

gin with he refers to two weeklies: "Xut", which published its first issue on November 23 1922 and "El Once", after the Civil War. But Josep M. Cadena's analysis goes beyond that. He not only refers to the humorous press but also recalls some historic and social events in contemporary Catalonia. Sports weeklies effectively offer "a touch of humour to ease the heavy tension which affected the social body of Barcelona" between the 1920s and the 1930s.

Apart from these weeklies, Cadena also recalls the men who founded them: Alfons i Conrad Roure (Xut!), Antoni Dalmau (Papitu), Valenti Castanys (Destino), Bofarull i Mestre (Safareig deportiu), Antoni Rué, Miquel Sala Membrado and many others.

The author recalls how "El Once" was a Catalan weekly with Catalan roots. It appeared six years after the Civil War and the cartoonists Moreno, Puigmiquel, Mestres Roca and "Tinet", son of Valenti Castanys, drew in it. Other weeklies would later appear, including "Barra-bás", "El Hinchà Enmascarado" and "La Bimba".

51 Catalan classics of sports journalism

JOSEP MARIA CASASÚS

Sports reporting of a journalistic and literary nature is one of the genres which is characteristic of the modernising stage of journalism. The author of the article says that the incorporation of sports subjects in the 1920s and the 1930s "is one of the most representative traits of avantgarde phenomena".

126 After going over sports reporting in Catalonia, with the pioneering experience of "El Mundo Deportivo", the author recalls the first journalistic works in Catalan written by journalists who combined this speciality with several others. People such as Just Cabot (1899-1961), Lluís Aymamí i Baudina (1899), Francesc Madrid (1900-1952), Vicenç Bernades (1896-1976), Xavier Regàs (1905-1980) and Joaquim Ventlló (1899) and Antoni Vilà i Bisa (1888-1966), founder director of "L'Esport Català" etc.

Many of those Catalan journalists were linked to avantgarde artistic movements (Gasch, Soldevila, Villalonga, Foix). At that time writers as well as journalists were seduced by sport. The war interrupted that career. Years later, the interest in sports journalism was reborn and

football gave rise to a new critical journalism, of a social scope, both concerned and penetrating. Radio and television have contributed to the rediscovery of sports journalism.

59 Sports and television

CARLOS MARTÍN USIETO

In this article the author examines the concepts of sport and television and claims that they are “closely linked”. This is borne out by the Olympic Games, which will be beamed all over the world by TV cameras.

In the last few years, according to the author, necessity has led the links between sporting leaders and televisions to become closer. Championships are held with the support of a determined channel. And competition dates are changed when television so demands. In Catalonia, there are clear examples of the dominant role of television in sport. TVE—a pioneer— had a sports department managed by the first head of sports in its history: Tomàs Garcia Arnalot. Later, TV3 in Sant Joan Despí began with the 1982 World Cup. TV3's first head of sports was Jaume Massó. Nowadays Televisió de Catalunya has obtained broadcasting rights for football in Spain. And Canal 33 is a source of great satisfaction for sports fans.

65 “Pressure” of metaphor on hyperbole

ENRIC BAÑERES

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The author of this piece underlines the passionate nature of sports journalism, which can go beyond the scope of the sports pages and even fill general news pages. The Olympic Games of Barcelona are an example of this.

Bañeres believes that a sporting event is always a “lively drama with an unpredictable ending”, which the public is an active part of. A