

First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Conflict

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Legislation

Laws

1935 Roerich Pact: Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments

http://www.roerich.org/nr_RPact.html

1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

<http://www.icomos.org/hague/>

1954 First protocol of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=15391&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

1999 II Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

<http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/FULL/590?OpenDocument>

UNESCO (1970) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. IN UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, S. A. C. O. (Ed.). Paris.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001140/114046e.pdf#page=130>

UNESCO (1972) Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

UNESCO (2003) Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage,

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17718&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Comments

Abtahi H., 2001. The Protection of Cultural Property in Times of Armed Conflict: the Practice of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. *Harvard Human Rights Journal*, Volume 14, Spring.

Antolovic, J., 2003. The Hague Convention in the light of the Croatian experience. *International conference on the protection of cultural property*. Bern, Switzerland, 109-114.

ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 220

The author recalls that the conflict in Yugoslavia (1991-1995), saw the intentional destruction of cultural property, used as a way to attack Croatian identity. Before and during the conflict, Croatian institutions evacuated over 10,000 cultural objects, marked 749 monuments with the Hague Convention protective marker, and organised on-site technical protection. Nevertheless, damage to Croatian cultural property has been estimated at over 298.5 million Euros. The author asserts that it is very difficult to predict the types and levels of danger a country may be exposed to in the event of armed conflict. However, crucial measures must be taken in peacetime, such as documenting cultural property as completely as possible, training bodies in emergency procedures, and planning emergency coordination. These steps should be carried out jointly by cultural conservation services, the executive authorities, and citizens.

Baggelaar Arrunnapaporn A., 2010. *Whose Heritage? Challenging of Cultural Rights to Human Rights: Malayan Communist Party's Tunnel and their Settlement*, Songkhla, Thailand. (Pdf/in photocopies folder)

What inspires this paper is the coming into force of the UNESCO's Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage. This innovative tool is the outcome of gradual phenomenon that saw the expansion of the concepts related to the global system of heritage protection shifting them from what

is tangible to what is intangible. This certainly raised a number of practical and ethical issues, not always easy to solve and sometimes generating confusion among professionals.

Baggelaar Arrunnapaporn tackles the problem using Thailand as a case study, a country where, up to now, intangible cultural heritage has been left behind, not only because of the complexity of preservation, but sometimes also because this 'immaterial material' can be highly contested and, in her opinion, directly connected with the fundamental notion that cultural rights and human rights are ineluctably intermingled

Binkowski, H., Ciupinski, A. (eds), 2004. Dissemination of humanitarian law in the context of Polish security. *Dissemination of international humanitarian law in Central European countries.* Warsaw: National Defence University, 132-143, *Dissemination of humanitarian law in Central and Eastern European countries*, Cracow.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 177

Discusses the educational and dissemination procedures and regulations with respect to international humanitarian law in Poland through the last decades. Nowadays these functions are ensured through training, seminars and education programs in academies and officer schools, supported through publications from university library collections or through ministries. The implementation of this law in democratic European countries is also presented. The article asserts that the Polish armed forces are well prepared to observe the laws of war and armed conflicts, humanitarian law among them.

Boylan, P., 1993. Review of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (*The Hague Convention of 1954*), Paris, UNESCO, 1993, 248.

Boylan, P., 2005. The future role of non-governmental organisations and cultural professionals in the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict following the adoption of the Second Protocol of the Hague Convention. *Regional seminar: The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict: a challenge and an opportunity for Latin America and the Caribbean, Buenos Aires, March 2005*, 1-8.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. A 116 41 (in Photocopies Folder)

Chamberlain, K., 2004. War and Cultural Heritage: An Analysis of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Institute of Art and Law, Leicester, Great Britain.

Clément, E., 1992. Some Recent Practical Experience in the Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention. *International Journal of Cultural Property*, 11, 11-25. (Pdf/in photocopies folder)

This paper evaluates the impact that the 1954 Hague Convention had on recent conflicts, in particular, looking at the Gulf war and at the conflict in former Yugoslavia. In both cases museum professionals, understanding the importance of protecting cultural heritage, were among the first to alert the international community to the threats to museum collections.

Clément gives a brief historical background and analyses the principles behind the convention. He is inclined to the celebration of the positive effects that the ratification of the convention had, as he states 'it was the most decisive achievement in the history of the protection of cultural property since it was indeed the first world-wide agreement on the universal value of cultural heritage'.

Clément, E., 1996. UNESCO: Some Specific Cases of Recovery of Cultural Property after an Armed Conflict". In: *Legal Aspects of International Trade in Art*, M. Briat and J.A. Freedberg (eds), The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 157 - 162.

Dutli, M. T., 2003. Le droit international humanitaire et la protection des biens culturels. *International conference on the protection of cultural property.* Bern, Switzerland 115-122.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 220

The priorities of the ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) are to help people in need and to protect their dignity, which includes respecting their culture. This is why the protection of cultural property is an integral part of ICRC humanitarian work. The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict is also an integral part of international law. Much involved in developing and implementing international law, the ICRC drew up a "factsheet" which summarises the relevant conventions, protocols, and instruments in relation to cultural property protection. In October 2000, a

meeting of experts was organised on this subject, and a report was published on the findings, including practical tips.

Francioni, F., 2004. Beyond State Sovereignty: The Protection of Cultural Heritage as a Shared Interest of Humanity. *Michigan Journal of International Law*, 25, 1209-1228. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Francioni, F., and Lenzerini, F., 2003. The Destruction of the Buddhas of Bamiyan and International Law", *European Journal of International Law*, No. 4, Vol. 14, 619 - 651.

Forrest, C., 2010. International Law and the Protection of Cultural Heritage. Routledge, London.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 232

Frigo, M., 2004. Cultural property v. cultural heritage: A 'battle of concepts' in international law?, *Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Débat humanitaire: droit, politiques, action/
International Review of the Red Cross, Humanitarian Debate: Law, Policy, Action, Volume 86, No. 854, 367 - 378.

Gerstenblith, P., 2008. Art, cultural heritage, and the law: cases and materials. 2nd ed., Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press,
ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 218

Hadzimuhamedovic, Amra (ed.), 2005. Ljudska prava i razaranje kulturnog pamćenja: slucaj Stoca = Human rights and destruction of cultural memory: the Stolac case. Sarajevo: Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 305 (in Photocopies Folder)

Haunton, M., 1993. Peacekeeping, Occupation and Cultural Property. *Humanitäres Völkerrecht – Informations-Schriften* (Bonn, German Red Cross), Vol. 4, 199 - 203.

Held, C.-E., 2002. La PBC et sa place dans le droit international humanitaire (début et développements jusqu'en 1999). *Forum: KGS PBC*, N. 2, 10-17.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. Suisse 26 (in Photocopies Folder)

The idea that cultural property, like people, should be protected in the event of armed conflict is a relatively new concept. The basic objective of war in Antiquity and the Middle Ages was to utterly destroy one's opponent and seize his property, except for the stipulation that "holy sites" should be respected. In fact, it was only at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries that two important measures came to be: the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 "concerning the laws and usage of land warfare". However, it was only in 1954, as a result of the massive destruction caused by the two 20th Century world wars, that the "Hague Convention of the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" introduced global regulations. Based on the principle that cultural property is part of the cultural heritage of humanity as a whole, regardless of the country or people it belongs to, the 1954 Convention established two types of protection – general, and special – while maintaining the restriction that cultural property is only protected when not used for military ends. Recent conflicts have revealed shortfalls in the Hague Convention, leading to a further Protocol, established and approved in the Hague on 26 March 1999. It significantly reinforces relevant provisions, particularly as concerns penal liability and enforcement, and extends them to civil war.

Hladik, J., 2004. Marking of cultural property with the distinctive emblem of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 86, 379-387. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

This article analyses an interesting legal issue related to the interpretation of Article 17 on the use of the distinctive emblem of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter "the Convention"), following the query by Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1999 as to whether it is appropriate to mark destroyed cultural sites with that emblem. The first part is a general introduction to the marking of cultural property with the distinctive emblem, while the second part focuses in detail on the query made by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hladik, J., 2004. Risk-Preparedness Under the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Second Protocol. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Hladik, J., 2004. The UNESCO declaration concerning the intentional destruction of cultural heritage: a new instrument to protect cultural heritage. *Art antiquity and law*, Vol. 9, N. 3, 215-236. ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. International 50 (in Photocopies Folder)

The present article focuses on the elaboration and adoption of the UNESCO Declaration concerning the intentional destruction of cultural heritage (the Declaration), a new legal instrument aimed at protecting cultural heritage including cultural heritage linked to a natural site both in peacetime and wartime. The article is divided into four parts; (i) main reasons for the elaboration of such a Declaration; (ii) the December 2002 Brussels meeting elaborating the first draft of the Declaration and the Secretariat's slighter redraft before the thirty-second session of the General Conference; (iii) the intergovernmental negotiation and redraft during the thirty-second session of the General Conference and, finally; (iv) the assessment of contribution of the Declaration to a better protection of cultural heritage.

Hladik, J., 2010. Archaeology in Conflict and UNESCO-Legal Aspects, *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

(ICRC) International Committee of the Red Cross 2004. Humanitarian debate: law, policy, action. Genève, *International review of the Red* Vol. 86, N. 854, 306-481.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Boîte per. 44/8

All the articles in this issue deal with a particular aspect of international humanitarian law: the protection of cultural property. Fifty years after the adoption of the 1954 Hague Convention, and marking the recent entry into force of its Second Protocol to enhance the legal protection of cultural property in times of war, the various articles explain the significance of mankind's cultural heritage, tell of the concern felt for it, and shed light on the legal rules established to protect it. Also published in the journal is the complete UNESCO Declaration Concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage, Paris, 17 October 2003.

Kalshoven, F., 2005. The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict within the framework of international humanitarian law. *Museum international*, Vol. 57, N. 228, December, 61-69.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1 (Pdf/Photocopies Folder)

Concerns the protection of cultural heritage under international humanitarian law, mainly the 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions. When dealing with the protection of cultural property within the context of armed conflict, the Hague Convention drafted by UNESCO in 1954 comes to mind at once. The author therefore strives to broaden the idea of cultural heritage protection by exploring other international statutes, where the term 'cultural property' often does not exist. Within international humanitarian law, or the 'law of war', cultural property at times is referred to as 'cultural objects', such as in the Protocols of the Geneva Conventions. Along with places of worship, however, they are afforded a higher level of protection than other civilian objects. Mentioned in detail is this concept and how it has been applied, and whether the introduction into 1977 Protocols of the rules on the protection of cultural objects have been embodied into the central core of international humanitarian law.

Meron, T., 2005. The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict within the case-law of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. *Museum international*, Vol. 57, N. 228, 40-60.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1 (pdf)

An investigation into international legislation protecting cultural property and its application regarding the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. During the armed conflicts in this region in the 1990s, attacks were made to demoralize specific groups of people by targeting physical vestiges of cultural identity, such as religious buildings or historic districts. The international Tribunal has been trying individuals responsible for these violations of humanitarian law. Outlined in this essay is the protection of cultural property by provisions of the Statute under which the Tribunal operates;

cases in which statutory norms were applied and in which it was decided that destruction of cultural property was at issue; and precedents set by this particular Tribunal for future cases. What has been concluded is that there is a potential for the development of rich and sophisticated protection of cultural heritage, which can be effectively enforced in court.

Milligan, A., 2008, Targeting Cultural Property: The Role of International Law. *Journal of Public and International Affairs.* (Pdf)

Nowicki, J. (ed.), 2004. Cultural heritage in the face of threats in war and peace time: the international conference organized on the occasion of 50th anniversary of signing the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the [case] of armed conflict, Warsaw, 13-15 May 2004. Ministry of culture Poland, Warsaw. *International conference organized on the occasion of 50th anniversary of signing the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflict, Warsaw, Poland, 20040513-20040515.*
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 241

O'Connell, M E. 2004. Occupation failures and the legality of armed conflict: the case of Iraqi cultural property. *Art antiquity and law*, Vol. 9, N. 4, 323-362,
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. International 50 (in Photocopies Folder)

O'Keefe, P. J., 2000. Commentary on the UNESCO 1970 Convention on illicit traffic. Leicester: Institute of Art and Law.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 147

O'Keefe, P. J., 2004. The first protocol to the Hague Convention fifty years on. *Art antiquity and law*, Vol. 9, N. 2, 99-116.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. International 50 (in Photocopies Folder)

O'Keefe, R., 2004. World cultural heritage: obligations to the international community as a whole? *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 53, 189-209. (Pdf)

Prott, L., 2008. The history and development of processes for the recovery of cultural heritage. *Art antiquity and law*, Vol. 13, n. 2, July, 174-198.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. International 50

Silverman, H. and Ruggles, D. Fairchild (eds.) 2007, Cultural heritage and human rights. New York: Springer.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 206

In a world totally affected by globalization and its social and cultural hegemonizations, local communities are fighting to preserve their way of life as part of their heritage. Travel and cultural institutions use this uniqueness to promote travel and tourism; and while this brings in revenue and exposure, cultural heritage sites that were preserved by virtue of their isolation are now being severely damaged and even destroyed. At the same time, there is a growing awareness that while this unique heritage is used to define a community, society or nation, it also can be a basis for conflict. The volume addresses a deeply political aspect of heritage preservation and management as it relates to human rights. Social and community advocates assert that heritage is necessary for the articulation and preservation of cultural identity. The display of heritage monuments and performance can be a strategy for asserting minority identity in the face of majority pressure, as well as a tool for resistance and the expression of difference. Conversely, the erasure of cultural expressions such as buildings, monuments, language, religion, and social practices is a powerful tool in warfare and political regulation. In the assault on human lives and political autonomy, the cultural history and values of a community are also attacked, destroying not only individuals but the very fabric of society. Is there a universal right to the free expression and preservation of cultural heritage, and if so, where is that right articulated and can it be protected? How is the notion of heritage used variously to unite and divide communities? Who defines cultural heritage and who should control stewardship and the benefits of cultural heritage? These issues are discussed by contributors from such fields as history, culture studies, anthropology, urban and regional planning, archaeology, gender studies, landscape architecture, heritage and museum studies, political economy, and legal studies.

Toman, J., 2005. The Hague Convention: a decisive step taken by the international community. *Museum international*, Vol. 57, N. 228, December, 6-30.

ICCRoM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1 (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

An overview on the history, accomplishments, obstacles and applicability of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954), also known as the Hague Convention. The author briefly covers the history of the protection of cultural property, beginning with ancient Greece and arriving at the end of the Second World War, which saw the formation of the United Nations and the scripting of humanitarian law. In exploring the Hague Convention and its Protocols (1954, 1999), the author covers the definition of cultural property; general and special protection of cultural property; the protection of its transport; personnel ensuring protection; the emblem of the Convention; and the definition of armed conflict. Obstacles and application are demonstrated by examples drawn from the 1970s to the present day, ending with the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

UNESCO Report on the Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Two Protocols – Report on the Activities from 1995 – 2004. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Zargar, A. and Samadi, Y. 1993. Experiences of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Preservation of Cultural Property Against War Damages (The Hague Convention, 1954). *Humanitäres Völkerrecht – Informations- Schriften* (Bonn, German Red Cross), Vol. 4, 213 - 216.

Civil-Military cooperation & Ethics

Bzinkowski, R., 2004. Cultural property protection as one of the basic issues of national security, implementation of tasks in this field in armed forces. In: Ciupinski, Andrzej (ed); *Dissemination of international humanitarian law in Central European countries.* Warsaw: National Defence University, 70-78,
ICCRoM: Shelf no. XXIX B 177 (in Photocopies Folder)

The article demonstrates that preservation of cultural identity is essential to the safety of a country. The education of the Polish Armed forces on this issue was carried out by the Department of Education and Promotion of Defense in the Ministry of National Defense. Most important is the training and preparation of commanders. The newly established CIMIC (Civil Military Cooperation) is charged with providing a database of protected buildings to be included in military maps, enabling commanders to take appropriate decisions in compliance with cultural protection regulations. Civilian expert groups may be trained to support commands and military units and take part in UNO or NATO mandatory missions. These issues initiated a conference held in Warsaw in 2002 on Polish Armed Forces activities in cultural property protection in case of threats during war or peacetime.

Carducci, G., 2005. Ethics, law and heritage. *ICOM news*, Vol. 58, N. 3.
ICCRoM: Shelf no. Per. ICOM 1

Briefly discusses the difference between ethical norms and legal instruments, both of which contribute to efforts to protect cultural heritage. There is a significant difference between rights and ethics; rights can influence legal rule, while ethics are not as coercive. Likewise, there is a difference between the standard-setting instruments which nations ratify (such as the 1954 and 1970 UNESCO Conventions), and other codes, declarations, recommendations, etc., which are not legally enforceable but act as moral and ethical guidelines. On an ethical level, both UNESCO and the International Council of Museums (ICOM) have adopted generally accepted ethical codes, which are only punitive when they coincide with a legal rule. The coexistence of ethical norms and the law both act to reinforce public consciousness and conscience regarding the protection of cultural heritage.

Cuneo, A. 2010. To embed or not to embed? Archaeologists, Cultural Heritage Managers and the United States Military. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Emberling, G., 2008. Archaeologists and the military in Iraq, 2003-2008: Compromise or contribution? *Archaeologies*, 4, 445-459. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

This paper offers a general overview of the long history of entanglement between archaeology and anthropology on the one hand and political interests and the intelligence and military establishment on

the other. This account serves as an introduction to the description of the writer's personal experience as a consultant for the military.

Emberling tells us how he got involved in teaching the soldiers about the history and culture of Iraq within the frame of the LDESP (Leader Development and Education for Sustained Peace) project. He critically analyses his involvement in the program and asks himself a variety of questions, in particular raising practical and ethical questions.

Guner, S., 2010. Samples of NGOs' Initiatives in the Protection of the Cultural Heritage Before, During and After Conflicts in Recent Years. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

<http://farch.net>

Hamilakis, Y., 2009. The "War on Terror" and the military-archaeology complex: Iraq, ethics, and neo-colonialism. *Archaeologies*, 5, Number 1, 39-65. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Hamilakis writes an intense paper that analyses the ethical and political dimensions of the archaeological response to the 2003 invasion and occupation of Iraq. Thanks to his deep theoretical background and his profound engagement in ethical issues he sharply criticizes the collaboration of many heritage professionals, and archaeologists in particular, with the invading militaries and occupation authorities since 2003, allowing the Americans to lay the foundations for an emerging military-archaeology complex.

His highly contested thesis has sometimes been interpreted as an instigation to inaction and withdrawal in situations of warfare, however he seems to have rounded some corners to promote what he calls 'a critical engagement that safeguards the autonomy of the scholar; critiques the political agendas and power structures of contemporary warfare; deconstructs its discursive basis and its ideological overtones; and shows its catastrophic consequences for people and things alike, past and present.'

Kila, J. D., 2008. Utilizing military cultural experts in times of war and peace: an introduction. Cultural property protection within the military, experiences in theatre, different perceptions of culture and practical problems. In: Meerts, P. (Ed.) *Culture and international law*. The Hague, Hague Academic Press.

Kubaczyk, T., 2004. Protection of cultural property in selected Allied armies. In *Dissemination of international humanitarian law in Central European countries*. Ciupinski, Andrzej (ed) Warsaw: National Defence University, 79-85, *Dissemination of humanitarian law in Central and Eastern European countries*, Cracow.

ICCRAM: Shelf no. XXIX B 177 (in Photocopies Folder)

Presents four national armed forces concerned with cultural property protection. The US Army has been familiar with this issue, as shown through handbooks and guidelines for American soldiers drawn up as early as 1944. Nowadays compliance with international law, including laws of cultural property protection, is ensured at all levels of command from ministries to brigades by experts and legal advisors from the General Legal Advisor and International Affairs, who are present during planning and execution of military operations. In the French army, cultural property protection is placed under the responsibility of a Board of Memory, Heritage and Archives within the General Administration Secretariat. In the Netherlands and in Denmark, concerns about this issue go back to the beginning of the 20th century. The Dutch armed forces created positions for officers charged with protecting cultural property and monuments in every military district. Their tasks are presented, as well as the training courses delivered since 1993 in Denmark, whose armed forces participate frequently in NATO and UN missions.

Nemeth, E., 2010. The Art of Cultural Intelligence: intelligence for countering threats to cultural property in conflict. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

<http://farch.net>

Price, J. Whose side are you on boys? The problem for embedded anthropologists in the US Human Terrain System teams. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

<http://farch.net>

Rush, L. (Ed.) 2010. *Archaeology, Cultural Property, and the Military*. Boydell Press.

From Lawrence of Arabia to the Monuments Men to the contributors within this volume, academic scholars have found themselves engaged in conflict areas, in topics involving conflict, and in unlikely partnerships with military professionals. Motives and methods have varied dramatically over the years, but the over-riding theme of this volume is stewardship. In each case, an author has encountered a situation where their expertise has offered the potential to help save archaeological properties, historical structures, and sacred places - or has documented the process. Drawing on major contributions from seven armed forces, amongst others, this book aims to set out the obligations to protect cultural heritage under international Conventions; provide a series of case studies of current military practice; and outline the current efforts to enhance this. Overall, it offers examples, anecdotes, and lessons learned that can be used for consideration in planning future efforts for global archaeological stewardship.

Speckner, H., 2010. Protection of Cultural Property in the Austrian Armed Forces. Research and Instruction. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Stone, P., 2009. Archaeology and Conflict: An Impossible Relationship? *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, Volume 11, Numbers 3-4, 315-332 (18).

This paper first reviews the ways in which archaeologists identify conflict in the distant past using the examples of excavations at Hambledon Hill and Maiden Castle in the UK, and notes how it is an impersonal, generic understanding of what happened: interpretation immediately requires significant inference. Such inference places a significant responsibility on the interpreter. A similar responsibility lies with archaeologists working on the use, and misuse, of the past in more recent conflicts — and the paper briefly touches on these responsibilities in relation to the Second World War, former Yugoslavia, Ayodhya and Great Zimbabwe. These general responsibilities relating to the interpretation of conflict, which often require the identification of false interpretation, are then focused by reference to the author's work in the identification and attempted protection of the cultural heritage in Iraq following the 2003 invasion. The author proposes that it is an equal part of the responsibility of archaeologists and other cultural heritage experts to protect the cultural heritage in the event of conflict just as it is to protect the heritage from development in peacetime. Protection is only sensible, however, if that which is protected is used. The paper concludes with a discussion of the formal and informal educational value of archaeology, through formal school curricula and tourism, suggesting that qualified, responsible interpretation of the archaeological record and the acknowledgement of the limitations of archaeological inference when dealing with the evidence of past conflict may be a small contribution to the creation of an environment of peace.

U.S. ARMY, 2006. Civil affairs: arts, monuments and archives guide. Document GTA 41-01-002 (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

General and Conservation

Artim, N., 2007. 3.2 An Introduction to Fire Detection, Alarm, and Automatic Fire Sprinklers. Northeast Documentation Center, 2007.
www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets/3Emergency_Management/02introtofireddetection.php

The Art Army. Harvard's Monuments Men at War.
<http://harvardmag.com/pdf/2010/01-pdfs/0110-36.pdf>
<http://harvardmagazine.com/2010/01/monuments-men-rescuing-art-stolen-by-nazis>

Babits, L. E., 2010. "It's MY heritage": Differing Views on Recovering Materials from Conflict Sites. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Barakat, S., Calame, J. and E. Charlesworth (eds.). 1998. Urban Triumph or Urban Disaster? Dilemmas of contemporary post-war reconstruction. *Symposium Report, Cambridge Massachusetts, 27-29 September 1996.* York: University of York (PRDU).
ICCROM: Shelf no. VIII E 1364.

This edited volume offers a variety of opinions and case studies on post-war reconstruction after twentieth-century conflicts. Of particular interest is the chapter by Diefendorf, who describes WWII damage in German cities as offering a *tabula rasa* on which post-war culture can search and create identities and from which people can deal with what the author refers to as 'conceptual baggage'. In addition, the chapter by Logan on the post-war reconstruction of Hanoi is interesting in its analysis of external aid (especially Soviet) and how it can impact the city's identity.

Bendix, C., 2010. Damaged books. London: Preservation Advisory Centre.
<http://www.bl.uk/blpac/pdf/damaged.pdf>

Bevan, R., 2006. The destruction of memory: architecture at war. London: Reaktion Books.
ICCRAM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 261

Bevan scans through modern history to analyse the reasons behind the intentional destruction of the built heritage in times of war. His back ground as an architect gives him the chance to see the problem from a different angle, allowing him to recognize that what is often defined as collateral damage is more likely to hide an act of deliberate destruction, the urban landscape being the mirror of local culture and memory. What is at stake so is much more than stone and concrete, architectural annihilation becomes the mean for cultural eradication carried out obliterating all the symbols of identity. This deliberate act of war is for Bevan nothing less than 'cultural genocide', and should be recognized as a crime by international law.

Bihanne Wassink and Henk Porck, *Burning Books, the consequences of fire damage to the paper heritage*
<http://www.kb.nl/kvce/boekeninbrand.pdf>

Burnham, B., 2000. Threats to cultural heritage: recognising the cause. La Haye, *Europa Nostra*, 2, 6-8.

Büchel, R., 2004. Mesures préventives prises en Suisse dans le cadre de la protection des biens culturels. *International review of the Red*, Vol. 86, N. 854, 325-336.
ICCRAM: Shelf no. Boîte per. 44/8

Büchel, R., 2003. Besserer Schutz für Kulturgut im Schadenfall. *Forum: KGS PBC*, N. 3. 30-35. (Pdf)

Büchel, R., 2009. KGS-Inventar, 3. Ausgabe. *Forum: KGS PBC*, N. 13. 8-15. (pdf)

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ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 131

Describes the 2001 destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas in Afghanistan at the hands of the ruling Taliban militia. Elias argues that Western accounts of the Taliban's actions have failed to take into account the unfolding of events in the context of the Islamic calendar and religious holidays and, moreover, failed to survey the range of opinions in the Urdu-language Pakistani press, the media with the most direct ties to the Taliban leadership. Elias also argues that varying Muslim traditions of anti-idolatry were not the deciding factor in the Taliban's decision to eliminate the Buddhas. Instead, Elias argues that the confluence of heightened Muslim historical memory during the religious holidays, in conjunction with Western pleas to save them, converted the Buddhas into idols that the Taliban felt they had no choice but to destroy.

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ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. IIC 10

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Hume, I., 1993. Structural first aid after a disaster. In: *English Heritage: Scientific and technical review*, Supplement Issue 2, 6-7.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 69

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ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 1 (in Photocopies Folder)

Hutchins, J. K., Roberts, B. O., and Bennett K. S., 2006. First Aid for Art: Essential Salvage Techniques. Lenox, MA: Hard Editions, 2006. Print.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 275

ICOMOS 2010 ICOMOS Methodology for Building Assessment and Mitigation following January 12, 2010 Haiti Earthquake (Pdf)

This book is designed to help collections managers, conservators, curators and students of materials and material culture to understand the properties of fibrous proteins. The author illustrates the wide range of historic, ethnographic and natural history objects made of fibrous protein material found in collections. Understanding the chemical and physical structure of the fibrous proteins in a variety of materials (skin, leather, gut, muscle, teeth, bone, ivory, silk, fur, feathers, hair, horn, claws, nails etc) is most important when considering optimum methods for their care, conservation treatment and preservation. Features of the structures of protein fibres used to identify each material are discussed. The agents and symptoms of deterioration of fibrous proteins are covered, particularly those proteins (e.g. collagen, keratin, fibroin and myosin) found commonly in collections of cultural objects.

ICOMOS Sweden/Central Board of National Antiquities/Swedish National Commission for UNESCO 1994. Information as an Instrument for Protection against War Damages to the Cultural Heritage. Report from a Seminar. June 1994. Stockholm, Svenska Unescoradets skriftserie, 4/1994.

Jha, A.K. et.al. 2010. Chapter 11. Cultural Heritage Conservation in Safer Homes Stronger Communities. A Handbook for Reconstructing after Natural Disasters. The World Bank and GFDRR
<http://www.housingreconstruction.org/housing/sites/housingreconstruction.org/files/Chapter%2011%20Cultural%20Heritage%20Conservation.pdf>

Jigyasu, R., 2006. 'Integrated Framework for Cultural Heritage Risk Management' in Disaster and Development, Volume 1, Number 1, November 2006, Journal of the National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Jigyasu, R., 2009. Risk Assessment of Cultural Heritage: Tools and Methodology; a Technical Note (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Jirásek, P., 2004. Museum Security including disaster preparedness. In: Collection Preservation, in *Running a Museum: A Practical Handbook*. Ed. P. Boylan. Paris: International Council of Museums & UNESCO, 177-196.

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Kaplan H. A. and Ludwig K. A., Comparison of drying methods. National Archives, USA

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ICCROM: Shelf no. XIX F 56

Keller J., 2003. Prävention und Lehren aus dem Grossbrand 1997 in der Berner Altstadt. *Forum: KGS PBC*, N. 3. 22-29. (Pdf)

Kerekovic, D., 2004. Modern technologies in cultural heritage management. In Ciupinski, A. (ed), *Dissemination of international humanitarian law in Central European countries*. Warsaw: National Defence University, 104-114, *Dissemination of humanitarian law in Central and Eastern European countries*, Cracow.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXIX B 177

Explains how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can be very helpful informatic data supports in fulfilling the tasks of defense, record keeping of war damage, post-war renovation projects and other humanitarian applications. Considerations regarding modern information technologies such as GPS and satellite images are also discussed. Data from countries and companies dealing with satellite images for their own purposes are difficult to obtain by countries such as Croatia, despite the great help such data could offer in terms of helping experts create and analyze recovery plans for peoples devastated by war and natural disasters.

Knuth, R., 2006. Burning books and leveling libraries: extremist violence and cultural destruction. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 266

Layton, R., Stone, P.G., and J. Thomas (eds.), 2001. Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property. London and New York: Routledge.

ICCROM: Shelf no. VIII A 400

Liszewska, W. and Goliszewska, Z., 2008. The underground archives of the Warsaw Ghetto: a 20 years conservation project. *Papierrestaurierung*, Vol. 9, n. 1, 13-17.

ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Allemagne 61

The Underground Archives of the Warsaw Ghetto, also known as The Archives of Doctor Emanuel Ringelblum, are of the worlds most important archival sources referring to World War II and are included on the Memory of the World list of UNESCO. During the war the Archive was divided into two, placed in tin boxes and milk churns, and buried in a basement. Both parts of the Archive were excavated in 1946 and 1950 from under the ruins of Warsaw Ghetto (www.jewishinstitute.org.pl). The collection became the property of the Association of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Most of the excavated documents are dated from 1939 to 1943. The collection includes 28,346 documents of different sizes and technology, written in five languages. The Archive comprises various materials: handwriting, typed texts, posters, photographs, drawings and manuscripts. Many documents include mixed media, a real challenge for conservators, especially as the condition of the excavated collection was very poor. The tin boxes in which the documents were buried were insufficiently secure to prevent the water damage that resulted in extensive damage. The conservation project started in 1987 and was continued with substantial financial support from The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. Some treatments were carried out thanks to the cooperation with Fraunhofer Institut für Silicaforschung ISC at Würzburg. The project was finally completed in 2006 after 20 years of conservation and collection care.

Lowenthal, D., 1996. Possessed by the past: the heritage crusade and the spoils of history. New York: Free Press.

ICCRROM: Shelf no. VIII A 275

A cynical take on the importance of heritage to contemporary cultures, it also offers an interesting insight into the impact of war, conflicts and trauma on the individual and collective psyche. Heritage loss and recovery is seen as symbolic, and victims can use such losses to create new identities, like was done in the creation of Israel. This book is also useful in examining older examples.

Maniscalco, F., 2007a. Preventive Measures for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict. *Web journal*, N. 1. Gennaio/Giugno. 67-96.

ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. International 80 (in Photocopies Folder)

Notwithstanding the recent publication of the volume *World Heritage and War*, the author of this article aims at taking advantage of the large diffusion granted by the *Web Journal on Cultural Patrimony* to give an overview of the practical activities which specialists should carry out, in wartime, to protect the cultural property. Actually, these activities have been rarely carried out during the last conflicts.

Maniscalco, F., (ed.) 2007b. World heritage and war: linee guida per interventi a salvaguardia dei Beni Culturali nelle aree a rischio bellico. Osservatorio permanente per la protezione dei beni culturali ed ambientali in area di crisi (ISFORM). Napoli: Massa Editore (*Mediterraneum. Tutela e valorizzazione dei beni culturali ed ambientali*, 6),

ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 301

This volume deals with the problems and issues regarding the safeguarding and conservation of cultural heritage in war zones. It is primarily aimed at detailing the weapons available in modern warfare since it is only through an awareness of the effects and potential of these arms that we can come anywhere close to planning effective action and procedure designed to protect cultural property in the event of war or attack. The second section illustrates methods, techniques and tools for preventive safeguarding and emergency action to protect cultural property in war zones. An accurate analysis is provided on international legislation, which is largely unfamiliar and almost always flouted. It provides a wide-ranging outline of the issues involved in the protection of cultural property on the basis of historical events which have shaped both the 20th and early 21st centuries, as well as providing new instruments with which to comprehend and overcome the practical difficulties linked to the conservation of cultural property in war zones. A valuable tool for any personnel charged with the protection and conservation of cultural property as well as for all those involved in development projects and peace operations worldwide.

Menegazzi, C. (ed.), 2004. Cultural heritage disaster preparedness and response: proceedings, international symposium, 23-27 November 2003, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, India. ICOM. Paris.

ICCRROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 253

Mikos-Skuza, E., 2004. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the protection of cultural property in time of armed conflict. In: *Dissemination of international humanitarian law in Central European countries*. Ciupinski, Andrzej (Editor). National Defense University of Warsaw, 16-26.

Presents the international humanitarian law movement as being composed of three components: National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). They play a significant role in disseminating international humanitarian law concerning armed conflicts, cooperating with governments to ensure respect for this law and promoting humanitarian activities, training, and education. Attention is given to the protection of cultural property, believed to be central to the life of the community that it embodies. International humanitarian law provides for the protection of cultural property during hostilities, since it is increasingly one of the most important targets of attack. The ICRC is foremost in enforcing and disseminating international humanitarian laws, and especially those aiming at the protection of cultural property. Its contribution to the review process of the Hague Convention of 1954 is discussed, as well as its advocacy, technical assistance, and coordination activities throughout the world. Among these is the "Meeting of Experts on National Implementation of the Rules for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" held in Geneva in 2000. Many national societies collaborate with the ICRC. The Polish Red Cross is taken as an example of what can be done to disseminate knowledge of the principles of cultural property

protection during armed conflicts: actions taken include summer courses for young lawyers, publications, exhibitions, competitions, and conferences.

Minnesota Historical Society notes – Salvage of wet leather and rawhide Minnesota Historical Society notes – Salvage water-damaged materials

Molina-Burguera, G., 2010. Managing Conflict: The Management and interpretation of Spanish Civil War Sites. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 12, (1), 39-59 (21).

In order to protect its cultural property in the event of armed conflict, Switzerland ratified the 1954 Hague Convention in 1962, but also drew up specific legislation in 1966. The latter stipulates the preventive measures to be planned, their implementation by means of grants, and the competent authorities responsible for their enforcement. A Swiss inventory of cultural property of national and regional importance has been prepared, constituting the basis for any future protective measures. Financial aid has encouraged the creation of documentation and microfilm records, and shelters have been prepared for their storage as well as for that of cultural property. Some shelters previously meant for population have been converted to this use. Staff training is stressed as well as staff involvement in emergency plans. The general public has been informed, and cooperation has been set up with cultural institutions and partners such as the fire brigades. Swiss international cooperation is exemplified by its assistance to the Czech Republic during the Central European floods of 2002.

Mürner, J., 2009. KGS und Denkmalpflege.. KGS PBC, N. 13. 16-25. (Pdf)

National Archives and Record Administration, 1993. A Primer on Disaster Preparedness, Management and Response: Paper-based Materials. Archives and Preservation Resources. Technical Information, October 1993.

<http://www.archives.gov/preservation/emergency-prep/disaster-prep-primer.html>

The web version was prepared in 1999, based on: A Primer on Disaster Preparedness, Management and Response: Paper-Based Materials: Selected Reprints issued by: Smithsonian Institution, National Archives and Records Administration, Library of Congress, and National Park Service.

Noblecourt, A., 1958. Protection of Cultural Property in the event of armed conflict. UNESCO, Imprimerie Union, Paris. (Pdf)
ICCRAM: Shelf no. III E 3

Hazards to cultural property. General remarks on protection and its techniques. Organization of protection. The Hague convention of 1954.

Numbering Museum Collections. Northern States Conservation Center's.

<http://www.collectioncare.org/cci/ccin.html>

Palumbo, G. et al. The GCI-WMF Iraq Cultural Heritage Conservation Initiative: Building Professional Capacity for Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, Volume 11, Numbers 3-4, 340-350 (11).

One consequence of years of dictatorial regime, international embargo and war was isolation of the professional community responsible for the protection of cultural heritage in Iraq. This community was cut off from international debate concerning the development of methodologies and theories on the conservation and management of archaeological sites, historic monuments and districts. The Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH), the governmental body responsible for the nation's cultural heritage surveyors. The training programmes covered technical topics such as the use of computers, geographic information systems (GIS), satellite imagery, digital photography, survey equipment (with equipment purchased by the Initiative and organisations such as UNESCO), and other issues related to the documentation, assessment of condition, and management of cultural heritage sites. A parallel activity is developing a GIS for the SBAH to maintain a national inventory of the archaeological and historic sites and monuments of Iraq — a tool that will also enable SBAH to record damage and threats to sites and to plan protective and conservation interventions. Due to the security situation in Iraq, development of the GIS has been reconfigured to be web-based since locating it in Baghdad was not practicable. The web-based GIS, dubbed MEGA (Middle East Geodatabase for Antiquities) has first been developed for Jordan given ready access to the country. The Jordanian Department of Antiquities (DOA) has been of great assistance in mounting training activities for Iraqi colleagues and has opened sites in Jordan for field exercises. This paper illustrates

the activities of the Initiative and advocates similar projects not only in post-conflict areas, but as a matter of standard practice generally, since trained personnel and inventories can reduce the damage that war and civil strife so often inflict on cultural heritage., was also depleted of resources. Professionals could not access information, new technologies, such as the Internet and digital photography, and could not follow the international literature or discussions reflecting advances in practice. The Getty Conservation Institute and the World Monuments Fund partnered in late 2003 to form the Iraq Cultural Heritage Conservation Initiative (hereafter called the Initiative), to assist the SBAH to redevelop its professional and managerial capabilities. In meetings with the directors of departments of the SBAH in 2004, a plan was conceived to address the problems. A series of training courses was developed aimed at various categories of SBAH's staff, from directors of regional offices to archaeologists, engineers and

Peruzzetto, J. Allen, G. Haney, G. Palumbo, 2010. The Future of Babylon: Management Planning at Babylon, Iraq *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Prot, L., 2004. Illicit traffic. In: Collection Preservation, in *Running a Museum: A Practical Handbook*. Ed. P. Boylan. Paris: International Council of Museums & UNESCO, 197-205.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001410/141067e.pdf>

reCollections. Collection Surveys and Condition Reporting.
<http://archive.amol.org.au/recollections/4/pdf/survey.pdf>

Roberts B. a.o. 1988. An account of the conservation and preservation procedures following a fire at the Huntington library and art gallery. In: *Journal of American Institute of Conservation*, volume 27, number 1, article 1 (1988)

Roberts, A., 2004. Inventories and Documentation. In: *Collection Preservation, in Running a Museum: A Practical Handbook*. Ed. P. Boylan. Paris: International Council of Museums & UNESCO, 2004, p. 31-50.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001410/141067e.pdf>

Silverman, R., 2009 A comparison of two soot removal techniques: dry ice dusting and rubber-based chemical sponges. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
http://cool.conservation-us.org/coolaic/sg/bpg/exec/meetings/2009/LCCDG_2009_Irwin.pdf

Silverman, R., 2009. Fire and Ice revisited: a comparison of two soot removal techniques for books. *International Preservation news*, number 49, december 2009

Savin, J., 2003. To mark or not to mark? Protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict. *International conference on the protection of cultural property*. Bern, Switzerland. 185-190.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 220

In the event of armed conflict, cultural property under general protection should be marked with the distinctive emblem established by The Hague Convention (1954). This action applies also to transports and refuges dedicated to cultural property. The Hague emblem serves to notify the presence of cultural property and should prevent it from damage generated by conflicts. Unfortunately, during the recent conflict in Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina (1992-94), these emblems were intentionally used as targets for military attacks. This purposeful destruction of cultural entities may have influenced the provisions of the Second Protocol (1999). Indeed, no marking is foreseen within the so-called "cultural property under enhanced protection". The author stresses that rather than issues such as the efficiency, usefulness or harmfulness of marking cultural property, the real problem is identifying what effective measures the international community has as its disposal to advise the warring parties to respect the international rules.

Shimmon, R., 2005. The Blue Shield: the cultural Red Cross? In *Preparing for the worst, planning for the best: protecting our cultural heritage from disaster*. (IFLA publications, 111). Berlin, Germany, 41-49.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 251

A description of the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS) and how it is making a difference in the safeguarding of cultural property during natural and man-made disasters. The Blue

Shield is the official emblem of the UNESCO 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. This Convention calls for the preparation of disaster plans during peacetime and prohibits the theft, damage, vandalism and movement of cultural material during war. Along with its Protocols (1954 and 1999), it is enforceable under humanitarian law. The ICBS was established in 1996 by four international cultural heritage institutions to facilitate international response to the damage of cultural heritage and encourage safeguarding, risk preparedness, and training. As countries ratify the Second Protocol (1999), the ICBS will also become the advisory body to the States Parties. Though limited in funding and function as a result of the 1999 Protocol not yet taking effect, the ICBS is working to urge governments to ratify, and protect cultural property within their control. It is also issuing statements, gaining publicity and encouraging public awareness through via the media, and encouraging the establishment of national Blue Shield committees.

Spafford-Ricci S. and Grahon F. The fire at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum: Salvage, initial response and the implications for disaster planning, part 1-2. In: *Journal of American Institute of Conservation*, volume 39, number 1, article 1 and 2.

Stanley-Price, N., 2005. Cultural heritage in postwar recovery: papers from the ICCROM Forum held on October 4-6, ICCROM. Rome, Italy, (*ICCROM conservation studies*, 6), *ICCROM Forum* (2), Roma.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 276

Stovel, H., 1998. Risk preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage', Rome: ICCROM.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 130

http://www.iccrom.org/pdf/ICCROM_17_RiskPreparedness_en.pdf

Swedish National Commission for UNESCO, 2004. Information as an instrument for protection against war damages to the cultural heritage: report from a seminar, June 1994. ICOMOS Sweden. Stockholm, Central Board of National Antiquities.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 207 (in Photocopy Folder)

Talley, Jr., M.K. 1995. The Old Road and the Mind's Internal Heaven: Preservation of the Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict. *Museum Management and Curatorship* 14(1): 57-64.

This article is a philosophical overview of the deliberate damage of cultural heritage during conflict. The author stresses the universal value of objects, sites and monuments as common property, stating that they should therefore be given priority of care during armed conflict. Though not wanting to diminish the extent of human suffering during war, he emphasizes the point that cultural heritage transcends any point in time and should therefore be handled [and restored] accordingly.

Teijgeler, R., 2006. Preserving cultural heritage in times of conflict. In Gorman, G. E. and S. J. Shep, (Eds.) *Preservation management for libraries, archives and museums*. London, Facet Publishing.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXI 576

Teule J.M. a.o. , 2002. Controlled laser cleaning of fire damaged paintings.

(Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

http://www.art-innovation.nl/fckfiles/file/Downloads/Articles/2002/2002_controlled_laser_cleaning_fire-damaged.pdf

Thiel, Charles C., Jr. 1992. A strategy for planning and protecting immovable heritage: lessons from natural disaster planning. In: *Materials issues in art and archaeology III: symposium held April 27-May 1, 1992, San Francisco, California, USA*. Materials Research Society symposium proceedings, 267 . Vandiver, Pamela B.; Druzik, James R.; Wheeler, George Segan; and Freestone, I.C., Editors. Materials Research Society, 149-160.

Immovable cultural properties, whether buildings, archaeological sites, museums, or libraries, are at substantial risk in the event of armed conflict. In many ways, natural disasters and wars pose many of the same threats to such structures. Earthquakes impose horizontal loads on structures, tornadoes and hurricanes impose large substantial overpressures on walls and roofs, just as ground shock and air blast from explosions do. Fire spreads when there is both fuel and ignition, regardless of whether the ignition is purposeful or accidental. A clear message from the natural hazards literature is that

nothing can be done during the emergency period that has not carefully been thought through before. This contribution reviews approaches to protection of cultural properties and the existing Hague Convention. It is proposed that a concerted effort be mounted by the professional conservation community to: 1) prepare guidelines on how to identify and document cultural properties important to the community; 2) prepare descriptive manuals on how to protect cultural properties using easily available materials and techniques; 3) distribute them to the local communities likely to be affected; and 4) provide limited technical resource teams to stabilize or repair monuments after hostilities have ceased.

Thomas, R. G., 2008. Authenticity and the post-conflict reconstruction of historic sites. CRM: the journal of heritage stewardship, Vol. 5, n. 1, 64-80.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 47

Timar-Balaszky, A and Eastop, D. 1998. Chemical Principles of Textile Conservation. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann
ICCROM: Shelf no. XVIII D 18

Trinkley, M., 2001. Protecting your Institution from Wild Fire; Planning not to Burn and Learning to Recover.
<http://cool.conservation-us.org/byauth/trinkley/wildfire.html>

UNESCO, World Heritage Convention, ICCROM, ICOMOS & IUCN. 2010. Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage. Available at
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/630/>

Vatandoust, A. Taleqani, E.M. & Nejati, M. 2007. 'Risk Management for the Recovery Project of Bam's Cultural Heritage'. In ICOMOS 2007, Heritage at Risk: Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters, TUD Press. 61-7.

Varlamoff, M.-T., 2002. The Blue Shield initiative. Joining efforts to preserve our cultural heritage in danger. Liber Quarterly. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

Each of you has certainly still in mind the destruction by the Taliban of the Bamian Buddhas. It was a shock for the entire cultural community. Each year dramatic and unexpected events erase part of our memory by destroying the documentary heritage that has been accumulated in our libraries, archives or museums. Two world wars, as well as unavoidable and recurrent disasters, have added to the already extensive list of documents that have vanished for ever. A list of libraries and archives that have been totally or partially destroyed has been compiled and published in 1996 by IFLA and ICA in the framework of the UNESCO „Memory of the World Programme”. It is appalling. The recent and dramatic events in Kosovo, East Timor or Sierra Leone, to quote just a few, testify the dangers threatening cultural heritage in the event of armed conflicts. Natural disasters like floods, fires, hurricanes or landslides do not unfortunately lack behind. Generally the danger seems very far away but you must always keep in mind that this can happen to you as well and the best way to respond is to be prepared and get ready. My concern today is to explain how institutions like libraries, archives and museums have decided to join to mitigate the consequences when a disaster strikes. This is why they created the “International Committee of the Blue Shield” (ICBS).

Washington: Heritage Preservation, 2006. Field guide to emergency response.

Wassink B. and Porck, H. Burning Books, the consequences of fire damage to the paper heritage.
<http://www.kb.nl/kvce/boekeninbrand.pdf>

Watkins, S., 2000. Developing Statewide Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Expertise. In: Journal of The American Institute for Conservation, Volume 39, Nr.1, pp. 165 – 181.
http://cool.conservation-us.org/coolaic/jaic/articles/jaic39-01-013_idx.html

Wegener, C. and Otter, M., 2008. Cultural property at war: Protecting heritage during armed conflict. In: Conservation: the Getty Conservation Institute newsletter, Vol. 23, n. 1, 4-9.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 72
http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/newsletters/23_1/feature.html

Westrik, C. and Neuerburg, S., 2010. The Role of Culture in Post-conflict and Post-disaster Situations. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Wright, A. and Kendall, P. 2008. The Listening Mirrors: a conservation approach to concrete repair techniques. *Journal of architectural conservation*, Vol. 14, n. 1, 33-54.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 70

Between the World Wars use of a concave profiled concrete surface (a sound mirror) to reflect sound waves was thought to be the answer to the early detection of aerial attack. Ultimately, this technology was superseded by radar and the experimental work on sound reflection and collection was abortive. As a result, the south and east coast of England is scattered with the remains of forgotten concrete structures. The only extant collection of these structures is at Greatstone in Kent, where three sound mirrors remain and have been listed as scheduled monuments. One of the largest projects funded by the Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund and managed by English Heritage was concerned with stabilizing these structures and undertaking research into their repair. This article aims to outline the conservation approach to the project and to detail the concrete repair techniques trialled. It also highlights some pointers for the repair of twentieth-century concrete based on the advice of a master mason and a concrete repair contractor. Finally, the long-term monitoring that is in place for the carbonation inhibitors and cathodic protection systems that are installed on these structures are detailed.

Examples Regional Focus

Middle-East

Al-Hussainy, A. and Matthews, R., 2008. The archaeological heritage of Iraq in historical perspective. *Public archaeology*, Vol. 7, n. 2, 91-100.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 116 (in Photocopies Folder)

Ongoing interest in the fate and state of the archaeological and historical heritage of Iraq is vividly attested by a spate of publications that shows no sign of drying up (the literature since 2003 is too vast even to summarise here. For this year alone see the following major studies: Emberling and Hanson, 2008; Rothfield, 2008; Stone and Bajjal, 2008). What more could there be to say on this subject? In this article, written by a recent Chairman of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of the Government of Iraq and the Chairman of the British Institute for the Study of Iraq, we examine the development of the discipline of archaeology in Iraq from its origins to the present day. We assess the current state of damage and survival of sites and monuments in Iraq, and we attempt to situate the current condition of archaeological and cultural heritage in Iraq in a long-term perspective.

Bailey, M., 2006. Antiquities are the most precious thing in Iraq, not oil. They represent the memory of the Iraqi people. *The art newspaper*, Vol. 15, n. 175, December, 8-9.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 73 (in Photocopies Folder)

Dr Donny George, Iraq's top cultural official, fled to Syria in August [2006]. Giving his first full interview since leaving Baghdad he explains his reasons for going and the challenges that lie ahead.

Bailey, M., 2009. Experts head to Babylon to access damage. *The art newspaper*, Vol. 18, N. 199, February, 25.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 73

Barbosa Rodrigues, G., 2010. Archaeology and Politics in Palestine: an Outsider's Perspective *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Bodganos, M. 2006. Casualties of war: the looting of the Iraq museum. *Museum news*, Vol. 85, n. 2, March/April, 34-44.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 1(in Photocopies Folder)

Breitkopf, S. 2007 *Lost: the looting of Iraq's antiquities. Museum news*, Vol. 86, n. 1, January/February, 44-51.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 1

Curtis, J.E., 2004. Report on meeting at Babylon, 11-13 December 2004. British Museum. London, United Kingdom. (in Photocopies Folder)
ICCRROM: Shelf no. A 116

Donato, S., 1990. Iran: la ricostruzione delle aree distrutte dalla guerra. Roma: Gangemi (*Collana Facoltà di Architettura, Univ. di Reggio Calabria*)
ICCRROM: Shelf no. VIII D 791

A survey of rural and urban habitat reconstruction strategies in Iran during and after the Iraqi Iranian War (1980-1988), from provisional protection to "cultural" planning of rehabilitation for the reconstruction of rural and urban areas; 2) analysis of reconstruction operations (case- histories of Defzul and Howezeh); 3) an abridged history of Iran cities (from 1500BC to 1925AD); 4) from provisional measures to cultural planning of urban rehabilitation and revitalization (case-history of Isfahan).

Farchakh-Bajjal, J. 2006. Liban: le patrimoine du sud après 34 jours de guerre. *Archéologia*, n. 437, octobre. 20-33. (in Photocopies Folder)
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. France 3

La guerre qui s'est déroulée du 12 juillet au 14 août a fait des ravages dans les villages historiques du sud du pays. Si les grands sites archéologiques ont apparemment peu souffert des pluies de bombes et d'explosifs, le patrimoine des périodes plus récentes a été réduit en miettes. Comment reconstruire dans l'urgence, et en absence de toute documentation, des bâtiments historiques soufflés par la folie des hommes?

Farchakh-Bajjal, J. (ed.) 2008. Reconstruire Babylone... ou mourir. *Archéologia*, 453, 24-27.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. France 3

Donny Georges, ancien responsable des antiquités d'Irak, raconte comment le site archéologique de Babylone fut reconstruit, à marche forcée, à la gloire de Saddam Hussein.

Fisk, R. 2003. 'Cultural identity of Iraq in flames as arsonists target national library, archives'. *Cape Times*, 15 April 2003.

Fricke, A., 2005. Forever nearing the finish line: heritage policy and the problem of memory in postwar. *International journal of cultural property*, Vol. 12, N. 2, 163-181.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. International 48 (pdf)

Following the Lebanese civil war, the government of Lebanon created a private company known by its French acronym, Solidère, for the purpose of reconstructing the centre of Beirut. Economic renewal may bring hope of social recovery, yet the author argues that such progress should not come at the cost of memory. How can Beirut, destroyed, be a site of both recovery and erasure? It is accepted politically and legally that cultural heritage holds a powerful position in reconstruction; still, few tools can capture its functions. This article addresses the psychological aspects of reconstruction by discussing contemporary Lebanese art. If culture is defined not only as what people do but how they make sense of what they have done, the enormity of the political problems of post-civil war reconstruction become clear. National governments hoping to consolidate authority should consider how to approach public places resonant with emotionally charged memories, and policymakers when drafting protection laws should consider the complex benefits of negative heritage. Legal reform that balances heritage policies with the full impact of this negative heritage would bolster public confidence in the new government and the political process.

McGuire, G. 2009. Culture as Afterthought: US Planning and Non-planning in the Invasion of Iraq. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*. Volume 11, Numbers 3-4, 333-339(7).

The devastation of cultural heritage in the 2003 war, epitomised by the looting of the Iraq National Museum, was almost universal. Institutes of art, music, dance, theatre, folklore, crafts, etc., were looted as thoroughly as the museums in Baghdad, Mosul and Babylon. The minor effort at planning

for heritage protection, carried out as part of the Future of Iraq Project in the US State Department, had little or no effect since all the efforts of the Project were ignored by the Pentagon. It is gradually being recognised that there was almost no planning of any kind beyond the invasion itself. One approach to the Pentagon resulted in the adding of thousands of archaeological sites and museums to the no-strike list, on which were already numerous mosques and standing monuments in cities, but the emphasis on protecting these places from indigenous looters was not part of the plans. Inadequate force levels dictated priorities for securing certain installations, such as oil-related industry, but even banks and ministries were allowed to be looted. Had scholars been able to get across the long-term central role of antiquities for Iraq's economic future, perhaps some protection might have been given. Culture was held in such disregard by American planners that it was subcontracted to the Italians, who did in fact make real efforts to halt looting in the Dhi Qar province. Meanwhile, the rest of the provinces in southern Iraq were being, and are being, looted on an industrial scale. Only the information that some parts of the resistance are being funded through sales of antiquities is making the occupying forces think about halting the looting or at least the chain of smuggling out of the country.

Ministry of culture, 2004. Report on the current condition of the Babylon archaeological site: the military camp Alpha site. Warsaw: Ministry of culture. Bureau of defence matters, 1 CD Rom.
ICCRAM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 270

Olbrys, M., 2007. The Polish contribution to protection of the archaeological heritage in central south Iraq, November 2003 to April 2005. *Conservation and management of archaeological sites*, Vol. 8, n. 2. 88-104.
ICCRAM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 89 (in Photocopies Folder)

Iraq is the cradle of modern civilization, the land of ancient Mesopotamia, and thus unparalleled in its wealth of heritage sites. For years, with its strong Antiquities Law and its professional State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Iraq protected its antiquities successfully. But since the beginning of the 1990s, many archaeological sites have been looted. Following the Second Gulf War (2003) the Polish government has attempted to assist Iraq. Since November 2003 the Polish Ministry of Culture has been delegating archaeologists for purposes of documentation, intervention and protection of the archaeological monuments located in the central southern part of Iraq, the core land of ancient Babylonia and Sumer. In close cooperation with Iraqi archaeologists, twenty-four projects valued at US\$680,000 have been implemented between January 2004 and April 2005, involving aerial and ground reconnaissance and salvage recording of the most threatened archaeological sites. The Polish team has also conducted education and awareness training of the Coalition forces detachments to promote respect for heritage

Perring, D., 2009. Archaeology and the Post-war Reconstruction of Beirut. *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, Volume 11, Numbers 3-4, 296-314(19).

During Lebanon's terrible civil war Beirut was partitioned by the Green Line, which separated West from East and cut through the heart of the historic city centre. The reunification of Beirut and revival of the town centre were urgent priorities in post-war reconstruction, and archaeologists became closely involved in the reconstruction process. Divisions and arguments attended every stage of the post-war rebuilding, and heritage issues were hotly contested, driving the archaeologists involved into opposing camps. This paper attempts to explain why this happened, and reviews some of the successes and failures of the post-war rebuilding efforts. The reconstruction programme relied heavily on private sector funding, and the institutions of the Lebanese state were left marginalised and under-resourced. Public debate convinced the developers to make greater use of the historic and archaeological landscape, although questions can be raised about the way in which this exercise was taken forward. The archaeological excavations themselves, and the wider public debate over heritage values in the revived city centre, played an important part in the rehabilitation of Beirut.

Roberts, B.A., 2010. A Case Study in Cultural Heritage Protection in a Time of War. The Ziggurat at Aqar Quf. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

Rothfield, L. (ed.), 2008. Antiquities under siege: cultural heritage protection after the Iraq war. Lanham, MD: Altamira Press.
ICCRAM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 297

Presents the disasters that have befallen Iraq's cultural heritage in the wake of the US-led invasion as being both the result of the general failures of postwar planning and specific shortcomings in U.S. and international cultural policies protecting cultural heritage sites and artifacts. First-hand accounts of the aftermath of the Iraq invasion are provided, along with a series of recommendations for U.S. and international policymakers and NGOs. The authors identify new procedures and strategies that can protect artifacts at risk in future armed conflicts.

Stone, P. G. and Farchakh Bajjaly J. (eds.), 2008. The destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq. Woodbridge: Boydell Press; XV (*Heritage Matters*, 1).
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI bis 298

An historical statement as of 1st March 2006 concerning the destruction of the cultural heritage in Iraq. It outlines the personal stories of a number of individuals involved at all levels, and come from various points along the political spectrum. It also provides the first views written by Iraqis on the situation of archaeology in Iraq under Saddam and an overview and contextualisation of the issues surrounding the looting, theft and destruction of the archaeological sites, the Iraqi National museum and the libraries in Baghdad since the war was launched in 2003. Beyond this, it examines our attitudes towards the preservation of cultural and heritage resources and, in particular, the growing political awareness of their importance. Although related to a single conflict, taking place at a specific time in history, the relevance of this work goes far beyond these self-imposed boundaries.

Russell, J. M., 1996. Stolen Stones: The Modern Sack of Nineveh. *Archeology*. December 30. (in Photocopies Folder)

<http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/nineveh/>

Schenk, K., 2003. Rebuilding Iraq's cultural heritage. *World heritage*, N. 31, 48-51.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 17

Public interest for the protection of Iraq's cultural heritage has grown since the recent destruction of cultural heritage properties, due to war in Afghanistan and in Iraq itself. UNESCO has made use of this interest to strengthen its 'Heritage in danger' campaign for Iraq. The article presents UNESCO's previous and present actions in this area. These include field missions, expert meetings, gathering of data for online information, and encouraging State Parties to ratify the 1970 UNESCO Convention against illicit trafficking in cultural property.

UK National Commission for UNESCO 2010. Destruction of Cultural Heritage should not be left out of Iraq Inquiry.

(in Photocopies Folder)

http://www.unesco.org.uk/uk_must_learn_from_iraq_war_failure_to_protect_cultural_heritage_leading_culture_organisations_urge

United States Government, 2004. IRAQ cultural heritage update: fact sheet. Interagency working group. Washington, DC, United States of America.
ICCROM: Shelf no. A 116 38

Wegener, C., 2003. 'The Iraq National Museum: Networking, Coordination and Collaboration in Wartime Iraq'. In ICOM 2003. Cultural Heritage Disaster Preparedness and Response, International Symposium Proceedings, Hyderabad, India 23-27 November 2003. P. 253-257. Available at http://icom.museum/disaster_preparedness_book/country/wegener.pdf

Afghanistan

Aalund, F., 2003. Beyond Afghanistan and the present: an historical overview of the Islamic heritage of the region. *Museum international*, N. 218-219, 62-70
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1

Barakat, S. et alii. 1996. Urban rehabilitation in Kabul: bridging between communities and institutions. Workshop report, 5-6 September 1995 / Barakat, Sultan; York: IAAS. Post-war reconstruction & development unit, *Urban rehabilitation in Kabul*, Kabul.
ICCROM : Shelf no. VIII E 1379

Barakat, S., 2002. Setting the Scene for Afghanistan's Reconstruction: The Challenges and Critical Dilemmas. *Third World Quarterly*, 23, 5, 801-816. Taylor & Francis, Ltd. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

This paper takes as its starting point the events of 11 September 2001, which led to the recent dramatic changes in Afghanistan, including the Emergency Loya Jirga and other constitutional developments envisaged in the Bonn Agreement. By way of essential back-ground, the paper then offers a brief introduction to the country; it describes the way in which conflict began and traces the various different phases of the war from the late 1970s to the present day. In so doing, it seeks to outline the global and historical context of the current crisis in Afghanistan. It considers the challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve effective post-conflict reconstruction and development. Finally, it offers a brief overview of current UN plans for Afghanistan's reconstruction and outlines a number of critical dilemmas facing those involved in their implementation.

Barry, M., 2001. The destruction of Bamiyan. *World heritage*, N. 20, 4-13.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 17

Cook, J. and Greenwood, J. 2008. Caring for collections during armed conflict: the National Museum of Afghanistan. In: *15th triennial conference, New Delhi, 22-26 September 2008: preprints/ICOM Committee for Conservation*. Bridgland, Janet (Editor). ICOM Committee for Conservation. 1141-1146.

The issues that surround caring for collections during periods of armed conflict are considered by following the fate of the National Museum of Afghanistan. Its history is explored from conception to the present date during which the collections have been subjected to numerous relocations, lootings by different warring factions, and the destruction of figurative pieces. The rebuilding of the museum and conservation training of its staff is documented together with its hopes for the future. The idea of creating a museum in exile is explored by following the creation of the Afghanistan Museum in Switzerland and the repatriation of Afghan items back to the National Museum. Although there are difficulties in creating a museum in exile, its concept does have the potential to provide immense benefits and highlights the need to strengthen bonds of cooperation and communication between nations so that outstanding collections can be safeguarded for the future.

Flood, F. B., 2002 Between Cult and Culture: Bamiyan, Islamic Iconoclasm, and the Museum. *The Art Bulletin*, 84, 641-659. (Pdf/in Photocopies Folder)

In this paper the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas is approached historically and theologically. Flood gives a detailed account of the way in which the idea of uniconic evolved in the Muslim world, trying to understand the origins of Islamic iconoclasm. What he is trying to point out is that the destruction of the Buddhas was not a simple gesture of ignorance, on the contrary, it was a gesture that was 'particularly well informed about its own historical precedents', this is said not with the intention to justify this action, but more to analyse it in order to get a better understanding of the situation. Interestingly, the author attaches to his paper an appendix reporting the unofficial translation of the edict concerning the destruction of religious images, prepared by the United Nations staff in Kabul.

Franchini, F., 1986. Catalogazione e tutela del patrimonio storico artistico della regione di Herat. *Bollettino d'arte*, N. 39-40.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. italie 4

Presents the methodology chosen for the inventory of monuments and archaeological sites in the region of herat (afghanistan) which started in 1978 with the cooperation of UNESCO and the assistance of italian experts. Photographs, drawings.

Gilles, R., 2000. L'Afghanistan: cinquante ans d'archéologie, vingt ans de guerre. *Archéologia*, N. 365, 2000,16-35.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. France 3

Grissmann, C., 2003. The inventory of the Kabul Museum: attempts at restoring order. *Museum international*, N. 218-219, 71-76.
ICCRROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1

Haxthausen, L. and Williams, J., 2003. International cooperation in Afghanistan: strategies, funding and modalities of action / *Museum international*, N. 218-219, 84-89.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1

Leijen, H., 2010. Renewed Ownership: Renovation of Historical Palace in Afghanistan Shows to be a Means for Social, Cultural and Economic Development. *Forum Archaeologiae* 55/VI/2010.
(in Photocopies Folder)
<http://farch.net>

L'Homme, C., 2001 A chronicle of destruction. Despite an all out international effort, the giant Buddhas of Bamiyan have been destroyed. Why? Paris, UNESCO, 20-21 (Sources UNESCO. 133)

Manhart, C., 2001. The Afghan cultural heritage crisis: UNESCO's response to the destruction of statues in Afghanistan. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 105, 387-388. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Manhart, C., 2004. UNESCO's mandate and recent activities for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's cultural heritage. *International review of the Red*, Vol. 86, N. 854, 401-414.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. Boîte per. 44/8 (in Photocopies Folder)

In 2002 UNESCO was officially requested by the Afghan government to play a coordinating role in all international activities aimed at safeguarding Afghanistan's cultural heritage, which had suffered irreversible damage during the past two decades of war and civil unrest. Through the establishment of an International Coordination Committee, UNESCO responded firmly to the challenge by acting in key areas such as development of a long-term strategy, capacity building, implementation of international conventions, national inventories and documentation. Funding and other forms of international assistance well exceeding US\$7 million have been given for cultural projects such as the rehabilitation of the National Museum in Kabul and its conservation laboratory; the rehabilitation of the museums in Ghazni; the consolidation of the minaret of Jam, one of the very few well-preserved architectural monuments from the Ghorid period; the conservation of the fourth and fifth minarets of the Mausoleum of Gawar Shad in Herat; and the conservation of the fragments of the two Bamiyan Buddhas, consolidation of niches and cliffs, and protection of the sixth to ninth century A.D. mural paintings in the Buddhist caves. The demolition of the Bamiyan Buddhas (third century A.D.) was the result of a decree of the Taliban regime in February 2001. Due to the explosions, cracks appeared in the rock cliffs. Discussion on the future of this site is presented.

Petzet, M., (ed.) 2009. The Giant Buddhas of Bamiyan. Safeguarding the remains. ICOMOS *Monuments and Sites* XIX.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. VII 436

Tirard-Collet, O., 1998. After the War. The Condition of Historical Buildings and Monuments in Herat, Afghanistan. *Iran*, 36, 123-138. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Thomas, D., 2004. Looting, heritage management and archaeological strategies at Jam, Afghanistan. *Culture without context: the newsletter of the Near Eastern Project of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre* no. 14, 16-20.

In 2002 the Minaret of Jam was recognized by UNESCO as Afghanistan's first World Heritage Site. Probably built around 1194, the minaret was little known in the outside world until a French expedition in 1957 undertook recording of the site. Armed conflict in Afghanistan over the past 25 years has caused much looting of the landscape. To the author, director of the Minaret of Jam Archaeological Project (MJAP), methods such as recording the locations of looting on a Global Positioning System (GPS) device would facilitate analysis of the extent of damage. Using ground penetrating radar to distinguish the mud-brick walls and courtyard areas of the main structure, now covered by alluvial deposits, would minimize impact on original fabric. Surface collection of artifacts will also help determine the extent of the site. Therefore, now that the Minaret of Jam has obtained World Heritage status, the process of collecting data, implementing conservation measures, and devising management techniques for the preservation of Afghanistan's most important monument will ensue.

Yamauchi, K., (ed.) 2007. Preliminary report on the safeguarding of the Bamiyan Site 2006: 6th and 7th missions. Ministry of Information and Culture, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Afghanistan;

Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. Tokyo, Nara, Japan.

Decrees by Mullah Omar: issued by Mullah Mohammad Omar, Head of the Taliban Movement. Afghanistan, *SPACH newsletter*, N. 6, 2000, p. 17.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Afghanistan 1

Cambodia

Clément, É. and Quinio, F., 2004. La protection des biens culturels au Cambodge pendant la période des conflits armés, à travers l'application de la Convention de La Haye de 1954. *International review of the Red Cross*, Vol. 86, N. 854, 389-400.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Boîte per. 44/8

Cambodia's unequalled cultural heritage—and in particular Angkor—was not spared the sufferings that country endured from 1970 onwards. Cambodia went through 30 years of conflict, with the Khmer Rouge régime (1975-1979) marking the peak of cruelty and ideological barbarity. These years have left a permanent scar on the country and its memory. Monuments and archaeological sites in particular suffered the consequences of abandonment, vandalism, looting and lack of maintenance, together with the effects of military use. However, despite the traces of vandalism that bear witness to the sites' having been subjected to military occupation, the temples suffered less during the fighting than had been feared. The application of certain of the provisions contained in the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict of 14 May 1954 played a crucial role in protecting Cambodian heritage. The Convention constitutes one of the most important tools for the protection of cultural property under international humanitarian law. It clearly helped to protect cultural property by providing the Cambodian authorities with a legal basis and, above all, by legitimizing the action they undertook in this area.

Dean, J.F., 1999. Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam: the road towards recovery for library and archival collections after war and civil unrest. In: P. Sturges and D. Rosenberg (eds.) *Disaster and After: The practicalities of information service in times of war and other catastrophies.* Proceedings of an international conference sponsored by the International Group of the Library Association (IGLA), 4-6 September 1998, University of Bristol. London and Los Angeles: Taylor Graham.

Kono, Y., 1990. Cultural Aspects of Cambodia's Reconstruction. *Renaissance Culturelle du Cambodge*, Vol. 2. Ishizawa, Y., Kono, Y., Chihara, D. and K. Ikawa (eds.) Tokyo: Institute of Asian Cultures, 93-147.
ICCROM: Shelf no. VII D 197/2-4

This chapter is written on a survey undertaken by Sophia University (Japan) in Kampuchea (Cambodia) in 1988 and 1989. It outlines efforts of the government at the time to restore the country's monuments and create initiatives pertaining to intangible heritage and identity. As stated by the author, this proves difficult due to the extensive damage of cultural material and the extermination of those who safeguarded and promoted culture, tangible and intangible. The chapter also demonstrates the negative repercussions of the sudden introduction of Western culture and technology after the rule of the Khmer Rouge and how this too is affecting Cambodian identity.

Winter, T., 2008. Post-conflict heritage and tourism in Cambodia: The burden of Angkor. *International journal of heritage studies: IJHS*, Vol. 14, N. 6, November. 524 – 539.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 90

The World Heritage Site of Angkor is enduring one of the most crucial, turbulent periods in its 1200-year history. Since the early 1990s over 20 countries have contributed millions of dollars to help safeguard and restore its temples. As one of Southeast Asia's premier destinations, Angkor has also seen a 10,000% growth in international tourist arrivals in just over a decade. The challenges arising from the intense convergence of these two paradoxical and unstable agendas — heritage conservation and tourism development — are greatly compounded by Cambodia's need to recover from war and turmoil. This article explores the critical trends that have surfaced at Angkor and why the

challenges posed by surging tourism have been inadequately addressed. It argues Angkor's dominant role within Cambodia's post-conflict heritage and tourism industries requires closer, more critical attention given recent events in the country. This article is the summary of Winter's book *Post-conflict Heritage, Post-colonial Tourism* (Routledge 2007).

Former Yugoslavia

Armaly, M., Blasi, C. and Hannah, L., 2004. Stari Most: rebuilding more than a historic bridge in Mostar. *Museum international*, Vol. 56, N. 224, December, 6-17.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 1 (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Recounts the events of the reconstruction of the Stari Most at Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1994 to 2004. A temporary bridge was built after the bridge was destroyed in 1993, and then in 1994 a coalition between the World Bank, UNESCO and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture was created for reconstructing the bridge. With the reconstruction of the bridge and towers, other organizations joined efforts to improve a climate of reconciliation among the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Stari Most was reconstructed using local materials, such as the Tenelia stone found in nearby quarries, and with techniques that used quoins, cramps and dowels. Studies on the metal found on the bridge revealed that more lead than lime mortar was used to join the stone blocks. Details on the management of the technical reconstruction, the philosophy behind the choice of action, construction techniques and the rehabilitation of the historic centre are provided.

Barakat, S., Wilson, C., Sancović Simčić, V. and Kojakovi, M., 2001. Challenges and dilemmas facing the reconstruction of war-damaged cultural heritage: the case study of Počtelj, Bosnia-Herzegovina. In: Layton, R., Sone, P. G. & Thomas, J. (eds.) *Destruction and conservation of cultural property*. Abingdon, Routledge.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. VIII A 400

Godrach, C. 2002. Reconstituting identity and history in post-war Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. *City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action* 6(1): 61-82. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

This article provides a brief history of the area from the Ottoman Empire onwards in an effort to illustrate the long history of ethnic co-existence between Croats, Serbs and Bosnian Muslims. The *Stari Most* (Ottoman bridge) is discussed as being a metaphor for the so-called Balkanization of the area and more recently, as a symbol of a new Bosnian identity. What is interesting to note is the author's belief that the metaphorical 'bridging' of cultures came *after* the Stari Most's destruction. It was not the bridge that was the threshold or cultural boundary, but rather, another street that ran through Mostar.

Harris, L., 2006. UNESCO reconstruction plan for Kosovo. *The art newspaper*, Vol. 15, N. 165, 23.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 73

The task of restoring the historic buildings damaged during the conflicts in Kosovo was eased slightly with UNESCO's recent announcement of a two-year programme for the reconstruction of thirteen important sites. The UNESCO list of sites displays a diplomatic balance between Orthodox and Islamic sites. Among those sites on the list for immediate treatment are: the Cathedral Church of Christ the Saviour and the Hamman Mehmet Pasha in Prizren [Prizren], the Hadum Mosque in Dakovia, the Church of St Petka in Vitina, and the Hamman of Ali Bey in Vucitrn. Although there are differing views as to the ways and extent that the protection of cultural heritage should be incorporated into the political process, all involved agree that only education can increase the respect for historic buildings.

Heritage Without Borders (CHWB), 2006. The Handanija Mosque: restoration conservation of wooden boards. Cultural Stockholm.
ICCRUM: Shelf no. VIII D 1485 bis

Herscher, A., 2007. Heritage after war: the Hadum Mosque restoration = Trashëgimia pas luftës: restaurimi i Xhamisë së Hadumit. Cultural Heritage Without Borders (CHWB). Stockholm, Sweden / Packard Humanities Institute. (*CHWB Kosovo Office Report Series, 10/2007*),

ICCROM: Shelf no. VIII D 1532

Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHWB), an international relief organisation based in Stockholm, Sweden with a mission to preserve endangered cultural monuments, has been widely active in the Balkans. Among many other projects it has joined forces with the Packard Humanities Institute to restore the war-damaged Hadum Mosque in Gjakova, Kosovo. This bilingual publication (English and Albanian) details the restoration project, including the mosque's history and description, the survey and documentation phase, and the project implementation, including interventions to the minaret, the portico and the lead-sheeted Ottoman dome.

Herscher, A. and A. Riedmayer, 2000. Monument and crime: the destruction of historic architecture in Kosovo. *Grey Room*, 1, 108-122. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Johnson, D. and Carmichael, E., 2006. Post-war conservation in the Balkans and the reconstruction of churches in Kosovo. *Transactions ASCHB*, Vol. 29, 3-15.

ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 32 bis

In 2002, architects from the UK, Greece, Italy and Sweden were invited to participate in meetings called by the Council of Europe and the European Commission to consider what might be loosely called Pilot Studies for Conservation in eight Balkan countries. Further involvement followed, and this report is an account of the progress of this unique cultural and social project.

Maniscalco, F., 2006. The loss of the Kosovo cultural heritage. *Web Journal on Cultural Patrimony*, 2. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Comunemente, sono considerate operazioni di sostegno della pace la "conflict prevention", la "peace making", la "peace keeping", la "peace enforcement", la "peacebuilding" e la "humanitarian aid". Eppure, nel marzo del 1999, con l'intervento militare nella Repubblica Federale Jugoslava, ha avuto origine un nuovo genere di "operazione bellica" che vede il coinvolgimento di più Potenze alleate contro Stati sovrani con lo scopo presunto di ristabilire la pace e/o la sicurezza internazionale.

Nel presente articolo viene esaminata la situazione del patrimonio culturale del Kosovo che, a circa sei anni dall'intervento delle truppe della NATO, continua ad essere a rischio di distruzione anche per l'inadeguatezza delle truppe della "Kosovo Force" (KFOR e del disinteresse della Comunità politica internazionale.)

Musnjak, T., 2003. Archives in war: archives in Croatia during the war 1991-1995. Protection and salvage, types of damages and recovery. In: Rebière, J. and Mourey, W. (eds.), *Prévention 2000: la prévention des sinistres dans les aires de stockage du patrimoine*, Draguignan - Figanières, 7-10 novembre 2000 Centre archéologique du Var. Draguignan, 165-172.

ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVI Bis 202

Nowadays when appropriate measures of prevention in the huge part of archival repositories are mostly taken, damages caused by humidity, temperature, light and biological agents are reduced to the minimum, and damages made by different disasters and wars become priority issue. Recent and actual armed conflicts of different proportions all around the world have shown and show that there is real danger of complete or partial destroying of written heritage. The author has written this paper in the hope of presenting experiences of Croatian archivists and conservators during salvage, preservation and recovery of the archival material damaged by war during the Fatherland War in Croatia between 1991 and 1995.

Pressouyre, L., 2005. La reconstruction du Stari Most, Mostar, Bosnie-Herzégovine. *Monumental: revue scientifique et technique des monuments historiques*, semestriel 1, 92-93.

ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. France 50

Rodwell, D., 2004. Dubrovnik: pearl of the Adriatic. *World heritage*, N. 38, 68-79.

ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. UNESCO 17

The city of Dubrovnik, formerly known as Ragusa, has a history of continuous destruction and reconstruction. The city has been affected by numerous earthquakes, most recently in 1979, the year of its inclusion in the World Heritage List. It was partly destroyed during the seven-month siege by the forces of Serbia-Montenegro in 1991-1992. The damage caused by the conflict led to the city being included in the World Heritage List in Danger in 1991. The Old Town of Dubrovnik was rebuilt with

international assistance from UNESCO, which drew up an action Plan in 1992 and contributed technical and financial assistance. In 1994, the boundaries of the nominated area were extended and a buffer zone was created. The city was removed from the World Heritage List in Danger in 1998. The article provides an overview of the reconstruction efforts, which were undertaken during that period, focusing on the most important monuments such as the city walls, the Stradun, the cathedral and St. Blaise's Church.

Shannon, S., 2005. A memory slain: recovering cultural heritage in post-war Bosnia. *InterAction: UCLA Journal of Education and Information Studies*, 1. (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Violent conflicts between ethnic and religious groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the first half of the 1990s found both civilians and cultural heritage targeted for destruction. By attacking cultural heritage such as libraries, archives, museums, religious sites, and historic architecture, factions attempted to manipulate the collective memory of the region. Once the conflict ended, the people of Bosnia and others have made efforts to preserve remnants and reconstruct what was lost.

Other routes to regaining the collective memory, including evidence presented in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, should also be considered to supplement the documentary record. In this way, a more fully realized collective memory can be constructed, so that voices that were once silenced may be heard again.

Other

Brey, I. D., 2009. The Venus Fixers: the Untold Story of the Allied Soldiers Who Saved Italy's Art during World War II. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux,

Nicholas, L. H., 1994. The Rape of Europa: the Fate of Europe's Treasures in the Third Reich and the Second World War. New York: Knopf.

Field Trips

Velabro

Anon, 2002. La chiesa di San Giorgio in Velabro a Roma: storia, documenti, testimonianze del restauro dopo l'attentato del luglio 1993. *Bollettino d'arte*, Volume speciale, 1-196.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Italie 4

Porzio, P.L., 1996. S. Giorgio in Velabro: notizie e dati preliminari sull'intervento di restauro a seguito dell'attentato del luglio 1993. *Ricerche di storia dell'arte*, N. 60, 32-47.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Italie 58

Vivio, B., 2004, Il progetto, tra composizione architettonica e restauro: riflessioni sul restauro della chiesa di San Giorgio in Velabro. *Arkos: scienza e restauro dell'architettura*, Anno 5, N. 5, 21-29.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Italie 95

In June 2003, a special issue of *Bollettino d'Arte* was published on the restoration of the Church of San Giorgio in Velabro, which had been damaged by a bombing in 1993 attributed to the Sicilian mafia. At that time, the restoration group decided to rebuild the church to appear exactly as it had prior to the catastrophe. Now, after evaluating the project's intervention, the importance of making the presence of modern restoration interventions visible has become evident. Usually reconstructions carried out as a consequence of war destructions, natural disasters and neglect serve to strengthen a common identity, otherwise the intervention results in aesthetic, historical, and conceptual confusion. The language of reintegration deserves much consideration as the concept of mimesis (being able to distinguish modern interventions) may have positive or negative results. The heart of the matter is to preserve the relationship between a work and its context, and to avoid transforming memories of the past into isolated wonders or incoherent remains.

Florence

Brunello M. et ali. 2004. The Istituto centrale per la patologia del libro: a guide to the museum. Istituto centrale per la patologia del libro. Roma.
ICCROM: Shelf no. XXVII A Rome 11

Devine, Scott W. 2005 The Florence Flood of 1966: a report on the current state of preservation at the libraries and archives of Florence In: *The paper conservator*, Vol. 29,15-24.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Grande-Bretagne 35

This article reports on the current state of preservation at the libraries in Florence, Italy. The article highlights the difficulties, both technical and administrative, involved in recovering from a disaster of the magnitude of the 1966 flood and chronicles the largely governmental and financial obstacles to the development of well integrated library preservation programmes in Italy. The results of recent visits to Rome and Florence are reported and reflect some encouraging steps being taken to address these issues

Forde, H., 2007. Preserving archives. London: Facet Publishing (*Principles and practice in records management and archives*).
ICCROM: Shelf no. XIV H 381

Morandini, F., 1985. Emergency action: an account of the floods of 4 november 1966 in florence. Description of the method used in salvaging and administering first aid to damaged archives and libraries . *Pact*, N. 12.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. international 10

A history is given of the events in the state archives, florence, after the flood in november, 1966. The article describes how material was salvaged, restored and returned to the stacks. Very full bibliography giving details of the many articles on the subject, published internationally subsequent to the event.

Ogden, Sherelyn (ed.) 1999 Preservation of library & archival materials: a manual. Northeast Document Conservation Center. Andover, Massachusetts, United States - 3rd rev. ICCROM: Shelf no. Video 44

Spande H., 2009. Conservation Legacies of the Florence Flood of 1966. Proceedings from the Symposium Commemorating the 40th Anniversary.

The 1966 Florence Flood revolutionized the field of art conservation as had no other single event, and served as a catalyst for the development of new materials and methods of restoration, particularly for mass and large-scale treatment. The lessons learned extend far beyond a list of approved materials and techniques, or of approaches to avoid. The papers in this volume not only give us a record of the conditions at the time, but also allow us to be better prepared to face such a disaster again, and how to mitigate the risk of damage occurring in the first place.

Walsh, B, 1997. Salvage operations for water damaged archival collections. In: *WAAC Newsletter*, vol. 19, n. 2, 12-23.
ICCROM: Shelf no. Per. Etats-Unis 50

Waters, P., 2005. Salvage of water-damaged library materials. In: *Code for the protection of cultural resource properties: museums, libraries, and places of worship*. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Quincy, Massachusetts, United States of America. Quincy, Massachusetts: National Fire Protection Association, 113-114.
ICCROM: Shelf no. VIII bis C 17

L'Aquila

Modena, R. et alii 2009. L'Aquila 6th April 2009 Earthquake: Emergency and Post-emergency Activities on Cultural Heritage Buildings In: Geotechnical, Geological, and Earthquake Engineering, 1, Volume 17, Earthquake Engineering in Europe, Part 6, Pages 495-521.

Rossi, S., 2010. L'Aquila Earthquake: which future for the city? I-Rec Conference 'Participatory Design and Appropriate Technology for Post-Disaster Reconstruction,' Ahmedabad, India (Pdf/ in Photocopies Folder)

Useful links

<http://oneresponse.info>

- Resources on coordination of the humanitarian response in emergency

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/>

- All information regarding financial flows in humanitarian field

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

- UN Website devoted to Humanitarian Action

<http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/code.asp>

- The most widely recognized set of principles for humanitarian action

<http://www.odi.org.uk/work/programmes/humanitarian-policy-group/>

- Leading Think-tank in humanitarian policy

<http://www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/>

- Website devoted to monitoring the 23 Principles of Good Humanitarian Assistance agreed in Stockholm in 2003

<https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Feinstein+International+Center>

- Tufts University of Medford with an entire department devoted to humanitarian assistance and future challenges

<http://www.alnap.org/>

- Best practices and learning within the humanitarian system

<http://jha.ac/>

- Leading free web-based journal of Humanitarian Assistance

http://www.iccrom.org/pdf/ICCROM_ICSO6_CulturalHeritagePostwar_en.pdf

- Summary of 2005 ICCROM conference on the role of Cultural Heritage in Postwar Recovery

http://www.bevoelkerungsschutz.admin.ch/internet/bs/fr/home/themen/kgs/publikationen_kgs/forum.html

- Swiss PBC publications

http://www.bevoelkerungsschutz.admin.ch/internet/bs/de/home/themen/kgs/kgs_inventar.htm

- Official inventory of Cultural property

<http://farch.net/>

- Forum Archaeologiae

<http://www.cmog.org/dynamic.aspx?id=262>

- Glass glossary

<http://www.conservation-us.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=593&parentID=472>

- AIC disaster response & recovery

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alalibrary/libraryfactsheet/alalibraryfactsheet10.htm>

<http://www.ala.org/ala/lita/litaevents/litaannual2003/disasterrecovery.htm>

<http://www.ala.org/ala/pla/plapubs/technotes/disasterplanning.htm>

<http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/crlnews/backissues2002/novmonth/crisisdisaster.htm>

- ALA American Library Association

<http://www.redcross.org/>

<http://www.arc-monroe.org/disaster/disaster.html>

<http://www.redcross.org/museum/>

- American Red Cross

<http://www.amigos.org/>

www.amigos.org/preservation/disasterplan.pdf

<http://www.amigos.org/preservation/bibdis.html>

- AMIGOS Amigos Library Services

<http://www.adpc.net/general/regional.html>

-Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre <http://www.adpc.net/>

http://www.amonline.net.au/materials_conservation/projects/disaster/

http://www.amonline.net.au/materials_conservation/projects/disaster/preparation.htm

-Australian Museum Online

<http://www.ifla.org/blueshield.htm>

-ICBS International Committee of the Blue Shield

<http://www.ccep.ca/>

<http://www.wcdm.org/>

-Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness

<http://www.ccq.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/>

<http://www.ccq.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/publications/information.htm>

-Centre de Conservation du Québec

<http://www.cuebc.amalficoast.it/>

<http://www.cuebc.amalficoast.it/16.htm>

-Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali

<http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural%5FCo%2Doperation/Disasters>

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Disasters/Activities/Network_of_Specialized_Euro-Mediterranean_Centres//

-COE Council of Europe Programme EUR-OPA

<http://www.ccaha.org/>

<http://www.ccaha.org/disaster.html>

<http://www.ccaha.org/publications.html>

-Conservation Centre for Art and Historic Artefacts

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/>

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/bytopic/disasters/plans/>

-CoOL Conservation OnLine

<http://www.cred.be/>

<http://www.cred.be/emdat/intro.htm>

-CRED Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster Catholic University of Louvain

<http://www.developmentgateway.org/>

-Development gateway

<https://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/html/>

https://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/learningopportunities/workshops/emerg_e.shtml

-CCI Canadian Conservation Institute

http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/index_en.htm

-ECHO European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office

http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural%5FCo%2Doperation/Disasters/Activities/Network_of_Specialized_Euro-Mediterranean_Centres

-European Centre on Urban Risks

<http://www.cric.arch.cam.ac.uk/index.php>

[CRIC Identity and Conflict](#)

-Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of Identities after Conflict

<http://www.getty.edu/>

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/public_programs/conferences/emergency.html

<http://www.getty.edu/conservation/education/disaster.html>

-GCI Getty Conservation Institute

<http://www.heritagepreservation.org/>

-The Heritage Emergency National Task Force

<http://www.udel.edu/DRC/>

<http://www.udel.edu/DRC/drci.html>

-Disaster Research Centre

http://icom.museum/risk_management.html

<http://icom.museum/mep.html>

http://icom.museum/disaster_relief

-ICOM International Council of Museums

www.icomos.org

<http://www.international.icomos.org/risk/risk2000.htm>

<http://www.international.icomos.org/risk/2001/ifla2001.htm>

-ICOMOS International Council on Monuments and Sites

<http://www.ifla.org/>

<http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/admin/emergcy.htm>

IFLA International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

<http://www.icr.beniculturali.it/rischio/rischio00e.htm>

-Istituto Centrale per il Restauro

<http://preserve.harvard.edu/resources/disaster/index.html>

-Library PreservationHarvard University

<http://www.museum-security.org/>

<http://www.museum-security.org/indexdefinitief.html>

-Museum Security Network

<http://www.museumdistrict.com/>

-Museum Store Association

<http://www.museumstuff.com>

http://www.museumstuff.com/professionals/disaster_preparedness/

-Museumstuff

<http://www.nla.gov.au/policy/disaster/disact1.html>

-National Library of Australia

<http://www.archives.ca>

www.archives.ca/ICA

http://www.archives.ca/04/0418_e.html

http://www.archives.ca/04/041802_e.html

-National Library of Canada

http://www.princeclausfund.nl/source_eng/news/index_2003_irak.html

http://www.princeclausfund.nl/source_eng/news/

-Prince Claus Fund

<http://www.solinet.net/preservation/>

-SOLINET Southeastern Library Network Preservation Service

<http://www.unesco.org>

http://www.unesco.org/Webworld/archives/sro_citra/

http://www.unesco.org/Webworld/portal_archives/pages/Preservation_and_Conservation/Disaster_Preparedness_and_Recovery/index.shtml

<http://www.unesco.org/science/earthsciences/disaster/disasteractivitiespresent.htm>

-UNESCO; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

<http://www.dia.org/statewideservices/disaster1.html>

<http://www.dia.org/statewideservices/disaster2.html>

-The Detroit Institute of Arts Disaster Resource Center

<http://www.preserveart.org/>

-UMCA Upper Midwest Conservation Association

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/bytopic/disasters>

-Website Conservation on line