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The volume opens with an article by Victor Chinedu Eze about the news framing that the Nigerian press made of the Biafran movement between 2016 and 2017, when the 50th anniversary of the attempt to create Biafra was celebrated. Assuming the theory of framing as a theoretical framework, the author approaches the mediatic frames of conflicts through quantitative and qualitative content analysis. Considering that the Western frames of World War II and the Cold War do not allow reliable reading of events in different geographies, Eze presents an interesting review of the framing theory literature analysed from the conflict lens. The author reviewed 421 articles from two Nigerian newspapers over two-years (2016-2017). The main goal was to understand how the events were framed and the primary sources of information. The results reveal that the most common frames are related to human rights and the separatist frame. The sources of information promoting these frames are newspaper correspondents, the Nigerian government, and the Indigenous People of Biafra. The main conclusion of the article is that the Nigerian media portray Biafran unrest from a dichotomous perspective of conflict *versus* activism.

In the article “Framing of Maternal and Child Health Issues in Nigerian Newspapers”, Raheemat Adeniran, Olujimi Kayode and Lai Oso seek to analyse news coverage on maternal and child health issues in the Nigerian press. Considering the relevance of the media in health communication, the authors make an interesting foray into the news frames of health issues. The empirical study aims to understand the adoption of the public health framework in the news coverage of maternal and child health issues, as well as how coping and alarm frames are used and combined. The methodological approach is content analysis from a list of coded frames. The corpus consisted of 1235 texts published in four widely circulated Nigerian newspapers. The results show that the public health frame is rarely used in texts on maternal and child health, and most of the items analysed on the subject do not have a context that allows a better understanding by the audience. The study also reveals a frequent use of coping framing, but mostly in news coverage of organised events. Unscheduled events are reported from an alarm frame.

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Ana Catarina Monteiro proposes a definition and taxonomy of interactive documentary based on the analysis of the formal composition of the genre and its relationship with the audience. Anchored in the representation of new logic of reality in the interactive documentary, the researcher develops a state-of-the-art review that incorporates the well-known modes of Nichols documentary into the contextualization of interactive narratives in digital environments proposed by Murray. Monteiro proceeds with an interactive context immersion approach, considering Manovich's definition of nonlinear narrative for a description of the concept of interactivity. The author analyses immersion in the interactive documentary from a multimodal approach using the taxonomies of Nichols modes of representation and Gaudenzi modes of interaction. Ana Catarina Monteiro explains that “immersiveness being such a complex term, it was necessary to create modes of immersiveness, in order to illustrate how this feature of the interactive documentary has been understood and used, as well as to have a more consistent characterization of the protagonized relationships between author, medium and user”.

In the article “North perspectives for a better South? Big Data and the Global South in Big Data & Society”, Guilherme Cavalcante Silva proposes an analysis of articles published in the journal Big Data & Society to identify if there is an asymmetrical distribution of voices in the scientific communities. In addition, it aims to evaluate how this distribution can affect the scenario of this field of social research. The author argues that the hegemony of Northern perspectives in articles published in Big Data & Society may result in a constant generalisation of the implications of Big Data in the Global South. The results of mapping the articles published in the magazine between 2014 and 2016 (n = 131) reveal the invisibility of the Global South, a North American hegemony and a gap in the papers that equate the global North / South asymmetries.

The article by Nuno Pinto Ferreira, Carlos Farate e Henrique Testa Vicente proposes a critical reading of Salvador Dalí's self-analysis in the book “The tragic myth of the Angelus de Millet”. The researchers explain that “this is a text that, because of its plasticity, lends itself to multiple readings and a polysemic interpretation when combined with the biographical elements of the painter”. The authors analyse the narrative, elaborated according to the paranoid-critical method, based on the interpretation of a family dynamic under the primacy of fantasy of substitution infants. The structure of the article focuses on a triangulation of text excerpts with Dalí's autobio-

graphical records and Bion's contributions to the importance of private myths. The authors argue that Dalí's narrative overlaps "personal myth and fiction, omnipotent allegory, and delirious reinterpretation of the tragic family saga of a mother-child dyad permeated by the historical evocation of the ghostly 'rescue' of a dead brother nine months before his birth".

Joana Maia proposes an analysis of the impact of music on Alzheimer's patients. The researcher argues that music can be assumed as a regulating element of emotional instability and a possible alternative to the use of verbal language. The article presents an empirical study anchored to a case study approach using direct observation of an Alzheimer's patient, Helena. At first, similarities are equated between Alzheimer's disease and autism in a comparison between the direct observation of Helena and Romy, an autistic child described in Ockelford's literature. From the identification of music as a form of communication and self-expression, Helena's reactions and interactions with music are studied. Music is identified as an emotional regulator, a form of emotional expression and a stimulating element of memory.

Ricardo Cocco explores the complex relationships between education and the media, the processes of meaning operated by the media, and the production of meaning from the perspective of reception. Starting from the premise that the media are mediating elements of society and the world around it, its dimension can extend to the creation of a non-formal learning space. Mainly considering that "they are agents of production of an immensely significant amount of information, values, symbols and meanings that co-participate with individuals in organizing their lives and ideas, forming their opinions or offering tools to understand, adapt or transform their world". Assuming Martín-Barbero's theory and the Grünwald Declaration, the author seeks to consider how mediatic, mediated, and mediatised experiences can converge to educational and formative experiences. In this theoretical article and state of the art examination, Ricardo Cocco also considers the role of digital media in the new challenges of conventional education systems.

In the article "Exploring the nexus between family planning and retirement planning in Ghana", Delali Adjoa Dovie analyses the attitudes of formal and informal workers in the articulation between family planning and retirement planning. The thread of this article is the anticipation of reform considering nine pillars: processes of ambition and motivation for retirement, pre-retirement education, needs ranking,

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resource mobilization, emergency and savings strategies, wealth creation through fund investment in financial products, family planning and social networking, and resource allocation for post-retirement life. The theoretical framework of the paper is anchored in the stages of reform theory and Caldwell's theory of wealth flow. Delali Dovie presents a review of the literature on retirement planning, retirement and family planning in the specific context of Ghana, and the dynamics of formal and informal work sectors. The empirical study was operationalized with a sample of formal and informal Ghanaian workers in three phases, using interviews and a questionnaire. Results show that there is a link between family planning and retirement planning. There is a gradual shift from smaller families and retirement planning. Given that large families may have difficulty saving, formal and informal sector workers consider that families should have a maximum of 5 children.

The volume ends with the essay “The internationalization of higher education in the mobility of people to the internationalization of the curriculum”, by Maria João Barata. It is the text of the *Lectio Magistralis* given at the Solemn Opening Ceremony of the Academic Year 2019/2020 at the Instituto Superior Miguel Torga on 6 November 2019. The author focuses on the internationalization of the curriculum based on institutional practices and dynamics associated, namely the integration of an international and intercultural dimension in higher education. Maria João Barata concludes that “it is necessary to raise awareness and discuss internationalization issues at all levels of academia to adopt strategies that are relevant and relevant, that are clear and understandable to all involved, and that achievable with available resources”.

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