

### **Rilke by Heidegger, by Manuel Carbonell**

In the heart of Rilke's poetry we can find the idea of "openness". The basic status of every living creature (either man, animal or plant) is always defined by the diverse relationship that maintains with the "openness". This dependence of this notion (its debt) from fundamental metaphysical concepts such as "truth", "world", "life", requires the implicit assumptions to be explained if one wants to grasp the beauty of Rilke's *Elegies*, both in their soundness, and in their fragility. Just like man's position in our scientific and technological era. And to this demand Heidegger responds.

### **Gide or Dostoievski?, by Jordi Malé i Pegueroles**

The aim of the article is to follow Sebastià Juan Arbó's first sources, especially in his novel *L'inútil combat* [*The useless combat*]. Until today, it was believed that Russian literature's influence dominated among them, but the author demonstrates that we should better consider French influence, through André Gide and André Berge, a not very well known critic. Finally, considering all this, he suggests a new focus on the novel.

### **The postcubist poetry by Josep M. Junoy, by Jordi Mas i López**

In 1919 Josep Maria Junoy, the Catalan poet and art critic, publicly detached himself from Cubism, the movement for which he had been a representative and defendant. From a literary point of view, his detachment from Cubism meant a shift from cubist visual poems to haiku. This article analyses the various reasons which triggered this change, which should be considered as an evolution rather than a fresh start, since many of the characteristics of both his new mode of writing and his new aesthetic approach are quite close to those held by Junoy before 1919.

### **Manuel Milà i Fontanals, Giambattista Casti's secret translator, by M. Nieves Muñiz Muñiz**

This paper allows to identify the anonymous author of the only complete translation of the Giovan Battista Casti's poem "Gli Animali parlanti" published in Spain (Barcelona: Ramon Indar, 1840). The study is carried out through the discovery of a piece of news published in 1900 for the Catalan newspaper *Diario de Barcelona*. The prominence of the present discovery is to identify the prestigious Catalan philologist Manuel Milà i Fontanals as one of its principals translators. The comparative analysis of the text has allowed other way to determine the part of the translation made for him.

**Letters from Salvador Espriu to Vilama Devi and to Manuel de Seabra, by Víctor Martínez-Gil**

The author publishes the letters that Salvador Espriu wrote to writers Vimala Devi (Goa, 1932) and Manuel de Sebara (Lisbon, 1932), as well as Espriu's prologue to Vimala Devi's book *Telepoemas*. This correspondence allows, among other informations, to know Espriu's opinions on these writers' work, and the process of translating *La pell de brau* into Portuguese. It is also an opportunity to learn Salvador Espriu's Iberist thought.

***The Towpath that cannot be walked*, by Simona Škrabec**

Despite the fact that over fifteen years have passed since it was originally published, Jesús Moncada's novel *The Towpath* continues to captivate new readers both in its country of origin and through its numerous translations. The fascination of this book lies in the author's ability to imbue scenes from everyday life with a metaphorical sense. The text establishes a dialogue with the reader that enables him or her to understand the images instantly but without their figurative meaning ever being exhausted. It is a highly polished example of the metamorphosis of a chronicle into poetic writing.