

**Background materials for
Applications for membership 2012**



Applications for membership

Spain

Institut d'Estudis Catalans





Institut
d'Estudis
Catalans

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans
(Institute for Catalan Studies).
History, objectives and activities

Barcelona, 2012

THE *INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS*
(INSTITUTE FOR CATALANS STUDIES)

I

OBJECTIVES, HEADQUARTERS AND SPHERE OF ACTION

The *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* (abbr.: IEC, English: Institute for Catalan Studies) was founded and enlarged on the initiative of Enric Prat de la Riba. In accordance with the agreements made by the *Diputació de Barcelona* (Barcelona Provincial Council) dated 18 June 1907 and 14 February 1911, it is an 'academic, scientific and cultural institution dedicated to scientific research, with a particular interest in all the elements of Catalan culture'. It is recognized by the Royal Decree 3.118 of 26 November 1976 and in the Resolution of the *Generalitat de Catalunya* (Autonomous Government of Catalonia) of 17 May 1989, which also published the Statutes in which we find the essence and spirit of the founding agreements.

The institution has its headquarters in the city of Barcelona and has established branches within its geographical sphere of action (Statutes, Article 6). The Institutes' officially recognised sphere of action covers the territories of the Catalan language and culture (Royal Decree 3118/1976, Article 1).

Catalan is the official language of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* (Statutes, Article 4).

In 1922, it became a member of the *Union Académique Internationale*, which was founded shortly before, and since then has continuously cooperated with different international research projects.

The Institute therefore has a long history, clearly defined lines of action which have been honed over time, and a forward-looking ethos.

II

FOUNDATION

On 18 June 1907, by means of a recommendation-agreement signed by its president Enric Prat de la Riba, the *Diputació Provincial de Barcelona* (Barcelona Provincial Council) decided to 'create a new centre which might be named the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans*.' The internal rules were approved by the *Diputació* on 31 July 1907.

The reticence with which the very name of the new institution was mentioned in the beginning went hand in hand with the uncertainty about how it should be organised: the Institute was divided into four sections — 'a) History, b) Archaeology, c) Literature, d) Law' — , but very soon the possibility of 'setting up new sections' was added.

While the formal aspects of the foundation were yet to be decided, its objectives were perfectly clear: ‘the reestablishment and organisation of everything connected with the genuine Catalan culture’. These goals satisfied the demands of public opinion which had been expressed repeatedly and in particular during the sessions of the First International Catalan Language Congress held on October 1906.

The Institute’s first eight fellows were Guillem M. de Brocà—at 57 the oldest—, Jaume Massó i Torrents, Antoni Rubió i Lluch —elected first president at the age of 51—, Miquel dels Sants Oliver, Joaquim Miret i Sans, Josep Puig i Cadafalch, Pere Coromines and Josep Pijoan—at 26 the youngest— elected first secretary, although soon replaced by the Majorcan Oliver. The new institution had its headquarters at the *Palau de la Generalitat* (then known as the *Palau de la Diputació*), occupying the rooms previously used by the Provincial Court.

III

THE EARLY YEARS (1907–1911)

From the very beginning the characteristics, which have indelibly marked the spirit of the Institute, can be pointed out: scientific rigour, *catalanitat* (‘Catalanness’) and openness. From the time the *Propòsits* (Proposals) were published in the first Annual Report, the Institute has been faithful to these principles throughout its long history: ‘Naturally the first concern of its fellows was to make a commitment not only to the mission entrusted to them, but also to the spirit that inspired the Institute, taking into account that fidelity to the spirit is the law of life in institutions’. The point of departure was a series of scattered incidents ‘whose significance lies in the fact that they brought a cultural renaissance returning soul and self-awareness to its people’ only to let them ‘experience a panorama’ which ‘very clearly shows the gaps and still unexplained cultural territories yet to be discovered’. The initial work criterion was the *regulation* and *systematisation* of the Catalan disciplines, as standardisation can be seen as a sign of the forthcoming maturity of a language and ‘of a culture which wishes to unfold itself in all directions to become whole and well-balanced.’ Scientific rigour must not be absent from one's love of one's country, which ‘encourages knowledge’ eliciting it from the inorganic passivity of what is purely documentary. ‘But this does not exclude, but rather demands great scientific neutrality’. Furthermore, ‘The Institute seeks to give its works a scientific objectivity and as far as possible tries to avoid all tendentiousness. No apology or work of orientation is better than the abundance of facts...’ While we find scientific rigour and *catalanitat* inseparably linked within the *Propòsits*, the other cornerstone of the Institute always was openness towards the European World: although ‘turning the gaze to the other side of the Pyrenees and comparing the general incoherence of so many of our disciplines with the organisation and many-sided impetus they receive in the leading countries of the world’ may be discouraging, we will set out to ‘join these leaders’. For ‘this generation’ this is perhaps ‘*an illusory aim*’, ‘the upcoming generation’ should be ‘duly trained to do so’.

From the earliest publications and different scientific activities on, the eight founding members surrounded themselves with almost all of the top Catalan scholars and numerous foreign researchers, who all published in their own languages. Even though, right from the beginning, Catalan has been the language of the Institute, and one of its objectives has been to standardise its use in the field of top-level research, all the Romance languages as well as German and English have also always been accepted in its publications. And this respect for each language, naturally beginning by restoring to the Catalan people their own language as a vehicle of scientific culture, has been maintained ever since.

It is therefore not inaccurate to say that the criteria established since the foundation of the IEC have formed an integral part of its character preserving in this way the Institute's ideals throughout its eventful history.

The Publications

Some of its major publications were started during this period. Especially the Annual Report, due to its intrinsic importance and the systematic application of what can be seen as the hallmark of the Institute (scientific rigour, *catalanitat*, and openness), holds a central place among these publications. Already in the earliest volumes non-native researchers published alongside the best Catalan scientists. Despite the fact that the famous linguist Pompeu Fabra was not one of the first eight fellows, he contributed an important article entitled '*Sobre diferents problemes pendents de l'actual català literari*' (On Different Pending Problems of Present-day Literary Catalan) to the first Annual Report (1907). Right from the start, a group of young scholars trained amidst the environment of the Institute were about to become the next generation of fellows soon to play an outstanding role in Catalan culture. Among these were Francesc Martorell (1916), Lluís Nicolau d'Olwer (1917), Ramon d'Alòs-Moner (1918), Ferran Valls i Taberner (1918), Jordi Rubió i Balaguer (1942). When Volume VIII of the Annual Report appeared in 1936, the six thousand pages published so far were a first-rate testimony to the maturity of Catalan culture in the field of the human sciences.

IV

THE FIRST EXPANSION (1911)

The impetus of the Institute was such that it soon outgrew the framework laid down for its activities: it was unable to undertake the *re-establishment* and *organisation* of Catalan culture it had been commissioned to tackle with its initial constitution and structure.

So, on 9 February 1911, the Institute sent to the President of the *Diputació* a communiqué signed by president Antoni Rubió i Llucha and secretary Miquel dels Sants Oliver which stated that as soon as the Institute had emerged from its foundational phase and entered upon 'the direct accomplishment of its cultural mission, it was encountering innumerable issues and problems which called for promotion and study, which it was unable to deal with because they did not fall within the field of activity expressly stipulated in the foundation agreement.' The Institute understood that 'time had arrived to extend the body, created four

years ago by the *Diputació*, to Catalan philology and to the mathematical and observation-based sciences.’ This and other documents which preceded the expansion display a revitalisation of the Institute’s characteristic features: scientific rigour (‘the sense of research into the unknown and the unusual, rather than brilliance and academic generalisation’), *catalanitat*, with close attention to the language (which ‘requires a patient, authoritative and definitive work of fixation’), and openness (‘thanks to the Institute’s publications, we are being treated as a literary nation in all the great centres of scholarship’).

Five days before, Prat de la Riba, as president, had sent a statement to the Central Department of the *Diputació de Barcelona*. This document contained a truly vast cultural programme, and began by highlighting the fertility of the Institute’s collective scientific work and mentioned that ‘imitating our work, the Spanish State has finally created a centre of studies similar to our Institute’ (he was referring to the *Centro de Estudios Históricos*—Centre for Historical Studies—belonging to the Board for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research).

In this document, the concern for creating an appropriate language as an instrument of culture plays an essential part: ‘the need for this most lofty instrument of regeneration is imponderable, and the urgency of implementing it, irrefutably obvious.’ From this sprang the need to set up a Philology Section, which, amongst other tasks, would be responsible for ‘organising cooperation in all the Catalan-speaking territories, from Perpignan to Elche and from Fraga in Aragon to Alghero in Sardinia.’ Its mission would also be to ‘stimulate or foster the restoration, that is the strengthening, the expansion of the Catalan language,’ that is to say, the standardisation of its use.

Another major concern of Prat de la Riba’s *Comunicació* (Statement) was the study ‘of the mathematical, physical, biological sciences, those favoured by contemporary civilisation, the happy flowering of which is regarded in every country as indispensable, not only for the intellectual coming of age, but also to its own material progress and economic prosperity.’ The point of departure was precarious: ‘between ourselves, this order of things, everything, absolutely everything, is yet to be done.’ For this reason Prat de la Riba proposed creating a new section, the Sciences Section, which, ‘gathering together men and works especially given to the cultivation of the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, will be the first, and surely the most decisive step in this transcendental undertaking *that must lead us to our full universal scientific life.*’

The creation of new sections raised ‘organisational problems: how to preserve the unity of the new, already eminent Institution, without threatening the freedom, the autonomy of each of the three great sections or branches.’ The model followed was that of the *Institut de France*, composed of five great academies. But the term ‘academy’ was carefully avoided, since in Prat’s opinion it was geared more towards glorification than to study; the terms ‘Institute’ or ‘Section’ were chosen, that is, ‘working committee’, ‘centre for scientific research’. After a period of indecision, the term ‘Section’ came to prevail in view of the relative incongruity of an ‘Institute’ composed of ‘Institutes’. In short, Prat de la Riba proposed ‘completing the *Institut d’Estudis Catalans* with a Science Section and a Philology Section.’

By an *Expansion decree-agreement* issued by the *Diputació de Barcelona* on 14 February 1911, the Institute was formed by three sections: the Historical-Archaeological Section, the Philology Section and the Sciences Section. This was the start of an extremely fertile period for the Institute and for Catalan scientific culture.

The Historical-Archaeological Section

The Historical-Archaeological Section, the continuation of the original nucleus of the IEC, [continued its brilliant work. In addition to the Annual Report, various basic series were continued or started: *Les pintures murals catalans* (Catalan mural paintings), started under the direction of Josep Pijoan, *Les monedes catalanes* (Catalan coins) by Joaquim Botet i Sisó, *Documents* (Documents) for the history of medieval Catalan culture by A. Rubió i Lluch, *Arquitectura romànica a Catalunya* (Romanesque architecture in Catalonia) by J. Puig i Cadafalch, A. de Falguera and J. Goday, *The Works of Ausiàs March*, the *Repertori de l'antiga literatura catalana* (Repertoire of ancient Catalan literature) by Jaume Massó i Torrents, *Estudis de Biografia Lul·liana* (Studies in Lullian Bibliography), *Cròniques Catalanes* (Catalan Chronicles), *Catalunya Carolíngia* (Carolingian Catalonia) and the collection of Annual Reports which reached its eighth volume before 1939 and became the Section's central publication.

The Philology Section and the 'Orthographic Rules' of 1913

The Philology Section was formed by three linguists (the Majorcan Antoni M. Alcover, who was its first president, the Greek scholar Lluís Segalà, and Pompeu Fabra, summoned to Barcelona by the Institute from his chair of chemistry in Bilbao), one Hebrew scholar (Frederic Clascar) and three writers (Josep Carner, Àngel Guimerà, and Joan Maragall, who died the same year, 1911).

Two linguists dominated the Philology Section: Alcover and Fabra. In the task of drawing up a set of rules which would put an end to the general anarchy of Catalan spelling, the criteria of Fabra largely prevailed, but they were not the only ones: Fabra was disciplined enough to sacrifice some of his own proposals. The Rules of the Institute (not 'Fabra's' as they are sometimes called) were signed 24 January 1913 by all living fellows (except Guimerà), beginning with Antoni Rubió i Lluch, president of the Institute and the Historical-Archaeological Section (at that time still known as the Historical-Archaeological Institute), Antoni M. Alcover, president of the Philology Section (still called the Catalan Language Institute). It is on this 14-page booklet that modern written Catalan is based.

1917 heralded the appearance of another decisive tool for the codification of the language, the Institute's *Diccionari ortogràfic* (Orthographic dictionary), written under the direction of Pompeu Fabra, preceded by the *Exposició de l'ortografia catalana* (Exposition of Catalan orthography) according to the Institute's system, the highly rational and innovative *Models de flexió nominal i verbal* (Models of nominal and verbal inflection), and a carefully argued prologue (new editions in 1923, 1931, and 1937). The publication of Pompeu Fabra's *Gramàtica catalana* (Catalan grammar) the following year as the Institute's official text (new editions in 1919, 1922, 1926, 1930, 1931, and 1933) completed

the first block of works which represented the Philology Section's accomplishment of a crucial part of the task entrusted to it in 1911. Parallel to this the Section published a journal—*Butlletí de Dialectologia Catalana* (the Bulletin of Catalan Dialectology, last volume: XXIV [1936], published in 1937)— and two series —the *Biblioteca Filològica* (Philology Library, sixteen numbers, some in several volumes such as the *Diccionari Aguiló* (Aguiló Dictionary) which, with eight volumes [1914-1934], constitutes number III of the Library) and the *Memòries* (Annual Reports) of the Philology Section (three booklets).

The Philology Section, which performs the functions of an academy of the language, has been decisive in the codification of contemporary Catalan. Without the Institute not even the *Diccionari general de la llengua catalana* (General dictionary of the Catalan language), known as the 'Fabra Dictionary' (1932), which standardized Catalan spelling, would have been possible. This work was drawn up using materials available at the Lexicographical Offices, with the assistance of other fellows of the Philology Section 'to whom we have turned constantly for advice,' as Fabra says in the prologue.

The Sciences Section

The Sciences Section, 'dedicated to research in the mathematical, physical and chemical, and biological sciences,' also originally included philosophy, economics and the other social sciences. Thus, at the outset it had a physician (Miquel A. Fargas), two biologists (August Pi i Sunyer and Ramon Turró), a mathematician (Esteve Terrades), an economist (Pere Coromines), a zoologist (J. M. Bofill i Pichot) and a philosopher (Eugeni d'Ors).

The Section immediately undertook various publications: the *Archives of the Sciences Institute* (from Vol. XIII on, Archives of the Sciences Section); *Flora de Catalunya* (Flora of Catalonia) by J. Cadevall, in six volumes (completed in 1923) and *Fauna de Catalunya* (Fauna of Catalonia, several booklets on Malacology and Entomology published before 1939), directed by Josep M. Bofill i Pichot; *Notes d'estudi del Servei Meteorològic de Catalunya* (Study Notes of the Meteorology Service of Catalonia), directed by Eduard Fontserè; the *Works of the Aerological Station of Barcelona and of the Malaria Technical Service*; the *Papers of the Sciences Section*, the *Collection of Physics and Mathematics Courses*, directed by Terrades; the *Philosophy Library* directed first by Eugeni d'Ors and later by P. Coromines, etc.

What in 1911 'was yet to be done' was now being done: thanks to the work of the Institute, it can be said that science in Catalan was being cultivated in almost all its branches.

The Affiliated Societies

From 1913 on the Institute established a series of affiliated societies. The number of fellows of the Institution was limited through the affiliated societies. These were set up and developed under the guidance of the Institute, which through its spirit made contact with

the Catalan scientific community possible and in addition stimulated its collective work. The *Societat Catalana de Biologia* (Catalan Society of Biology, 1912) and the *Institució Catalana d'Història Natural* (Catalan Institution Of Natural History, founded in 1899 and affiliated to the IEC in 1915), the *Societat Catalana de Filosofia* (Catalan Society of Philosophy, 1923), the *Societat Catalana de Ciències Físiques, Químiques i Matemàtiques* (Catalan Society for the Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences, 1931) and the *Societat Catalana de Geografia* (Catalan Society of Geography, 1935) were created in this period and bear witness to the activity of the Sciences Section. The results of the research work carried out by the affiliated societies were published by the Institute: *Treballs de la Societat de Biologia* (Works of the Society of Biology) directed by A. Pi i Sunyer, *Treballs de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural* (Works of the Catalan Institution Of Natural History), *Anuari de la Societat Catalana de Filosofia* (Yearbook of the Catalan Society of Philosophy) and the *Memòries de la Societat Catalana de Ciències Físiques, Químiques i Matemàtiques* (Papers of the Catalan Society for the Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences).

Services and Amenities

Quietly the Institute went about setting up services, laboratories and research centres, which placed it on a European level; the Excavations Service, the Monument Conservation and Cataloguing Service, the Lexicographical Phonetics Laboratory, the Geological and Geographical Service, the Physiology Institute, the Barcelona Aerological Station (later the Meteorological Service of Catalonia) and the Experimental Psychology Laboratory were established and fostered by the Institute.

The Promotion of Research

Moreover, in 1915 the IEC instituted a series of awards in order to stimulate research. Since then the list of awards has increased continuously. From the first list of 1915, signed by A. Rubió i Lluch and Eugeni d'Ors, opening a competition for five awards and announcing two more, to the '66th List of Awards and Scholarships' of 23 April 1996 which opened a competition for twenty-seven awards and ten scholarships and announced a total of fifty-four awards and ten scholarships, we look upon a history of seventy-five years of promoting research, interrupted only because of extrascientific reasons between 1936 (25th list) and 1946 (two cyclostyled sheets; the 27th list corresponds to 1947).

Participation in International Bodies

The on-going work of the IEC came to have a wide resonance abroad, enabling it to take part in the life and activities of several international bodies. In 1910 the Institute cooperated with the Board for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research in Madrid in setting up the Spanish School in Rome. In 1922, shortly after the establishment of the *Union Académique Internationale*, the IEC became a member and cooperated successively on a number of undertakings: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, Dictionary of Medieval Latin, *Tabula Imperii Romani*, *Forma Orbis Romani*, supplements to the *corpora* of Greek and Latin inscriptions, *Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi*, *Corpus Vitrearum*, corpus of the troubadours, etc. In 1926 the Institute helped to create the International Committee for

Historical Sciences and, when this was reorganised, the Spanish Historical Sciences Association.

The Biblioteca de Catalunya

Amongst the first papers presented by the IEC is the one of 7 November 1907 addressed to the mayor of Barcelona ‘proposing the foundation of a Catalan library.’ At once the Library was set up and gradually enlarged. At the first public act of the Institute in 1914 with the name *Biblioteca de Catalunya* (National Library of Catalonia) it was placed at the researchers’ disposal, thereby implementing point 7 of the *Expansion recommendation-agreement* of 1911, which reads as follows: ‘The national Library started by the Institute will be governed by a Council (later called Board) formed by the President and Secretary of the Institute and three fellows, appointed by its three Sections or Institutes. If the three Institutes agree, individuals who served the Library in an extraordinary manner by making donations or deposits of great value may exceptionally form part of this Council even if they are not fellows of the Institute itself.’

This text meets the criteria outlined by Prat de la Riba in the Communiqué of 4 February 1911 mentioned above, and these criteria guided the Governing Board of the Library until 1939.

V

INSTITUTIONAL AUTONOMY AND THE NEW HEADQUARTERS (1930–1939)

The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera was a setback for the Institute: the official subsidies which had enabled it to carry out its scientific activities were withdrawn. During this period the *Diputació* took over the library and the Institutes numerous services. Nevertheless, thanks to private subsidies, in particular from Rafael Patxot and Francesc Cambó, the Institute kept on publishing in a reasonable rate and once the storm had passed, the *Diputació* in 1930 returned the subsidies and services to the Institute giving it ‘complete autonomy, while preserving its noble economic protectorate’. As Puig i Cadafalch put it in his acceptance speech regarding the new premises guaranteed by the City Council, ‘the *Diputació* helps by paying the expenses of the relocation and by restoring the appointed buildings’. On 30 March 1931, under the presidency of Count Güell, mayor of Barcelona, accompanied by J. Maluquer i Viladot, president of the *Diputació*, and J. Puig i Cadafalch, president of the Institute, ‘the two historical buildings —the *Casa de Convalescència* (Convalescent Home) and the *Hospital de la Santa Creu* (Hospital of the Holy Cross), in *Carrer del Carme* [Carme Street]’, were handed over ‘to the *Institut d’Estudis Catalans* by the mayor on behalf of the Council, so that all the services of the Institute may be installed in the former and the Library in the great halls of the Hospital’. Puig i Cadafalch, at the ceremony, foresaw a splendid future for the Institute: ‘Passing through these rooms which the Council gives to us and which the *Diputació* will restore and adapt, one will see the great thinkers of the future, physicists and mathematicians, who alongside the scholars of the other disciplines will be the chosen ones of the great Catalan democracy’.

This was explicit public recognition on the lips of the president of the *Diputació*: ‘The Institute of our dreams was modest in its beginnings in 1907..., and today it has become a cultural achievement of universal renown which has taken the spirit and the science of our motherland throughout the world». And, in effect, first the *Diputació de Barcelona* and then the *Generalitat de Catalunya* gave full support to the institution and made it the core of their science policy.

Two new affiliated societies were created in this period: the Catalan Society for the Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences (1931) and the Catalan Geographical Society (1935).

VI

ADVERSITY (1939-1976)

With Barcelona occupied by the troops of General Franco, the Institute was considered defunct, and the Francoist *Diputació* took over its premises and suppressed the Library Board (the name reverted to *Biblioteca Central* [Central Library] as in the time of Primo de Rivera). As a result of the repression policy, the Institutes premises (and all its equipment and material still inside) were either just neglected, or handed over to other organisations. The new inward-looking regime, could hardly favour an institution which based its activity on scientific rigour, *catalanitat* and internationality.

Gradually, however, the fellows of the Institute who had not been forced into exile began to meet secretly in private homes, and in 1942 they began to hold regular meetings again. In that year new fellows were appointed to replace those deceased, or as assistants to those in exile. Under the presidency of men of great worth like J. Puig i Cadafalch, Eduard Fontserè, Carles Riba, etc., and thanks to the spirit and abnegation of men such as R. Aramon i Serra, who in 1942 succeeded Ramon d’Alòs-Moner (died in 1939) as Secretary-General, who sacrificed his private life and scientific work, the Institute became an exemplar of the long struggle of Catalan cultural resistance.

From 1962 on, the Institute continued its activity —though at a slower pace— thanks to several patrons who often remained anonymous and the assistance of the association *Omnium Cultural* which not only sponsored the Institution but also provided accommodations at the *Palau Dalmaes*. It maintained its international relations, which were not only important in themselves but more than once saved it from a total disaster. In 1947, despite the ban on publishing science books in the Catalan language, the Institute resumed publication without submitting the works to the censors, with all the risks and difficulties —not only financially — that this entailed. Between resuming its activity in the forties and returning to its own premises in October 1982, the History and Archaeology Section published over thirty volumes —twenty-four of them *Memòries* (Papers); the Philology section, sixteen volumes of the journal *Estudis Romànics* (Romance Studies), with a total of five thousand pages; the Science Section, sixty volumes of *Arxius* (Archives); the new Philosophy and Social Sciences section, five *Treballs* (Studies). The number of volumes published in these times of adversity, if we add general publications

and those of the affiliated societies—in particular Biology, Natural History, Physical, Chemical and Mathematical Sciences, and Historical Studies— reaches up to two hundred and represent a large portion of the scientific material published in Catalan during these thirty-three years of persecution.

The Second Expansion (1968) and the New Affiliated Societies

Despite the regime, the corporation continued to grow while the repression began to ease. In 1968 it became obvious that the subjects studied in the Science Section were too heterogeneous and that this led to the detriment of its operation. As an offshoot of the Sciences Section the Philosophy and Social Sciences Section was created raising the number of sections up to four. The new section carried out important activities including research on language and communication which was published under the title *Comuniació, llengua i cultura a Catalunya: Horitzó 1990* (1986) and awakened lively public interest.

During this difficult period new affiliated societies were formed within the Institutes framework and so its influence on the Catalan scientific community increased gradually: the Catalan Society for Historical Studies (1946), with History, Language and Literature, and Art and Archaeology Sections; the Society for Juridical, Economic and Social Studies (1950) with Law, Economics and Sociology Sections; the Society for Liturgical Studies (1969) and the Musicology Society (1974).

VII

THE SLOW RETURN TO NORMALITY (1976-1982)

Three facts have been of importance for the return of the Institute to its position as the leading scientific body in the *Països Catalans* (the Catalan-speaking territories of the old Kingdom of Catalonia-Aragon).

First, the Royal Decree 3118 of 26 November 1976, signed by King Juan Carlos I of Spain, granting the ‘official recognition of the *Institut d’Estudis Catalans* as an academic, scientific and cultural corporation... whose sphere of action shall extend to the lands of Catalan language and culture’. Finally the Institute had passed from being completely in the underground in the forties, over the semi-underground organisation of later years to its full legality.

Second, the signature of the Convention on 12 July 1977 between the Institute on the one hand and the Barcelona City Council and the *Diputació* on the other hand reinstating the Conventions of 1931 and by this returning to the Institute the *Casa de Convalescència*, its old Headquarters. The *Diputació* also restored the building magnificently and gradually, starting in October 1982, the IEC moved back into the building. At the same time the *Diputació de Barcelona* started granting an important annual subsidy. In addition, the other Catalan Provincial Authorities and several city councils—in particular Barcelona Council— provided financial backing. The Spanish Ministry of Culture and the Spanish

Ministry of Education and Science also contributed to its infrastructure. Not to forget the many contributions made by single individuals and private organizations such as Òmnium Cultural and Fundació Noguera.

And, last but not least, the inclusion of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* in the budgets of Catalonia's highest institution the *Generalitat de Catalunya* since 1980 by means of direct allocations and, indirectly, through subsidies for courses and books granted by the CIRIT.

Continuity and Growth

Favourable new circumstances enabled the Institute to successfully handle a growth crisis. On the one hand, work went ahead to prepare the Institute to benefit from new technical infrastructures possible through information technologies, on the other hand, the old affiliated societies continued to be revitalised and new ones were formed: the Friends of Romanesque Art (1977), the Catalan Economics Society (1977), the Catalan Numismatics Society (1979), the Catalan Classical Studies Society (both 1979), the Catalan Sociology Society (1979) and the Catalan Land-surveying Society (1979).

VIII

THE NEW UNFOLDING (1982-1995)

The definitive return of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* to the *Casa de Convalescència* (in late 1982) heralded the beginning of a new era: the number of fellows was increased to cover more disciplines, new infrastructures were put in place, scientific cooperation with other institutions both inside and outside its sphere of action grew, and new affiliated societies were set up devoted to traditional, as well as yet unexplored areas of research. It is remarkable that everything that concerned innovation met the personal agreement and often enthusiastic cooperation of the corporation's oldest fellows. In this way two aspects, essential for the progress of an institution born almost at the turn of the century ago, were united: tradition and innovation.

Right from the start and in accordance with the criterion followed by the Institute a substantial number of assistant fellows, specialists in different subjects not covered by the older members, were appointed from all the *Països Catalans*. In this way scientists from the entire territory were able to participate and the incorporation of new generations of researchers was ensured. Within the ethos of scientific rigour, *catalanitat* and openness, which has guided the Institute since its foundation and earned it national and international recognition, the assistant fellows accomplished a many-sided mission and combined: scientific ability, the contribution of the new generations, and territorial representation. In 1988 this rigour and open spirit led to the reform of the Statutes of the corporation. After a lengthy process of debate, the Plenum approved the new Statutes on 25 April 1988 and the *Generalitat* entered them in the Register of Academies by a Resolution of 17 May 1989 (D.O.G.C. 1.151 of 5 June 1989).

The new Statutes include several noteworthy features: the possibility of establishing branches outside of Barcelona, the possibility of creating new Sections, the increase of full fellows in each Section from seven to twenty-one, and the creation of emeritus fellow status allowing the oldest fellows to keep all their rights but at the same time making it easier to incorporate new generations of researchers in the Sections. On the basis of the new Statutes, the old Science Sections was divided into two: Science and Technology, and Biological Sciences. Each of the five existing sections appointed new full fellows to cover those disciplines in which the Institute, for historical reasons or because they developed recently, had no specialists. On 27 May 1988 together with the Statutes, the corporation approved a set of internal rules which laid down the functions of each of the Institutes' organs, as well as the procedures to be followed in each case. All Board positions are now filled by election, with a mandate of three years which may be extended once only. In accordance with the new rulings, the restructuring process culminated on 27 November 1989 in the election of the Standing Council formed by the president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary-general and section presidents.

During this period twelve new affiliated societies were formed: the Catalan Institution of Agrarian Studies (1984), the Catalan Pedagogic Society (1984), the Catalan Communication Society (1985), the Catalan Physics Society (1986), the Catalan Mathematical Society (1986), the Catalan Chemistry Society (1986), the Catalan Technology Society (1986), the Catalan Language and Literature Society (1986), the Catalan Society for the History of Science and Technology (1991), the Catalan Food Sciences Association (1993), the Catalan Society for Juridical Studies (1995) and the Catalan Society for Hebrew Studies (1995).

IX

THE *INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS*, TODAY

During the recent decades the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* (IEC, English: Institute for Catalan Studies) has not only experienced a strong growth in budget but also widened its human and technological resources and consolidated its presence in society. It celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2007. The funding of the Institute increased through programs signed with the *Generalitat de Catalunya* (Autonomous Government of Catalonia) and other public institutions. Meanwhile the number of employees grew to over a hundred.

The opening policy and the expansion of the Institute are reflected in the consolidation of a network of branches all around the Catalan speaking territories. Alacant, Lleida, Castelló, Perpinyà, València and Palma are all cities where the Institute has established branches which canalize its activities in all the areas of the Catalan language. In Barcelona it consolidated its presence through the acquisition of new facilities. Apart from its historic headquarters (the *Casa de Convalescència*), two new buildings were included into the structure of the Institute (*Carrer de Maria Aurèlia Capmany* and *Plaça de Salvador Seguí*).

During the last years the Institute has created several research facilities that soon became consortia while acquiring an autonomous organization. The Terminology Centre (*Centre de Terminologia*, TERMCAT) and the Center for Mathematical Research (*Centre de Recerca Matemàtica* CRM), for instance, are such cases.

The Terminology Centre (TERMCAT) was created in 1985 by the *Generalitat de Catalunya* and the IEC as the official center of Catalan terminology. Its mission is to guarantee the integration of consistent terminology in society in general as well as in more specialized fields. Through the creation of innovative tools in an ongoing dialogue between experts and users the center is a cornerstone of a modern Catalan society that promotes knowledge, diversity and multilingualism.

The Center for Mathematical Research (CRM) was founded in 1984 as a proper centre of the IEC in allocated premises at the *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*. In 2002 a consortium was signed between the *Generalitat de Catalunya*, represented by the Department of university and corporate Innovation, (*Departament d'Innovació, Universitats i Empresa* (DIUE) and the IEC. Currently, the CRM is part of the CERCA agency centers and is, along with other European centres of similar type, a member of ERCOM (European Research Centres in Mathematics), within the European Mathematical Society. It also forms part of the EPDI (European Postdoctoral Institute) which encourages postdoctoral mobility.

In the field of research the IEC created the *Observatori de la Recerca* (OR) which operates since 2003 and takes charge of the web portal MERIDIÀ (*Mesurament de la Recerca, Desenvolupament i Innovació*) and the technical support of composing the official research reports of Catalonia. MERIDIÀ focusses on internationally recognized evaluation processes to rank the Catalan system of science and technology. Through its independent and centralized perspective the Institute seeks to incorporate and distribute information between all the active members. To obtain this goal the OR and the IEC signed agreements to guaranty the information transfer with Universities and other research institutes.

To promote research and the diffusion of knowledge the IEC set up two foundations dedicated to two important figures of contemporary Catalan culture, the *Fundació Ferran Sunyer i Balaguer* and the *Fundació Mercè Rodoreda*.

On June 30th of 1983 the two cousins of the mathematic Ferran Sunyer i Balaguer, Maria Assumpció Carbona i Balaguer and Maria dels Àngels Carbona i Balaguer founded the *Fundació Sunyer i Balaguer*. On the 4th December 1991 the two female founders modified and revised the foundations articles of association and in this way put it under the patronage of the IEC.

The *Fundació Mercè Rodoreda* was founded on 25th of March 1992 by the IEC. As the beneficiary of the intellectual property of the author, the Foundation manages the copyrights and takes care of the author's works. The Foundation also administers a personal archive of the Writer and a complementary library, both located at the headquarters of the IEC (*Casa de Convalescència*).

The IEC dedicated itself at an early moment to the use of modern technologies. To make the preservation and access of historical and scientific documentation available the Institute progressively digitizes archival, documentary and photographic material. The online dictionaries being only one Highlight among others: the second version of the Dictionary of Catalan Studies Institute (DALE), the Catalan Legal Dictionary, the Dictionary of Environmental Science and the Dictionary of Chemistry etc.

The Scientific Library (*L'Hemeroteca Científica Catalana*) is an initiative of the IEC with the aim of making the production and dissemination of scientific journals easier. It not only brings science and society closer together, the library also helps to normalize the use of Catalan in science and makes Catalan publications on the Internet possible. The portal offers titles from 1997 until today, but in the medium term it will include all the Publication of the Institute for free.

Through his five Departments (*Seccions*) that cover History and Archaeology, Philology, Biology, Science and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences the IEC publishes over one hundred titles a year and can consider itself the most important publisher of academic research in Catalonia.

The Institute has several research programs in progress, like “Corpus dels Trobadors”, “Corpus Antiquitatum Americanensium”, “Tabula Imperii Romani, Forma Orbis Romani” and “Corpus dels Timbres Amfòrics”.

Cooperation between both institutions has allowed the birth of several research projects. That's worth to mention the international project “Dignity of Human Person”, coordinated by the IEC, the International Academic Union (IAU) and the European Science Foundation. This project hosted several scientific and academic meetings in Jerusalem, Rabat, Barcelona and Linköpping to lay the groundwork for an international analysis on human dignity, using a humanistic and social sciences approach.

The IEC and the *Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània* (European Institute of the Mediterranean), under the sponsorship of the International Union of Academies, have organized an international conference on «Mediterranean Cities: civilization and development» held in Barcelona, fall 2011. The conference explored the role played by cities in the Mediterranean as decisive centres of civilization throughout History. It also analyzed the process of change from the ancient past through to the 20th Century in both European and African settings and western and eastern shores. A research program for the next years is now in progress.

These are just two examples that show the IEC's will to organize, coordinate and host academic, scientific and cultural initiatives. Our academy is always in quest of the most diverse participation and collaboration in order to make the IEC a perfect place of shared knowledge.

The *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* has twenty-eight affiliated societies that foster research in all fields. Some of them are even older than the IEC. These self-governed

societies work hard for its international recognition and for establishing strong relations with similar organisations worldwide. That's how the IEC is present in several international institutions.

The *Societat Catalana de Química*, for example, has been recognised as a national member of EuCheMS (European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences), an association joining the European scientific and technical societies in the field of chemistry (more than fifty associations from thirty-five countries and 150.000 members). It actively participates in all activities of this association and establishes strong links with other European associations of chemistry.

From the beginning of its activities in 1979 as an affiliated society of the IEC, the *Associació Catalana de Sociologia* (Sociology) is a good example of international cooperation. In 1996, because of the VI World Congress of Sociology, held in Eivans (France), some Catalan sociologists proposed it to form part of the International Association. Frequent contact with European associations has been maintained since then.

Many affiliated societies of IEC are well represented at international institutions. That's the case of the *Societat Catalana de Matemàtiques* (Maths), belonging to the *Association Kangorou sans Frontières*; the *Societat Catalana d'Estudis Clàssics* (Classical Studies), as a member of the *Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Études Classiques*; the *Associació Catalana de Ciències de l'Alimentació* (Diet), taking part in the US Institut of Food Technologist; the *Societat Catalana de Filosofia* (Philosophy), in the International Unions of the History and Philosophy of Science; the *Societat Catalana de l'Educació dels Països de Llengua Catalana* (Education), collaborating with the International Standing Conference for the History of Education; the *Societat Catalana de Filosofia*, taking part in the Organization of Phenomenological Organizations; and the *Societat Catalana de Geografia* (Geography), participating in the Society of Geographical Societies and other similar organisations from European Union countries.

The *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* soon considered that English is a necessary language to share ideas, science and culture worldwide. For that reasons the IEC has several scientific reviews in English, like *Contributions to Science* and *Catalan Historical Review*, to mention just two significant examples. Those publications can also be read online and help to spread the research of the IEC.

The Institute constantly hosts, organizes and coordinates international conferences and activities. One example is the agreement signed with Casa Velázquez allowing both institutions to strengthen its collaboration. The agreement with *Xarxa Joan Lluís Vives*, an association joining twenty-one universities from the Catalan speaking territories, is another good example of this will of collaboration.

Currently, the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* publishes the following series:

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

Biblioteca Càtedra Unesco
Clàssics de la Ciència
Discursos de les sessions inaugurals
Miscel·lània
Publicacions de la Presidència
Publicacions del Centenari
Semblances biogràfiques
Sèrie Jornades Científiques
Xarxa Cruscat

HISTORICAL-ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION

Biblioteca Litúrgica Catalana
Col·lecció Tria de Reedicions
Complements d'Acta Numismàtica
Corpus Antiquitatum Americanesium
Corpus International des Timbres Amphoriques
Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi
Còrsia
Cròniques Catalanes
D'Ahir per Avui
Estudis de Bibliografia Lul·liana
Història Monetària Catalana
Lambard. Sèrie: Monografies i Recerques
Medallistes Catalans
Memòries de la Secció Històrico-Arqueològica
Publicacions de la Societat Catalana d'Estudis Hebraics
Treballs de la Societat Catalana d'Estudis Històrics

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES SECTION

Catàleg del Patrimoni Natural
Col·lecció Guies
Col·loquis de la Societat Catalana de Biologia
Documents de la Delegació de la Garrotxa de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural
Guies bàsiques de la Garrotxa
Mapa de Vegetació de Catalunya
Memòries de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural
Monografies de Patrimoni Natural de la Garrotxa
ORCA: Atlas Corològic de la Flora Vascular dels Països Catalans
ORCA: Catàlegs Florístics Locals
ORCA: Notícies i Comentaris
Pensament científic
Seminaris d'Estudis Universitaris
Tècniques de Laboratori
Treballs de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECTION

Arxius de la Secció de Ciències
Arxius de la Secció de Ciències. Sèrie "Làmines"
Arxius de les Seccions de Ciències
Clàssics de la Química
Col·lecció Actes
Col·lecció de Cursos de Física i Matemàtica
Col·loquis d'Història de la Ciència i de la Tècnica
Memòries de la SCCFQM
Memòries de la Secció de Ciències
Monografies de la Secció de Ciències
Monografies de les Seccions de Ciències
Monografies de Tecnologia
Monografies d'Enginyeria
Nomenclatura de Química
Projecte Scriptorium
Publicacions de la SCM
Seminars de Física

PHILOLOGY SECTION

Atles lingüístic del domini català
Biblioteca de Dialectologia i Sociolingüística
Biblioteca Filològica
Bibliotheca Scriptorum, Graecorum et Romanorum cum Ibericis Vers.
Els Peus d'Ícar
Ítaca : Quaderns Catalans de Cultura Clàssica. Annexos
Jornades de la Secció Filològica
Memòries de la Secció Filològica
Memòries de la Societat Catalana de Terminologia
Petit atlas lingüístic del domini català
Repertoris de la Secció Filològica
Treballs de la Societat Catalana de Llengua i Literatura
Treballs de l'Oficina d'Onomàstica

PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SECTION

Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Theologica Omnia
Biblioteca Filosòfica
Biblioteca Sociològica
Bibliotheca Philosophorum Medii Aevi Cataloniae
Carpeta de Treballs
Col·loquis de Vic
Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi
Corpus Scriptorum Cataloniae. Series B
Els Noms de Lloc de les Terres Catalanes
Miscel·lània
Quaderns de la SCOT

Quaderns de Recerca
Societat Catalana
Treballs de la Secció de Filosofia i Ciències Socials

IEC. BOUND PUBLICATIONS
Cançoners Catalans de la Biblioteca de Catalunya
Institució Patxot. Concursos Patxot i Ferrer
Publicacions del Departament de Música (Biblioteca de Catalunya)

IEC. FUNDACIO MERCE RODOREDA
Arxiu Mercè Rodoreda
Biblioteca Mercè Rodoreda

Online Editions

Anuaris de l'IEC
Memòries de l'IEC
Jornades Catalanes de Revistes Científiques
L'Institut d'Estudis Catalans, avui
Lliçons inaugurals
Premis de l'IEC
Reports de la Recerca a Catalunya (1996-2002)
Semblances biogràfiques
Reports de la Recerca a Catalunya (1990-1995)

SECCIO DE CIENCIES BIOLOGIQUES
Codi Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoològica
Diccionari de les Ciències Ambientals
Notícies de la ICHN

SECCIO DE CIENCIES I TECNOLOGIA
Diccionari de Geologia
Magnituds, unitats i símbols en química física
Publicacions de la Societat Catalana de Matemàtiques
Vocabulari de luminotècnia
Vocabulari multilingüe de la ciència del sòl

SECCIO FILOGICA
Alfabet Fonètic Internacional
Català estàndard
Demografia de la llengua
Diccionari de la llengua catalana
Documents de la Secció Filològica
Gramàtica catalana
Onomàstica

SECCIO DE FILOSOFIA I CIENCIES SOCIALS
Societat Catalana
Diccionari jurídic català

IEC. BOUND PUBLICATIONS
Full Lexicogràfic
Publicacions de la Societat Andorrana de Ciències

Alongside these series of monographs, the Institute also produces the following **journals**:

Actes d'Història de la Ciència i de la Tècnica
Anuari de la Societat Catalana de Filosofia
Arxiu de Textos Catalans Antics
Butlletí de la Societat Catalana d'Estudis Històrics
Butlletí de la Societat Catalana de Matemàtiques
Catalan Historical Review
Comunicació. Revista de recerca i anàlisi
Contributions to Science
Dossiers Agraris
Estudis Romànics
Educació i Història: Revista d'Història de l'Educació
Educació Química
Gazeta
International Microbiology
Ítaca: Quaderns Catalans de Cultura Clàssica
Llengua i Literatura
Miscel·lània Litúrgica Catalana
Omnis Cellula
Quaderns Agraris
Revista d'Història de la Filosofia Catalana
Recursos de Física
Revista Catalana de Dret Privat
Revista Catalana de Micologia
Revista Catalana de Musicologia
Revista Catalana de Pedagogia
Revista Catalana de Sociologia
Revista de Dret Històric Català
Revista de Física
Revista de la Societat Catalana de Química
Revisita de Tecnologia
TAMID. Revista Catalana Annual d'Estudis Hebraics
TECA. Tecnologia i Ciència dels Aliments
Terminàlia
Treballs de la Societat Catalana de Biologia
Treballs de la Societat Catalana de Geografia
Treballs de Sociolingüística Catalana

The twenty hundred works published by the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* over the last century constitute the most important contribution to the culture of the Catalan language in the field of research, and unquestionably the most significant effort in the use of the Catalan language in all fields of science.

All the information about the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* is on the website *www.iec.cat*.

THE PRESENT-DAY STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUT

The structure of the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* is as follows:

General Government

Plenum, formed by all the fellows and affiliated society presidents.

Standing Board, formed by: President, Vice-president, Vice-president, Secretary General, Section Presidents.

Sections

Historical-Archaeological Section
Biological Sciences Section
Science and Technology Section
Philology Section
Philosophy and Social Sciences Section

Affiliated Societies

Amics de l'Art Romànic (Friends of Romanesque Art)
Associació Catalana de Ciències de l'Alimentació (Food Sciences)
Institució Catalana d'Estudis Agraris (Agricultural Studies)
Institució Catalana d'Història Natural (Natural History)
Societat Catalana de Biologia (Biology)
Societat Catalana d'Economia (Economics)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Clàssics (Classical Studies)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Hebraics (Hebrew Studies)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Històrics (Historical Studies)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Jurídics (Juridical Studies)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Litúrgics (Liturgical Studies)
Societat Catalana d'Historia de la Ciència i la Tècnica (History of Science and Technology)
Societat Catalana d'Ordenació del Territori (Land-zoning)
Societat Catalana de Comunicació (Communication)
Societat Catalana de Filosofia (Philosophy)
Societat Catalana de Física (Physics)
Societat Catalana de Geografia (Geography)
Societat Catalana de Llengua i Literatura (Language and Literature)
Societat Catalana de Matemàtiques (Mathematics)
Societat Catalana de Musicologia (Musicology)
Societat Catalana d'Estudis Numismàtics (Numismatics)

Societat Catalana de Pedagogia (Pedagogy)
Societat Catalana de Química (Chemistry)
Associació Catalana de Sociologia (Sociology)
Societat Catalana de Tecnologia (Technology)
Societat Catalana de Terminologia (Terminology)
Societat Catalana de Sociolingüística (Sociolinguistics)
Societat d'Història de l'Educació dels Països de Llengua Catalana
(History of Education)

**INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS.
BUDGET AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

As you can see at the information below, the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* has a general budget of almost 8 million euros for the year 2012. Due to the economic difficulties derived from the present global and national circumstances, the contribution from the public governments and institutions has fallen in almost 2 million euros in two years. Our research policy, however, remains immutable. So do our commitment with knowledge.

	2010	2011	2012
3. OWN INCOME	1.124.545,00	1.024.753,00	972.207,20
4. CURRENT BANK TRANSFERS	7.799.389,40	5.841.373,76	5.561.392,88
FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT	1.003.570,00	994.880,00	882.302,40
FROM GOVERNMENT OF CATALONIA	6.420.750,00	4.579.172,21	4.446.047,21
FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS	245.000,00	197.092,91	166.963,27
FROM OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	130.069,40	70.228,64	66.080,00
5. PATRIMONIAL INCOME	34.630,00	49.382,00	48.022,50
7. TRANSFER OF CAPITAL	849.572,00	1.335.572,77	1.349.645,54
FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT	0,00	0,00	0,00
FROM GOVERNMENT OF CATALONIA	819.572,00	1.275.572,77	1.321.145,54
FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS	30.000,00	60.000,00	28.500,00
FROM OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL FUNDING	9.808.136,40	8.251.081,53	7.931.268,12

STATUTES
OF THE INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS

Text of the Statutes approved by the Plenum of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans on 22 January and 2 April 2001 and published in the Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya, no. 3393, of 22 May 2001, pp. 7479-7480, and no. 3501, of 26 October 2001, p. 16346.

STATUTES

OF THE INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS

FOREWORD

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans was founded on 18 June 1907 by the Diputació (Provincial Authority) of Barcelona, on the initiative of its president Enric Prat de la Riba. In line with the principles of scientific rigour, 'catalanitat' and openness to the exterior, its objectives were top-level research in the fields of Catalan culture, in particular historical methodology applied to the humanistic sciences, the study, standardisation and development of the Catalan language and the cultivation of science in this language. The prestige of the fellows who formed it and the results of the research carried out led to recognition of the quality of the Institut, which has been a full member of the International Academic Union since 1922.

The notable scientific activity of the Institut is reflected in numerous publications of the highest standard in all specialities, including - in connection with the codification of the language - the *Normes ortogràfiques* (Spelling Rules), *Diccionari ortogràfic* (Ortographical Dictionary), *Gramàtica Catalana* (Catalan Grammar) and *Diccionari general de la llengua catalana* (General Dictionary of the Catalan Language) of Pompeu Fabra, and also in the creation and opening to the public of its library, with the name of Biblioteca de Catalunya.

The Institut was of course affected by the vicissitudes of Spain: from 1939 to 1976, it was seriously damaged by the repression suffered by Catalan culture but survived thanks to the spirit of resistance and fidelity to its traditional aims, as well as the work of its fellows and the support of certain organisations.

Soon after the beginning of the political transition to democracy, the Spanish state recognised the Institut d'Estudis Catalans and approved its Statutes by Royal Decree 3118/1976 of 26 November, where it is stipulated that the Institut's sphere of action extends to the territories of Catalan language and culture. This sphere of action is reflected in the recognition of the Catalan language by the Constitution of Andorra and the statutes of autonomy of Catalunya, the Balearic Islands and the Community of Valencia, in this last case with the historical name of *valencià*. Similarly, the legislation of France, Italy and the Autonomous Community of Aragon confer different levels of legal recognition upon Catalan.

Under the new conditions, the Institut succeeded in continuing the work for which it was founded and, most especially, that relating to the study and development of the Catalan language and culture.

With the definitive reestablishment of the Generalitat de Catalunya, the first Catalan government issued Decree 90/1980 of 27 June, whereby the Administration undertook to follow the language rules of the Institut. This recognition reached the highest level with Law 8/1991 of 3 May on the linguistic authority of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, and was reinforced by Law 1/1998 of 7 January on Linguistic Policy.

The Statutes of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans were approved by Royal Decree 3118/1976 mentioned above, but were modified on 25 April 1988 by the Plenum of the Institut, with the intention of transforming the institution and adapting it to the new circumstances. These Statutes were again modified by agreement of the

Plenum on 12 May 1997, for it was considered that a reference to the unity of the Catalan language should be included, over and above the names the language might have in different parts of its geographical territory.

This, therefore, is the third time the Statutes have been reformed, responding to aims made clear in the documents and agreements approved by the Plenum of the Institut since 1988, and the wish to adapt the legal regulations by which the Institute is governed to its cultural, scientific and social context.

These Statutes should make it possible both to render the structure of the organs of government more flexible, while maintaining the mechanisms of participation and monitoring to be exercised by the fellows, and also to develop relations with the territories that make up its natural sphere of action. The Statutes, however, do not constitute the only regulations applicable to the life of the institution. They will therefore need to be completed by development of the statutory regulations that so require.

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1. Name and Object

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans is an academic corporation whose object is high-level scientific research and, principally, research into all aspects of Catalan culture.

ARTICLE 2. Sphere of Action

The sphere of action of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans covers the territories of Catalan language and culture.

ARTICLE 3. Aims

The aims of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans are:

- a) to further the study of the language, establish its rules and ensure that its process of standardisation is consistent throughout the language territory.
- b) to contribute to planning, coordinating, conducting and disseminating research in the different fields of science and technology.
- c) to promote, with its own activities, the general progress and development of society and, when deemed appropriate, to advise public bodies and other institutions.

ARTICLE 4. Official Language

The official language of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans is Catalan.

ARTICLE 5. Legal Personality and Capacity

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans is a full legal entity in public law with a private basis and therefore has the capacity:

a) to liaise with and maintain relations with other scientific and cultural institutions anywhere in the world and to sign any agreements with them that it shall deem fit.

b) to acquire and own assets of all kinds, whether free or encumbered, to enter into agreements with any private or public person and to pursue legal actions.

c) to dispose freely of its financial resources arising from institutional subsidies or donations and from its own assets, in order to pursue its aims, without prejudice to the rendering of accounts pursuant to the regulations in force.

ARTICLE 6. Head and Branch Offices

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans has its registered office at the former Casa de Convalescència, carrer del Carme, 47, Barcelona, where its headquarters is located. In addition, it may set up other offices and branches both in and outside its geographical sphere of action.

ARTICLE 7. Rule of Law

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans is governed by these Statutes and by the previous Regulations, without prejudice to the provisions of the general rulings in respect of such bodies.

CHAPTER II

Internal Organisation

Article 8. The Sections

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans is organised in sections, set up according to major thematic units in science and technology.

Article 9. Creation, Functions and Governing Body of the Sections

1. The sections of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans are created by the Plenum upon the proposal of one of the following:

- a) One or more existing sections
- b) The Permanent Board
- c) One third of the full and emeritus fellows of the Institut

2. The sections are responsible for organising and developing research and for programming activities in their own disciplines with their own means and publications.

3. Each section is governed by a board elected by its fellows.

ARTICLE 10. Composition of the Sections

1. Each section of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans is formed by no more than twenty-eight full fellows, the emeritus fellows and the presidents of the affiliated societies under such section. The composition of the section shall take into account the diversity of the Catalan-language territories.

2. The Institut d'Estudis Catalans may appoint no more than thirty associate fellows to each section.

ARTICLE 11. Creation of Affiliated Societies and Other Scientific Bodies

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans may create affiliated societies, research centres, scientific services and other similar bodies, within the limits of its basic mission and at all times subject to its higher aims and responsibility.

CHAPTER III

Fellows

ARTICLE 12. Fellowship

1. Fellowship of the Institut is for life.

2. The fellows of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans may be full, emeritus, supernumerary or associate fellows.

ARTICLE 13. Full Fellows

Full fellows are those who, elected by the Plenum, enjoy all the rights and are subject to all the obligations stipulated in the Statutes and Regulations of the Institut, which are as follows:

- a) to fill the governing posts to which they may be elected or appointed.
- b) to attend the plenums of the Institut and the meetings of their own sections
- c) to take part in statutory voting
- d) to take part in the research work of the Institut and any other work assigned to them.

ARTICLE 14. Emeritus Fellows

Emeritus fellows are those who, having been full fellows, have been released from their corporate obligations for reasons of age, pursuant to the Regulations of the previous regime.

ARTICLE 15. Supernumerary Fellows

Those full fellows who, at their own request or by application of the Regulations, are declared supernumerary by the Plenum, shall become supernumerary fellows.

ARTICLE 16. Associate Fellows

Associate fellows are those who, having been appointed by the Plenum, collaborate on the scientific work of the Institut but do not take part in the governing organs.

CHAPTER IV

Governing Organs

ARTICLE 17. The Organs of the Institut

The organs of government, management and representation of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans are:

- a) The Plenum
- b) The Permanent Board
- c) The President

ARTICLE 18. The Plenum

1. The Plenum is highest organ of government of the Institut and is responsible for all matters connected with the collective life of the institution, approves the general lines of action and the budget, and monitors the work of the officers and the other organs of government.

2. The Plenum is formed by the full and emeritus fellows. The presidents of the affiliated societies also form part of the Plenum under the conditions stipulated by the Regulations of the previous regime.

ARTICLE 19. The Permanent Board

1. The Permanent Board acts by delegation from the Plenum and carries out the government of the Institution.

2. The Permanent Board is formed by the President of the Institut, the Governing Team, and the section presidents.

ARTICLE 20. The President

1. The president is the ordinary representative of the Institut, chairs the Plenum, the Permanent Board and the Governing Team, and is responsible for executing agreements.

2. The president is elected by the Plenum and has the power to appoint and to dismiss the Governing Team.

ARTICLE 21. The Governing Team

1. The Governing Team assists the president in his/her executive and administrative functions.
2. The Governing Team is formed exclusively by no more than three (3) fellows of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, in addition to the president, and must necessarily have a vicepresident and a secretary general. The composition of the Governing Team proposed by the candidates for the presidency will be made known when the candidature is presented.

ARTICLE 22. Term of Office

1. All offices, whether filled by election or direct appointment, are exercised by fellows of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans.
2. The mandate for elective office is for four years, renewable only once consecutively.
3. The mandate for offices filled by direct appointment shall end, in all cases, with the mandate of the president who made the appointment.
4. If during the presidential mandate a vacancy should occur in the Governing Team, this shall be provided for by the President, and the term of the new office may not exceed the portion not yet elapsed of the mandate of the fellow so replaced.

ARTICLE 23. Participation in the Biblioteca de Catalunya

The Institut d'Estudis Catalans, as the founder of the Biblioteca de Catalunya (Library of Catalonia), is a full member of said library.

CHAPTER V Reform of the Statutes

ARTICLE 24. Limit of Reform and Necessary Support

1. The Institut d'Estudis Catalans may take to the appropriate Government department any proposal to reform its Statutes, provided this does not entail any alteration to the provisions of Article 1 hereof.
2. The proposal to modify the Statutes shall obtain the favourable vote of two thirds of those fellows of the Institut who have the right to vote.

CHAPTER VI Final Section

TEMPORARY PROVISION. Term of Current Offices.

The regulations in force at the time of their election shall apply to all fellows of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans already holding elective office upon the coming into force of these Statutes.

INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS CATALANS.
BUDGET AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

As you can see at the information below, the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans* has a general budget of almost 8 million euros for the year 2012. Due to the economic difficulties derived from the present global and national circumstances, the contribution from the public governments and institutions has fallen in almost 2 million euros in two years. Our research policy, however, remains immutable. So do our commitment with knowledge.

	2010	2011	2012
3. OWN INCOME	1.124.545,00	1.024.753,00	972.207,20
4. CURRENT BANK TRANSFERS	7.799.389,40	5.841.373,76	5.561.392,88
FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT	1.003.570,00	994.880,00	882.302,40
FROM GOVERNMENT OF CATALONIA	6.420.750,00	4.579.172,21	4.446.047,21
FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS	245.000,00	197.092,91	166.963,27
FROM OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	130.069,40	70.228,64	66.080,00
5. PATRIMONIAL INCOME	34.630,00	49.382,00	48.022,50
7. TRANSFER OF CAPITAL	849.572,00	1.335.572,77	1.349.645,54
FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT	0,00	0,00	0,00
FROM GOVERNMENT OF CATALONIA	819.572,00	1.275.572,77	1.321.145,54
FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS	30.000,00	60.000,00	28.500,00
FROM OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL FUNDING	9.808.136,40	8.251.081,53	7.931.268,12