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1 Body Performance and Meaning Production of Photography: A Field Study of Personal Image Practice in Social Media Era

· SUN Xin-ru, WANG Dong-lin

[Abstract] By observing and writing the photo-taking behaviors and activities of visitors in tourist attraction of Bisezhai, this paper discusses how individuals and groups with their own viewing frames and lifestyles can create their own unique meanings in specific spaces. The author believes that the existence of space will inevitably affect people's behavior of taking photos in the meantime. The personal image practice in Bisezhai is a way to resummon and reconstruct the understanding and imagination of the self and the group through the "nostalgic" performance of the body in a specific space with high symbolic value, which is interwoven between the past and the present. This kind of photography is the interaction and meaning production between the photographer and the space, as well as them "special social habit" displayed behind the body. The investigation of the image practice in Bisezhai is an attempt to explore the complex relationship between technology and body in a specific social context in China. Especially in the digital era, people frequently upload various photos full of body image to social media, and the interaction between network technology and individual body will usher in new significance and value in the image practice of ordinary people.
[Keywords] Photography; body performance; social media; Bisezhai

19 The Application of Ethnography in Knowledge Production of Journalism and Communication: A Study of Knowledge Metrology based on 45 SSCI Journals

· WANG Ji-zhou, CHEN Gang

[Abstract] Since the end of the 20th century, the ethnographic approach to journalism and communication has become clearer and clearer, but the global picture of knowledge

production in ethnography and Journalism and communication lacks systematic empirical research. Based on this, this paper studies 230 papers published in SSCI journals from 1989 to 2018 and finds that the knowledge production of ethnography and journalism has not increased exponentially until around 2004, which mainly focuses on the core issues related to the Internet, including culture, public, technology and so on are the main explanatory variables. Unlike the male-dominated academic bias, there are slightly more women than men in this area of knowledge production; globally, the United States and Europe have shown a thriving picture of academic production, while the less developed regions represented by Africa have become "academic poverty zones"; in international cooperation, monographs are about twice as many as co-authors. The author's academic background covers 13 disciplines including sociology, pedagogy, computer science and so on. These findings reflect to a certain extent that ethnography has a strong potential in the production of journalistic knowledge.

[Keywords] Journalism and communication; ethnography; SSCI; Scientometrics; global picture

34   The Effect of Media Exposure on New Social Stratum's Political Attitude: A Perspective of political Socialization

· XUE Ke, YU Lai-hui, WANG Yu-cheng
[Abstract] With the rise and growth of new social stratum, their political attitude has begun to attract public attention. Although media is an important contributing factor of new social stratum's political attitudes, the study on the relationship between media exposure and political attitudes is insufficient. Based on Chinese netizen social consciousness data (2014), this study explores the effect of media exposure on new social stratum's political attitudes. The results reveal that compared with state media, new social stratum contact non-state media political information more frequently. New social stratum as a whole has mild political attitudes. While state media exposure enhances new social stratum's satisfaction with political society, satisfaction with government, trust in government, authority identity, and weakens new social stratum's awareness of inequity, non-state media exposure reduces new social stratum's satisfaction with political society, satisfaction with government, trust in government, authority identity, and strengthens new social stratum's awareness of inequity. Compared with non-state media, state media exposure has a greater

effect on new social stratum's political attitude.

47   From the revolutionary youth to the journalist: Exploring Wang Yun-sheng's early experience (1919-1929)

· WANG Run-Ze, WANG Xue-Ju

[Abstract] Based on existing narration, Wang Yun-sheng's early experience was ambiguous before he was engaged in *Ta Kung Pao*, and the research on this experience was also in a state of shortage in history of journalism. In fact, Wang Yun-sheng's early experience from 1919 to 1929 was extremely complex, and had a very important influence on his political attitude and professional identity. From 1919 to 1929, Wang Yun-sheng entered the may fourth movement and the national revolution, after the cross parties and defected event, in the era of occasion he finally chose in "fracture and continuous" features of news career in his early experience, which in turn from the May 4th new youth to the revolutionary youth, finally to the journalist's professional identity transformation.

59   The Evolution and Driving Force of Circular Telegram in the Late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China

· GAO Cun-ling

[Abstract] As a communication phenomenon, "circular telegram" has a great influence on China in the first half of the 20th Century. The rise and fall of circular telegram is closely related to the social environment at that time, and is closely related to the development of newspaper, radio and other media. The turbulent situation in the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China provided the soil for the emergence and rise of circular telegram. Newspaper expanded the scope of circular telegram, while radio dispelled the advantage of fast speed of circular telegram.The circular telegram appeared in China at the late 19th century and went through beginning period,climax period and recessionary period. Finally, it disappeared in the middle of twentieth Century.

· *CHANG Jiang, XU Shuai*

[Abstract] This article uses methods of case studies to interpret and destruct the three predominant types of conceptual framework around nonfiction VR-presence, empathy, agency, tries to disperse the prevailing techno-utopianism among early nonfiction VR content producers, and discusses the potency and limitation of nonfiction VR as a means of documentary image. The article concludes that even though VR has great potential to alter mainstream patterns of information production and reception in human society, under current historical conditions, nonfiction VR is more of a discursive strategy coined by early adopters and the global hi-tech companies who benefit from the fast development and social penetration of the technology. Serious and critical inquiries are needed to discover the power structure that's behind the discourse of nonfiction VR and justifying its practices.
[Keywords] virtual reality; nonfiction; documentary image, discursive strategy

85 Knowledge Gain and Information Efficacy as Media Effects: A Survey Study based on College Students

· *CUI Di*

[Abstract] This study examined public affairs knowledge as a media effect: the extent to which individuals can gain understanding about public affairs through media use and interpersonal discussion. This study makes a few comparisons between 1) factual knowledge and information efficacy; 2) new and traditional media channels; and 3) online and face-to-face discussion. Based on a survey with college students in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, the findings show that media use and interpersonal discussion have independent, yet differential, effects on knowledge gain and information efficacy. Specifically, the analyses show that new media exposure and traditional media attention positively predict knowledge gain. New media use is not correlated with information efficacy, but traditional media exposure can increase information efficacy. Face-to-face discussion is positively correlated with both knowledge gain and information efficacy but online discussion only predicts information efficacy.
[Keywords] public affairs knowledge; information efficacy; media exposure; media
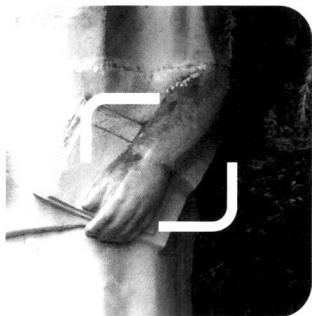
attention; interpersonal discussion

101 Psychological Traits and Behaviors regarding Smartphone Use from Media Dependency Perspective: A Comparative Study of College Students in China and Singapore

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· *JIANG Qiao-lei, HAO Xiao-ming, LIN Tsui-chuan*

[Abstract] Using survey and focus group interviews as research methods, this paper studied smartphone as new media by adopting the Media Dependency theory, by investigating and comparing psychological traits, smartphone use and smartphone dependency among university students in China and Singapore, and providing results with theoretical and practical significance. The findings show similarities of psychological traits, smartphone use and influence among university students in the two countries, as well as some differences due to different social contexts. On one hand, in both China and Singapore, inability to control craving and productivity loss as well as escape and feeling anxious are the two smartphone dependency symptoms existed among the smartphone users; media dependency goals and the psychological traits (self-esteem, leisure boredom, and sensation seeking) are significantly linked to smartphone dependency; media dependency goals are strong predictors of smartphone usage, both offline feature usage and mobile Internet usage, while smartphone dependency and psychological traits also significantly predict smartphone use; additionally, female users in both countries are found to experience higher level of smartphone dependency. On the other hand, differences in social concern about Internet addiction, country size, military service system, university lifestyle, mobile phone tariff, popular content, network management, laws and regulations as well as their influences also cause various differences in smartphone use and dependency among university students in the two countries.

[Keywords] smartphone; smartphone dependency; self-esteem; leisure boredom; sensation seeking

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