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**Abstracts**

## Annual CCS Conference

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(ACTE D'OBERTURA DE LA CONFERÈNCIA)

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BY ANNA PAGANS, JOSEP M. MARTÍ AND JOAQUIM NADAL

## Annual CCS Conference

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PANEL DISCUSSION: INFORMATION, MANIPULATION AND POWER

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MODERATOR: LLÚCIA OLIVA; PARTICIPANTS: JOAN MANEL TRESSERRAS,  
JOAN FRANCESC CÀNOVAS, JORDI GRAU, AND MANEL RAYA

The panel discussion dealt with how to guarantee the independence of journalists in carrying out their informative tasks, how to negotiate pressure from political sectors and the media owners, and, in the present context, how to guarantee the freedom to give and receive information.

## ANNUAL CCS CONFERENCE

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A REPORT ON THE STATE OF COMMUNICATION, 2004

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BY EMILI PRADO

My intention is not to make an exhaustive report on what has happened this year in communication. That would be a useless effort on my part. Rather than on the state of communication, my report is on a state of communication. Accordingly, from among the many facets of communication this year, I will focus on the three subjects that I consider of particular interest in the context of the present transformation of the field. The first subject is the renewed debate on communication policies after many years of their relative obscurity and a mindset that was almost ashamed of vindicating policies as absolutely crucial for the configuration of all aspects of the communication system. The second subject is the challenge posed by the on-going transition to digital communication—a transition riddled with problems owing to the lack of communication policies. The advantages of digital communication are threatened by such problems and tools of extraordinary interest, such as the digital radio, run the risk of becoming industrial archeology before they have even taken hold. Finally, the third subject I will deal with, which involves the first two, is that of content.

## Open section

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MANUEL VÁZQUEZ MONTALBÁN:

WRITER OF INTERPRETATIVE JOURNALISM AND EXCEPTIONAL  
COMMUNICOLOGIST

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BY JOSEP LLUÍS GÓMEZ MOMPART

For an association such as the Societat Catalana de Comunicació, composed of researchers in information and communication (that is, researchers in contemporary culture), paying homage to Manuel Vázquez Montalbán is both an act of pride, owing to his exceptionality as a public figure, and an act of recognition for his contributions to our field.

In brief, what characterized Vázquez Montalbán in our Societat, and precisely why he was one of its founding members, was his brilliant practice in interpretive journalism and his vanguard studies of our country in his role as communicologist of exceptional quality. Both facets interrelated perfectly in his professional production of essays and social praxis. Vázquez Montalbán understood and practiced culture of the masses in a democratic way. Both he and his writing were lucid, useful, most engaging, progressive, ironic, imaginative, and humorous.

## Open section

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LA LLUMANERA DE NOVA YORK (1874-1881): THE VOICE OF THE CATALAN  
BOURGEOISIE IN FAVOR OF A SPANISH CUBA

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BY LLUÍS COSTA

The publication of a magazine in Catalan in the United States occurred when Cuba was at war with Spain and relations between the colony and metropolis were undergoing a deep process of debate and revision. Meanwhile, in Catalonia an effervescent cultural-political Renaissance was taking place, which had its effect on ideas circulated via transcontinental journalistic media. In the state of Spain, Restoration of the monarchy began a period that broke with a revolutionary era—the so-called Sexenni—which, if nothing else, had the virtue of considering innovative political enterprises such as those supported by Federalism.

The first issue of *La Lluanera de Nova York* came out in November 1874. The challenge taken on by the magazine was a complicated one: publish in Catalan in New York City with an aim to having an impact on potential readers throughout the Americas and, at the same time, become a channel for the ideas of a new political, cultural era.

## Open section

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JOSEP LLUÍS PELLICER (1842-1901), WAR CORRESPONDENT:  
FORERUNNER OF TODAY'S PHOTOJOURNALISTS

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BY JORDI ARTIGAS I CANDELA

The subject of this article is the versatile figure of Josep Lluís Pellicer i Fenyé, the 19th century Catalan painter, cartoonist, and writer. Pellicer was war correspondent for *La Ilustración Española y Americana* during the Third Carlist War (1872-1876) and the Russo-Turkish War (1877). At the time of the «Universal Exposition» (World's Fair) of Barcelona in 1888, Pellicer was a public figure of renown, the reporter of the century.

## Open section

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COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REGULATION OF TELEVISION IN SPAIN

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BY FERRAN TOMÀS I OLALLA

Since the 1980s it has become progressively more difficult in Spain to maintain a minimally democratic communications network —first telecommunications, then audiovisual communications were privatized. The only possible recourse has been a strong move back to the public sector.

The subject of this thesis is the increase in public participation in television regulatory commissions. The theoretical framework of the study is Spanish audiovisual communications policies.

## Open section

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MIRADOR (1929-1937).

A MODEL FOR A MAGAZINE AT THE SERVICE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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BY CARLES SINGLA I CASELLAS

This doctoral thesis, read in 2003 at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, describes the weekly magazine, *Mirador*, as the first of a new type of magazine that broke with the dominant doctrinal journalism prevalent until 1929. The editorial policy behind *Mirador* sought to orient rather than convince, especially in the realm of cultural events,

but also in the areas of political and social phenomena. The model for *Mirador* came from French precedents of the 1920s and 1930s and continued in Catalonia after *Mirador* in magazines such as *Destino*. The thesis is based on an exhaustive reading of all the issues of *Mirador* and combines quantitative analysis of the uses of genres and themes with critical discourse analysis. This study reveals, for instance, an editorial policy directed toward helping to improve the country, a presentation of possible actions for individuals and collectives channeled toward improving social cohesion, and a defense of patronizing Catalan cultural products.

### Open section

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L'ONZE DE SETEMBRE OF 1714,  
AN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT IN THE ERA OF THE GAZETTE

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BY JAUME GUILLAMET

This lecture was read at the *Conferència 2002 de l'Associació Internacional d'Estudis de la Comunicació (IAMCR-AIERI-AIECS)*, held in Barcelona and organized by the Institut de la Comunicació de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

At the Universitat Pompeu Fabra on July 24, 2002, following the 2001 September 11th attacks on New York City, Jaume Guillamet conducted a session titled «*Tres 11 de setembre en la història de la comunicació*» [«Three September 11ths in the History of Communication»]. The Conference was jointly organized by the Secció d'Història de l'AIECS and the Associació d'Historiadors de la Comunicació, with the collaboration of the Arxiu Històric de la Ciutat de Barcelona [the History Archives of the City of Barcelona]. The Catalan contribution was Guillamet's lecture titled «*11 de setembre de 1714: «la fi de la nació catalana». Un conflicte internacional, en el temps de les gasetes*» [«The 11th of September, 1714: 'the End of the Catalan Nation'. An International Conflict in the Era of the Gazette.»]

## Open section

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### RADIO BROADCAST INFORMATION IN TIMES OF WAR. THE PROGRAMS OF RÀDIO BARCELONA DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-1939)

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BY JOSEP M. FIGUERES I ARTIGUES

Ràdio Barcelona was an unflagging, varied, yet courageous platform for transmitting a two-fold message to Catalan society during the Spanish Civil War. The message—support for the Resistance against Franco's armies and, at the same time, a call for collective action toward a more just society—was woven into a program that alternated music and theater entertainment with information on crucial events, such as activities and statements of institutions, parties, and unions. Although such programming dealt with a message of intense and bitter reality, it was crucial that it be heard.

The author of the present article consulted Ràdio Barcelona program scripts in the collection of the Biblioteca de Comunicació [the Communications Library] of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona in order to study the content of the scripts and those of another station with which Ràdio Barcelona often connected—the Ràdio Associació de Catalunya.