOI was initially scant and quite friendly in The Defender. After the 1959 broadcast of a TV series sounding the alarm about the separatist, black nationalist teachings of Elijah Muhammad, and his excoriations of “blue-eyed devils,” the white press became more and more alarmed. Known as Muhammad’s No. 2 man, Malcolm’s powerful rhetoric, terrified white officials and press. The Defender took on the task of interpreting Malcolm for their national and almost exclusively black readership. The paper drew on its correspondents across the country, on carefully selected wire stories from UPI, and deployed its formidable roster of columnists; baseball legend Jackie Robinson had a regular column, as did the great poet and playwright Langston Hughes, among others. At times the paper muted Malcolm’s significance or his appeal, sometimes celebrated his intelligence and skill during debate, sometimes scolded and sometimes defended him. Hughes suggested Malcolm be given the state of Mississippi as a Negro territory to run; Robinson insulted him as the “fair-haired boy of the white press”; editor Chuck Stone called him a “close friend” with whom he disagreed. No one at The Defender, in print at least, connected Malcolm’s calls for self-defense against racial violence with the newspaper’s own stance in its earlier days. In the 1910s, the Defender famously called for African Americans to arm themselves. “Your rifles should be used” it said, and “If the mob comes and you must die take at least one of them with you,” and “Every race it seems must gain recognition by bloodshed.” These were exactly Malcolm’s sentiments. Once mainstream, in the context of the mid-century civil rights movement, the right to self defense and the inevitability of violence were sidelined in The Defender. The race riots of the 1960s were not far away.

**Id:** 14016

**Title:** (Un)Covering Government Surveillance in the late 1960's and early 1970's: Who really broke the domestic surveillance scandal and why nobody noticed

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** When former Washington Post reporter Betty Medsger published *The Burglary*, her book about the 1971 break-in and theft of thousands of incriminating F.B.I. documents, it was her chance to claim credit for the era's defining scoop. It was a story she had been the first to report on in detail 40 years earlier. Until then, she says, there had been no evidence of J. Edgar Hoover's programmatic surveillance operations. One of the stolen documents she published in the Washington Post in 1971 led to NBC reporter Carl Stern's revelations two years later about the F.B.I.'s secret Counterintelligence Program, COINTELPRO. But is narrative correct? Or is it a media myth in the making?

This paper examines news media reports about domestic surveillance during the late 1960's and early 1970's and explores the hierarchy of scoops that has become mythologized in the contemporary understanding of investigative journalism. The current narrative about what and who revealed to the public the F.B.I.'s activities and abuses ignores the work of journalists who had been reporting on or had already uncovered important details about the F.B.I.'s practices. Information later touted as exclusive had in fact already been published. A former F.B.I. agent, for example, who blew the whistle in astonishing detail and across several outlets, was ignored. An extensive historical database search was conducted for the years 1968-1971. Interviews with reporters, with a filmmaker and with one of the burglars were conducted, arriving at findings that contribute to a growing body of work scrutinizing the myths of journalism and the power of the press. As the myth of Watergate is being challenged, this paper offers a nuanced look at who else broke the news to the American public and why nobody listened.

