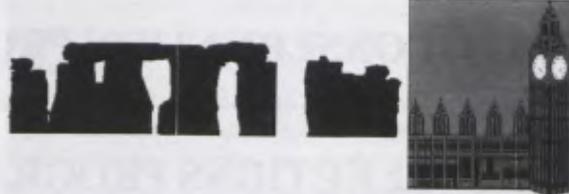


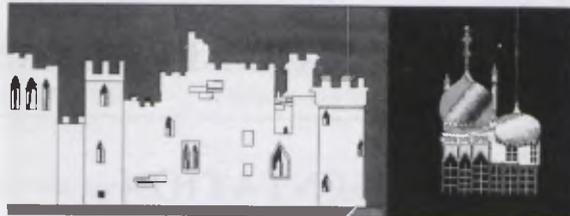
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SAVE YESTERDAY'S



CREATION TODAY



FOR TOMORROW



Media Save Art 1993

June 1993

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STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE
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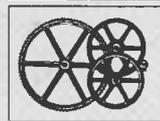
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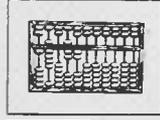
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Tel. (6) 587-901 - Fax (6) 588-4265



EDITORIAL

During the last term of office of director Andrzej Tomaszewski, ICCROM was given a first operational structure that made it possible to function technically as an organism. Tasks and responsibilities were clearly defined together with the necessary working mechanisms, communication lines and consultation structures. The number of Member States increased to 86 with the accession of Angola and Haiti, and the number of Associate Members grew to 122.

The transition has involved a few shifts in policy priorities, both because of the new direction and because of the changing needs in conservation work. A first important priority was internal and external management. Relations with international organizations, with Unesco, World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, ICOM, the European Community and the Council of Europe were consolidated. Cooperation with the Italian government was much improved. Close ties were fostered with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Department for Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. New issues for collaboration were explored.

Internally, the management of personnel and programme was refined to build up a reliable basis for further evolution. However, it soon became obvious that mere technical "greasing" of the machine was not sufficient to maintain the continuity of ICCROM as a leading organization worldwide in the field of conservation. The situation of this field has been thoroughly changed so that a strategic review process was felt to be of compelling priority. This fundamental reflection on the functioning of ICCROM was started at the beginning of 1993. This reflection had been requested by the Council as well as by the General Assembly. A first series of ideas as strategic planning had been published by Andrzej Tomaszewski in *Newsletter 15*. Naturally, every director up till now has reflected on the future of ICCROM and on the accents that should be developed in order to respond to the needs at the time in the conservation field. These needs and the insight into them have changed rapidly during the last three decades and so have the responses to these needs and the policy, strategies and activities developed by the former directors. Between the first tasks of establishing scientific standards for conservation work, training professionals and creating a network of specialists and the situation of today, lies a tremendous evolution.

The question of today is not whether conservation of cultural heritage is a necessity but how this work is to be "organized" and improved on regional, national and international levels in the evolving context of the field.

For ICCROM, the question is how this "organization" and improvement are to be implemented, given its international-intergovernmental position and the mandate laid down in its statutes. How should ICCROM interpret, orientate and realize its mission in the most efficient way in this changed cultural context?

As has already been said, other organizations apart from ICCROM have come into being, which care for partial aspects of those covered by ICCROM, be it regionally, nationally or internationally. An international organization with a leading position has to investigate its relationship with these regional centres, has to define its role in connection with them and has to design and develop cooperation patterns together with them.

This emerging new reality offers a landscape of resources for conservation work, each of them with its own profile, its own competencies and its own disciplinary, thematic and geographical range. These resources are often single independent unities, sometimes structurally linked to each other or having ad hoc relationships. These are mostly single initiatives responding to specific needs, but not having developed into a real network with mutual relations, so that there is an enormous unexplored potential, and the coordination of these resources for international or regional conservation programmes opens possibilities for leadership.

Apart from the need for real networking, shifts to other issues and levels of training may be necessary in regions where the basic scientific and technical infrastructures are available. ICCROM has trained about 2,500 specialists from the regions, thus establishing one of the basic conditions for conservation work. Some regions have a reasonable network of qualified specialists, others are still missing basic technical knowledge. Here technical know-how should be created and promoted.

Marc Laenen,
Director

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However, modern management observations call for new programmes in which management for conservation is being taught, e.g. management of sites or collections, management of the conservation process, including computer techniques and others. Disaster preparedness has been recognized as one of the most urgent priorities after a few natural disasters and wars; the training of trainers, because of its multiplication effect, has a real impact; and conservation management in cultural tourism may be a more efficient investment and thus a priority. Other levels of responsibility in the conservation process should be addressed. Indeed, if there is no understanding and acceptance of conservation work, our trainees may not be heard and our investments will be in vain. Therefore, all the actors in the conservation process should be addressed and participate each within their competence in a constructive way. This conservation round table is being created already in some ICCROM courses such as ARC where architectural conservators and architects as well as urban planners participate; and in SPC where scientists, conservator/restorers and other disciplines are represented.

The problem, however, is not only situated in a lack of understanding and common language among actors in the conservation process. The success of conservation work depends upon a larger social and cultural environment and its "organization": the existence of a living tradition of conservation; a mentality and attitude for conservation of heritage; the realization of practical conservation projects; public awareness; radio and TV programmes; legislation, institutional frameworks, administrative bodies, procedures and mechanisms, funding and governmental appropriations for conservation; the presence of educational, technical, scientific and training facilities and – for all of these aspects – the amount of production and the rate of attendance.

If one wants conservation to be successful, attention should be paid to these environmental factors that can facilitate it. They may need to be addressed with methods other than training: consciousness-raising, information and other communication techniques. Since the success of conservation work depends upon the existence or non-existence of a "culture of conservation," the elements that have a positive influence on the

process should be stimulated. The creation of such a "culture for conservation" is the responsibility of governments. However, international organizations can help governments and regions to establish and develop these conditions in "conservation development programmes" in which different types of actions – training, education, consciousness-raising, information – are aimed at different target groups and levels of responsibility.

The establishment of these conditions for conservation work is an enormous task that fits in a larger development context. The reasons this work is needed have been sufficiently studied in different publications. Apart from the value to cultural identity, the value for human environment of site conservation was recognized during the sixties and seventies. The position of conservation in a policy of social stability and development (e.g., for developing countries) has not been sufficiently clarified and may open new perspectives for collaboration and funding. The position of heritage conservation in the framework of a cultural personality that will condition and be the motor for technical aid programmes is not evident in all parts of society. Heritage conservation, however, is increasingly becoming part of a global social, cultural and economic development that is based upon "quality" of life. Conservation of heritage will be linked with modern social, cultural, economic and ecological development in a global planning.

Apart from promotion of conservation in society, it appears to be very difficult to apply these principles in a standardized way in all parts of the world. The regional interpretation of the notions of conservation, authenticity, heritage and heritage conservation calls for a prudent approach for the different regions, respecting local approaches and cultural implications.

These new items – the creation and promotion of other than only technical conditions for conservation in collaboration with governments and regions; the strengthening and intensification of local resources and their coordination in networking; collaboration with regional initiatives and the regions; and new accents in the training programmes, meant for other levels of responsibility; and the integration of conservation in more general development processes – will urge ICCROM to take a position.

In the review process, ICCROM will examine how within its statutory obligations and within its mandate it will interpret and realize its mission in this new situation. The reaction should lead to an adapted policy, an adapted strategy, adapted programmes that meet these new trends and may have consequences for the operational and managerial aspects and for the funding of ICCROM. The funding problem is one of the most important ones. ICCROM's budget is based on the annual contribution of its Member States. Italy provides hospitality and makes a special contribution to the maintenance of the premises. About 25% of the total budget consists of voluntary contributions earmarked for specific projects. More than 60% of these voluntary contributions are received from development agencies of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of some governments. Other contributors are other governmental institutions, Unesco, the CEC and private foundations. However, new funding resources – governmental, intergovernmental or voluntary – should be found in order to guarantee ICCROM's future. They may, however, need first a new basis.

The review process started with a phase of discovery with the creation of four working groups to examine various aspects of the present situation. One group has tried to characterize ICCROM as it was in the past and as it is today. They have examined ICCROM's history, its origins and background, its statutes, structure, policies, strategies, past and present budgets and activities – what ICCROM has been doing (what issues of heritage, what kinds of programmes, types of action) – for whom, with whom, where and how. This reflection will reveal ICCROM's specific nature, which will condition the way the organization will and should act in the world of conservation. The next period

will be a prudent continuation of this specific nature in a new situation.

The second group has collected data about the internal functioning of the organization through analysis of systems and mechanisms and the discovery of hidden costs.

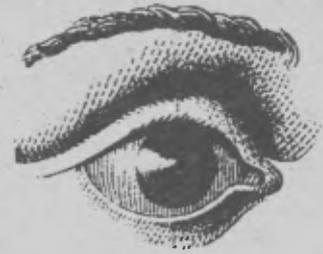
The other two working groups have studied the external situation: one group has focused on the social and cultural context into which conservation work fits; the relation with cultural, social and environmental policy development; and the consequent position in relation to culture, economy, industry, science, education, etc. Conservation of heritage should drop an elitist or marginal position and become an integrated part of society. This research should lead to an acceptance of conservation and open new perspectives of collaboration. The regional, cultural impact of conservation work and the regional interpretation is being studied by this working group and will provide a basis for regional approaches and programmes.

The other group has developed a methodology to identify outside expectations, perceptions and image, the profile of our interest groups, the scientific, technical resources, the institutions and associations that are active, inclusive of the resources and infrastructures that are available in the various regions of the world.

The results of the four working groups will be evaluated to create a basis for the change to a new interpretation of the mission, for the development of policies, strategies, actions and programmes that will allow ICCROM to act as an international organization in an appropriate way and to work efficiently in the field of the conservation of cultural property.

VIEWPOINTS

A Nation Mobilizes for Conservation



M. Kirby Talley, Jr.

This article is a slightly abridged version of a speech given by Dr Talley describing The Netherlands' massive effort to tackle the conservation backlogs in museums throughout the country.

Dr Talley is Project Coordinator, Conservation and Restoration, at the Ministry of Welfare, Public Health, and Cultural Affairs of The Netherlands. He has been a member of the ICCROM Council since 1990 and also serves on the Academic Advisory Board.

It is always somewhat precarious to make assumptions, but I would assume that most of us, if given the choice between giving a party, or cleaning up our houses from cellar to attic, would opt for the first alternative. The international museum community has been confronted with more or less the same alternatives for many years now, and preference has usually been given to the "party," if by that term we understand exhibitions, acquisitions, scholarly research, travel for study purposes, and education departments. The conservation profession is still in its infancy although a great deal of progress has been made over the past 30 years or so. It has been a hard struggle to create a climate of recognition for the more-than-obvious value and importance of the profession, and the battle is far from over.

Before conservation was finally taken seriously by museum professionals – trustees, directors, and curators – it was frequently regarded as a troublesome necessity and a financial burden. Money spent to hire conservators, equip conservation studios, install proper air-conditioning systems, ensure responsible storage was too often seen as money withdrawn from the "party." All of these activities are vital to any museum that wishes to maintain its position as a viable cultural institution. However, it cannot be denied that in the past preference clearly lay with such activities at the cost of conservation.

While much of the responsibility for this situation rests with the museum, it cannot be denied that politicians and ministry officials were also formerly more concerned with presentation activities than with conservation measures. This attitude was not particular to The Netherlands, but was current in most countries. Times have changed, as has our way of viewing priorities with regard to our cultural treasures, and conservation has at last been recognized – internationally recognized – as being of primary concern.

During the past few years it has become increasingly apparent that priorities are slowly, but surely changing and that museums are now expending far more thought, energy and money on their *raison d'être* – the optimum maintenance of their collections. While the conservation profession has played an invaluable role in this much-needed change in attitude, a certain element of fortuity cannot be denied. Thanks to the rapid dissemination of news these days we constantly hear how the oceans are being turned into garbage dumps,

how air pollution is going to end by destroying the ether, which in turn will result in melting the Polar Caps and submerging much of the world's land mass, how Brazilian rain forests are being sacrificed at an unholy rate.

The horrific prognostications have had a salutary effect on that usually dormant phenomenon – public awareness and public action. When the public gets stirred up, politicians are more prone to listen, and, more importantly, to act. Conservation in its broadest context is "hot" news these days and has even, in a sense, become fashionable.

The growing awareness that our natural resources are diminishing at an alarming rate and that effective measures must be implemented today has had a positive spill-over effect on our recognition that the same holds for the preservation of our cultural heritage. During the last election here, conservation in its broadest context was one of the major issues. Election manifestos even mentioned the words "cultural heritage," and when the new government assumed power, extra funds for the conservation of our cultural and historical heritage were made available. These funds, however, did not just drop out of the national treasury like manna from heaven. It took an immense effort on the part of ministry officials, and museum and conservation professionals to present a convincing case.

While people were aware that there were immense problems with conservation work-in-rears, with climate and lighting control in buildings, with adequate storage facilities, no one knew exactly how great the overall dilemma was. When you pause to reflect that there are more than 800 museums in The Netherlands, one can say, without exaggerating, that the per capita incidence of museums is high. The Ministry of Welfare, Public Health, and Cultural Affairs is directly responsible for 17 of these and provides a full subsidy for 4 more. It is also responsible for cultural policy in general, and its museum policy extends to all museums and services that collect, house, study, and display items reflecting the Dutch cultural heritage. As you can imagine, the task of determining the actual extent of conservation work-in-rears was rather daunting. How was it done?

The tip of the iceberg was first sighted by the 1987 Court of Audit's report on the state museums. Estimates made by the museums themselves



were presented in preparation for their forthcoming autonomy from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. In keeping with its declaration of policy on taking office, the new government announced that it would make additional funds available for cultural affairs. In view of the backlogs, priority was accorded to the cultural heritage sector.

Funds were made available to the Cultural Heritage Policy Department of the Ministry to undertake an even more thorough survey. The resulting plan was christened the Delta Plan for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage, appropriately named after the Zeeland Delta Works which protect The Netherlands from her friend and enemy, the sea. Parliament has made it a condition that the state museums will only be granted autonomy if and when sufficient guarantees can be furnished that the management and conservation of their collections are on sound footing. Thus, the implementation of the Delta Plan is a precondition for the success of the autonomy process.

After having secured funds to undertake this plan, our Minister of Culture, Ms. Hedy d'Ancona, assured parliament her ministry would identify where backlogs had occurred and establish selection criteria and policy intentions with regard to the management of collections. The plan was divided into three stages:

- Locating/identifying the backlogs
- Developing specific plans for tackling them
- The salvage operation itself

The assumption underlying the Delta Plan is that primary responsibility for the proper management of collections rests with those who manage them. While the central government has a particular responsibility for the holdings of state museums, other museums obviously make a major contribution to the preservation of the national heritage and consequently will also benefit from the Delta Plan.

When the go-ahead to proceed with the plan was given there were only 6 months available to prepare inventories of work-in-arrears in both state and other museums. Haste was of the essence. While our goal was certainly noble and enjoyed a high priority, it was not the only one in the country up for funding by parliament. Priorities with politicians have a way of changing rapidly, and therefore we needed good results and quickly. Initial preparations and final report writing required 3 months. This left just a meagre 3 months for the actual inventory itself. Impossible, one might be

inclined to say. Everyone, however, was well aware of the importance of this undertaking and the unique chance that was being offered. While people grumbled, they worked with vigour and commitment to complete the task on time.

Backlogs in registration and documentation were looked at first in the state museum collections. Following that, inventories of the shortcomings in building stock – storerooms and exhibition space, air-conditioning, heating, lighting, and the like – were made. Finally, inventories were done of conservation and restoration work-in-arrears in state and non-state museums. Whenever possible, outside firms were hired to assist, but estimating the amount of work involved in clearing up conservation and restoration backlogs had to be carried out by museum staffs on top of their normal workloads.

On 12 December 1990, the minister presented parliament with the results of the inventories. The problem was far greater than anticipated. The shortfall for the 21 state museums alone was:

- Registration: 9 million pounds
- Building stock and climate control: 30 million pounds
- Conservation and restoration: 125 million pounds

This adds up to 164 million pounds, and a similar shortfall exists for all the other museums.

In order to establish the extent of work-in-arrears, you need a standard form of registration. Such a form did not exist and the ministry therefore laid down guidelines which were kept to an absolute minimum: what the object is, where it came from, and where it now is. An outside firm was requested to fix averages for the time and money needed to catalogue different kinds of objects. In this manner the registration of work-in-arrears was able to be quantified quickly and unambiguously.

Quantifying conservation and restoration backlogs is a horse of another colour. It was not only important to know where the backlogs were, but also which parts of collections were threatened. Were our prized collections in danger? Or, were objects in storerooms in the greatest jeopardy? Were the backlogs more extensive in paintings or furniture? In order to draw up a truly effective plan, clear answers to these questions were needed.

Collections were first divided into homogeneous parts, or sub-collections, such as textiles, prints, or glass. Such ordering is easy, but problems

begin to arise when you start considering the relative importance of objects and/or collections. A system of standards that clearly expresses the quality of a collection was drawn up by museum professionals. This system is sufficiently abstract, while at the same time unambiguous, that it can be applied, with some adjusting, to all museum collections. The following four categories were defined:

- Category A includes objects that enjoy the highest status due to their uniqueness. They are holotypes or prototypes. They can also serve as singular examples in the development of an artist, a school, movement, or style.
- Category B covers objects that are important because of their presentation value (or attractiveness). Their provenance can also contribute to their inclusion in Category B. Objects in ensembles also belong in this class, along with objects with an important documentary value. They are often, but not permanently, on display.
- Objects in Category C, while not possessing qualities sufficient to promote them to the A or B status, are still important to the collection since they round it out or add significance to its overall context. They are, however, kept in long-term storage rather than placed on display.
- Category D is reserved for the left-overs, which never should have entered the collection in the first place. Objects that in no way complement or fit into the collection, along with those so severely damaged that restoration is useless, are given this lowest classification.

Without such categories no priorities could have been established for tackling backlogs.

Once the nature and importance of a collection were determined, the conservation and restoration work-in-arrears could be assessed. In just three months a very detailed picture emerged as to the size of the backlogs. Summaries were also made by museum, type of collection, and by cultural-historical importance.

Since it is unlikely that more than 100 million pounds will be made available between 1992 and the year 2001 to solve the problems made apparent by the inventories, the minister also presented parliament with criteria outlining the choices which will have to be made and the priorities which will have to be established.

- First of all, priority has been given to eliminating backlogs in the registration of collections for the simple reason that without accurate registration

of all objects no realistic management and conservation plans can be drawn up.

- Secondly, priority has been given to preventive conservation – that is, improvements to buildings where objects are displayed and/or stored, and improvements to their immediate environment.
- Active conservation has been limited to the most important categories of objects since funds are simply not sufficient to do everything. However, objects of less cultural-historical value, or objects in store, will at least be protected by preventive conservation measures.
- Actual restoration has been excluded from the goals of the Delta Plan which is first and foremost a rescue operation. Museums are, of course, free to use their own budgets for this.

Once stage one of the Delta Plan was completed, museums were requested to submit plans indicating how they intended to tackle their backlogs and how long such work would take. The state museums are well into this second stage. Other museums have been given the opportunity of profiting from the Delta Plan by submitting grant applications for conservation projects.

Additional staff has been and will be employed to assist in eliminating backlogs in both registration and conservation. The number of students enrolled at the State Training School for Restorers in Amsterdam has been increased and the curricula expanded to meet changing needs. Plans have also been realized to establish a combined training and employment scheme for repository and conservation staff and cataloguers. It is also apparent that existing museum staff will have to develop a far more professional approach with regard to collection management and conservation. Norms, guidelines, and standards of quality with regard to collections are being developed and they will have to be reviewed and adjusted from time to time.

Within a very brief period a climate has been created which recognizes the importance of the preservation of cultural heritage. The enthusiasm of museum personnel as a result of the Delta Plan is clearly noticeable and has greatly contributed to the success of the operation to date. This climate has to be as carefully maintained as the humidity levels in museums, but the advantages of doing so are such that it is unthinkable that anyone involved in the museum world will ever again underestimate the importance of conservation.



ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 18th ICCROM General Assembly will be held from 19-21 October 1993. Member States are invited to send delegates, and Associate Members are invited to send observers. The assembly will be informed of activities carried out in 1992-93 and will be called upon to discuss and approve ICCROM's programme and budget for the 1994-95 biennium, as well as to elect a new Council for the same period. Proposed changes to ICCROM's statutes and the assembly's rules of procedure will also be examined.

MEMBER STATES

As of June 1993, the number of Member States stands at 87, the newest members being Haiti and Hungary.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

At its 51st session in 1993, the Council decided to place a temporary moratorium on acceptance of new Associate Members, to allow time for study and debate regarding the future orientation of this type of affiliation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (TAP)

This service has been reorganized in a variety of ways:

- the **TAP Publications List** (193 titles) was completely revised, and the publications displayed for consultation
- data for entry in the new **computer programme** were reviewed and inputting is under way
- **criteria for the evaluation of requests** were reviewed with the Academic Advisory Board and the Finance and Programme Committee
- A **TAP Advisory Group** was established
- **New items** were added to the list of instruments and materials traditionally distributed by TAP

TAP laboratory modules. In collaboration with ICCROM lab personnel, TAP has created some laboratory "modules," i.e., sets of instruments, minor equipment and products used for conservation tests. The first module comprises the basic equipment needed for an earthen architecture lab, and has already been supplied to two national institutes dealing respectively with conservation

of the pre-Columbian site of Chan Chan (Peru) and of the historic centre of Zanzibar (Tanzania). An architectural conservation lab module was also sent to an institute responsible for the national monuments of Cartagena (Colombia). Financial support came from the World Heritage Fund. Other modules, under study, will enable laboratories to perform different tests (mortars, paint stratigraphy, pH, salts, etc.), the idea being that the labs will become more complete and efficient with each additional module. The division into modules is dictated by the need to contain the cost of each intervention, so that the limited TAP budget will go as far as possible.

The modules are intended mostly for national or regional centres, so that the largest possible number of institutes and sites can benefit from the equipment. Also, they are destined for locations where there are people (such as former ICCROM participants) trained in their use.

TAP Distribution – 1992

187 institutes, museums and laboratories in **91** countries received books, instruments, materials and subscriptions to periodicals for the conservation and restoration of cultural property.

253 interventions – for a total of US\$ **15,000** – were financed from the ordinary ICCROM budget and **121** interventions – a total of US\$ **25,000** – from the contribution of the World Heritage Fund.

Also, in the context of technical assistance to Associate Members, instruments and materials were purchased and dispatched to the National Monuments Commission, Livingstone, Zambia. The operation was financed by NORAD, while the operational side was under the care of ICCROM.

PERSONNEL

Departures

Jean-Michel Dubois, after a two-year secondment from the French government, leaves ICCROM at the end of July 1993, to return to his post in France.

Jeanne Marie Teutonico is now working in England, but remains in contact on a consultancy basis for various projects.

The Direction and Administration Team:

Marc Laenen, Director
Jef Malliet, Executive Secretary
Gemma Berardinelli, Secretary to the Director

Vincenzo Alibrandi, Receptionist
Pietro Baldi, Supplies and Maintenance
Sally Bolstridge, Accounts Clerk
Elisabetta Campa, TAP Assistant
Enrico Carra, Supplies and Maintenance
Rossella Colombi, Interim Accounts Clerk
Luca Esposito, Security
Sandro Menicucci, Accountant
Maurizio Moriconi, Accounts Clerk
Paolo Pegazzano, Personnel Policy and TAP Coordinator
Daniela Piloti, Security
M. Rosaria Romano, Driver-Messenger
M. Anna Stewart, Fellowship Secretary

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME



The ARC Team:

Jukka Jokilehto, Chief of Programme
Sonia Widmer, Secretary of the Sector

Alejandro Alva, Programme Officer, GAIA
Project Coordinator
Susan Bronson, Assistant ARC Course Coordinator
MariaTeresa Jaquinta, ITARC Coordinator
Leslie Rainer, GAIA Project Assistant
Jeanne Marie Teutonico, Programme Officer, ARC Laboratory and related activities
Catherine Woolfitt, Laboratory Assistant

GENERAL TRENDS

The year 1992 was marked by a structural review and clarification of responsibilities within ICCROM. The Architectural Conservation Sector carried out its traditional activities, and in particular the International Architectural Course (ARC) and the Special Project GAIA, the latter together with CRATERre-EAG, Grenoble, France. The third major activity was organization of the second International Course in the Conservation of Architectural and Urban Heritage, ITARC, in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition to a number of missions and technical cooperation projects, a major effort was made towards development of programmes and strategies with Unesco, ICOMOS, and the Council of Europe, as well as with the Italian Government; these were related to ICCROM's Review Process, which aims to strengthen relations with Member States and with the international community.

TRAINING

ARC-92, Architectural Conservation Course: The course was held from 15 January to 29 May 1992 and attended by 22 participants from 20 countries. As the first experimental course was organized in collaboration with the University of Rome in March-April 1962, this year's course is therefore the 31st. The structure of the course

followed the outlines established in previous years with minor adjustments, including lectures on project management and legal issues related to contracts and management techniques. An evaluation of the course was carried out in the form of questionnaires prepared by a group of participants in consultation with course staff.

University of Rome: Collaboration with the *Scuola di specializzazione per lo studio ed il restauro dei monumenti* of the University of Rome continued over the year. The need to review the form of collaboration was also discussed with both the *Scuola* and the Faculty of Architecture, and a new agreement between the university and ICCROM is now being drafted. It will include the various forms of cooperation that already exist, but also lay the groundwork for new developments.

Norway, Wood Conservation Course: The 5th International Course on the Conservation of Wood and Wooden Structures, traditionally organized in Trondheim, was held at the new premises of the *Riksantikvaren* in Oslo, from 1 June to 9 July. It was attended by 20 participants from 15 countries. During the course, special attention was given to laboratory work and practical exercises. The course was jointly organized by the Institute of Technology of Trondheim, the *Riksantikvaren* of Norway, ICOMOS and ICCROM, with the support of Unesco and the World Heritage Fund; it was coordinated by Knut-Einar Larsen and Nils Marstein (Norway). J. Jokilehto (ICCROM) lectured on conservation principles.

Tunisia, Architectural Conservation Course: During the year, preparations were begun for an architectural conservation course to be held in Tunis in 1993 – a first for that region.

Finland: August. Invited by the Vantaa School of arts and crafts (an ICCROM Associate Member), J. Jokilehto gave a series of lectures on the history and theory of conservation and on the work of international organizations.

USA: September. J.M. Teutonico participated in planning for future UPENN/ICCROM joint activities with the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation of the University of Pennsylvania.



Participants in the ARC93 course.



England: Based on the agreement of collaboration with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York (an ICCROM Associate Member) J. Jokilehto was invited to give a two-day seminar on the background to the principles and international recommendations in the conservation of cultural heritage, in November.

RESEARCH

Smeaton, Mortar Research: The joint research project with English Heritage on mortars for conservation (Smeaton Project) continued. Experimental trials for Phase I were completed in July 1992. A paper describing the results was presented at the annual conference of the Association for Preservation Technology in Philadelphia, PA, USA, in September 1992. The paper is now being prepared for publication in both a North American and a European journal. Experimental trials for Phase II have begun, with results expected by July 1993.

Laboratory Video Project: The project was carried out in collaboration with the U.S. National Park Service and the Museum of New Mexico with funds from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the L.J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation. This didactic video tape on *Characterization of Earthen Building Materials* describes procedures for particle size analysis and testing the liquid and plastic limits of soils. The tape is now available at ICCROM in three standards (NTSC, PAL, and SECAM) – see Sales list.

MISSIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Cambodia: Invited by Unesco, J. Jokilehto participated in the April meeting of the group of experts in Phnom Penh to prepare recommendations for the establishment and development of training programmes in conservation for architects, planners, archaeologists, craftspersons and site managers with particular attention to Angkor. The site of Angkor was visited after the meeting.

Romania: On the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, J. Jokilehto visited cultural heritage sites in Moldavia and Transylvania. He met with the conservation authorities of the central govern-

ment and of the regions, as well as of the University of Bucharest.

Italy: A. Alva participated in and chaired the Working Session with the ARCH-TERRA Association, LARTERRA, with Italian professionals working on the study and the conservation of earthen architecture, May 22, Rome.

Finland: The Art Museum of Turku was assisted by M.T. Jaquinta and J. Jokilehto for the organization of an exhibition of Renaissance art from Florence.

Italy: A. Alva participated in the Seminar and Press Conference for the Presentation of the Master Plan for the Comune of Quartu Sant'Elena, Sardegna Italy, 5 to 8 June.

Disaster Preparedness: J. Jokilehto participated in the meeting of experts in this field organized in September by ICOMOS and Unesco at Unesco headquarters. The recommendations of the meeting included the establishment of working groups to prepare the final report, which will be presented to a follow-up meeting in The Hague in 1993, where the Hague Convention of Unesco will be discussed and revised.

'Restoration '92': The third international seminar and fair on conservation of cultural heritage were organized at RAI in Amsterdam, 20-24 October. M. Laenen addressed the seminar, and several present and former members of ICCROM's Council participated. Sir Bernard Feilden gave a keynote speech on *Training for conservation of monuments, historic areas and sites* and chaired the session on training. J. Jokilehto presented papers on *Training in architectural conservation and History and ethics of building conservation*.

Unesco, World Heritage Convention

This year marked the 20th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention of Unesco, which was celebrated through a number of events both in Paris and in States Parties, and included an assessment of the effectiveness of the Convention and the preparation of strategy guidelines. In May, Unesco established the World Heritage Centre in order to strengthen the position of the Secretariat to the World Heritage Fund. ICCROM participated

in various meetings to discuss collaboration as partners to the Convention, including: strategy meeting in Washington, DC, (June, J. Malliet, L. Van Zelst), Bureau meeting in Paris (July – M. Laenen, J. Jokilehto); strategy meeting in Paris (October – C. McGee, J. Jokilehto); and the Committee meeting in Santa Fe, NM (December – M. Laenen, J. Jokilehto). The *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites*, written by Sir Bernard Feilden and J. Jokilehto in collaboration with ICOMOS and the Division of the Physical Heritage of Unesco, was revised during the year and prepared for publication.

ICOMOS

The **ICOMOS International Training Committee** (CIF) was chaired by Prof. A. Tomaszewski. In July, J. Jokilehto agreed to be the Acting General Secretary until next election in 1993. The Committee produced a set of *Guidelines for Training*, based on the original draft by Sir Bernard Feilden and edited by J. Jokilehto. Meetings to review this document were held in Rome on the occasion of the General Assembly of ICCROM in May, and at ICOMOS headquarters in Paris in October.

The **ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture** was chaired by A. Alva. Activities included a working session in Rome, 25 March, and the first Annual Meeting on 29 September.

Council of Europe

The Working Group on cultural landscapes, established by the Council of Europe, met in Stockholm in September to discuss the definition of 'cultural' and 'historic' landscapes and the strategy for their protection and conservation. J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM at the meeting, where ICCROM's partnership with the Council of Europe was also discussed, especially in relation to the development of training programmes for European countries.

United Nations Environment Programme

Italy: On the invitation of the UNEP/PAP office in Split, M.T. Jaquinta participated in a seminar on the conservation of historic towns in the Mediterranean and presented a paper on proposed activities of ICCROM in the Maghreb region. The seminar was held in Genova, 10-12 December.

Visiting groups at ICCROM:

Canada: A group of architectural conservation students from the Université de Montréal, coordinated by Prof. Herb Stovel, used ICCROM premises for their study in Rome in June. J. Jokilehto was invited as lecturer.

Australia: A group of architecture students led by Prof. Suzanne Dance from the Architecture School of R.M.I.T. University, Melbourne, used ICCROM premises for their programme in Rome, October through November. J. Jokilehto also lectured to this group.

Finland: Programmes in Rome were organized in August and September for the week-long study tours of two Finnish groups: conservation technology students and lecturers from the Vocational School of Turku and a party of architects and planners.

SPECIAL PROJECT ITARC

ITARC-92: The second International Course on the Conservation of Architectural and Urban Heritage was held at ICCROM from 15 June 1992 to 15 January 1993. This seven-month course was addressed to developing countries, and was attended by 28 architects, planners and humanists from 25 countries. It was carried out as an extra-budgetary activity, completely funded by the General Directorate for Developing Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Collaboration with the Italian Government:

Following earlier contacts with the Italian Government and the successful execution of the ITARC course, further contacts were established with the Department for Cultural Affairs and the General Directorate for Developing Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a result, a new short course is proposed to be organized in 1993 on the conservation and planning of traditional settlements in rural areas; this will include questions related to cultural landscapes. This course is intended as a further specialization for those who have already completed the ITARC or ARC courses of ICCROM. Agreements are also being prepared for further technical cooperation in regional programmes, particularly in the Mediterranean region, to be initiated in 1993.



SPECIAL PROJECT GAIA

As reported in *Newsletter 16*, a project to promote the preservation of the earthen architectural heritage was launched in 1989. ICCROM's partners in this venture are the International Centre for Earth Construction (CRATerre) and the Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble, France (EAG). The project functions in four integrated areas of activity: training, research, documentation and technical cooperation with Member States, Associate Members or architectural conservators active in the field. Now, halfway into the six-year pilot phase, a number of significant steps have already been accomplished; the highlights are given below:

- 76 professionals active in 29 countries have completed Gaia Project international training courses, the third in the series having been held in Grenoble from 14 September to 2 October 1992.
- A survey of 2110 institutions and conservation professionals throughout the world was made and the responses have been processed to form the Gaia Project Research Index. This material, now in a database, documents and pinpoints areas and themes where research has been carried out or is needed, and should facilitate policy formulation, design of future projects and monitoring of research.



- To stimulate continued exchange of information related to research activities, the Gaia Project committed itself to organizing the 7th International conference on the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture – *TERRA93* – together with the Direcção Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais of Portugal. This meeting will take place 24-29 October 1993 in Silves, Portugal.
- The ICCROM *Newsletter* and CRATerre's *Bulletin d'Information* have been extensively used in the diffusion of information and establishment of links within the Gaia network.



Articles have also appeared in the US-ICOMOS national newsletter.

- A bibliography of some 900 titles has been selected from the holdings of the CRATerre-EAG and ICCROM libraries and from BCIN. It is being published by ICCROM and will be presented as a separate contribution to *TERRA93*.
- A 60-minute videotape on laboratory procedures for soil analysis has been produced.
- The Gaia Project has identified and established contacts with national conservation services and with professionals responsible for the preservation of specific sites in order to formulate preservation activities for these sites in definite geo-cultural areas. While some of these proposals still await funding, others have been developed.

The co-directors of the Gaia project are A. Alva of ICCROM and Hugo Houben of CRATerre-EAG. J-M. Teutonico and L. Rainer acted as liaisons with CRATerre staff regarding research and technical cooperation

Special thanks are due to all the institutions that have contributed to support the Gaia Project:

The Aga Khan Award for Architecture; The RILEM/CIB Committee on Earth Construction Technology; The Commission of the European Communities, DG X, Cultural Action Division; The Council of Europe; The Direcção Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais of Portugal; The Finnish International Development Agency; The Fundación Andes, Chile; The ICOMOS International committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture; The L.J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs foundation, USA; The Ministère des affaires étrangères, France; The Ministère de l'équipement, des transports et de la mer, France; The Ministry of the Environment, Finland; The Rhône-Alpes Region, France; The Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage, UNDP/Unesco; The Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden; the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, USA; Unesco; the US/ICOMOS Specialized Committee for Earthen Architecture.

MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS PROGRAMME



The M&C Team:

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Chief of Programme
Susan Inman, Secretary
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ventive Conservation
Isabelle Rinaldi, PREMA
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Victoria Solomonides,
Media Save Art Assistant

Compared to 1991, when Media Save Art was set up, 1992 was certainly less hectic, enabling us to accomplish some basic reorganization. First and foremost, the various people working in this sector were grouped together on the first floor of 13 Via di San Michele instead of being scattered around the building. The sector was further strengthened by the assignment of a permanent secretary and by the opening of a post for a Preventive Conservation Coordinator. Finally, there was a refocusing of our orientation, with the aim of expanding awareness and concern for conservation of cultural heritage beyond the strictly professional world, towards collections managers and decision-makers, teachers and the public.

In this context, the following activities were carried out:

- **the PREMA programme 1990-2000**, Preventive Conservation in the Museums of Africa, which embarked on the delicate transfer phase
- **the PREMO feasibility study**, Preventive Conservation in Oceania, which involves cultural heritage that is widely dispersed and rapidly disappearing
- **Media Save Art**, which concentrates on raising the consciousness of younger generations in order to prepare the interest and respect of tomorrow's public towards cultural heritage
- **CRI-Climate control and CRI-Light control in museums**, the project of development of teaching material in preventive conservation
- **the Preventive Conservation Course**, the regular training programme of the Sector, which was discontinued in 1989 and which will start again in a new format
- **the Mosaic Preservation Programme**, which attempted this year to involve decision-makers, a vital link in preventive strategy
- **the First International Conference on Preventive Conservation**, which was organized in Paris from 7 to 12 October 1992 by the Association des restaurateurs d'art et d'archéologie de formation universitaire. Jointly with the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), the sector both supported and participated in this meeting.

PREMA 1990-2000 focuses on the transfer

Coordinator was Baba Fallo Keita (PREMA86), Chief of the Conservation Sector of the National Museum of Mali.



PREMA93. Participants in the 6th International University Course, held in Jos, Nigeria.

PREMA 92. The fifth international university course started in September 1991 and ended in June 1992. This course, held in French, was organized in cooperation with the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne; it was attended by 12 African museum professionals. The Assistant

Coordinator was Baba Fallo Keita (PREMA86), Chief of the Conservation Sector of the National Museum of Mali.

As usual, we have received the support of various bodies, including, among others, CCI, Istituto Italo-Africano, the Pigorini Museum and Intercultura. 91% of the participants were awarded the diploma from the University of Paris I. The course ended with a two-week study tour of Switzerland, Belgium, France and, for the first time, Germany.

PREMA 1990-2000 Third evaluation meeting (Rome, 17-21 August 1992). 16 people representing ICCROM's Academic Advisory Board, PREMA partners, teachers and African museum directors met to assess the impact of the programme and establish directions for the next two years. Priority was given to the preparation and implementation of the transfer of the programme to Africa.

PREMA Benin. (25 August-20 November 1992) was the first course to be entirely organized and run by a former PREMA participant, Alain Godonou, curator of the Musée Honmé. The programme included the reorganization of the storage of the Musée d'Abomey, Ouidah and Porto



Novo, the inventory and cataloguing of all the existing collections of Benin (this project is almost complete), and the mounting of a temporary exhibition in Abomey. Teaching activities were coordinated by Claude Laroque and carried out with strong African involvement. There were 20 participants, 4 of whom were from Togo.



Benin (left to right): Leonard Ahonon, Museum Curator, Denise Sosson Hounto, Director of Cultural Heritage, Alain Godonou, Course Coordinator.

PREMA 93 in Jos. In August 1992, an agreement was signed between the Nigerian National Commission for Museums and Monuments and ICCROM to hold the PREMA international university course (English session) on the premises of the Centre for Museum Studies in Jos. PREMA 93 started in March and will end in December 1993. The Director is E. Arinze, and the coordinator is Abu Edet (PREMA91), Chief conservator at the National Museum, Lagos. Both are working in coordination with the PREMA team in Rome. The course is organized in collaboration with the University College London (UCL). For the first time, half the faculty are African teachers or associate-teachers. In order to facilitate this process, the team was prepared in Rome:

PREMA CRI-Workshop in Rome (18 Jan.-6 Feb. 1993). A Criterion-Referenced Instruction (method of organizing and managing instruction)

workshop was held to develop the teaching skills of selected former PREMA participants (6) and harmonize the didactic approach of the teaching team (4 teachers of key sections of the course also participated). All workshop participants are involved in the PREMA course in Jos.

PREMA Database. This was initiated in February 1991 with the aim of developing a user-friendly resource on all aspects of PREMA activities (courses, participants, teachers, technical assistance, funding organizations) and on the institutions concerned (African museums and museums with African collections, state and non-governmental organizations and professionals working in the field). Now containing 700 relevant records, the database not only serves as an internal management tool, but also, by facilitating and strengthening links between institutions and resource persons, could contribute to development of a comprehensive information network in the region. This project, coordinated by Susan Peters and completed by Christina Georgeff, was carried out in cooperation with the Data Management Section.

The future. In 1992 and the first half of 1993, the stage was set for a decisive step towards the PREMA transfer, not only of its activities but also the responsibility for the entire programme.

PREMO, sharing from the start

This joint study between ICCROM and the University of Canberra, on the conservation of the movable cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands (Oceania) was launched in 1991. The preparatory mission was carried out between December 1991 and January 1992. The interim report provided an evaluation of museums and collections, an analysis of the existing situation as well as a number of suggested directions for the future. The report was published in the autumn and distributed to cultural centres and museum managers of the countries involved. Their responses have provided a basis for discussion which will be taken to a meeting of regional representatives in the Republic of Palau in September 1993. Here, planning of a medium term program will be shared with those for whom it is intended and it is hoped that each of them will become a partner with shared responsibility for the success of the programme.

PREMA Sponsors:

Unesco, Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT), Commission of the European Community

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (Germany), British Overseas Development Agency (ODA), Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Coopération au développement et de l'aide humanitaire (Switzerland), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), Ministère de la coopération (France), Ministry for Development (Holland), Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Italy), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), United States Information Agency (USIA), University College London, University of Paris I

Ford Foundation, Fondation Dapper, Fondation ELF, L.J. Skaggs & Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust

PREMO Sponsors:

Unesco, Australian Committee for Unesco, L.J. Skaggs & Mary C. Skaggs Foundation

MSA Sponsors:

Commission of the European Communities, Unesco – International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, Association of Italian savings Banks (ACRI), Council of Europe

MEDIA SAVE ART meets the young

After the successful **Media Save Art '91** study programme on cultural heritage conservation which involved 200,000 Italian school students and ended with a poster competition, it was decided that MSA should expand its activities towards the sensitization of the young. In May 1992, the exhibition of Italian posters was trans-

ferred to Naples during the **Porte Aperte** festivities and a stunning colour catalogue was produced. This initiative resulted in numerous educational projects in the area and culminated in the "adoption" of various monuments by most of the schools in Naples. In February 1993, the same exhibition travelled to the United Nations at Vienna, where it became the focus of a similar study programme and competition involving all the international schools of the city and students of 48 nationalities.



Media Save Art exhibition on tour at the Accademia Italiana in London.



The Colosseum was adopted by a local high school.

On the basis of this success, MSA launched a similar poster competition for students in the schools of the twelve European Community capitals. The project was received enthusiastically by students and teachers alike and, at the time of writing, the beautiful products of their work are arriving daily at ICCROM. Through their posters, primary and secondary school students convey a strong message to the adults about the demand of the young to see their cultural heritage conserved for the future. The competition will culminate with an exhibition and prizegiving ceremony at San Michele in December 1993 during the Italian Cultural Heritage Week. Three prizes of US \$3,000, one for each age group, will be awarded.

In June 1993, and in the framework of the EC competition, the 12 winning posters from London were exhibited together with the 1991 Italian posters at the **Accademia Italiana** in London. On the occasion of this exhibition which attracted the interest of the media and was visited by a number of schools, **English Heritage** produced a highly needed education pack on introducing cultural heritage conservation in the school curriculum.

During the academic year 92-93, **Media Save Art** worked with the VI Liceo Artistico di Roma on a pilot project involving 10 classes and 4 teachers of the school: the students studied the Colosseum through bibliography, lectures by specialists, guided visits and discussions and produced posters illustrating their study. These posters were exhibited on the first floor of the monument and school students and visitors from all corners of the globe were asked to fill in a questionnaire regarding cultural heritage conservation in general and the Colosseum in particular. Their replies are being evaluated and will form the basis of an article on the subject.



PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION TRAINING – Managing tomorrow's heritage today

Developing teaching material. One of the sector's objectives is to produce reliable teaching material on specific topics of preventive conservation in order to encourage teachers to include or develop such topics in their conservation courses. The first topic under study was **climate control in museums**. The English version of the project is now completed, after a final review by G. de Guichen, B. de Tapol and J. Davies. It will be used for an international teachers' workshop in November 1993. Teaching material on **light control in museums** is also being developed by L. Verdet. There are plans to test it next year as a pilot course within the conservation programme of the University of Paris I, Panthéon Sorbonne.

Revamping the preventive conservation course. After suspension of the regular course in 1989, and based on a sample survey of museum directors, the course was entirely reshaped. The objective of this new programme is to introduce throughout an organization by its own representatives

- understanding of the principles of preventive conservation
- systems for its management

It will be divided into 3 parts, each one aimed at a certain level of responsibility within an organization and linked to each other by an understanding of the overall system and the clear identification of responsibility hand-over points.

Enrollment will be by institution which will nominate members of its staff at each level including the directorate. A pilot course is planned for 1994

A challenge to upgrade mosaics preservation (Rome, 30 Nov.). Again, to involve directors and decision-makers in preventive strategy, a forum was organized in cooperation with the ICR and the Archaeological Superintendency of Southern Etruria; 15 guests (university professors and superintendents) participated. This forum led to the definition of a number of options – acceptable to all parties – with a view to upgrading preservation and enhancement of mosaics. Each participant pledged to set up a pilot project for this purpose and compare results by the end of 1993.

Widening the horizon. The sector, at the request of a joint CCI/CCQ (Centre de Conservation du Quebec) team, has been involved in checking a series of 21 video scripts (in French) on Preventive Conservation. The scripts are intended as a general introduction to the subject for curatorial staff in small local museums, and as such, contain much that is care of collections as well as principles of preventive conservation. This work has introduced the team to a new dimension in the responsibilities associated with distance learning.

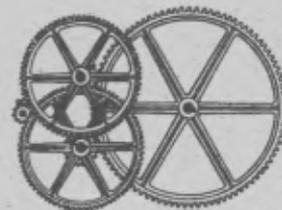


STRESSING THE MULTICULTURAL ELEMENT

This year, the course known as Teaching Skills was hijacked by ICCROM staff and given a new direction: **"Management of teaching and learning in a multicultural environment."** Led by R. Ferguson, the course attempted to identify the kinds of management structures and staff attitudes that are essential if multiculturalism is to become a recognized and professionally visible part of ICCROM's strategy for development. It included presentation and debate about the nature of the 'cultures' with which ICCROM is concerned, and stressed the importance of avoiding any possible drift towards paternalism or racism in conservation courses, whether given by ICCROM or others.

The week-long seminar raised challenging issues for 11 programme staff members and 4 external lecturers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME



The S&T team:

Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso
Chief of Programme
Liliana Vecchio,
Secretary of the Sector

Ernesto Borrelli,
Laboratory Coordinator
Gabriela Krist,
Programme Officer
SPC course and Japanese
Paper Conservation
course

**Laura Sbordoni Mora
and Paolo Mora**,
Co-directors of MPC
course

Laura Nuvoloni,
SPC Course Assistant
Isleen Poiss, Assistant
for didactic material

Werner Schmid,
Programme Officer
MPC course

Barbara Schrems,
SPC Course Assistant
Mieke Van Molle,
MPC Course Assistant

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Science and Technology Programme is responsible for diffusion of knowledge in the field of "science for conservation" and for the development of a scientific approach for the conservation of materials and artifacts. These aims are achieved mainly through three different, but closely interrelated types of activity: training, research and technical advice. Indeed, both training and technical advice frequently provide input for research activities, while the experience gained from research can raise the quality and level of training. All these activities produce documentation which can be diffused in Member States, as requested by the statutes.

TRAINING

a) At ICCROM, courses on Scientific Principles of Conservation (SPC92) and on Mural Paintings Conservation (MPC92) were held from 23 January to 5 June.

SPC92 was attended by 14 participants from 14 countries; 15 observers from 9 countries (including three participants from ARC92) were accepted to attend weeks on specific topics.

The course included theoretical and practical sessions (some new topics were added), experimental activity carried out in the laboratory, visits to institutions in Rome and a study tour.

MPC92 was attended by 18 participants from 18 countries, plus 9 observers from Italy and Spain. Besides lectures and analytical exercises carried out both *in situ* and in the laboratory, the course programme included a diagnostic workshop on the mural paintings of the Cloister of the Spanish Academy in Rome and a restoration workshop at the Caetani Castle in Sermoneta. Visits to several institutes involved in conservation and a study tour were organized as well.

b) Outside ICCROM: from September 1991 to February 1992, the first Regional Mural Painting Course for South and Southeast Asia was organized in India, in collaboration with the National Research Laboratory for Conservation, Lucknow. It was attended by 8 participants from various Indian states and by 9 participants from other countries in the region. The course was directed by M.V. Nair (Director of NRLC) and coordinated by W. Schmid (see *Newsletter* 18).

The first International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation (JPC92) was organized in collaboration with the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP) and the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs. (This is reported in greater detail below.)

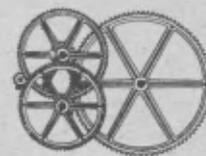
Altogether these two initiatives can be considered as pilot projects for further activities in Asia.

Staff members also cooperated in training courses organized by other institutions: G. Krist lectured at the Academy of Fine Arts in Stuttgart (Germany); M. Laurenzi Tabasso lectured at the ICR (Rome, Italy), at the Faculty of Science of "La Sapienza" University (Rome, Italy) and at the National Technical University in Athens (Greece); E. Borrelli also lectured at the ICR.

First contacts have been taken to organize a regional mural painting conservation workshop in Romania in 1995. The workshop would be a joint project between ICCROM, ICOMOS-Germany and the Romanian Ministry of Culture. If the project is finalized, the 1995 session of the International Mural Painting Conservation course in Rome will be postponed to 1996.



The SPC93 group on a study tour in Florence.



RESEARCH

The S&TP action in the field of research can be divided into three main categories: a) experimental activities, b) organization of scientific meetings and seminars, c) participation in scientific meetings and seminars.

a) The first type of action is the closest to training, as the small research projects involved young professionals for further specialization:

- Dinesh Chandra Mehrotra, chemist, from the State Museum in Lucknow, India, attended a three-month internship at ICCROM and at the ENEA Research Centre on advanced analytical techniques for the examination of metal and stone objects.
- Donatella Procesi, architect (ARC91), prepared the experimental part of her Masters thesis, to be defended at York University, on the characterization of building materials used in Mombasa (Kenya); the study was carried out in collaboration with the ARC Programme.
- M. Dolores Sanz Gomez de Segura, restorer from the Dep. de Cultura, Servicio de Restauración, Vitoria, Spain, had a nine-month scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct research on mural paintings.

In cooperation with the ICR, two of the most important mural paintings of the Italian Renaissance – Michelangelo's "Last Judgement" in the Sistine Chapel and Raphael's "The Loggia of Psyche" at the Villa Farnesina – are being studied by M. Laurenzi Tabasso and E. Borrelli, to investigate the painting techniques and document the ongoing restoration treatments by colorimetric measurements.

b) Organization of scientific meetings and seminars is another way to promote research. To that purpose, an international round table was organized by M. Laurenzi Tabasso (in collaboration with ICR and CNR) on the protection of stone. It was held in Viterbo (Italy) as part of the 3rd Int. Conference on Non-destructive Testing, Microanalytical Methods and Environment Evaluation for the Conservation of Works of Art.

M. Laurenzi Tabasso also organized a two-day meeting of the ICOMOS Working Group "Traitement et Protection des Pierres des Monuments," in collaboration with CEBTP (France). The meeting was held at ICCROM (14-15 Dec.).

Finally, in collaboration with the Italian Ministry for Cultural Property and the CNR, M. Laurenzi Tabasso continued to coordinate the activity of the NORMAL Committee, aimed at the definition of standard methods for the study and conservation of works of art. Informal contacts were taken with the EEC (Dir. XII) to extend the activity to other European countries.

c) In order to reinforce ICCROM's image in the field of scientific research, M. Laurenzi Tabasso attended several international meetings: Venice, Italy (12-14 March); Lisbon, Portugal (13-19 June); Viterbo, Italy (4-8 Oct. – in this case E. Borrelli represented ICCROM); Lyon, France (7-10 Sept.); Madrid (Spain 18-23 Nov.). Original papers were presented at all but the Venice meeting.

W. Schmid attended the Eurocare 392 Meeting on Mural Paintings (Vienna 15-20 September), where a training project on "Architectural Surface Conservation" was discussed with experts of the Austrian Dept. for the Care of Monuments.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

This heading includes a) technical assistance on conservation problems of specific monuments or paintings; b) participation in committees or advisory boards of various institutions (both national and international); c) advice in the organization of laboratories, workshops and training courses.

While a complete list of these activities cannot be given here, we will mention a few highlights: a) technical assistance for the conservation Project of the "Fontana Maggiore" in Perugia (Italy) (M.L. Tabasso) and for the diagnostic study on the Giotto fresco painting in the Scrovegni Chapel (E. Borrelli); b) the collaboration given by MLT to Unesco for organization of the International Conference on Stone Conservation in 1993 and to the European University Centre (Ravello) for the organization of a course on Materials Science; c) technical advice given to Bulgaria for the organization of a restoration workshop for an archaeological museum (E. Borrelli), to the Italian Istituto di Conservazione Opere Monumentali of the CNR on analytical techniques (EB), to ICCROM's Technical Assistance Programme, suggesting equipment and chemicals for a small diagnostic laboratory (EB).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Special project, Union of Myanmar, Pagan. Under Unesco contract, C. Giantomassi, R. Lujan, P. Pagnin and D. Zari acted as ICCROM consultants for a mission aimed at the conservation of mural paintings of the Kubyauk-gyi temple and the Abe-Ya-Dana temple and of the stone buildings of the Nampaya temple (8 Dec. 1991 - 8 Feb. 1992).



The Japanese Paper Conservation course brought together 15 participants from as many countries.

JAPANESE PAPER CONSERVATION

Background. Japanese paper conservation in the traditional sense is based on mounting techniques. The Japanese term for mounting is *Hyogu*, a term which also includes conservation and restoration procedures as applied to works of art on paper and textile supports. Today, *Hyogu* methods are increasingly employed in conservation studios worldwide. The application of different types of *Washi*, Japanese hand-made paper, and natural adhesives, as well as the use of a variety of high-quality tools have contributed to their reputation. Specific *Hyogu* procedures, e.g. drying of paper and textile artifacts on the *Karibari* board, are frequently employed by Western conservators, as they are felt to respect the original texture of the object as much as possible. *Washi* – the traditional support of Japanese paintings and calligraphy – is used extensively for mounting and repair of paper artifacts and also as an indispensable material in all fields of conservation.

In the 1970s, ICCROM first focused on developing a specific training programme to introduce paper conservators to the principles of Japanese mounting and paper conservation procedures. The project was largely supported by Mr. Katsuhiko Masuda, head of the Paper and Textile Section, Department of Restoration Techniques, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP) – a former ICCROM student who also worked at ICCROM in 1981/82. Fully trained as a *Hyogushi*, with further education in conservation science, he was an unique resource in curriculum development. From 1977 to 1991, Masuda held several workshops in Rome, Venice and other European cities. A variant of the *Hyogu* workshop has also been included in the ICCROM Paper Conservation Course.

THE COURSE –JPC 1992

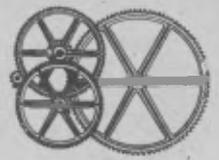
Due to intense demand for the *Hyogu* training workshops, ICCROM decided to plan a new and revised course session for 1992. Japan was chosen as the venue for a variety of reasons:

- strong institutional cooperation
- essential financial support
- significant benefits to Member States
- participant exposure to the "real" working environment and contacts with Japanese experts in the field

Thus, the First International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation was held from 26 October-13 November in Tokyo and Kyoto. The programme introduced participants to Japanese mounting and conservation procedures for Japanese pictorial art on paper and textile supports, particularly the hanging scroll.

After a week of orientation and theory in Tokyo, the course moved to Kyoto for a two-week practical workshop at the Kyoto National Museum. The seminar, led by K. Masuda and K. Oryu of TNRICP, was held in an annex of the Conservation Centre where one floor had been fully equipped as a traditional Japanese paper conservation studio.

The workshop began with an introduction to the use of traditional tools and materials in *Hyogu*, especially the proper handling of different brushes and the preparation of wheat starch paste. *Washi*, its manufacture, properties and ageing character-



istics were also covered in a lecture, followed by a discussion of different types of Japanese hand-made paper and their specific use for mounting and conservation procedures.



After these introductory sessions, experts gave daily demonstrations on the various steps involved in the process of mounting textiles and paper and how these apply to the conservation of scrolls. These processes were then carried out by the participants. Further practicals included the manufacture of marbled or gilded papers and their mounting and assembly as hanging scrolls. The lining of over-sized objects was carried out as well – a treatment which can also successfully be applied to large Western paper artifacts. *Karibari* boards – the major means of drying and flattening paper and textile objects – were constructed during the course.



Study visits to paper conservation studios, research institutes, archaeological sites and museum exhibitions, as well as an excursion to a paper-makers' village were an integral part of the programme.

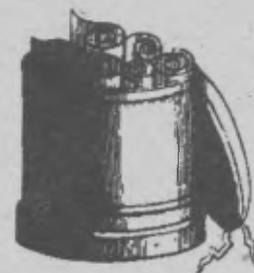


15 participants from 15 countries attended the course. All are involved in paper conservation at major public institutions in the following ICCROM Member States : Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, U.K. and U.S.A. The small group size facilitated active participation, interaction and individual supervision. Participants gave presentations on individual conservation problems, noting concern that there is a lack of experience for proper conservation and restoration of Far Eastern collections in the West, and that the majority of the objects are in poor condition. Differences in approach between East and West were also discussed with local conservators.

Post-course evaluations indicated that participants met their own study goals and that the course more than fulfilled their expectations. The success of this pilot project encouraged both ICCROM and the Japanese partners to plan a second course session for autumn 1993 so that more conservation professionals can have the chance to participate in this specific programme.

The organization of the training programme was the result of close cooperation between ICCROM, TNRICP and the Agency for Cultural Affairs - Japan. The course was coordinated by Katsuhiko Masuda from TNRICP and Gabriela Krist from ICCROM. Additional support was provided by staff members from both institutions. The implementation of the project would not have been possible without the invaluable support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs - Japan which provided major funds for the organization. Additional funding was granted by the Japan Foundation and the Foundation for Cultural Heritage. Major technical support and collaboration was provided by the Kyoto National Museum, which opened its institution and provided excellent work and study facilities. Further technical cooperation was offered by the following institutions: Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Nara National Museum, Tokyo National Museum and Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION



The Library team:

Marie Christine Uginet, Head Librarian

Nicolina Falciglia, Technical Assistant
Maragaret Ohanessian, Library Assistant
Gianna Paganelli, Library Assistant
Edda Trettin, Librarian

Acquisitions

During 1992, the library acquired – through purchase, subscription, donation or exchange – 1,842 items including books, off-prints and 700 periodicals. The total inventory rose to 46,861.

The *List of Acquisitions* and *Subject Index* for 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 were published from diskettes provided by the Conservation Information Network (CIN). These volumes are available for sale or exchange. The 1990 and 1991 acquisitions will be published soon.

Library and documentation services

In addition to the regular service provided to readers (some 1,300 – not including ICCROM course participants), the library maintained contacts with institutes and individuals by drawing up specialized bibliographies and by sending copies of articles and papers. Bibliographies are retrieved from the CIN Data Bank, printed in Rome or Ottawa and then sent to the applicant. This service is still free of charge thanks to the generosity of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), which covered communication expenses between Rome and Ottawa, as well as data-bank reference costs.

In 1992, the library drew up 345 bibliographies which were provided to ICCROM staff and participants or dispatched to Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, UK, USA and Venezuela.

International documentation system

The ICCROM library operates in close cooperation with CIN, to which more than 3,000 summaries were dispatched. At the moment, the data-bank consists of some 122,000 references – somewhat less than last year's figures because a number of duplications have been eliminated. The yearly meeting of the Content Review Board took place in November and was attended by M.C. Uginet. This meeting was particularly important as it established that the management of CIN would be taken over from the GCI by the Canadian Heritage

Information Network; this will have some financial consequences for ICCROM in terms of telecommunications and data-bank reference costs. However, the forthcoming operation of the Tymnet network will decrease telecommunications costs, and data-bank related costs will be cut by setting up a local data base at ICCROM.

Information

To make our data easy to consult and rationalize the internal management of the library, a new data processing system is likely to be set up; to this end, some preliminary investigations have already been carried out. One of the systems under study is the micro-CDS/ISIS distributed by Unesco free of charge.

New premises

In June 1993, the library moved to the renovated ground floor and mezzanine of the building. A two-tier shelving system, comfortable reading room, staff work areas and a display corner for ICCROM publications have been installed and are now open to the public.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS – 1992

Archaeology

HEROLD, Karl, Konservierung von archäologischen Bodenfunden: Metall, Keramik, Glas. Wien: Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1990, 234 p. (Philosophisch-historische Klasse Sitzungsberichte; Band 565) ISBN 3-7001-1789-2

Manual on the conservation of excavated objects in metal (gold, silver, copper, copper/iron alloys), ceramic and glass. For each type of material, the author describes its manufacture, causes and types of alteration, storage rules, conservation and restoration.

Building materials - buildings

MILTADOU, Androniki E., Etude des coulis hydrauliques pour la réparation et le renforcement des structures et des monuments en maçonneries. Paris: Laboratoire central des ponts et chaussées, 1992, 279 p. (Etudes et recherches des laboratoires des ponts et chaussées. Série ouvrages d'art; OA8) ISSN 1161-028X



This study focuses on ways to determine optimum conditions for use of hydraulic grouts and to assess their effectiveness. It covers three main themes: problems posed by injection into fine cracks; intrinsic characteristics of grouts and properties of grout/stone adhesion; the performance of proposed grouts that produce a significant improvement in injected materials.

PEARSON, Gordon T., **Conservation of clay and chalk buildings**. London: Donhead, 1992, 203 p. ISBN 1-873394-00-4

This book offers practical advice on appropriate methods for conservation and repair of clay buildings with traditional building materials, with particular attention to the situation in Great Britain. The characteristics of clay and chalk, their use as building materials, construction techniques and methods of restoration and protection are described in detail.

NAVAL MAS, Antonio – NAVAL MAS, Joaquin – MORTE GARCIA, Carmen, **La colegiata de Bolea y su restauración**. Zaragoza: Diputación General de Aragón. Departamento de cultura y educación, 1993, 93 p. ISBN 84-7753-350-4

Report on restoration treatments carried out at the collegiate church of Bolea (Aragon, Spain) after an archaeological and historical study of the building. The work also includes an historical and stylistic description of a large polychrome retable (late fifteenth century), which is on the main altar.

Erhaltungskonzepte: Methoden und Massnahmen zur Sicherung historischer Bauwerke. Hrsg. Hartwig Schmidt. Berlin: Ernst & Sohn, 1993, 256 p. (Erhalten historisch bedeutsamer Bauwerke. Universität Karlsruhe. Sonderforschungsbereich 315; Sonderband 1990)

This collective work includes 19 papers on the conservation of historic buildings, with particular reference to their safety. Examples of structural consolidation and reinforcement of masonry, cement and elements of steel and wood are given from various countries (Germany, Great Britain, Turkey).

La conservation de la pierre monumentale en France. Coordonné par Jacques Philippon, Daniel Jeannette, Roger-Alexandre Lefevre. Paris: Presses du CNRS, 1992, 272 p. ISBN 2-87682-059-5

Second volume in the "Conservation du patrimoine" series, presenting, in an accessible manner, a review of the principal types of stone deterioration, their causes and mechanisms. Restoration

professionals are also given an overview of the techniques normally used and the materials needed for protection, conservation or restoration of cultural heritage.

Documentation

Recording historic structures / Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record. Ed. by John A. Burns and the staff of HABS/HAER, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior. Washington, DC: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989, 247 p. ISBN 1-55835-018-7

A replacement for "Recording Historic Buildings," which is now out of print, this new manual was published for those in charge of preparing documentation (normally measured drawings, photographs and historical background) for buildings prior to their listing in the inventory of the "Historic American Building Survey."

Fired clay

Retables en terre cuite des Pays-Bas (XVe-XVIIe siècle): étude stylistique et technologique. Edité par C. Perier-D'Iteren et A. Born. Bruxelles: Conservart, 1992, 111 p. ISBN 2-930022-04-3

Catalog of an exhibition held in Brussels in October-November 1992, which includes seven papers on the following main topics: history, style, technology, physico-chemical study of clayey material, provenance and material description of the works under study. Comprehensive bibliography.

General - Conservation

PERIER-D'ITEREN, Catheline, **La restauration en Belgique de 1830 à nos jours: peinture, sculpture, architecture** = Restauratie in België van 1830 tot heden: schilderkunst, beeldhouwkunst, architectuur = Restoration in Belgium from 1830 to the present: painting, sculpture, architecture. Bruxelles: Mardaga, 1991, 191 p. ISBN 2-87009-486-8

Historical study on the evolution of concepts of conservation of paintings, sculpture (especially polychrome) and architecture in Belgium, based on fundamental studies by well-known professionals. There is some discussion of the controversy over the cleaning of paintings and the reflections developed by Paul Coremans, Albert and Paul Philippot, among others.

THEILE BRUHMS, Johanna Maria, **El ABC de la conservación**. Santiago de Chile: Arrayan Ed., 1991, 176 p. ISBN 956-240-082-3

Small, practical conservation manual intended for those in charge of collections. Although fairly general, the information gives a clear idea of the problems of conservation and possible treatments. Chapters are also dedicated to the environment of collections (climate, light, infestation), packing and earthquake hazards.

REGTER, Frits L., **Schoonmaken in muesa, archieven en historische gebouwen: met vertalingen in het Arabisch, Engels, Frans en Turks**. Amsterdam: Centraal Laboratorium voor Onderzoek van Voorwerpen van Kunst en Wetenschap, 1993, multiple pagination (CL Informatie; 14) ISBN 90-72905-23-7

Published in Dutch, Arabic, English, French and Turkish for managers of museums, archives and historic monuments, this booklet describes all the operations required for cleaning the building's premises and immediate surroundings, whether by an external or an internal cleaning service.

General - Cultural Heritage

De l'utilité du patrimoine, Abbaye royale de Fontevraud, novembre 1991. Paris: Direction du patrimoine, 1992, 252 p. (Actes des colloques de la Direction du patrimoine; 11) ISBN 2-11-087141-5

Proceedings of the meeting organized by the "Direction du patrimoine" (France) in 1991, including 33 papers and some discussions on the two principal themes: presentation and management of monuments open to the public; opening to the public and choice of restoration options. Numerous case studies from France, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Romania, Russia and the United States are presented and illustrated.

BONIFACE, Priscilla – FOWLER, Peter J., **Heritage and tourism in "the global village."** London: Routledge, 1993, 175 p. (The Heritage: care, preservation, management) ISBN 0-145-07237-9

The book is a study of the phenomenon of mass tourism – now a major world industry – and its impact on cultural heritage, monuments, movable objects, indigenous cultures, ideas and images. With many examples, the authors describe good and bad tourist practices and defend the idea of a "global village" where the inhabitants can visit and mutually enrich one another through communication.

GREENFIELD, Jeanette, **The return of cultural treasures**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 361 p. ISBN 0-521-33319-9

This book offers a profound and balanced study of the historical, political and legal questions surrounding the complex question of the return of cultural property. It covers more than 60 countries and the activities of some 100 institutions and art collectors, and describes such famous case studies as the Parthenon marbles, the bronzes of Benin and the Taranaki panels.

Glass

Les arts du verre: histoire, technique et conservation. Journées d'études de la SFICC, Nice, 17-19 septembre 1991. Champs-sur-Marne: Section française de l'IIC, 1991, 226 p.

The proceedings of the meeting include 18 papers on the following main subjects: technique and restoration of glass, technique and restoration of paintings on glass, restoration of enamel.

Goldsmithing

Schatzkammerstücke aus der Herbstzeit des Mittelalters: das Regensburger Emailkästchen und sein Umkreis. Herausgegeben von Reinhold Baumstark. München: Bayerisches Nationalmuseum, 1992, 212 p. ISBN 3-7774-5890-2

Catalog of an exhibition held in Munich from 8 May to 26 July 1992 on the objects preserved in the treasury of Regensburg Cathedral, and in particular on an enamelled reliquary of Franco-Flemish origin dated to 1410-1420. The technique of enamel-working and the phases of the restoration are described in detail with numerous illustrations.

Museology

ODEGAARD, Nancy, **A guide to handling anthropological museum collections**. Tucson, Arizona: Arizona State Museum, 1992, 41 p. (also available in Spanish)

Small illustrated guide demonstrating, in a clear and incisive manner, the golden rules of handling and transport of anthropological museum collections. Advice is also given on precautions to be observed when handling toxic materials.

The manual of museum planning. Ed. by Gail Dexter Lord and Barry Lord. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1991, 361 p. ISBN 0-11-290483-1



This collective work, with 21 papers, presents a detailed introduction to museum planning, whether for expansion, renovation or new construction. The following points are discussed: planning for the public, planning for collections (management, storage, preventive conservation), conception of the building.

FALK, John H. - DIERKING, Lynn D., **The museum experience**. Washington, DC: Whalesback Books, 1992, 205 p. ISBN 0-929590-07-4

Based on the authors' wide experience and research on the relationship between museums and visitors, this book presents a detailed introduction to the educational mission of museums and to the attitudes of visitors and their reception of the message that is being transmitted.

Paper

LIENARDY, Anne - VAN DAMME, Philippe, **La désacidification de masse des livres et documents**. Bruxelles: Institut royal du patrimoine artistique, 1992, 247 p. ISBN 2-930054-00-X (Also available in Dutch.)

Report presenting studies on current methods of de-acidification and their scientific evaluation. In part I, various methods already in use or in the experimental stage are described. These methods are then compared and evaluated, and the criteria for selecting a method are discussed. Part II gives the results of two series of trials.

Preservation of library and archival materials: a manual. Ed. by Sheryl Ogden. Andover, Mass: Northeast Document Conservation Center, 1992, multiple pagination. ISBN 0-9634685-0-2

Manual supplying basic practical information to help library and archive personnel to conserve the collections in their care. The following points are discussed: planning and setting of priorities, environment, emergencies, storage and handling, microfilming and microfiches, conservation.

Textiles

Il paliotto di Sisto IV ad Assisi: indagini e intervento conservativo. A cura di Rosalia Varoli-Piazza. Assisi: Casa editrice francescana, 1991.

Catalog of an exhibition held in Assisi in 1991 on the occasion of the restoration of a fifteenth-century altar frontal. After a description of the object's history, the techniques with which it was made and the analyses and tests used to identify the fibres, threads and dyes, the state of conservation and the restoration are described in detail with numerous figures and illustrations.

SEILER-BALDINGER, Annemarie, **Systematik der Textilien Techniken**. Basel: Wepf Verlag, 1991, 290 p. (Basler Beiträge zur Ethnologie; Band 32). ISBN 3-85977-185-X

Highly detailed book on the manufacture and decoration of textiles. The following main techniques are described with the help of numerous drawings: basket-work, winding, embroidery, fringes, knitting, knotted fringe, lace, knots, braids, weaving. A 100-page bibliography and an index in German, English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Scandinavian languages are provided.

Wood

PERRAULT, Gilles, **Dorure et polychromie sur bois**. Dijon: Editions Faton, 1992, 190 p. ISBN 2-87844-008-0

This treatise on the technique and restoration of gilding and polychromy on wood contains the following chapters: preparation of surfaces, gilding on wood, polychrome on wood and special decorative effects, natural wood finishes, tools. The appendix provides a glossary, a list of gilders in France from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, a bibliography and useful addresses.

TOWNSEND, Andrew - CLARKE, Martyn, **The repair of wood windows**. London: Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, n.d., 23 p. (Technical pamphlet; 13)

Wooden windows are an important element in the conservation of the character of old buildings, so their preservation is essential. This booklet demonstrates that it is possible to limit the decay of wood and window structures and to repair them in a satisfactory way. Practical restoration examples are given.

PUBLICATIONS



The Communications/Publications Section:

Cynthia Rockwell,
Head of Section
Thorgeir Lawrence,
Consultant-Technical
Language Editing

WORK IN PROGRESS

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. A joint venture of ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute, the fifth edition of this directory is now in the production phase at the GCI.

Damp Buildings, Old and New, by Giovanni and Ippolito Massari. Generations of ICCROM participants have benefited from the authors' wide experience in diagnosing and treating the forms of humidity that invade and damage historic buildings and mural paintings: The Massari's classic book on the subject has been translated into English by C. Rockwell and will be published shortly.

Bibliography on the Preservation and the Restoration of Earthen Architecture. CRATERREAG/ICCROM. This bibliography has been prepared as part of the Gaia project (see page 13). Some 900 titles are listed, together with an index by authors. Publication is scheduled for September 1993 so that the book will be available at the *Terra 93* meeting.

ICCROM
UNESCO
ICOMOS

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Bernard M. Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto



LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Investigations of Works of Art, by Marco Ferretti. This book developed out of lecture notes for a unit in the SPC course. Amply illustrated by the author, it gives a brief overview of the principles and applications of 20 analytical and structural methods used to examine works of art. 87 pages. \$12.00

Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, by Sir Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto. These guidelines are intended to provide advice and suggestions for implementing the intentions of the World Heritage Convention. The following topics are discussed: Guiding principles; General policy of the Convention; Evaluation for conservation; Management of sites; Management by resource projects; Maintenance; Staffing and personnel services; Town planning and world heritage towns; Visitors. It is hoped that this will be the starting point for a series of volumes in different languages on various aspects of management and recording of world cultural heritage. 136 pages. \$15.00.



ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

1993

VIDEOS VIDEO

Characterization of Earthen Building Materials. Procedures for particle size analysis and liquid and plastic limits of soils. Available in 3 standards: NTSC, PAL and SECAM - please specify which format is desired.

(E) \$20.00

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ACTES DE CONFERENCES

Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure.

Conservation des oeuvres d'art et décorations en métal exposées en plein air. Symposium, Paris, 6-8.X.1986. 1987. 302 pp. ISBN 92-9077-079-1

(E/F) \$15.00

5th International Meeting of Experts on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture.

5e réunion internationale d'experts sur la conservation de l'architecture de terre. Rome, 22-23.X.1987. Grenoble: CRATerre. 1988. 133 pp. ISBN 92-9077-087-2

(E/F) \$13.00

International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation.

Réunion internationale des coordinateurs pour la formation en conservation architecturale. 1983. 238 pp. ISBN 92-9077-043-X

(E/F) \$8.00

Ironworks and Iron Monuments: Study, Conservation and Adaptive Use.

Forges et monuments en fer: étude, conservation et réutilisation. 1985. 440 pp. ISBN 92-9077-055-4

(E/F) \$11.00

Mosaics N°2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 1983. 63 pp. ISBN 92-9077-044-9

(E) \$9.00

Mosaics N°3—Mosaïque N°3: Conservation in situ. Aquileia 1983. 1985. 400 pp. ISBN 92-9077-054-6

(E/F/I) \$11.00

Mosaïque N°2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 1981. 60 pp. ISBN 92-9077-028-7

(F) \$9.00

Structural Conservation of Stone Masonry. Athens, 31.X—3.XI.1989.

Conservation structurelle de la maçonnerie en pierre. Athènes, 31.X—3.XI.1989. 1990. 704 pp. ISBN 92-9077-093-7

(E/F) \$35.00

DIRECTORIES AND CATALOGUES REPERTOIRES ET CATALOGUES

Bibliography: Theses, Dissertations, Research Reports in Conservation. Compiled by G. Krist et al. 1990. xii + 284 pp. ISBN 92-9077-097-X

(E/F) \$20.00

International Index of Conservation Research.

Répertoire international de la recherche en conservation. 1988. 166 pp. ISBN 92-9077-080-5

(E/F) \$8.00

International Index on Training in the Conservation of Cultural Property.

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 4^eed., 1987. 96 pp. ISBN 92-9077-072-4

(E/F) \$10.00

[Note: a 5th edition is in preparation]

Participant Directory—Annuaire des participants. 1983. 94 pp. ISBN 92-9077-045-7

(E/F) \$8.00

Theft—Vol—Furto. Catalogue of technical exhibition; catalogue d'exposition technique; catalogo di mostra tecnica. 1977. 59 pp. ISBN 92-9077-013-9

(E/F/I) \$8.00

ICCROM LIBRARY CATALOGUES CATALOGUES DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE

List of Acquisitions—Liste des acquisitions (E/F)

1977-78. 1979. 320 pp. \$11.00

1979-80. 1981. 528 pp. \$19.00

A=Arabic - D=Deutsch - E=English - F=Français - I=Italiano - Esp=Español n=New/nouveau

1981. 1983. 378 pp.	\$13.50
1982. 1983. 455 pp.	\$13.50
1983. 1984. 422 pp.	\$18.00
1984. 1985. 457 pp.	\$23.00
1985. 1986. 521 pp.	\$35.00
1986-87. 1992. 435 pp.	\$84.00
1988-89. 1992. 315 pp.	\$64.00

Subject Index (E)

1979-80. 1981. 494 pp.	\$19.00
1981. 1983. 495 pp.	\$13.50
1982. 1983. 537 pp.	\$13.50
1983. 1984. 332 pp.	\$18.00
1984. 1985. 591 pp.	\$23.00
1985. 1986. 602 pp.	\$35.00
1986-87. 1992. 327 pp.	\$66.00
1988-89. 1992. 224 pp.	\$49.00

Table des matières (F)

1977-78. 1979. 326 pp.018-X	\$11.00
1979-80. 1981. 490 pp.	\$19.00
1981. 1983. 493 pp. I4	\$13.50
1982. 1983. 535 pp.	\$13.50
1983. 1984. 328 pp.	\$18.00
1984. 1985. 589 pp.	\$23.00
1985. 1986. 600 pp.	\$35.00
1986-87. 1992. 327 pp.	\$66.00
1988-89. 1992. 224 pp.	\$49.00

TECHNICAL NOTES NOTES TECHNIQUES

The Ancient Centre of Capua: Analytical Methods for Urban Planning. Il Centro Antico di Capua... I. Brock, P. Giuliani, C. Moisescu. 1973. 132 pp.

(E/I) \$8.00

Between Two Earthquakes. B.M. Feilden. 1987. 108 pp. ISBN 0-89236-128-X

(E) \$8.00

Biological Factors in Deterioration of Paper. Facteurs biologiques de détérioration du papier. F. Gallo. 1985. 165 pp. ISBN 92-9077-062-7

(E/F) \$8.00

Biology in the Conservation of Works of Art. G. Caneva, M.P. Nugari and O. Salvadori. 1991. 192 pp. ISBN 92-9077-101-X.

(E) \$33.00

Climat dans le musée: Mesure. Climate in Museums: Measurement. G. de Guichen. Reprinted, 1988. 80 pp.

ISBN 92-9077-082-1

(F/E) \$8.00

Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. B. Mühlethaler, L. Barkman and D. Noack. 1973. 71 pp.

ISBN 92-9077-003-1

(E) \$8.00

Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of Their Deterioration.

Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento. G. De Angelis d'Ossat. 2°Ed., 1982. 48 pp. ISBN 92-9077-031-7

(I/E) \$8.00

A Laboratory Manual for Architectural Conservation.

J.-M. Teutonico. 1988. 176 pp. ISBN 92-9077-083-X

(E) \$8.00

■ **Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites.** B.M. Feilden and J. Jokilehto. 136 pp.

ISBN 92-9077-110-X

(E) \$15.00

Matériaux de construction poreux: science des matériaux pour la conservation architecturale. G. Torraca. 1986. 160 pp. ISBN 92-9077-071-6

(F) \$8.00

Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split). T. Marasovic. 1975. 56 pp. ISBN 92-9077-007-4

(E) \$8.00

The Past in the Future. P. Gazzola. 2°ed, 1975. 138 pp. ISBN 92-9077-008-2

(E) \$8.00

Photogrammètrie appliquée aux relevés des monuments et des centres historiques.

Photogrammetry Applied to Surveys of Monuments and Historic Centres. M. Carbone. 1989. 175 pp. ISBN 92-9077-091-X

(F/E) \$13.00

Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. G. Torraca. 3°ed., 1988. 160 pp. ISBN 92-9077-081-3

(E) \$8.00

■ **Scientific Investigations of Works of Art.** M. Ferretti. 1993. 87 pp. ISBN 92-9077-108-9

(E) \$12.00

Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación. G. Torraca. 1982. 59 pp. ISBN 92-9077-029-5

(Esp) \$8.00

Solubilité et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. G. Torraca. 1980. 78 pp. ISBN 92-9077-022-8

(F) \$8.00

Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems. G. Torraca. 4°ed., 1990. 70 pp. ISBN 92-9077-092-9

(E) \$8.00

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C. Sease. UCLA Institute of Archaeology. 1987. 170 pp.
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(E/F) \$70.00
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(E) \$9.00
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(I) \$41.00
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(F) \$8.00
- Modern Organic Materials.** SSCR. 1990. 157 pp.
(E) \$15.00
- Mosaics N°2. Safeguard (Arabic edition).** Tunis: INAA. 1987. 88 pp.
(A) \$10.00
- The Museum Environment.** Garry Thomson. London: Butterworths. 1988. 293 pp. ISBN 0-408-01536-5
(E) \$80.00
- Our Architectural Heritage: From Consciousness to Conservation.** C. Erder. 1986. Paris: Unesco. 236 pp.
(E) \$16.00
- Practical Building Conservation.** J. Ashurst and N. Ashurst. Aldershot: Gower Technical Press. 1988. 5 vols. ISBN 0-291-39777-8
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Recent Advances in the Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts. London: Institute of Archaeology Summer School Press. 1987. 415 pp. ISBN 0-9512429-0-3

(E) \$45.00

La restauration de la pierre. L. Lazzarini et M. Tabasso. ERG. 1989. 264 pp. ISBN 2-90-3689-25-3

(F) \$35.00

Il Restauro della Pietra. L. Lazzarini and M. Laurenzi Tabasso. Padova: CEDAM. 1986. 320 pp.

(I) \$32.00

Science for Conservators. Book 1. An Introduction to Materials. Great Britain: Museums & Galleries Commission. 1987.

(E) \$11.00

Solubilità e Solventi: Note per Restauratori. G. Torraca. Rome: Centro di Studi per la Conservazione della Carta. 1989. 65 pp.

(I) \$13.50

Les solvants. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA. 1981. 129 pp.

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Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property (*photocopies*).

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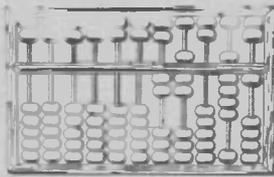
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DATA MANAGEMENT

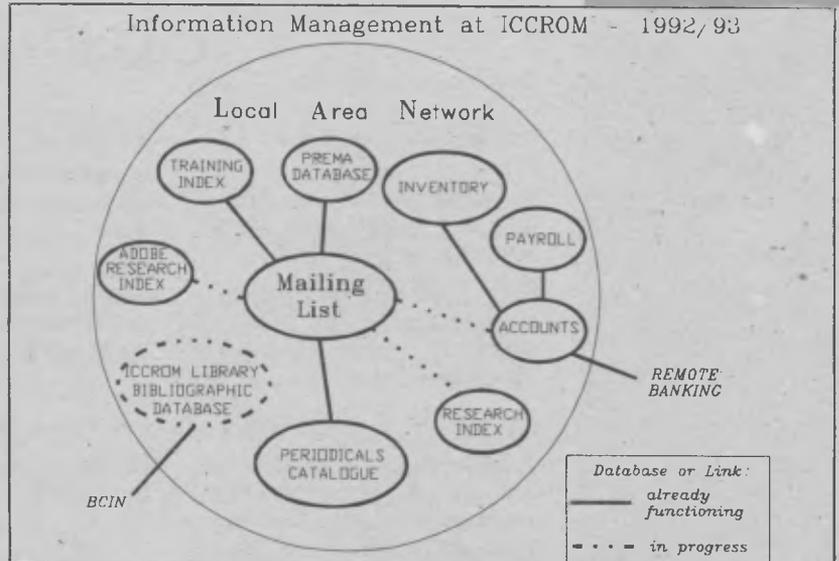
Computerization of the office environment began a few years ago as a centrally managed operation that provided each sector with minimum equipment. Now, the acquisition of new material has become more decentralized, and each sector has its own budget for upgrading or acquiring equipment according to its own needs. In this context, the role of the Data Management section has become that of an in-house consultant and compatibility coordinator.

One of the principal tasks of this section is to be a reference for all kinds of computer questions. Routine assistance is given to the users of some 40 computers. Problems range from helping with document transfers and giving ad-hoc explanations to assisting with complex operations, installing new hardware and software, or fixing software bugs and hardware failures. For more intractable problems there is a maintenance contract with an outside firm.

Based on a study by a consultant and other information collected during 1991, an experimental setup of a Local Area Network (LAN) was installed to test the validity of the choices of equipment and software, as well as to start exploring the most efficient ways of organizing corporate information and to familiarize staff with the networking concept as a means of information exchange. The experiment was quite successful, and a final configuration was set up in the beginning of 1993, with 25 PCs connected through the LAN to the central file server.

Data Management continued maintenance of the mailing list, which all staff can consult through the LAN. Other databases, produced by other sectors of ICCROM, were developed or adapted with the assistance of DM staff. A module was attached to the accountancy system to allow consultation under an appropriate data security procedure. The updated Training Index was connected to the mailing list as a database. DM staff collaborated with the Collections Programme in the organization and structure definition of the PREMA database. This experience has helped to improve the user interface and to enhance the capabilities of the software.

Information Management at ICCROM - 1992/93



ICCROM's Local Area Network. Users can already access several databases and others will soon be connected. There are also useful links to the outside world.

The pilot project with the ICR on graphic documentation continued throughout the year, and material was collected for an introductory compendium describing the principal theoretical aspects. E. Giorgi also continued to collaborate in the NORMAL working group on graphic documentation (a committee working on standardization).

E. Giorgi and B. Kennedy (ARC92) worked together to produce a draft description of a short course/seminar programme about the use of computer technology for documentation in architectural conservation.

J. Malliet attended an international symposium concerning "Computers and Conservation," organized by ICOMOS-Canada and the ICOMOS International Committee of Architectural Photography in Quebec City, Canada, 17-19 August 1992.

M. Garcia attended an international conference on "Conservation and Computerized Documentation and Information," organized by the German National Commission for Conservation of Monuments and two other German associations, in Stuttgart, Germany, 1-2 December 1992.

Data Management Team:

Jef Malliet
Head of Section
Monica Garcia
DM Assistant
Elisabetta Giorgi,
Graphic Documentation
Assistant



CALENDAR - 1993

4-9 September—Göreme,
Turkey

International Seminar on **The Safe-guard of the Rock-hewn Churches of the Göreme Valley**. ICCROM, Turkish Ministry of Culture, Unesco.

Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso
ICCROM, Via di San Michele 13
I-00153 Rome, Italy

6-8 September—Fez, Morocco

Financing Presentation Operations in World Heritage Cities: why, by whom and how?. Organization of World Heritage Cities—Symposium and general founding assembly.

Provisional Secretariat
56, rue Saint-Pierre, bureau 401
Québec (PQ), Canada G1K 4A1

15-17 September—Rome, Italy

Structural Preservation of the Architectural Heritage. Italian group, International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering and ICOMOS.

IASBE Secretariat
ETH-Hönggerberg
CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland

20-24 September—Cambridge,
England

2nd International Conference on Hypermedia and Interactivity in Museums (ICHIM) and the 6th Annual conference of the Museum Documentation Association.

Diane Lees, MDA
Lincoln House
347 Cherry Hinton Road
Cambridge, CB14DH, U.K.

29 September-3 October—
Ottawa, Canada

Adapting in a Changing World. Association for Preservation Technology 25th Anniversary Conference. Preceded by training courses 26-29 September.

Program Chair, APT CAN
PO Box 2001, Station D
Ottawa, Canada K1P 5W3

3-8 October—Dunhuang, China

International Conference on Conservation of Ancient Sites on the Silk Road.

Neville Agnew - Dunhuang Conference
Getty Conservation Institute
4503 Glencoe Avenue
Marina del Rey, CA 90292, USA

4-8 October—Faro &
Conimbriga, Portugal

5th Congress of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation.

ICCM/Conimbriga '93
Museu de Conimbriga
P-3150 Condeixa, Portugal

13-17 October—Oostende,
Belgium

Conservare'93. The European Heritage Forum.

CONSERVARE n.v.
Troonstraat 66
B-8400 Oostende, Belgium

15-16 October—Oostende,
Belgium

The Preservation of the Industrial Heritage and Modern Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations. [Conference within the framework of conservare'93, above.]

Flemish Association for Industrial
Archaeology
P.O. Box 30
B-9000 Ghent 12, Belgium

24-29 October—Silves, Portugal

Terra 93 - 7th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture. Organized in collaboration with ICCROM/CRATerre/EAG: The Gaia Project.

Terra 93 - Margarida Alçada
D.G.E.M.N, Praça do Comércio
P-1194 Lisbon Codex, Portugal

29 October-4 November—
Tokyo, Nara & Kyoto, Japan

Traditional Materials and Techniques in Conservation.

Mr Tadateru Nishiura, Head, Division
of Int. Cooperation for Conservation
Tokyo National Research Institute of
Cultural Properties
13-27 Ueno Park, Taito-Ku
Tokyo 110, Japan

10-12 November—Tokyo Japan

17th Int. Symposium on the Conserva-
tion and Restoration of Cultural
Property: **Conservation of Urushi
[oriental lacquer] Objects.**

TNRICP
13-27 Ueno Park, Taito-Ku
Tokyo 110, Japan

N.B. The meeting on Science
and Conservation of Library
Materials (Istituto Centrale per
la Patologia del Libro) has
been postponed to 1996. De-
tails to be announced later.

1-3 December—Turin, Italy
**Europe: A Heritage to Pass On.
Libraries and Archives: New
Professional Skills for New Job
Opportunities.**

Fondazione "Paolo Ferraris"
Piazza Castello, 139
I-10122 Turin, Italy

6-8 December—Boston MA,
USA

**Restoration '93: Trade Show and
International Conference.** Organized
by EGI and the RAI Exhibition Center
Amsterdam in cooperation with APT.

E. Glew International (EGI)
Ten Tower Office Park
Woburn, MA 01801, USA



CALENDAR - 1994

9-11 January—Visakhapatnam, India

Int. Conference on **Rehabilitation, Renovation, and Repairs of Structures.**

Prof. H.B. Goli, Organizing Secretary
IC on RRR-94
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Andhra University
Visakhapatnam 530 003, India

May—Paris, France

Environment and Conservation of Graphic and Photographic Documents. Second ARSAG international symposium.

ARSAG
36, rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire
F-75005 Paris, France

24-27 June—Venice, Italy

3rd Int. Symposium on the **Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin.**

Dr Vasco Fassina, Congress Secretariat, Laboratorio Scientifico della Misericordia, Cannaregio 3553, I-30131 Venice, Italy

29 June-3 July—Florence, Italy

World Ceramics Congress. Includes symposia on Ceramics in Architecture and the Ceramic Heritage.

World Ceramics Congress
P.O. Box 174, I-48018 Faenza, Italy

12-16 September—Ottawa, Canada

IIC Congress 1994 - Preventive Conservation: Practice, Theory and Research.

International Institute for Conservation
6 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6BA, UK

4-6 October—Berlin, Germany

4th Int. Congress on **Non-Destructive Testing of Artistic and Cultural Objects.**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Zerstörungsfreie Prüfung e.V.
Unter den Eichen 87
D-1000 Berlin 45, Germany

CALENDAR - 1995

June—Rome, Italy

Methods of Evaluation of Products for the Conservation of Porous Building Materials. Call for papers.

Dr Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso
ICCROM, Via di San Michele 13
I-00153 Rome, Italy

1-8 July—Stavanger, Norway

17th General Conference of ICOM. Museums and the Community.

ICOM 1995, Arkeologisk museum i Stavanger. P.O. Box 478
N-4001, Stavanger, Norway.

ICCROM FRIENDS AND ALUMNI

Andrea Bruno, lecturer, received a Europa Nostra 1992 Prize for his restoration project for the "Manica Lunga" of the Castello di Rivoli.

Richard O. Byrne (ARC80) has moved from Canada to the States. He and his violinist wife are now the proud parents of twin girls. RR2 Box 79, Middlebrook VA 24459, USA.

Antonios Demetriou (ARC73) and Androulla Floridou (ARC79) are both working at: Ministry of Communications and Works, PWD, Chief Architect's Office, Nicosia Cyprus.

Doreen Rockliff (SPC87) has joined the staff of the Textile Conservation Centre, Hampton Court Palace, as a lecturer in textile conservation and first year coordinator. 2 St. Peters Road, West Molesey, Surrey, U.K. KT8 2QE.

Pier Luigi Nimis, Daniela Pinna and Ornella Salvadori have recently published a book on *Licheni e Conservazione dei Monumenti*, available from Editrice CLUEB, Via Marsala, 24, I-40126 Bologna BO, Italy.

AMICI dell'ICCROM

The AMICI dell'ICCROM have been active in creating important contacts between relevant authorities in Italy (such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage) and ICCROM's Council and Secretariat. These contacts have contributed towards a proper interpretation and implementation of the agreement between the Italian Government and Unesco that established ICCROM's headquarters in Rome.

In order to make ICCROM and its role in the conservation of cultural heritage better known, establishment of associations of "AMICI" in several Member States would be highly desirable. The aim would be to create a network of reciprocal support and exchange of information between the "AMICI" in Rome and the associations abroad in order to promote the same activities. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to rely on the collaboration of the course participants and researchers who have studied at ICCROM, as well as future participants. Having learned to know ICCROM they can better organize groups of AMICI in their own countries. Their activities could be extended to a systematic monitoring of restoration and conservation activities of cultural heritage in their countries, and keeping ICCROM informed about results.

RECENT INITIATIVES

On 1 January 1992, the French National Library became host to the International Centre of the PAC Program (Preservation and Conservation) of IFLA, previously housed at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The Program has 5 regional centres - Canberra, Caracas, Leipzig, Tokyo and Washington - and publishes a biannual newsletter, *International Preservation News*.

If you wish to join the *Amici dell'ICCROM*, contact **Roberto Marta** at ICCROM via di S. Michele 13 I-00153 Rome, Italy

For further information or to receive the newsletter, write to: Bibliothèque Nationale, Direction Technique, Centre International du Programme PAC, 58, rue de Richelieu, F-75084, Paris Cedex 02, France.

After a 15-month renovation programme, the Old Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London, now has 12 new galleries, which throw new light on the work of the Astronomers Royal and present one of the world's finest collections of clocks, watches, telescopes and scientific instruments. The museum reopened in March 1993.

The "Association pour l'étude et la sauvegarde des matériaux en oeuvre" has produced a booklet on *L'Eglise Saint-Martin de Chadenac*, by V. Romanovsky. It can be purchased for FF 30 from ASESMO, LCCM-IUT, F-17026 La Rochelle Cedex, France. Proceeds will go to finance a series dedicated to the Romanesque churches of Saintonge.

The Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Spain, is soliciting information for its new bulletin about activities, events and publications that concern cultural heritage. IAPH, Conjunto Monumental de la Cartuja, Isla de la Cartuja, 1, 41071 Seville, Spain.

SOS! – Save Outdoor Sculpture. Early results from a nationwide outdoor sculpture survey in the USA reveal that nearly half of the 1,701 sculptures identified so far need conservation treatment. The national search is administered by the National Museum of American Art of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. Supported by private and public funds, SOS! is one of the largest cultural projects ever undertaken in the United States, relying on as many as 25,000 volunteers to

complete the survey, now projected for 1995-96.

In the United Kingdom, a disused railway warehouse in Liverpool is being converted to become a national centre for museum conservation, under supervision of the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside. The facility is scheduled to open in 1995 and a public exhibition area will open the following year.

IN MEMORIAM

Werner Bornheim gen. Schilling died on 29 October 1992. An Art Historian, Dr Bornheim was the first Landeskonservator of Rheinland-Pfalz. He was president of the German National ICOMOS Committee since 1964, and head of the Unesco National Commission from 1971 to 1990. He was also Germany's delegate to the ICCROM General Assembly for many years.

Guglielmo De Angelis D'Ossat 1907-1992. The first president of ICOMOS and director of the "Scuola di Specializzazione per lo studio e il restauro dei monumenti," Rome University, since 1962, Dr De Angelis D'Ossat was also a major inspiration for ICCROM's international course in Architectural Conservation. He received the ICCROM Award in 1979.

Albert France Lanord died on 19 January 1993. An archaeologist, curator and conservator, as well as engineer, Mr France Lanord was an expert in the conservation of archaeological metal objects. He taught in the SPC course at ICCROM for more than 10 years and received the ICCROM Award in 1988.

Walter Lindenmann died on 14 June 1993. A Swiss specialist on fire prevention, from 1978 on he became very involved in developing a course on fire prevention

in museums, for which he collected teaching material that he gave to ICCROM. Through the course, he advised many museum curators from all over the world.

FORTHCOMING ICCROM COURSES

- Stone Conservation Technology (with Unesco and local authorities in Venice, Italy). 16 Sept.–12 Nov. 1993.
- Second International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation (with Japanese institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan). Nov.–Dec. 1993.
- PREMA Regional Seminar for Museum Directors (Jos, Nigeria) December 1993.
- Architectural Conservation, Rome, 19 Jan.–27 May 1994
- Scientific Principles of Conservation, Rome, 20 Jan.–27 May 1994.
- Mural Paintings Conservation, Rome, 20 Jan.–27 May 1994.
- PREMA Regional Seminar for Museum Technicians (Madagascar) February 1994.
- PREMA. Three, month-long teacher training workshops in French-speaking Africa. Dates and venues to be announced.

A workshop on Conservation of Photographs will be held from 30 May to 3 June 1994 at ICCROM, with Mogens Koch of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts. Lectures and lab sessions will focus on: photographic processing and materials; deterioration of photographic materials; safety copying; pre-treatments and conservation treatments; handling, mounting and storage; modern archival media. Maximum 8 places. Fee: US\$ 200. Working language: English. The deadline for applications is 31 December 1993.



Appointments Vacant

Applications are invited for two posts as Programme Officer at ICCROM.

Both positions will correspond to the P1/P2 level of the F.A.O. system (about \$US 30,000/35,000 net/year), depending upon the candidates' experience and qualifications. A two-year (renewable) contract is offered.

The application should include a detailed curriculum vitae, a photo, a short description of the job expectation and three letters of reference. (Please also indicate clearly which position you are applying for.) Closing date for receiving applications will be 30 November 1993. Please address applications to the Director, ICCROM, Via di San Michele 13, I-00153, Rome Italy, and mark them "confidential."

The intention is to fill the posts by 1 March 1994 or earlier, if possible.

Programme Officer (Architect, Planner, Architectural Conservator)

This post reports to the Head of the "Architectural Conservation" Programme of ICCROM. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of approved programme activities (training programmes, missions, seminars, meetings, technical correspondence), for development of new projects, and for providing services to Member States and Associate Members of ICCROM. The responsibilities will include substantial involvement in assisting the programme in coordination and organization of the International Architectural Conservation course of ICCROM.

Liaison with institutions involved in conservation of cultural heritage, such as other training institutions, professional organizations, governmental and international agencies, is essential for keeping and improving standards in training and field work in the field of architectural and urban conservation.

The position requires knowledge at advanced university degree level in architectural conservation or its equivalent, at least five years' experience in related fields, as well as experience in international activities, maturity and skill in effectively managing projects and in dealing with experts and organizations in the field of competence. The position requires fluency in English and French; knowledge of Italian and other languages is desirable.

Programme Officer (Preventive Conservation)

This post reports to the Head of the "Museums and Collections" Programme of ICCROM. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of approved programme activities (training programmes, missions, seminars, meetings, technical correspondence), for development of new projects in the field of preventive conservation, and for providing services to Member States and Associate Members of ICCROM.

Liaison with institutions involved in conservation of cultural heritage, such as other training institutions, professional organizations, governmental and international agencies, is essential.

The applicant should have at least five years' experience as a conservator/restorer or conservation scientist (university degree or equivalent) and should have been responsible for (or collaborated in) training activities. Organizational, administrative and interdisciplinary skills, a willingness to travel and the ability to contact people as an ICCROM representative are also essential. The position requires fluency in English and knowledge of French; Italian and other languages are desirable.

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