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Catalan Review is the premier international scholarly journal devoted to all aspects of Catalan culture. By Catalan culture is understood all manifestations of intellectual and artistic life produced in the Catalan language or in the geographical areas where Catalan is spoken. Catalan Review has been in publication since 1986.

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Catalan Review és la primera revista internacional dedicada a tots els aspectes de la cultura catalana. Per la cultura catalana s'entén totes les manifestacions de la vida intel·lectual i artística produïda en llengua catalana o en les zones geogràfiques on es parla català. Catalan Review es publica des de 1986.

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CULTURAL INFORMATION
FROM CATALAN SPEAKING LANDS

One could say that assessments and review articles have constituted the major activity of historiography in 1985. Thus, the I Congrés d'Història Moderna de Catalunya, organized by the Department of Modern History of the University of Barcelona, took place in December 1984. Its Proceedings cover the following areas: Historical Demography (Jordi Nadal), The Rural Environment (Jaume Torras), Urban Life (Pierre Vilar, who a year later was the object of an important tribute at the Estudis Generals de Lleida), Political History (Pere Molas, who published *Burguesia mercantil en la España del Antiguo Régimen* in 1985), History of the Religious Experience (Miquel Batllori), and Culture and Mentality (R. García Cárcel).

In January 1985 a symposium took place on "La formació i expansió del feudalisme català", organized by the College of Girona and the Autonomous University of Barcelona, a detailed account of which, by Jaume Portella, can be found in *Recerques*, 17. This symposium provided a much needed survey of the topic, in which traditional concepts such as that of "Reconquesta" were challenged.

Along the same lines, mention must be made of the following: V Col·loqui Internacional d'Història Oral, held in March at the Ateneu Barcelonès and at the Institut Municipal d'Història de Barcelona and organized by the Department of Contemporary History of the University of Barcelona (its generic theme was "Power in Society"); the congresses on Historical Demography (Universities of Palma de Mallorca and València, respectively), which began to give substance to an increasingly important field of expertise in the Països Catalans; the XXX Assemblea Intercomarcal d'Estudiosos; the publication of the proceedings of the XXV Assemblea (Baix Llobregat), which show the results of five year's intense effort toward the recovery of local archives and studies, a major factor in Catalan historiography; the II Jornades de Recuperació del Patrimoni Industrial (Barcelona-Terrassa, October), organized by R. Aracil, J. Nadal, E. Casanellas and S. Riera i Tuèbols; still within this same, and very active field in 1985, the reports of the III Sessió Plenària del Grup Permanent Internacional de Treball de Geografia dels Tèxtils (see the *Treballs de la Societat Catalana de Geografia*, June); the publication of *Arquitectura industrial a Catalunya* by J. Corredor Mateos i J. M. Montaner, No. 13 (September 1985) of the journal *Debats*, published by the Institució Alfons el Magnànim of València, entirely devoted to economic history and industrial archaeology — a field of

specialization which has gathered support from more frequent and solid studies in the history of science and technology (cf., e.g., S. Riera i Tuèbols, *La ciència i la tècnica a la Il·lustració. F. Salvà i Campillo 1751-1828*).

Alongside economic history mention should be made of studies on rural history, a field that now has a journal (*Estudis d'Història Agrària*) and the Centre d'Estudis d'Història Rural (a section of the Centre d'Estudis d'Història Internacional of the University of Barcelona, founded in November). Related works are: Volume II, *Expansión y crisis (1850-1900)*, in the series "Historia Agraria de la España Contemporánea", edited by R. Garrabou and J. Sanz; and *Agronomía y fisiocracia en España, 1750-1820* (València, Institució Alfons el Magnànim) by Ernest Lluch and Ll. Argemí.

Economic history has also been the theme of a major exhibit, "Catalunya, la Fàbrica d'Espanya, 1833-1936", which took place during the second half of 1985 at the old market El Born; Jordi Nadal and Jordi Maluquer were its principal consultants (a detailed catalogue is also available).

The history of modern and contemporary urban life constitutes another flourishing field. Of special interest is the forthcoming II Congrès del Pla de Barcelona, to be held under the auspices of the Institut Municipal d'Història de Barcelona (the Proceedings of the first congress appeared in 1982). Also relevant are: the monographic issue, *Barcelona: gènesi i consolidació del fet metropolità*, of the journal *L'Avenç*, and the doctoral dissertation *Una ciutat emmurallada al temps de la revolució industrial. Barcelona: ciutat, societat i política (1833-1859)* by Jesús Mestre (Department of Contemporary History, University of Barcelona).

There is considerable activity also in the fields of social and political history. Among others, special reference should be made to various lecture series and the upcoming historical bibliography on women in contemporary Catalonia, to be published by the Centre d'Investigació Històrica de la Dona (a section of CEHI of the University of Barcelona); also, *Joan Comoreira*, a biography by Miquel Caminal; and various studies about the Civil War and the Franco era, such as Juan García's *La guerra civil española. Fuentes* (published by Crítica), and J. M. Solé Sabaté's *La repressió franquista a Catalunya, 1938-1953* (published by Edicions 62). Worthy of attention is the formulation of fresh outlooks on social urban movements as applied to the study of such peculiar phenomena as "el blasquisme" (cf. *Debats*, València, June 1985) or "el lerrouxisme" (cf. Joan Culla's doctoral dissertation *El republicanisme lerrouxista a Catalunya, 1901-1923*, Department of Contemporary History, University of Barcelona).

The history of thought, culture, and nationalism is, likewise, an important part of Catalan historiography. Noteworthy among many others are: Josep M. Torras i Bages' *Obra Completa*, Vol. I (Publicacions de l'Abadia de Montserrat, 1985); *El temps del modernisme* (a series of lectures delivered at the CIC of Terrassa, 1980); the appearance of Volume 13 of Alexandre Galí's *Història de les institucions i del moviment cultural a Catalunya 1900-1936*; the series "Biblioteca de Clàssics del Nacionalisme Català" (Edicions de la Magrana-Diputació de Barcelona): *Catalanisme i socialisme. El debat de 1923* by A. Fabra Ribas and R. Campalans (Vol. 10), *Socialisme i nacionalisme (1912-1932). Escrits republicans, socialistes i comunistes* by A. Nin (Vol. 11), and *L'Església i el regionalisme i altres textos (1897-1899)* by J. Torras i Bages (Vol. 12).

Also representative of this series of assessments during 1985 are: the lectures and reflections on the impact of Jaume Vicens Vives, who gave both thrust and shape to modern historical studies in Catalonia, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his death (cf. the monographic issue on him in *L'Avenç*, June 1985); and the November issue of *L'Avenç* containing "Història nacional i història social" by A. Balcells, C. Martí and J. Termes — a thoughtful survey of historiography in Catalonia since the end of the Franco era, as well as a methodological reflection and evaluation of the historian's task and an equally important attempt to reappraise the concept of national Catalan history.

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LINGUISTICS

After centuries of exclusion from public life and out and out persecution, Catalan enjoys now an active revival at all levels — an index of which is the heightened interest in linguistics and sociolinguistics and their relevance for Catalan.

We will briefly mention first some important events that took place in late 1984. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Manuel Milà i Fontanals — the first Romance scholar in the Peninsula — the Town

Hall of his native town, Vilafranca del Penedès, organized various cultural and academic events in November. Later, the University of Barcelona dedicated the inaugural session of the 1985-1986 academic year, as well as an exhibition, to Milà i Fontanals, too. Outstanding among the various publications devoted to him is M. Jorba's erudite and extensive monograph *Manuel Milà i Fontanals en la seva època* (Barcelona). An international symposium on the Renaixença also took place in Barcelona in December; simultaneously, there appeared a volume of facsimile texts, *La Renaixença. Fonts per al seu estudi, 1815-1877* (Barcelona).

Mention should be made of various collective studies which also came out in 1984: *Estudis en memòria de ... Sanchis Guarner*, I, *Estudis de llengua i literatura catalanes* (University of València), containing a brief biography as well as a bibliography of Sanchis Guarner along with sixty other articles; the fourth and last volume of *Estudis de llengua i literatura catalanes oferts a R. Aramon i Serra* (Barcelona, 1979-1984). Also, three new periodicals came into being: *Estudis gramaticals*, 1 (Autonomous University of Barcelona), which reproduces a number of contributions to the I Col·loqui Internacional de Lingüística Teòrica i Llengües Romàniques (Sitges, 1983); *Folia Phonetica*, 1 (Estudi General de Lleida); and *Estudios de fonètica experimental*, 1 (University of Barcelona); one periodical disappeared, however: *Llengües en contacte* (University of Barcelona 1983-1984, three issues).

Concerning independent studies, mention should be made of: *El gest poètic. Cap a una teoria del poema* by V. Salvador (València); *La grammatica storica del catalano ... con speciale riguardo all' algherese*, by E. Blasco (Tübingen); the first volume of a new *Gramàtica històrica del català* (devoted to the origins and phonology of Catalan) by C. Duarte and A. Alsina (Barcelona); *Teoria de la llengua literària segons Fabra* by X. Lamuela and J. Murgades (Barcelona); the monumental *Bibliografia de la lengua valenciana*, tomo V (*siglo XX*) by J. Ribelles (Madrid). This last volume is somewhat inaccurate; *Un llibre de cort reial mallorquí del segle XIV...* by J. Miralles (Madrid), which includes an extensive linguistic study; volume I of *Els països catalans: un debat obert* (València), which contains a series of lectures given in October under the same title; finally the outstanding *Usatges de Barcelona*, edited by J. Bastardas (Barcelona) and *Llibre del Consolat de Mar*, edited by G. Colon and A. Garcia (Barcelona, 1981-1984).

The following are among the noteworthy events and publications of 1985: VII Col·loqui Internacional de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes (Tarragona-Salou, October), devoted mainly to dialectology, it included method-

ologically refreshing contributions; I Congreso de Lenguajes Naturales y Lenguajes Formales (University of Barcelona, October), which dealt with Catalan only indirectly; II Jornades d'Estudi de la Llengua Normativa (University of Barcelona, December), which concentrated on audiovisual methods and terminology (the Proceedings of the I Jornades, *Problemàtica de la normativa del català*, were published by the Abadia de Montserrat in 1984). Likewise, the Secció de Llengua i Literatura de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans has entered a new and very active phase: among other things, it organized a Col·loqui sobre el Substrat (December) and is in the process of publishing a new journal on Catalan language and literature. In June the official call for papers for the II Congr s Internacional de la Llengua Catalana took place, which will begin in late April and will last until early May of 1986. Unlike the I Congr s (Barcelona, 1906), which zeroed in on exclusively linguistic matters, this II Congr s emphasizes sociolinguistics and has as one of its stated goals the galvanization of large sectors of the Catalan-speaking population as well as of cultural institutions and mass media, local and international, with respect to the plight of Catalan. Also to be mentioned: *Actes del Primer Congr s de Llengua i Literatura Catalanes al Segon Ensenyament* (Barcelona), a congress that took place in Tarragona (May 1983); and the second volume, devoted to diachronic linguistics and dialectology, of the *Actes del XVI Congr s Internacional de Ling stica i Filologia Rom niques* (Mallorca), in which Catalan was only slightly represented (see, however, Vol. I, 1982).

Reference should also be made to the following: a series of lectures on Llengua i Societat, which were delivered in Reus (January-February); another series on Las lenguas prevalencianas, given at Alacant (February); a meeting in Perpiny  (June), in which experts from various parts of the Catalan speaking world convened to discuss problems of linguistic pedagogy in Catalunya Nord; and the Primeres Jornades Filol giques de Castell  de la Plana, which took place in Castell  de la Plana (November). Growing interest concerning minority languages throughout Spain must also be reported: "Las lenguas rom nicas espa olas tras la Constituci n de 1978" was the theme of the Encuentros de Fil logos Romanistas de Granada (March); similarly, "Llengua i literatura rom nica entorn del Pirineu" was one of the topics discussed at the IV Cursos de Verano de San Sebasti n (September).

The following periodicals should be noted: *Els Marges* (Barcelona 1974-), devoted to language and literature; *Randa* (Barcelona 1975-), con-

cerned with Balearic culture; *Treballs de Sociolingüística Catalana* (València 1977-); *Butlletí* of the NACS (1978-); *L'Espill* (València 1979-), covering primarily Valencian culture; *Butlletí Interior* of the Societat d'Onomàstica (Barcelona 1980-), which publishes, among other things, the contents of the Col·loquis; of newer vintage are the journals *Com ensenyar català als adults* (Barcelona 1982-) and *Revista de Llengua i Dret* (Barcelona 1982-), *Llengua i Administració* (Barcelona 1982-) and *Revista de Llengua i Dret* (Barcelona 1983-), all three published by the Generalitat de Catalunya. The Escola d'Administració Pública de Catalunya has been very active with its own publications and courses, and in organizing meetings of experts in the fields of business and administration.

Other important collective publications are: *Actes del IV Col·loqui d'Estudis Catalans a Nord-Amèrica* (Abadia de Montserrat), which contains numerous linguistic studies; *Homenatge a Antoni Comas* (University of Barcelona), dedicated to the first chair of Catalan language and literature since the Spanish Civil War; also, the three volumes published so far of the *Miscel·lània Antoni M. Badia i Margarit* (Abadia de Montserrat 1984-1985), again containing numerous linguistic studies.

Among individual publications the following deserve special mention: the erudite studies of J. Massot, *Antoni M. Alcover i la llengua catalana* (Abadia de Montserrat) and his second, considerably enlarged edition of *Els mallorquins i la llengua autòctona* (Barcelona); J. Colomina's excellent dialectal study (following Labov's and Bailey's methodology) *L'alacantí. Un estudi sobre la variació lingüística* (Alacant); D. Recasens' *Estudi lingüístic sobre la parla del Camp de Tarragona* (Barcelona), which is concerned with phonetics, morphology, lexicon, and sociolinguistics; Ll. Payrató's *La interferència lingüística. Comentaris i exemples català-castellà* (Barcelona), a theoretical study with numerous examples; A. Rubio's *Epistolari de la València medieval* (València), a collection of Catalan letters from 1311 to 1412, with notes, glossary, and indexes; F. Ferrer's *La persecució política de la llengua catalana. Història ... des de la Nova Planta fins avui* (Barcelona), a well-documented popularization; A. López's *El rumor de los desarraigados. Conflicto de lenguas en la Península Ibérica* (Barcelona), an excellent "attempt to dispel linguistic tensions in the Peninsula"; Ll. Marquet's completion of three volumes on *Novetat i llenguatge* (Barcelona 1979-1985), containing 101 articles on technical and scientific terminology; the appearance of J. Coromines' monumental *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana* (Barcelona 1980-; Vol. IV, 1985) goes on; and so does M. Colom's *Glossari general*

lul·lià (Mallorca 1982-; Vol. IV, 1985), a less than accurate work; finally, we must refer to the appearance of the first two volumes of a series of college level manuals on Catalan linguistics, *Història del lèxic català* (Barcelona) by J. Bruguera, who covers the entire history of the language, and M. Segarra's *Història de la normativa catalana* (Barcelona), which concentrates on orthography, morphology and syntax; M. Segarra has also published an extensive and innovative *Història de l'ortografia catalana* (Barcelona).

To this should be added the availability of the first audiovisual materials for the teaching of Catalan, *Curs de català per a no catalano-parlants adults. Diguei, diguei...* (first course, Barcelona 1984; second course, Barcelona 1985) by M. Mas, J. Melcion, R. Rosanas and M. H. Vergés, sponsored by the Generalitat de Catalunya. Similarly, the Generalitat Valenciana has published, among others, *Vocabulari específic de llengua i literatura* by J. Palomera, an extensive alphabetical and thematic collection in both Castilian and Catalan.

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LITERATURE

It is not easy to summarize all that took place in the literary arena in the Catalan lands during the past year, 1985. By that I am not implying that it was such an extraordinarily rich and productive period that it would be impossible to name all of the works printed and literary events which took place. Rather, I find myself overwhelmed by the task of describing, as objectively as possible and in a few short pages, the most significant features of Catalan literary life, the most outstanding works, and the positive or negative events and circumstances which influence the normal evolution of our literature. Having confessed — and thus, perhaps, dispelled — my misgivings, I opt for the most unabashedly subjective path: a biased view, my own, not especially methodical and certainly unfair in terms of inevitable gaps and oversights.

If there is one event which painfully and irreversibly left its mark on the Catalan literary world this year it is the loss of Salvador Espriu. "One day or another every poet dies. But not every poet who dies receives the sort of

homage which, today, we give to Salvador Espriu." With these words Joaquim Molas opened his speech in honor of this poet at the Palau de la Música Catalana on April 22. Tens of thousands of Catalans had already expressed their grief, lining up at the Palau de la Generalitat to pay their last respects to Salvador Espriu or attending the funeral in Arenys; it was their way of honoring a poet for whom personal introspection and introspection on the destiny of his people became one and the same thing; a poet who found his own salvation in the salvation of words.

Espriu's death closely followed the death of the poet Joan Vinyoli in December, 1984. The attention young poets had paid to this author in the seventies was clearly revived in 1985. As Francesc Parcerisas wrote in the prologue to *Passeig d'aniversari* (1984), "Vinyoli is the loudest and most impressive voice in contemporary Catalan poetry". *Passeig d'aniversari* was the leading literary prize-winner of 1985, receiving the Cavall Verd poetry prize, awarded by the Catalan Writers' Association in conjunction with the City of Majorca, as well as awards from the Generalitat of Catalonia, the City of Barcelona and the "National Critics Prize" from the Spanish government.

The death last August of another poet, Rosa Leveroni, did not, unfortunately, receive the same widespread public recognition. The *La Sal* publishing house did, however, bring out a book of her short stories most of them never before published — in their "Clàssiques Catalanes" collection, with an introduction by Helena Valentí.

Under the heading "Current Catalan Bibliography" in the magazine *Serra d'Or* we can find a good sampling of the last word on the state of Catalan literature published in magazines and newspapers over the course of the year. Thus, I will limit myself to mentioning here only a few of the most noteworthy books published in 1985.

In the area of "essay/non-fiction" — that varied and multi-dimensional genre — one cannot overlook the latest works published on Lluís: *Ramon Lluís i el lul·lisme*, a collection of twenty articles by J. Rubió i Balaguer with a prologue by Lola Badia, and British scholar Frances A. Yates' *Assaigs sobre Ramon Lluís*. Montserrat Roig offered us a moving account of her stay in Leningrad with *L'agulla daurada* and Josep Piera, his perspectives following his extended visit to Greece in *Un estiu grec*. One of the most widely-read and controversial books of the year is *La Mediterrània i els bàrbars del Nord* by Lluís Racionero, the same author who wrote the important and biographic novel *Raimon o el seny fantàstic*. Among the most impressive

compilations of newspaper and magazine articles published in 1985 are Jaume Lorés' *El 1984 de Catalunya*, Alex Broch's *Literatura catalana. Balanç de futur* and Joan Fuster's *Punts de meditació*. This latter book, together with *Sanitari*, published by the Diputació de València, reaffirm Joan Fuster's long-held place as the leading essayist in Catalan literature, dating back to the publication in 1955 of his *El descrèdit de la realitat* or *Les originalitats* in 1956. And last, but certainly not least, we must mention the two first prose works published by V. Andrés Estellés — confessional, suggestive and consistently delightful: *Tractat de les maduixes* and *Quadern de Bonaire*.

With respect to narrative works, not only did many novels and short stories go into new editions this year but renewed interest was also shown in those present-day authors whose works have already come to be considered classics, such as Vicenç Riera Llorca's *Tira cap on puguis* or Pere Calders' *Tot s'aprofita*, *De teves a meves* or *Un estrany al jardí*. One of the big triumphs of the season, along with Racionero's novel was Quim Monzo's short story collection entitled *L'illa de Maians*. Ferran Torrent's novel, *Penja els guants, Butxana*, another of his vivid portrayals of the social customs of alienated sectors within Valencian society, has also been warmly received. Among works published this year by young but by no means new authors we can mention *Cuit a foc lent* by Josep Lluís Seguí, *Estudi en lila* by Maria Antònia Oliver and *Idols* by Isabel Clara Simó. Linguist Sebastià Serrano tried his hand for the first time as a novelist with *La paradoxa*. 1985 saw the publication of Pilar Rahola's second book, *Aperitiu nocturn*, Ricard Creus' *L'ocell*, winner of the Andròmina award, and Xesca Ensenyat's *Villa Coppola*, winner of the 1984 City of Palma novel award.

Beyond any doubt, there continues to be more activity in the field of poetry than in all of the other literary genres, in spite of the fact that the principal publishers of poetry collections such as l'Escorpí and Llibres del Mall have, of late, been playing a somewhat weaker or more irregular role than in the past. Nonetheless, in the last five months we have seen the publication of the fifth volume of the Poetic Works of Martí i Pol, *Per preservar la veu*, the collection *Tots els poemes* (1957-1981) by the Majorcan poet Miquel Àngel Riera and the *Obra poètica* of Miquel de Palol; other recent publications include *Cançonet de Ripoll* by V. Andrés Estellés, *Qui diu foc, diu flama* by Joan Brossa, *Cròniques de l'ultrason*, a book of hitherto unpublished poems by J. V. Foix, plus J. VallcorbaPlana's annotated edition of *Sol, i de dol*. In addition, mention must be made of Miquel Bauçà's collection of prose poems, *Carrer Marsala*, winner of the Cavall Verd award;

Berlin Suite by Marta Pessarrodona; *La germana, l'estrangera* by Maria Mercè Marçal; and *L'ordre del temps* by Joan Margarit, a collection of the eight books of his poetry written between 1980 and 1984. Among the many poetic works published, we cannot overlook the recent contributions of Vicenç Altaïò, J. M. Sala-Valldaura, Àlex Susanna, Jordi Pàmies, Lluís Urpinell, Carles M. Sanuy, Vicent Alonso, Vicent Salvador, Josep Piera, Joan Valls Jordà, Narcís Comadira's *Enigma*, just off the press and, if you will pardon my indiscretion, my own *L'heura del desig*.

Literary activity, however, has not just been limited to the publication of books; homages, colloquiums and conferences have helped to better acquaint people with authors, works or literary periods. Two good examples are the conference on the Renaixença held in Barcelona and the 7th International Colloquium on Catalan Language and Literature held in Salou. The Catalan Writers' Association has continued to be active, sponsoring a number of events under the heading "The Writer and his Work", helping to organize the III Colloquium of Historians and Critics of Catalan Literature held in València — which focused on the relationship between literature and the visual arts — and participating in the II Meeting of Galician, Catalan and Basque Writers held in Donòstia.

It is also important to mention, in closing, the increasingly important role of translations into Catalan. The Writer's Association recently praised the literary quality of the translations published by Marià Villangómez and Xavier Benguerel. There must be a cultural policy which supports an ever-growing literary exchange made possible through translation and, likewise, Castilian publishers must be called to task — as they were recently by the Catalan Publishers Association — for "not releasing the translation rights to Catalan with, on the other hand, no intention of making use of them and/or impeding the publication of certain translations by imposing unreasonable conditions on the interested Catalan publishers". We hope that these obstacles which directly undermine the language and literature of a minority market will soon be removed and that authors such as Prevert, Steinbeck, Georges Duby, Ursula Wolfel and Michel Ende find their way to a Catalan public who can read their works without the restrictions and delays imposed by publishers of texts in other languages.

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na Burana and an interesting series of concerts at the cloisters of the Església del Patriarca. To cite but a few, Alacant, Castelló de la Plana, and Elda have also shown a growing musical activity.

Balearic Islands. Ciutat de Mallorca (Palma) housed a symposium of young composers alongside which there took place a series of concerts of contemporary music. Also worthy of note in Palma were the Setmana de Música d'Orgue — partly devoted to Bach — and the series of Grans Concerts, organized by the Conselleria de Cultura.

Maó and Ciutadella, on the Island of Menorca, were the seat of various important musical events, too. Among them we will mention, in Maó, the opera *Rigoletto* and the Festival de Música del Segle XIII, in which the organ of the Església de Santa Maria played an important role. Also remarkable was the series of concerts at the Capella Dravídica in Ciutadella.

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Translation by Maria del Tura Boix

VISUAL ARTS

Ever since the Caixa de Pensions inaugurated its policy of supporting various artistic and cultural events in 1979 with Aristides Mallol's exhibition in its recently acquired Palau Macaya in Barcelona, several public institutions have followed its example. Of special significance have been the numerous art exhibits which have made available to a large public some of the work of both well-known artists — such as the Toulouse-Lautrec exhibit sponsored by the Caixa de Barcelona — and contemporaries like Motherwell and Jasper Johns, sponsored by the Caixa de Pensions too.

The Barcelona City Hall has followed suit in organizing shows by significant Catalan artists like Casas, Santiago Rusiñol, Llorenç Artigues, Carles Mensa or Rebull. Their work has been displayed at the Palau de la Virreina. For its part, the Department of Visual Arts of the Generalitat de Catalunya has organized various exhibits, primarily of an itinerant nature.

It would be safe therefore to say that nowadays most artistic activity in Catalonia is taking place under the auspices of public and financial institutions alongside a few reputed art galleries in Barcelona, such as Joan Prats,

Gaspar, Maeght, Dau al Set, Ciento, or AB in Granollers.

The trademark of the various recent exhibits at the Virreina Palace has been its well-advised scheduling. There has been a great deal of variety, represented, e.g., by the *Saló de la Tardor*. Its fourth edition this year showed the ongoing self-renewal on the part of artists who had contributed to several previous shows; also, the City Hall has made a special effort to bring the work of deserving young artists to the attention of the general public, in cases where commercial galleries had been remiss in doing so.

For a span of four months the series "Els Dilluns, Vídeo", also at the Virreina, has presented Catalan artists engaged in research with the audio-visual medium, such as Muntadas (a participant in the program "Made in Spain") and American artists like Nam June ("Requiem at Guadalcanal") or Gary Hill ("Primarily Speaking"). Mention must also be made of BILBO by Llorenç Soler.

To commemorate the 1949 "Col·lecció de Gravats Contemporanis", which brought together the most outstanding artists of the time under the name "Edicions de la Rosa Vera", the Virreina had a special exhibit made up of works by many of the same participants: Josep Granyer, Àngel Ferrant, Olga Sacharoff, and Xavier Valls among others.

Perhaps the most significant official initiative during the past several months has been the exhibit "Catalunya, Fàbrica d'Espanya. Un segle d'Industrialització Catalana", on display at the old Mercat del Born. It presented samples of the historical development of textile and food industries and the like.

Also during the past several months, the Caixa de Pensions has sponsored an exhibit on the gardens designed by Nicolau Rubió i Tudurí; a show on Narcís Monturiol at the Museu de la Ciència; and, most important of all, "Thesaurus", an exhibit of the most valuable examples of Catalan religious art, such as Jaume Huguet's "Anunciació", "El Vas de Besalú", "L'Arqueta Andalusí", or "La Mare de Déu de la Llet".

A retrospective show of Chillida's work has been on display at the Fundació Miró. The exhibit filled the splendid spaces designed by Josep Lluís Sert with works from Chillida's first bronze sculpture ("Ilarick") to his most recent ones. A show on the evolution of the painter Ràfols Casamada has also been on display there. At the present time the Fundació Miró is showing a collective tribute to Joan Miró that has brought together a number of reputed artists at the Espai 8. Also on show there is a series on new Museology in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Dau al Set Gallery has presented "Psicopueblo", paintings from the East Village; also, "A la Recerca de la Llibertat. París 1900-1960" with works by the most outstanding artists of the period.

Surrealism and Realism have both been represented at the Maeght Gallery through works by Magritte, Delvaux, Domenico Gnoli, Yanick Vu and Ben Jakober.

The Joan Prats Gallery has shown Antoni Llena's most recent production, Christo's designs, and paintings by Alfons Borrell.

Antoni Clavé's paintings and collages, including his "Homenatge a Pablo Picasso", were exhibited at the Sala Gaspar.

Reference must also be made to the Generalitat's exhibit "Barcelona-París-Nova York", deemed by some as somewhat mediocre owing perhaps to the setting chosen for it — the Palau Robert at the Diagonal in Barcelona.

All in all, Barcelona has been offering a very diverse sample of artistic talent and achievement to its citizens as well as its visitors.

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BARCELONA

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