

ABSTRACTS

A theory of Journalism in Internet

Josep Maria Casasús

Digital or electronic newspapers, the journalism that internet uses, present today an specific and autonomous identity in respect of the printed newspapers and in respect of other social media because the concepts that according to Groth define it -periodicity, universality, topicality and accessibility-, spread to other fields. Thus, the theoretic characteristics that make of the journalism in Internet an emancipated phenomenon from previous concepts of the journalistic theory are the following: continuity, integrability, transtemporality and interactivity.

Journalists in the XVII century: reporters, printers and traders

Javier Díaz Noci

The journalism of the XVII century, in which the publication of periodic papers begins throughout Europe (with the sole exception of the German territories, where they already existed in the previous century), is an entire commercial company of extreme complexity. The democratization of the access to the information that the printing press involves makes that the bourgeois classes and even artisans, more and more alphabetized, were able to read news and, therefore, they demanded them eagerly. The division of labor and the specialization of production means are unavoidable in a market that is at the beginning of capitalism. Here, we have drawn up a portrayal of a dark time, two decades of the origins of journalism, and the data in this text are hardly able to return us something of their ephemeral splendor. *However, mutatis mutandis*, we do not find the resulting depiction so different from what journalism is today. It is also

the portrait of a profession whose main characteristic, which the critical scalpel of Jonson so sourly highlighted, is still contemporary. With almost four centuries of tradition, in the news office that Ben Jonson paints us, it is taking place a scene that will be familiar to us, and especially to those of us who have worked as journalists in modern press. Even the way the work finishes, with the sudden evaporation of news trade, reminds us the disappearance of some of our media today. Hence, none of the background topics it presents has lost their validity today. Obviously, there are still many things to do. Not only as regards to the history of that press and, what is more important, of the inexperienced journalism of the XVII century, but also in the application of methods and the search of all kind of data that allow us to deepen in the professional phenomenon of journalism. In these lines we have only tried to trace some brushstrokes that may help us to draw or to restore that portrait and that historical landscape that although it is scarce or partially known it is not less exciting.

Deictic and anaphoric processes: temporality, modality and ideology. The representation of the sexual assailant in news.

Natàlia Fernández Díaz.

Maybe we do not pay enough attention to vocabulary because semantics has scaped from every attempt of classification. The study of deixis and anaphoras, that only nowadays begins to acquire a considerable magnitude, is a way of approaching to the vocabulary and to accede to the modal or temporal dimensions it involves. A text does not come from a gap. It comes of a complex network in a system which accommodates and reinforces the believes and the interests shared by a group. Thus, the use of deictics validates a network of connotative elements which constitute reality or that are presented to us as reality. In this article, the phenomenon is exemplified by the representatation of the sexual assailant in news.

Pre-informative newspapers. About Diario Curioso and the origins of Diario de Barcelona

Jaume Guillamet

The appearance of the first newspapers in Spain and France does not have any relationship with the informative function that It was reserved to official gazet-

tes under the ancient régime, but with the content evolution and periodicity of those journals or literary newspapers. The text of its authorisation in form of real privilege and the purposes and programs exposed in the respective handouts takes to consider as pre-informative periodicals those published under the absolutism, before the printing freedom was permitted, dedicated to the cultural and scientific spreading and the warnings of economic and commercial utility. On the other hand, the first two newspapers that came out in Barcelona followed the models settled down in Madrid literally. This way, the *Diario Curioso, Histórico, Erudito y Comercial, Público y Económico* (1762) more well-known as *Diario Curioso* - and the *Diario de Barcelona* (1792) were the respective imitation of the *Diario Noticioso, Curioso-Erudito, Comercial, Público y Económico* (1758) from Madrid - known as *Diario Noticioso* in short- and of its third period known as *Diario de Madrid*. King Carlos IV referred to it as a newspaper “of losses and discoveries”.

Social option of El Matí

Marta Puig Pérez

May 24th 1929 came out in Barcelona the newspaper *El Matí*, an expression of the Catalan Catholicism of that moment. From then on, the manuals of history on Catalan journalism as the analyses of the press during the II Republic describe the fourth Catalan newspaper - after *La Veu de Catalunya*, *La Publicitat* i *La Nau* - as a right-wing, conservative, retrograde newspaper. This is an unfair label -or at least, imprecise - if we analyse its pages in depth. The special section, *La Vida del Treball*, for instance, was a space of the newspaper that reflected its clear social option and will of service. From some of its pages, many progressive options for that time were defended, such as: free health care, the creation of schools for workers, the creation of a retirement pensions system or, even more, volunteering, which is nowadays so in vogue. In the area of spreading of Catalan culture, the newspaper, whose catalanism was obviously acknowledged, pressurised to create specialised publishing companies and it embarked on a campaign to demand Catalan schools. These initiatives question, at least, the habitual labels that *El Matí* has been given and they invite to less Manichanean approaches.

The representation of Spanish identity in television newscasts

Enric Saperas - Andreu Casero

Television newscasts constitute for many citizens the main access form to the knowledge of what takes place in its social and historical environment. The television format configures a canalisation mechanism of the daily thematic calendar which establishes selection, prioritisation, treatment and image-association approaches that give place to a representation of the current affairs shared by a citizenship that uses television as means to participate in the process of public opinion formation and in the knowledge of those events that claim our attention. The representation of collective identities and the creation of a visual and discursive imagery is defined as a preferential field of the channelled action of television newscasts. The identity of proper Spanish has been studied in its presence in television newscasts¹ in public, private, state and regional televisions through the application of the techniques of the 'calendar-setting' and the procedures of the content analysis, as well as the study of the reception analysis by means of the qualitative method of discussion groups. In this article, we present some of the results obtained by means of the study of newscasts content of those newscasts that have undergone analysis.

Death and resurrection of *Mirador* (August-October 1936)

Carles Singla

The weekly *Mirador* (1929-1937) is unanimously considered as one of the best well-made journalistic products ever made in Catalonia. It was not an original model, since it was an adaptation of various French newspapers from that time, but it achieved an infrequent continuity as well as a more than remarkable influence and it created a school of young journalists. Despite this recognition, *Mirador* had not been studied until recently. The most exhaustive contribution was carried out by Avel·lí Artís, "Sempronio", with *Del 'Mirador' estant*, a selection of his own texts published on it². Recently, the first monograph has appeared: *'Mirador', la Catalunya impossible*, where the journalists Josep Maria Huertas and Carles Geli make an approach quite synthetic to this weekly history and they include a quite useful bibliographical list and another one of the published texts³. Both authors had previously titled it *Les tres vides de 'Destino'* a history of the continuator newspaper⁴. Curiously enough, *Mirador* had also more than one life.

Television and public participation: perversion of its civil potential.

Mónica Terribas

The consolidation of private televisions and the arrival of digital television platforms have changed radically the panorama of television industry in Spain during the last decade. However, its capacity of creating and transmitting cultural objects has not accompanied consumption and technology transformation that these changes involve. Non-paying channels have invested in the digitalisation of its processes of production with the aim of reducing costs, but this development tendency has not contributed to the creativity and the implementation of own programme plannings and it has happened the same with the momentum of the thematic channels sector, built thanks to the products produced by others and or the low cost of production. As some comparative studies on European programming show, a model convergence is taking place around the continent, which camouflages American television evolution at the same time. One of the effects of this trend is the replacement of the concept "citizen" with "consumer" in the process of communicative participation. This article explores this process and analyses through public participation in television, the perversion that influences on its civil potential.

Ernest Lluch Memorial

"El periodisme d'Ernest Lluch" is the title of a ceremony that the Journalism Faculty from the Universitat Pompeu Fabra organized as a tribute to him on the 4th of Desember 2000. The Journalism Faculty held the ceremony in memory of the lecturer and former minister, assassinated by ETA on the 21st of November 2000 in Barcelona. Three journalists who shared three different periods in his collaborations were invited to the academic ceremony: Josep Maria Huertas, who was *El Correo Catalán* and *Tele/eXprés* editor during the sixties and seventies; Joan Tapia who, as *La Vanguardia* director, invited him to write a weekly article in 1988 and who, from 1982 to 1986, was an adviser of the Treasury minister of the same government in which Lluch worked as a Minister of Health; and Josep Cuní, who Ernest Lluch collaborated with in Catalunya Ràdio, Com Ràdio and Ona Catalana. The professor of the Journalism Faculty, Josep Maria Casasús, rounded off the ceremony, which was presided by the vice-chancellor Enric Argullol, with an analysis of Ernest

Lluch's articles. Lecturer Enric Lluch, his brother, also assisted to the ceremony.

Jaume Guillamet, dean of the Journalism Faculty, opened the ceremony emphasizing the active and narrow connections with the written journalism that Lluch kept during his career and also the degree of popularity and social respect that his most recent collaboration with the visual media provided him. As a prelude of the guests speeches, there were presented the informative work about Lluch assassination and its impact on the citizenship carried out by the alumni in the editions of both the written and the electronic newspaper of the subject *Taller de Premsa* and the newscast of the subject *Taller de Televisió*.

Notes

(1) This article shows some of the results achieved in the research «La identidad de España a través de los noticiarios televisivos, entre el Estado autonómico y la Unión Europea» carried out in the framework of the Programa sectorial de promoción general del conocimiento of the Dirección General de Enseñanza Superior (DGES) during the biennium 1999-2000. Five Spanish universities participated in this research team. The main researchers were Enric Saperas, Jordi Farré, Andreu Casero (Universidad Pompeu Fabra de Barcelona), Josep Lluís Espluga (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona), Rafael Xambó y Manuel Rodríguez (Universidad de Valencia), Juan Luis Pintos de Cea (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela) and Víctor Sampedro (Universidad de Salamanca).

(2) Sempronio. «Del Mirador estant.» Barcelona, Destino, 1987.

(3) Josep M. Huertas i Carles Geli, «'Mirador', la Catalunya impossible.» Barcelona, Proa, 2000

(4) Josep M. Huertas i Carles Geli, «Les tres vides de 'Destino'.» Barcelona, Col·legi de Periodistes - Diputació de Barcelona, 1989. There is an Spanish, expanded edition: «Las tres vidas de 'Destino'.» Barcelona, Anagrama, 1991.

It is known that Destino was created in Burgos, under the pro-Franco camp, inspired in Mirador by journalists which had work for it.