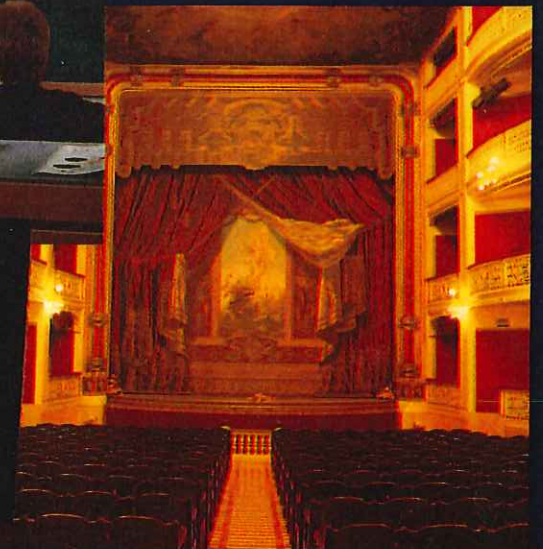
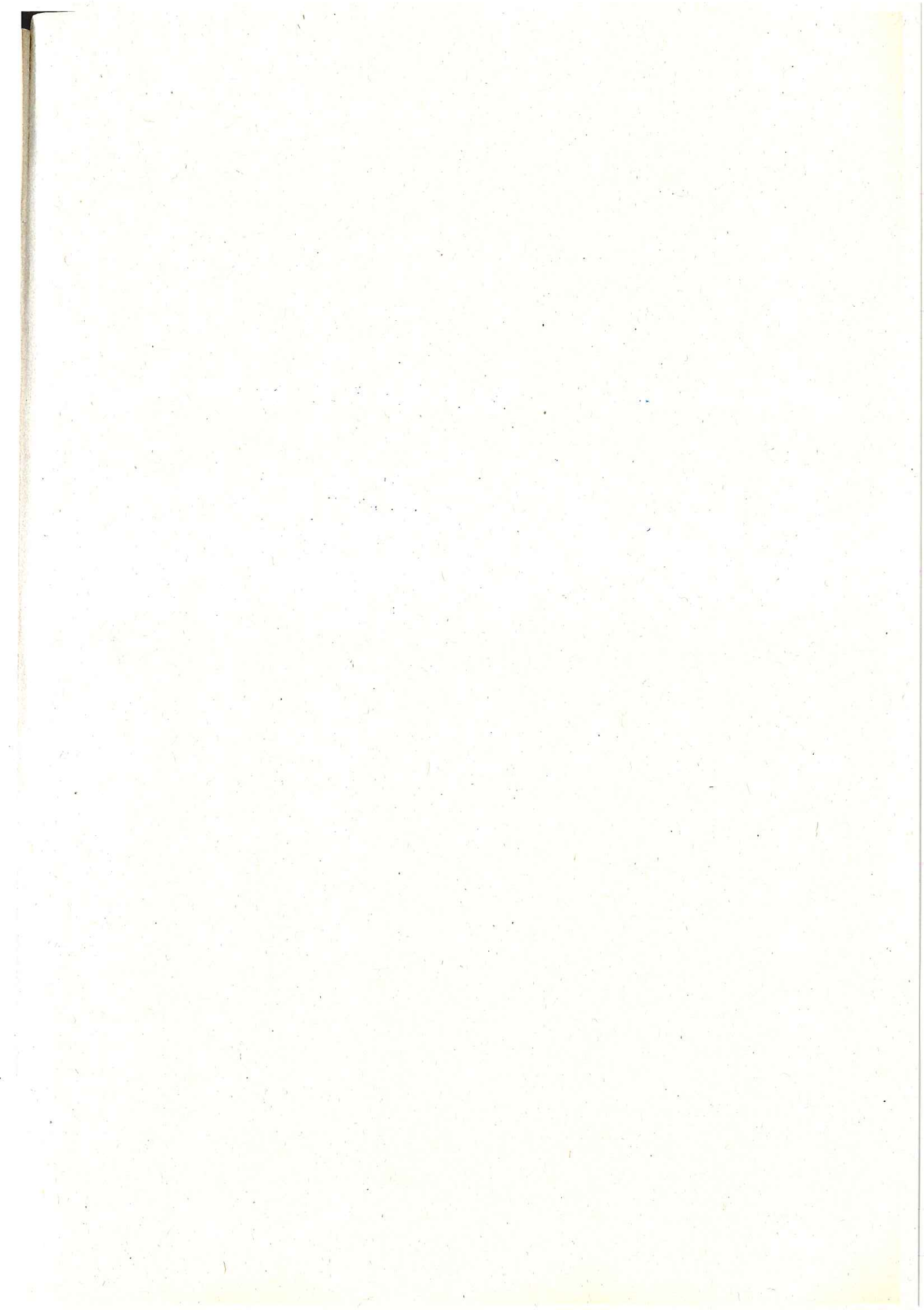


The Catalan language today



*THE CATALAN LANGUAGE
TODAY*



Direcció General de Política Lingüística
Institut de Sociolingüística Catalana

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Second edition
revised and updated
Report prepared by Marc Leprêtre



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de Cultura
Direcció General de Política Lingüística
Servei de Normalització Lingüística
Secció d'Ús Oficial de la Llengua Catalana



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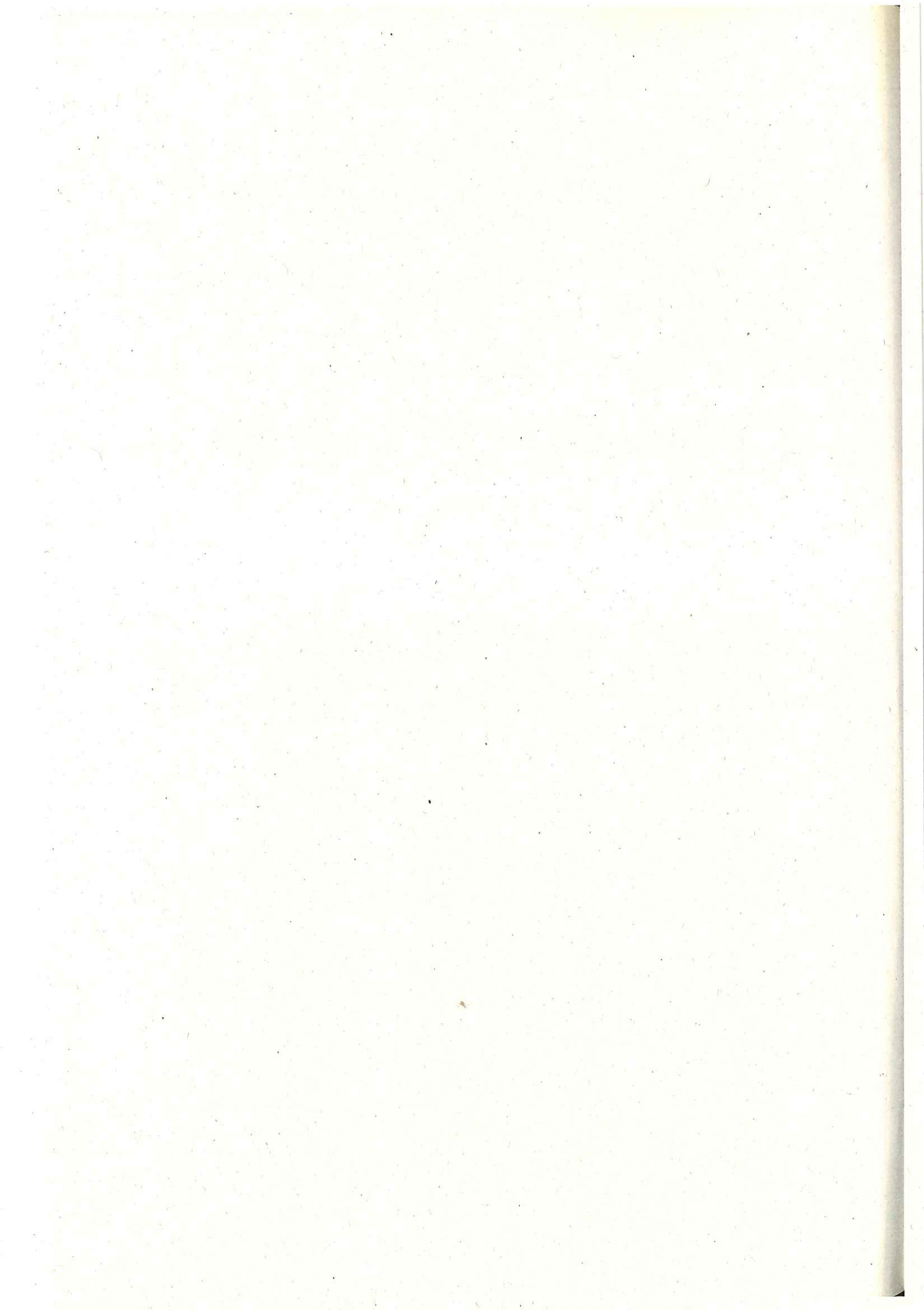
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The Catalan language before the year 2000

To analyse the present and trace the future prospects of the Catalan language it is an inevitable condition to adopt a point of view in which the most immediate past shall be compensated for by the short-term projection of the social dynamics achieved by the language. If the Catalan language was totally forbidden during the first years of the dictatorship —those which followed on from the Civil War (1936-1939)— in time Catalan managed to open up spaces in different contexts and gain positions in the public life of the country. But it was not until the reestablishment of the democratic system in the Spanish State and the introduction of the 1978 Constitution that Catalan recovered its place as the official language of the territory.

In the last few years of the dictatorship, Catalan had gained public presence, especially, in cultural circles —literature, theatre, song, etc.— the reestablishment of the officiality of the language made way for the initiation of the path back to a leading position for the Catalan language in different contexts of the country's life.

This superiority is clear today in the cultural fields which had already begun to become "Catalanized" in the sixties. However, the presence of the language in everyday life shows a slower advance due to the multiple economic, social and administrative factors which make it up. Despite this, the administrations have been a key Catalanizing element in all that has to do with its relations with the citizens.

We may observe that the daily press, for example, has followed a path of Catalanization which, in the case of the county press, has been fully successful. The radio and television also reflect a continuous increase in the presence of Catalan in its programmes, especially as a result of the creation of the Catalan television networks and the appearance of new radio stations, many of which are municipal or publically owned. To be aware of the social advance of the language we must compare the present situation with the one which existed in the year 1975. There are other fields, such as justice, commerce or publicity, in which the language plays an important role, and in whose activities Catalan has also been introduced as a current language although in a less significant way than in the afore-mentioned fields.

Maybe the most outstanding and clarifying factor about the future of the Catalan language is that almost all youngsters between the ages of 10 and 15 have a command of this language.

This means that all efforts aimed at its preeminence and majority social usage have led to a considerable qualitative increase in its knowledge among the younger generations.

In its progression toward the year 2000, the Catalan language is managing to break the divorce which had for years existed between popular and dialectal Catalan and normative Catalan, as is written and read by a cultivated minority. Catalan is no longer the language that they had tried to limit to a strictly domestic and anthropological use. Catalan is the language of culture and science, the language of rock and the language of the legal world. A few years after the recovery of its official nature, Catalan is seen to be a modern language, a language with a future, the language of a community of citizens with keen will to feel the reciprocal tie the language stands for.

JOAN GUITART I AGELL
Culture Minister

1. General context

Catalan belongs to the family of Western Romance languages alongside Spanish, Portuguese and French, which are the major languages within this group. Catalan is spoken in a large portion of eastern Spain (Catalonia, Balearic Islands, València and in a strip of eastern Aragon known as the *Franja de Ponent* (known in Catalonia as western strip), Andorra, in the south-east of France (the Eastern Pyrenees Department) and in the Sardinian city of Alguer.

For historical and political reasons, most of the Catalan-speaking population lives within the Spanish state, where the Catalan-speaking territories cover an area of over 60.000 km², in which the language is official. This area, which includes the three autonomous communities of Catalonia, Balearic Islands and València, has a population of about 10 million inhabitants. According to the latest data we have had access to, about 6 million of the area's inhabitants speak Catalan and almost 9 million understand it.

The area the Catalan language has the firmest footing in is the autonomous community of Catalonia, in which it has been the only language to have been spoken without interruption for over 700 years. We can therefore state that it is the language of almost all the citizens born in Catalonia. Most young people between the age of 10 and 20 have a high degree of competence in the language.

From a legal point of view, the Catalan language is official in all three of these autonomous communities and has specific protective legislation by way of the laws of linguistic normalization. These linguistic normalization laws were approved in April 1983 in Catalonia, in November 1983 in València and in April 1986 in the Balearic Islands. We must add that these laws have been subsequently enacted by way of orders and norms which ensure their implementation and development in specific contexts.

As regards education, the foremost area of normalization in any lesser used language community, Catalan is an obligatory subject, as is Spanish, in all schools in Catalonia. Moreover, last year (1989-1990), half the primary schools in Catalonia were giving the entire education programme in Catalan, covering approximately 40 % of students. All schools are obliged to give at least two subjects in Catalan to students over the age of 10. In the last few

years, a linguistic immersion plan has been introduced for over 80.000 Spanish-speaking children in schools in Barcelona and its metropolitan area. As regards university education, Catalan is the official language of the universities of Catalonia and the language's use is widespread. Most students understand and speak the language. However, the presence of Catalan in classes and work materials is relatively variable according to the different faculties. Catalan is also studied as a university subject at 110 foreign universities all over the world, 25 of which receive aid from the *Generalitat* of Catalonia by way of subsidies for the foundation and upkeep of lectorships, distribution of didactic materials, and aspects associated with the programme and evaluation of acquired knowledge. Two initiatives that stand out in this context are the creation of the International Catalan certificate (with pilot experiences in Zurich, Frankfurt and Brussels, among others) and the recent signing of an agreement with the Sorbonne University (Paris IV) for the creation of a Catalan language and culture chair. Its courses will be included in the official study programmes.

In the context of the mass media, the presence of Catalan on the public scene is fairly variable. After the long recess marked by the Franco dictatorship, the situation of the press in Catalan has improved substantially thanks to the appearance of newspapers edited entirely in Catalan such as *Avui* (1975), *Punt Diari* (1979), *Regió-7* (1978), the catalanization of *Diari de Barcelona* (1986), the publication in Catalan of *Diari de Lleida* (1989) and *Diari de Girona* (1990). We cannot forget, however, that these newspapers account only for 12 % of the combined editions of Catalan daily press and 14 % of the overall number of newspaper readers in Catalonia. On the other hand, the situation of the Catalan language as regards television is much more promising at present. The creation of *TV3* (1983) and *Canal 33* (1989), by the *Corporació Catalana de Ràdio i Televisió*, has provided Catalan television viewers with Catalan programme coverage from midday to midnight daily. If to this we add TV programmes on *TVE 2* that may be viewed in the evenings when the State channel disconnects, we can appreciate the fact that Catalan is very much present on television in Catalonia. However, we will have to evaluate the presumably negative impact caused by the introduction of private televisions in the Spanish State as from December 1989 *Antena 3*, *Tele 5* —March 1990— and *Canal Plus* —September 1990—, for they broadcast in Spanish alone.

Finally, in the world of radio, the presence of the Catalan language is ensured by over 100 local radio stations, mainly broadcasting on FM. We should point out that both *Catalunya Ràdio* (Catalonia's second radio station) and *RAC 105*, both *CCRTV* stations, are very popular among listeners and have been increasing their listening figures for years.

Since 1975, the recovery of publishing in Catalan has been a rapid process, passing from 611 titles published in 1975 to over 4.400 in 1990. We must stress, however, that this recovery has been favoured by the fact that one started out from a very limited production and that the production of books in Catalan per number of inhabitants is less, for example, than the figure for books in Welsh. The two major Catalan publishers are *Edicions 62* and *Enciclopèdia Catalana*. Along with many small Catalan book publishers, they publish a wide range of titles on the most varying subjects.

After the slump suffered in the eighties by the *Nova Cançó* (Catalan folk music) —only Lluís Llach, Joan Manuel Serrat and Maria del Mar Bonet have continued to be successful—, and despite the transfer of record companies to Madrid, the disappearance of Catalan record producing companies, the lack of courage shown by these companies in the promotion of new singers and the ever-increasing interest of young people in Anglo-Saxon music, the last two or three years have witnessed a certain degree of recovery for Catalan pop music. New groups and singers such as *Sopa de Cabra*, Albert Pla (whose latest LP sold over 40.000 copies), *Sau* or *Els Pets* have appeared, although Catalan popular music continues to suffer the consequences of major infrastructure and promotion shortcomings.

Maybe the weakest spot for the presence of Catalan in the cultural field is in the film industry. Although the production and creation of films in Catalan has increased significantly, its presence continues to be very limited indeed in the film exhibition market and in video clubs. Despite all this, over 40 full-length films have been produced in Catalan since 1981 and more than 12 foreign-made films have been dubbed into Catalan in the same period. This may mark the turning point for the future evolution of this industry, in which difficulties are principally forthcoming from the production companies and projection enterprises, and from European film trade infrastructure deficiencies in general.

The situation of the Catalan language as regards the theatre is clearly favourable, because over the course of the last few years almost twice as many plays have been staged in Catalan as in Spanish in Barcelona. In the counties, over 90% of drama is staged in Catalan. We must point out, however, that the functional division between plays staged in Catalan and in Spanish in Catalan theatres lies in the fact that Spanish is predominant in *vaudeville* and *gènero chico* (musical plays) whereas Catalan is predominant in the more intellectual branch of theatre.

The Catalan language is the principal language of the autonomous and local authorities. It can be assured that in these two areas, the situation of the Catalan language is very favourable because most documents produced by the Generalitat are in Catalan and labour relations are mostly carried out in

Catalan. We trust that the survey that is being carried out at present among the Generalitat's civil servants will allow us to confirm this data. As regards local Administration, it would be desirable to step up linguistic normalization in certain town councils in the industrial belt around Barcelona where Catalan-speakers are in a minority. These town councils still use Spanish to a large extent because of their social and linguistic situation.

As regards the law courts and the State Administration branch departments, the Catalan language continues to be of minority use and many of the officials responsible for these areas fail to show any explicit will to normalize the situation, although there have been some signs of positive change in the law courts (increase in the use of informal oral language, legal «status» for Catalan, etc.).

Finally, the social and economic world is the area that — paradoxically— displays most progress and shortcomings. On the one hand, the world of commerce, the automobile sector and State-owned enterprises have set out on the path to linguistic normalization in a decisive fashion with a significant increase in the presence of Catalan. On the other hand, Spanish continues to be absolutely predominant in the private and public enterprise sector (although they are beginning to incorporate Catalan in certain areas, especially the advertising field).

2. Catalan language and literature: a brief history

The Catalan language was formed in the Frankish counties of the Marca Hispanica, into which the territories of the future Catalonia were incorporated after the Muslim invasion of the Iberian Peninsula. The language first appeared in written documents in the second half of the twelfth century. The earliest text to have reached us in the Catalan language is an autochthonous version of the *Forum iudicum*, a Visigothic legal code from the second half of the 12th century. There is a collection of sermons written in Catalan called the *Homilies d'Organyà*, dating from the period spanning the end of the XIIth century and the beginning of the 13th century. It implements the provision laid down in the Council of Tours (813), which recommends that priests preach the gospel «in rusticam romanam linguam».

Although Catalan poets used Provençal as the language for their literary productions in the 13th, 14th and early 15th centuries (it was not until then that Ausiàs March relegated its use in favour of Catalan), the Catalan language had great universal literary figure by the 13th century: Ramon Llull. With Llull, Catalan reaches its first phase of maturity. He not only wrote literary prose (*Llibre d'Evast e Blanquerna*), but also used Catalan (alongside Arab and Latin) for his treatises on philosophy and theology, thus becoming one of Europe's first intellectuals to have used a vernacular language instead of Latin.

The following great period, although partly overlapping the former one, spreads over almost a century between 1274, year in which the *Llibre dels feyts* (or *Crònica de Jaume I*) appeared, and 1386, when the *Crònica de Pere el Cerimoniós* appeared. The latter work concludes the historical saga of the four great chronicles, which also includes the chronicles of Bernat Desclot and Ramon Muntaner.

Spanning this period and the mid-15th century appear the figures of Francesc Eiximenis, major exponent of religious prose, Bernat Metge, a humanist author who was famous in both Catalonia and Europe, Joan Roís de Corella, an emblematic figure of the *valenciana prosa* (Valencian prose) school and, finally, the poet from Gandia, Ausiàs March, true father of Catalan poetry, master of introspection and intimate verse, and —as we

mentioned before—the first poet to truly do away with the Provençal influence which had until then marked Catalan poetry.

Finally, and to conclude these two centuries which are the most glorious period for Catalan literature, the period in which it reached full maturity and obtained a place of its own in the context of European medieval and Renaissance literature and philosophy, we must single out the novel *Tirant lo Blanc* by the Valencian noble Joanot Martorell. It is the first modern novel in European literature, qualified by Vargas Llosa as a «total novel» and by Cervantes as «the best book in the world» (*Don Quijote*, chapter V Part One).

After this period came a crisis for Catalan literature. It was caused by several factors, among which we must underline the following: the extinction of the dynasty of the House of Barcelona and the subsequent increase in Spanish influence on the Crown of Aragon (notably the Casp Agreement of 1412), the Civil War against Joan II (1462-1472), the disappearance of cultural patrons and their transfer to the Castilian court after the unification of the two peninsular kingdoms (1479), and the decrease in the population of Catalonia resulting from endless wars and epidemics of the period. However, this decrease was often compensated for with the immigration of Spanish-speakers, the universal influence of Humanism and the coincidence between the decline of Catalan literature with the Golden Age of Spanish literature. The period of decadence for Catalan literature and the progressive deterioration of the social status of the Catalan language continued over the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, when we can only refer to a few authors of renown such as Pere Serafi, Francesc-Vicent Garcia or Francesc Fontanella. Meanwhile, the Catalan language was progressively ousted from the court and from the Administration. During the reign of Charles V, it became extinct as an official language in the royal Administration.

These three long centuries of decadence for the Catalan language and literature laid the foundations for the delicate situation the language was to go through in the 19th century and practically up until our days, despite the very short intervals of recovery (*Renaixença*, *Mancomunitat*, IInd Republic). Nevertheless, Catalan never ceased to be the language of everyday communication in the Catalan-speaking countries. Although literary and governing figures abandoned Catalan, the normal people never stopped using their own language. It is not until the beginning of the 20th century, with the first waves of immigrant Spanish-speakers, that Catalan began to be threatened as Catalonia's almost exclusive language. However, neither successive dictatorships (those of Primo de Rivera and General Franco), nor the arrival of over a million immigrant Spanish-speaking workers, principally in the fifties and sixties, caused Catalan to be dropped as the language of informal relations between those people born in Catalonia.

The establishment of the bourgeoisie, the new up-and-coming social class which had headed the industrial revolution, converting Catalonia into the State's most economically, socially and commercially advanced zone, led to the recovery of the language and literature of Catalonia. The leading figures of Catalan society began the Catalan national community's *Renaixença* (Renaissance), with a will perhaps to affirm their own recently acquired power. Authors such as Antoni M. Alcover, defender of the unity of the Catalan language, Manuel Milà i Fontanals, a leading force in philological study, and writers such as Narcís Oller and Santiago Rusiñol managed to make Catalan a language suitable —once again— for all uses.

The turn of the century and the first decades of the 20th century witnessed the birth of a crucial and vital period for Catalan language and literature. At the end of the former century, and in the first few years of this century, *Modernisme* stood for an aesthetic and thematic break with all the literary production of the 19th century, with authors such as Joan Maragall and his theory of «la paraula viva» (the living word). Catalonia also contributed to the fashionable European Avant-garde with poets such as Joan Salvat i Papasseit and J.V. Foix, who presented a very great verve for creative originality which involved breaking with traditional forms of poetry. Alongside these literary movements and forthcoming *Noucentisme* there came about a decisive event for the recovery of the Catalan language as a modern and suitable tool for all uses: the immense task of standardization of the Catalan linguistic corpus carried out by Pompeu Fabra. His three key works, the *Normes Ortogràfiques* (1913), the *Gramàtica Catalana* (1917) and the *Diccionari General de la Llengua Catalana* (1932), which coincide with the creation of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* (1907), enabled the decisive modernization of the Catalan language and were a source of encouragement which was later to give its fruit in the literary field. Authors such as Josep Carner, Eugeni d'Ors and Carles Riba were the foremost figures of Catalan literature until the Civil War, and, in the case of Riba and Carner, well into the fifties and the sixties, respectively.

The end of the Civil War saw the disappearance of the Catalan language from the public scene, banned as it was from institutions, mass media, education and socio-economic activities. Without doubt, the period between 1939 and the early sixties was the hardest period for the Catalan language in all its history because of the circumstances we have just described. One must also add the arrival of enormous quantities of Spanish-speakers, which led to a situation in which Spanish was being generally spoken in Catalonia for the first time in history. The sixties, however, started off with a certain degree of liberalization of the regime and a series of publications such as *Serra d'Or*, *Tele Estel* or *Cavall Fort* were born, introducing Catalan into the world of the

mass media. Alongside this, Catalan literature once again won a degree of prestige with authors of international renown such as Salvador Espriu, prophet of the reconciliation and harmonious pluralism of the mythical *Sephard*, Carles Riba, author of a very fine literary production and excellent translator of the classics, and J.V. Foix, who continued until very recently his eclectic and original poetical work.

From 1975 onwards, the period that caube referred to as the autonomous stage has been a witness to the process whereby the linguistic normalization policies started by the autonomous Government of Catalonia—in answer to social demand— have managed to cover more and more areas for Catalan by way of the language's solid introduction into the education system and mass media, as the Catalan cultural industry advances on the path to normality with a profusion of authors and genres.

3. Knowledge of the Catalan language

The Catalan language was banned from public use during the dictatorship of General Franco (1939-1975). The language's virtual disappearance from fields of such importance for the development of a language that has just been standardized (as Catalan had been at the beginning of the Civil War) as public Administration, education and the mass media, led it to be limited to the domestic front (where it never ceased to be used) and clandestine or tolerated events, as long as they were never multitudinous (maybe the only exception was the folk music movement known as the *Nova Cançó*).

Alongside this historical period in which political and social circumstances presented almost no factors to favour the spread of social use of the Catalan language, numerous Spanish-speaking immigrant workers arrived in the country (about 450.000 immigrants from the south and centre of the Iberian Peninsula arrived in the fifties alone). This factor caused a strong recession of the Catalan-speaking population in absolute terms (75 % in 1940, 68 % in 1968 and 60 % in 1975). Furthermore, in the same period of time, Catalans became accustomed to using Spanish as a language for formal relations with strangers and increasingly so with acquaintances (meanwhile, part of the Catalan bourgeoisie defected linguistically), and social and political factors continued to be unfavourable for the use of the Catalan language.

The timid liberalization of the regime in the sixties and the end of the Franco dictatorship led to a rebirth of the Catalan language which began to have a small presence in the mass media and on the public scene. The Spanish Constitution first, and then the Catalan Statute of Autonomy, were an important step forward because they established the co-official status of the Catalan language in autonomous communities where this language is spoken. The creation in 1980 of the General Directorate for Language Policy by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia marked the beginning of a vital period for the process of normalization of the Catalan language. This central linguistic policy body has made great progress by way of sensitization and normalization campaigns, courses, grants, agreements with companies, etc. in the recovery of new areas for the Catalan language. The approval of the various laws of linguistic normalization (1983 in Catalonia and València, and 1986 in the Balearic Islands) led to the final legalization of the Catalan language and they

are now an instrument for the normalization and spread of the social use of Catalan. These laws established norms and subsidies to encourage and extend the presence of the Catalan language in public Administration, education and the mass media.

As a result of these actions, comprehension and the use of the Catalan language have increased considerably both in absolute and in relative terms. Thus, the percentage of Catalan-speakers has risen from 60 % in 1975 to 64 % in 1986 (according to the latest data we have had access to) with a relative increase of about 350.000 Catalan-speakers, while the passive oral comprehension figures give a percentage of over 90 % of the overall population. This improvement becomes obvious when we analyse data referring to knowledge of the Catalan language in Catalonia by ages. We can see that although passive oral comprehension does not vary much from one age group to another (apart from the over-65 year old group, in which 15,4 % state their lack of comprehension of the Catalan language, and the children's group, between the age of 2 and 14, in which the percentage of comprehension is only 87 %), the knowledge of written Catalan is much more widespread among young people than among the adult population: 39,3 % of children between the age of 2 and 14 and 47,8 % of young people between the age of 15 and 29 can write the language, while only 21,7 % of people over the age of 30 admit a competent level of written Catalan.

As we have seen, though, the use of the Catalan language, although rising considerably among youngsters (72,5 % of young people between the age of 15 and 29 state that they are able to speak the language, giving a figure 12% higher than in the previous generation), is still far behind the figures for active written.

The latest data we have had access to on the knowledge of the Catalan language in all Catalan-speaking areas within the Spanish State, were elaborated on the basis of the 1986 census sheets, in which the Governments of Catalonia, València and the Balearic Islands included, with the aid of the town councils, a question regarding the active and passive knowledge (*not the use*) of the Catalan language. On the basis of this survey, it can be seen that 8.623.272 people understand Catalan; 5.972.588 people can speak it; 4.707.161 can read it and 2.201.209 can write it. In absolute figures, it turns out that 88,2 % of the overall population of the Catalan-speaking territories within the Spanish State (10.391.284) understand it, 61,6 % speak it, 48,5 % can read it and 22,7 % can write it.

To these data we must add the figures for the other historical Catalan-speaking territories (*Catalunya Nord*, Andorra, *Franja de Ponent* and the city of Alguer), as well as those referring to people born in all these territories

and in the Spanish State who can speak Catalan, and who live abroad, throughout the world.

Although we lack figures on the knowledge of the Catalan language in

Table 1
Number of people fluent in the catalan language *

	<i>Catalonia</i>	<i>València(1)</i>	<i>Balearic Islands</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Surface area (km²)</i>	31.895	23.305	4.965	60.165
<i>Total Population</i>	5.978.638	3.732.682	679.964 (2)	10.391.284
<i>Understands (Passive oral)</i>	5.287.200	2.775.682	560.995 (2)	8.623.272
<i>Can speak it (Active oral)</i>	3.747.813	1.780.741	444.034 (2)	5.972.588
<i>Can read it (Passive written)</i>	3.542.012	876.625	288.524 (2)	4.707.161
<i>Can write it (Active written)</i>	1.844.493	252.947	103.769 (2)	2.201.209

Table 2
Percentage of people fluent in the catalan language *

	<i>Catalonia</i>	<i>València(1)</i>	<i>Balearic Islands</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Understands (Passive oral)</i>	90,3 %	84,1 %	89,5 % (2)	88,2 %
<i>Can speak it (Active oral)</i>	64,0 %	55,2 %	70,8 % (2)	61,6 %
<i>Can read it (Passive written)</i>	60,5 %	27,1 %	46,0 % (2)	48,5 %
<i>Can write it (Active written)</i>	31,5 %	7,8 %	16,6 % (2)	22,7 %

* 1986 municipal census; census data obtained from a statistical operation carried out with homogeneous methodology, both as regards the questions posed, and in the deployment of one sole set of regulations for field work.

(1) Historical territories in which the Valencian language is predominant as laid down in Law 4/1983, of 23rd November, on the use and teaching of Valencian.

Source: *Consorci d'Informació i Documentació de Catalunya* (Information and Document Consortium of Catalonia); *Institut Valencià d'Estadística* (Valencian Statistics Institute); *Institut Balear d'Estadística* (Balearic Statistics Institute).

(2) Aged 6 or over.

Table 3
Number of people competent in the catalan language (by ages) *

	2-14 Years	15-29 Years	30-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
<i>Total</i>	1.173.560	1.394.679	1.188.763	1.359.392	736.966
<i>Understands</i> <i>(Passive oral)</i>	1.021.457	1.331.795	1.098.999	1.211.508	621.332
<i>Can speak it</i> <i>(Active oral)</i>	730.048	1.012.952	720.831	809.371	473.173
<i>Can read it</i> <i>(passive written)</i>	647.137	1.040.950	724.639	744.885	383.083
<i>Can write it</i> <i>(Active written)</i>	461.367	667.610	284.973	275.281	154.622
<i>Does not</i> <i>understand</i>	142.861	58.543	86.968	145.759	114.050
<i>No information</i> <i>available</i>	9.242	4.341	2.796	2.125	1.584

Table 4
Percentage of people competent in the catalan language (by ages) *

	2-14 Years	15-29 Years	30-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years
<i>Total</i>	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
<i>Understands</i> <i>(Passive oral)</i>	87 %	95,4 %	92,4 %	89,1 %	84,3 %
<i>Can speak it</i> <i>(Active oral)</i>	62,2 %	72,6 %	60,6 %	59,5 %	64,2 %
<i>Can read it</i> <i>(Passive written)</i>	55,1 %	74,6 %	60,9 %	54,7 %	51,9 %
<i>Can write it</i> <i>(Active written)</i>	39,3 %	47,8 %	23,9 %	20,2 %	20,9 %
<i>Does not</i> <i>understand</i>	12,1 %	4,1 %	7,3 %	10,7 %	15,4 %
<i>No information</i> <i>available</i>	0,7 %	0,3 %	0,2 %	0,1 %	0,2 %

* Data from the municipal inhabitants' census of Catalonia, 1986. Source: *Consorci d'Informació i Documentació de Catalunya* (Information and Document Consortium of Catalonia).

Catalunya Nord (Roussillon) and the *Franja de Ponent*, and although data on Andorra and Alguer are incomplete (it is estimated that both territories give a total of about 40.000 Catalan-speakers), we can conclude that we must add

about 500.000 people to the totals we mentioned before. Therefore, the total number of Catalan-speakers would be about six and a half million people, and the total amount of people understanding the language is just over 9 million.

4. The legal framework

The Catalan language is the official language of Catalonia, along with Spanish (official in the whole of the State). It is defined as Catalonia's «own language» in article 3 of Catalonia's Statute of Autonomy (Constitutional Law 4/1979, of 18th December). In order to establish which areas the autonomous Government of the Generalitat had to regulate to ensure the process of linguistic normalization for the Catalan language, the Parliament of Catalonia unanimously voted a law for the protection of the Catalan language. It is called the Linguistic Normalization Law of Catalonia (law 7/1983, of 18th April).

This law, which establishes the double officiality of Catalan and Spanish in the territory of Catalonia, marks for the first time in the modern history of the Catalan language since 1939, that there is official acknowledgement of Catalan as the specific language of collective use in Catalonia. The fundamental aspects of this law include three very important areas for the propagation of the language: official use and the relations between citizens and the Administration, education and the mass media.

As regards official use and relations with the Administration (articles included in the law's title I —*On the Official Use of the Language*), the law lays down that Catalan is the specific language of the Catalan Government and local Administration, and states that citizens may use the official language they prefer in their relations with the Administration (articles 1 and 8). Title II (*On Education*) lays down that Catalan is the specific language of education at all educational levels. This has led to the introduction of Catalan into primary, secondary and higher education study programmes, not only as a subject to be taught, but also as a language to be used to teach other subjects in schools (article 14.1 and 14.2).

As regards the mass media (covered in title III —*On the Mass Media*), the Government of Catalonia takes on the responsibility for promoting Catalan language and culture in the mass media it controls, which are listed in article 16.3 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (article 21.1). In order to comply with these regulations, the Generalitat created *TV3 — Televisió de Catalunya* — in September 1983. It broadcasts all its programmes in Catalan. *Catalunya Ràdio*, *Catalunya Música* and *RAC 105* were also created to pro-

mote the Catalan language on the radio. Finally, in early 1989, the regular broadcasts of *Canal 33* were initiated. It is the second channel of the *CCRTV* (*Corporació Catalana de Ràdio i Televisió*), which also broadcasts in Catalan alone.

In order to achieve the complete observance of this law, the Government of Catalonia has ordered many decrees, especially in the area of public administration and education. We may thus speak of the almost complete linguistic normalization in the area of *Generalitat* of Catalonia personnel (a factor that we hope to be able to confirm soon in the survey that is at present being carried out) and the large volume of documents produced by the different Departments. As regards local Administration, it has also been affected by legal measures and, so far, we may affirm with relative confidence that the Catalan language is widely used in this field, at least in most town, provincial and district councils.

In València, article 7 of the Valencian Community Statute of Autonomy (Constitutional law 5/1982, of 1st July) states that the two official languages are Valencian and Spanish. Mention must be made of the fact that tension between political groups prevented the use of the term «Catalan» to describe the language spoken in the community. As in Catalonia, the Valencian Parliament voted a Law of Linguistic Normalization (law 4/1983, of 23rd November), called the Law on the Use and Teaching of Valencian, which establishes that Valencian is the Community's own language and that all citizens have the right to know and use the language.

Article 3 of the Balearic Islands Statute of Autonomy (Constitutional law 2/1983, of 25th February) states that the Catalan language, Balearic Islands's own language will have, along with Spanish, an official status, and that all citizens have the right to know and use the language. Likewise, the Balearic Government also approved the Law of Linguistic Normalization (law 3/1986, of 29th April) which regulates the use of Catalan in different social contexts.

To conclude this section on the legal framework for Catalan in the Catalan-speaking territories within the Spanish State, we must also mention the petitions for an official status for the Catalan language in the EEC institutions as introduced by the Catalan and Balearic Parliaments (petitions 113/88 and 161/89 respectively) over the course of 1988 and 1989. The European Parliament passed the *Reding Report* and an accompanying Resolution in December 1990. Once implemented by the EC, the measures recommended will mean the introduction of Catalan into the *Lingua Programme* and the EC office in Barcelona, among other improvements.

5. The public Administration

In general it can be said that the autonomous and local Administrations present a fairly high index of linguistic normalization both as regards the use of the language among civil servants and the public, and as regards the production of documents. We trust that the survey that is at present being carried out among civil servants will allow us to confirm and give details about the situation. However, in the justice and central administration branch departments the state of the Catalan language is clearly deficient since there is a large gap between informal oral use and formal written or oral use, where Catalan is still very limited. All things considered, we can detect certain encouraging factors in the Administration of Justice such as growing comprehension for the linguistic situation on behalf of judges and magistrates, a certain degree of progress in oral judicial practice and the legal statute of Catalan in the Administration of Justice.

6. Education

In the different fields that make up the social scene we are to have an influence on, education is vital. Indeed, education affects a very important social sector as regards the learning, cultivation and social propagation of any language and, even more so, a lesser used language, and that is young people. The educational context is obviously not homogeneous and presents different problems at different school levels, and this leads to a variety of situations and approaches to the subject.

The Catalan language was banned from schools for nearly the whole of the Franco dictatorship period. It was not until 1970-71 that a few hours of «native languages» were permitted, although Catalan did not become obligatory until 1978. In that year Royal Decree introduced the Catalan language in the syllabus at nursery, primary school (*EGB*) and secondary levels (*BUP* and 1st year Vocational Studies).

Once the Statute of Autonomy was approved, and especially after the transfer of powers and responsibilities in this field, intensive regulation activity was carried out to guarantee Catalan teaching, and also the use of Catalan as the language for teaching other subjects too. These actions culminated in the approval by the Catalan Parliament of the Law of Linguistic Normalization which declares Catalan to be the basic language of education at all levels (article 14.1). In this way, Catalan took a key place in the world of education for the first time, for the previous period of education in Catalan (the 2nd Republic) had numerous shortcomings in this field (cf. Vallverdú, 1990, pages 21-22).^{*} Catalan therefore became not only a subject to be taught, but a language in which to teach in schools.

Apart from the administrative regulation measures and technical advice in areas associated with school teaching materials and staff, the Generalitat's activity in the field of education (as laid down in title III of the Law of Linguistic Normalization) has developed in three directions:

a) pedagogical aid for teaching staff by way of the coordination of schools, didactic assessment seminars and refresher courses;

^{*} Vallverdú, Fr.: *L'ús del català: un futur controvertit*. Ed. 62, B., 1990.

b) Catalanization courses in schools based on intensive linguistic normalization courses («Press in schools» and other initiatives) and different social activities;

c) the study and experimental application of didactic methods, among which one must underline the linguistic immersion programme for Spanish-speaking children.

This programme involves situating these children in Catalan-speaking school atmospheres from the very beginning of primary education without forgetting the cultivation of their mother tongue.

The good results obtained with this method have led to its generalized application in a large number of schools situated in predominantly Spanish-speaking geographical areas (basically in the Barcelonès and Baix Llobregat districts): at present, over 80.000 children are following this programme in schools in the Barcelona area.

The impact of education in the overall measures adopted in the linguistic normalization process, a factor only comparable to the appearance of two television channels in Catalan, becomes obvious when we analyse general data on the knowledge of the language. Active knowledge of Catalan (speaking and writing) among population over the age of 3 is far greater than among adults.

If we concentrate on the analysis of different educational sectors, we can classify Catalan primary education schools in three major groups: Catalan ones (A), those applying progressive bilingualism (B), and static bilingual schools (C). Half of the schools in groups A and B follow linguistic immer-

Table 5
Catalan language timetable

<i>EGB</i>	* Nursery school: * Initial stage: * Middle stage: * 2nd stage:	4 hours a week 4 hours a week 3 hours a week (+ 2 on common Catalan-Spanish linguistic structures) 3 hours a week
<i>BUP</i>		4 hours a week (Language and literature)
<i>FP</i>	* 1st grade: * 2nd grade:	2 hours a week (Language and literature) 2 hours a week (Language and literature) (1st. Administrative studies branche: 3 hours a week)
<i>COU</i>		3 hours a week (4 opt. hours of literature)

Table 6
Catalan as a language of education

<i>EGB</i> * Nursery school and initial stages:	teaching in Catalan for all students, with respect for those willing to study in their family language
* Middle stage:	Social Science or Natural Science subjects
* Second stage:	Social Science or Natural Science subjects
<i>FP</i>	two subjects, one in an applied science or in a general education subject area, and another in the Technical and Practical area, covering at least 5 hours a week
<i>BUP</i> and <i>COU</i>	two subjects, for which they have at least three hours a week set aside

(Source: Generalitat of Catalonia. Education Department).

* *EGB* corresponds to primary education. *BUP* to secondary education, and *FP* is Professional Training.

sion plans, and this means that over the course of the next few years, 76% of *EGB* schools will become Catalan unilingual schools (type A). It must be added, though, that the majority of these schools are in rural or semi-rural areas where the percentage of Catalan-speakers is significantly higher than in others (the Garrotxa, the two Pallars and the Empordà districts). On the other hand, these schools have little weight in the Barcelona metropolitan area (which accounts for approximately 50 % of the Catalan population, and also has higher percentages of non-Catalan-speakers), where C-type schools are predominant (static bilingual ones). This situation, along with the problem of private schools which often fail to comply by the regulations, is the major challenge for the future because it is in these schools that greater efforts are to be made as regards primary education in Catalan.

Secondary education, on the other hand, has more shortcomings, for although 100 % of schools observe Catalan subject regulations, only 40 % give the two obligatory subjects in Catalan, as laid down by the law. The situation worsens in the case of some private schools, which often fail to observe current regulations altogether.

If we consider higher education centres, the situation differs from one centre to the next, although in their statutes all of them declare Catalan to be an official language for educational and extra-educational activities. The Polytechnical University of Catalonia has followed a fairly satisfactory progression over the last few years. A language and terminology Service has been

created for research and propagation of standardized terminology; Catalan courses have been organized for the *PAS* and technical vocabulary has been elaborated. It must be added that over 50 % of students received at least three subjects in Catalan last year. This is a real breakthrough in comparison with the first years of the University. (In addition 40 % of students received 4 or more subjects in Catalan in the same year).

As regards the University of Barcelona and the Autonomous University of Barcelona, although data on the use of the language in the different faculties is lacking, the percentages of students understanding the language are very high (over 90 % in either university) and figures for those able to speak the language are also reasonable. The creation of the respective Catalan services and the Catalan Language Trustee at the University of Barcelona is also significant.

Table 7
Distribution of primary education students in Catalonia *

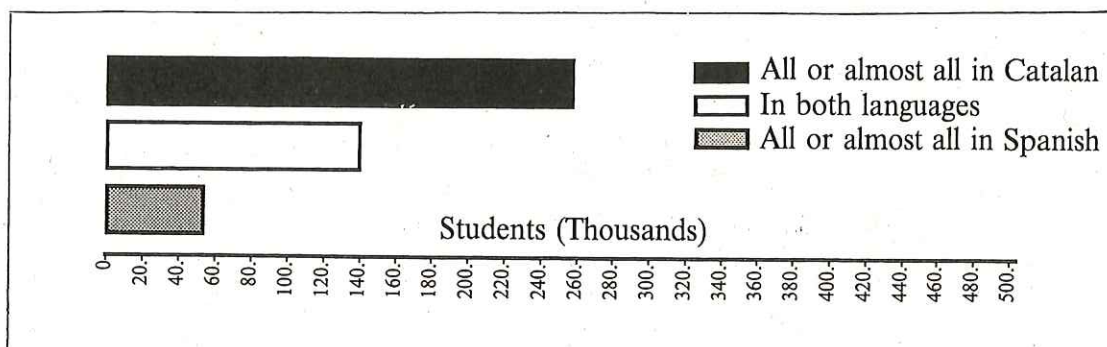
	1986-1987		1989-1990	
<i>Distribution and comparison of schools</i>				
Unilingual Catalan	697	24 %	976	36 %
Evolutionary bilingual	1.124	39 %	1.078	40 %
Static bilingual	1.014	35 %	645	24 %
Unilingual Spanish	60	2 %	31	1 %
<i>Distribution and comparison of students</i>				
Students in Catalan	401.566	42 %	467.382	56 %
Students in both languages	312.373	33 %	278.542	34 %
Students in Spanish	231.832	25 %	82.050	10 %
<i>Distribution and comparison of teachers</i>				
Teachers fluent in Catalan	28.273	78 %	23.610	76 %
Teachers with experience	21.887	61 %	22.042	71 %
Teachers with language qualifications	23.488	65 %	22.723	74 %

* Overall quantities have diminished because of the decrease in the birth rate.

Figures for students given currently for the 1986-87 school year are different from those given a year ago for the same course because the criterion for category separation has changed.

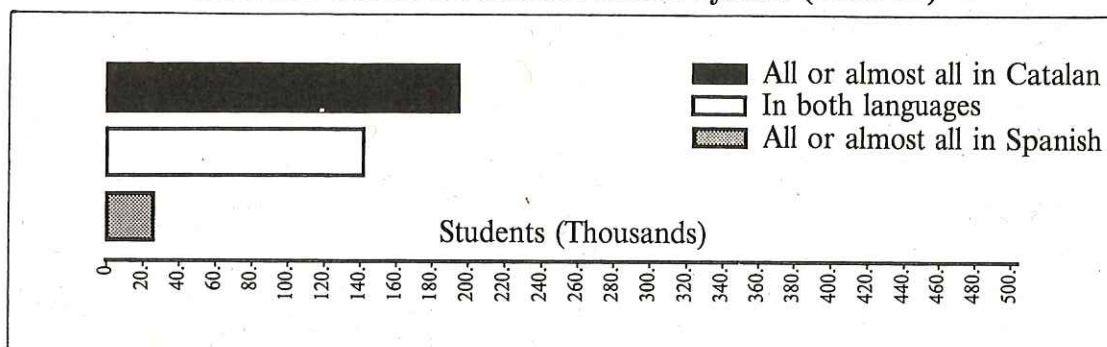
Source: *Dades de la llengua a l'escola primària de Catalunya (1989, 1990)*, Sedec, Dept. d'Ensenyament, B., 1991.

Table 8
Distribution of students according to the language used in his/her education.
Total for Catalonia. Public education system (1989-90)



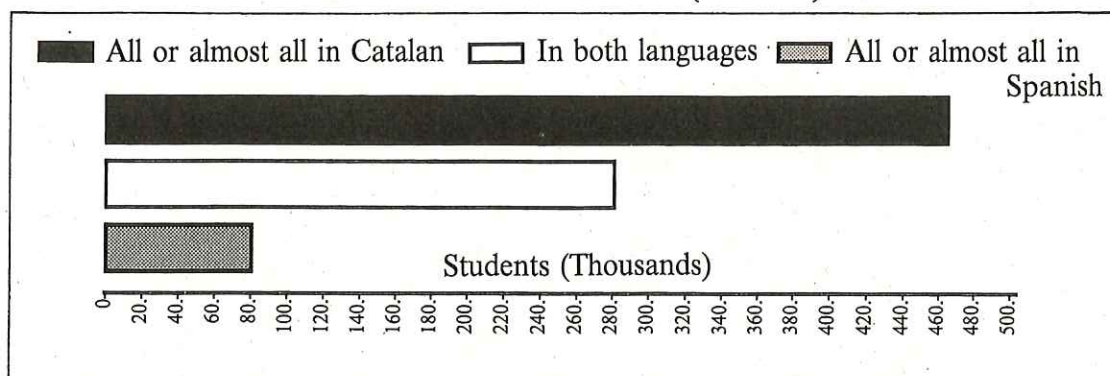
Source: *Dades de la llengua a l'escola primària de Catalunya (1989-1990)*, Sedec, Dept. d'Ensenyament, B., 1991.

Table 9
Distribution of students according to the language used in his/her education.
Total for Catalonia. Private school system (1989-90)



Source: *Dades de la llengua a l'escola primària de Catalunya (1989-1990)*, Sedec, Dept. d'Ensenyament, B., 1991.

Table 10
Distribution of students according to the language used in his/her education.
Total for Catalonia. Total (1989-90)



Source: *Dades de la llengua a l'escola primària de Catalunya (1989-1990)*, Sedec, Dept. d'Ensenyament, B., 1991.

Table 11
Schools practising immersion programmes in Catalonia (1989-1990)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Public schools</i>	<i>Private schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Barcelona (city)</i>	45	26	71
<i>Barcelona (Metropolitan àrea)</i>	227	38	265
<i>Baix Llobregat, Anoia</i>	85	8	93
<i>Vallès Occidental</i>	95	18	113
<i>Girona</i>	68	4	72
<i>Lleida</i>	22	1	23
<i>Tarragona</i>	48	1	49
<i>Total</i>	590	96	686

Source: *Dades de la llengua a l'escola primària de Catalunya (1989-1990)*, Sedec, Dept. d'Ensenyament, B., 1991.

Table 12
Knowledge of catalan among university students (1)

	<i>UB</i>		<i>UAB</i>		<i>UPC</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total (2)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Understands:</i>						
Good	60.909	92,6	—	95,6	14.389	92,7
Fair	1.129	1,7	—	—	835	5,4
Not at all	3.750	5,7	—	—	304	2,0
<i>Speaking:</i>						
Good	54.640	82,4	—	88,2	10.358	68,2
Fair	7.869	9,3	—	8,5	3.482	22,5
Not at all	3.766	4,4	—	3,2	1.425	9,2
<i>Reading:</i>						
Good	—	—	—	91,6	12.679	81,8
Fair	—	—	—	5,2	2.263	14,3
Not at all	—	—	—	3,1	606	3,9
<i>Writing:</i>						
Good	48.419	73,0	—	80,5	7.333	47,5
Fair	13.099	19,7	—	14,2	5.925	38,4
Not at all	4.853	7,3	—	5,1	2.176	14,1

(1) Data referring to the school year 1989-1990.

(2) Total data not available for UAB.

UB: University of Barcelona.

UAB: Autonomous University of Barcelona.

UPC: Polytechnic University of Catalonia.

Source: Yearbooks of the three universities (1989-1990).

The black spot for the normalization of Catalan in the education world is without doubt the private higher studies centres (*Esade, Iese, Eada*, etc.). Although there has recently been an increase in the presence of Catalan as regards internal notices and teaching, there are still very poor percentages of Catalan material, notes and bibliography used.

The last point to be covered as regards education is the international projection of Catalan in foreign universities and other educational institutions. At present, Catalan is taught in 110 universities all over the world, twenty-five of which receive *Generalitat* aid. It is also taught in several Catalan «casals» (clubs) throughout the world (approximately 20). Apart from the different foreign or international associations that are involved in the study of the Catalan language and literature (*Anglo-Catalan Society, Associació Internacional de la Llengua i la Literatura Catalanes, Associazione Italiana di Studi Catalani, North American Catalan Society*), we must mention the creation of the International Catalan Certificate and the signing of an agreement with the Sorbonne University for the creation of a Catalan language and literature chair at that university.

Teaching of the catalan language in universities outside Spain

Argentina

Universidad Nacional de la Plata
Universidad Nacional de Rosario

Australia

La Trobe University

Austria

Universität Graz
Universität Salzburg
Universität Wien

Belgium

Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Canada

University of Alberta
University of Saskatchewan
University of Toronto
University of British Columbia

China, P.R.

University of Beijing (Pekín)

Czechoslovakia

Univerzita Karlova v Praze (Praha)

Denmark

Universitat Kopenhagen

Eire

University College Cork (Corcaigh)

Finland

Universitet Hèlsinki

France

Université Aix-en-Provence
Université de Provence
(Aix-en-Provence)
Université Lumière (Lyon II)
Université Blaise Pascal (Clermont II)
Université Stendhal (Grenoble III)
Université de Haute-Alsace (Mulhouse)
Université de la Sorbonne (Paris IV)
Université de Perpignan
Université de Haute-Bretagne
(Rennes II)
Université Saint-Denis (Paris VIII)
Université de Bordeaux III
Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail

Germany, F.R.

Universität Augsburg
Otto-Friedrich Universität (Bamberg)
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Freie Universität Berlin

Universität Bielefeld
 Universität Bonn
 Volkshochschule des Stadt Bottrop
 Technische Universität Braunschweig
 Universität Bremen
 Universität Erlangen Nürnberg
 Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität
 (Frankfurt am Main)
 Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
 Volkshochschule Freiburg
 Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
 Universität Halle
 Universität Hamburg
 Universität Heidelberg
 Christian-Albrechts Universität Kiel
 Universität zu Köln
 Universität Konstanz
 Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig
 Johannes Gutenberg Universität
 Universität Münster
 Kreisvolkshochschule Offenbach
 Universität Passau
 Universität Regensburg
 Universität Siegen
 Universität Trier

Hungary

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem
 (Budapest)
 Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi
 Egyetem

Italy

Università degli Studi di Cagliari
 Università degli Studi di Firenze
 Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
 (Milano)
 Istituto Universitario Orientale
 (Napoli)
 Università degli Studi Federico II
 (Napoli)
 Università di Roma «La Sapienza»
 Università degli Studi di Trieste
 Università di Venezia «Ca Foscari»

Japan

Waseda University (Tokyo)

Netherlands

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Norway

Universitet i Oslo

Poland

Uniwersytet Jagiellonski (Kraków)
 Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna (Kraków)
 Uniwersytet im Adama Mickiewicza
 (Poznań)

Uniwersytet Warszawski

Portugal

Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Romania

Bucuresti Universitat

Soviet Union

Universitet «T.G. Xevtchenko» (Kíiv)
 Leningradski Universitet
 Moskvi Universitet «Lomonòssov»

Sweden

Uppsalas Universitet

Switzerland

Universität Basel

United Kingdom

University of Bradford
 University of Bristol
 University of Cambridge
 University College of Cardiff
 University of Essex
 University of Glasgow
 University of Liverpool
 Queen Mary and Westfield College
 (London)
 University of Manchester
 University of Oxford
 Salford University
 University of Sheffield
 University of Southampton
 University College of Wales (Swansea)
 Wolverhampton Polytechnic

United States

University of California (Berkeley)
 Indiana University
 State University of New York at
 Buffalo
 University of California at Los Angeles
 Vanderbilt University (Nashville)
 University of Cameron (Oklahoma)
 Brown University (Providence,
 Richmond)
 University of California at Santa
 Barbara
 Pennsylvania State University
 University of Illinois
 Georgetown University (Washington
 D.C.)
 The Catholic University of America
 (Washington D.C.)

Yugoslavia

University «Edvard Kardelj»
 (Ljubljana)
 Filozofski Fakultet (Zagreb)

7. The socio-economic world

The area where most progress has possibly been made, but where, paradoxically, most ground has yet to be covered is the area of socio-economic activities. As regards the positive aspects, the trade union sector must be singled out with the recent creation of the linguistic services of *UGT* and *CONC*. A great difference can be seen between the meetings of the executive boards (where Catalan is the majority language) and interpersonal internal relations and assemblies, where Catalan is still a minority language, although great progress has been made in the last few years. As regards management organizations, the linguistic services of the *PIMEC* (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises of Catalonia) and *SEFES* (management organization) are to be underlined. Progress in the commercial world must also be underlined: 58 % of shops have their shop signs up in Catalan and 85 % of shopkeepers use Catalan as their principal language of communication with clients. A third area in which normalization has also made headway, although until now with variable results, is the *Telefònica* (telephone service), where a Catalan course programme has been introduced for telephone operators, as well as a bilingual edition of the «yellow pages» (commercial telephone information), Catalanization of notices and instructions in public telephone booths, the drafting, translation and correction of texts, and the up-dating and propagation of telecommunication terminology. We also hope that the recent sensitization campaign in the automobile world will also bring about positive effects.

As regards the business world, however, the situation of the Catalan language is still precarious insofar as enterprises fail to show much sensitivity for the question of language normalization. Within this context, it is perhaps State-owned enterprises such as *Iberia* or *Renfe* which have been the worst offenders as regards the lack of Catalanization of their activities. These enterprises use Catalan in a very marginal fashion in their informal oral linguistic activities while Spanish continues to be overwhelmingly preferred in high functions or in activities considered to be so. Another field in which Catalan is in a delicate position is in the liberal professions (an indicator of which may be found in the professional colleges). Recent studies have demonstrated that even today most statements put out by these professional colleges are in Spanish. It must furthermore be remembered that there is a series of

people who have a direct professional link with these professionals: secretaries, auxiliaries, subordinates etc. This almost always implies that not all of these members of staff usually use Catalan.

It is obvious that, as from now, the socio-economic world is an area to which greater attention must be paid, as the situation will become more complicated with the Single Market and European integration. In this context, reform of the Law of Linguistic Normalization to enable is being contemplated Government action to have a greater effect by way of orders and regulations on enterprises based in Catalonia and on those enterprises which intend to settle here. Facilities could be given to those enterprises which are willing to carry out linguistic normalization programmes making Catalan not only the language of internal communication, but also the language of work and relation with other enterprises (suppliers, intermediaries, distributors, etc.)

8. Mass media and cultural production

These are two fields in which progress has been spectacular in various aspects (especially as regards television and radio) and which are absolutely basic for the linguistic normalization of the Catalan community.

8.1. Press

The first newspaper to appear written entirely in Catalan was the *Diari Català*, founded in 1879 by Valentí Almirall. But this newspaper only survived for two years. Nevertheless, up until 1939, 25 different newspapers were published in Catalan, all in Barcelona. We must remember, however, that although the 2nd Republic permitted an improvement for daily press in Catalan, the situation was not as idyllic as it has often been made out to be: though there were 7 newspapers published in Catalan in Barcelona, there were 12 in Spanish. Moreover, 75 % of the newspapers sold daily were in Spanish. Nonetheless, the situation for non-daily press was more favourable.

After the victory of Franco, all Catalan publications were prohibited, printing presses were confiscated by the new regime and vicious censorship was introduced.

The process towards democracy led to the appearance of the first newspaper in Catalan in almost forty years: *Avui* (1975). The offer of daily press in Catalan gradually became larger with the appearance of *Punt Diari* (1979) and *Regió 7* (1978) and *Diari de Barcelona* reappeared in Catalan in 1986 as did *Diari de Lleida* in 1989 and *Diari de Girona* in 1990. Despite this noteworthy increase in the offer of daily press in Catalan, we must remember that the circulation of newspapers in Catalan only accounts for 12 % of the total and that the readership of these five Catalan newspapers barely surpasses the 14 % mark. Thus the newspaper offer in Spanish (*La Vanguardia*, *El País*, and *El Periódico*) greatly surpasses the offer in Catalan, and this may be put down to the following factors: the break in the Catalan journalism tradition caused by the forty-year dictatorship; the lack of teaching of and in Catalan; the vast immigration of Spanish-speakers into Catalonia in the fifties and sixties; and the chronic lack of habit of reading in Catalan further worsened by the absence of press for many years. The situation becomes even more

Table 13
Evolution of the editions of newspapers published in Catalonia

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
General Information					
<i>La Vanguardia</i>	191.123	194.553	195.088	202.741	210.624
<i>El Periódico</i>	136.947	150.912	153.735	157.192	164.174
<i>El País (1)</i>	50.717	53.303	52.333	51.845	52.137
<i>Avui</i>	40.379	40.232	38.890	37.220	37.321
<i>Diari de Barcelona</i>	—	—	14.000 ²	13.674	14.122
<i>El Punt</i>	10.717	10.878	12.390	12.203	14.061
<i>Diari de Tarragona</i>	7.006	7.007	7.940	8.433	9.417
<i>Segre</i>	7.189	6.498	7.195	7.656	8.216
<i>Diari de Girona</i>	6.233	6.910	7.396	7.432	7.712
<i>La Mañana</i>	—	4.305	5.723	6.385	7.409
<i>Regió 7</i>	3.921	4.575	5.342	6.204	7.332
<i>Diari de Sabadell</i>	6.076	6.255	6.448	6.787	7.118
<i>Diario de Terrassa</i>	5.220	5.184	5.315	5.390	5.517
<i>Diari de Lleida</i>	2.500 ²	2.500 ²	2.500 ²	2.500 ²	2.500 ²
Sports papers					
<i>Sport</i>	50.078	51.134	50.468	56.775	64.256
<i>El Mundo Deportivo</i>	45.034	50.046	52.077	57.030	57.011

(1) Data for El País has been calculated according to the percentage sales in Catalonia of the Spanish State combined edition.

(2) Estimated figure due to lack of OJD figures.

Source: Oficina de Justificació de la Difusió (OJD) (Edition Justification Office).

serious if we consider that newspapers in Catalan are the ones with fewest pages, which contain least advertising and which incorporate fewest names of renown in their columns.

In the area of the daily press the Catalan scene gives a wide range of Catalan-made publications, with minimal influence of State press (except for El País with its Barcelona edition) and minimal presence in the rest of the State (by which we may detect a clearly defined Catalan daily written information context), but the situation concerning non-daily press is even more worrying: the largest weekly, fortnightly and monthly publications in Spain mainly have a market in Catalonia which varies between 15 % and 30 % of the total, whether they be published in Madrid or Barcelona.

The most popular weeklies in Catalonia, as in the whole State, are those offering information about television programmes and so-called «premsa del cor» (high society romance magazines).

Table 14
Use of catalan in newspapers published in Catalonia

<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Use of catalan</i>
<i>La Vanguardia</i>	Slight (culture and book supplement)
<i>El Periódico</i>	None
<i>El País</i>	Slight (culture supplement)
<i>Sport</i>	None
<i>El Mundo Deportivo</i>	None
<i>Avui</i>	Slight
<i>Diari de Barcelona</i>	Total
<i>Punt Diari</i>	Total
<i>Diari de Lleida</i>	Total
<i>Regió 7</i>	Total
<i>Diari de Tarragona</i>	Slight
<i>Diari de Girona</i>	Total
<i>Segre</i>	None
<i>Diari de Sabadell</i>	None
<i>Diario de Terrassa</i>	None
<i>La Mañana</i>	None
<i>Nou diari</i>	Total

Source: Institut de Sociolingüística Catalana, 1991.

In general non-daily press, the predominance of Spanish is almost complete, although some publications include supplements in Catalan for Catalonia (as in the case of *Lecturas* and the *Cambio 16* supplement, which did not succeed). In Catalan, after the disappearance of *Canigó*, *El Món* and *Crònica*, which all appeared in the eighties, there remains *El Temps*, published in València with a Barcelona branch office, the magazine *7 Dies* and the humorous magazine *El Triangle*.

However, there is a series of specialized magazines, none of which print more than a few thousand copies, but which have firm roots in the Catalan cultural context: children and young people's magazines (*Cavall Fort*), literary magazines (*Els Marges*), religious magazines (*Catalunya Cristiana*), pedagogical magazines (*Escola Catalana*) and scientific ones (*L'Avenç*), among others. One must also remember the different publications produced by the Generalitat of Catalonia which do not, however, enter into the normal commercial circuit (such as the magazine *Cultura*).

On the other hand, local press (county and municipal press) mainly uses Catalan and nearly 90 % of local information publications published in Catalonia are in Catalan, be they newspapers, periodicals or magazines. Publications such as *El Nou 9*, *La Veu del Baix Ebre*, *La Marxa de Catalunya*, etc.,

Table 15
Weenly county press circulation figures, 1989 *

<i>Title</i>	<i>Where published</i>	<i>Average circulation</i>
<i>El 9 Nou (1)</i>	Vic	8.687
<i>Diari de Vilanova</i>	Vilanova i la Geltrú	5.481
<i>Ausona</i>	Vic	4.375
<i>El 3 de Vuit</i>	Vilafranca del Penedès	3.782
<i>La Veu de l'Anoia</i>	Igualada	3.765
<i>Plaça Gran</i>	Granollers	3.117
<i>Igualada (1)</i>	Igualada	2.730
<i>La Comarca d'Olot</i>	Olot	2.693
<i>Reus Diari(1)</i>	Reus	2.299
<i>Setmanari de l'Alt Empordà</i>	Figueres	2.236
<i>El Eco de Sitges</i>	Sitges	2.014
<i>El Pati</i>	Valls	1.903
<i>Crònica de Mataró (2)</i>	Mataró	1.891
<i>Hora Nova</i>	Figueres	1.726
<i>Revista de Badalona (1)</i>	Badalona	1.540
<i>La Veu del Baix Ebre</i>	Tortosa	1.394
<i>Nova Tàrraga</i>	Tàrraga	1.168
<i>Forja</i>	Castellar del Vallès	1.095
<i>Crònica de Súria</i>	Súria	1.079
<i>Rubricata</i>	Rubí	1.032
<i>Ancora</i>	Sant Feliu de Guíxols	1.002
<i>Ebre Informes</i>	Tortosa	997
<i>Migjorn</i>	Amposta	872
<i>Vida. Revista de la Família Igualadina</i>	Igualada	860
<i>Setmanari Montbui</i>	Caldes de Montbui	842
<i>Torelló</i>	Torelló	688

* Only publications controlled by the Circulation Justification Office (OJD) have been included.

(1) Appears twice a week.

(2) Appears three times a week.

Source: OJD, 1990.

have fairly large numbers of readers in their own distribution areas. The percentage decreases a little in the case of municipal press, 82% of which is in Catalan.

8.2. Television

Television in Spain is regarded as an «essential» public service and the State is entirely responsible for its regulation. The Spanish State, and the public entity *Radiotelevisión Española (RTVE)* on its behalf, has two general chan-

Table 16
Readership of catalan newspapers in Catalonia and place in the state ranking (1989)

<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Readership</i>	<i>Place in state ranking</i>
General Information		
<i>El Periódico</i>	562.300	3
<i>La Vanguardia</i>	534.300	4
<i>El País</i>	196.700	1
<i>Avui</i>	164.100	15
<i>Diari de Barcelona</i>	47.000	41
<i>Punt Diari</i>	34.000	50
<i>Segre</i>	33.000	51
<i>Diari de Girona</i>	27.000	56
<i>La Mañana</i>	24.000	57
<i>Diari de Sabadell</i>	19.000	66
<i>Diari de Tarragona</i>	15.000	70
<i>Diari de Lleida</i>	8.000	79
Quotidiens sportifs		
<i>El Mundo Deportivo</i>	197.000	
<i>Sport</i>	151.000	

Source: De Mateo et alii, *La premsa a Catalunya els anys vuitanta*, Generalitat de Catalogne, Barcelone, 1988. The daily press in Catalonia is mainly in Spanish. Of the five general information newspapers, only two (*Avui* and *Diari de Barcelona*) are entirely in Catalan, and account for 12 % of the copies sold daily in Catalonia. *El País* produces a cultural colour supplement in Catalan and *La Vanguardia* publishes some material in Catalan in the culture and books sections. As regards the two sports papers, both are entirely in Spanish, and of the nine local newspapers, four (*Punt Diari*, *Diari de Girona*, *Diari de Lleida* and *Regió 7*) are entirely in Catalan (30 % of the local newspaper sales) and the rest are bilingual.

nels throughout the Spanish State (*TVE 1* and *TVE 2*) as well as a series of regional centres. The State also established by law the creation of a third television channel or autonomous channel, which it was also to be responsible for and for which it could offer concessions to the autonomous communities in accordance with the respective statutes of autonomy.

The *Corporació Catalana de Ràdio i Televisió* (Catalan Radio and Television Corporation), created in 1983 by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia (in accordance with the Statute of Autonomy) before the Spanish Parliament voted the above-mentioned law, is responsible for the *TV3* (as from 1983) and *Canal 33* (as from 1989) television broadcasting stations. The appearance first of *TV3*, and then of *Canal 33*, led to a substantial change in the television offer available in Catalonia, altering audience figures for the other public TV channels (*TVE 1* and *TVE 2*). Although *TVE 1* continues to be the

Table 17
Evolution of television audience figures in Catalonia, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>TVE 1</i>	70,3 %	66,5 %	66,3 %	62,6 %	53,9 %
<i>TVE 2</i>	17,3 %	15,9 %	19,0 %	22,9 %	25,6 %
<i>TV3</i>	39,3 %	43,5 %	43,6 %	41,8 %	38,8 %
<i>Canal 33</i>	—	—	—	3,5 %	4,7 %
<i>Antena 3</i>	—	—	—	—	12,3 %
<i>Tele 5</i>	—	—	—	—	20,3 %
<i>Canal plus</i>	—	—	—	—	1,3 %

Source: Audience Panel CCRTV.

Institute: DYMPANEL.

Universe: individuals over the age of 15 resident in Catalonia.

most popular TV channel (over 60 % in 1990), *TV3* and *Canal 33* have achieved very significant audience figures, the first nearly reaches 40 %, and has overtaken the second channel of *TVE*. *TVE 1* broadcasts a news programme in Catalan on week days while *TVE 2* broadcasts programmes in Catalan at midday and in the afternoon by disconnecting from the State network, and has recently added Catalan programmes of its own to the night viewing period. Thus, until recently and at various evening viewing times, Catalan viewers could tune in to three public television channels in Catalan in contrast with one in Spanish, although this one commanded (and still commands) the largest number of viewers.

Catalan is completely excluded from *TVE 1* programmes and even series based on Catalan literary classics, such as *La plaça del Diamant*, are dubbed into Spanish.

This situation has suffered a substantial change, and will continue to do so, with the appearance of private capital televisions. The initiation of broadcasting by *Antena 3* (December 1989), *Tele 5* (March 1990) and *Canal Plus* (September 1990) has substantially changed the ratio of Catalan and Spanish broadcasting hours, as well as viewing figures, because these channels' programmes are entirely in Spanish. Nonetheless, we must evaluate in a positive sense the encouraging development of the presence of Catalan on television because the appearance of *TV3* and *Canal 33* has been a fundamental tool for the linguistic normalization of the Catalan community. In addition to the daily programmes broadcast entirely in Catalan from midday to midnight, it has led to an important boost for advertising communication in Catalan which, thanks to its presence on these two channels, continues to grow in importance.

8.3. Radio broadcasting

In the Spanish State, radio and television are «essential services» under the direct responsibility of the State. In Catalonia, it is the *Generalitat* which awards Frequency Modulation licenses to individuals or legal entities, local corporations or public entities. At present, there are over 100 license-holding public and commercial FM and MW broadcasting stations. Over 130 further municipal broadcasting stations without licenses must be added to the list, as well as other private stations without licence and several «free» radios.

The arrival of FM radio led to an enormous boom in radio audience figures. According to the *EGM* (General Media Study), in 1987 there were 2.1 million FM listeners and 1.2 MW listeners. Although television is the most popular of the media (93 % of the population of Catalonia watch it daily), radio also has a high number of listeners, which varies between 50 % and 60 % of the population.

The maximum audience stations are the Ser Network's *Ràdio Barcelona* (FM), *Radio 1* (Spanish National Radio, on MW), *Catalunya Ràdio* (CCRTV on FM) and *Antena 3* (on FM), of which only *Catalunya Ràdio* broadcasts entirely in Catalan and for Catalonia. Although *Catalunya Ràdio* is, according to some surveys, the second most popular station in Catalonia (CCRTV sources) or the third according to others (*EGM* sources), we can state that the presence of Catalan on the different wave-bands is not altogether satisfactory because the audience of the large Spanish-speaking networks is approximately three times higher than the audience of the two main stations in Catalan.

There are very great differences between the use of Catalan and Spanish on the radio according to whether they are public or privately-owned stations. Furthermore, the area covered by the different stations is vital for the question of the presence of one or other language because the most popular programmes in Catalonia are those which are also broadcast to the rest of the State, and are thus in Spanish.

The three CCRTV stations and RTVE's *Ràdio 4*, all of which are public, broadcast exclusively in Catalan. The majority of the 130 municipal stations broadcast exclusively in Catalan although the choice of language often depends on the language spoken by the stations' staff.

As regards privately-owned radio stations, *Cadena Nova* is the only one broadcasting in Catalan alone. Other stations and networks —be they at a State, Catalan or local level— and the rest of the RTVE stations use Spanish most of the time, especially at peak hours and for the most popular programmes. This leads us to conclude that Spanish is the predominant language on the radio in Catalonia.

Main radio stations in Catalonia

Public sector	
1) <i>RTVE</i>	<i>Radio 1</i> (MW), state coverage. <i>Radio 2</i> (FM), classical music. <i>Radio 3</i> (FM), state coverage. <i>Radio 4</i> (FM), in Catalan, for Catalonia. <i>Radiocadena española</i> (MW and FM) in seven Catalan cities, and good coverage in the country.
2) <i>CCRTV</i>	Catalunya Ràdio (FM), coverage of Catalonia. Catalunya Música (FM), classical music. Ràdio Associació de Catalunya (FM), modern music.
3) Local corporations	they control over 130 non-profit-making municipal stations, which form part of the <i>Federació d'Emissores Municipals de Catalunya</i> (EMUC), most of which are in the Barcelona area or in major cities and in Girona. They are less numerous in inland Catalonia.
Private sector	
1) State-wide coverage	<i>Cadena SER</i> : it broadcast by way of 7 MW stations and 10 FM stations. <i>Antena 3</i> : it broadcasts by way of 3 FM stations and one subsidiary network called Radio 80. <i>Cadena COPE</i> : it broadcasts by way of 8 stations in four cities (in MW and FM simultaneously).
2) Catalan area	<i>Cadena 13</i> : it broadcasts by way of associated FM stations in sixteen cities, covering most of Catalonia in Catalan. <i>Cadena Catalana</i> (with <i>SER</i> or <i>Rueda Rato</i> de Madrid owned stations): it broadcasts in MW and FM in eight cities, although in some of them, <i>SER</i> programmes are broadcast mostly in Spanish.
3) Local radios	<i>Radio Miramar</i> (MW): Broadcasts in Barcelona and has stations of the same group in other Catalan cities. As from 1988, it has become associated with its homonyms in the Basque Country. <i>Ràdio Sabadell</i> (MW). <i>Radio Minuto</i> (FM), belonging to <i>SER</i> . <i>Radio Salud</i> (FM), which has extended its specialized offer to other cities in Spain. <i>RKOR</i> (FM).

Table 18
Ranking of the principal broadcasting stations in Catalonia november 1990
(average audience on weekdays)

<i>Station</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Radio network</i>	<i>Thousands of listeners hearing at least 1/2 hour daily</i>
<i>Catalunya Ràdio</i>	FM	<i>Generalitat Stations</i>	480
<i>Radio 1</i>	MW/FM	RNE	424
<i>Radio Barcelona FM</i>	FM	SER	349
<i>Antena 3 BCN</i>	FM	Antena 3	304
<i>Radio Popular BCN</i>	FM	COPE	222
<i>Cadena RATO BCN MW</i>	MW	Cad. RATO	179
<i>Radio Tiempo</i>	FM	Minuto	170
<i>Radio Miramar MW</i>	MW	C. Ibérica	168
<i>Radio 80 Serie Oro</i>	FM	Antena 3	134
<i>Radio Barcelona MW</i>	MW	SER	134
<i>Ràdio Associació</i>	FM	<i>Generalitat Stations</i>	113
<i>R. dial BCN</i>	FM	Corazón	87
<i>Radio Salud</i>	FM	Gr. Miramar	84
<i>Radio Club 25</i>	FM	Cad. RATO	80
<i>Ràdio 4</i>	FM	RNE	69
<i>R.M. Radio FM</i>	FM		65
<i>Radio 5</i>	FM	RNE	60
<i>Radio Sabadell</i>	MW	COPE	40
<i>Catalunya Música</i>	FM	<i>Generalitat Stations</i>	36

Source: Audience Panel CCRTV.

Institute: DYMPANEL.

Universe: individuals over the age of 15 resident in Catalonia.

8.4. Publishing production

By tradition, Barcelona has always been the capital for Spanish and Latin American publishing. About 15.000 titles are published annually despite the export crisis to South American countries, the principal victim of which has been Editorial Bruguera. Madrid is the sector's other capital and, with Barcelona, they account for 75 % of the titles published in Spain. The two cities are predominant as regards the overall market and also by sectors.

The edition of books in Catalan has reached a good level since 1975, and Catalan book publishing has been multiplied sevenfold over the course of the last fifteen years (rising from the low figure of 611 titles published in 1975 to over 4.400 in 1990). However, three negative factors regarding the evolution of Catalan book publishing must be mentioned. Firstly, it must be remember-

Table 19
Book production data (1985-1990)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Catalan</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Galician</i>	<i>Basque</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985	3.471	30.611	375	295	34.752
1986	3.754	32.431	418	309	36.912
1987	4.145	33.862	453	354	38.814
1988	4.230	35.052	481	602	40.365
1989	4.327	33.316	489	583	38.715
1990	4.447	34.178	572	690	39.887

Source: *Direcció General de Promoció Cultural*, Dept. de Cultura, 1991.

Table 20
Production data in catalan and in Spanish

<i>Year</i>	<i>In Madrid</i>	<i>In Barcelona</i>	<i>Those in catalan</i>
1985	13.244	13.827	3.471
1986	14.525	13.876	3.754
1987	14.587	14.933	4.145
1988	15.370	16.098	4.230
1989	15.001	14.276	4.327

Source: *Direcció General de Promoció Cultural*, Dept. de Cultura, 1991.

ed that one was starting from a low level, with very poor original publication figures. Though today's figures are indeed favourable, we cannot forget that publishing production in Welsh, for example, is comparatively higher than in Catalan. Secondly, we must mention that Catalan book production can only boast two large publishing companies (*Edicions 62* and *Enciclopèdia Catalana*), though a wealth of small publishers bring out a significant number of titles. This would suggest a fairly fragile Catalan publishing market because these small publishers cannot guarantee important publishing production figures, and have a precarious existence. Finally, we must mention that four large publishing groups (*Planeta*, *Plaza & Janés*, *Círculo de Lectores*, and *Salvat*) have their head offices in Barcelona, and this factor has practically converted Barcelona into the State capital for publishing in Spanish, as moreover, for these publishers, publishing in Catalan is an economically marginal exercise for these companies, although they have at times embarked on praiseworthy exercises in the Catalan book market.

The production of books in Catalan by the different Administrations is a factor that is worth mentioning, as is the institutional aid offered by the *Generalitat* of Catalonia Culture Department. The Department ensures the purchase by its library network of between 200 and 300 copies of every title appearing, as well as other funds for co-edition agreements and subsidies for translation and exchange. In this sense, it is important to underline the creation of the *Institució de les Lletres Catalanes* (Catalan Literature Institute).

The number of copies sold increased from 3.300.000 in 1980 to 5.300.000 in 1984, although the average sales per title decreased by 15 %.

The Catalan book market is defined by the needs generated by the normalization of the teaching of and in Catalan at all educational levels. As from 1975, there has been a major proliferation of publications of text books in all subjects. Likewise, the publishing of children and young people's books has rocketed.

Parallel to this, the publication of Catalan literature classics first, followed by universal literature classics, both in editions readily available to all types of readers, is principally aimed at high school and university students. At the same time, this exercise fill in an immense gap that existed in the publication of books in Catalan.

Table 21
Full-length films produced in Catalonia

Year	Total	Shown in Catalan	
		Total	%
1989	13	8	61
1990	17	14	82

Source: *Servei de Cinematografia*, Dept. de Cultura, 1991.

Table 22
Films dubbed into catalan

Year	Full-Length	Shont	Films for children
1986	—	—	—
1987	—	—	—
1988	—	—	—
1989	1	—	—
1990	—	—	—

Source: *Servei de Cinematografia*, Dept. de Cultura, 1991.

In the same fashion, the publication of reference books was begun with a wide-ranging offer of Catalan Language dictionaries, continued with bilingual Catalan-Spanish dictionaries, others covering the major modern languages (English, French, German, Russian, Japanese) and finally, the publication of general encyclopaedias and great illustrated series, often in the form of fascicules dealing with artistic, historical, folkloric and gastronomical subjects, etc.

Alongside these works which are encouraged by market demand, we must point out the effort invested in the incorporation into Catalan not only of the all-time literary classics, but also classics of philosophy and science in carefully produced editions which are often the first to be carried out in the Iberian Peninsula, and which cover subjects ranging from philosophy to computer programming, and from economics to high technology.

To see how these major initiatives affect publishing production, we now list the total number of Catalan books published in Catalonia in 1987, according to data supplied by the Catalan Bibliography Institute, in the different aspects we have just mentioned:

Total number of books printed in Catalonia in 1987	12.715 (1)	
Total number in catalan	2.813 (1)	
Institutional books (Official or private entities total)	725	(25,7 % Catalan total)
Private sector books	2.088	(74,2 % Catalan total)
- Text books	176	(6,2 % Catalan total)
- Children and young people's books/original	396	
(2)- Children and young people's books/translation	257	(23,2 % Catalan total)
- General lit./original	461	
(2)- General lit./translation	267	(25,8 % Catalan total)
- Other	531	

(1) Figures are different from those mentioned above (supplied by the Publishers Union for Catalonia) which are calculated on the basis of the ISBN of the books. The ICB data base receives bibliographical data on books from the legal deposit (ie. from books printed in Catalonia whether they are edited here or not). Despite differing criteria, and due to the fact that only the ICB could draw up a classification of this kind, it seemed interesting to include the table to give an overall picture.

(2) Translations account for 39,3% of children's and young people's books printed in Catalan, and 36,6 % of literature in general.

Source: Catalan Bibliography Institute.

Table 23
Catalan films produced in double version

<i>Year</i>	<i>Full-Length</i>	<i>Short *</i>
1986	12	2
1987	8	13
1988	13	7
1989	8	9

* Subsidized shorts of which we have no record of whether they are in double version or only in Catalan.
 Source: *Servei de Cinematografia*, Dept. de Cultura, 1991.

8.5. Film production and video

The normalization of the Catalan language in the film world has been adversely affected by the reconversion suffered by the film industry in Europe. Today it is very difficult (except for the large international production companies) to make films without public aid or the participation of television in the project. In accordance with these new production parameters, the role of the Generalitat has become vital for awarding subsidies to producers and for encouraging agreements between *TV3* and the Catalan Film Producers Association.

Up until 1986, the basic instruments for the establishment of a linguistic normalization policy in the film world were the subsidies for double versions of Catalan films and for the dubbing of foreign films (12 full-length films, 2 shorts and 20 children's films were dubbed between 1981 and 1986).

The appearance of the subsidy for full-length films in 1986, a step which established the requirement for exclusive projection in Catalan within Catalonia for films that benefited from the subsidy, led to a noteworthy increase of Catalan in cinemas. It also caused the virtual disappearance of subsidies for double versions and dubbing of film productions.

Thanks to this step, Catalan has progressed from being a mere language for projection (though the number of films dubbed was very low), to being a language for creation. Indeed, over 50 % of the film production of Catalonia in the last few years has been shot in Catalan. However, it must also be added that most films projected in Catalan continue to have few viewers and do not show for long. It would be necessary, thus, to introduce a systematic policy for the dubbing into Catalan of successful foreign films so that audiences may have the opportunity of seeing the films in their own language, has commercially viable been though distribution compaies and cinema owvers need to be convinced that films dubbed into Catalan are.

As regards video, we regard the situation to be clearly unsatisfactory for the Catalan language. Indeed, one has only to enter any video club to see that the offer of domestic videos in Catalan is almost non-existent. All film material dubbed into Catalan in the archives of *TV3*, *Canal 33* and *TV2* (by way of a previous agreement regarding distribution and exhibition rights with the corresponding agents) should be made available to put on the market a wider offer of domestic videos in Catalan. Nevertheless, more than 50 top-histed films were dubbed and commercialized into Catalan in the last two years.

8.6. Theatre

Most theatre production in Catalonia is concentrated in the city of Barcelona. One may distinguish between light theatre —*vaudeilles* and «musicals» (mostly in Spanish)— and serious theatre (of a more intellectual nature), mainly in Catalan.

Outside Barcelona, there are important drama centres in Osona and in the Vallès counties, as well as in other cities where significant theatrical activities occur: Sitges (*International Festival*), Tàrraga (*Street Theatre Festival*), Granollers (*Drama Cycle*), Terrassa (*Dance Season*), Sabadell (*Faràndula* Opera Programme), Peralada (*Music Festival*) and the staging of the «Passion» at Esparreguera, Olesa de Montserrat, Cervera and Ulldecona. There is also a network of public theatres which covers cities and towns throughout Catalonia.

Catalan is predominant in the shows staged outside Barcelona. If we leave aside the performances of foreign companies, we find that 90 % of plays are staged in Catalan, although it must be pointed out that most are semi-professional or «amateur» productions.

Disregarding those non-professional plays, in the 1987-88 season 465 drama productions were staged in Catalonia according to the season's drama report (*Resum de la temporada teatral a Catalunya 1987-1988*) published by the Department of Culture and the Theatre Institute. In this figure all staged productions (dance, opera, mime, puppet shows, etc) are included.

In Barcelona city, the following productions were staged in the previous season and in the season we have mentioned:

In the 1986-87 season, private enterprise accounted for 68 % of the overall offer of shows and spectators, and 75 % of the box office takings. Of the private enterprise theatres, three have exclusively Spanish programmes (*Apolo*, *Goya* and *Martínez Soria*), giving a total of 374.065 spectators, and two have programmes mainly in Catalan: the *Condal* theatre (two plays in Spanish with 8.711 spectators, and 4 plays in Catalan, with 24.105 spectators

*Table 24 **
**Barcelona theatre proceeds and spectators during the 1st september 1986
 31st august 1987 season (1)**

	<i>Total Nos. and(%)</i>	<i>Institutions Nos. and(%)</i>	<i>Consortium Nos. and(%)</i>	<i>Indépend. Nos. and(%)</i>	<i>Private Nos. and(%)</i>
N. shows (2)	116 (100)	61 (100)	6 (100)	16 (100)	33 (100)
<i>In Catalan</i>	64 (55,1)	39 (93,9)	6 (100)	10 (62,5)	9 (27,2)
<i>In Spanish</i>	33 (28,4)	6 (9,8)		5 (31,2)	22 (66,6)
<i>Others</i>	19 (16,3)	16 (26,2)		1 (6,2)	2 (6,0)
Theatres	15	7	1	2	5
Proceeds	823.419.257	160.377.150	14.060.400	34.423.833	614.567.874
Performan.	3.438	940	180	377	1.941
Spectators	887.331	203.303	21.851	59.690	602.487
Offer	2.841.387	713.956	48.600	150.162	1.928.669
Av. attend.	258	216	121	158	310
Occ. coeff.	0,31	0,28	0,44	0,39	0,31

Source: Based on data from *El Público* magazine and data made available by the Theatre Institute.
 (*) New data not get available.

sand another play in other languages) and the *Victoria*, which, if we discount the *Mummenschanz New Show* and *Tormentos y delicias de la carne*, had 199.099 spectators. The overall figure of spectators attending Catalan private enterprise theatre is, therefore, 217.204 people, 36 % of the total figure of spectators attending private enterprise theatre.

As regards institutional theatres, only the *Poliorama*, the future National Theatre of Catalonia, with programmes entirely in Catalan, has a numerous attendance: 78.491 spectators for the 5 plays that were staged, one of which was viewed by 40.659 spectators.

This does not mean that one cannot consider as successful those plays staged in theatres with smaller capacities, but where average attendances and occupation coefficients are high, as at the *Regina* in the season we are studying, or at the *Lliure* in the following season, to mention two theatre halls of an institutional nature, which, along with the *Romea*, have always opted for the Catalan language, both in the staging of original works and in the translated versions (into Catalan) of the most famous texts of this literary genre.

As regards the 1987-88 season, the poor market results are worth mentioning, with an attendance and offer decrease of about 25 %.

Private enterprise accounts for 66,5 % of the total offer of shows, 54,9 % of the spectators and 61,1 % of the box office takings. Of the private enter-

*Table 25 **
**Barcelona theatre proceeds and spectators during the 1st september 1987
 31st august 1988 season (1)**

	<i>Total Nos. and (%)</i>	<i>Institutions Nos. and (%)</i>	<i>Consort. Nos. and (%)</i>	<i>Indépend. Nos. and (%)</i>	<i>Private Nos. and (%)</i>
N. shows (2)	110 (100)	64 (100)	3 (100)	13 (100)	30 (100)
<i>In Catalan</i>	65 (55,1)	37 (93,9)	3 (100)	10 (76,9)	15 (50,0)
<i>In Spanish</i>	23 (20,9)	8 (12,5)		1 (7,6)	14 (46,6)
<i>Others</i>	22 (20,0)	19 (29,6)		2 (15,3)	1 (3,3)
Theatres	15	7	1	3	4
Proceeds	630.949.227	207.939.337	16.585.725	20.805.565	385.618.600
Performan.	2.694	771	180	293	1.450
Spectators	595.850	217.228	22.216	28.715	327.691
Offe	2.134.255	552.605	45.235	115.998	1.420.417
Av. attend.	221	282	124	98	226
Occ. coeff.	0,28	0,39	0,49	0,25	0,23

(1) Criteria used for classification:

- The different kinds of theatre hall have been grouped in four categories: 1) *Institutional theatres* which depend on the Administration (regional, municipal, provincial...); 2) *Private enterprise theatre halls*, with little or no public funding; 3) Independent theatre halls which have private management but which depend to a great extent on subsidies; 4) *The consortium theatres*, which receive backing from different Institutions

- *The proceeds figure* gives the sum of all tickets sold; *performances* means the total number of performances given; *spectators*, refers to the total number of people attending the performances given; *offer* reflects the number of available seats at all performances given in all the city's theatres mentioned here; *av. atten* (average attendance) is the result of dividing the number of spectators by the number of performances; and *occ. coeff.* (occupation coefficient of the theatre hall) is the result of dividing the total number of spectators by the total number of possible seats.

(2) This includes all kinds of shows. The different shows in the «International Puppet Festival» have been grouped together in the statistics as if they were one show.

Source: Based on data from *El Público* magazine and data supplied by the Theatre Institute.

(*) New data not get available.

prise theatres, two had programmes entirely in Spanish (the *Apolo*, which had 134.337 spectators in all, and the *Goya* which, apart from *Ondina*, staged in Catalan (7.277 spectators), had 71.433 spectators in all); and two theatres had programmes mainly in Catalan (the *Condal*, which, apart from the *Antología de la Zarzuela*, had 29.566 spectators and the *Victoria* which had 65.313, disregarding the figures for the two plays staged in Spanish). The total number of spectators who attended private enterprise theatre in Catalan was 102.156, almost 100.000 less than in the previous season, which accounts for 31,1 % of the overall figure of spectators at private enterprise theatres. This decrease is due to the fact that there were three major hits at the *Victoria* in the 1986-87 season. These shows had almost 200.000 spectators

in all, while the following season only one play (*La botiga dels horrors*) managed to surpass the figure of 50.000 spectators.

As regards institutional theatres, the Poliorama had 78.258 spectators in all and the Teatre Lliure had 14.176 with the performances of *Lorenzaccio*, *Lorenzaccio* alone. Furthermore, one must note the success obtained by three Catalan theatrical shows staged in the Mercat de les Flors theatre, with 34.056 spectators.

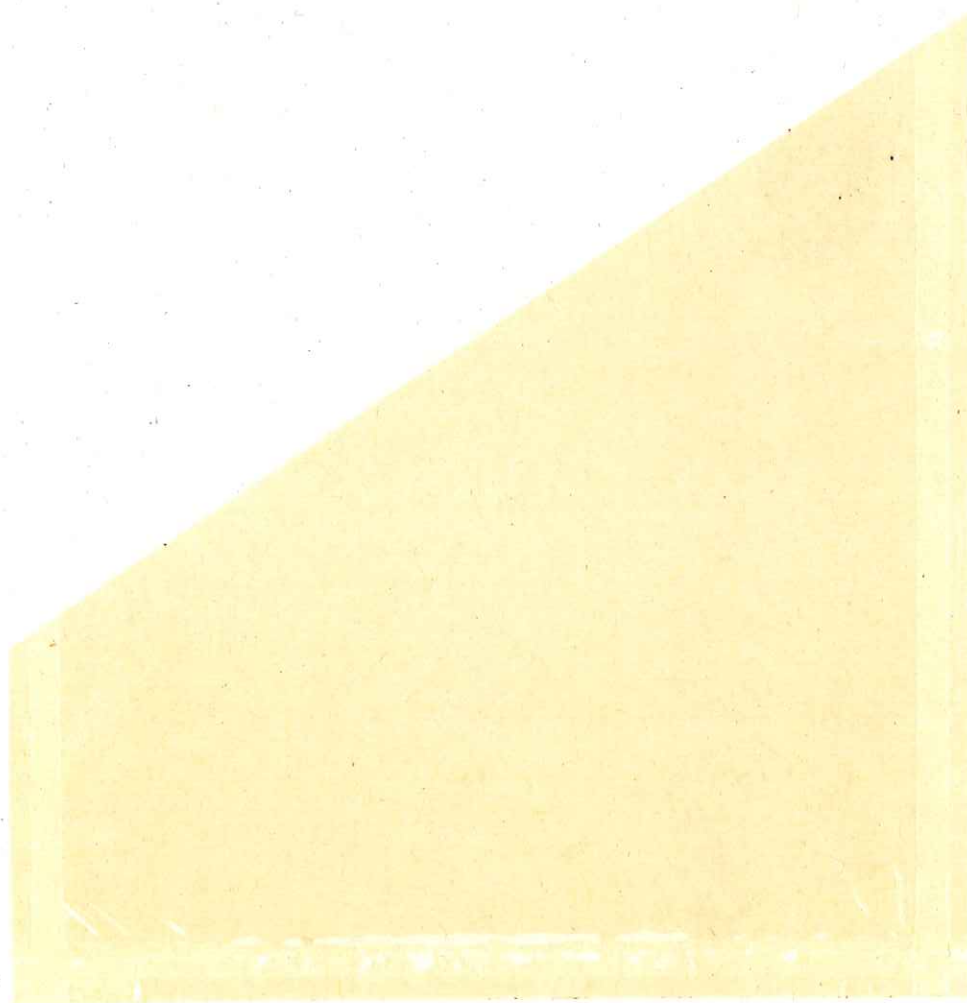
8.7. Record production

The sector of pop music in Catalan seems to be gradually recovering from the slump suffered by Catalan music in general, and by the *Nova Cançó* (Catalan folk music) in particular in the course of the eighties. The appearance of new singers and groups which connect with the younger generations, such as Albert Pla, *Sopa de Cabra*, *Els Pets*, *Sau*, *Sangtraït*, etc., may help to get over a situation which is still precarious due to the lack of confidence shown by the business in Catalan singers, the limited financial capacity of the Catalan record-making companies, the fact that important record-making companies have moved to Madrid and the competition of the multinational record companies which concentrate almost exclusively on Anglo-Saxon music.

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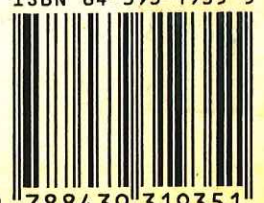
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