Agreement and Exchangeability of the Information Processes

Abstract: Chapter 6 tackles agreement and exchangeability in the information processes and considers how one promoter may utilise both of the modalities for his/her purposes. There can be co-ordinated and subsequent use of these modalities, and the non-contingent information process can be used for contingent content. Fattorello considers that what is allegedly non-contingent information and the contingent process that is subsidiary to the non-contingent. He sees some exchangeability and also discusses how the contingent process may be superimposed onto the non-contingent process. The final paragraphs of this chapter consider how one of the processes may be used in the guise of the other. The case used here is UNESCO's desire to use broadcast and print media as teaching aids.

Keywords: agreement; exchangeability; UNESCO

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In 1989, on the occasion of the fall of the Berlin Wall, a book was published in Italy called *Quei giorni a Berlino* (Those Days in Berlin), written by two Italian journalists who had been sent by RAI Lilli Gruber and Paolo Borella. The latter presented the book at the inauguration of the Academic Year at the Fattorello Institute. Interviewed on this theme, he declared: ‘We are aware that we had given contingent information on the facts of a news item that had an extraordinary resonance on a world level. We wanted a book that would take up again the contents of the news, because our service would inevitably be destined to give a small contribution to the historians in the future who want to reconstruct events of which we were contemporary witnesses.’

The example I report here can be defined as ‘the journalism of history’, where the two terms, contingent and non-contingent, travel together in perfect agreement and, at the same time, each easily changes the other information category.

The use of the two modalities by one single promoter

Having indicated the two categories through which the information process is articulated, through fairly differentiated terms, this is not meant to make our reader understand that every use of the same is always distinctly apparent, or that it is apparent in one modality or the other.

We have already seen that the same Subject can play, with reference to the same Object, both roles, as s/he can play with subsequent uses of the same modality. There are plans for contingent action that utilises a modality that is proper to the other category, and vice versa.

The same object of information can, in its time, and at determined moments, be the motive for contingent information processes and can subsequently become the motive for non-contingent information processes. There can be other combinations where the contingent information process is based on the non-contingent. In the present chapter we want to refer to the exchangeability of the two information processes.

While the first of the two combinations of the two processes have already been used as an example of the activity that can be promoted