



THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR THE
CONSERVATION
OF THE INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE

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Summer, 2003

Inside:

Conference season reports from Toronto and Prague, and various views of the visit to Russia.

Next issue:

Who is teaching industrial heritage?

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Opinion

Eusebi Casanelles
TICCIH President

We celebrated TICCIH's 30th birthday this year, 30 years since the first international meeting on industrial heritage that was held in Ironbridge in 1973. This is an opportunity to look back on what has been achieved, and to think about strategies for the future. I would say that the results have been good. TICCIH has become a point of reference for many people and institutions that work in the field of industrial heritage, or who have tried to save some particular industrial monument. A criticism could be that TICCIH is to a certain extent a virtual organisation, one that organises a conference punctually every three years, that publishes a journal, a newsletter and a web site, but one that structurally is rather weak.

During the Congress in Moscow in July, at which I was re-elected President and for which I want to thank everyone who placed

their confidence in me, the Board talked about how we might strengthen our organisation. I would personally like to use this second mandate to make the structure of TICCIH clearer. It is often hard to know who TICCIH represents, as some National Representatives have associations behind them. It is also sometimes hard to know how representatives have been selected, and who chose them. To resolve these conflicts, the Board approved the proposal that Representatives should be elected by national committees which have a minimum of seven members, with the recommendation that the larger countries have as many as possible. When national committees cannot get the minimum number of members, their representative should have the status of a Correspondent.

The Board want to continue to develop the thematic sections as well as special committees dedicated to heritage at risk, training and education, restoration, and industrial museums, a project that began three years ago and which has led to the establishment of the Textile and Mining Sections. We also want to continue to strengthen TICCIH's relationship with ICOMOS as its Industrial Heritage Committee. I was very pleased for this reason that the Secretary General of ICOMOS, Dinu Bumbaru, could join us in Moscow. The Board aim to reinforce TICCIH's presence in all the continents, to continue its links with the Council of Europe, and to encourage the European Agency which is trying to promote joint actions between countries in the European Union. Conscious of the criticisms that TICCIH is too Euro-centric, we also want to our presence in America to go on growing, and for this we welcomed the IV Latinamerican congress which will be held in Peru in 2004. We also were very pleased to receive the proposal by the Japanese representative to hold an intermediate conference in that country during 2005. The web page needs to be improved so that it fulfils its potential to be a key means of communication between our members, and we discussed how we could find funds to pay for the many projects that are of interest to all of us.

We can do all this if the Board plans how to achieve its goals and has the help of all of the members, and the simplest way to do this is by participating in the many meetings and conferences that take place in TICCIH's name, and I hope everyone will be able to do so.

TICCIH news

The TICCIH Bulletin is published and distributed four times a year. Information for the Bulletin should be sent as early as possible.

Final dates for receiving information:
31 May for July mailing
31 August for October mailing
30 November for January mailing
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. Payment to the Membership Secretary Maria Teresa Maiullari Pontois, 11 bis rue du Dobropol, F-75017 Paris, +33 1 457 22044, either by cheque to TICCIH, credit card, 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@gencat.net

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

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■ As the reports in this issue of the Bulletin demonstrate, the XII Congress confounded the doubters and we can be proud to have maintained our record of holding an international conference every three years. Plenty of organisations have come and gone since the first meeting in Ironbridge without achieving such consistency. Also to be one of the first conservation organisations to venture to Russia is significant. The relevance of TICCIH coming to the former Soviet Union was clear from the start, and the tour in the Urals confirmed both that the country's industrial archaeology is outstandingly important, and that all TICCIH's accumulated experience will be needed to help conserve it.

■ The Board and the General Assembly approved the text of the TICCIH Charter for industrial heritage, which was renamed the 'Nizhny Tagil Charter for the industrial heritage', to enthusiastic applause. The secretary of ICOMOS, Dinu Bumbaru, who was in Moscow for the meeting, promised to work with Stuart Smith to steer the charter through the appropriate ICOMOS mechanism so that it can be ratified. The Japanese Industrial Archaeology Society (JIAS) has offered to translate it into Japanese and it is obviously important for its diffusion and the promulgation of its ideas that the charter be available in as many languages as possible. For anyone who wants a copy, the definitive text is with the Editor.

■ TICCIH and the Board welcomed a new Treasurer, the Greek National Representative Olga Traganou Deligianni, and two new Board members, Professor Patrick Martin from the US and Dr. Miles Oglethorpe, who is now the British representative.

Invoices will be sent out to all members and national committees with the next Bulletin at the start of 2004, which should make payment easier for everyone and simplify the life of the new Treasurer.

■ Other changes: there are three new National Correspondents who will be representing TICCIH in their respective countries. In Ireland, Garry Miley is an architect involved in industrial heritage projects. Paulo Fontes is a labour historian who is coordinating the new TICCIH committee in Brazil, while Miljenko Smokvina, who has been busy organising the first industrial heritage conference in Croatia during September, is our Correspondent there while a formal committee is established. The addresses of all three can be found on the TICCIH web page.

■ If any members of TICCIH are aware of cultural routes which are being pursued in their areas, they should get into contact with the Secretary Stuart Smith, who is advising ICOMOS on its Cultural Routes programme and can liaise with ICOMOS directly.

■ There was a call at the General Assembly for the famous Moscow Metro to be given the highest level of monument protection by the Russian state, and for it to be included in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites (see Ole Hyldtoft's Conference Report). This would be the first underground railway to be recognised in this way. There are currently two only WHS railway lines, Darjeeling in India and Semmering in Austria, although there are others that are being proposed including the Train Jaune in the French Pyrenees, and the line of the Great Western Railway in England.

TICCIH Officers

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Editor: James Douet, office of the President

■ In the days from the 10 - 17 July, the XII International Congress of TICCIH took place in Moscow, Ekaterinburg and Nizhny Tagil in Russia. Besides the ceremonial events and listening to papers, the congress gave members of TICCIH a most welcome opportunity to get an impression of the big industrial heritage of Russia and to enjoy the great hospitality of the Russian people. Dr. Eugene Logunov and his staff had made a big job in planning and executing the congress in the best possible way. The congress started with the official opening followed by a reception and a nice evening boat trip on the Moscow river. The next morning we were on a guided tour of the center of Moscow where we saw the Bodaevsky brewery and the former textile factory Krasnye Textil'shiki. In the afternoon the first congress sessions took place. The next day was dedicated to a tour of the Kremlin and visits to industrial installations in the outskirts of Moscow. For those of us who still had a little energy left, the highlight in Moscow was the night visit in the Moscow metro, guided by the undisputed expert, Natalia Dushkina, whose father, A. Dushkin, played a main role in the construction of the first stages. The preservation of the

TICCIH's XII International Congress Moscow

Professor Ole Hyldtoft
Danish National Representative

Moscow metro ought not only be a federal concern, as we voted for later, but the metro is an evident candidate to become a World Heritage Monument. On the 14th we moved to Ekaterinburg in the Urals and to our surprise we from then on were escorted and got a

Properly furnished with helmets, the TICCIH group enters the impressive Chusovoi metallurgical works. An hour later we watched the Bessemer converter in operation with a lot of light, noise and smell. The spectacular effect of the blast can be seen in colour on the TICCIH web site.
(Foto: Ole Hyldtoft)

welcome ceremony every time we went into a new district. After a plenary session, we had a lively welcome dinner at the Museum of History of Architecture and Industrial Technology, where the following day we attended the opening of the congress exhibition. In the afternoon we left for Nizhny Tagil.

Nizhny Tagil was a most well-chosen place for the main conference, dominated by a number of steel and metallurgical plants, and also the place of the Nizhny Tagil Metallurgical Works-Museum in a former blast furnace complex. The 15th was devoted to congress sessions. In the morning the following day we visited the operating shops at Nizhny Tagil Integrated Steel and Iron Works and the tank museum at Ural Car Works. In the afternoon we went by a narrow gauge railway, and later the very sweet but not that young women of Visim made a wonderful barbecue party for us, with a lot of singing, dancing and playing. Early on the 17th we made a trip to the Goroblagodatsky iron quarry and the metallurgical museum in the town of Kushva. In the afternoon we had further congress sessions and TICCIH General Assembly, where we adopted the Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Protection of the Industrial Heritage. As often before, our secretary had made the voting of trustees simple, the number of candidates matched the number of open seats and the president was re-elected for a new term. In the night we had an open air concert and a cocktail party in the impressive installations of the Metallurgical Works-Museum.

Those who continued on the post-congress tour in the Perm region got 2-3 hours sleep and then went on a long bus trip to the town of Kungur, an old tea trading centre. On the following day we continued to the Chusovoi metallurgical works, where we saw a Bessemer converter in operation at close range, the last in the world and a very impressive experience. On the following long trip to Solikamsk we noticed a number of large factories, chemical installations, deserted coal mines and what I suppose was an uranium enrichment plant. Solikamsk was the old entrance to Siberia, where the railway line stopped. It has a rich cultural history, but was later a Gulag town for many years and has now got a new start. The following morning



Professor Ole Hyldtoft
Danish National Representative

we visited the potassium mine deep under the town and then went to the nice old wooden salt-works at Ust-Brovsky. The afternoon we spent looking at the many churches and monasteries in Solikamsk, and continued to Perm in order to reach our flights next morning. What did I learn from the congress in Russia? Among other things, that the Urals is a paradise for people who study the industrial heritage, that they in the Urals have a long tradition for taking care

of their industrial heritage, that you today are welcome to take photos of nearly everything, that distances are vast in the Urals, that it was difficult to get more than 2-3 hours sleep, that tanks can have a big symbolic value, that the Russian people has preserved their big hospitality, that they like parties and love veteran railways. So, all in all the congress was a warm and big experience. What shall we try to remember at the next conference? That we have to get

the price for attending the conference down. Without the young Swedish women and the not-that-young Danish guy, the average age of the participants was disturbingly high. That we have to give more time for the presenting of papers and less for the ceremonial affairs. That it would be good with a list of participants and an in time publication of the national reports. That we will never succeed in enforcing a Russian or Danish punctuality.

■ After the first three days of the Congress in Moscow, we went on to Ekaterinburg where we made a visit to the blast furnace museum in the centre of Polevskoi.

There has been a metallurgy industry in the Urals for 300 years. The first are known as the period of Demidoff's, Gennin and Tatischev, which lasted from 1701 to 1737. The foundations of metallurgy in the Urals and Siberia were laid between 1737 and the end of the 18th century, during which the industrial culture grew and various new engineering advances were introduced. With agriculture of considerable importance in the Urals, the metallurgical works slowly brought in new mechanical inventions to help the work of the farmers. This brought the Urals industry to its most fruitful times between the ends of the 18th and 19th centuries when Russia became, for the first time, a world leader in iron and copper working. By the 19th century, the Urals had grown into a metal and mining power which produced two thirds of the country's iron and 90% of its copper.

Ekaterinburg and Nizhny Tagil

Assumpció Feliu Torras
National Representative TICCIH España

The origin, development and diversification of the mining industry followed an unconventional route. The introduction of new technologies, the first steam engines, steam locomotives, steam turbines was associated with people from many different countries: Russians, German, British, French, Swiss and Greek.

During the visit and welcome from the Museum of History of Architecture and Industrial Technology, and we had dinner in the open air surrounded by machines such as the Pilo hammer, and the next

day the Mayor and the TICCIH President Eusebi Casanelles opened a retrospective exhibition from various countries.

In Nizhny Tagil there were visits to the Nizhny Tagil Metallurgical Works Museum and to the Museum and operating shops of the Nizhny Tagil Integrated Steel and Iron Works. The first cast iron was produced at the Nizhnetagilsky iron plant in December, 1725. At the working Tank Museum at Ural Car-Making Works we saw an exhibition of the various models of tanks produced in the factory for the country's different wars.

At the Visim settlement, a 1950s electric train took us to the line that marks the division between Europe and Asia at around 2000m altitude. The following day we saw the cities of Kushava and the Goroblagodatsky iron quarry and museum, and Kungur, which was founded in 1663 and where there is an important ice mine.

In Chusovoi we went round the ironworks, founded in 1879, where the blast furnace shop has three of the last operating Bessemer converters. Each one with a capacity of 22 tons, two Martin ovens of 260 tons each, and produces 1600 tons of steel every day. It was a unique experience to see them working and it would be enormously valuable for at least one to be conserved in working order as a testimony to their importance in the industrialisation of the country.

The last visit was to the Ust-Borovsky wooden salt-works, worked since 1878, in which we descended 400m by lift and made a 4 km tour by four-wheel drive of the underground galleries to see one of the working extractors. This highly interesting conference ended here.



The rolling mill at Nizhny-Tagil
(Foto: Assumpció Feliu Torras)

Argentina

Industrial heritage: strength and value of collective work

■ The July conference and exhibition 'Industrial heritage: strength and value of collective work', held in Buenos Aires was very well attended and led to a call for a national Network for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage. The meeting was organised by the Centro Internacional para la Conservación del Patrimonio, under the auspices of TICCIH and other conservation groups. More than 40 different teams participated in the exhibition that accompanied the conference in the Retiro water tower, and which has gone on to tour the whole country. In the short term, the aim of the Network is to define a National Plan that would include a systematic study of the country's industrial history with a map of the country's production history, get suitable legislation to protect the heritage, improve public knowledge and strengthen ties with the neighbouring countries. The organiser of the conference was Dr Laura Amarilla. amarillalaura@hotmail.com

Czech Republic

Vestiges of industry in the Czech Republic

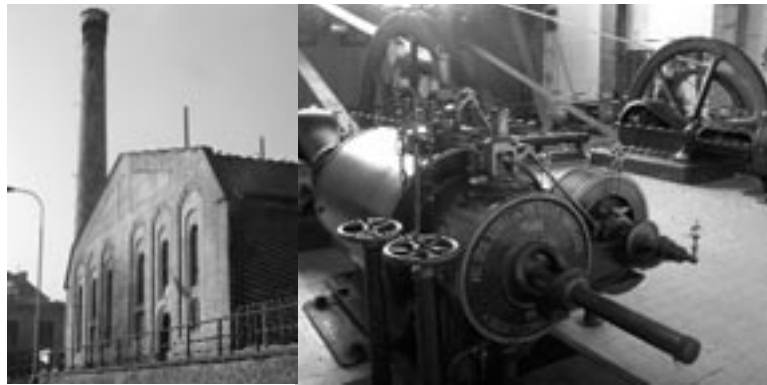
Benjamin Fragner

■ The unique former sewage treatment plant located in the district of Bubeneč in Prague was built as part of the city's sewer system in the years between 1895 and 1906 according to a project designed by the English engineer William Lindley. While in the surrounding European cities, perhaps owing to the greater attention paid to water purity, old sewage treatment plants came to be torn down and replaced with new ones, the Prague plant survived, despite the presence of intentions to demolish it, to become a rare and unique site, complete with the underground spaces and the on-site technology left intact. The plant remained in operation until 1966, from which time it began to deteriorate only gradually, though money lacked for any kind of reconstruction,

demolition, or implementation of initially radical and rather devastating projects focusing on new uses for the site (e.g. a water park). It was finally in 1991 that the site and its technical facilities were granted heritage status. It was just good luck and a matter of chance that no one had managed by that time to initiate any

The former sewage pumping station in which the conference was held. Horizontal steam pumps made by a Prague engine builder in the Bubene_ works.

(Fotos: Benjamin Fragner)



of the ambitious projects planned for the site. In its own way paradoxical, but for the evolution of opinions on industrial heritage altogether typical, situation has emerged.

The nearly week-long event was primarily about the power of authenticity, the transformation of value criteria, and the technological and economic limits involved in preserving vestiges of industry in the post-industrial world and the search to find new uses for them.

This interdisciplinary meeting took place for the second time in Prague (the first was in 2001). This time however the event harboured even greater ambitions, and it featured international participation and a programme conceived as multifaceted, interdisciplinary and intergenerational in character. With the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the meeting was organised by the recently founded Research Centre for Industrial Heritage of the Czech Technical University in Prague, in cooperation with the National Conservation Institute, the Society for the Protection of Industrial Heritage, the

National Technical Museum, the Czech Chamber of Certified Engineers and Technicians, and the Czech Union of Civil Engineers.

Several exhibitions ran simultaneously in the spaces of the old sewage treatment plant. The large hall mainly housed the exposition featuring alternative projects aimed at proposing new uses for industrial sites. Several dozen such projects were developed on the basis of an initiative put forth by the Research Centre for Industrial Heritage and designed by the students from architectural faculties at technical universities and from the Academy of

Applied Arts in the Czech Republic. Using examples of industrial sites at risk (contained in part in the volume on industrial buildings at risk, which the Research Centre for Industrial Heritage published on the occasion of the Biennial, including, for example, the former ice houses in Braník, the brewery in Postoloprty, the malt houses in Podbaba, the train station in Pilsner, the industrial zones of the city of Ostrava, the iron and steel works in Kladno) the projects reflected the current groping search for value criteria, the ambiguous relationship between the content and function of re-used buildings, and the problems of context and the "value of age".

The second exhibition, in its own way also of a very topical nature, allowed for the first time public access to part of the historical plans and models for technical works and industrial buildings from the collection of the National Technical Museum in Prague, salvaged and restored following the damaging floods in the summer of 2002. The exhibitions introduced the framework for the

professional highlight of the conference – a two-day conference organised with the support of the Visegrad Fund. The conference examined the similar experience with industrial heritage shared by former communist countries, primarily in terms of legislation, ownership ambiguity, and the search for practical solutions.

At events of this kind there clearly always remains the question of making the discussion of the subject relevant and rendering the event itself instrumental in fulfilling the intentions in the words that have been spoken. The raw but attractive industrial environment of the former sewage treatment plant seemed to suggest a response. Throughout the week, at the end of each day of the Biennial, a site-specific performance, developed by the Drama Faculty of the Academy of Music, was presented in the underground spaces of the plant. The general public, who otherwise, given the lack of information and persistent misconceptions, would have difficulty in establishing an understanding of the issue, also gained enlightenment on the significance of "vestiges of industry". The third and final Biennial on this subject should be held in the Czech Republic in 2005, again mainly as an opportunity for generating the initiation of professional, cultural and social activities in the environment of abandoned industrial sites. Initial thought is being given to locating the next meeting in the former Vojt_ch ironworks in Kladno, just outside Prague.

Canada

Montreal Industrial Heritage 2003: A Continental and Trans-Oceanic Turntable

Prof. Edmund Wittbrodt,
HOT-GO4 Conference Chairperson

■ Last May, the City of Montreal in Quebec was the host of the International Conference "Montreal Industrial Heritage 2003" organized jointly by the Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA), the Association québécoise pour le patrimoine industriel (AQPI), and the Canadian Railway Historical Association / l'Association



Delegates at the Saint-Gabriel locks, on the Lachine Canal; behind is a view of the adaptive re-use of the former Redpath Sugar plant

(Photo: Paul-Émile Cadorette)

canadienne d'histoire ferroviaire (CRHA / ACHF). Under the theme "A Continental and Trans-Oceanic Turntable," paper sessions were combined with excursions recollecting the main factors that have contributed to the city's industrial growth from the early nineteenth century.

We recall to our readers that Montreal's crucial location on the St. Lawrence River, in the heart of a transportation network - port, canals, railways, thoroughfares and bridges - allowed the creation of geographical and economic links with the rest of Canada and with North America. This network contributed to the development of prominent manufacturing sectors: iron and steel, oil refineries, metalworking, consumers' goods - food and beverages, textile, furs, electrical fixtures and appliances. At the end of the twentieth century, the city responded to de-industrialization with the creation of new industries in biotechnology, aeronautics, aerospace, information and communication technologies, and with the relocation of the port activities.

Paper sessions transmitted current investigation in various topics: transportation, exploitation and transformation of natural resources, public utilities, IA recording, building adaptive re-use, engineering works.

For instance, the evolution of the structures and operations of the Lachine Canal from 1825 to date was recalled for their contribution in the growth of commercial navigation and of industrial production in Canada. Questions were raised on the technological innovations brought in the factories with the regulations and the consumption of various energy sources.

Presentations on engineering works were part of the panels of the 20th Annual Bridge Symposium and on Public Utilities. Some examined the challenges met by the engineers in the construction of railway and highway bridges on the St. Lawrence River from the 1850s to the 1960s; others analysed the contribution of Canadian engineer Thomas Coltrin Keefer in the Montreal Waterworks project of 1852-56, or the innovations on sewage pumping techniques conducted at the William collector sewer throughout the nineteenth century, and also the technology of gas production and distribution in the early nineteenth century-Montreal.

Walking tours of Old Montreal focussed on the architectural evolution of commercial and residential buildings since the eighteenth century, and, alongside the Lachine Canal, they concentrated on the locks, the bridges and the re-use of factories. Significant examples of twentieth century's industrial diversity were acknowledged at Quebecor World, a media printer of international fame, Au Dragon Forgé, specialized in the making of structural steel, at the Papeterie St-Armand producing hand and machine-made paper, at Hercules Fur, craft makers of

world wide

top quality fur garments, and at the Municipal Waste water plant. Some museums were particularly appreciated: the Archives of the Communication company Bell Canada, the Canadian Railway Museum, the Écomusée de la maison du fier monde, dedicated to the interpretation of Labour History in Montreal's South East area, and the Musée des ondes Émile Berliner, housing an original RCA Victor's recording studio.

In the vicinity of Montreal, excursions took place at the organ-building factory Casavant Frères, at the Cidrerie artisanale Michel Jodoin, at the Company Thomas & Betts, manufacturers of electrical equipment, and at Hydro-Québec's installations at Beauharnois and Rivières-des-Prairies. In the Mauricie region, participants valued their visit firstly at the National Historic Site Les Forges du Saint-Maurice in Trois-Rivières, in operation between 1730-1883, and commemorating the origins of the Canadian iron and steel industry. Secondly the tour went to the Cité de l'Énergie, an Interpretive Center located in a former power plant in Shawinigan Falls: it illustrates the activities conducted between 1901-1970 at the

first major hydroelectric installations in Canada, East of Niagara Falls.

Papers sessions and excursions presented at the Conference demonstrated a continuity in Montreal's industrial evolution and, simultaneously, the diversity of the manufacturing sectors that flourished since the nineteenth century. Participants could enjoy the valuable experience associated to the study, conservation and interpretation of many IA testimonies confirming INDEED, that IA is well and alive in this part of Canada.

Europe

Working heritage: management tools for old industrial neighbourhoods

■ The techniques of regenerating areas on the basis of their industrial heritage is sufficiently well-established to make international comparisons worthwhile. This is the aim of an EC-funded project led by the city of Birmingham and English Heritage, 'Working Heritage, a future for historic

industrial centres'. It was set up to examine the techniques that can be used to resuscitate substantial areas in which the established industrial activity cannot sustain its community any longer. In this it takes an expanded concept of the industrial site, one that embraces whole industrial quarters, settlements or 'colonies' that have a specific character and significance. The issues include how to define the extent of the area, problems of defining boundaries, restrictions and incentives, and the rights of property owners. The examples on which the project will draw include the former Jewellery Quarter in Birmingham, the Colònia Güell near Barcelona, and old textile centres in Roubaix in France and Schio and Terni in Italy. The first meeting was held in Barcelona at the end of September, and there will be further seminars organised by the other members of the project over the next 12 months. The partners intend to publish their conclusions as a set of guidelines, in the form of a book, a travelling exhibition and a DVD which illustrates good practice and so can be of use in other parts of the world. The coordinator of the project is Bob Hawkins of English Heritage.

Publications

DVD: 'TICCIH and the dinosaurs'

Entitled "Dinosaurs of Industrial Heritage: do gigantic or cumbersome mean: not for re-use?" – a DVD appeared at the end of June 2003 supported and co-financed by the European Commission (General Direction "Education & Culture", "Culture 2000" Programme). The project had been conceived by the Ecomusée du Creusot-Montceau (France) and was realized with the cooperation of the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya, the Rheinisches Industriemuseum, the Centro Internazionale Città d'Acqua, and of several dozen contributors belonging to TICCIH and to the different networks of the partners. It has relied too on a certain amount of "sleeping" documentation previously gathered by care of TICCIH national representatives some ten years ago. ADEC was the technical partner of the project, well known by TICCIH members since it developed the virtual forum for the Council of Europe.

The DVD depicts by texts and images of 120 sites of large industrial heritage spread over 21 European countries. 30 are dealt with in a deeper way, 90 by means of a shorter "visit".

Of course, not all of industrial branches nor worth-the-visit monuments or landscapes could have been represented within a relatively brief selection, which tried however to draw attention to some less often cited sites.

This publication is addressing a widely-cultured audience, not primarily a specialized one, with the purpose of enlarging the awareness and knowledge of, and active interest for, industrial heritage in European publics of all kinds. It is not to be sold, but will be distributed to any institution (academic, cultural, administrative, associative, local or regional authorities...) interested in the topic and able to present the contents of the DVD to various sections of the populations within their scope. So, anyone being eager to get one or possibly several copies should just contact Maria Teresa Pontois on her e-mail: bergeron@msh-paris.fr and would receive it free, except for the postage.

Conception and realization: Maria Teresa Pontois, TICCIH Membership Secretary, Koinetwork Egei Manager; Scientific Adviser: Louis Bergeron, TICCIH Honorary President.

TICCIH Conferences

Germany

TICCIH intermediate conference: International Symposium at the Rheinische Industriemuseum, Oberhausen and the Westfälische Industriemuseum, Dortmund: **Entertaining and communicating: Task and reality of industry museums.**

June, 2004

■ These two museums, both networks of historic sites in one of the most interesting areas of industrial archaeology and museology in the world are organising with TICCIH a special conference in 2004 dedicated to the interpretation of industrial history and archaeology. The three day meeting will also discuss the creation of the TICCIH industrial museums section. Further information in the Bulletin and TICCIH web page shortly.

Japan

New Developments in Industrial Tourism. TICCIH Intermediate conference

6-8 July, 2005

■ The conference will coincide with the 2005 World Exposition in Aichi Prefecture. Nagoya, at the heart of the World Expo site, has long been one of the manufacturing heartlands of Japan, but since 1996 the city has turned its industrial heritage into tourism products.

A First Circular will be published in early 2004, but proposals for papers are already welcomed by the organisers. The proposed dates will include two days of meetings and one full day excursions, a chance to visit the Expo site, and there are a number of one and two-night post-conference tours planned.

For more information contact Akira Oita, National Representative of Japan, oita@suac.ac.jp

Peru

IV Latin-American Congress of Industrial Heritage,

July / September 2004

■ The final date for the fourth in the series of TICCIH conferences in Latin America has still to be finalized, but it will be during the second week of July next year. This will be the first chance to examine the industrial heritage of Peru, one that includes some remarkable early railways, as well as post-Columbian metal mines and the sites for the production of food and textiles. The first circular is under preparation, and the person to contact is Carolina Varon, cvaron@terra.com.pe

Canada

8th World Conference of Historical Cities

Montréal, October 6, 7 and 8, 2003

■ Historical cities and the built heritage. Conservation and development: How? With whom? And why? After Kyoto, Florence, Barcelona, Xi'an, Krakow and Montpellier, the City of Montréal will welcome the 8th World Conference of Historical Cities. This Conference is a fascinating opportunity for elected municipal

officials, heritage managers, researchers and anyone interested in these issues. More information at : www.vieux.monreal.qc.ca/2003

Crete, Greece

AMIREG: 1st international conference on advances in mineral resources, management and environmental geotechnology

Chania, 7-9 June, 2004

■ The conference will provide a forum to address the main issues and the key

challenges related to all aspects of mining, minerals and metallurgical industry in the beginning of the 21st century. The focus will be on sustainability of mining and mineral and metallurgical processes but will include recycling, socio-economic impacts and the preservation of industrial heritage. More information at <http://heliotopos.conferences.gr/?amireg2004>

US

2004 Annual Conference

Providence, Rhode Island, June 10-13, 2004

■ More information will be posted here on the SIA web site <http://www.siahq.org>.

Poland

Heritage of technology - Gdansk Outlook 4 (HOT-GO 4)

Gdansk, 4-7 May, 2005
(See article in Worldwide)

■ Themes will include Identity and memory of the industrial society, storytelling of industrial heritage, success stories of industrial conservation, heritage of names, towards e-society and others. Call for papers before December 31, 2003.

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Patrimoine de l'industrie / Industrial patrimony

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