



SUMMARY

PRESENTATION

THEMATIC DOSSIER:

*Conflict and change:
Sabadell in the seventies*

- Xavier Domènech i Sampere, Martí Marín i Corbera, Mercè Renom i Pulit, *Presentation*
- Martí Marín i Corbera, *Sabadell city council in the seventies: from majority to nothing*
- Xavier Domènech i Sampere, *Economic crisis and socio-political attitudes: the case of Sabadell's entrepreneurs*
- Albert Arnaus i Picañol, *The metalwork strike in Sabadell and the surrounding area. September / October 1976*
- Joaquim Sala-Sanahuja, *Cultural production and ideas in Sabadell in the seventies*
- Josep Fontana, *Reflecting on historical memory*

RESEARCH

- Jordi Roig i Buxó, *Archaeological evidence of the Via Augusta's passing through Sabadell (Vallès Occidental): the archaeological dig on the river Ripoll's left bank*
- Esteve Canyameres i Ramoneda, Josep M. Masagué i Torné, *The farmhouses of Boadella: Can Llong and Ca n'Oriac. Historical and architectural study*
- Marta Bertran i Armadans, Mercè López i Fort, *Decorative tiles in Sabadell*
- Josep M. Romero i Martínez, *The architect Eduard Maria Balcells Buïgas: a closer look at his work in Sabadell*
- Jordi Serrano i Blanquer, *A short history of Sabadell's youth opposition. La Joventut Comunista de Catalunya (Catalonia's Communist Youth), 1970-1980 (I)*

NOTES

- Genís Ribé i Monge, *An inventory of Sabadell's Cercle*

República Federal (Federal Republic Circle) museum, from 1924

TESTIMONIALS

- Jaume Valls i Vila, *Manuel Garriga: an intermittent portrait*
- Joan Moles i Benet, *Memories from May 1 1964*

FROM THE ARCHIVE

- Joan Comasòlivas i Font, *The process of incorporating the Antiquària and Salas Anton libraries into Sabadell's Historical Archive*
- Jordi Torruella i Llopart, *The heritage of the Casa Duran del Pedregar*

FROM THE MUSEUMS

- Engràcia Torrella i Suñé, *The collection 1875-1936. Publication of Sabadell Art Museum's catalogue*
- Genís Ribé i Monge, *El Vapor Buxeda Vell. A new municipal museum facility*

REVIEWS

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NEWS

Albert Taulé i Tello

THEMATIC DOSSIER

Sabadell city council in the seventies: from majority to nothing

Martí Marín i Corbera

During the seventies, Sabadell city council represented the difficult balances required between those loyal to Franco's regime, led by businessmen, and the *joves generacions* (young generations) of "Falangists", made up of the Frente de Juventudes (Youth Front), under the leadership of the mayor Josep Burrull. In these years, local opposition became evermore popular, accounting for the majority in the city, overtaking any ideas about passive consensus that Franco's authorities might have had. The lessening of the consensus behind Franco can be seen from 1976, culminating in the lack of any representative on the council in 1979.

Economic crisis and socio-political attitudes: the case of Sabadell's entrepreneurs

Xavier Domènech i Sampere

The intention of this article is to take a look at the problems brought on by the economic crisis within the political framework of Spain's transition to democracy in a specific social sector and area: the city of Sabadell's avant-garde managers. In this way, the text wishes to bring to light elements that help represent the relation that had existed traditionally in terms of the Spanish situation of political and economic change. It thus goes further than those who have viewed economic and political change separately or that have seen the latter to be a mere precondition of the former; it looks to examine this relationship in terms of the interaction in which the economic crisis provokes the change in political attitudes and encourages political change, so that political attitudes try to answer the economic problem and that which is presented as economic change is underneath shaped by the political model.

The metalwork strike in Sabadell and the surrounding area.

September-october 1976

Albert Arnaus i Picañol

The metal sector strike that affected Sabadell and its surrounding area in the autumn of 1976 represents a landmark in Catalonia's transition to democracy. It was a crucial time, both politically and socially, at a point where clandestine left-wing political organisations, both parties and unions, were making efforts to find support amongst the workers and substitute the outdated vertical structure of employment from Franco's regime, a regime that was rapidly crumbling. It was also the time for the reorganisation of owners, as seen within the new political and labour relations framework that was taking shape on a local, regional and national scale. The question that needs to be answered is: was it a labour strike and political statement within the same conflict?

Cultural production and ideas in Sabadell in the seventies

Joaquim Sala-Sanahuja

In this article, the author takes a closer look at Sabadell's culture from the end of the sixties and well into the seventies, focusing on two aspects: the reality of a determined, if unavoidable (due to the historical circumstances), cultural stagnation in the city and the emergence of new unique political and cultural panorama in an era that was in the midst of its transition to democracy. In this way, the author highlights the movements that represented the renewal and forming of avant-garde ruptures as a tool for criticism and revolution. Thus, the experiences such as those of the Sala Tres, bound to the development of conceptual art, or the subsequent publication of the magazine *Éczema*, freed from former complexes and with an impressive international reach, are analysed in this article that ends by examining the final crisis that hit these movements and reviewing the cultural initiatives that have survived in the city.

Reflecting on historical memory

Josep Fontana

The author highlights the interesting research of Angelina Puig, who uses oral sources in order to analyse the causes for the processes of emigration in the period from 1940 to 1970, and goes further into the macro-structural demographic and economic factors (from Pedro Martínez to "Sabadell: emigration, not simply an economic reality: 1920-1975", doctoral thesis by Josep Fontana, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 1990). From this basis, Fontana shows the importance of oral sources for finding out more about the lower classes who have commonly not had chroniclers to narrate their experiences, facing the criticism that these types of studies invoke, the memory being seen as fallible, Fontana develops the idea that it is wrong to assume that there is a history of events that is whole or exact. What is needed, he says, is to base it only on the fact that all testimonies incorporate elements of an individual accumulated experience, or of the group to which they belong, through which they contemplate the reality that surrounds them. Finally, the challenge is set to find methods that allow for the moving on from the knowledge of personal history to a comprehensive understanding of phenomena.

RESEARCH

Archaeological evidence of the Via Augusta's passing through Sabadell (Vallès Occidental): the archaeological dig on the river Ripoll's left bank

Jordi Roig i Buxó

In this article, the author presents the results from the archaeological dig carried out in 1999 on the river Ripoll's left bank, by the Salut bridge. The old road to Caldes de Montbui passed through this area before the bridge was built in 1864. The archaeological dig carried out was brought on by the work to reinforce the banks of the Ripoll as part of the Comprehensive Plan to improve the riverside areas in Sabadell. The dig obtained a stratigraphic sequence for the left bank of the river at

the point where the road to Caldes passes and various levels of anthropic data were identified. At the lowest level, a layer of small stones was found inside a large cutting which has been identified as the remains of the foundations of a road from Roman times. The author puts forward the hypothesis that these are remains from a section of the Via Augusta on its pass through Sabadell.

The farmhouses of Boadella: Can Llong and Ca n'Oriac. Historical and architectural study

Esteve Canyameres i Ramoneda
(Historical review)
Josep M. Masagué i Torné
(Architectural study)

A historical and architectural study of the Can Llong and Ca n'Oriac farmhouses in Sabadell (nowadays preserved as city heritage). It includes an in-depth study of the titration, a planimetric survey and the interpretation of the most important elements of the construction, the chronology and the evolution of the construction. The architectural study is complemented by the historical review of the shaping and evolution of the two farmhouses from the 13th to the 20th century. It pays special attention to times of expansion or change and reconstruction in terms of the family trees. This study is a summarised version of the two original works commissioned by Sabadell's History Museum in 2000.

Decorative tiles in Sabadell

Marta Bertran i Armadans
Mercè López i Fort

This article is the result of the inventory of decorative tiles used in the architecture of Sabadell carried out by the city's History Museum in 1999, in which 591 sets of decorative tiles are documented. This inventory studies the sets used in the city's oldest areas. Bearing in mind that decorative tiles are elements that have not been overly looked into, the authors have created a series of typologies that offer an initial proposal for their classification and greater understanding. Likewise, the

lack of documentation available has not allowed for the establishing of a complete chronology nor the fixing of the origin of many of the models. Amongst the tiles documented, the majority date from the 20th century and in general predate the nineteen-thirties.

The architect Eduard Maria Balcells Buigas: a closer look at his work in Sabadell

Josep M. Romero i Martínez

In this article, the author presents an analysis of the work of the architect Eduard M. Balcells Buigas (Barcelona, 1877-1965). Balcells belongs to the last generation of Modernist architects. He gained his qualifications in 1905 and that same year was awarded the position of architect in the town of Cerdanyola. Throughout his life, Balcells focused his work on the city of Barcelona and its surrounding area, above all, in the Vallès region, mainly in Cerdanyola and Sabadell. During the Modernist era, Balcells was characterised by the synthesis of international models and traditional architecture, whilst in the period of his maturity he broke away from his initial style, looking instead to a vernacular and classicist architecture. Sabadell is one of the city's in which Balcells worked most and where you can find the most examples of the different typologies: offices, homes, industry, pantheons, as well as architectural elements such as railings or stained-glass windows.

A short history of Sabadell's youth opposition. La Joventut Comunista de Catalunya (Catalonia's Communist Youth), 1970-1980 (I)

Jordi Serrano i Blanquer

This article, the first part of which is published here, intends to rescue from oblivion the youth political organisation, la Joventut Comunista de Catalunya (Catalonia's Communist Youth), which was the second most important anti-Franco force in Sabadell between 1970 and 1977. This first instalment analyses the internal workings

of the organisation from its start, at the end of the sixties, to until shortly after the democratic municipal elections in 1979. A series of clandestine magazines and documents which were not open to consultation is on offer to researchers for the first time. This article explains how a generation, the youth of the transition, broke onto the scene of the city's life bringing with them a new sense of liberty.

NOTES

An inventory of Sabadell's Cercle Republicà Federal (Federal Republic Circle) museum, from 1924

Genís Ribé i Monge

This handwritten inventory was found quite by accident at the end of 1998. It was stored in a little known bookcase in the library of Sabadell's History Museum, and is what I consider to be a small wonder, a vital document which will go some way further to completing the documentation available on our city's heritage of museums.