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Cover: Days after an earthquake in June 2001, Franz Grupp cares for a painting rescued from the Ermita de Jerusalén in the Convent of Santa Teresa in Arequipa, Peru. See page 17 for the story. Photograph by Magdalena Fuenzalida.

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FROM THE DIRECTOR- GENERAL'S DESK

Nicholas Stanley-Price

In the first dawn of the new millennium, two controversies in particular have raised fundamental issues for those concerned with the preservation of cultural heritage. One was associated quite specifically with the threat and then the actual act of deliberate destruction of the two rock-cut statues of the Buddha at Bamiyan in Afghanistan in March 2001. The other is the wider, continuing debate over the benefits and costs of the globalization of society, which popular concern has forced onto the meetings agenda of the world's political leaders.

Both debates have profound implications for an international, intergovernmental organization such as ICCROM that is devoted to the preservation of cultural heritage. There are implications in the demolitions at Bamiyan for re-thinking several premises on which cultural heritage preservation is based, for instance the notion of a universal heritage value. The ramifications of the globalization debate may appear to be less immediately relevant. But it raises important questions about preserving cultural diversity (and not least its material form) in the face of the increasing homogenization of world culture. Moreover, at a more mundane but nonetheless real level, global climate change is apparently threatening the physical survival of cultural heritage (for instance through sea-level change, severe flooding, and atmospheric pollution).

As an international organization, ICCROM has

necessarily to recognize and to promote the cultural diversity that is characteristic of the world. Preservation of the material expressions of that diversity is the goal with which ICCROM was created by UNESCO in 1956. Needless to say, preservation of those material expressions is subject to the values attached to them by society. The medium in which cultural heritage is expressed may take either a tangible or an intangible form—this has long been recognized. And successful preservation of the material expressions is informed by a full understanding of all cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible.

Understanding and communication

It is in the area of cultural understanding that the challenges arise. They arise in situations that require understanding cross-culturally, across the disciplines, between the sciences and the arts, between the professionals and the non-specialists, and even between the young and the old. It is true that communication has become the fastest-growing global industry; but successful communication depends on much more than modems and instant connectivity.

This is why education, training, and advocacy, in different forms, remain fundamental to promoting respect for cultural diversity and to preserving its material expressions. And it is why ICCROM continues to draw upon its long experience in this area to promote the goal with which it was originally founded, of contributing to the conservation of cultural heritage.

The strategies adopted by ICCROM to achieve this goal have, of course, evolved substantially over the years. The major shifts in strategy are evident to the reader who compares the activities reported upon in this newsletter with those described in the annual newsletter of, say, fifteen years ago. In the 1980s, the most visible component of ICCROM's professional education strategies was the four regular courses held annually in Rome. Nowadays, in response to changing needs, the emphasis is on regional courses forming part of long-term programmes (often organized in collaboration with former participants of the Rome-based courses of earlier years). Formal courses represent only one element in these programmes, which aim rather to combine formal instruction with institution-building, provision of information, and the long-term maintenance of a partner network. Examples include the PREMA (1990–2000) programme for museum collections in sub-Saharan Africa, PREMO (1994–2000) for museum collections in the Pacific region, the Gaia (1989–1998) and Terra (1998–2002) projects on earthen construction conservation, ITUC (1996–2005) on integrated urban and territorial conservation, and the Africa 2009 (1999–2009) programme for built heritage in sub-Saharan Africa. All such programmes include mechanisms for gradual transfer of responsibilities to the relevant region, either to existing institutions or through the creation of new ones (as with the foundation of the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain in Benin and the Programme for Museum Development in Africa in Kenya). (These and the other programmes mentioned here are described elsewhere in this newsletter.)

ICCROM's policy is to maintain an advisory role, if requested, on programmes for which the main organizational responsibilities have been transferred. This is the case for the two new centres in Benin and Kenya, but also for other long-established courses for which there is continuing need. Thus, during the current year, and in response to the requests of its partners, ICCROM has confirmed its commitment to keeping an active advisory role for the courses on conservation of stone (in Venice) and of wood (in Norway). The original concept behind both courses derived from experience of the Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) which was held annually at ICCROM for thirty-two years.

The ARC course at the time of writing is the object of an independent external review, with the aim of assessing its impact on the field and future directions.

Changing goals, changing content

The design of the education/training activities has changed also because of the goals that they set themselves. If in earlier years there was a need for technical knowledge set within a context of conservation philosophy, the ability of conservation professionals to manage and to communicate is now seen to be equally important. The content of education/training activities reflects this change of emphasis. To take but one example: in 1983 ICCROM offered for the first time to participants of its regular courses a one-week workshop on teaching techniques and communication. In 2001, the topic of communication was included in the course on "Conservation and use of collections" held in Brazil, not as one topic amongst many but as the main theme of the opening week of a nine-week course. This one example illustrates how goals and course content have changed in order to meet changing needs.

The theme of communication amongst disciplines and, especially, between scientists and non-scientists, which remains one of the problem areas of conservation, is also tackled directly with the new pilot course on "Sharing conservation science: *vers un langage commun*" (a bilingual course, thus exploring communication between different languages too). Through its advocacy programme, ICCROM has also long been promoting communication about cultural heritage conservation between younger and older generations, and between the specialists and the media. Increasingly, advocacy will form an integral element of most of the regular programmes aimed primarily at professionals.

Many of the changing goals and design of activities that I have alluded to here are reflected in the provisional Programme and Budget for the biennium 2002–2003 which will be submitted by ICCROM's Council to the General Assembly in November 2001. The provisional programme is for the most part proactive, that is it attempts to foresee and then to respond to emerging needs in conservation by designing appropriate activities.

At the same time, ICCROM has to respond to the requests of its Member States for information, technical advice and assistance on conservation. Needless to say, the more successfully we can foresee emerging needs and design responsive programmes, the less resources should need to be devoted to answering ad hoc requests.

An important corollary of this premise would assert that those programmes must emphasize an approach based on key concepts such as prevention, awareness, and preparedness. Nowhere is this more relevant than in the case of disasters and emergencies. Paradoxically, we need to be prepared for the unexpected. ICCROM has long been active in responding to requests following natural disasters (most recently, following the earthquake in Arequipa in Peru). It has also been developing teaching material and educational activities on risk preparedness. The incorporation of concepts of prevention and advocacy in long-term programmes has already

proven its worth. At a time when, in many countries, resources for conservation are being cut for other than high-profile projects, this approach should prove the most cost-effective even if less spectacular in the short term.

Nevertheless, to return to the opening paragraph of this piece, it is inescapably true that, for a brief period, the Bamiyan demolitions created more publicity for cultural heritage preservation than any number of programmes promoting public awareness. The power of global communications today allows the events in a remote Afghanistan valley to be beamed worldwide. We need to harness the potential of this power so that it communicates not only the setbacks but also the benefits of cultural heritage preservation.



Seated Buddha, a mural painting from the upper part of the west wall of the shrine of the Big Buddha, Bamiyan, Afghanistan. The image, by Rakhaldas Sengupta (see obituary on page 9), from a collection of photos taken between 1969 and 1973 conserved in the ICCROM archive, is made even more precious by the events of 2001.

NEW MEMBER STATES

Six nations have joined ICCROM since 2000, bringing total membership to 100. ICCROM welcomes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, China, Estonia, Saudi Arabia, and Slovakia. More information about their cultural heritage, as well as about membership of ICCROM in general, can be found at www.iccrom.org.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina (population 3.8 million) joins ICCROM less than 10 years after independence. Its Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports has been co-operating with UNESCO and the Council of Europe since 1995–96 to set forth the principles and strategies for conservation.

Chad

Chad (population 8.7 million) has had legal structures for heritage management since 1960, when it became a republic.

Chad still faces the challenge of uneven development and damage to national heritage caused by civil war. Professional training is particularly needed: not just museum technicians, but also archaeologists, conservators, and documentation experts look abroad to develop their expertise. Five participants from Chad have attended ICCROM courses.

China

The People's Republic of China, a vast country with a population of 1.25 billion, has a long history and a rich heritage: some 4 billion manuscripts in 2700 libraries and 12 mil-

lion artefacts in more than 3700 cultural institutions. More than 115,000 people are employed in the heritage sector.

The State's increasing awareness of conservation, as well as laws on documentation, protection, and the exportation of cultural relics, grew out of rapid economic development and an increase in tourism. The conservation-restoration profession is growing in China, but training is still provided by small-scale programmes and professionals who have studied abroad, including some of the 21 Chinese participants in ICCROM courses.

Estonia

Estonia (population 1.4 million), a republic that became independent in 1991, is still developing its cultural network. The Ministry of Culture supervises the arts, libraries (597 collections including 10.8 million items), museums (179 collections include 5.7 million artefacts and employ 1400 people), and conservation of the heritage. Other heritage institutions include the Estonian Cultural Endowment, the Central Board of Antiquities, and the State Conservation Centre KANUT. At the post-secondary level, a new conservation and

restoration training programme is being developed.

Fifteen Estonians have attended ICCROM courses. Estonia was represented at events in north-eastern Europe organized recently by the Heritage Settlements Programme.

Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (population 19.5 million) is a centre of Islamic civilisation and culture with a religious and royal heritage (mosques, palaces, and historic town centres). Underwater sites lie off the east and west coasts of the Arabian peninsula. Antiquities are protected by the Supreme Council of Antiquities of the Department of Antiquities and Museums, Ministry of Education. Saudi Arabia is a signatory to international treaties and formulates its laws governing built and movable heritage accordingly. Seven Saudis have attended ICCROM courses.

Slovakia

Slovakia (population 5.4 million) was part of Czechoslovakia until 1993, but the existing Ministry of Slovak culture has been responsible for the designation of national heritage and for cultural legislation since it was reorganized in 1989. It co-operates with the Institute for the Protection of Monuments and its Inspectorate of Conservation. The Central List of Cultural Monuments includes 9108 monuments, 27 sites, 53 building complexes, and 13,000 cultural artefacts, not to mention the collections from 100 museums and galleries and 3290 libraries.

Slovakia offers diploma courses at private institutes, academies and specialised centres. Eight Slovaks have attended courses at ICCROM.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

XXII ICCROM General Assembly

Rome, Italy, 21–23 November
2001

ICCROM is governed by a General Assembly, which meets in ordinary session every two years with delegates from the organization's Member States. Session XXII will take place 21–23 November at the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), in the heart of ancient Rome.

The General Assembly determines ICCROM's general policies of and approves the organization's programme of activities and budget for the two years to come. Other important functions include electing Council members (half of the 24 members are up for election this year) and setting the contributions of the Member States. Associate Members of ICCROM are also welcome to attend the sessions as observers.

www.iccrom.org

The ICCROM Web site has been improved during the past year with more, regular information about both ICCROM activities and events and opportunities in the field of conservation-restoration in general. Improved tools also make it easier to search the online ICCROM library. By December 2001, a completely redesigned Web site should be up and running to provide the same services (online library, worldwide conference listings and training opportunities, comprehensive links

to other sites) but with easier navigation. The development of the new site has been undertaken with the generous technical collaboration of EVTEK Institute of Art and Design (Finland).

Internship/visiting professional programme

ICCROM receives dozens of requests each year from students, young professionals, and scholars who would like to spend a period of time on an internship or to undertake independent research at our offices in Rome. A policy on interns and visiting professionals has recently been drafted and will help ICCROM to respond to these requests. Details of the conditions and information on how to apply will be available by December. Check the ICCROM Web site or contact the Office of Communication & Information (addresses on back page).

Visitors to ICCROM

In addition to interns, activity participants, and readers at the ICCROM library, the organization is also pleased to welcome individuals, delegations, and student groups from around the world to its offices in Rome.

In the past year these have included the following officials and delegations:

- Dr Lester K. Little, Director of the American Academy in Rome, and the Academy's two Kress Conservation Fellows, Elizabeth Walmsley (National



A few of the some 6000 life-size terracotta warriors found in the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, near Xian, China, a World Heritage Site. China is one of six new members of ICCROM (see page 5).

Gallery of Art, Washington DC) and Deirdre Windsor (American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Massachusetts), in February;

- H.E. Mr Jozef Miklosko, the Ambassador of Slovakia to Italy, and Jana Trnovcová, Cultural Attaché of the Slovak Embassy and Director of the Slovak Institute in Rome, in March;
- officials from the High Commission for the Development of Arriyadh, Saudi Arabia, in March;
- a group of some 50 members of the American Institute of Architects' Historic Resources Committee, which held a conference in Rome, in April;
- a group of archival experts from the Republic of Korea to learn about the organization and its present and future involvement in archival conservation projects, in May;
- a delegation of 15 officers from the Ministries of Culture, Public Works and Environment, representing the Cultural Properties



Administration in Taejon, Korea, in June;

- Representatives from the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, in June;
- H.E. Mr Mynt U Phone, Ambassador of Myanmar, in September.

Student groups are always welcome at ICCROM. In the past year the following groups have visited us:

- in the framework of their heritage preservation studies, a group of 12 students from the Liceo Artistico Statale Via Ripetta 218, Rome, in April
- Professor Alfonso Muñoz Cosme and a group of 25 students from the University of Madrid's Faculty of Architecture as part of the course "Restoration Theory and Techniques", in May
- a group of graduate students in urban conservation from the Consortium for Urban Conservation in the Balkans—comprised of the universities of Ljubljana and Slovenia, the Institute for the Protection of Culture of Slovenia, and the Catholic University of America (Washing-

ton DC)—during a summer study programme in June led by Professor Roy Eugene Graham, of the Catholic University

- the 20 participants of the 14th International Course on Technology of Stone Conservation, led by Mieke Van Molle, Course Co-ordinator, and Christina Danielli, Course Assistant, in June
- 15 students from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid taking a master's course on cultural management and guests of the Spanish Academy, in September

ICCROM publications

In 2001, ICCROM released two new technical publications: *GraDoc (Graphic Documentation Systems in Mural Painting Conservation)* and *University Postgraduate Curricula for Conservation Scientists, Proceedings of the International Seminar, Bologna, 26–27 November 1999*. Both books are available through the ICCROM bookshop (page 27). A book launch for *GraDoc*, held at ICCROM in January 2001, attracted dozens of ICCROM collaborators and former participants.

ICCROM staff news

Gaël de Guichen, Programme Director, Advocacy, and Assistant to the Director-General, retired in July after 31 years of service. He is the only staff member to have worked under all seven of ICCROM's directors. He has been a leading thinker in the field of preventive conservation and is well known for his work for the protection of museum collections in Africa and for encouraging the involvement of media and youth in heritage preservation. The first ICCROM newsletter, published in 1973, was produced by Gaël de Guichen.

It was with particular pleasure that ICCROM welcomed Dr Paul Philippot at headquarters on 4 October 2001. Dr Philippot was ICCROM Director from 1971 to 1977 and Deputy Director to Dr Plenderleith before that. Widely recognized as one of the leading contributors to the philosophy and theory of conservation in the 20th century, he was ICCROM Award winner in 1981.

Liliana Vecchio, Administrative Assistant, Collections, retired at the end of September. She began work at ICCROM in 1979. The many colleagues and partners from around the world who have had a chance to work with her will miss her dedication, the high quality of her work, and the special human touch she never lost, even under the most urgent and complicated conditions.

Monica Garcia Robles, Head, Data & Web Management, has been seconded to the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, starting in October 2001, to work on the digitalization component of an integrated preservation project in the Ministry archives in Lima.

Alessandro d'Amico, Luca Esposito, Irma Ferrante and Daniela Pi-lotti, security personnel assigned by the Italian Government to provide guardian services to ICCROM, have returned to their original positions within the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali from 1 October 2001. Guardian and reception services for ICCROM are now being provided by a private security company under contract with funds from the Government of Italy.

ICCROM'S KEY PARTNERS

Practically all ICCROM activities are carried out with partners, from the drafting of a strategy to the organization of a course halfway around the world. A list of ICCROM's partner institutions in 2001 is given on the inside back cover. This page features some key partners with which ICCROM has continuing, reciprocal relationships.

UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHC)

In 1994, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee gave ICCROM a mandate to develop a global training strategy to help ensure the most effective use of funds. Years of research, consultations, and expert meetings later, ICCROM presented the "Global Training Strategy for World Cultural Heritage" to the Committee at its 24th session in December 2000, in Cairns, Australia. The Committee commended ICCROM for the work, which is being extended to form the basis of a global training action plan for World Heritage.

The Committee launched a "Periodic Reporting" process in 2000, to provide an overview of the state of conservation of World Heritage sites, region by region over a six-year period, starting with the Arab States region. Abdelaziz Daoulatli, Chair of ICCROM's Council, and the chief consultant for the project, presented the study to the World Heritage Committee in Cairns. The report was warmly commended for the strength of its analysis and the honesty and forthrightness of its conclusions.

Also during the Cairns meeting, the Committee supported IC-

CROM's budget request for the provision of services in 2001 and gave ICCROM a mandate to develop two "training kits" for better implementation of the Convention, one for nominations, the other for monitoring/periodic reporting.

Italy and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership

Projects financed by Italy under the multilateral programmes of the Directorate General for Development Co-operation (DGCS), within the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have become an important component of ICCROM's programme and budgets. The collaboration has gradually evolved into a structured programme, Support Programme for Cultural Heritage of North Africa and Near and Middle East Countries, or NAMEC, where ICCROM's and the Italian Government's development plans and priorities came together in a common strategy. More about the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, NAMEC, and co-operation within the European Commission's INCO-Med programme, can be found in the account of the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme's activities on pages 12-15.

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

ICOMOS, with headquarters in Paris, France, is an international non-governmental organization of professionals, dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites. ICOMOS provides a forum for professional dialogue and a vehicle for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information on conservation principles, techniques, and policies. Like ICCROM, it is an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee. It is an ex-officio member of the ICCROM Council. ICOMOS' Historic Towns Committee is a key partner of ICCROM's Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation, or ITUC (see pages 20-22).

International Council of Museums (ICOM)

In 2001 ICCROM participated in ICOM's triennial conference in Barcelona in July, and in a workshop on illicit traffic in artefacts and the protection of cultural heritage in South-East Asia, in Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 9 to 13 April.

Since 2000 ICCROM has hosted the secretariat of ICOM-CC (the Conservation Committee of ICOM), which has more than 1500 members around the world and 24 specialized working groups. This year, the first extraordinary meeting of the ICOM-CC Directory Board and the Working Group coordinators was held at ICCROM.

The 13th triennial meeting of ICOM-CC will take place for the first time in Latin America, in Rio de Janeiro, on 22-28 September 2002. For more information on this important event please contact icom-cc@iccrom.org.

IN MEMORIAM

ICCROM reports with sorrow the deaths of seven friends and colleagues. More biographical information can be found at www.iccrom.org.



Agnes Timár-Balázs was renowned as a consummate textiles scholar and a charismatic teacher.

Àgnes Timár-Balázs (1948–2001), head of the Faculty of Object Conservation and of the Restorer Training Programmes at the Hungarian National Museum, died on 22 March, in Budapest, after a long illness. A distinguished and greatly loved member of the international conservation community, and treasured friend of ICCROM, she had served on the Council since 1994, eventually as a Vice-Chairperson, and the Academic Advisory Committee since 1995. She will be remembered by hundreds of ICCROM course participants, and not only by them, as an exceptional teacher.

Àgnes started her career in conservation in 1966 at the National Centre of Museums in Hungary. She later earned an MA in chemical engineering and the Ph.D. for her research on historical dyes. Her scholarship was characterized by the application of solid scientific knowledge to practical conservation concerns, culminating, in 1998, with the publication of the landmark *Chemical Principles of Textile Conservation*, co-authored with Dinah Eastop.

Jean Coural (1925–2001), *commandeur de la Légion d'honneur* and honorary chair of the French Mobilier national et les Manufactures, passed away on 29 March.

Mr Coural served ICCROM from 1979 to 1991 as the delegate of France to the General Assembly

and as a member of Council during the terms of four Directors. As an active member of the Finance and Programme Committee, his wise advice and loyal support for ICCROM's work helped provide continuity during a time of great expansion in ICCROM's activities and membership.

Rakhaldas Sengupta (1926–2001) died on 18 May. He served the Archaeological Survey of India from 1947 to 1984, as Director of Conservation from 1963.

Dr Sengupta was a Member of ICCROM Council from 1979 to 1981 and Vice President of the General Assembly in 1984. He was also a Member of the ICOMOS Training Committee and the Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).

In 1976, in recognition of his contribution to the conservation of cultural heritage in India, he became, and remains, the only conservator to receive the Padma Shri award.

Irie Bi Balo (1951–2001), of Côte d'Ivoire, died on 15 April. He was an active member of the AFRICA 2009 Co-ordination Committee until November 2000. Until a year ago, he was the Chef du Cabinet for his country's Culture Ministry, and most recently became Chef du Cabinet in the Ministry of Defence.

Rikhard Halldor Hördal (1946–2001), painting conservator and

head of the Department of Conservation Studies at the EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Vantaa, Finland, passed away, in Helsinki, on 19 March following a traffic accident in January. Rikhard worked closely with ICCROM on several projects and was well known throughout the conservation-restoration field both as a lecturer and for his dynamic interest in training and education.

P.H.C. (Bing) Lucas (1925–2000), conservationist, died last December in his native New Zealand. His country's first Director of Parks and Reserves, he was one of the foremost leaders of the world conservation movement and architect of the plan that made New Zealand's parks among the finest in the world by the time he retired, in 1986. He also contributed to the development of national parks in China, Nepal, Peru, and islands of the South Pacific. At the time of his death, he had recently stepped down as the World Conservation Union's senior advisor, and WCPA vice-chair for World Heritage.

ICCROM has only recently learned of the death, in December 1999, of **Patrick Faulkner** (1912–1999), architect, historian of mediaeval wooden architecture, authority on the repair of ancient monuments and sometime lecturer and consultant for ICCROM.

THE ADVOCACY PROGRAMME

MEDIA SAVE ART Award 2001

Graffiti: Time to change strategy?

The Advocacy Programme aims to raise awareness about the fragility of cultural heritage. It helps to integrate advocacy of conservation of cultural property into all of ICCROM's work. It does this through producing teaching and informational material on the benefits of preservation for schools, conservation professionals, and the communications sector.

MEDIA SAVE ART Award 2001

"We Care about Heritage, Do You ?"
"The Past in Peril" *"Gods in Exile"*
"My Life as a Tombarolo" *"The Art of Pillaging"*

When vandals damaged UNESCO World Heritage Site temples in Mnajdra, Malta, a major local newspaper launched a campaign to

preserve the country's heritage. A paper in Nigeria ran a series on a museum exhibition containing thousands of stolen artefacts. A piece on a day in the life of a tomb robber in Etruscan Veio, Italy, gave a rare behind-the-scenes report, while yet another publication took a serious look at the effects of urbanisation on the historic centre of Beijing.

Those are only a few of the varied themes developed in the 395 articles submitted by 132 journalists from around the world to the fourth MEDIA SAVE ART journalism competition.

A decade of increased participation

In 1991, entries came from 15 countries, nearly all of them in Europe, but participation doubled with each subsequent competition. Fifty-six countries, nearly four times as many as in the first year, are represented in this year's event. Geographical distribution of journalists has improved significantly as well.

The response this year has increased in all areas. And while unlimited entries used to be allowed, this year the maximum is five articles per author.

The focus of the submissions has shifted from the abandonment of archaeological sites to the pillaging of and illegal trafficking in stolen artefacts. The change can be explained by a worldwide increase in conflicts, by sharper differences be-



Carabinieri in Rome display recovered stolen art. Many articles submitted to this year's MEDIA SAVE ART competition were about the illegal traffic of stolen artefacts.

tween diverse global economies and by successful awareness campaigns carried out by UNESCO and ICOM. Many articles this year addressed uncontrolled urbanisation and lack of awareness by the public and political authorities. Alternative definitions of cultural heritage have also emerged, based on traditions linked to national identity. At the same time, articles have emphasised the concept of preservation within the universal context of all mankind.

Future challenge

With results that indicate a general increase in the response by journalists everywhere to this competition, a significant goal of the MEDIA SAVE ART Award has been met: to stimulate the media to focus on the fragility of cultural heritage in order to better inform the public. Thanks to the award, ICCROM has established important relationships with the media, confirmed by repeat participation by many journalists in the contest.

One challenge that remains, however, is that of making people aware of preventive conservation for protection of cultural heritage: very few articles addressed this important issue. Involvement by the public in this area can be achieved through continued co-operation between the press and ICCROM.

In 1991, after an ICCROM study revealed that only 5 percent of Italian and 1.7 percent of French newspapers dealt with the problem of safeguarding cultural heritage, ICCROM organised the MEDIA SAVE ART event in collaboration with UNESCO and the office of the Italian Prime Minister. It included international competitions, exhibitions, and roundtable discussions aimed at mobilising the media to promote the preservation of cultural heritage.

In 1997, ICCROM established the MEDIA SAVE ART Award. Since then, hundreds of journalists worldwide have submitted articles aimed at the general public on the theme of safeguarding cultural heritage. An international jury of journalists and conservation professionals chooses the best article in each category. Winners receive a prize of US\$ 4,000, awarded during ICCROM's General Assembly.

Graffiti: Time to change strategy?

Are graffiti street art, priceless historical documents, a typical way for young people to express themselves, or just a deplorable act of vandalism?

That is a difficult question to answer and the topic of a never-ending debate between the graffiti artists and citizens, who don't know what to make of this phenomenon. One thing, however, is certain: whenever graffiti are applied to any surface not made for the purpose, they degrade the heritage—whether we call them art or not.

At first graffiti were tolerated, especially if the graffiti artists just worked along train tracks, in tunnels, in underground railways, or on abandoned walls. But little by little, graffiti, tags, paintings, and markings of every sort have invaded cities large and small, respecting nothing, not historical monuments, not public buildings. What looked like a passing fashion has become an urban blight for cities that must sustain the elevated cleaning costs.

An ICCROM study

For the last five years, ICCROM has been participating in a campaign to raise the awareness of young people against graffiti. It was launched by the office of the Mayor of Rome in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro. A programme was conceived for the schools and a manual for the teachers.

Unfortunately, because the project did not include a formal evaluation method, the results have been difficult to assess.

Thus ICCROM decided to carry out a study of how the mayors of other European cities have faced this problem, what solutions they

have tried and with what results. The research was placed in the hands of Claire-Emmanuelle Le Moal, student of Sciences and Techniques of Heritage Management at the University of Montpellier, France, who spent ten weeks at ICCROM.

Her research concentrated on the cities of Rome, Milan, Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lausanne, Helsinki, London, and Amsterdam.

The objective of the study was to learn everything that had been tried to combat graffiti in the following areas:

- laws (surveillance, repression and punishment);
- clean-up costs;
- consciousness raising and education (publicity campaigns, actions at schools);
- incentives to rapid clean-up (reduction of fines, special agreements with cleaning companies, free graffiti removal);
- evaluation methods to verify the effects of these actions.

How they see it

The results are quite surprising and suggest new strategies that must take into consideration the psychology of the graffiti artist/tagger. Let's hear what some of them say for themselves. The quotations that follow are from G. Bischoff and J. Malland, *Kapital, un an de graffiti à Paris*, 2nd ed. (Paris, Editions alternatives, 2001).

"Graffiti is not so much a language as a way of seeing differently. It's not about making drawings on a wall with a spray can. It's all a mentality." —Rush, THS

Rush enjoys misbehaviour and risk. It is thus pointless to try to frighten him with punishment or to offer him space to work. These are only reasons for him to keep on spraying paint.



Who are the graffiti artists and taggers?

According to the ICCROM study, they are adolescents from all walks of life who have in common a taste for risk and misbehaviour. They use graffiti to assert themselves and to stand out from the crowd.

"I'd rather be a star in the street than garbage in a museum." —Nesty 74

Nesty is trying to attract attention. The more people talk about his graffiti, the happier he is. Press and publicity campaigns may well backfire.

"A terrain has to be alive, and if you find the same graffiti after three years you can consider it dead" —Marko, 3DT

Some cities, such as Helsinki, have obtained excellent results in cleaning the painted surfaces systematically and quickly (within 10 days). At the end of a certain period of time, a tagger like Marko abandons the "dead" wall.

After Ms Le Moal's report is complete, ICCROM will devote a page on its Web site to the problem. It will provide a complete overview of the different strategies adopted, which should make it easier to combine our efforts to understand and beat this phenomenon.

Meanwhile, awareness campaigns must concentrate on the heritage rather than on the graffiti and give young people a sense of belonging to their city.

THE ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PROGRAMME

International Architectural Conservation
Course (ARC)

Project Terra

The NAMEC Programme

Other activities

The ICCROM Laboratory

The Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme (AASP) is the unit in charge of implementing ICCROM's programme in the field of architectural and archaeological site conservation. Its aim is to contribute to ICCROM's role in worldwide conservation and restoration of cultural property by initiating, developing, promoting, and facilitating conditions for such conservation and restoration, in its specific field of architectural and archaeological site conservation.

International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC)

Rethinking architectural
conservation

Regarded as one of ICCROM's flagship activities, the International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) has trained more than 600 architectural conservators in 32 sessions in Rome since 1965. It has helped create a network of specialists and has generated many

ICCROM 'satellite' courses, on such topics as wood, earthen architecture, stone, modern architecture, and architectural surfaces, as well as other regional activities.

ICCROM's pioneer role in architectural conservation training is now the object of an external review. The results of the study, drawing upon a survey of former course participants, instructors, and other teaching specialists in the field, will be reported at the General Assembly in November 2001. It is expected that these will measure the impact of ARC while also indicating future needs in that field.

Conservation of glazed
architectural tiles

The Programme has, in the meantime, launched a new series of studies on special topics, the first one being devoted to the conservation of glazed architectural tiles.

A two-day working session on this theme of special interest in the field took place on 24–25 May 2001 at ICCROM and the Spanish Acad-



Participants in the working session on glazed architectural tiles held last May at ICCROM and the Spanish Academy in Rome.

emy in Rome to plan approaches to future activities. Aiming to internationalise the debate, the initiative provided an open forum on the main topics related to the field. Some topics of discussion have been proposed: formal restoration criteria for decorated ceramics used in architecture; the architectural conservation process; the role of scientific analysis in the conservation of decorated ceramics used in an architectural context; the role of historical analysis.

Project Terra

Conservation of Earthen
Architecture

The international conference held in May 2000 in Torquay, England, was the latest in a series of international events on earthen architecture conservation that began in Iran in 1972 and that have profoundly affected the development of the field in the last 30 years. Each con-

ference made its mark by articulating the needs of the field, motivating activities, and promoting a network of practitioners around the world.

By the 1980s, the need for specialized education in earthen architecture had drawn greater attention. A framework was needed through which methods and approaches to the problems of conserving earthen architecture would be made apparent and addressed through development of skills.

The Second Pan-American Course on the Conservation and Management of Earthen Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, or PAT99, in Trujillo, Peru, in late 1999, represents the most recent achievement in on-site educational programmes on conservation of earthen architecture within the institutional collaboration programme known as Project Terra, a joint effort of the International Centre for Earth Construction – School of Architecture of Grenoble (CRATerre-EAG), the Getty Conservation Institute, and ICCROM. Project Terra serves today as an institutional framework for the Terra Consortium and for several current research activities.

While policies and approaches can be promoted internationally, substantive action must take place at the local and regional levels. During the 1990s, several local and regional activities significantly advanced the cause of earthen architecture.

The Management Plan of the World Heritage Site of Chan Chan, in Peru, that of Joya de Cerén, in El Salvador, and of several historic city centres represent the first result of the establishment of integrated planning for long-term preservation. Even so, the concepts of planning, management, and conservation are still not sufficiently accepted to be able to direct efforts away from traditional, narrowly focused treatment approaches.

In some cases, such responses will find support in legislation that imposes regulations to protect the heritage. In others, support will come through the promotion of planning and management, or through capitalizing on ecological agendas, such as bio-architecture and sustainable construction.

International organizations will need to do more to encourage specific activities in specific regions. Through their work these organisa-



The World Heritage Site of Chan Chan, Peru, capital of the Chimu kingdom, which reached its peak in the 15th century. The adobe, or earthen, structures are endangered by natural erosion from rain and air.

tions have facilitated, promoted, and, through their presence and authority, sanctioned these valuable efforts. They have likewise contributed to the dissemination of ideas by placing them in a world perspective and facilitating access to information. Their involvement sends strong, positive signals to the scientific, academic, and professional communities, as well as to institutions interested in earthen architecture.

The NAMEC Programme

The most recent activities, 1998–2001, carried out within the Support Programme for Cultural Heritage of North Africa and Near and Middle East Countries (NAMEC) included the third session of the Tunis course for heritage architects, managed by the Institut National du Patrimoine and the Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, in Tunisia; the Algiers course on archaeological conservation and restoration, managed by the Agence Nationale d'Archéologie et de Protection des Sites et Monuments Historiques (ANAPSMH), in Algeria; and the Rabat museum-collection conservation-restoration course, organized in collaboration with the Direction Générale du Patrimoine du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles (DPC), in Morocco.

Building with earth

Earthen structures range from simple forms to vast, monumental sites of great complexity, and many important sites are threatened, including Tarim Historic City, in Yemen, the Tel-Dan Canaanite Gate, in Israel, and Cusco, in Peru. Indeed, earthen sites account for 10 percent of the UNESCO World Heritage List as well as 57 percent of its List of World Heritage in Danger. Of the monuments on the World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, sixteen are of earthen construction.

Progress in conservation and progress in new earthen construction are interdependent. The continuity of the tradition of building with earth informs conservation practice, while preservation of this architectural legacy inspires its future use and potential. Yet conservation of earthen architecture is still coming into its own as a discipline.

A renewed commitment to the conservation of earthen architecture and the promotion of its values is essential for this heritage to be universally recognized as an area of study and of professional practice.



The NAMEC Programme: a field exercise as part of the Tunis architectural conservation course

Between 1994 and 2001 NAMEC benefited from a contribution of US\$ 5.5 million from the Italian Co-operation for Development. The Getty Grant Program, UNESCO, and the French Government added their support, which was used to organize the project's first phase (the Tunis architectural conservation course, 1993–96). The European Commission, through the Euromed Heritage Programme, contributed generously to the development phase (1998–2001). The strategy developed within the project was recognised as an important contribution to the further consolidation of the activities and transfer of responsibilities to host countries of the region.

Definition of a Management Plan Matrix has been the next step in Italy–ICCRUM collaboration. This includes a five-year programme of management planning for archaeological resources, organized in the framework of multilateral collaboration with the Italian Co-operation for Development and oriented towards activities in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

Management and conservation planning for archaeological sites have been recognized as a priority for the Near East countries at several international meetings. The issue was mentioned in the recommendations of the 'Report of the state of conservation of the World Heritage

in the Arab countries', the first of the periodic reporting studies submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 24th annual session, in Cairns, Australia, 2000.

Other activities

Technical missions were carried out in response to specific requests from member states.

Lebanon. Under a contract from the UNESCO office in Beirut, two ICCROM consultants, Gionata Rizzi and Donatella Zari Giantomassi, collaborated (4–11 February 2001) with the Direction Générale des Antiquités (DGA) of Lebanon in a study of wall paintings in churches in the Qadisha Valley, a World Heritage site. Their preliminary survey of the sites of the church of Mar (Saint) Charbel, Maad (Jbeil region), and the Qannoubine convent (Qadisha Valley) is to lead to a one-month training session on the site of Qannoubine to be held before the end of 2001.

Cyprus. At the request of the

Ministry of Public Works and the Department of Antiquities, Gionata Rizzi conducted a technical mission, 6–9 May 2001, to assess the impact of the proposed construction of an underground parking structure in proximity to the ancient walls of Nicosia, Cyprus.

The ICCROM Laboratory

Short specialized seminars
In late November 2000, more than 25 participants and six invited speakers shared experience and information at a seminar held at the ICCROM Laboratory on "Porosity and Porosimetry: their importance, implications and development in the cultural heritage sector".

This was the first in a series of theme-based seminars that the Laboratory would like to co-ordinate periodically. The main objective is to stimulate discussion among specialists on specific themes related to the most recent developments in investigation techniques applied to the study of materials of cultural heritage. A further objective is to create a series of working groups whereby participants can pool their experience to optimize and develop diagnostic technology.

The Roman ruins (the basilica) of Volubilis, Morocco, a World Heritage Site on the western edge of the Roman Empire. Unlike many cities of Roman Africa, Volubilis was not abandoned after the Romans left, or even after the Arab conquest of North Africa in the late 7th century, but in the 18th century.





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Thanks to the scientific and technical support of Thermoquest (a leading producer of instruments for analysis), an experimental session was included. A first result of the seminar is a CD-ROM containing information, presentations, and discussions. In view of the success of the initiative, a second meeting will follow up the results and conclusions of the first encounter.

European Union co-operation A Concerted Action (ERB-IC18-CT98-0384) within the European Commission's INCO-Med programme, titled "Study, characterization and analysis of degradation phenomena of ancient, traditional and improved building materials of geologic origin used in construction of historical Monuments in the Mediterranean area", which began in October 1998, will conclude at the end of this year. The results have been satisfactory in terms of scientific activity and networking among scientists of ten countries (France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Egypt, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia) and different disciplines.

Four monuments have been studied in a co-operative activity: Al Badi Palace and Bab Agnaou Gate, Marrakech, Morocco (with the co-ordination of the ICCROM Laboratory); the Aqueduct of Hadrian, in northern Tunisia (with the co-ordination of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), and El Merdani Mosque, Cairo, Egypt (with the co-ordination of the University of Aachen).

In terms of capacity building, noteworthy is the founding of the first multidisciplinary research group of Morocco (Groupe d'Études et de recherches sur les monuments historiques, or GERMH) working on scientific analysis of

historic monuments. The group, which consists of geologists, chemists, physicists, and art historians, agreed to work together to create a database on the state of conservation and the historic evolution of the monuments of Marrakech. As a result they are trying to extend this policy to Morocco's entire archaeological and architectural heritage with a view to a possible future programme of intervention and sites management plan.

As a follow-up to this networking among countries of the Mediterranean basin, a new co-operative initiative has been considered. A meeting in Casablanca, in collaboration with the Caddy Ayyad University, was held to evaluate the need to establish a vocabulary and common terminology in science, technology and architecture to facilitate communication among scientists, and professionals of different languages (Arabic, Berber, Catalan, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish), in the field of cultural heritage in the Mediterranean area.

Laboratory interns activity

The lab hosted six interns during the period 2000–2001.

Beatrice Muscatello, Ph.D., chemist, studied evaluation methodology of restoration mortar in collaboration with the Faculty of Engineering of the University Rome La Sapienza, Italy, and with the support of the M.A.C (Modern Advanced Concrete) company, Treviso, Italy.

Fanny Cerri, chemist, completed the research she had started with Beatrice Muscatello into the behaviour, characteristics, and applications of plasters for architectural surfaces. She is currently doing re-



Interns at work in the ICCROM Laboratory: Beatrice Muscatello, left, and Yang Yuchuan, right

search with the Italian Centre for Research, Florence.

Ewa Sandström Malinowski, architect, Ph.D., and researcher at the Institute of Conservation of the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, researched historic mortars, the use of mortars in conservation, and the use of traditional building materials and crafts in Rome.

Tatiana Falcinelli, an undergraduate at the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Rome La Sapienza carried out a research project for part of the experimental phase of her degree thesis, "Defining chemico-physical parameters of polysiloxane polymers used as protective agents for architectural surfaces".

Annalisa Geniali, an undergraduate in Environmental Science at the University of Urbino (Italy), completed her thesis, "A study on alterations of terpenic resins used on artistic objects in museum environments", a study of how mastic behaves under accelerated weather conditions.

Yang Yuchuan, a chemist who works as a stone conservator at the Henan Ancient Building Preservation Institute in Shengzhou, China, held a scholarship from the Italian government. He researched existing Chinese literature on architectural conservation in order to compare Asian conservation approaches and techniques with those of the West.

THE COLLECTIONS PROGRAMME

Conservation in use

Sharing conservation science:
vers un langage commun (SCS)

Conservation and Use of Collections (CUC)

Current projects

News from regional partners

The Collections Programme aims to integrate conservation and use of heritage collections for the long-term benefit of the community.

Conservation in use

In the increasingly diversified context of heritage conservation, the main challenge today has become developing practical, efficient, and relevant tools for ICCROM's Member States.

In 2001, the Collection Programme's approach, in collaboration with other heritage institutions, was especially oriented to the theme of communication, foremost, communication between all those involved in conservation who must know how to best use their experience and skills to identify the choices and decisions to be taken for any given work. That was the focus of the course "Sharing conservation science: *vers un langage commun*".

In addition to interdisciplinary communication among conservation professionals, the unit took a special interest in how to make heritage accessible. Conservation professionals are learning to attract the community's participation by recognizing the importance of its aspirations and

needs. That is one of the themes explored in the course "Conservation and Use of Collections".

Early conservation education is the theme of the CURRIC project, which is involving a number of universities in looking at new ways of teaching future conservation scientists.

Another important recent goal has been to reinforce relations with national, regional, and international professional organizations. For an intergovernmental organization like ICCROM, this presents an important link to the professional community.

Regional institutions such as the Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA), the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), and the Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA) have continued to be enriching and stimulating partnerships for the Collections Programme, providing experiences that can be useful elsewhere. A mission to South-East Asia has helped to establish new contacts with national and regional organizations active in the sub-region.

From both a geographical and a thematic point of view, this enlargement of a network of institutional



Participants, teachers, and coordination team of SCS, the four-week interdisciplinary pilot course held last summer in Paris

partners has become our principal asset for building innovative and relevant projects.

Sharing conservation science: *vers un langage commun* (SCS)

Paris, France, 8 June–6 July 2001

Although the concept of interdisciplinary decision-making appears frequently in professional literature and discourse, its processes are not always clear or successful. In co-operation with the Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine and a number of French conservation institutions and research laboratories, ICCROM decided to address this issue with

Visits and case studies to sites and laboratories in Paris were an essential part of the SCS course.



to a community. Access to and assembly of relevant information from art history, chemistry, management strategies, and other fields of knowledge are vital and imply the necessity to consciously develop our capacity to communicate with our colleagues as a team. Communication was, therefore, the course's central theme, and patterns in the ways in which we communicate both with and about heritage could be detected.

The course was held at CECOR, the Centro de Conservação de Bens Culturais Moveis of the Fine Arts School at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Belo Horizonte is associated with some of Brazil's most significant art of the last 100 years and with colonial World Heritage sites nearby, including Diamantina, a beautiful



Detail of a 1926 painting by U Khin Maung in oil on metal. The scene depicts Teimi Jataka, a story from the life of a future Buddha. National Museum of Myanmar

18th-century colonial village recently named to the List, where the course moved for two weeks.

The course was an exercise in collective professional growth. Participants explored how the variety of factors to be considered in conservation decision-making is an opportunity for innovative problem-solving. This approach leads to sustainable conservation solutions in bringing our collections alive in our communities.

Current projects

CURRIC: Vocational Training Curricula for Conservation Scientists is a project funded by the European Commission's Leonardo Programme. In 2001–2003, ICCROM and nine European universities and conservation institutions will develop a curriculum proposal for scientists who wish to specialize in conservation. Beneficiaries of this initiative are educational institutions wishing to propose a post-graduate education programme in conservation as well as scientists graduated in one of the natural, physical and/or applied scientific disciplines. In 2001 the project focused on identifying the core topics to be included in the curricula and on outlining a structure for the training. It will include further research development stages, three international intermediate meetings, and a closing meeting at ICCROM.

The **Labs TECH** project Laboratories on Science and Technology for the Conservation of European Cultural Heritage is a European Infrastructure Co-operation Network funded by the European Union within the FP5 action of Improving Human Potential (1999–2002).

The partners of the project, coordinated by the Inter-university Consortium on Science and Technology of Materials (INSTM), University of Perugia, Italy, are ten institutions carrying out research in conservation. The project, related to CURRIC's activities, addresses three main topics: efficiency and usability of research facilities; methods and materials for conservation; documentation and archiving of data.

APEL: Acteurs du Patrimoine et Législation
With **ECCO**, the European Confed-

eration of Conservators-restorers Organizations, and seven other partners, ICCROM undertook a study aimed at improving legislation for conservation-restoration. The project focused on the current laws in Europe. The report identifies the weaknesses in the existing laws and suggests ways to recognize the role and responsibilities of the conservator-restorer. The project was funded by the European Commission. Results will be available on the ICCROM Web site.

Archives 2001 is a six-week regional course for Latin America on conservation of collections in libraries and archives, held in October and November 2001 in Santiago, Chile. Its subject is the preservation challenges posed by the variety of materials present in archives and libraries today. The growing trend towards digital technologies in archives and libraries calls for strategies that guarantee the preservation of both the traditional and the new materials.

Generation 2, conceived to build on the experience of the PREMA programme (Preventive Conservation in Museums in Africa), aims at generating educational materials and teaching trainers in the region for activities on conservation and management of collections in sub-Saharan Africa.

In July 2001, ICCROM, EPA and PMDA, in partnership with the Institute of Archaeology (University College London) and the MST Conservation-restoration (University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne) organized the first meeting of this two-year project funded by the Getty Grant Program. The results of the first stage of the project will be a manual on production of course materials, sets of pilot teaching tools, and two workshops in Africa.



An example of *urushi*, Japanese lacquerware. East meets West in October 2001 at a course in Tokyo.

Urushi 2001

The second international course on conservation of *urushi*, Japanese lacquerware, continues the dialogue between tradition and conservation as well as between East and West. The three-week course, in Tokyo in October 2001, offers participants the opportunity to acquire basic knowledge of the composition and behavior of *urushi* and of the principles of traditional care of *urushi* objects.

A mission in South-East Asia
After a brief mission in four of the ICCROM Member States in the sub-region (Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar) and in consultation with regional partners and national museums, ICCROM is exploring possibilities of strengthening existing resources to ensure development of collections conservation management plans and future training.

News from regional partners

Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA)

PIMA sixth Workshop, Cultural Interpretation of Heritage Sites, was held on 23–27 July, in Koror, Palau, in collaboration with the Palau Division of Cultural Affairs and the Belan National Museum. The major funder was the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.

Workshop no. 7, Copying of Audio Visual Collection Materials, will be held December 10–14 in

Port Vila, Vanuatu, in collaboration with the Vanuatu Cultural Centre. The major funder is UNESCO.

Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)

In the three years since it was created, EPA has continued to grow and to expand its field of activities. Most recently, EPA has:

- in association with the Architecture School of Lomé, won the bid for a rehabilitation project of Porto Novo financed by the World Bank;
- finished the third phase of renovation of the Museum Palaces of Abomey, financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Direction of Co-operation through UNESCO;
- continued its training activities in Benin (course for guides financed by French co-operation) as well as in Burkina Faso (inventory management course financed by Dutch Co-operation).

It is also:

- making an inventory of sites on the coast of Benin in the framework of the UNESCO "Slave Route" Study Project; similar work is being undertaken by PMDA for the Eastern and Southern part of the continent;
- preparing a conference and a travelling exhibition (called AGUDA) about Afro-Brazilian heritage funded by the Ford Foundation.

The EPA Endowment Fund has already raised about 25 per cent of its goal of nearly US\$ 2.5 million to ensure EPA's sustainability. France, Italy, and Tunisia have contributed, as have the Leventis Foundation, the Bétancourt Foundation, and several individual donors. Mr Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, President of

Tunisia, has given his high patronage.

Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA)

PMDA inaugurated its premises and its programme in Mombasa, Kenya, in August 2000. This was possible thanks to the generous support of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Kenya, the British Council, Kenya, the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD), the Swiss Agency for Co-operation and Development (SDC), the Netherlands Ministry of Development Co-operation and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), UNESCO, BMZ (Germany), and the National Museum of Kenya.

Activities so far in the field of museums include:

- a three-week workshop on turning museums into lively places that interact with their communities;
- the tenth PREMA sub-regional course on Preventive Conservation and Care of Collections, to train 15 museum professionals in the fundamentals of preventive conservation, documentation, storage, and exhibition;
- in November 2001, two planning meetings on children and museums and on museum conditions and needs;
- in December 2001, a Partnership Workshop for Museum Development for museum professionals of sub-Saharan Africa who have already participated in fundraising ventures at their museums.

For more information

PIMA: www.pacificislandsmuseum.org

EPA: www.epa-prema.net or contact Patrice Simonnet, pas@iccrom.org.

PMDA: pmda@africaonline.co.ke

THE HERITAGE SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC)

AFRICA 2009

Technical training for the conservation of building materials, and technologies

The programmes and activities of ICCROM's Heritage Settlements unit aim to empower managers and specialists to preserve human settlements of heritage value in all their various spatial, architectural, and socio-economic dimensions.

The Heritage Settlements unit contains two distinct programmes, Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC) and AFRICA 2009, and a number of technical training courses and activities concerned with conservation of building materials and technologies.

Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC)

Sustainable management of the heritage

A ten-year programme established in 1995, ITUC is aimed at integrat-



ing concern for cultural heritage into the sustainable management of territorial and urban heritage. ITUC has adopted a multi-faceted strategy to address the accelerating economic and social pressures on traditional settlements, both rural and urban. In close co-operation with such key partners as UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, the Organization of World Heritage Cities, ICOMOS' Historic Towns Committee, and the World Bank, ITUC has been working to clarify and shape the integrated conservation message, for dissemination through its own scientific network and the varied networks and distribution channels of its partners. In implementing this strategy, ITUC has focused its attention on both international and regional activities.

A number of ITUC activities carried out within this strategy over the last year are worth highlighting; for example, at the international level, the ITUC cur-

ICCROM Risk-Preparedness training workshop participants are examining the ruins of San Nicola de Bari, Santo Domingo, the oldest hospital in the New World and one of the objects of the workshop's real-life exercises.



Blackhead's House, in Town Hall Square, Riga, Latvia. Reconstruction of lost historic monuments is rarely the best choice for heritage management.

riculum review and development seminar held at ICCROM in June 2001. At the regional level, ITUC has also:

- tested approaches to significant regional problems (e.g. the Caribbean risk-preparedness seminar held in the Dominican Republic in January 2001 and the North-East Europe "Reconstruction and Authenticity" meeting in Riga, Latvia, in October 2000);
- articulated regional training strategies (e.g. for Latin American historic cities, in Quito, in November 2000);
- attempted to strengthen regional educational infrastructures for delivering training (as with the support given the Academy of Cultural Heritage, founded in Vilnius in 1999).

Risk Preparedness Workshop, Santo Domingo, January 2001. With encouragement and support from the World Heritage Committee, and in collaboration with the Dominican Republic, ICCROM held a week-long risk preparedness seminar in Santo Domingo in January for 30 administrators, heritage specialists and managers, and civil defence officials from 20 Caribbean-region countries.

The workshop was developed in response to the devastation

wrought there by hurricane Georges in 1998, and a plea from the World Heritage Committee to its Advisory Bodies to develop training to improve preparedness. The workshop directed attention to four particular problems in Santo Domingo, in approaches ranging from developing a preparedness plan for the city's primary museum, the Alcázar de Colon, developing a maintenance plan for the ruins of San Nicola de Bari (photo on page 20), developing a risk map for a block of urban fabric, to developing a preparedness plan for the Zona Colonial of Santo Domingo itself.

ICCRUM views risk-preparedness for historic cities as an essential part of integrated urban conservation, requiring integration of concern for heritage into existing risk preparedness plans of civil defence agencies.

Regional Training Strategy for Latin American historic cities, Quito, Ecuador, October 2000. Quito, Ecuador, was host to a meeting organized by ICCROM to finalize a regional training strategy for historic cities in Latin America. Supported by the Organization of World Heritage Cities, by the World Heritage Committee, and in association with Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), at the Federal University of Pernambuco in Recife, Brazil,



The Quito meeting



and the City of Quito's municipal training arm, ICCROM brought together 40 individuals from the four main spheres involved with urban conservation: the development banks and agencies, the historic city managers, the heritage specialists, and the universities and their heritage programmes.

Their conclusions provided both a general orientation for urban conservation capacity-building in the region and a blueprint by which the individual agencies and institutions present could implement activities in their respective spheres of interest. The conclusions of the meeting, which included creation of a permanent forum for discussion of these issues, will be tested and updated in an international seminar to be organized by the Federal University of Bahía, Brazil, in spring 2002. At the same time, the city of Quito has initiated efforts to build a training centre for integrated urban conservation for the Andean region, modelled on CECI in Brazil.

ITUC curriculum development and review, Rome, Italy, June 2001. As a part of efforts to consolidate lessons gained over six years in various ITUC training efforts, ICCROM held a three-day curriculum review and development seminar at ICCROM in June, 2001. Sixteen members of the ITUC Advisory Committee were brought together from educational programmes concerned with integrat-

Vilnius Town Hall, Lithuania, home to ITUC regional seminars in 1998, 1999, and 2000. The Academy of Cultural Heritage, in Vilnius, was created as a consortium of three Lithuanian universities, with the support of the Lithuanian Ministry of Culture, to foster cultural training and education in Lithuania and the adjacent Baltic states.

ed approaches to conservation in Latin America, Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. The goal of the meeting was to review approaches in various regional contexts and to draw conclusions about the key elements of curricula content, and also how best to teach such material.

ICCRUM is exploring how to communicate the findings of the meeting in published form, for the benefit of educational institutions world-wide interested in teaching in this area.

Authenticity and Reconstruction, Riga, Latvia, October 2000. The reconstruction of Blackhead's House in Riga's Town Hall Square (photo on page 20) is an example of the politically inspired—and often publicly supported—reconstruction efforts now so popular in the newly independent states of Eastern Europe as a part of efforts to find and reinstate symbols of national or cultural identity.

Conservation specialists and administrators often oppose such efforts because the "reconstruction" of lost buildings should be the exception, not a "norm" to be pursued at the expense of genuine heritage and without regard for supporting scientific evidence.

Under the sponsorship of the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and with the support of the World Heritage Fund, ICCROM organized a meeting in Riga, in October 2000, which brought together one hundred professionals, heritage administrators and government officials from a dozen countries to present case studies of proposed reconstructions: religious architecture in Kiev lost in the



A workshop on Dry Stone Masonry (see box, page 23) was held at the World Heritage Site of Great Zimbabwe, once an important trading centre. Its intricate complex of dry stone walls, extending over nearly 80 hectares, attests the Bantu civilization of the Shona people between the 11th and 15th centuries.

1930s; fragments of the Jewish Ghetto of Vilnius, destroyed in the Second World War; and the 17th-century Blackhead's House in Riga.

At the conclusion of the meeting, those present adopted the Riga Charter, an instrument intended to assist administrators ensure reconstruction decisions reflect a consensus among all those with a stake in the future of particular sites.

The Academy of Cultural Heritage, in Vilnius, Lithuania. ICCROM has been working through the Academy of Cultural Heritage, in Vilnius, Lithuania, to co-ordinate its ITUC activities in north-eastern Europe: to plan and support those seminars, training workshops, and meetings comprising the ITUC programme in the region, to represent ICCROM at regional scientific

events, to continuously analyse ITUC training needs in the region and plan possible responses, and to support network interest in ITUC discussions and activities. In the last year, the Academy has produced three ITUC newsletters (in English and Russian) distributed to participants in regional ITUC activities, and professionals and managers interested in exploring, promoting, and applying integrated approaches. Ultimately, as the ITUC programme draws to a close in 2005, ICCROM hopes that the Academy can ensure provision of integrated territorial and urban conservation training on a sustainable long-term basis in the region.

AFRICA 2009

Immovable cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa

The AFRICA 2009 programme was introduced in 1998 at the regional meeting of African cultural heritage professionals held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. This programme is a partnership of ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRA Terre-EAG, and African cultural heritage organizations. The long-term aim is to improve the conditions for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa through better integrating it into a sustainable development process.

AFRICA 2009 is structured to take advantage of activities at two



The AFRICA 2009 Regional Course held in Porto Novo, Benin, clearly benefited from the previous experience in Mombasa, Kenya (see box page 23). The hands-on management planning exercise was extended from three to eight weeks of the course and incorporated some of the previous stand-alone subjects, such as sustainable tourism and partnership and fund-raising. Another improvement was the full introduction of "moderation" as a teaching technique. This technique provided participants with a fully participative process which was appreciated by all, and led to richer discussions. The course also gave an opportunity for AFRICA 2009 to work for the first time in partnership with the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain, a regional institution created as a result of ICCROM's PREMA programme.

levels. At the regional level, courses, seminars, research projects, and the improvement of networking are implemented, based on the realization that the best way to treat problems is to work together, share ideas, and develop common frame-

In regard to *projets situés* (below), work at the Kasubi Tombs, Uganda, and James Island, the Gambia, sites consisted of the preparation of management plans and nomination dossiers for inscription on the World Heritage List. At both these sites, the work was undertaken in partnership with participants of the 1999 Mombasa course. This allowed for a practical, hands-on follow-up to the course's management planning exercise.



The need for better documentation and inventory methodologies was a prominent issue throughout the year. In addition to addressing it within the AFRICA 2009 Regional Course in Benin (photo opposite), it was the topic of the programme's first thematic seminar, in Livingstone, Zambia. The seminar brought together 20 participants from around the region. The working language of the seminar was English, but several participants came from Francophone and Lusophone countries. Also of note is a workshop on Dry Stone Masonry held at Great Zimbabwe. This workshop was conceived and organized by a former participant in line with the recommendations of the 1999 Directors Seminar. The purpose of the workshop was to develop a research agenda for this important typology of heritage in the sub-region. Documentation was one of the key topics along with other issues of conservation, and management.

works that can be adapted to specific local needs. Site-level projects are also carried out, to ensure that AFRICA 2009 is rooted in the realities of the field while responding to specific needs in terms of training and implementation of conservation activities.

In 2000–2001, AFRICA 2009 increased the number and level of activities being implemented. In addition to the 2nd Regional Course and the Directors Seminar (both in Porto Novo, Benin), the programme also implemented a seminar on Documentation and Inventory in Livingstone, Zambia, and a research workshop on Dry Stone Masonry in Zimbabwe. It initiated a compilation of articles on traditional conservation and maintenance techniques, and continued with technical assistance and improvement of networking and communication in the region. *Projets situés* included Kasubi Tombs, in

Uganda, Kondoa Rock Painting site, in Tanzania; James Island, in the Gambia; the Asante Traditional Buildings, in Ghana; and Agadez and Zinder, in Niger.

In addition to funding from ICCROM, AFRICA 2009 is supported by financial partners such as NORAD, Sida, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of Development Co-operation, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of International Development Co-operation, and the World Heritage Fund. The current pilot phase of AFRICA 2009 comes to an end in 2001. To mark the transition to the next phase, a bilingual Directors Seminar took place in Mombasa, Kenya, in September 2001. At this seminar, the pilot phase was reviewed and a draft programme for the next phase (2002–2005) discussed. Approximately 35 Directors participated in this important seminar.

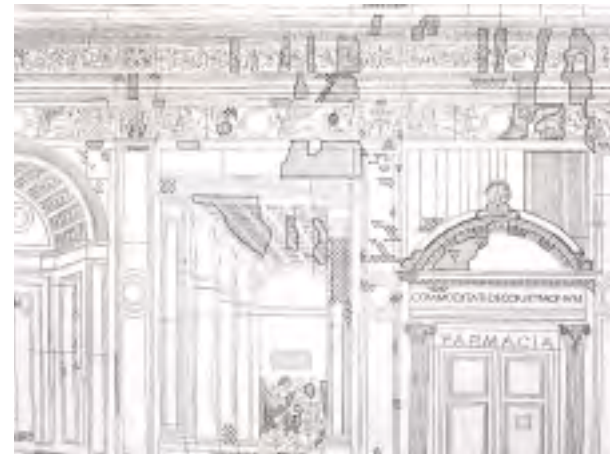
Technical training for the conservation of building materials, and technologies

The Venice stone course

Venice, Italy, 19 April–29 June 2001

The fourteenth International course on the Technology of Stone Conservation, which has been held in Venice, Italy, every two years since its inception in 1976, took place from 19 April through 29 June 2001. It brought together 20 professionals from all regions of the world to update scientific, technical and managerial aspects of the conservation of historic stone material. As in the past, the course was an 11-week programme of lectures and discussions linked to a real-life worksite

exercise, this year involving participants in research, documentation, condition analysis, and treatment tests for the conservation of the façade of one of the most important architectural monuments in the city, the Scuola Grande di San Marco. The diagnostic survey performed by the participants was presented at the end of the course to public authorities for critical review and will become the basis for active conservation measures for the 500 year-old Renaissance façade. In 2001, the course was put on through partnership among ICCROM, the University Institute of Architecture of



Technical drawing of the façade of the Scuola Grande di San Marco executed by participants in the 2001 Venice stone course.

Venice, the Superintendency for Environmental and Architectural Properties of Venice, the Superintendency for Artistic and Historic Properties in Venice, the UNESCO Venice Office, and the Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice. ICCROM is working to transfer increased responsibility for logistical management of the course to local partners for the next version of the course while maintaining its long-time commitment to ensuring its scientific quality.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

November 2001 through December 2002

The following is a partial list of meetings and events around the world of interest to the conservation community. A complete list is available on the ICCROM Web site.

Please send information about future conferences to:

ICCROM Calendar of Conferences

Via di San Michele, 13

I-00153 Rome, Italy

Tel. +39-06-58553372

Fax +39-06-58553349

conferences@iccrom.org

www.iccrom.org

November 2001

Biodeterioration of cultural property: international conference (5th)

Sydney, Australia

12-14 November

Vinod Daniel, Head
Research Centre for Materials

Conservation and the Built Environment

Australian Museum

6 College St.

Sydney NSW 2010

Australia

Tel.: +61-2-93206115

Fax: +61-2-93206070

vinodd@austmus.gov.au

Musical instruments: toward a new organology
Conservation and restoration of cultural properties: international symposium (25th)

Tokyo, Japan

13-15 November

Planning Office
Department of Performing Arts

13-43 Ueno Park, Taito-ku
Tokyo 110, Japan

Tel.: +81-3-38234925

Fax: +81-3-38234854
takakuwa@tobunken.go.jp

Chimie de la conservation: séminaire

Montreux-Lausanne, Switzerland

19-23 November

MAIP

Gran-Rue 20

CH-1820 Montreux,

Switzerland

Tel.: +41-21-9653366

Fax: +41-21-9653368

www.maip.ch

La información al servicios de las construcciones
Havana, Cuba
20-22 November
Centro de la Información de la Construcción (CICONS) 2001

Lic. Dora Nisenbaum,
Directora
CICONS

Ave Carlos M. de Céspedes y
35 Plaza de la Revolución
10600 Ciudad de la Habana
Cuba

Tel.: +53-7-814934

Fax: +53-7-335585

dora@micons.netcons.com.cu

Tráfico ilícito de bienes culturales: taller regional (III)

Bogotá, Colombia

26-30 November

La Dirección de Patrimonio

Ministerio de Cultura

Calle 9, nro. 8-31

Bogotá, Colombia

Tel.: +57-1-3420984, 2828197

ext. 27 and 28

Fax: +57-1-336 1304

patrimonio@mincultura.gov.co

Materials Research Society (MRS): fall meeting

Boston, MA, USA

26-30 November

MRS Materials Research Society

Member services

506 Keystone Drive

Warrendale, PA 15086-7573,

USA

Tel.: +1-724-7793003

Fax: +1-724-7798313

info@mrs.org

www.mrs.org/meetings/

fall2001



December 2001

Qualità e beni culturali e ambientali

Barletta, Italy

4-8 December

Gestione del patrimonio culturale: colloquio internazionale (6)

Dott. Maurizio Quagliuolo

DRI-Ente Interregionale

Via E. Filiberto, 17

I-00185 Rome, Italy

Tel.: +39-06-70497920

Fax: +39-06-70497920

info@dri.it

World Heritage Committee Meeting

Helsinki, Finland

7-16 December

Finnish National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. Box 29

SF-00023 Helsinki

Finland

Tel.: +358-9-13417363

Fax: +358-9-13416980

unesco@minedu.fi

www.minedu.fi/minedu/

whmeeting

The Tomb of King Guézo, in the Royal Palaces of Abomey, Benin, a World Heritage Site

The touristic historic city: sharing culture for the future: conference

Bruges, Belgium

17-20 March

Mrs Lea Winkler, Conference Secretary

Tourist Office for Flanders

Grassmarkt 61

B-1000 Brussels

Belgium

conference@visitflanders.com

www.visitflanders.com/

conference

Stones and eternity. Religious architecture: reconstruction and restoration
ASS.I.R.C.CO: congress (6th)

Rome, Italy

18-22 March

ASS.I.R.C.CO

Via Nizza, 22

I-00198 Rome

Italy

retablo@theta.it

March 2002

Infrared and Raman Users Group (IRUG5): international conference (5th)

Los Angeles CA, USA

4-8 March

Gary Mattison, Conference coordinator

The Getty Conservation Institute

1200 Getty Center Drive,

Suite 700

Los Angeles, CA 90049

USA

gmattison@getty.edu

www.getty.edu

Industrial structures: conservation, change of use, refurbishment: conference

Braunschweig, Germany

6-9 March

Monika Denzel

Reisebüro Schmidt

Stadtmarkt 17

D-38300 Wolfenbutterl

Germany

Tel.: +49-53-31884251

Fax: +49-53-31884111

ib2002@der-schmidt.de

www.ib2002.tu-bs.de

April 2002

Strengthening the bond: science and textiles
Philadelphia, PA, USA

5-6 April

North American Textile Conservation: conference and symposium

Suzanne Thomassen-Krauss

National Museum of American History

Behring Center, Room 332

MRC 668

14th St. and Constitution Ave

Washington, DC 20560-0668

USA

thomassenkrauss@mah.si.edu

Paper, books and photographic materials
Melbourne, Australia

17-19 April

AICCM symposium 2002

R. Shervington, J. Holland, A. Leggio

Australia

auth.shervington@ngv.vic.gov.au

au

Jholland@ngv.vic.gov.au

angeletta.leggio@ngv.vic.gov.au

May 2002

Collections hazards and mitigations

Montreal, Canada
8-13 May
SPNHC 2002
Ingrif Birker
Redpath Museum
McGill University
859 Sherbrooke St West
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6
Canada
Tel.: +1-514-398 4086 ext.
4094
Fax: +1-514-398 3185
ibirke1@po-box.mcgill.ca

The community of museums: seeking the common good

Dallas, TX, USA
12-16 May
American Association of Museums: annual meeting
AAM
1575 Eye St. N.W. Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
USA
Tel.: +1-202-289 9113
meetings@aam-us.org
www.aam-us.org

Vernacular domestic buildings in Venice: conference

Venice in Peril
Venice, Italy
17 May
Morley House
314-322 Regent Street
London W1R 5AB
UK
Tel.: +44-020-7636 6138
Fax: +44-020-7636 6139
venice-inperil@btclick.com

L'art avant l'histoire: conservation of prehistoric art

SFIIC Study Days (10th)
Paris, France
23-24 May
Secrétariat de la SFIIC
29 rue de Paris
F-77420 Champs-sur-Marne
France
Tel.: +33-1-60377797
Fax: +33-1-60377799
sfiic@lrmh.fr
www.fnet.fr/sfiic

A view of Sarajevo. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a new ICCROM Member State (see page 5).

Preservation in the digital age
Association pour la recherche scientifique sur les arts graphiques (ARSAG): international symposium (4th)
Paris, France
27-30 May
Françoise Flieder, Sibylle Monod
ARSAG
36, rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire
F-75005 Paris
France
Tel.: +33-1-44086995
Fax: +33-1-47076295
monod@mnhn.fr

June 2002

AIC: annual meeting

Miami, FL, USA
5-11 June
AIC
1717 K St. NW, Ste 301
Washington, DC 20006
USA
Tel.: +1-202-452 9545
Fax: +1-202-452 9328
pmessier@bosart-conserv.com

Biodeterioration of works of art

New York, NY, USA
13-15 June
Art, biology and conservation 2002
Dr. Robert J. Koestler
The Sherman Fairchild Center
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
1000 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10028-0198
USA
Tel.: +1-212-570 3859
Fax: +1-212-5703859
abc2002@netmuseum.org

Visibility of restoration, legibility of art works

Paris, France
13-15 June
ARAAFU conference (5th)
Natalie Richard
Secrétariat Colloque ARAAFU
7 rue du Pot de fer
F-75005 Paris
France
Tel.: +33-1-43314369
Fax: +33-1-43314369
infocolloque2001@freesurf.fr
www.ifrance.com/assoc

Indoor Air Quality and Climate: international conference (9th)

Monterey, CA, USA
30 June-5 July
Indoor air 2002
Conference Secretariat
USA
Tel.: +1-831-4260148
Fax: +1-831-4266522
postmaster@indoorair2002.org
www.indoorair2002.org



July 2002

Architecture as a resource

Berlin, Germany
22-29 July
International Union of Architects (UIA) general assembly and XXI World Congress of Architects
UIA Berlin 2002 Organisation Committee
Köpenicker Straße 48/49
D-10179 Berlin
Germany
Tel.: +49-30-27879912
Fax: +49-30-27879915
info@uia-berlin2002.com
www.uia-berlin2002.com

September 2002

Works of art on paper, books, documents and photographs: techniques and conservation

Baltimore, MD, USA
1-6 September
IIC Congress 2002
IIC
6 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6BA
UK
Fax: +44-20-79761564
iicon@compuserve.com
www.iiconconservation.org

Medieval and later archaeology: international conference (3rd)

Basel, Switzerland
10-15 September
Medieval Europe Basel 2002
c/o Archäologische Bodenforschung
Petersgraben 11
P.O.B
CH-4001 Basel
Switzerland
Fax: +41-61-267-2376
info@mebs-2002.org
www.mebs-2002.org

Towards a better built environment: innovation, sustainability, information technology

Melbourne, Australia
11-13 September
International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (IABSE) symposium
Symposium Secretariat
IABSE 2002 Symposium
Melbourne
ETH Hönggerberg
CH-8093 Zurich
Switzerland
Fax: +41-1-6331241
www.iabse.ethz.ch/
conferences/melbourne

Glass from Slovakia, a new Member State (see page 5)

ICOM-CC 13th Triennial Meeting

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
22-28 September
Isabelle Verger
ICOM-CC Secretariat
c/o ICCROM
13, via di San Michele
I-00153 ROMA
Italy
Tel.: +39-06-5855 3410
Fax: +39-06-5855 3349
icom-cc@iccrom.org
www.icom-cc.org

October 2002

Wall and Floor Mosaics: Conservation, Maintenance, Presentation

8th Conference of the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics (ICCM)
Thessaloniki, Greece
29 October-3 November
Prof. Demetrios Michaelides
ICCM President
University of Cyprus
Archaeological Research Unit
Kallipoleos 75, P.O Box 537
1678 Nicosia
Cyprus
Fax: +357-2-474-658
d.michaelides@ucy.ac.cy

From landscape past to landscape future

Tel Aviv, Israel
6-10 October
Institute of Landscape Architects (IFLA): world congress (39th)
Dan Knassim Ltd
P.O. Box 1931
52118 RAMAT-GAN
Israel
Tel.: +972-3-613340
Fax: +972-3-613341
team1@congress.co.il
www.congress.co.il

The intangible heritage

Harare, Zimbabwe
13-16 October
ICOMOS General Assembly
Pauline Alphen
ICOMOS International Secretariat
49-51 rue de la Fédération
F-75015 Paris
France
Tel.: +33-1-45676770
Fax: +33-1-45660622
alphen.icomos@wanadoo.fr
www.icomos.org

RECENT LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

The ICCROM library is pleased to highlight some of the works that were acquired in the past year and that are available for consultation.

Adobe

Seismic stabilization of historic adobe structures: final report of the Getty Seismic Adobe Project. E. Leroy Tolles, Edna E. Kimbro, Frederick A. Webster, and William Ginell. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Trust Publications, 2000. (GCI Scientific Program Reports) 200 pp. ISBN 0-89236-587-0
This book describes the tests performed on models of adobe buildings to evaluate the techniques for verifying damage due to earthquakes that can be applied to historical adobe structures. The three-year programme, part of the Getty Seismic Adobe Project, was devised to develop and test minimal, economical, and easy methods for protecting the structures from earthquakes.

Archaeology

Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership: The Ethical Crisis in Archaeology. Colin Renfrew. London: Duckworth, 2000. 160 pp. ISBN 0715630342
High demand from museums and art collectors poses a constant threat to archaeological finds, but when finds lose their context, through clandestine or poorly supervised excavation, essential information is destroyed and illicit trafficking is encouraged. The most important contribution of archaeology, the author explains, is the information that supervised and well-documented excavations provide.

Accueil, aménagement et gestion dans les grands sites, Arles, 18, 19 and 20 mars 1999. Cahiers de la section française de l'ICOMOS 21. Paris: Section française de l'ICOMOS, 2000. 244 pp.

Growing numbers of visitors impede protection of archaeological or natural sites. How can the sites be managed so as to continue to receive visitors and encourage local economic development, and yet not be the victims of their own success? Nineteen practical operations are discussed, including Petra (Jordan), Hadrian's Wall (UK), the Pont du Gard (France), Val d'Aosta (Italy), and Camargue (France).

Architecture

Sustained care of the cultural heritage against pollution. Based on the seminar entitled "Sustained care of the cultural heritage against deterioration due to pollution and other similar factors: evaluation, risk management and public awareness". Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2000. 230 pp. ISBN 92-871-4233-5

Although most European countries have national, regional, and local strategies and action plans, few keep a constant check on the effectiveness of the conservation methods or develop long-term plans. These 18 articles provide several case studies of conservation of buildings, stone sculpture, and metal threatened by pollution. Also available in French.

Preserving Post-War Heritage: The Care and Conservation of Mid-Twentieth Century Architecture. Susan MacDonald, ed. Donhead Saint Mary: Donhead Publishing, 2001. 235 pp. ISBN 1-873394-35-7
More than 300 buildings and sculptures have been added to the list of buildings of architectural or historical interest in the UK. These 17 papers from a 1998 conference on conservation of contemporary architecture since the Second World War treat: the historical context and the framework of protection, and structural and material problems (concrete, reinforced concrete, curtain walls, glass). Several UK and US case studies are presented.

La réutilisation culturelle et artistique des monuments historiques en Europe : synthèses de l'étude et extraits des actes du colloque (Château Savelli, Italie, 1998). Paris: Association des centres culturels de rencontre, 1999. 139 pp. ISBN 2-9514989-0-X
The study, by the European Cultural Centre Network in Historical Monuments and the Association des centres culturels de rencontre, concerns new uses of historical monuments for contemporary projects. One hundred places selected throughout Europe have each been the

subject of a monograph written to the same specifications, in turn analysed by a philosopher, an artist and a sociologist: the Transformation of Historical Monuments and Problems Involved in their Reutilisation (Philippe Nys); Artistic Monuments and Projects: the Contemporary Relationship historical areas (Raoul Marek); Socio-political Approach to the Reutilisation of the Heritage in Europe (Anne-Marie Autissier).

Conservation techniques

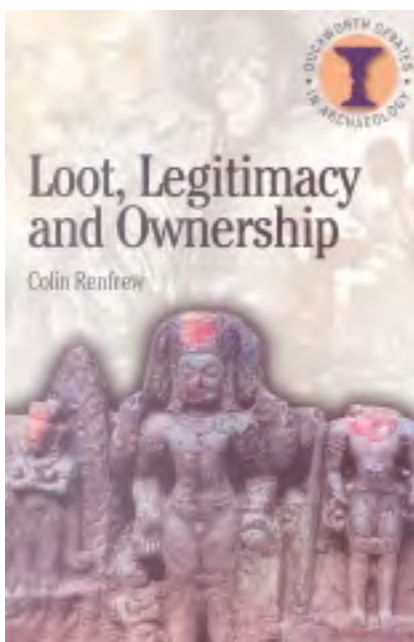
Proceedings of the International conference, Lacona III: Lasers in the Conservation of Artworks III, April 26-29, 1999, Florence, Italy. Renzo Salimbeni and Giorgio Bonsanti, eds. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, vol. 1, Supplement 1, 2000. 273 pp. ISSN 1296-2074

The use of laser cleaning in the conservation and restoration of cultural property is arousing interest thanks to the results obtained in removal of deteriorated layers with great precision and respect for the original surfaces. This volume contains 52 lectures in English grouped by the materials dealt with: stone, metal and glass, painted surfaces, paper, parchment, wood, and a natural-history collection. A section is devoted to diagnostic methods based on spectroscopy and lasers.

Glass

Jornadas nacionales sobre restauración y conservación de vidrios, La Granja de San Ildefonso, 30 de septiembre-2 de octubre de 1999. José Maria Fernandez Navarro and Paloma Pastor Rey De Vinas, eds. N.p.: Fundación Centro Nacional del Vidrio, 2000. 204 pp. ISBN 84-88044-17-8

The 13 lectures of this symposium on the conservation and restoration of glass and stained glass cover: maintenance and restoration of glass collections in museums, causes of deterioration in glass (biodegradation and air pollution), the state of



preservation and restoration of stained glass, conservation of glass in architecture, conservation of enamelled ceramic, conservation of chandeliers.

Legislation

Policy and Law in Heritage Conservation. Robert Pickard, ed. London: Spon Press, 2001. 348 pp. (Conservation of the European Built Heritages Series) ISBN 0-419-23280-X
This book was created in association with the Cultural Heritage Division of the Council of Europe. It sets forth the basic aspects and goals in the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage in Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Spain and UK. Topics include: the definition and identification of buildings, protection and conservation, the philosophy of conservation, legal protection and sanctions, integrated conservation, financing, the role of specialised agencies and organisations, education and training.

Metal

Fontes, fers et aciers dans l'architecture: étude, détection et conservation des métaux ferreux dans les bâtiments. Nancy, 16-17 et 18 novembre 1995. Cahiers de la section française de l'ICOMOS 17. Paris: Section française de l'ICOMOS, 1997. 142 pp.
Long concealed from view, the use of iron in architecture has often been neglected. It was first used visibly and with elegance in the 19th century. In these proceedings of a conference held to help rehabilitate metal architecture, specialists address metal, cast iron and steel and their experiences in conservation not only of materials used in grilles, bridges, structures, and roofing, but also that of the great steelworks.

Movable objects

Religious Objects: Preservation and Care. Colombe Harvey, Colette Naud, Isabelle Paradis, and Claude Payer. Québec: Fondation du patrimoine religieux du Québec, 2001. 112 pp. ISBN 2-551-21319-3
In 1995, the Quebec government launched the restoration of the province's church heritage—buildings, objects, and works of art. This practical guide is a goldmine of information on how to handle, maintain, display, and arrange such works as sculptures, furniture, vestments, gold work, and archives. Also available in French.

Mural painting

Documentation and Conservation of Art in Syria: Papers of the Workshop Held at Damascus University, 16-19 September 1996. Elias Zayat and Mat Immerzeel, eds. Leiden: Research School for African, Asian and Amerindian Studies, 2000. 219 pp. ISBN 90-5789-040-2
The 13 presentations from the meeting that launched co-operation in documentation, conservation, and the study of art in Syria between the universities of Damascus and Leiden address: documentation, conservation, and protection of collections; restoration of icons with Egyptian models; restoration of mural paintings in Syria and Lebanon. English and Arabic bilingual text.



Museology

Be Prepared: Guidelines for Small Museums for Writing a Disaster Preparedness Plan. Canberra: Heritage Collections Council, 2000. 112 pp. ISBN 0-642-75097-1
A well-written disaster-preparedness plan is essential for museums. The purpose of this book is to bring together the available information in a clear and easy-to-use form.

Paper

Preservation: Issues and Planning. Paul N. Banks and Roberta Pilette, eds. Chicago: American Library Association, 2000. 360 pp. ISBN 0-8389-0776-8
This book offers a detailed analysis of problems in the maintenance and conservation of archive and library collections. Conservation must become an integral part of any library or archive, and, though administered by specialists, must be understood and supported by all. Aided by experts, the editors review institutional conservation programmes. They also address the new horizons of the conservation of electronic and digital media.

Photography

Les collections photographiques : guide de conservation préventive. Bertrand Lavédrine, Jean-Paul Gandolfo, and Sibylle Monod. Paris: Association pour la recherche scientifique sur les arts graphiques, 2000. 312 pp. ISBN 2-9516103-0-0
Research on the conservation of photographs has progressed over the last 30 years, so that it is now possible to understand their fragility and how to conserve them. This book summarises the most recent work on the subject as well as the international standards that apply. After a description of the main factors of deterioration, topics include the choice of containers and environmental conditions, surveillance of the collections, display precautions, the use of computers, and conservation processes.

Sculpture

Le minbar de la mosquée Kutubiyya. Jonathan M. Bloom, Ahmed Toufiq, Stefano Carboni, et al. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1998. 114 pp. ISBN 84-86022-96-7
In 1998, after a long restoration, the minbar of the Kutubiyya Mosque was permanently installed in the Badi Palace in Marrakech, the result of co-operation between the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco. This masterpiece of Andalusian woodworking, built between 1137 and 1145, offers an exceptional range of sculpted-wood panels of considerable finesse and with magnificent bone decoration. During the restoration work, presented in detail with ample illustration, the minbar was reinforced, its weak elements consolidated or replaced, and its surface decoration cleaned.

Stone

Tendre comme la pierre. La pierre : l'avenir du passé. Patrimoine bâti : guide pour la restauration et l'entretien des monuments en région Centre. Orléans : Région Centre, Université d'Orléans, 2000. 116 pp.
This book provides the basic ideas on maintenance of tuffeau limestone, the sedimentary rock used for many buildings of the Loire Valley, which includes Chartres, Orléans, and Bourges. Because of rapid weathering, its conservation has become a matter of primary importance. After a first part on the stone of France's Centre region, the phenomena of deterioration are addressed, along with the bases for diagnosis and choices of conservation treatments.

ASMOSIA 1995 : actes de la IV^{ème} conférence internationale de l'Association pour l'étude des marbres et autres roches utilisés dans le passé. Bordeaux-Talence, 9-13 octobre 1995 : archéomatériaux, marbres et autres roches. Max Schvoerer, ed. Bordeaux:

Université Michel de Montaigne, Centre de recherche en physique appliquée à l'archéologie, 1999. 368 pp. ISBN 2-86781-244-5

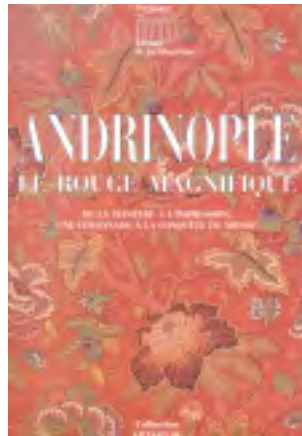
These proceedings include 46 articles, in English and French, chosen from the 70 lectures or posters presented. Art historians, archaeologists, architects, conservators and restorers, physicists, chemists, and geologists shared their experiences in linking archaeometry and archaeology and improvement in physical methods for characterising rocks. The articles are grouped under three headings: seriation and origin; deterioration, restoration, conservation; ancient technologies and the circulation of raw materials and of works.

Conservation of historic graveyards. Ingal Maxwell, Ratish Nanda, and Dennis Urquhart. Edinburgh: Historic Scotland. Technical Conservation, Research and Education Division, 2001. 180 pp. (Guide for practitioners 2) ISBN 1-900168-74-XX

After a brief historical introduction to the development of burial sites in Scotland, this guide examines the technical matters relating to the conservation and maintenance of Scottish cemeteries from the post-Reformation period. Topics include legislation on property rights and responsibilities, the various types of tombs and monuments, their materials and deterioration



processes, repairs and restoration, and ground maintenance. Six case studies are presented, and six appendices provide an inventory of classified cemeteries and standard documentation forms for the preparation of a conservation plan and one for a survey of deterioration.



Textiles

Andrinople, le rouge magnifique : de la teinture à l'impression, une cotonnade à la conquête du monde. Musée de l'impression sur étoffes. Paris: Editions de La Martinière, 1995. 159 pp. ISBN 2-73-242135-9

In the second half of the 18th century, the French textile industry tried to discover the secret behind the oriental dyes known as andrinople, or Turkish red, made from madder plants. This amply illustrated work introduces the industry and its context, the chemistry, the chemists, the manufacture of textiles, and the designers who turn simple cotton fabrics into masterpieces.

Restauración y conservación de tejidos/Restauració i conservació de teixits. Carmen Maseu and Luz Morata. Terrassa: Centre de Documentació i Museu Tèxtil, 2000. 198 pp. ISBN 84-921199-4-2

This work explains the techniques and chemicals used for conservation, and the methodology used in the cleaning process, the consolidation and sewing together of various types of textiles, including Egyptian and Coptic archaeological textiles, costumes (decorative dresses and

embroideries), carpets, and tapestries. The appendix contains a glossary of terms defined by CIETA (The International Centre for the Study of Ancient Textiles). Catalan and Spanish bilingual text.

Theory

The Invention of the Historic Monument. Françoise Choay. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 247 pp. ISBN 0-521-45474-3

This study, the English translation of the French *L'allégorie du patrimoine*, traces Western thought from the Renaissance to the present and the growing awareness of the existence of vestiges of the past, especially monuments from classical antiquity and the great Romanesque and Gothic structures. The author analyses the concept of the "historical monument" over more than five centuries in the 19th century, such architects and thinkers as Ruskin, Viollet-le-Duc, Riegl, and Boito developed theories on how to preserve these buildings for posterity.

Conserver ou restaurer : les dilemmes du patrimoine. Camillo Boito. Besançon: les Editions de l'Imprimeur, 2000. 111 pp. ISBN 2-910735-45-1

This is the first French translation of the book *Conservare o restaurare* (Conserve or Restore) written by Boito in 1893, in which he summarises his experience in restoring buildings. The debate on whether to conserve historical monuments scrupulously or to restore and transform them, which began in England at the end of the 18th century, was embodied by the two antagonists Ruskin and Viollet-le-Duc. Boito opened the way to a third, philological, approach. Also included are texts by Prosper Mérimée, on the Cathedral of Strasbourg, and Viollet-le-Duc, on restoration in Italy.

Town planning

Die orientalische Stadt im islamischen Vorderasien und Nordafrika. 2 vols. Eugen Wirth. Mainz: Verlage Philipp von Zabern, 2000. 584 pp., 168 plates. ISBN 3-8053-2709-9

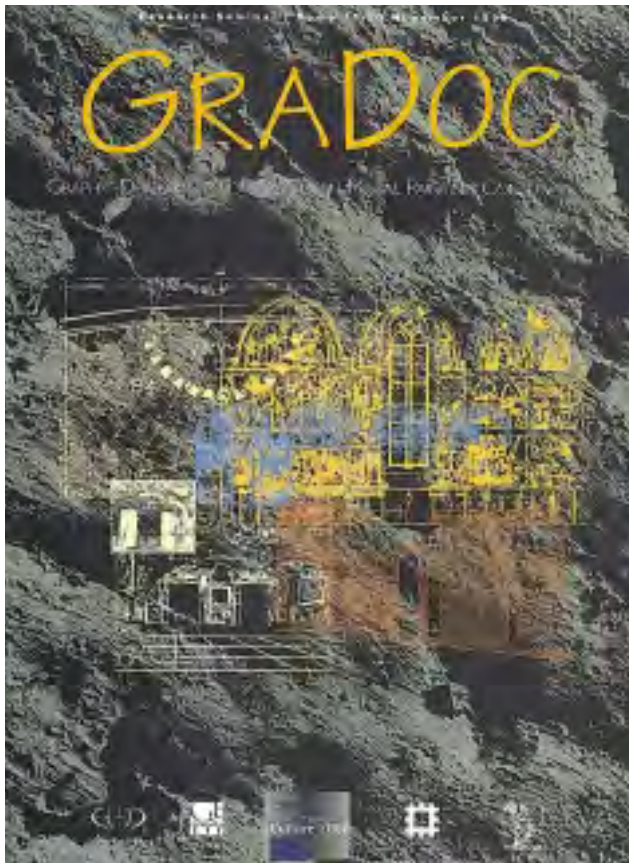
This is an exhaustive work on the physical and social structure of the Islamic cities of western Asia and northern Africa. After an introduction on the origin of the town in these regions, the author provides a detailed study of: the function of the town, its economy, the different types of settlement, open-air spaces (squares, gardens, cemeteries), planning and redevelopment (including the problems of rehabilitation). The text is amply illustrated with drawings, a separate volume of illustrations, and four fold-out maps.



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GraDoc (Graphic Documentation Systems in Mural Painting Conservation). Research seminar, Rome 16-20 November 1999. W. Schmid, ed. Rome: ICCROM, 2000. viii + 345 pp., 1 CD-ROM. \$45.00/€50.11

University Postgraduate Curricula for Conservation Scientists. Proceedings of the International Seminar, Bologna, 26-27 November 1999. Rome: ICCROM, 2000. xiii + 141 pp. \$25.00/€27.86

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Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes and Adhesives, 2nd ed. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Rome: ICCROM, 1995. 118 pp. \$15.00/€16.72

ARC Laboratory Handbook. A. Urland & E. Borelli. Rome: ICCROM, 1999. 5 pamphlets. \$25.00/€27.86

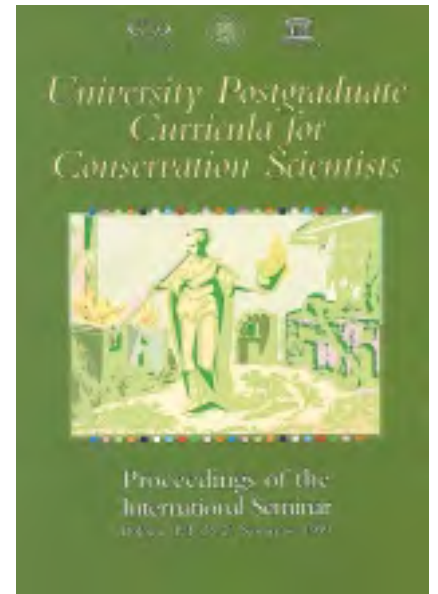
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C.R.I. Le contrôle du climat dans les musées. Manuel pour le participant et le chargé de cours. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1997. 3



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European preventive conservation strategy project. A project report. Meeting held at Vantaa, Finland, September 21–22, 2000/Vers une stratégie européenne de conservation préventive: document adopté lors de la réunion de Vantaa des 21 et 22 septembre 2000. N. Putt & H. Häyhä, eds. Vantaa: EVTEK, 2001. In English and French. Free of charge.

Guide de gestion des sites du patrimoine culturel mondial. B.M. Feilden & J. Jokilehto. Rome: ICCROM, 1996. viii + 127 pp. Also available in English. \$20.00/€22.29

ICCROM & ITALIA *Quarant'anni per la salvaguardia del patrimonio culturale/ICCROM & ITALY Forty Years for the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage/ICCROM & ITALIE Quarante ans pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel.* Rome: ICCROM, 2000. In Italian/English and Italian/French bilingual editions. Free of charge.

Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use/Forges et monuments en fer: étude, conservation et réutilisation. Rome: ICCROM, 1985. Bilingual English/French. 440 pp. \$11.00/€12.26

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Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architectural. G. Torraca. Rome: ICCROM, 1986. 160 pp. \$8.00/€8.92

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Tecnica costruttiva a Roma nel Medioevo/Construction Techniques of the Middle Ages in Rome. R. Marta. Roma: Edizioni Kappa, 1989. Bilingual Italian/English. 100 pp. \$26.00/€28.95

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Terra 93: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, 24-29 October 1993, Silves, Portugal. Lisbon: DGEMN, 1993. In English, French, and Portuguese. 659 pp. \$70.00/€77.95

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- The Catholic University of America
- Centre d'études supérieures d'histoire et de conservation des monuments anciens (C.E.S.H.C.M.A, Ecole de Chaillot), Ministry of Culture, France
- Centre de Formation à la Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Architectural (Ecole d'Avignon), France
- Centre de recherches et de restauration des musées de France (C2RMF)
- Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques (CRCDG), France
- Centro de Conservação e Restauração de Bens Culturais Moveis (CECOR), Brazil
- Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil
- Centro di Conservación y Restauración (CCR), Municipalidad Provincial de Arequipa, Peru
- Centro euromediterraneo per lo sviluppo sostenibile (Associazione INNOVA), Italy
- Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR), Chile
- Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología (CENCREM), Cuba
- Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia (CRAST), Italy
- City of Quito, Ecuador
- City of Rome, Italy, Office of the Mayor
- Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural, Cuba
- Conservation Study Institute, National Park Service, U.S.A.
- Cultural Heritage Protection Co-operation Office, Asia-Pacific Culture Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan
- Curso de Especialização em Conservação e Restauração de Monumentos e Conjuntos Históricos (CECRE), Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil
- Department of Culture, Science and Information, Hungary
- Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos (DIBAM), Chile
- Direction du Patrimoine et des Musées du Niger
- Direction Générale du Patrimoine du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Morocco
- Direction National des Arts et de la Culture du Mali
- Ecole du patrimoine africain (EPA)
- Ecole Nationale d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (ENAU), Tunisia
- Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, Institut de formation des restaurateurs d'œuvres d'art (ENP-IFROA), France
- Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisia
- Escola de Belas Artes, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil
- Escuela de Estudios Arabes (EEA), Spain
- Estonian Academy of Arts
- Estonian Institute of Art History
- Estonian National Heritage Board
- Euromed Heritage Programme, European Commission
- EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Finland
- Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Development Co-operation
- Finnish National Board of Antiquities
- Fondation Pégase, Belgium
- Foundation for Scientific and Industrial Research at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (SINTEF)
- Fundação Vitae, Brazil
- The Getty Conservation Institute
- The Getty Grant Program
- Ghana Museums and Monuments Board
- Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Monuments Historiques (GERMH), Morocco
- Hewlett-Packard
- Hungarian Ministry of Cultural Heritage
- Hungarian National Museum
- Hungarian World Heritage Committee
- INCO-Med Programme of the European Commission
- Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP), Morocco
- Institut National du Patrimoine, Tunisia
- Institute of Archaeology, University College London
- Instituto de Capacitación Municipal (ICAM), Ecuador
- Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), Brazil
- Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauro
- International Blue Shield Committee (ICBS)
- International Centre for Earth Construction – School of Architecture of Grenoble (CRATerre-EAG)
- International Committee for Education and Cultural Action (ICOM-CECA)
- International Council of Museums (ICOM)
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Historic Towns Committee
- Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Italy
- Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia
- Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Laboratoire de recherche des monuments historiques (LRMH), France
- Latvian Department of Cultural Heritage Protection
- Latvian National Commission for UNESCO
- Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Algeria
- Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Italy
- Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Greece
- Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, Lithuania
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Development Co-operation, Italy
- Ministry of Public Works and the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus
- Modèles et simulations pour l'architecture, l'urbanisme et le paysage, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Ministère de la culture et de la communication (UMR-
- MAP, Ecole d'Architecture de Marseille), France
- Museo Archeologico, Ferrara, Italy
- National Council for Arts and Culture of the Gambia
- National Museums of Kenya
- Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)
- Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
- Oficina Nacional de Patrimonio Monumental, Dominican Republic
- Old Town Renewal Agency (OTRA), Lithuania
- Opificio delle Pietre Dure, Italy
- Organisation of World Heritage Cities
- Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA)
- Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre, Italy
- Prefeitura Municipal de Diamantina, Brazil
- The Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice (Venice in Peril, Save Venice, Kress Foundation)
- Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA)
- Regional Information Technology & Software Engineering Center (RITSEC), Egypt
- Riksantikvaren (Norwegian directorate for Cultural Heritage)
- School of Conservation, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art
- SEAMEO-SPAFA (Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts), Thailand
- Secretaria do Patrimônio, Museus e Artes Plásticas, Ministry of Culture, Brazil
- Secretaria Técnica de la Presidencia, Dominican Republic
- Soprintendenza Archeologica Emilia-Romagna, Italy
- Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici di Venezia, Italy
- Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici di Venezia, Italy
- South African Rock Art Project (SARAP)
- State Inspection for Heritage Protection of Latvia
- Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida)
- Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, Department of Landscape Planning (SLU)
- Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)
- Tanzanian Department of Antiquities
- Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property (TNRICP), Japan
- UNESCO Venice Office
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- UNESCO World Heritage Fund
- UNESCO, Division of Cultural Heritage
- UNESCO-PROAP (UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
- Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
- University of Paris III, Sorbonne Nouvelle, Formation Continue, France
- University of Aachen, Germany
- University of Bologna, Italy
- University of Oviedo, Spain
- University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne (MST)
- University of Thessaloniki, Greece
- Valletta Rehabilitation Project Office, Malta
- The World Bank



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ICCRROM, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, is an inter-governmental organization (IGO), and the only institution of its kind dedicated to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage worldwide, including monuments and sites, and museum, library, and archive collections. ICCROM fulfils its mission through collecting and disseminating information; co-ordinating research; offering consultancy and advice; providing advanced training; and promoting awareness of the value of preserving cultural heritage. Founded in 1959, ICCROM has 100 Member States, and 103 of the world's leading conservation institutions are Associate Members.

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