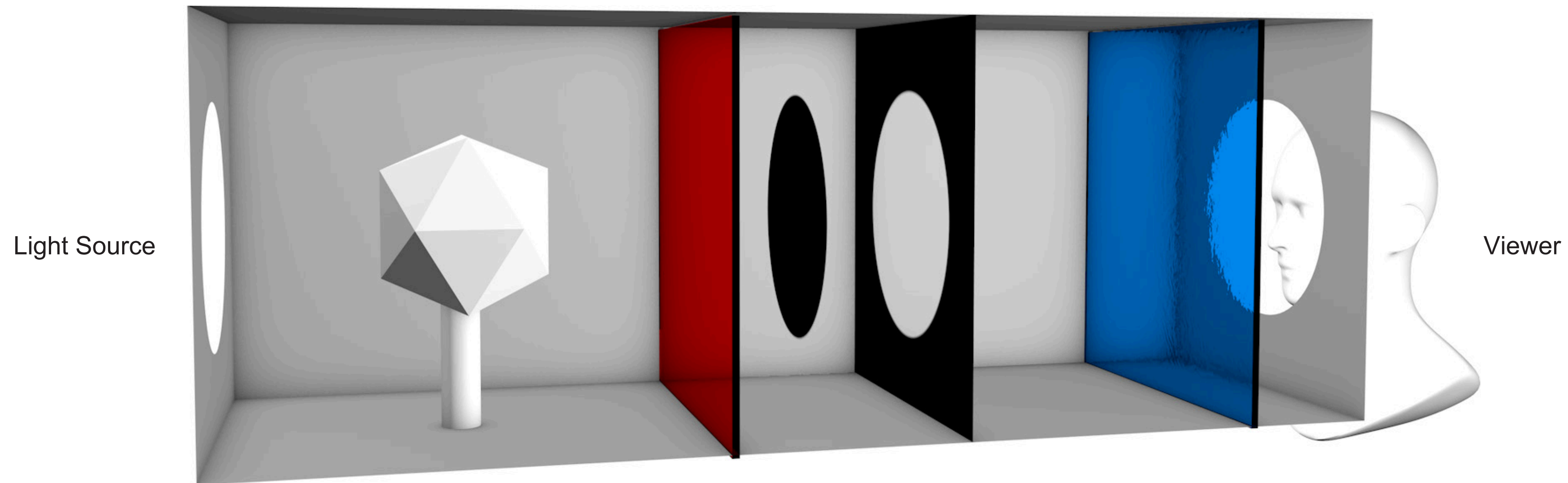


# The Assumption of Transparency

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## The Assumption of Transparency

The viewer perceives the image as a composite, each of the transparent filters or masks tempers how the facts are perceived.



### Object

The many faceted object represents "fact" certain areas are highlighted as light hits the surfaces

### Filters

**Infrared**-transmits visible light, blocks mid-infrared light

**Neutral Density**-make all wavelengths of light less intense

**Polarized**-can block some of the spectrum that cause reflection, creating better visibility

### Masks

Used to open or close a field of view to draw focus on important elements in the frame. The masks above allow an element of transparency though each partially occludes the fact. When viewed together the masks will obscure the fact from the perspective of the viewer

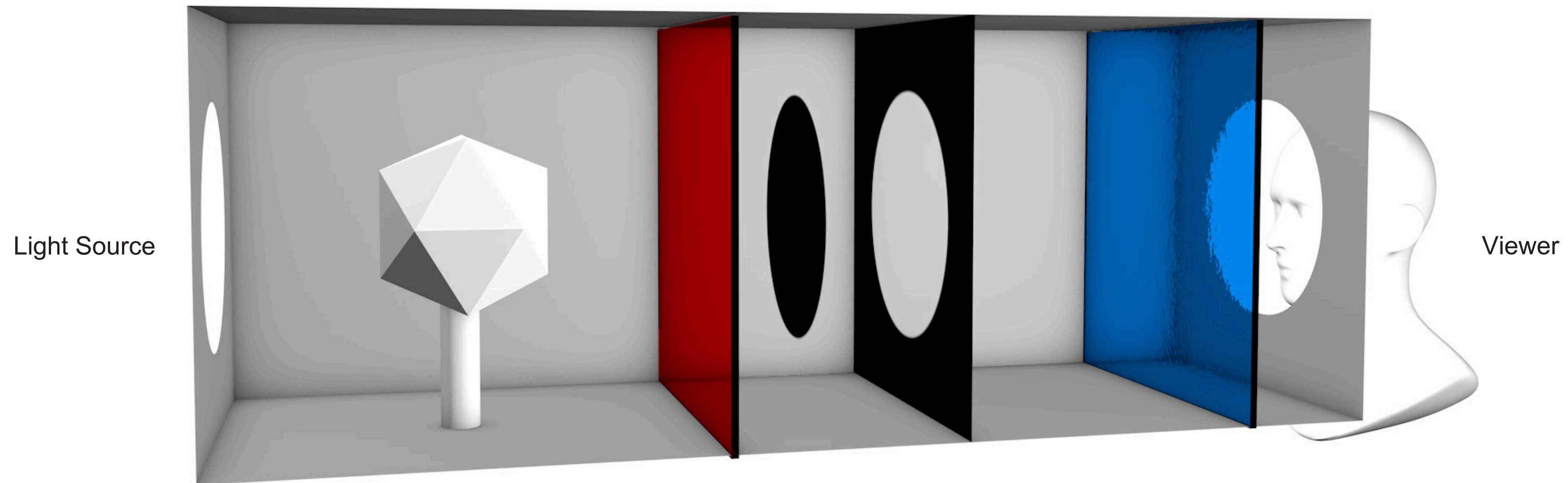
### Refraction

As a light wave enters a transparent substance it bends or refracts causing objects to look different when viewed.

### Lens

Variation affects how a viewer sees the object. Convex lenses refract light, concave lenses refract light waves outward or spread them inward toward a focal point.

## The Assumption of Transparency 02



### Perception of Object

How facts are perceived can be affected by the form and content of media news coverage

Rolling news can use eye witness accounts to blur fact with fiction

### Masks

Mass media can be used to “divert audience attention” and manage political transparency.

### Lens

“Sometimes the most effective strategy for hiding something may be to leave it out in the open, and merely alter the context in which people view it.”

### Filters

Filtering occurs when there is a proliferation of materials available- both in terms of what media decide to cover and what individuals decide to watch.

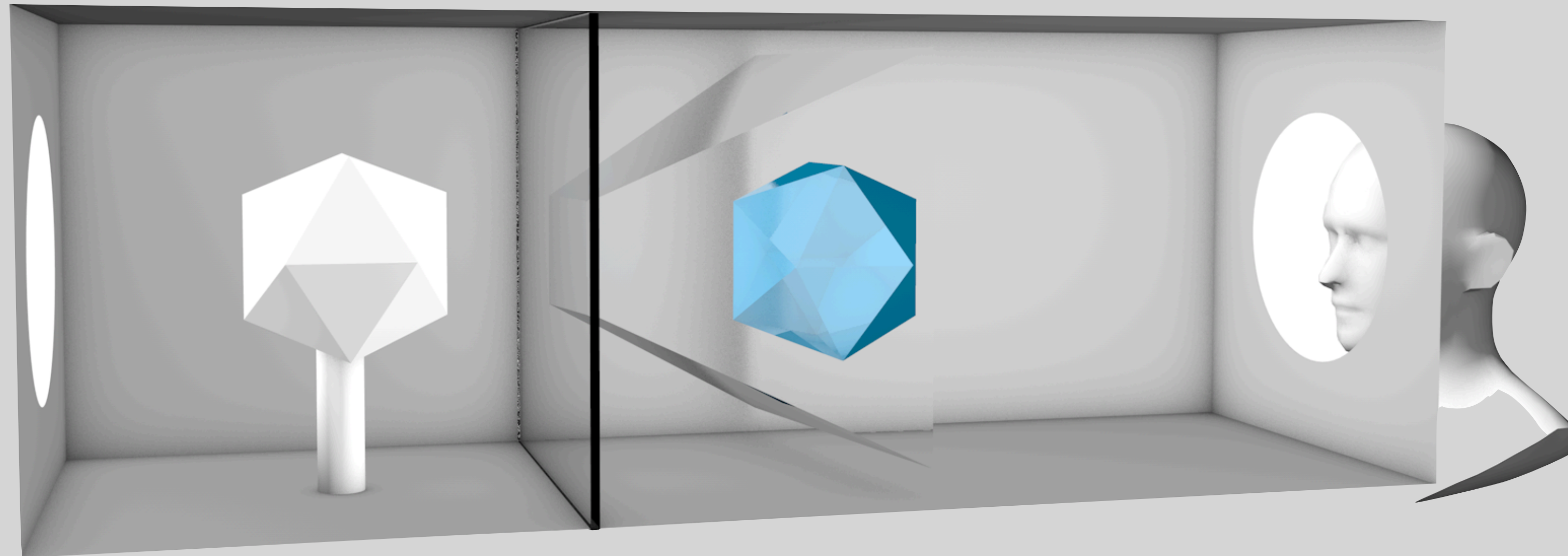
Media companies pick and choose among hundreds of possible subjects to discuss. Audiences choose among thousands of hours of potential coverage of particular events

### Refraction/Projection

Refraction can be used to divert from the most important questions.

Projection can be used to supplement (politics) with new realities that crowd out and eventually displace other (political) realities and (political) issues

# Projection



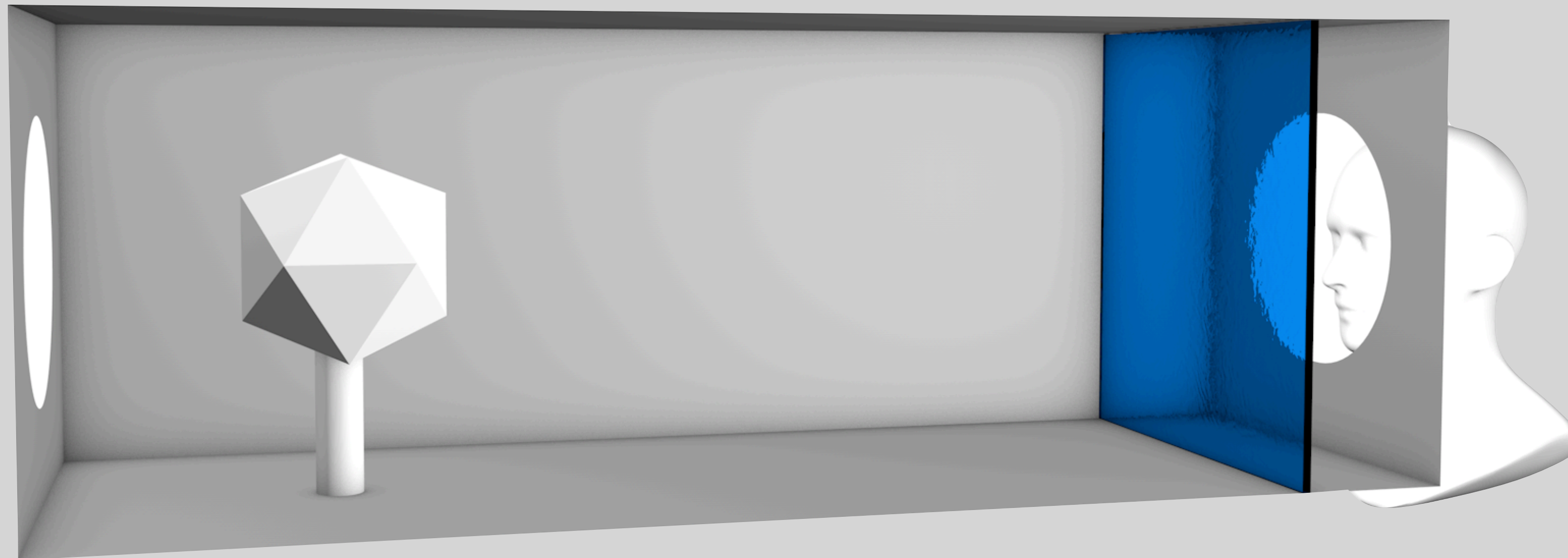
Point of view



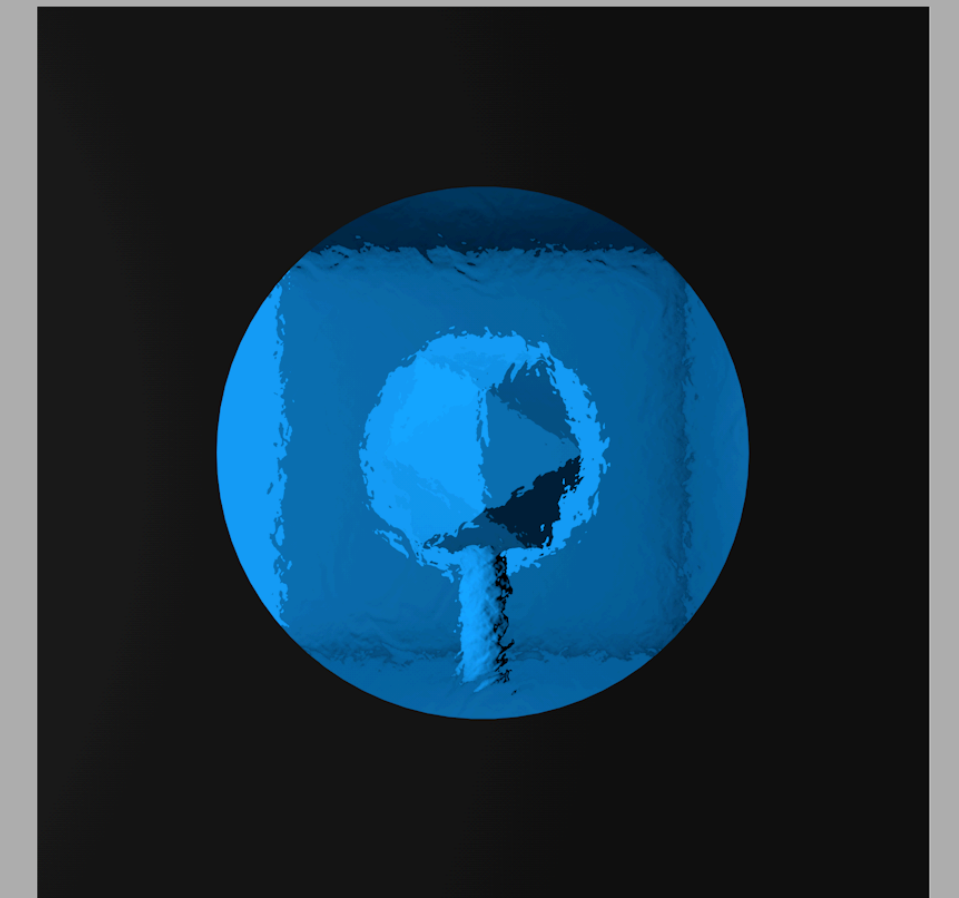
The image the viewer sees in this example is a 3D projection. It is not the true image of the fact but a projected simulation. Projection can be used to supplement (politics) with new realities that crowd out and eventually displace other (political) realities and (political) issues



# Refraction Filter



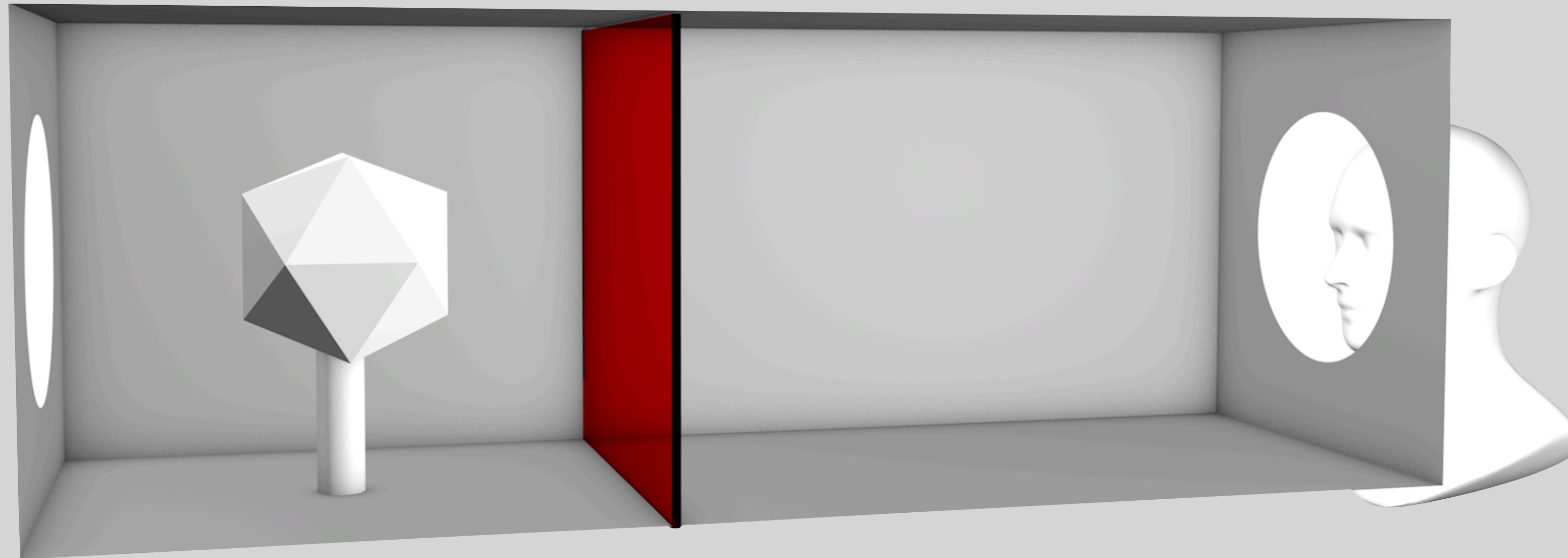
Point of view



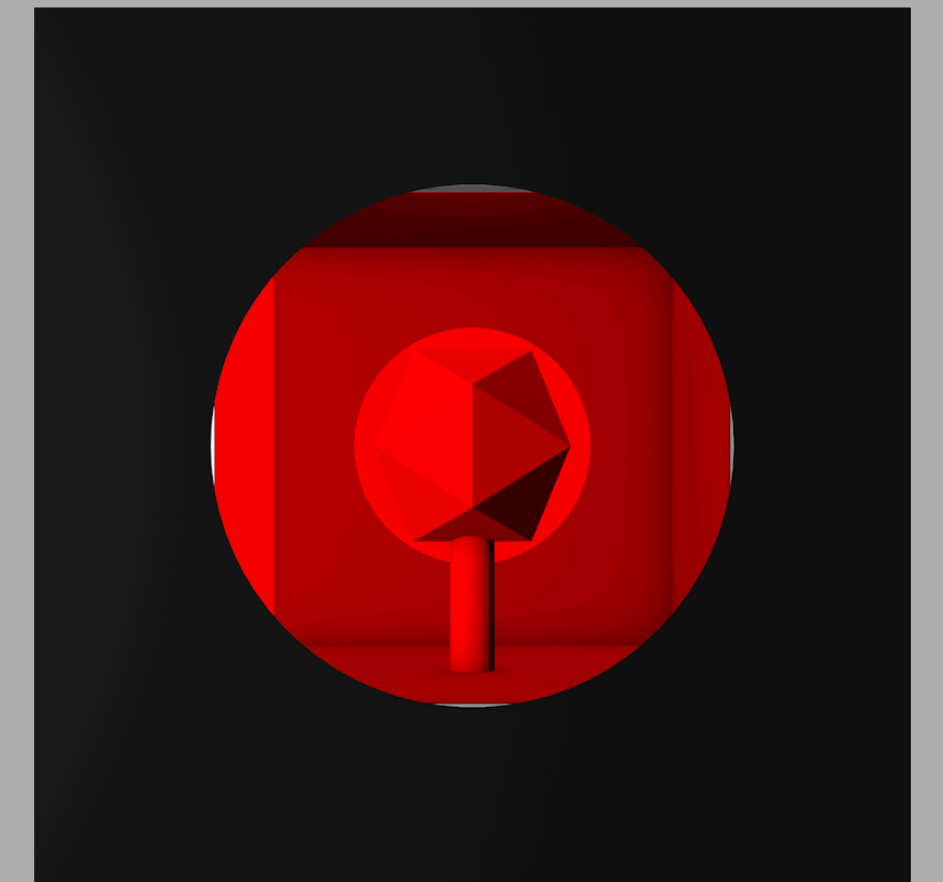
A refraction filter or obscure glass allows a limited amount of information to pass through it, the viewer is able to see the object but the image is distorted and unclear. There are methods for seeing through it using de-blurring techniques. Those with access to these techniques are able to gain a greater level of transparency.

Filtering occurs when there is a proliferation of materials available- both in terms of what media decide to cover and what individuals decide to watch.

# Coloured Filter

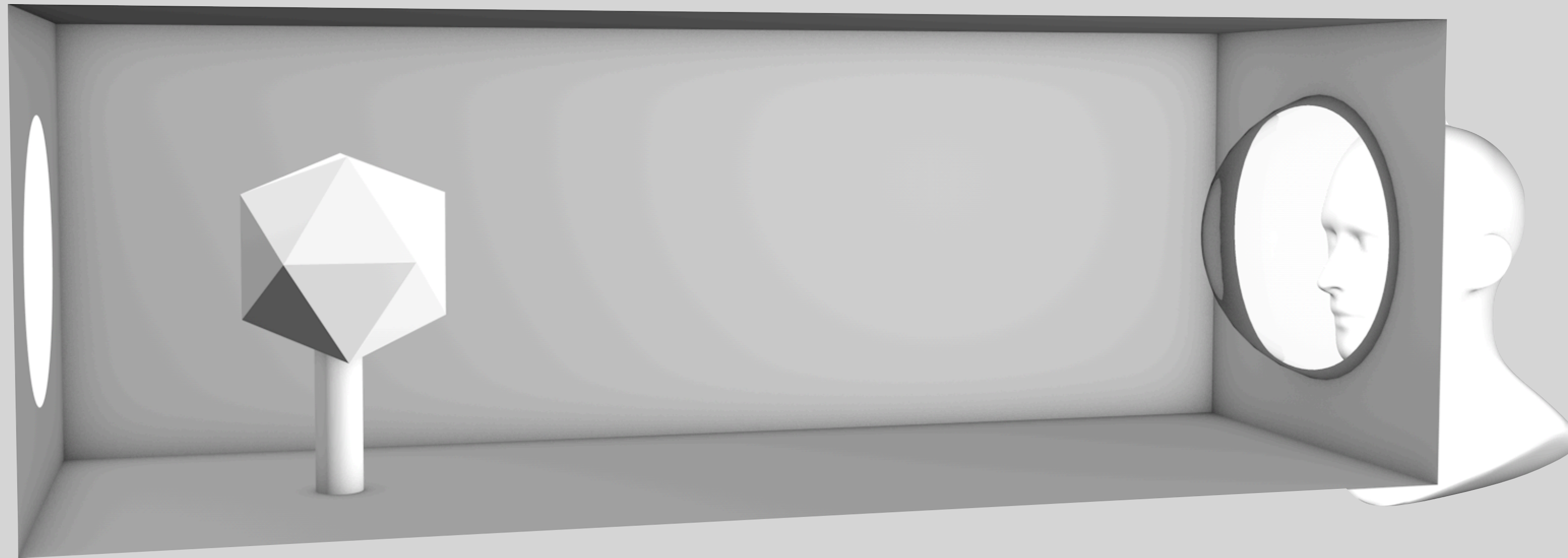


Point of view



Coloured filters allows the viewer to see the object tempered with a particular tint, this can present a slant on how the viewer feels about the fact. Colour psychology may vary greatly across different cultures. Filtering occurs when there is a proliferation of materials available- both in terms of what media decide to cover and what individuals decide to watch.

# Lens



Point of view

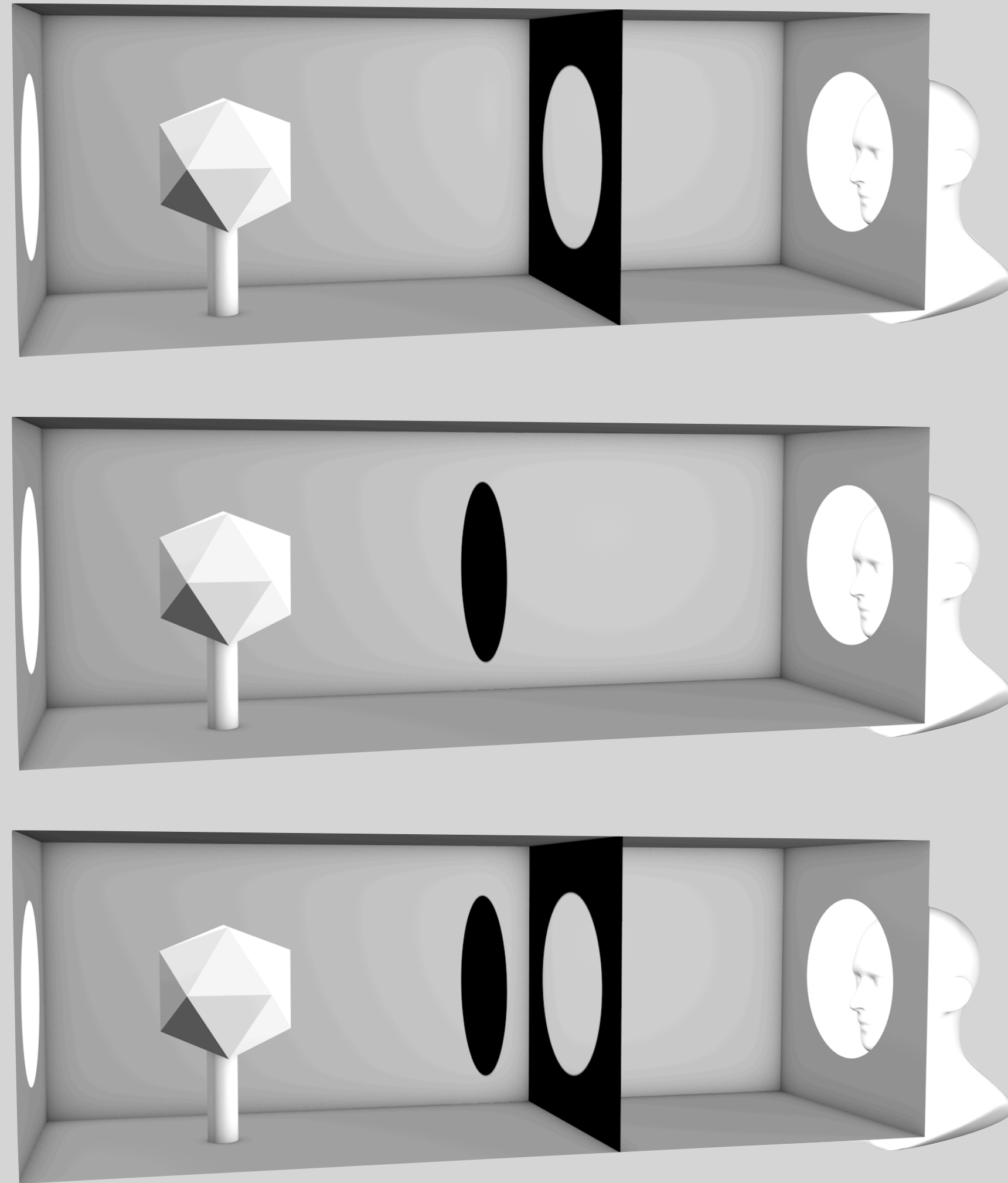


The lens through which we view a fact can distort how we see it. It can draw focus to or defocus a specific area. A wide angle lens expands space, causing objects to appear further apart and more distant than normal.

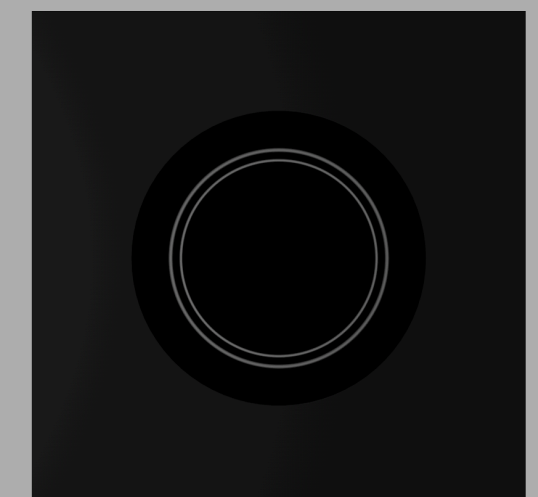
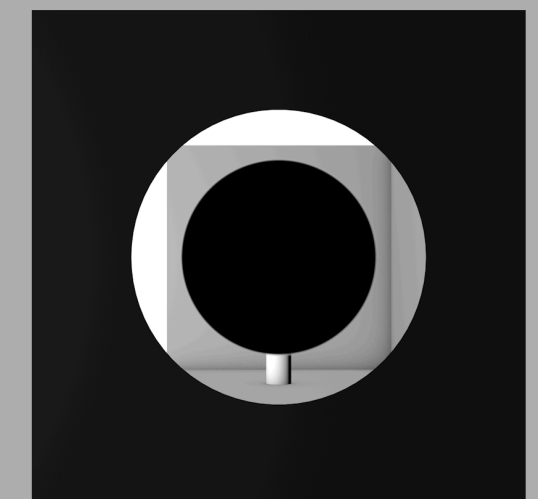
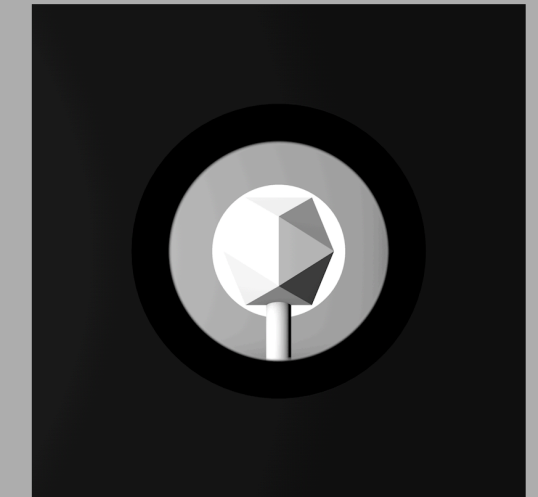
“Sometimes the most effective strategy for hiding something may be to leave it out in the open, and merely alter the context in which people view it.”



# Masks



Point of view



Masks lead the viewer to focus on particular designated areas of the fact. They may act as a veil to obscure specific areas. In the example above we see how the two masks seen individually allow the viewer to see certain areas of the image, when viewed together however they mask the fact completely



# Lights Off

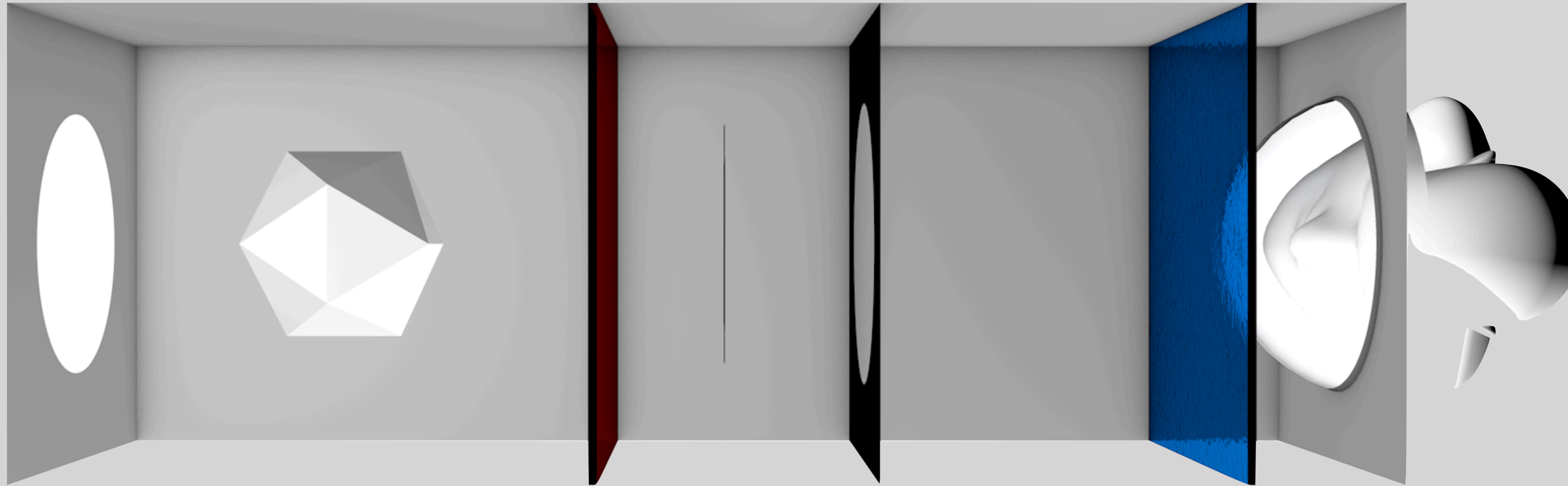


Transparency is reliant on light. The fact is in place and viewable when those responsible for the fact permit the light to be switched on.

Point of view



# Alternative Angle



This view offers an alternative perspective to that of the viewer representing another angle on the fact. In this view the filters have no affect on the fact. The position of the viewer has an impact on how the fact is received.