



The International  
Committee for  
the Conservation  
of the Industrial  
Heritage

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2002

**Inside:**  
The archaeology  
of the meat pie

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MUSEU DE LA  
CIÈNCIA I DE LA  
TÈCNICA  
DE CATALUNYA



When it was opened in 1972, the Verla Mill Museum was the first of its kind in Finland and one of the first in Europe. In 1996 it was added to the prestigious UNESCO World Heritage List.

The first groundwood mill was founded on the little Verlankoski rapids some 150 kilometres north-east of Helsinki in 1872 but was destroyed by fire in 1876. Six years later it was rebuilt, this time with the addition of a board mill. The project was led by Gottlieb Kreidl, a paper expert of Austrian descent. The mill's main product was white board of various thicknesses. The board was said to be handmade, because despite some degree of mechanisation, the process involved many manual stages. Verla board had a good market reputation.

At that time, Finland was an Autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, so Russia was a natural market. Board was also exported to Central Europe. The Verla Mill produced approximately the same amount in one year as one big modern paper mills do in a day. The peak years in its output were 1943 and 1951. The chief buyers of spruce-based Verla board were box factories and bookbinders.

The Mill stopped turning in summer 1964. Eight years later, in 1972, it was opened to the public as a Mill Museum owned and maintained by the Finnish UPM-Kymmene Corporation, one of the biggest forest industry undertakings in the world.

The Verla Mill Museum is particularly oriented towards young visitors. At the end of the tour, children can make their own board from groundwood by the old, traditional method in the museum's activity workshop. 'Engineer tours' are also arranged for special groups, during which the mill technology is explained in more detail than during the normal one-hour tour.

The proportion of Museum visitors from abroad is rising all the time. Most of the foreigners are from the German-speaking countries of Central Europe and from the UK. The Museum is open from 2 May to 15 September and annually attracts about 20,000 visitors from more than 50 countries.

The tour of the Museum is further enhanced by a film showing how the Verla board was made. Shot in the last few days before the Mill shut down, the film is therefore an authentic document. In addition to the basic exhibition the Museum has sections devoted to the history of timber floating and life in the community. The old stores house an exhibition designed and compiled by students of architecture at the Tampere University of Technology focusing on the history and scale drawings of the Verla Mill buildings.

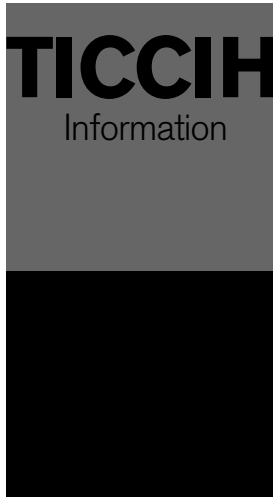
*Eero.Niinikoski@upm-kymmene.com*

Editor's note: Verla Mill Museum was one of the partners in the Watermark Route project, which ended in the summer with a presentation of a proposal to the Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI) in Brussels to establish a permanent network of historic paper mills and paper museums, linked to TICCIH through the Paper Section. The network plans to arrange another conference of paper museums next spring at the Museu do Papel Terras de Santa Maria, in Porto, Portugal. Information from the Museu Molí Paperer de Capellades, [museu@mmp-capellades.net](mailto:museu@mmp-capellades.net)

## Opinion

**Eero Niinikoski**  
Verla Mill Museum, Executive  
Director

### Verla Mill Museum celebrates its 30th anniversary



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29 February for April mailing

TICCIH is the world organisation for industrial archaeology, promoting conservation, research, recording and education in all aspects of industrial heritage. It holds a triennial conference and organises interim conferences on particular themes. Individual membership is £15 and corporate membership £35, payable to the Membership Secretary Maria Teresa Maiullari Pontois, 11bis rue du Dobropol, F-75017 Paris, +33 1 457 22044, either by cheque to TICCIH, or by bank transfer to TICCIH, Lloyds TSB Bank plc, 27 Fore Street, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 2BJ, UK; Account No: 1351659, Bank Sort Code: 30 97 00.

There is an on-line membership form on the web page.

**Editor:** News, information, and articles are welcome and should be sent to James Douet at the office of the TICCIH President, Eusebi Casanelles, mNACTEC, Rambla d'Egara 270, Terrassa E-08221, Spain, tel +34 93736 8966, fax +34 93736 8960, ticcih@correu.gencat.es

Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are the authors', and do not necessarily reflect those of TICCIH.

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## TICCIH News

### ■ Salon de Patrimoine Cultural: le Patrimoine Industriel.

It is reasonable to assume that when a commercial trade fair such as the Salon de Patrimoine Culturel in Paris chooses industrial heritage as its theme, then a certain threshold or critical mass has been reached. Concern for the protection and interpretation of the evidence of industrial activity passed some years ago from being a voluntary enthusiasm to a professional discipline. Not always with the approval of the pioneers. Today, more enlightened governmental administrations recognise the value of industrial heritage as a tool for managing structural changes in their economies, notably through the concept of regeneration through heritage. TICCIH, as the world organisation for industrial heritage, has a unique position in the field, and the Bulletin welcomes delegates to the TICCIH stand at the Salon.

### ■ What's been going on? TICCIH National Reports

The organisers of the Moscow TICCIH 2003 conference are calling for National Representatives to send their reports so that they can be prepared in time to be distributed at the conference itself. It is proposed to have reports which reflect on the last six years, as nothing was published at the time of the London conference two years ago. Another exciting proposal for Moscow is to provide an area for posters. Anyone who thinks they might like to have a poster is invited to get in touch with the Russian team co-ordinating the meeting. (See page 8 or TICCIH website for details).

### ■ Board meeting

The TICCIH statutes require the Board to meet every year. This year's meeting will probably again be held at the museum of the TICCIH President, Eusebi Casanelles,

in Catalonia, in December. Among the matters for the Board are the draft charter for industrial archaeology which has been proposed for Moscow next year, the renewal of Board Members and national representatives, and the intermediate conference on mining in Japan in 2004.

### ■ Conservation prize

The Mélima Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes is an award organised by UNESCO every two years, worth US\$20,000. Unsurprisingly, no industrial cultural heritage has won the award to date. It goes to an outstanding example of action to safeguard and enhance a cultural landscape, though sites on the World Heritage List cannot be nominated for the prize. Candidates may be proposed to UNESCO by the governments of Member States or by relevant NGOs having official relations with UNESCO. There's more information at [www.unesco.org/culture/heritage/prize/html\\_eng/index\\_en.shtml](http://www.unesco.org/culture/heritage/prize/html_eng/index_en.shtml)

### ■ New national committees in Spain and Germany

A meeting of industrial archaeologists and conservators from all over Spain was held as the Bulletin went to press on 25 October at the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya to establish a national TICCIH association, along the lines of the defunct Asociación Española para la Conservación del Patrimonio Industrial. There will be a report in the next issue. The Instituto del Patrimonio Español in Madrid is currently developing a new Plan Nacional del Patrimonio Industrial.

The German TICCIH representative, Dr Michael Mende, has also published a proposal in the last issue of the magazine Industrie-kultur for the creation of a national association of TICCIH members in that country.

#### TICCIH Officers

**President:** Eusebi Casanelles, Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya, Rambla d'Egara 270, E-08221 Terrassa, Spain

**Secretary:** Stuart B Smith, 'Chygarth', 5 Beacon Terrace, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 7BU, UK

**Treasurer:** Hans Kania, Holunderweg 33, D-45 133 Essen, Germany

**Membership Secretary:** Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari Pontois, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, France

**Editor:** James Douet, office of the President

**René Boretto Ovalle**  
TICCIH National Representative in Uruguay

The name Fray Bentos has a long tradition among Europeans, above all because it is related to a time of particular anguish and insecurity in Europe, during a long period of wars and instability. During these years, the soil of South America produced the vital food that arrived there by ship, pursued by Nazi submarines.

During the middle of the 19th century there was a massive movement to the area of the Rio de la Plata from the capitals of Europe, filled with restless and visionary young people. Here, the cattle ranching was very successful, providing an opportunity to process the meat into a product invented by a German chemist called Justus von Liebig. Working with another German, Georg Giebert, he set up an establishment on the frontier between Uruguay and Argentina which, over more than 130 years, converted millions of tons of beef, poultry, lamb and other animals into meat extract, corned beef,



and more than 200 sub-products which were exported to Europe. The most famous product was the meat extract, which at the beginning of the 20th century gave birth in England to the 'cubes' with the trademark OXO. The Liebig Company achieved a wide fame through the advertising and promotion of their products with 'Liebig's Cards', known as *figurinas* in Italy and *sammelkarten* in Germany. Produced in series of six, there were nearly two thousand different series between 1873 and 1975, and exceeding seven thousand taking into account the variations of each one for the languages in which they were published. They constituted practically a

## Fray Bentos: a town with the flavour of a meat pie

full colour encyclopaedia, in a period of black and white and difficult communication.

If collectors or others interested to know more about the place where the company which started this phenomenon of promotion all over Europe was situated, they should visit the web page [www.anglo.8m.com](http://www.anglo.8m.com), created by the author of this note.

### Recovering the industrial heritage

In the opinion of Dr Sue Miller of the Ironbridge Museum, Fray Bentos is a complete British industrial heritage complex. Machinery, buildings, furniture, tools, documents, photos and even a complete chemical laboratory

form part of the current 'Museum of the Industrial Revolution' which is being developed in Fray Bentos by the local administration.

In fact, Fray Bentos is where this type of industrial revolution in the Rio de la Plata was born, with examples of advanced technologies, working arrangements, architecture, transferred from Europe over more than a hundred years. Moreover, Fray Bentos was the first place in Uruguay to use electricity, in August, 1873, almost three years before the first electric light was lit in Montevideo, the capital.

The project being developed in the former cold store is to encourage tourist visits. Fray Bentos is only 300km from Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and the same from Buenos Aires, and so is easily reached from both cities.

### Remembering Liebig

May, 2003, is the bicentenary of the birth of the brilliant German chemist, and activities to record the personality

of this scientist are being prepared in Fray Bentos. Among the contributions made by the laboratories at his factory were the first studies of condensed milk, instant coffee, and of yerba mate, an infusion characteristic of the villages of Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil.

Contact: Those of us working in the recovery of this magnificent heritage of the food industry would like to establish contacts with people and institutions with similar interests or who want to know more about the history of this enterprise. Below is the information about the Uruguay TICCIH representative, who lives in Fray Bentos itself.

Miles Oglethorpe

## AIA Conference 2002 Seminar: Industrial Heritage and National Identity

The 2002 annual conference of the British Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA) occurred in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was preceded by a seminar on the theme of Industrial Heritage and National Identity. This had been inspired by recent progress in Catalunya, where Government support for industrial heritage has resulted in the opening and maintenance of sixteen industrial museums, and where industrial heritage is widely accepted as being a mainstream part of national culture.

This contrasts with the situation in the Scotland, where the hard work of the last few decades appears to be under threat. Recent re-organisations of local government have emasculated planning and conservation departments, and plans to re-develop industrial 'brownfield' sites appear to be increasingly unsympathetic to the industrial heritage. The seminar organisers therefore hoped to attract speakers who could reaffirm the importance of industry within society, and to rally support for a more constructive attitude within the heritage sector.

The seminar attracted approximately 70 delegates, mostly from the main body of the AIA conference, but also a number other participants from throughout the UK, including politicians and academics. In addition, the support of Historic Scotland allowed for the involvement of contributors from outside the UK. Proceedings commenced with a welcome and introduction from Dr David Breeze (Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic Scotland). The first paper was delivered by Eusebi Casanalles, who, after providing a brief outline of Catalan history, explained how industrialisation had been the basis of the re-emergence of Catalan identity. It was noted that this is manifested in the hugely impressive wealth of in-

dustrial architecture in Catalonia, and is further reinforced by state support for its industrial heritage, and in particular by the nurturing of its industrial museums, which are under the care of the Catalan Museum of Science and Technology.

Irina Iamandescu described a very different situation in Romania, where a battle is under way to win official recognition of the importance of industrial heritage. Focusing on the Banat region in the south-west part of the country, she stressed the multi-national roots of the industries there, citing examples including coal, iron, railway engineering, and hydro-electricity. As has occurred elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the rapid pace of recent economic decline poses a major threat to the industrial heritage, and in order to address this and associated challenges, she had organised an international conference and workshop in September, 2002.

John Crompton (National Museums of Scotland) delivered a paper on the role of industry in the evolution of Scotland's national museums, referring to the recent creation (in 1998) of the new Museum of Scotland, and the important place industry has within it. He also cited the emergence of site-based industrial museums in Scotland during the 1970s and 1980s, and observed that one of the

objectives of the new 'National Culture Strategy' and National Audit of museums will be to reverse their decline and ensure an appropriate status and respect for Scotland's industrial heritage.

Marilyn Palmer (School of Archaeology at the University of Leicester) considered industrial heritage to be a significant force within democratic society, referring to a recent review of the historic environment by English Heritage (Power of Place, 2000). She observed that industrial archaeology had now been embraced by heritage professionals institutions, but stressed the importance of the contribution of the volunteer sector, both in the past and the future.

There followed a paper by Peter Yeoman of Historic Scotland, describing the importance of industrial heritage to Scotland. He referred to a review currently under way in Historic Scotland aimed at ensuring that the nationally-important remains of Scotland's most significant industries are adequately protected. Mark Watson (also of Historic Scotland) then talked about the work of the TICCIH Textiles section, the purpose of which is to produce a list of important textile sites throughout the world. It is hoped that this will provide guidance both to national governments and to ICOMOS, particularly in the context of future World Heritage inscription cases. A list of potential candidate sites was circulated and feedback from delegates requested.

The seminar was rounded off by Miles Oglethorpe of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, who delivered a paper on the revival of the single-malt whisky, which is one of the most Scottish of Scottish industries. This was augmented by a whisky tasting involving three whiskies kindly provided by Glenmorangie plc.

## UNESCO

■ **Japan is the first Asian country to host an International Mining History Congress**, the Sixth International Mining History Congress to be held in September 2003. After nearly a year of discussions with various international parties, Akabira City, Sorachi Coal mining district, Hokkaido was selected as the host city. The Congress began planning for the meeting more than a decade ago. The first meeting was held in Australia (1985), followed by Germany (1989), the U.S. (1994), Mexico (1998), and Greece (2000). The goal of the International Mining History Congress has always been to gather specialists from private, government, and academic sectors involved in mining history to present and discuss their latest research. A wide range of

topics includes problems related to the social and economic history of mining development in different countries and regions. We would like to add some topics related to Asia considering the location of the host nation.

Japan has a long mining history starting 500 to 600 years ago. A noteworthy change came in the last century after Japan opened its gates to the Western World. The Japanese mining industry after the Tokugawa government contributed to building the infrastructure of Japan as a modern economic superpower in Asia.

Despite the fact that the Japanese mining industry and community played a crucial role in the development and modernisation of this country, there is not enough academic and government attention paid to research regarding its contribution. Currently, almost all mining companies in Japan

have stopped domestic mining operations and have moved toward importing metals and coal resources from outside the country. Mining communities in Japan do not know what to do with their mining heritage and they are gradually becoming depopulated. There is no strong government support to maintain the heritage, nor enough academic enthusiasm to preserve the heritage. Mining heritage is now disappearing due to environmental reasons, and at this rate all mining communities and their rich heritages will disappear from the archipelago.

Holding the International Mining History Congress in Japan is timely in raising the awareness of mining heritage in Japan and around the world.

[www.imhc2003.com](http://www.imhc2003.com),  
[info@imhc2003.com](mailto:info@imhc2003.com)

## Books received

### **Railways of the Caribbean**

David C Rollinson, 2001,  
Macmillan Education Ltd, London,  
[www.macmillan-caribbean.com](http://www.macmillan-caribbean.com)  
ISBN 0-333-73042-9.  
Text in English

Although it is not today immediately associated with industry, railways were in fact introduced very early on to the Caribbean, (Cuba was the seventh country in the world to have steam railways), thanks to the profits made from sugar and the awkward nature of transport in the 1800-mile archipelago. This attractive introduction to Caribbean trains and railway lines is illustrated with old and recent photographs and has maps of all the islands.

### **Blätter für Technikgeschichte 64**

Edited by Museum of Technology in Vienna and Austrian research institute of history of technology 2002, A-1140 Wien, Mariahilferstrasse 212, ISSN 0067-9127.  
Text in German.

In occasion of the 60th birthday of Manfred Wehdorn, one of the best experts of industrial monuments in Austria, this volume includes ten articles about the history and present situation of Industrial Archaeology in Middle Europe, mainly in Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenian, Saxonia, Lusatia and, as a special contribution from Axel Föhl, in Spain too.

### **Preservation of the Engineering Heritage – Gdansk Outlook 2000**

Waldemar Affelt and Zbigniew Cywinski (eds.), Proceedings, Gdansk (Technical University of Gdansk) 2000, pp 298, ISBN 83-911909-4-3

These are the proceedings of a conference held at Gdansk -Tczew, Poland, 7-10 September 1999. Waldemar Affelt, a civil engineer at the University of Gdansk, who has been extremely active in industrial archaeology for a long time, is one of the editors. The book comprises 31 useful articles on various aspects of industrial archaeology with an emphasis on civil engineering, ranging from conceptual problems to case studies. The contributors are from all over the world.

## United States

■ Heritage Conservation Workshops are working holidays organised by the Heritage Conservation Network, a non-profit organisation promoting the conservation of historic architecture and sites. Hands-on workshops provide training in a variety of conservation techniques. The Network is developing a group of conservation specialists who are able to provide technical assistance when needed. Volunteer participants, with the guidance of experts, work at conservation sites learning preservation skills while saving significant cultural property. Emphasis is on vernacular structures and smaller monuments, which are often overlooked when conservation funding is allocated.

The 2003 programme includes sites in Italy, Mexico and various locations in the US. One of them is the Asbury Grist Mill in New Jersey, USA, that dates from 1863. It was converted from a flour mill to a graphite mill in 1895 and represents one of the few adaptations of water power to an important twentieth century industry. Workshop participants will be working with members of the Musconetcong

Watershed Association, which owns the structure and is hoping to turn it into an environmental education centre. A previous project was the Obadiah La Tourette Grist & Saw Mill, built in 1751 on the South Branch of the Raritan River. It originally ground grist into flour, powered by two water wheels.

Contact Judith Broeker, Heritage Conservation Network, 1557 North Street, Boulder, Colorado 80304 USA, T: +1 303 444 0128 [www.heritageconservation.net](http://www.heritageconservation.net)

## Latvia

### Industrial Heritage in Modern Urban Environment

Conference in Riga 19-21 September 2002

■ Riga City Council arranged an international conference in September in collaboration with the Norrköping Municipality (Sweden) and other organisations. The conference was organised within the framework of European Heritage Days and it was a final event of a co-operation project of Riga and Norrköping on the field of industrial

heritage. The initiative came from the Industrial Heritage Trust of Latvia that collaborates with the Industrial Heritage Platform 2000-2002 project. At the conference, twenty papers from Latvia, Sweden, Poland, Norway, Finland and Estonia were presented to an audience of about hundred people. An excursion to Riga's industrial heritage sites and a guided tour by boat along the Daugava River were integral parts of the conference.

The presentations dealt with industrial heritage in Riga's townscape, roads as part of industrial heritage, re-use of industrial sites, development of Gdansk's (Poland) and Tartu's (Estonia) waterfronts and many other current topics. Many contributors underlined the twofold character of former industrial sites. On one hand they are cultural monuments bearing memories of the past and on the other they are spaces for every day activities. Industrial work can in many cases provoke unpleasant memories of heavy labour. So one task of the re-use projects is to transform those negative feelings into positive ones. Closed industrial areas become common, open spaces. Many papers touched upon the question of identity. How does the



**Almost a hundred specialists gathered at the Blackhead's House in Riga to discuss the challenges of industrial heritage.** Photo: Tuija Mikkonen

identity of the city or town change when industrial activities come to a halt and the old structures that create material and mental environment disappear? Factories and industrial complexes are signs of visual identity in townscapes, but they also have an important role in forming a strong mental identity for the inhabitants of the city.

Industry has been a central factor in building up national identity. Hydro-electric power plants were manifestations of the new independent Norway in the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore the aesthetic and architectural quality of power plants was very high. Political changes lead always to re-evaluation of national identity. The shipyards and waterfronts of Gdansk were a cradle of the Solidarity movement in the 1980s. The memory of Solidarity is today a driving force in the development of the waterfronts of Gdansk.

Water is a central element when discussing preservation of industrial heritage because industrial premises were often situated at the waterfront. Effective development of waterfront areas to meet the present day needs can, however, bring about risks for preservation of industrial heritage.

Many business enterprises that are developing industrial sites are deeply involved in preservation of industrial heritage. Therefore a fruitful collaboration of business spheres and public actors is a challenge.

The economic transformation in eastern European countries has influenced the cultural heritage discussion, industrial heritage included. In Poland, several bodies have worked on devising a strategy for the protection of industrial heritage to promote its preservation. In the 1990s, Poland's Ministry of Culture started a project to chart technological monuments in privatised state-owned enterprises. Many industrial enterprises have old equipment of high value from the point of view of technological heritage. The data collected in the project gives important information for the selection of the objects to be conserved.

The conference in Riga was an important milestone in activating the industrial heritage work in Latvia and other Baltic states. The initiative of Riga City Council points out that the status of industrial heritage in the Baltic States is increasing as part of cultural heritage.

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## Europe

### Industrial museum award

■ The Micheletti Award of the European Museum of the Year was won this year by the Ceramics Museum in Sacavém, Portugal. A modern building encloses the last bottle oven on the site of one of the country's most important ceramics factories. The EMYA usually favours museums with good facilities and plenty of benches to sit on. Sacavém is praised for telling 'the history of the ceramics industry... with great feeling and affection for the subject, combined with temporary exhibitions on aspects of workers' lives and a very special exhibition for blind visitors'. Its is the second year running a Portuguese industrial museum has won the Award. Sacavém won against museums from Technopolis, the Flemish Science Centre, Brusieres Silk Museum near Lyon, the great Musée des Arts et Métiers in Paris, DASA in Germany, the Guinness brewing museum, several glass industry museums, the textile museum of Busto Arsizio in Italy, and the Great Western Railway museum in England.



**Elevators along Riga's waterfront.**

Photo: Tuija Mikkonen

## Canada

### **Montreal, a continental and trans-oceanic turntable, 1850-2000**

29 May - 1 June 2003,  
Montreal (Quebec) Call for papers

■ The Association Québécois pour le Patrimoine Industriel (AQPI) and the Canadian Railway Historical Association (ACHF/CRHA) are the co-organisers of the 32nd Annual Conference of the Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA).

Montreal's industrial infrastructure really began to flourish after the 1850s, but its origins date to the first decades of the 19th century, when its privileged location at the heart of a transportation network led to the establishment of several manufacturing sectors. The city's industrial heritage includes railway and port installations, bridges, canals, power plants, engineering works, thoroughfares, tunnels, viaducts, and the metro, as well as a number of factories for the manufacture of textiles, food products, rolling stock, iron and steel products.

Guided tours of Old Montreal, the newly-opened Lachine Canal, the Port installations, as well as various residential, commercial, and industrial neighbourhoods, will emphasise the evolution and diversity of the city's industrial heritage and its contribution to the cultural enrichment of the urban landscape through the recent recycling of several buildings and structures.

Presentations in French or English, as simultaneous translation will be offered in most sessions. General information will be updated regularly on the SIA web site ([www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia.html](http://www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia.html)), and James Bouchard - telephone: (514)251-5148 / fax: (514)251-5126 / e-mail: [jamesb@aei.ca](mailto:jamesb@aei.ca)

## France

### **Salon du Patrimoine Culturel: industrial heritage 7-10 November, 2002, Carrousel du Louvre, Paris**

■ An annual trade fair, dedicated this year to industrial heritage, with stands for commercial and

non-commercial organisations. Industrial museographic techniques and conversion of industrial buildings in the Galeries d'Architecture are two of the themes.

Sécession - 62, rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris,  
T: (33) 01 49 53 27 00  
F: (33) 01 49 53 27 04  
[patrimoine@secession.fr](mailto:patrimoine@secession.fr)  
<http://www.patrimoineculturel.com/>

## Japan

### **Sixth International Mining History Congress In Akabira, Hokkaido 26-29 September, 2003. Call for papers.**

■ See article in Worldwide. There will be a pre-congress tour that covers Japan's representative tourist spots (e.g. Kyoto and Nara) and a post-congress tour visiting the nation's representative mine-related historic sites (e.g. Kyushu and Tohoku region).

Secretariat for the 6th International Mining History Congress Local

Organising Committee

Consigned company for prior participation registration: EC Inc., President Bldg. 5F, South 1, West 5, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060-0061 Japan, T: +81-11-231-2289, F: +81-11-221-0496, [info@imbc2003.com](mailto:info@imbc2003.com)  
[www.imbc2003.com](http://www.imbc2003.com)

## Switzerland

### **The Internationality of Railways, 1850 - 1970**

Lucerne, 3 - 5 November 2002

■ An international Symposium organised by the Verkehrshaus der Schweiz and the Chair for the History of Technology at the ETH Zurich. The Symposium will take place at the Verkehrshaus der Schweiz, Lucerne. See <http://www.tg.ethz.ch/forum/konferenzen/railways.htm>.

# TICCIH Conferences

## Germany

### **II conference of the TICCIH Textile Section 3 - 6 April, 2003,**

■ Following the first conference in Terrassa last year, the Rheinisches Industriemuseum Euskirchen textile museum will organise the second meeting next spring. Contact the Director, Dettlef Stender, Tuchfabrik Müller, Carl-Koenen-Straße 25, 53881 Euskirchen-Kuchenheim, T: +49 (0 22 51) 14 88 - 0, F: +49 (0 22 51) 14 88 - 1 20

## Russia

### **TICCIH XII International Congress: 'The transformation of old industrial centres and the role of industrial heritage.'**

10-12 July, 2003 in Moscow, and 13-18 July post-congress tour to NizhnyTagil in the Urals.  
General Assembly July 17

■ The next full TICCIH Conference will be an opportunity to see some of the most interesting as well as spectacular industrial heritage sites in the world. Papers are invited on the above theme. The

official language will be English, but papers also in French and Russian, with simultaneous translation of plenary sessions. Study visits in Moscow and cultural programme include the Kremlin, the Bolshoi Theatre, and the Moscow river. Post-congress tour of the famous mining and metallurgical sites in the Urals, including a helicopter trip over the 1882 Ust-Borovsky salt works. Details will be sent out in early 2002. Eugene Logunov, Institute of Material Culture, PO Box 65, Ekaterinburg, B-109, Russia 620109, tel: +7 3432 297874 fax: +7 3432 297731 [logunov@online.ural.ru](mailto:logunov@online.ural.ru)  
[www.mnactec.com/ticcih/russia.htm](http://www.mnactec.com/ticcih/russia.htm)