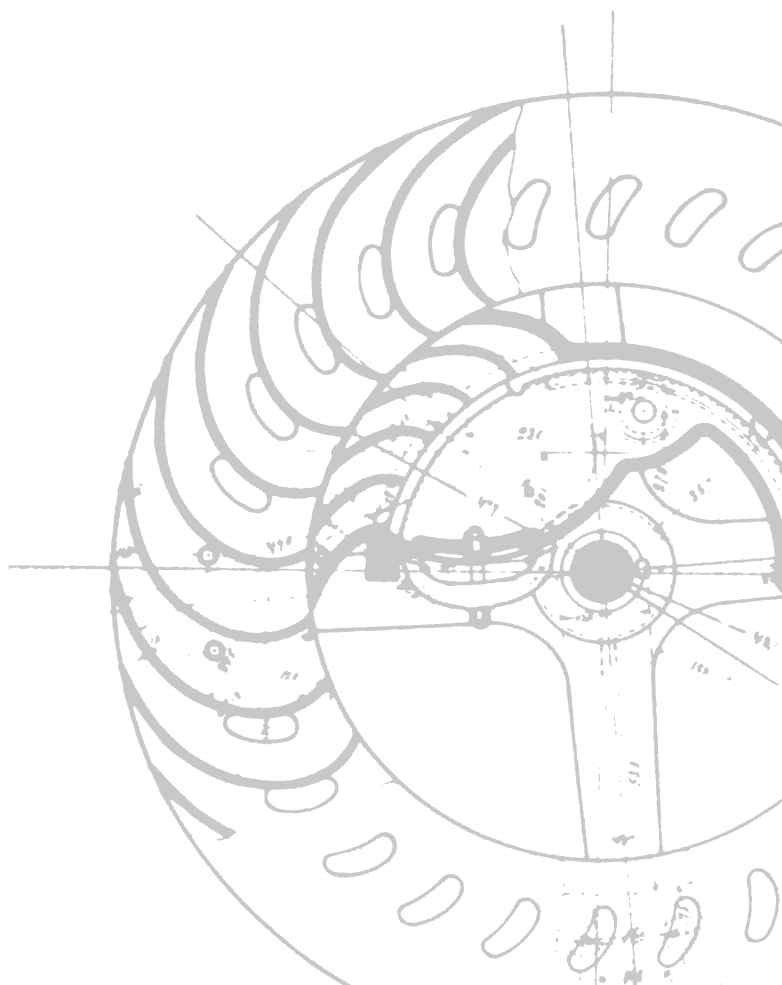


SUPPLEMENT

REUSING THE INDUSTRIAL PAST

ICOHTEC, TICCIH & Worklab joint conference in Tampere, Finland
10th–15th of August 2010



CHANGES AND CORRECTIVES IN THE PROGRAMME

(Updated 5.8.2010)

EXCURSIONS

Thursday, August 12, at 14:00–18:00

A change to the instructions on page 21:

A bus will pick up all participants attending the Workshop on UNESCO's World Heritage and monuments from The Workers' Movement at the Workers' House at 13.45, bringing you to the university where you can board the correct bus for the excursions.

CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME

Workshop T1J | Workers House

WORKSHOP ON UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE AND MONUMENTS FROM THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT

Thursday, August 12, at 8:30–12:30

A change to pages 183–184 and 214–218:

Please note the exact hall at the Workers' house and also the change in the order of the presentations. The Workshop ends at 12:30 and after that lunch for the participants of this session will be served at restaurant Natalie in the Workers' House. Lunch will end at 13:30 and the bus will be waiting for the excursions in the front of the Workers' House at 13:45.

Place: Workers' House, Stairway D, Fourth Floor (Centre for Practice as Research for Theatre)

Order of presentations:

Pekka SALMI (Managing Director of Workers' Association of Tampere):

Welcome to Tampere Workers' House

Reiner WATERMANN (GIRO GmbH, Germany):

People's House Co-Operative – A Frequent Type of House Ownership for Assembly Halls in the Region of Chemnitz in Saxony

Anke HOFFSTEN (Architekturmuseum of TU Munich, Germany):

Aspects of Volkshaus Architecture in Germany Between 1890 and 1933

Holger GORR (IG Metall, Ressort Zentralbibliothek, Archiv und Dokumentation, Germany):

“Volkshaeuser” in Germany

Nick MANSFIELD (People's History Museum, UK):

Red Bricks: Labour Movement Buildings in the UK

Peter LUDVIGSEN (The Workers' Museum, Denmark):

UNESCO's World Heritage and Monuments from The Workers' Movement

Session T11 | Room C6

INDUSTRIAL NUISANCES AT WORK: OLD HAZARDS, NEW APPROACHES, 18TH–20TH C.

Thursday, August 12, at 8:30–10.30

Please note, that there is an extra paper in the session. The paper is on the page 5 of this Supplement. Coffee is served during the session.

10:00–10:30

Florence Hachez-Leroy (Université Lille-Nord de France, EHES):

The Food Industry at the Risk of the New Materials

Session W3G | Room A05

GENDER, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

Wednesday, August 13, at 15:00–17:00

16:00–16:30

Kirsi-Maria HYTÖNEN (Department of History and Ethnology University of Jyväskylä, Finland) :

Oral history of gender relations in Finnish factories of the 1940s

Workshop F3H | Hydro Power Station (Moreenia, second floor)

TICCIH WORKSHOP ON CONSERVATION ISSUES

Friday, August 13, at 13:30–15:00

Abstract by Patrik REUTERSWÄRD (Swerea KIMAB (former Korrosionsinstitutet, the Swedish Corrosion Institute): **Repainting and Maintenance of Painted Steel Heritage – A New Method for Optimal Maintenance of Steel with Traditional Paints** is on the supplement page 6. There is also possibility to present some case studies about practical conservation issues during the workshop.

Session S2E | Kehräämö Hall

ENGINEERS

Saturday, August 14, at 10:30–12:30

This paper on page 5 in the supplement replaces the presentation on the page 309 in the book.

Willemijne LINSSEN & Krista DE JONGE (Catholic University Leuven, Belgium):

Could the Real Engineer Rise, Please? Technical Education in Belgium During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century

Session S2G | Demola Hall

TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTS: PROCESSES, TOOLS, RE-THINKING VI

Saturday, August 14, at 10:30–12:00

The Chair has been changed. The chair for this session is Tuija MIKKONEN (National Board of Antiquities, Finland).

The presentation by Sebnem Onal HOSKARA: **Re-use of Industrial Heritage in Rural Settlements in Cyprus** has been cancelled.

11:30–12:00 There is a new presentation by Caroline DONELLAN (London School of Economics & Political Sciences, UK):

Reusing Bankside Power Station –Building Tate Modern

The abstract of the presentation is on the books poster-section on page 330.

Wrong institution

Nina MÖLLERS correct institution is Deutsches Museum, Munich, Germany

POSTERS

There are two more extra posters by Vladimír HAIN and Michal GANOBJAK (Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia).
(pages 9 and 10 in the supplement).

There is a new version of a poster by Kim PULINA (RWTH Aachen University, Germany): **Cathedrals of Art – From Industrial Production to Public Stage**
(page 11 in the supplement)

The Food Industry at the Risk of the New Materials

Florence HACHEZ-LEROY

Université Lille-Nord de France, EHESS, France

New materials in the food industry during the 19th and 20th centuries offered or accompanied new possibilities of food preservation. The history of food industry is well known from the point of view of the culinary practices. The field of the consumptions practices, on a European and international scale, is also a domain where historians contribute to renew their approaches, especially through the concepts of americanization and transnationalism.

In her work on the food fears, Ferrières (2002) raised the question of the risk and its perception over long time. Some recent studies now tend to deepen these first researches, in particular from the point of view of the State and normalization (Stanziani, 2005). Nevertheless, most work of historical research concerning the food hazard are interested more food quality, and its possible purposes on the human health, that at materials in which our foodstuffs are preserved.

Research conducted by industrialists on these issues, upstream or downstream to the crises, like perception of hazards by consumers, medical community and public authorities are in the heart of this study. We will pay our attention on the taking into account of the occupational diseases by the industrialists in certain specific sectors, like the production of aluminum and plastics. We will try to underline the progressive sliding, the awareness of the dangerousness of certain materials, for the workers as for the users or the consumers of these products. We will show how certain companies decided to carry their strategy towards the medical field, and developed an expert testimony or helped to develop expert testimony in toxicology, cancer research, neurology... Our discussion will focus on this issue, focusing on methodological aspects of our research.

WEDNESDAY

Session W3G

Room A05

16:00–16:30

Oral History of Gender Relations in Finnish Factories of the 1940s

Kirsi-Maria HYTÖNEN

Department of History and Ethnology University of Jyväskylä, Finland

During the Second World War, women were needed in factories as well as in other areas of work. Thereby, women learned new jobs they were not allowed to do before the War, and some of them got more self-confidence. However, women were usually paid less than men, even though the tasks would have been the same. Scholars disagree about the extent of the effect the Second World War had on the gender relations on labour market, but all agree that it had an influence.

In my presentation, I study gender relations in Finnish factories of the 1940s especially in the oral history material. The timescale includes the years of the Second World War as well as the years of rebuilding. I ask, for example, how women narrate about their position in the factory work as women and how they describe their relations to men at the workplace. I am also interested about construction of gender relations in reminiscence.

I use oral history material from Finnish Labour History Archive and the Ethnographic Manuscript Archives of the National Board of Antiquities in Finland. The material is gathered several decades after the war, and it includes both transcriptions of interviews and written memories collected with inquiries.

In my ethnological doctoral dissertation, I study women's experiences of wage work in Finland of the 1940s and the 1950s. I analyze women's experience narratives about physical work they did, their narratives of emotions connected to work, and how they reminiscence communality of the time.

Repainting and Maintenance of Painted Steel Heritage – A New Method for Optimal Maintenance of Steel with Traditional Paints

Patrik REUTERSWÄRD
Swerea KIMAB (former Korrosionsinstitutet, the Swedish Corrosion Institute)

Maintenance of painted steel is always a problem and of course, especially maintenance of heritage which should imply use of traditional methods and materials. The maintenance for preservation has a limited budget and often the need of corrosion protection is immense. Very often the future available maintenance budget is unknown.

The critical issues with maintenance are two:

- First technological, what can be done and what consequences will this lead to?
- Secondly how much will this cost now and how much will maintenance cost in the future?

Maintenance of steel and iron have since long been made by repeatedly applying red lead based primers and oil based topcoats. Traditional oil based topcoats have mostly a very limited outdoor durability and after deterioration of the topcoat, the red lead primer is exposed to UV-light. The red lead primer is not light stable and this leads to rapid paint flaking and corrosion of the exposed metal surface. Therefore repeatedly repainting by red lead primer and top coat is necessary. When red lead was stopped due to its poisonous effects, maintenance also stopped in Sweden since the modern paints are very much less suitable for touch-up purposes. The reduced maintenance also had the effects that knowledge and workmanship have been forgotten.

We don't recommend the use of linen oil based topcoats over red lead paint and the use of modern paint systems should be avoided since they are unsuitable and costly in many cases for touch-up. The use of linen oil based topcoat should be avoided without having secured a maintenance plan and a budget. Without a future maintenance budget and plan, the release of large amounts of lead will be a stake.

FRIDAY

Workshop F3H

Hydro Power
Station

13:30–15:00

It is shown in the presentation that not all traditional paints had limited outdoor durability. The problem of low durability of oil based topcoats was solved already very early in the 20th century. By selecting very durable traditional paints and using these with modern methods, a very simple and cost effective maintenance can be used for preservation of heritage.

Optimizing maintenance by repainting of old and modern steel constructions has been studied by the Swedish Road and Railway Authorities. These results from research projects will be presented; shows how repainting by traditional paint products can be performed saving money, environment and of course preserving heritage steel for the future.

To achieve good preservation with a limited maintenance budget, a maintenance plan is aided by use of spread sheet calculations. Even in heritage there is a strong pressure to use modern methods and products. Knowledge how to use old paint products is vital in order to be able resist modern methods and products as sandblasting and epoxy paints.

Specific cases of repainting of Swedish heritages will be presented in the following discussion.

Could the Real Engineer Rise, Please? Technical Education in Belgium During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century

Willemijne LINSSEN & Krista DE JONGE
Catholic University Leuven, Belgium

Professionally, the position of the Belgian engineer remains obscure throughout the first half of the nineteenth century: situated between two extremes – the ‘English’ self-made man and the ‘French’, theoretically trained state officer – no single profile can be defined. Although state engineers can be retraced easily, references to ‘engineers’ working in industry lead to the assumption that there existed a parallel track of (skilled) technicians with an intermediary position in the private sector. We will try to achieve a more nuanced picture on the basis of the analysis of technical and engineering education. The links with geographical context and industrial branches turn out to be important factors; moreover, international comparisons will lend depth to our provisional conclusions.

Contemporary educational reports enable us to reconstruct the situation between 1820 and 1850. Out of twenty selected initiatives, two institutes which ambited the training of ‘engineers’ were analysed: one state school for engineering, and one privately founded society offering advanced technical education. The educational decline of the latter tells an interesting story which sheds light on failing ambitions, the importance of national identity and the influence of political choices. The comparison is based on in-depth archival research (study programmes, enrolment numbers, alumni organisations...). This information is confronted with the entrance examinations for the state corps to put the results into perspective.

The dominant profile of the Belgian engineer in the first half of the century thus turns out to be that of a higher educated technician mainly working for the state corps. The monopoly protecting the state schools for engineering influenced this development restrictively. Indeed, this better class of technician seems a rather rare phenomenon in private industry throughout the studied period; important factories thus fell back on foreign technicians some of whom also styled themselves “engineer”.

ELEKTRÁREŇ PIEŠŤANY – Transformation of a Decomissioned Power Plant to a Mentally Inducing Centre of Creative Energy

Vladimír HAIN

Michal GANOBJAK

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

Energy has always been a determining factor of human as well as economic development and progress. The energy works, or places for generating energy have always been of strategic importance – they have been technologically advanced, financially challenging and thus recognized as highly important to any society.

It might be that our breathless focus on technological progress, new gadgetry and strive for its new usage are somewhat responsible for our ambivalent attitude and disrespect of older works and creations. Their technological, civilizational and broader cultural impact and influence have often been underestimated and overlooked. It is thus so that there is a lack of will and effort to revive broken and old, but good and beautiful things nevertheless, and give them a new meaning.

The former municipal power station in a famous spa town of Piestany has until recently been such an ugly duckling – decomissioned, empty and with the yard covered in a waist-high weeds. The initiative of a few activists has been welcome by the property owner – regional power distributor and supplier, Zapadoslovenska energetika, a.s., who supported the idea of revitalization of the site and its transformation into a “hands-on-science museum” – an institution still missing in Slovakia. The following intense cooperation with the civic association of design factory, students and professors of the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University, mayor and municipality of Piestany as well as the local branch of the Slovak Landmark Commision has born fruit – what used to be only a vision has become a real project.

This seminar contribution introduces awakening of an industrial landmark building and its transformation from a place generating electrical power to a place generating power of new ideas and creativity. The adjacent plot and buildings will be devoted to hands-on learning about the laws of nature and energy. The site as a whole will also be used for various other cultural projects and learning activities as specific demonstrations of creative energy.

ELEKTRÁREŇ PIEŠŤANY – Revitalization of an Abandoned Landmark

Vladimír HAIN

Michal GANOBJAK

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

The former municipal power station in the spa town of Piešťany (80km NE from the Slovak capital of Bratislava) is a landmark building of the early 20th century cultural heritage and rooted in one of the most successful periods of the city's development.

Its active participation in power generation ended almost 70 years ago and ever since the site has been slowly disappearing from the collective memory of the city's inhabitants. What was left was just an empty building used here and there as a warehouse and a great location, which has naturally been in the cross-hairs of hungry developers for quite some time.

Out of a sheer will of a few activists and forthcoming approach of the property owner a vision was born – give the site a whole new life: create there a centre of learning about the ways of energy, its generation, transformation and impact. Provide the youths and general public with an opportunity to learn about energy and environmental impact of its generation in a new and creative way.

The vision was materialized in 2008 and 2009 in the students' architectural competition of ideas. The submitted poster is the winning study of an educational and cultural centre from among 13 completed works of a two dozen students, who took upon the challenge. Currently the project has a completed project documentation and has been submitted for the building permit process with the local municipality.

Cathedrals of Art – From Industrial Production to Public Stage

Kim PULINA
RWTH Aachen University, Germany

The reuse of former factory buildings is becoming increasingly important. Regarding the higher-order needs of space, cities are forced to reuse the existing infrastructure and its stock to provide centrally located resources. In the process the industrial-technical character of a building is often not been taken into consideration.

Using the transformation from the former world's largest umbrella factory Brauer to the Ludwig-Forum for International Art in Aachen, a successful reuse is exemplified and the interaction of building and production process is shown.

The building of the factory should contain an American standard like industrial mass production in 1928. Machines and equipment for the industrial umbrella production were stored on one level for this purpose. The technical integration of these machine-elements required to build a functional, customized factory building. This building probably had been designed in the tradition of Walter Gropius and his Fagus-factory. The application of the office for the preservation of monuments led the company to a disposal in the 1980s. The museum structure had to be integrated well and carefully into the existing stock. The former production facility was set up as exhibition space for a sculpture-collection. Within the obtaining of the column grid the character of the building could be preserved.

The conversion of the old industrial building into a museum implies a misappropriation to a cultural space, but the atmosphere of a former industrial facility could be obtained by structural changes. This exemplary adaptation can be groundbreaking for future industrial heritages in the cultural sector.