

Return to values to confront difficult times

Ana Luísa Rodrigues

This article presents a research on print, radio and television journalists and their use of the internet in their contacts with news sources and if and how their use has provoked changes in their daily practices. The research shows that journalists consider that the advent of this new tool has improved the quality of their work. In the three media, the journalists express a positive vision of the internet and don't hesitate with the possibility of new sources of information only a click or two away.

Keywords — Future of the Journalism; Journalism Culture; Training; Internet; Multitasking.

The role of the internet in the contacts between journalists and news sources in Portuguese newsrooms

Rui Gomes da Silva

To understand the impact that the internet has had not only in contemporary society but in journalism, specifically in the relationships between news sources and news professional, this article presents succinctly the results of an investigation of print, radio and television journalists and their use of the internet in their contacts with news sources and if and how their use has provoked a change in their daily practices. Indeed, is it perceived how the journalists' vice in using the internet is irrefutable? The investigation shows that journalists consider that the advent of this new tool has improved the quality of their work, for the internet, for example, by e-mail, is seen as a formidably ally in their work. In the three medium observed, fundamentally, the journalists expressed a positive vision of the internet and the journalists don't look back at the possibility, almost immediately, of new sources of information only a click or two away.

Keywords — Internet; Sources of information; Press; Radio; Television; Journalists; E-mail.

Journalism education in Portugal: history of a failure of journalists

Fernando Cascais

The institutionalization of higher education in journalism in Portugal is only some thirty years old. The study of journalism, before and after April 25, 1974, could not have been undertaken, nor understood, without the history and analysis of the question of the training of journalists. And here the period between 1968 and 1974 is especially important.

It is certain that 20 years before then, the decade of the 40's, a group of professional journalists

demanding journalism education, and also it is a fact that Portuguese public universities expressed interest in the early 60's in journalism education. However, a more structured and credible initiative developed from journalists came about in the early 70's, in a political atmosphere apparently more favorable to the success of an old battle.

Precisely because of the failure of the professional struggle for higher education in journalism during the final years of Salazar regime, as well as the step in false of an economic group in the area of journalism education, these two factors had profound consequences in the short and mid terming Portuguese journalism and its practices.

Keywords — Journalism Education; Professionalism; Journalism History.

“The truants take to the streets”: young people, politics and citizenship in the UK

Stephen Cushion

The concern about young people's disengagement with politics is well versed in the UK. Studies have repeatedly shown they are increasingly turned off by conventional, Parliamentary politics. This is evidenced by successive elections registering a sharp decline in the number of young people voting. A popular response amongst many journalists, politicians and media commentators has been to label young people lazy or apathetic. Young people, in this context,

are perceived to be abandoning their citizenship responsibilities as they place more importance in voting in reality game shows than taking part in a general election. And yet, from a different perspective, it could be argued that young people, in a number of respects, are voicing many political concerns and anxieties about the world. From marching in the streets against G8 meeting and the war in Iraq, to rioting in Birmingham, England and Paris, France, young people are expressing genuine citizenship concerns. This chapter explores whether the news media are responding to this engagement, and whether young people are encouraged to be active citizens in the public sphere. Drawing on a systematic content analysis of UK newspaper coverage of young anti-Iraq war protestors, I argue that the news media discouraged young people from participating in the political public sphere. Young people's political views and actions towards the Iraq war were widely dismissed and their motivations questioned.

Keywords — Young People; Citizenship; Politics; News Media; Protests and Public Opinion.

***Público's editorials and the Iraq crisis in 2003:
public space, rhetoric and legitimating strategies of an announced war***

Susana Borges

The editorial is the space of highest civic-political commitment in the newspaper, by expressing its position about the news events that it comments and gives meaning to. Through the editorial speech, the newspaper conveys norms and values (van Dijk, 1989) and guides public debate in building of an opinion.

Characterizing *Público's* editorial discourse about the Iraq crisis in 2003, regarding the arguments that were used to frame war's imminence, the article discusses their meaning in the management of the communication in public space, specifically, in the processes of opinion's dissension.

Keywords — Editorial; Framing; Opinion; Argumentation; Legitimation.

**Les éditoriaux du journal «Público» et la crise Iraquienne de 2003 : espace public, rhétorique
et stratégies de légitimation d'une guerre annoncée**

Susana Borges

L'éditorial est l'espace du plus grand compromis civic-politique du journal, en exprimant sa position sur l'actualité informative qui commente et à laquelle confère signifié. À travers le discours éditorial, le journal propage des normes et des valeurs (van Dijk, 1989) et guide le débat public dans la formation de l'opinion.

Cet article caractérise le discours éditorial du journal «Público» sur la crise iraquienne de 2003, sous la toile de l'argumentation (Perelman e Olbrechts-Tyteca, 2002) avec laquelle encadre l'imminence de la guerre, questionnant son signifié dans la gestion de la communication au espace public (Habermas, 1998) et, en concret, dans les processus de dissension de l'opinion.

Mots-clé — Éditorial; Encadrement; Opinion; Argumentation; Légitimation.