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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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- 3) Joan Julià i Muné, L'inici de la lingüística catalana. Bernhard Schadel, Mn. Antoni Alcover i l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans. Una aproximació epistolar, 1904-1925 (Curt. Wittlin);
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**Catalan Review, Vol. XV, No. 2, (2001), p. 201-214**

## REVIEWS



My first interaction with Pere Bohigas took place in the early Sixties, in the Reserva at the Biblioteca de Catalunya. He probably noticed that I had a cold, and as curator of rare books he must have become concerned that I might sneeze into the medieval manuscript I was copying. He came over to my desk and asked me if I was "constipat." Still a beginner in Catalan, I guessed, wrongly, that constipat meant 'constipated,' and reacted in a way which left the curator perplexed. Once my Catalan had improved, we had many a conversation together, about learned and everyday questions, both kinds being dealt with by Bohigas with equal passion and the same fierce look in his eyes. It saddens me to have to assume that he will never see this page, written a few weeks after his one-hundred-first birthday. But it was with great satisfaction that I learned that the delegation from the Institut d'Estudis Catalans who went to his home to present him with this reprint of a book and fourteen articles of his were received by the centenarian in high spirits.

The 'birthday present' is a welcome addition to two previous collections of reprints. The first, published by the Abadia de Montserrat in 1982, includes a biographical survey by Amadeu Soberanas, Bohigas' successor at the Biblioteca de Catalunya. It reprints twenty-six articles on Lull, Eiximenis, Ausiàs March, Verdaguer, the Rubió scholars (Joaquim, Antoni, Jordi), etc., under the title *Aportació a l'Estudi de la literatura catalana*.

Only three years later, in 1985, the Abbey of Montserrat, together with Edicions Curial, reprinted Bohigas' important *Repertori de manuscrits catalans*, a major project, left unfinished due the Civil War and the difficult years which followed it. Only the reports on the codicological missions to the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Paris, elaborated back in 1926-27, had been published.

The 'Centenary volume' reprints in its first half Bohigas' 345 page "ensayo histórico," from 1962, *El libro español*, with over one hundred illustrations. Its second half is divided into a section with seven articles about Catalan manuscripts (Prophecies, Merlin, chronicles, illustrated Bibles), a section with four philological papers on Catalan literature (Marian miracles—with edition and study of the language—, Peter III, Verdaguer) and another on Castilian literature (books of chivalry, Celestina, "La novela caballeresca, sentimental y de aventuras," 50 pp., illustrated).

Bohigas' fields of expertise surpass by far what I could dare to assess critically. It is only normal to assume that in many a detail his papers from half a century ago have been improved upon. Still, whatever Bohigas had written about manuscripts and rare books, he had learned firsthand, and in most cases those texts have not been studied since by anybody else. So these reprints are a mine of useful information, and the three volumes described here form together a monument much more valuable as one made of stone. They are the living legacy of Pere Bohigas, of his research two generations of Catalanists can identify with, and future generations will be thankful for.

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GULSOY, Joseph. *Estudis de filologia valenciana. Escrits seleccionats*. Ed. Antoni Ferrando. Col·lecció Honoris Causa 16. València: Universitat, 2001.

This book, through its contents, pays homage to Professor Gulsoy, while the quality of its presentation also honors its editor and publisher, that is Prof. Ferrando and the University of Valencia. Solidly bound, with an interesting cover, illustrated with photographs remembering the ceremony where Gulsoy received Valencia's unforgettingly distinctive doctoral 'crown,' beautiful paper and excellent layout, this volume is a worthy addition to the series "Col·lecció Honoris Causa." It well deserved the "Serra d'Or" prize it was awarded by the Abbey of Montserrat press in 2002.

The book opens with the texts read at the 1999 academic celebration: Ferrando's *laudatio* (English translation in *Catalan Review* 13, 1999, 29-35, the *Homage volume for Professor Joseph Gulsoy*), Gulsoy's *Lectio*, and a *Biobibliografia del doctor Joseph Gulsoy* (more details in the *Homage volume*, 10-28, written by Donna Rogers). But the book's main purpose was to provide Gulsoy with a chance to select among his papers the ones which he considered most apt to complement the reprints included in his *Estudis de gramàtica històrica* (València/Barcelona, 1993). He chose nine studies.

The first (61-95) is a historical survey of Valencian lexicography, presented in 1962 to the Anglo-Catalan Society in Oxford. It shows the solid base for a lifetime of vocabulary studies Gulsoy established in the Sixties, when he spent many months in and around Valencia. The second work reprinted, *Les fonts del Diccionari valencià-castellà de Sanelo* (97-118) is the translation of a chapter in the introduction to Gulsoy's 1964 edition of manuscripts compiled by that medical doctor and City-secretary from the early nineteenth century. Follows (119-50) an annotated transcription of philological letters Sanelo exchanged in the *Diario de Valencia* with a correspondent he only knew as "Senyor E." They discussed the elaboration of an orthography for a dignified Valencian, in the future of which both believed passionately. It is all the more regrettable that two hundred years later some of the points raised, such as the abolition of final h, as in *Tirant lo Blanch*, are still —no, again!— being fought over in Valencia. The article *El "Silabario de vocablos lemosines o valencianos" de Manuel Joaquim Sanelo* (151-66), taken from the homage volume offered in 1964 to Sanchis Guarner, Gulsoy's admired mestre, transcribes and annotates the introduction and the first three folios of that list of monosyllables.

Gulsoy's contribution to the *Llibre blanc sobre la unitat de la llengua catalana* from 1989, compiled as a kind of 'manifesto' on occasion of the Second International Congress for the Catalan Language, is reprinted on p. 169-209. It studies to what extent *Els mots*, that is the lexicon of the various dialects of Catalan, permit concluding that there is more than one indigenous language between Salses and Guardamar. The survey is written in a relaxed and non-technical style and can well be recommended to students.

As samples of Gulsoy's mastery of the 'etymological vignette,' we find two studies of specific words. The first one (213-18) discusses *El sentit del valencià "atzucac"*, 'street without an exit' (in Spanish in *Romance Philology* 14, 1961, 195-200). The second (219-28) deals with *L'origen del català*

"*corruixa(r)*", 'to hurry, to be preoccupied or anxious' (Spanish original in *Romance Philology* 15, 1962, 284-92), word used in the fifteenth century to translate Italian *cruciare*, which probably also derives from Latin \*CORRUPTIARE.

The final two articles study regional variants of (South and North-) Western Valencian. The first describes *L'origen dels parlars d'Éngera i de la Canal de Navarrés* (231-52), as investigated together with Sanchis Guarner. The second, *Els orígens del parlar xurro de l'Alt Millars* (253-60, English original in *Romance Philology* 24, 1970, 96-101) is based on old written documents.

The *Estudis de filologia catalana* complement in a delightful way the 'heavier' tome of the *Estudis de gramàtica històrica*. Both books are an admirable testimony to Gulsoy's lifelong dedication to the scientific study of Catalan and Valencian. It is very satisfying to see that the Canadian scholar, well known in North-American circles of Catalanists and linguists, has now been offered well deserved honors from learned institutions in the *Països Catalans*.

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JULIÀ I MUNÉ, Joan. *L'inici de la lingüística catalana. Bernhard Schädel, Mn. Antoni Alcover i l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans. Una aproximació epistolar, 1904-1925*. Textos i Estudis de Cultura Catalana 74. Barcelona: Curial/PAM, 2000. 411 pp.

Linguists and philologists who are not full-time Catalanists can hardly keep up with Catalan publications in their own specialty. They have to leave aside entire fields of catalanistics not directly related to their own research. The first area of studies which is usually jettisoned is the history of Catalan linguistics itself. Doing so, however, we deprive ourselves of getting to know a fascinating group of larger than life characters, unforgettable actors in the (melo)drama of the political institutionalization of standardized Catalan as supraregional literary language. An international cast of hyperactive philologists, overeager clergymen, manipulated hungry students, patriotic publishers, politicians having to deal with academics (and vice-versa), all acting out their role on the backdrop of widespread poverty and social unrest, World-War I and, finally, the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera.

A painless way to learn about the early history of Catalan linguistics is to read a biography of one or the other of its two protagonists, Antoni Alcover and Pompeu Fabra; (there are monographs by Josep Massot, 1985, and Milà Segarra, 1998, and now over 2500 pages of Alcover's *Dietaris* published by Maria Pilar Perea on a CD-ROM). But I found it even more interesting to go through Joan Julià's anthology of the 219 letters he has selected from what has been preserved of the correspondence between three dozen people (complete list p. 22-55). Modern readers of those missives, like detectives, are confronted

with the raw material behind the history of Catalan linguistics and are enabled to form their own opinion of their writers. Julià has done an excellent job in getting access to private archives, in selecting and transcribing the most important letters, in translating sixty German letters from Schädel, and in adding just the right amount of footnotes about books and people mentioned in the letters.

For instance, annotating the first two letters published, one by Alcover to Rubió i Lluch, and one by Menéndez Pidal to Alcover, Julià informs us that Pidal had aroused the holy wrath of the Mallorcan with his 1902 note on *Cataluña bilingüe*, published in a Madrid journal, in which he expressed doubts that Catalan is a language. The priest had reacted with a counter-attack of over three-hundred pages, entitled *Questions de Llengua y Literatura Catalana*, printed in the "Bolletí del Diccionari de la Llengua Catalana," received by the many dozens of people who had signed up to serve as informants for Alcover's planned dictionary. In a letter now lost, Rubió had sent comments on the *Questions*, and the first letter printed by Julià is Alcover's reply. In it, he tells Rubió that over two-hundred people have congratulated him for having stood up like a true patriot against the professor from Madrid, and that subscriptions to the "Bolletí" have shot up. (We are reminded, in our own times, of 'flames' on the Internet, and of scandals leading to increased sales.) Alcover chides Rubió for believing that Pidal wrote his article "in good faith." Three weeks later, Alcover got a note from Pidal, thanking him for having "honored, albeit in a harsh way" ("*poco caritativo*") his short piece. The indices prepared by Julià allow us to find other letters from Pidal to Alcover which survived in the "Arxiu de l'Obra del Diccionari" in Palma de Mallorca. In the one from June 6th 1919, Pidal describes to his "*querido amigo*" the steps he has taken to help him find government subsidies for the Dictionary, "*obra de verdadero valor nacional.*" The *Diccionari* really did get support from Madrid, as Alcover reminds Rubió of in a letter from 1920: "What a shame, Dr. Rubió, that the *Diccionari* had to be saved by his Majesty, King Alfons XIII, and Messrs Dato, Alba and Maura; saved from the fangs and claws of the Big Cheeses of Catalanism, the President of Catalonia and the President of the Province! How will these 'gentlemen' be judged by History? Me, I'll be that little "country pumpkin," with my "little science and lesser morals," as say those mafiosi Carner and Puig. But the *Diccionari* will make history, and posterity will damn its enemies, the Catalans who, instead of closing ranks with it, tried their best to make it flounder [...]. But now that I can count on government subsidies, I'll fart in the faces of Fabra and Puig and their two-bit lackeys." ("*Quina vergonya, Dr. Rubió, que hagin haguda de salvar l'Obra del Diccionari sa Magestat D. Anfós XIII i En Dato, N'Alba i En Maura!, i que l'hagen salvada de les urpes i dels caixals dels Catalanistes Caporals, del President de la Mancomunitat, del President de la Diputació...! ¿Quin paper far-n aquests senyors dins l'Història? Jo seré tan petit, tan bosquerol, tan baix de llivell científic i moral com la poca alatxa d'En Carner i d'En Puig vulguen; però l'Obra del Diccionari figurar: dins l'Història i la Posteritat maleir: sos inimics, els catalans que, en lloc de ferli costat, feren tot quant saberen per tirar-la a fons [...]. I ara que cont ab la subvenció del Estat, me fai trons d'En Fabra i d'En Puig i de tots els malanats que elze serven el tafatà!*" 342).

Rubió couldn't bear Alcover's rantings for much longer. No letter survives—if there ever was one—in which he explains to his friend why he can no longer support him, but Julià discovered the following comment written by Rubió on the margins of his copy of the 1924 volume of the *Bolletí del Diccionari*: "I cancelled my subscription of this *Bolletí* for hooligans [...], tired and bothered as I am by the ill-mannered insolences of poor Father Alcover" (355).

My comments, caused by just the first letter printed by Julià, show the richness of his *Aproximació epistolar*. His anthology lets us observe "in vivo" not only the emotionally charged story of the difficult gestation of the new official Catalan spelling system, but also the quite professional contacts between Alcover and Schädel, that busybody professor from Halle. The two got along very well, especially when they were planning linguistic atlases, dictionaries or speech laboratories, or were drawing up by-laws for new philological associations and their learned journals. With Schädel's help, Alcover organized in 1906 the *Primer Congrés Internacional de la Llengua Catalana* (supposed to deal with syntax, because Pidal had claimed Catalan had none of its own). That same year, Alcover and Schädel teamed up for dialectological fieldwork in the Pyrenees. Years later, the priest was accused of having abetted a German spy. But during World War I feelings were irrationally tense, to the point that the spokesman for Roussillonese Catalan writers announced that they will never use the spelling ü (the dieresis, as in *aigües*), invented by that "gang of germanophiles" at the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, because "that Teutonic ü stinks just like Herr von Bülow" (292, referring to the Prussian imperialist chancellor).

Alcover and Schädel, through their frequent and lengthy letters, also give us much insight into problems—and scandals—caused by the project to have the Catalan government finance the doctoral studies, to be done in Halle under Schädel, of three students, Barnils, Griera and Montoliu, expected to become pillars of the new Institut d'Estudis Catalans. The monthly subsidies were often late, and the three students, in it over their heads, soon disappointed the unrealistic professor. Alcover wrote dozens of letters to get the scholarships paid, to defend the students' actions, and to try to get them jobs after their return to Barcelona.

Julià opens his Introduction with a list of opinions widely held today—having been 'taught' by influential academics, old enough to have had first-hand information—which are contradicted by the letters he publishes; for instance concerning the merits of those three doctoral fellows. Julià, I assume, does not wish to reopen old disputes, but the possibility that this could happen makes reading the letters all the more interesting. Unintendedly, Julià also provokes the following question: if Catalan linguists from the second half of the twentieth-century are misinformed about their predecessors, how do they fit into the history of linguistics? When can, and should, the continuation of Julià's book be written? The Catalan countries did not, in 1925, after Alcover, Rubió and Fabra, stop producing overachieving linguists and philologists and brought forth also Sanchis Guarner, Moll, Riquer, Coromines, Badia, Colón, Perarnau, Veny, Solà... But times have changed; linguists have become professional academics, less 'colorful.' There will be, one day, a sequel to Julià's *Inici de la lingüística catalana*. But the deadline for

that new volume probably will not be determined by the passing of the last great old men and pioneers of Catalan linguistics, survivors of the heroic times of the Civil War and the genocidal years of Franco's dictatorship, but by the end of traditional letter-writing, that eminently human activity, replaced first by chats on the phone, and then by terse emails. And while verba volant, hasty notes on the Internet *non manent*.

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McROBERTS, Kenneth. *Catalonia: Nation Building without a State*. Oxford: UP, 2001.

Professor McRoberts, from York University, Toronto, has shown his mastery of political science already in two books: *Quebec: Social Change and Political Crisis* (1993), and *Misconceiving Canada: The Struggle for National Unity* (1997). They prepared him very well for retelling and analysing the story of nationalism and federalism in post-Franco Spain and Catalonia. He based his in-depth study on nearly ninety interviews, done in the Springs of 1996, 97 and 98, with representatives of Catalan political parties, directors of government agencies, university professors, etc. (list p. 235-37) and enough books, articles and newspaper columns to fill twelve dense pages of bibliography (238-49). This mass of information could have led to a hodgepodge of namedropping and quotations, but McRoberts was able to distill his materials into a coherent, highly readable and instructive monograph.

This is not an entry-level book for the general reader, but it will well reward whoever reads it from cover to cover—or rather from p. 1 to p. 191, since the text is cleverly written so that the endnotes on p. 192-234 are not essential. Chap. 1 deals with the “Historical Roots of (Catalonia’s) Nationhood,” the first root being the Catalan language, impossible to eradicate in spite of “periodic attempts of the Spanish authorities.” Catalonia’s medieval economic and political power (based on pactisme, ‘contractualism’) is discussed next, while the paragraphs on the Renaissance in the 19th century lead into chap. 2, on “The Rise of Catalan Nationalism,” from Almirall to Prat de la Riba, and from the Mancomunitat to the Second Republic. Chap. 3 describes “The Transition to Democracy,” with the restoration of the Generalitat in the framework of the new national and autonomous constitutions. A survey of the Catalan party system leads to chap. 4, about “Securing Catalonia’s Autonomy.” Again, much detail is given about the activities of the parties of Pujol in Barcelona, and of Suñer-González-Aznar in Madrid. Since the gains made by Catalonia in Madrid have “no guarantee of permanency and no constitutional status,” it is only logical that the second part of the chapter describe the local initiatives for a more open ‘multinational’ Spain launched by regional parties, and Pujol’s efforts to assure Catalonia favorable relations with economic and political entities outside Spain. Chap. 5 goes into more details of such “Political

Economy," showing the process of "Europeanization (of a) Region State" thanks to Catalonia's 'economic miracle' in the last decade of Franco's dictatorship, and this in spite of continuing limitations for self-financing of large enterprises and a relatively low competitiveness. The author concludes with the words of M. Castells: "Rich in Spain and not sufficiently poor in Europe, Catalonia finds itself in a unique situation."

Chap. 6, intitled "Society: The Challenge of National Reconstruction," shows how the recreated Catalan nation is fundamentally different from what it was in pre-Franco times, in all aspects of civil society, its cultural foundations and institutions, mass media, education and research, social policy (e.g. women and immigration). The excellent chap. 7 describes "The Politics of (Catalan Language) Normalization." Chap. 8, on "Nation and Identity in Contemporary Catalonia," is mostly dedicated to an analysis of the 1996 survey by the "Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas," which asked Spaniards (784 of which living in Catalonia) if they identify themselves with their particular autonomic region, or with Spain as a whole, or as citizens of Europe, etc. The author's conclusion is that "the exclusive Catalan identity does not appear to be gaining ground."

In his conclusions, McRoberts shows again his great sympathy for Catalonia (some diehard Spanish antifederalists might actually berate him for having been 'taken in' by all those Catalan patriots he interviewed), but, sworn to professional objectivity, he has to point out that, while on the one hand the shameful days of "cultural genocide (by a) Spanish state effectively seeking to destroy the Catalan nation" (which the fathers of the new Constitution did not want to call *nación*, so they named it a *nacionalidad*) are now over, there is, on the other hand, insufficient basis for today's "triumphalism among Catalonia's CiU leadership." He points out that "the Generalitat's gains in its relations with the Spanish state have fallen short of any full-fledged federalism [...] (while its) efforts to reach out to the rest of Europe have had little recognition by the institutions of the European Union, (and while its) success in promoting the Catalan language has major shortfalls." The year McRoberts finished the manuscript of this book, he could not yet assess the consequences of the Partido Popular being granted majority governments, plus major inroads in Catalonia, nor the divisive demagoguery of recurrent reincarnations of egotistical Spanish nationalist movements such as the *Foyo Babel* or its unavoidable successors, but already at that time he had to conclude his fascinating book with the following rather pessimistic statements: "It is difficult to see how the continuing ambiguities in Catalonia's political status might be resolved [...] Formal independence for Catalonia is clearly not likely [...] Even limited sovereignty [...] seems to remain out of Catalonia's reach given the [...] resurgence of a Spanish nationalism that rejects the claims of the historic nations within Spain [...]. In short, by all indications Catalonia is fated to continue to struggle with the contradictions of building a nation without a state. So far, it has been remarkably successful in doing so" (191).

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*Proceedings from the 15th meeting of Catalanists in Germany, held in Freiburg, October 2-4, 1998:*

1. Literature: PUSCH, Claus, and Aina TORRENT-LENZEN, ed. *De viva ven.* Titz: Axel Lenzen Verlag, 2000.
2. Linguistics: PUSCH, Claus, ed. *Katalanisch in Geschichte und Gegenwart.* Tübingen: Stauffenburg Verlag, 2001.

The NACS, thanks to the generosity of the publishing house of the Abbey of Montserrat, was very fortunate in getting the proceedings of its *Colloquies* printed in nice big volumes, which offered the papers on literature together with those on linguistics. Our colleagues in Germany had to find two publishers for the proceedings of their meeting from 1998, resulting in somewhat slim books with soft covers, one for each field of studies. But they are very well presented and a pleasure to read. Contributors, editors and publishers are to be thanked and congratulated.

The *Beiträge zur katalanischen Literatur/Estudis de literatura catalana* print eight of the literary papers read at the meeting in Freiburg. They all deal with modern literature, two of them with subfields, which we will discuss first. Heike van Lawick (75-83) describes the recent trend to translate the great classics into the Valencian dialect of Catalan in order to qualify for official subsidies. The accusation that such 'Valencian' translations find no buyers in Catalonia because of prejudice, is based, in my opinion, on an incomplete analysis of all factors involved. / Lluís Meseguer (103-12) surveys the state of Catalan literary criticism between World War I and II, the years of the Avantgarde. The quotation from J.V. Foix is worth paraphrasing here: "If you don't know how to write a postcard, don't attempt a sonnet; and if you can't turn out a decent sonnet, don't write verses without punctuation or figurative poems."

The papers on literature proper deal with the following topics: The use of the theme of 'escaping North' —e.g. to the Paris of the 1968 student revolt— in Catalan writings of the 1970s, seen as a "process of mythification and demythification" (11-24, Pilar Arnau); Jaume Vidal's elaborations or dramatizations of some *rondalles* published by Father Alcover (25-35, Rosa Comes); Joan Brossa's use of language in his plays (the two most frequent words counted are *mà* and *pausa*, but I wonder if the second is not just a stage direction, just as *escena*, also surprisingly frequent) (37-52, Sandra Cuadrado); J.V. Foix's use of landscape imagery, well exemplified in his statement: "M'exalta el nou i m'enamora el vell," 'I love what's old, I adore what's new,' e.g. medieval walls and paved streets (53-62, Sabine Harmuth); Carme Riera's first two novels (63-73, Christine Jotterand); Vicenç Villatoro's pseudo-historical novel *Evangelí gris*, where "the Jewish people stand as a symbol of the Catalan nation and culture" (85-101, Christina Meissner).

The *Sprachwissenschaftliche Beiträge/Estudis de lingüística* offer sixteen texts. They are divided into papers about *Katalanisch in Geschichte... and ...und Gegenwart* ('then and now'), words which together form the German title of the volume.

In the historical section, Joan Armengué (16-25) describes the speeches made, in Spanish, by Juan Pilo Frasso, exiled from Sardinia to Barcelona,

where until 1708 there were more supporters of Charles of Austria than of the Bourbon Philip V. / Vicent Cabanes (27-38) looks for traces of Valencian in the Old-Catalan translation of saint Bonaventure's *Vita Christi*, text he is readying for an edition. / Emili Casanova (35-64), using a vast corpus, explains the rise and fall of the expression *ço que*, replaced early on by *lo que*, unjustly condemned by Fabra as a loanword from Castilian. / Thomas Gergen (65-76) describes the medieval institution of "Peace and Truce"—that is, stoppage on specific religious days of warfare—and of safe havens, called *sagreras*, in an area thirty steps around each church. / Joan-Antoni Mesquida (77-87) presents a list of books which show that Catalan was used to write about agriculture, astrology, medicine etc., even in the 17th century.

In the modern section, Àngela Buj (89-99) offers first results of interviews with (very) old speakers from the region of Montsià, North-West of Tortosa. / Jaume Corbera and Brauli Montoya (102-09) give further examples from their project of filming gestures used by speakers of Balearic dialects. / Olga Cubells (111-26) has looked carefully at pronunciation in three villages North of Tarragona, which have common borders, but belong to three different districts (*comarques*). Had the author begun with a look at older and more permanent factors which can lead to isoglosses, such as bishoprics, supraregional market places, trade routes etc., she would have been less surprised that the three villages speak the same dialect. (see now: Olga Cubells, *El parlar de la Palma d'Ebre*, Associació Cultural d'Espona, 2001.) / Annette Endruschat (127-41) compares uses of the Catalan preposition *amb* with the functions of equivalent expressions in the other Romance languages, which—except French with its *avec*—use the preposition *con/com*. / Christina Gelpí (143-53) evaluates three Catalan-German or German-Catalan dictionaries. / Josep-Roderic Guzman (156-68) observes how modal particles in Hoffmann's short story *Das Fräulein von Scuderi* have been rendered in three independent (?) Catalan translations. / Christian Münch (169-79) makes interesting comments on the Normalització lingüística, which pushed a large number of middle-aged Catalans to study for the "Level C" certificate, now a prerequisite for many jobs. Their motivation for wanting to learn to write their native language lead to certain negative phenomena (paranoia about prescriptive norms, association of written Catalan with bureaucracy, frustration with writing in a 'normal' way, etc.). / Adolf Piquer and Birte Uhlig (181-92) contrast the German and Catalan languages in their use of discourse markers, words or constructions which give the reasoning of the author structure and coherence. / Artur Quintana (193-210) describes, with maps and original documents, the rather recent discovery that the small region called El Carxe in the province of Murcia speaks Catalan (due to immigration in the 19th century).

Comparing the *colloquies* of the NACS with the *Katalanistentagen* in Germany we observe, first, that our German colleagues meet every year, probably bringing together a similar number of academics as the NACS does every three years. But they can count on the participation of a considerable contingent of guests, or delegates, from Catalan-speaking regions, which are all less distant from Germany than the cities from where most North-American catalanists have to travel to the place where the NACS meets. Thirteen papers of the twenty-four published in the two volumes of

proceedings described here were written by 'mediterranean' catalanists. But there is no danger that 'imports' will crowd out 'local productions.' Rather, the participation of 'natives,' all possible informants or contacts for projects planned by scholars in Germany, makes participating in the *Tagungen* even more rewarding. I have no doubt that there will be many more, equally fruitful as the one held in Freiburg.

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## REVIEWS OF CATALAN PUBLISHING HOUSES

### 3. EDICIONS 62 (GRUP62), BARCELONA

Most publishing houses nowadays are directed by a board of governors elected by the shareholders. But behind each company stands one person who is the driving force. In the case of Edicions62, this person was Josep-Maria Castellet. In 1987, when the firm celebrated its twenty-fifth year of existence, its cumulative catalogue was augmented with a lengthy introduction. Castellet filled pages 23-105 of it with his personal *Memòries poc formals d'un director literari*. He explains that, while he was going through the ranks with a publisher of Spanish Law books, he was invited by a young Max Cahner to prepare an anthology of twentieth-century Catalan poetry for his publishing firm he had just started, and how, not much later, the same future Minister of Culture offered him the job of 'literary director' there. When Franco's regime drove Cahner, a patriotic activist with a German passport, into exile in Perpignan, Castellet decided to expand the catalogue. The series *Antologia Catalana*, directed by Joaquim Molas, with one hundred slim and affordable volumes published between 1965 and 1984, became a moneymaker. The series *El Balanci* was added to offer Catalan translations of famous foreign contemporary novelists, while giving struggling writers such as Aurèlia Capmany, Manuel de Pedrolo, Terenci Moix, etc., a chance to make a few pesetas as translators. The series is still alive, adding more and more original Catalan texts, and has now reached vol. 401. The *Biblioteca bàsica de cultura contemporània*, with titles by Teilhard de Chardin, Bertrand Russell, Sigmund Freud, Simone de Beauvoir, etc., was stopped after six years and twenty-five volumes. *Clàssics Catalans del Segle XX* offers more voluminous books, mostly complete works by authors who filled several tomes, for instance the Valencian Joan Fuster, with vol. 1 from 1968 and vol. 7 from 1994, with a total of about four thousand pages. (Pedrolo gets fourteen volumes, Joan Perucho eight.)

Edicions62 fell on hard times in the late Sixties with its plans for a great 'Encyclopedia with a Catalan touch.' Castellet felt that adapting a relatively short Italian encyclopedia was the most the Catalan market justified, but the project was taken over by enthusiasts who trusted Catalans to be willing to pay a lot for a monumental encyclopedia totally written by Catalans. The cost was ruinous, but the CEC finally became a 'patriotic success.' Edicions62

reconsidered its mission and decided to concentrate on books which should prepare the ground for the future democratic and civilized post-Franco Catalan autonomic regions. The series *Cultura Catalana Contemporània* offered the *Diccionari de la literatura catalana* (now redone in a new version everybody likes to criticize) and F. Ferrer i Gironés' *La persecució política de la llengua catalana* (5th ed. 1986); the series *Estudis i Documents* opened with Pierre Vilar's four volumes on *Catalònia dins l'Espanya moderna*, and reached vol. 50 with the translation of James Thomson's monograph on *Cotton in Barcelona, 1728-1832*.

The series *El Cangur* tried to reach—and with its now three-hundred titles does reach—a wide public with reprints of popular literary and essayistic titles, such as Fuster's *Nosaltres els valencians*. The series *Llibres a l'abast*, which also fills entire shelves in Barcelones second-hand bookstores, includes a greater number of original texts by Catalans and has now arrived at vol. 360. Young readers are enticed with translations of Charlie Brown comics. *La Cua de Palla* offers detective stories, all but two of the seventy-one titles being translations. Surprisingly, in all these popular series, the translations did not sell well. Castellet thinks that the Catalan public was too much used to read foreign authors in Spanish translations.

Profits, however, were made with the series of luxuriously illustrated coffee-table tomes, payable on the installment plan. The *Biblioteca d'Art* opened with a translation of Whitehill's *L'art romànic a Catalunya*, followed by five more volumes on medieval Catalan art. In 1983 a new series, with eight volumes, presented the whole *Història de l'Art Català*. The concept of expensive books ideal for gifts continues with the series *Vida i costums dels catalans*, with now twenty-seven volumes on Catalan food, folklore, toys, cathedrals, castles, etc. To this we have to add the seven volumes on *Història i llegendes de Barcelona*, with thousands of illustrations, and the reprint of Amades' *Costumari català*. The *Història gràfica de Catalunya* started with six volumes on the years up to 1975 and was continued until 1986 with photographic yearbooks.

After Franco's death the frustrations with censorship disappeared. But the basic problem of an insufficient demographic basis of potential buyers of Catalan books remained (and still remains). A new factor is the introduction of Catalan in schools and the growing number of University students. They might be asked to by one or the other textbook published by Ed62, or volumes in the series MOLC, MOLU or MOLU<sub>2</sub> (*Les Millors Obres de la Literatura Catalana, ...Lit Universal, ...LU del segle XXI*), series—published with the help of *La Caixa*—which by now have put into circulation over three hundred titles. The students' parents might be more interested in the series *Biografies i memòries*, which offers autobiographical texts by famous Catalans, such as Josep Trueta, Maurici Serrahima, the architect Oriol Bohigas (once chief administrator of Ed62), Fabian Estapé, Montserrat Roig, etc. The series *Pere Vergés* translates short biographies of world-famous persons. For the whole family there are now a series of Catalan dictionaries and other linguistic, and now also general, reference works (proverbs, synonyms, art, museums, etc.). The series *Diccionaris El Cangur* offers short inexpensive alphabetical checklists of names used for people, plants, different kinds of sports, in Law, medicine, etc.

It remains unpredictable if books of poetry will find buyers (besides the authors themselves). Miquel Martí i Pol's twenty-eight slim volumes, and the critical edition of Salvador Espriu (fifteen mid-sized volumes) probably go, as a whole, to libraries, with the nearly two hundred volumes in the series *L'Escorpió* (all but a few are originals!) end up on coffee-tables as conversation starters. A second series with fifty volumes of poetry is offered in conjunction with the Editorial Empúries, while the series *Poetica* offers Catalan poems in bilingual Catalan-Spanish editions. The series *El Galliner*, dedicated to theatre, is getting close to two hundred titles.

Edicions 62 has recently moved into an impressive building near the Biblioteca de Catalunya, in a *barri* which is being transformed into a cultural center. Reorganized as Grup62, it now also looks after the inventory of the Editorial Selecta, while the Editorial Empúries, also a member of the Group, continues deciding its own publishing program.

The new Grup 62 is involved in too many projects to be surveyed here adequately. For instance, it collaborates with the Diputació de Barcelona to publish complete works, for instance by Marià Manent (vol. 1 edited by Sam Abrams), it makes money with tourist guides and maps, and—as long as the public library in every town between Perpinyà and Alacant, Maó and Lleida, has enough funds to buy them—the heavy tomes of the *Gran Larousse Català*, the *Història de la música catalana, valenciana i balear* (with CDs), the *Gran Història Universal*, the *Gran Geografia Universal* (vol. 10 deals the three autonomous Catalan regions), the *Història de la Cultura Catalana*, and the *Enciclopèdia temàtica Oxford* (fifteen volumes planned). This will allow it to continue with money-losing 'cultural-patriotic' ventures, such as good but cheap editions of the classics for students, and useful but inexpensive volumes for the 'man in the street,' who buys less than six 'real' books per year, of which more than half are written in Spanish, with grave consequences for the reintroduction of Catalan as the first and 'normal' written language for all the people who speak it, even if they are bilingual.

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