

Abstract

5 The Last Semester

This summary of the second semester of 1989 shows that, in the first place, "there has been a new acceleration in the persistent wave of renovation and expansion of the media system, with all of its repercussions on the practice of journalism and the work of journalists".

The summary puts special emphasis on several important achievements within the media world: the new private televisions, the changes in the various Catalan newspapers, the renewed attempt to create a weekly informative newspaper in Catalan, the changes in both public radio and television, etc.

It also records the open debate about the function of the public media and journalists that work in the media during the electoral period.

Different national and international events have also reopened the debate about independence and the function of journalists and have promoted international solidarity and communication within the profession.

Finally, the semester has registered a notable increase in topics of interest about professional practices: Ethic codes, limitations on political activity and the economic interests of the journalists working on the big American newspapers, political sensationalism in some of the Spanish publications, etc.

9 Francesc Nabot i Tomas or an example of radical Catholicism as a theory for a "Good Press"

SUSANNA TAVERA I GARCIA

The author of this article speaks about Francesc Nabot i Tomàs, professor at the University of Barcelona who, between 1911 and 1923, published a collection of tracts with the support of the ecclesiastical authorities of Barcelona. "All of them - says the author - have a confessional discourse about the functions of the press and catholic journalism in common. And they are, moreover, a clear response to the crisis of the Barcelona society, represented by the "Setmana Tràgica" (The Tragic Week) in July of 1909".

"As such - the author continues - it is necessary to include them in the handful of responses that the most militant catholicism articulated as a way of easing the social tensions that have been increasingly violently manifested since the beginning of the century".

Nabot i Tomàs collaborated on various catholic newspapers, especially on "El Correo Catalán" and was a "fierce defender" of the renowned "good press", that is to say, of a determined catholic press, that in his articles is defined as the contraposition to the "bad press" or the "impious press", "heterodox" and "immoral", constituted by all the publications "opposed to the catholic church", and for this reason, opposed - according to Nabot - "to faith, morality and social order".

The article includes a selection of the texts published by Nabot i Tomàs.

34 An Analysis of the information about the Olympic Games and European affairs in the Barcelona Newspapers

ERNEST UDINA

The author of this article synthesises each of the studies carried out by the "Centre d'Estudis Olímpics" and the "Departament de Periodisme de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona", ("The Centre of Olympic Studies" and the "Department of Journalism at the Autonomous University of Barcelona"), and analyses the way that the Barcelona newspapers treated information and dealt with the olympic phenomenon and the process of construction of the European Economic Community, in the period from the 1st of February to the 31st of May, 1989.

The sample analyses the titles and leading articles of all the information about these topics that appeared in the five Barcelona Newspapers (in the case of the Olympic Games, also in the two sports newspapers), with a length that surpassed one column.

As far as the Olympic Games and related topics are concerned, 656 articles, treated on a basis of three variables, have been taken into account: infrastructure and urban construction work; the organisation of the Games; and related topics. The sample shows that innovations and conflicts have been the main criteria for the choice of the "olympic" information, as well as the lack of articles published on opinion about the topic, and concludes by emphasising a triple dimension of the Olympic Games: as an urban phenomenon, of urban innovation and transformation; as a phenomenon of political power; and as a sports phenomenon.