



Silesia，在記憶與慾望的傳動軸承中躍升- 一個工業資產建構在地自明性的探索性研究

林倩綺*

摘要

Silesia，位於波蘭東南的省區，一個在歷史乘載著多重空間離散的區域；從農業生活，到近代的國家體制的空間印象，Silesia 便一直由於其核心的地理位置與其重要的礦產，成為兵家必爭的區域，其空間記憶便一直在德、奧、傑三國交界的空間形塑動態的認同。從工業革命至今仍是工業的重鎮的 Silesia，在 1990 年代，隨這上世紀政治體制的變化，從共產體制計畫經濟體的製造重鎮到民主體制的開放經濟，Silesia 再一次經歷幾世紀以來，核心工業的離變；然，其過往依工業而發展的市鎮空間，在新世紀的市鎮美學的影響下，Silesia 的空間美學在西方世界 (Western Europe) 所主導的美學倫理下，正邁向其工業歷史與現代市鎮的城鎮規劃；其市鎮經濟亦從重工業生產的聚落群聚轉轉變到西歐市鎮藝術美學之概念設計，Silesia 的空間認同便在國界變化與工業聚落的動態中依存，並乘載著複雜的移民族群與歷史更迭的集體記憶；在建立空間認同過程中，Silesia 以其工業歷史作為其現代空間認同的傳動軸乘。本文試圖探索 Silesia 省區政府以工業資產作為其現代市鎮規畫的核心概念，並從其工業意象與礦業歷史的集體記憶，創造市鎮空間的現代性，並從中建立其地方自明性的過程中所探究其多元族群與現代空間交疊的歷史性；本文在理論上應用 Kelvin Lynch 的城市意象、Shukran Qazimi 的地方感、Fatima 和 Oliveria 的社會性認同與 Maria Lewicka 的地方依戀感與集體記憶等論點，以深度觀察法，試圖從存在於 Silesia 城鎮中的歷史途徑，如工業場景(地標式高聳的”傳動軸承”(szybs)，生活集居的工作空間等，所承載的當代城市意象的動能，爬梳 Silesia 從集體記憶的工業場景躍升至美學市鎮空間過程中建立自明性的歷史。

關鍵字：Silesia, 城市意象、自明性、地方認同、工業資產、傳動軸

* 南華大學旅遊管理學系助理教授



Silesia, the rising szyb of memory and desire -an exploratory research of constructing sense of place on industrial heritage

Lin, Chien-Chi

Abstract

Silesia, an administrative subdivision region in Poland, locating in the border of Germans, Checks and Polacy¹. The boundary often changed since the Bohemia crown, Austrain Habsburgs and Prussia, its complicated history is like an “potpourri” in the context of ethnicities and modern industrialization.. The Industrialization has a big impact in the development in Silesia, due to the abundant mining sources, Silesia became the highly development industrial region in 20th century, it was once one of the rich region in Poland. However, the ideal of modern urbanization has gradually transformed heavy industrialized region to a new form of industrial heritage. Silesia drives its characters by the industrial heritage in the process of urbane renovation. This paper aims at the potential transformation of the post modern industrial heritage as a memory and culture identity as the development which form the sense of place of Silesia by in-depth observation during March to June 2018, from the perspective on sense of place, based on the theory of Kelvin Lynch’s city image, Shukran Qazimi’s Sense of place, Bernardo Fatima and Jose Oliveiras’ social identity, and Maria Lewicka’s Place attachment and place memory, focusing on the industry heritage image in the region, The outcome reveals the infrastructure of Silesia shows a rising potential by the output of public and private sector as well as the financial input by European Union as part of the industrial route.

key words : Silesia, city image, sense of place, place identity, industry heritage, szyb

¹Tomasz Kamusella(2011). Silesia and Central European Nationalisms: The Emergence of National and Ethnic Groups in Silesia. Purdue University Press



1. Historical Potporri

1. 1. Brief History

Silesia, a voivodeship in southeast Poland, consists of collective memory of ethnic 'potpourri', industrial glory and culture pride. A 40,000 km² area which includes Lower Silesia and Upper Silesia, a population of 8 millions, Silesia's largest city and historical capital is Wrocław, locates in Lower Silesia, and yet, the biggest metropolitan area is the Upper Silesian metropolitan area, Katowice is the center of it. The historical capital of Upper Silesia is Opole, nevertheless the largest towns of the region, including Katowice, are located in the Upper Silesian Industrial Region, the total population of which is about 3,000,000².

Located along the Oder River, Silesia has a long agriculture tradition since medieval, it was then also recognized by its rich mineral and natural resources in the industrialization. In the course of industrial development and German's evasion, several important industrial areas have been formed on the need of industrial production. Silesia's borders and national affiliation have changed over time, partly because of its hereditary possession of noble houses and the rise of modern nation-states. The first known states to hold power there were probably those of Greater Moravia at the end of the 9th century and Bohemia early in the 10th century. In the 10th century, Silesia was incorporated into the early Polish state, and after its division in the 12th century became a Piast duchy. In the 14th century, it became a constituent part of the Bohemian Crown Lands under the Holy Roman Empire, which passed to the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy in 1526³. Most of Silesia was conquered by Prussia in 1742⁴ and transferred from Austria to Prussia. Later, Silesia became a province of Prussia, a part of the German Empire and the subsequent Weimar Republic. The varied history with changing aristocratic possessions resulted in an abundance of castles in Silesia, especially in the Jelenia Góra valley. After World War I, the easternmost part of this region, i.e. an eastern strip of Upper Silesia, was awarded to Poland by the Entente Powers after insurrections by Poles and the Upper Silesian plebiscite. The remaining former Austrian parts of Silesia were partitioned to Czechoslovakia and are today part of the Czech Republic. In 1945, after World War II, the bulk of Silesia was transferred, on demands of the Polish delegation, to Polish jurisdiction by the Potsdam Agreement of the victorious Allied Powers and became part of Poland.

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Silesia

³<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silesia>

⁴Treaty of Berlin.



The small Lusatian strip west of the Oder-Neisse line, which had belonged to Silesia since 1815, remained in Germany. The largest town and cultural centre of this region is Görlitz.⁵

The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into *voivodeships* (provinces); Within *voivodeships*, a further division of *powiats* (counties or districts) and *gminas* (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both *gmina* and *powiat*. Poland currently has 16 *voivodeships*, 379 *powiats* (including 65 cities with *powiat* status), and 2,479 *gminas*. The current system was introduced pursuant to a series of acts passed by the Polish parliament in 1998, and came into effect on 1 January 1999. Previously (in the period from 1975 to 1998) there had been 49 smaller *voivodeships*, and no *powiats*⁶. The reform created 16 larger *voivodeships* (loosely based on and named after historical regions) and reintroduced *powiats*.

The boundaries of the *voivodeships* do not always reflect the historical borders of Polish regions. Around half of the Silesian *Voivodeship* belongs to the historical province of Lesser Poland. Similarly the area around Radom, which historically is part of Lesser Poland, is located in the Masovian *Voivodeship*. Also, the Pomeranian *Voivodeship* includes only the eastern extreme of historical Pomerania, as well as areas outside it⁷. Poland's current *voivodeships* (provinces) are largely based on the country's historic regions, whereas those of the past two decades (to 1998) had been centred on and named for individual cities. The new units range in area from less than 10,000 square kilometers (3,900 sq mi) for Opole *Voivodeship* to more than 35,000 square kilometers (14,000 sq mi) for Masovian *Voivodeship*. Administrative authority at *voivodeship* level is shared between a government-appointed *voivode* (governor), an elected regional assembly (*sejmik*) and an executive elected by that assembly⁸.

Most inhabitants of Silesia today speak the national languages of Polish and Czech as according to their identity, both of which are Western Slavic languages. The population of Upper Silesia is native⁹, while Lower Silesia was settled by a German-speaking population before 1945. An ongoing debate exists whether Silesian speech should be considered a dialect of Polish or a separate language. Also, a Lower Silesian German dialect is used, although today it is almost extinct. It is used by expellees within

⁵<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silesia>

⁶Administrative division of the People's Republic of Poland.

⁷https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Poland

⁸https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Poland

⁹There are some immigrants from Poland who came in the 19th to 20th centuries



Germany, as well as Germans who were left behind¹⁰. During the years 1848-1918, Poland was influenced by Western European movements. The German ethnic model of language and culture had been replicated in the case of Polish and Czech nationalisms. Silesia became a focal point as an area that was sought after by all three nations. Subsequent historiographies have treated Silesia and its population as a part of the three national histories, however, in reality, the German/Germanic-speaking Protestants began to identify themselves as Germans, but the Slavic-speaking Catholic Silesians did not fully recognize any of the three national influences and clung to their religious identity. Others developed specific ethnic identities connected to the ethnic groups of the Szlonzoks, the Slunzaks and the Morawecs. The groups remained prominent until the division of Silesia among Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Poland in 1919-22¹¹. Leszek Balcerowicz in the early 1990s enabled the country to transform its socialist-style planned economy into a market economy. Like other post-communist countries, Poland suffered in social and economic, but it became the first post-communist country to reach its pre-1989 GDP levels, which it achieved by 1995 largely thanks to its booming economy¹². Most visibly, there were numerous improvements in human rights, and political rights (1st class), as ranked by Freedom House non-governmental organization. In 1991, Poland became a member of the Visegrád Group and joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance, in 1999 along with the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. Poles then voted to join the European Union in a referendum in June 2003, then becoming a full member on 1 May 2004. Poland joined the Schengen Area in 2007, as a result of which, the country's borders with other member states of the European Union have been dismantled, allowing for full freedom of movement within most of the EU¹³. In contrast to this, a section of Poland's eastern border now comprises the external EU border with Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. That border has become increasingly well protected, and has led in part to the coining of the phrase 'Fortress Europe', in reference to the seeming 'impossibility' of gaining entry to the EU for citizens of the former Soviet Union.

1.2 Industry history in Poland

Poland was disparate as repeated partitioning of this nation occurred during the decisive 150 years

¹⁰Lukowski, Jerzy; Zawaszki, Hubert (2001). *A Concise History of Poland* (First ed.). University of Stirling Libraries – Popular Loan (Q 43.8 LUK): Cambridge University Press. p. 3.

¹¹<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silesia>

¹²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Poland

¹³Reuters, Ukraine, Poland and Lithuania form joint military unit. Warsaw, 19 September 2014



in which Europe's first textile works, coal mines and railways were built. During those years, parts of today's Poland belonged to the neighboring powers, and their development varied correspondingly. As in many European nations, population growth generated a large union of labor. A major centre of heavy industry emerged in Dabrowa-Becken (Zagłębie Dąbrowskie), which bordered on the former Prussian Province of Upper Silesia, based on mining and processing of local coal and iron ore reserves. Industrialization took an unusual course in Upper Silesia, The Prussian King Friedrich II, who won this territory rich in natural resources from Austria in the Silesian Wars, appointed experts who brought in state-of-the-art British technology. Coal mining in Silesia commenced as early as the end of the 18th century, and 1788 saw the commissioning of the first steam engine in the revitalized silver and lead mining operations in Tarnowitz (Tarnowskie Góry). The first blast furnace went into operation in Gleiwitz (Gliwice) in 1796¹⁴, and the zinc ore around Katowice were abundant. During the 19th century the output of zinc from Upper Silesia exceeded that of all other European regions.

State-sponsored industry had set the process in motion, Silesian landowners became the primary financiers for the expansion of heavy industry. Astonishingly, the industrialization of the mixed Polish-German population of Upper Silesia did not trigger a wave of nationalism as it did in Bohemia: here, social classes formed the main divisions. This first German industrial region gradually began to decline toward the end of the century, as more and more ore had to be imported. The primarily agrarian Lower Silesia made headlines in 1844 when the mechanization of textile production triggered the well-known weavers' uprisings. After the First World War, the diverse economic structure of the various regions weighed heavily on the reconstituted Polish nation. Additionally, the established trade ties dissolved after 1918. It was not possible to compensate for the structural weaknesses, particularly the dependence on foreign capital, before a new crisis on Black Friday 1929¹⁵.

1.3 Mining industry in Silesia

Although Silesian's industrialization era begins at Kingdom of Prussia, Silesian industry developed heavily after the war. To stimulate the economy Protestant Czechs, lots of labors were invited to settle in the country, particularly in Upper Silesia¹⁶. Most of the settlers originated from non-Prussian

¹⁴Scotsman John Baildon introduced British puddle furnaces in Katowice which produced extremely tough wrought iron, and succeeded in establishing a steam engine works in Gleiwitz.

¹⁵<https://www.erih.net/how-it-started/industrial-history-of-european-countries/poland/>

¹⁶https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Silesia#Industry_and_mining



countries, since Frederick II¹⁷ also wished to increase Prussia's population. The Poles settled all over Upper Silesia¹⁸, with the recruitment of Germans from Middle and Western Germany many mine and lumber settlements were established. Large estate owners soon followed and founded many new settlements. Frederick II supported the reconstruction of the cities, by the ban on wool exports to Saxony or Austria and the increase of customs duties. Mining and metallurgy reached special importance in the middle of the 18th century. In 1769 Silesia established a standardized mining law, the so-called "*revidierte Bergordnung*", which excused miners of subservience to the laird and placed them under the control of the upper mining authority¹⁹ which first located in Reichenstein and later in Breslau, later moved to Upper Silesia. Confessional restrictions were abolished already during the first Silesian war and, until 1752, 164 provisional churches, so called *Bethäuser* or *Bethauskirchen*, were built. The Moravian Church, a Protestant denomination, established several new settlements, which became culture and believing center of some mining communities. After 1815, Silesia's industry was in bad condition in the decades. Silesian linen weavers suffered under Prussia's free trade policy and British competitors that already used machines destroyed the competitiveness of Silesian linen, after Russia imposed embargo which caused the Silesia traditional craft died out²⁰. The recovery of Silesian industry was closely connected to the railroad. The first railroad line was built between Breslau and the industrial region of Upper Silesia (1842–1846), followed by lines to the Lower Silesian industrial region(1843-1848). The fast-growing network of railroad lines supported new companies, which in turn led to growth of the industry in Upper Silesia. The concentration of mining, metallurgy and factories in a small region like Upper Silesia resulted in enormous growth of the settled area, especially because of workers' villages next to mines and ironworks. The older cities of the area were *Bytom*, *Gliwice*, towns like *Katowice*, *Królewska Huta*, *Zabrze* emerged, all chartered during that time. After the political situation stabilized in the 1860s and political parties evolved, the special status of Upper Silesia, driven by confessional, linguistic and national differences, began to develop. The Upper Silesian Industrial Region is located in the province of Upper Silesia and Zagłębie Dąbrowskie in southern Poland in a basin between the Vistula and Oder rivers²¹.

¹⁷https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_the_Great

¹⁸most of them in this period were from the Habsburg-ruled area

¹⁹*Oberbergamt*

²⁰https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Silesia#Industry_and_mining

²¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Silesia#Industry_and_mining



2.Sense of Place in Silesia

The etymology of “place” comes from Greek ‘plateia’ (hodos) ‘broad’(way), in the medieval time, the Latin word ‘Placea’(place) meaning courtyard (open space, avenue). Identity comes from Latin word ‘idem’ and then become the meaning of “same”, it is now known as identity “identity”. Architectural psychologist was inspired by these concept and developed the idea of “psychology of space”, regarded the space as product of physical attributes, human conceptions and activities. Stijiks developed a theory called “transactional view of setting” based on these ideas, and addressing “transactional” focuses on the either the person or the environment, he emphasized the relationship between a place and a person is interdependent. In the discussion of ‘Sense of place and place identity’, Qazimi described that the relationship between identity and the physical environment(social identity theory, place-identity theory and identity process theory). He addressed the place identity is focused on the relationship between people and the environmental psyche argued the relationship between place and identity were based on social identity theory and identity process theory²². ‘Nikiszowiec Mock-up’ was carried out by the local initiatives factory association according to the idea of Zdzislaw Majerczyk, psrtner of the Groupa Jarowsha in cooperation with the coal mine “Wiecaorek, the project is co-financed by the city of Katowice. Workers house estate, a pearl of social housing architecture, designed in the early twentieth century by local architects.

2.1 Administration division and culture identity

Silesian Voivodeship was established in 1999 by merging the former Bielsko Biała, Częstochowa and Katowice voivodeships²³. In addition to the Katowice conurbation, three more agglomerations are found in the voivodeship: Bielsko-Biała, Częstochowa and Rybnik. There have been two different concepts for the transformation of the existing voivodeship structure.

The Upper Silesian Industrial Region lies mainly in the Silesian Voivodeship, centered on Katowice. It is situated in the northern part of Upper Silesian Coal Basin (Silesian metropolitan area), the southwest border of the Rybnik Coal Area and west borders with the Ostrava urban area. This area covers over

²²Qazimi, Shukran, (2014)“Sense of place and place identity”. Vol.1, No.1. European Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research.

²³The Voivodeship has a dual structure in the administrative sense, forming a single NUTS 2 region and encompassing eight NUTS 3 statistical sub-regions, 17 administrative districts (powiats) and 19 cities with district rights (LAU 1), as well as 167 municipalities (LAU 2) – of which 49 are urban, 96 are rural and 22 are mixed local governments. (Regional statics, 2004)



3,200 km² and about 3 million people²⁴. Upper Silesian Industrial Region is an area with enormous concentration of industry, which including mining industry, iron and steel industry, transport industry, energy industry and chemical industry²⁵.



The Voivodeship has significant intra-regional differences in the realm of demographics and social indicators. The quality of space is fragmentation: settlement components with widely divergent origins, physical quality and level of maintenance are found haphazardly in each other's proximity. The conurbation, emerging from constituting cities but also bearing some traits of a single metropolis, carries this heterogeneity on all territorial scales (BARANYAI and LUX, 2014). The fragmentation can be described of dimensions of spatial differentiation: –Upper Silesia is still characterized Poland's threefold imperial division. The different cultural and socio-economic attributes of the Prussian, Austro–Hungarian and Russian zones of influence are obvious today, which can be observed the weaker

²⁴Krystyna Szaraniec & Lech Szaraniec & Karol Szarowski, *Katowickie Towarzystwo Społeczno-Kulturalne*, Katowice 1980

²⁵https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_Silesian_Industrial_Region

institutional endowment but higher formal education in the conurbation's eastern population, or the more advanced technological competencies of the western in the Prussian parts. The Silesian Voivodeship itself is sharply differentiated: the conurbation, Częstochowa, Rybnik's coal mining district and Bielsko-Biała are three disparate poles within a single voivodeship (Klasik–Heffner 2001), and a source of both structural and political divisions. Despite multiple integration attempts, the conurbation remains politically divided, and the independent policies of local governments lead to parallel developments, overlapping competencies and constant conflict. – The cities are fragmented by the mining and industry-driven urbanization process, leading to a non-standard urban morphology characterized by very diverse housing stock. This was further differentiated by the later processes of social breakdown, industrial crisis, environmental and mining damage, and followed by market-led and community-based revitalization initiatives). Radical differences are found even on the level of individual housing blocks, making for a mosaic-like spatial pattern. The fragmentation of the urban fabric is not merely a phenomenon of space, but one which is also embedded in the temporal dimension²⁶. Development and destruction (city-building and intentional city demolition) have been based on the free overwriting of symbolic spaces, and sometimes entire urban functions, city morphology remains influenced by the outcomes of previous decisions (Murzyn–Kupisz–Gwosdz 2011, Chmielewska 2012). Urban space stripped of their former relevance with the downsizing of consumption and trade, or in the case of living areas, “overwritten” by newly erected living complexes. Upper Silesia, in the context of modernization that the re-formed spaces of consumption, business services and finance have led to the emergence of a Central Business District in Katowice, while other urban centers in the conurbation have contributed to this reclaiming of the city with the rise of representative shopping centers and malls. The developments of these individual cities undergo specialization, and the governance at setting down common goals at a metropolitan level, transforming the fragmentation into the modern European virtue of polycentric development. Katowice has proven to be the strongest as the centre of the region. Other significant cities (particularly Gliwice, Sosnowiec and Tychy) take on the role of sub-centers in this configuration. In Katowice, the last few years have seen the regeneration of the historical city centre, based on the conversion of spaces formerly used by transportation or industry, and attempting to create a functional city centre. The underlying consumption-oriented model relies on private capital as well as European Union funding, and fits into the mainstream of European urban policies. After 1989, the

²⁶<http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xftp/terstat/2014/RS04208.pdf>



symbolic space was reclaimed once again²⁷, the grand shopping complexes in Katowich, Silesia City Centre has been constructed on the site of the former Gottwald mine, preserving and rejuvenating certain symbolic elements of the mine's architectural ensemble as a reminder of the city's heritage. Katowice and the building of a connected shopping mall; or the currently emerging new cultural quarter on former mine sites (a concert hall, exhibition space, university library and conference centre) enrich the city with previously missing metropolitan-scale infrastructure and new public spaces. The transformation contributes to economic diversification and has positive consequences for socio-economic resilience (Polko 2012). However, the local authority require the building of large shopping centers in every city (Polko 2013) – symbols of modern urbanization of advance, although there is a debate of the development of the central city is not followed by organic renewal and functional enrichment throughout the broader conurbation, however, renewed urban areas almost always border on smaller or larger areas of segregation. Example of the cultural quarter in Katowice shows that these ideas are often identical to those found in any other large city in Europe – while local conditions would prescribe an entirely different way of development.

2.2 Transformation

Upper Silesia has a potential of being the main role in European competition, because of its neighbor– Kraków in Poland and Ostrava-Karvina²⁸ in Czechia. The development of Upper Silesia during post-socialism shows the character of a reemerging historical region and the exploration of its newfound potential. Although Upper Silesia once hit by the structural crisis because of its reliance on traditional industries and the socio-economic processes, the potential of it make this area became one of Central Europe's most interesting and vibrant regions. Furthermore, its improving infrastructural connections²⁹ and enhanced economic and political cooperation create a new cluster of development poles and further integration. The extent of the process, which has led to Upper Silesia's increased significance by the ability to continue its economic renewal through the balance of traditional and new approaches. Although, the socio-economic consequences of restructuring remain; new external shocks in the coal and steel sector, or long-term shifts in the automotive industry may pose new risks, and the political pressures of centralizing states and internal conflicts of interest may lead to the disintegration

²⁷By constructing monumental statues for two great interwar statesmen-Józef Piłsudski and Wojciech Korfanty.

²⁸An important and enormous industry area in Czeck Republican.

²⁹The public transportation, such as the A4 and A1 motorways and the renewal of the tram system.



of Opole³⁰. While decentralization initiatives, reversing years of progress. These systematic setbacks are nothing new in the wider region. Nevertheless, Upper Silesia can be expected to re-emerge as a key role among Central European regions. New forms of economic adaptation and administrative integration are being explored, and it is precisely this innovative character that imbues the region with its resilience and ability to reinvent itself in an ever-changing economic, social and political landscape (NÓRA and LUX, 2014).

2.3 Urban design as a way of balacing industry past and modernized commercial

Regarding its industry history and the economic gloria, in the course of transformaing into European virtue of city devlopment, Upper Silesia pocessed the fragmentation of these industrial satellite cities into a polycenter-like city setting, these were made by the cities of different industrial core, each of them were centered by its industrial privilege. Katowice has gradually establishing itself as the centre and the conurbation as well. Other significant cities, such as Gliwice, which processes of a power station, Sosnowiec and Tychy take on the role of sub-centers, yet, these cities were formed by the core industry, which differed from the organic glowing of the traditional cities. While transformed itself into one of the ‘Western Europe’ virtue of city, especially the ideology of ‘Western aesthetic’ of point-line-dimension structure embedded in the concept of intangible urbane development, and environmental protection and inspiration, a culture-oriented historical trace back in Upper Silesia would have been the ‘recording context’, industrialization in Upper Silesia along with the modernization of state became something recognized and traceable, to build up the collective memory, a recognized and traceable history is a carrier to bridge the past and now, an art form based culture content is the model of ‘Western European’ virtue of urbane transformation. A point-line-dimension way of transformation Upper Silesia image from heavy industry to modern city context, reforming mining history and the fabrication associate with steel, electricity power and all those sites in the context, would considered the memory carrier form the past to contemporary. Turn of the century, the gradually closing down of mine, the transformation of industrial sites, renovation of electrical power sites are on-going along with the public transportation design in a touristic context, along with the building up of culture city image by museums, historical sites and modern art center, Upper Silesia transforming its city image based on industrial historical content in tangible heritage and the intangible festival-oriented activities³¹ to build up the intangible memory and value.

³⁰the historical capital of Upper Silesia, now it is the centre of the Opole Voivodeship

³¹<http://industriada.pl/>



2.4 Build up a culture space based on industry history

According to Lynch's city image, shafts are recognized as the coal mining center in Upper Silesia, radiated from Katowich area, the shafts in the city center depicted the mining history, the renewed project transformed this area into an art atmosphere by surrounding symphonic hall, Concert halls, exhibition halls and conference centers, and yet, the shaft is still a center landmark within the soft images of culture replacing the hard history of industry and yet the shaft and the chimneys became a historical monuments of the history. The streets, trails and railroads connected by the creative site and museum has connected by shafts sites which including mostly coal mining, silver, zink and copper. While enlarging to a domain of districts, the identity of mining workers' residents and the music group playing group have collected the memory of the region. The perspectives of receiving rural people from agriculture community into city and reforming the mining community by the residential space of farming and family setting as Nikiszowice, an industrial city image has implanted deeply by the image of industrial tool and the residential space.

While one began to reflect the convenience of industrialize era, the pollution expands and environment preservation issues being brought up, more and more industrial regions has gradually turns its image by culturally build up. Silesia, a region with its abundant resources in mine, yet also full of various politic figures in the history and ethnic varieties, an uprising movement of industrial pride has been brought up by the transformation of the region, as Kevin Lynch mentioned of the city image, shafts, the mining core, as an image of Silesia, especially in Katowich(The capital city of Upper Silesia),The city of Katowice is the centre of cultural and economic life in Upper Silesia (Gorny Slask), a region in south eastern Poland. The city centre of Katowice is rich in museums, monuments and ecclesiastic buildings with enough diversity. There are many historical buildings, which have been classed as monuments with different architectural styles that can be seen in the city. The entire region itself contains only a few of these historical structures as most have been concentrated in Katowice itself. Its central location and efficient infrastructure has made Katowice a popular venue for conducting business. The Katowice Expo Centre (Katowickie Centrum Wystawiennicze) organizes trade fairs and exhibitions all year round.

As revealed by Rollero and De Piccoli (2010) addressed in the concept of place attachment, identification and environment perception³², the relationship between people and place is characterized

³²Chiara Rollero, Norma De Piccoli(2010). Place attachment, dentification and environment perception: An empirical study.



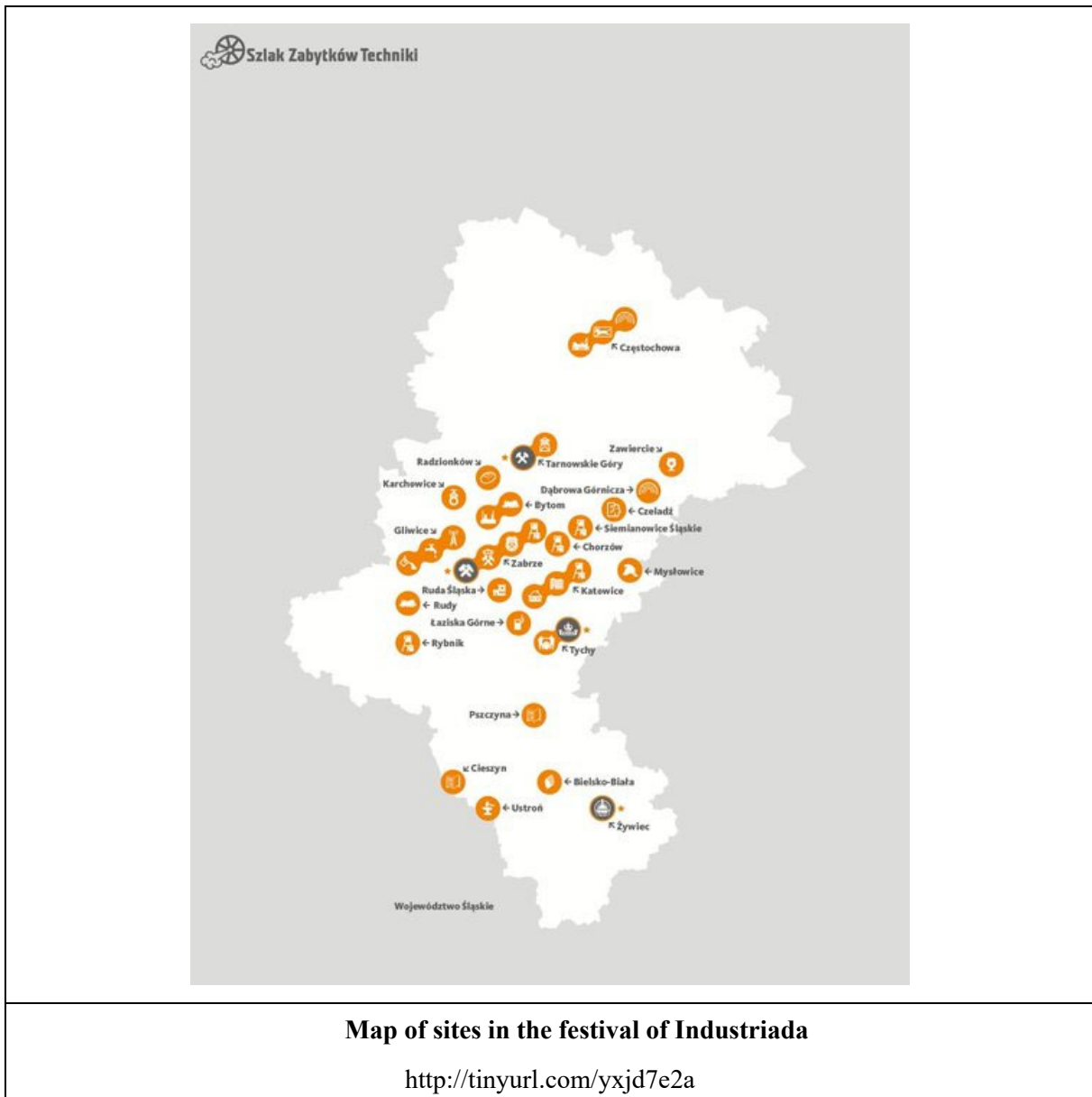
b affective and cognitive dimensions, defined, respectively, as place attachment and identification. The clarifying differences between place attachment and identification can be done by identifying the predictors in a structural equation model and exploring their association with the environmental perception. Husserl(1954), Jorgensen and Stedman (2001) addressed that the psychological dimensions of experiencing place have been described under several different concepts, such as sense of place, topologic community sentiment, sense of community, and community identity. The concept of place attachment lies at the very heart on people and places. Place attachment is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon that incorporates different aspects of people-place bonding and involves the interplay of affect and emotions, knowledge and beliefs, and behaviors and actions in reference to a place³³. In Silesia, the miming sites and the minors' residential has formed an intertwined a functional residential space with a small area of faming space in the residential area since century ago, although in the communists' time, the situation has been desperate, while the free economic era began, the function of the place, and the attachment of the place were still tied among the daily life of bakery, restaurant and daily necessities, space identity among different of miming labors have formed the distinct characteristic in the city.

3.Festival to build up the intangible value

The economic structure of Upper Silesia was characterized by the excess weight of traditional industrial branches and the underdevelopment of services at the time of systematic change(Lux, 2009). In 1990, the Voivodeship had 1.2 million inhabitants employed in industry, the continuing significance of industry demonstrates the enormous weight of Upper Silesia's industrial legacy, but apart from the magnitude of the crisis, it also showcases its unexpected resilience in finding new, innovative paths of adaptation.

³³Altman, I., & Low, S.M.(1992). Place attachment. A conceptual inquiry. New York: Plenum Press.





The Upper Silesia Industrial Monuments Route is one of the few Central and Eastern European route entered in the prestigious list of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH)³⁴. Out of 77 ERIH anchor points, places recognized as objects of particular importance to industrial culture and history of Europe, seven are located in Poland, including four on the Industrial Monuments Route of the Silesian Province. The Industrial Monuments Route is a flagship tourism product of the Silesian

³⁴<https://www.erih.net/>



Province. It was established in 2006 and the route offers 36 attractions. It includes not only museums, but also residential workmen colonies and fully functioning work stations. Identity is a dynamic product of the interaction between on the one side the capacities for memory, consciousness and organized construal which are characteristic of the biological organism and physical and social structures and influence processes which constitute the social context (Breakwell, 1986). In this context, thought, action and affect are the basic processes, ideas, doing something and make a difference to reach the aim are the real acts of these three processes. These processes include both personal and social identity values, whether positive or negative. The organizational content analysis is hierarchical, the identity social frame is regulated by an accommodation-assimilation formation, absorption of new elements, and adjustments I the existing identity shape³⁵.

The mining industry came from the need of Steel, and Shaft, the etymology meaning is a pole or rod that forms the handle of a tool, the second fold meaning processing rod forming part of a machine, which turns in order to pass power on to the machine³⁶. Factories and places for workers became a habitant cluster during industrialization. Shafts becomes symbols in Upper Silesia, some of them today are still activating, for those closed-down mining, shafts became symbols of them. Some of them became museums or culture center, some of them transform into park or creative field³⁷. Aside of the sites of mining, mining place such as Sztyrgarka, which use to be a place where mining worker of the level of decision making used to hold a daily conference, it is now a public space with the building revitalization of several business and social platform, locating in the knot of Chorzow, not far away of city center, but functioned as a path from center to the knot. As Qazimi addressed the ideal of “place identity” is formed by a “potpourri of memories, conceptions, interpretations, ideas and related feelings about specific physical setting, as well as types of settings”(1983). Place attachment is part of place identity, but place identity is more than attachment. Place identity is substructure of social identity, social class. It is composed by interpretation and environment.

4.Conclusion

³⁵Qazimi, Shukran.(2014). Sense f place and place identity. European Journal of Social Science Education and Research. Voll, No.1

³⁶<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/>

³⁷Such as Museum Silesia transformed from the previous mining site in Katowich, President mining place-Sztyrgarka is renovated into an industrial park, Nikiszowice is a mining family log and workers habitant, and Gallary Wilson is a



In conclusion, after nation-state era to war time, the identity of Silesia was mobilized politically and ethnically, until the uprising period in 1920s, Silesia, as an identity entity is often in the changing boundary among German, Czeck and Poland. Mining life in Silesia in 20 century became collective memory of the area, the recorded history, contemporary history started the miming era, farmers in urban area immigrated to city look for working opportunity has intertwined both farming culture and industrial image. Szybs, shafts so to speak, presenting the historical landmark of industrial era, expanded from the landmark, park, business, living space radiated from the shaft landmark which formed public space and living area. The living miming industry and the historical industrial sites exist both at the same time in Silesia nowadays. Not only the landmark in the capital city Katowice of upper Silesia and also the satellite city next to Katowich, on the mobilizing path, these image of Shafts became one of the important symbol of this region, and also an knot of newly transformed urban planning. This research aims at revealing these industry heritage sites, no matter functioned or transforming into public access path or space, shafts located in a number amount in Silesia have become the essential memory of local, yet, while preserving the symbols of memory, a move-forward momentum through the transformation of city center and the revitalization of industrial area is now a mobilize drives of a soft and beautiful image, the proud of through preservation of industrial sites and the building up of new sense of place are moving toward uprising direction. Silesia, a space of golden history in industry, is now transforming its image on cultural and industry landmark, through industrial activities process of space memory, Silesia is moving up to its next peak through the history like the mobilization of Syzb.



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