

ICCROM newsletter

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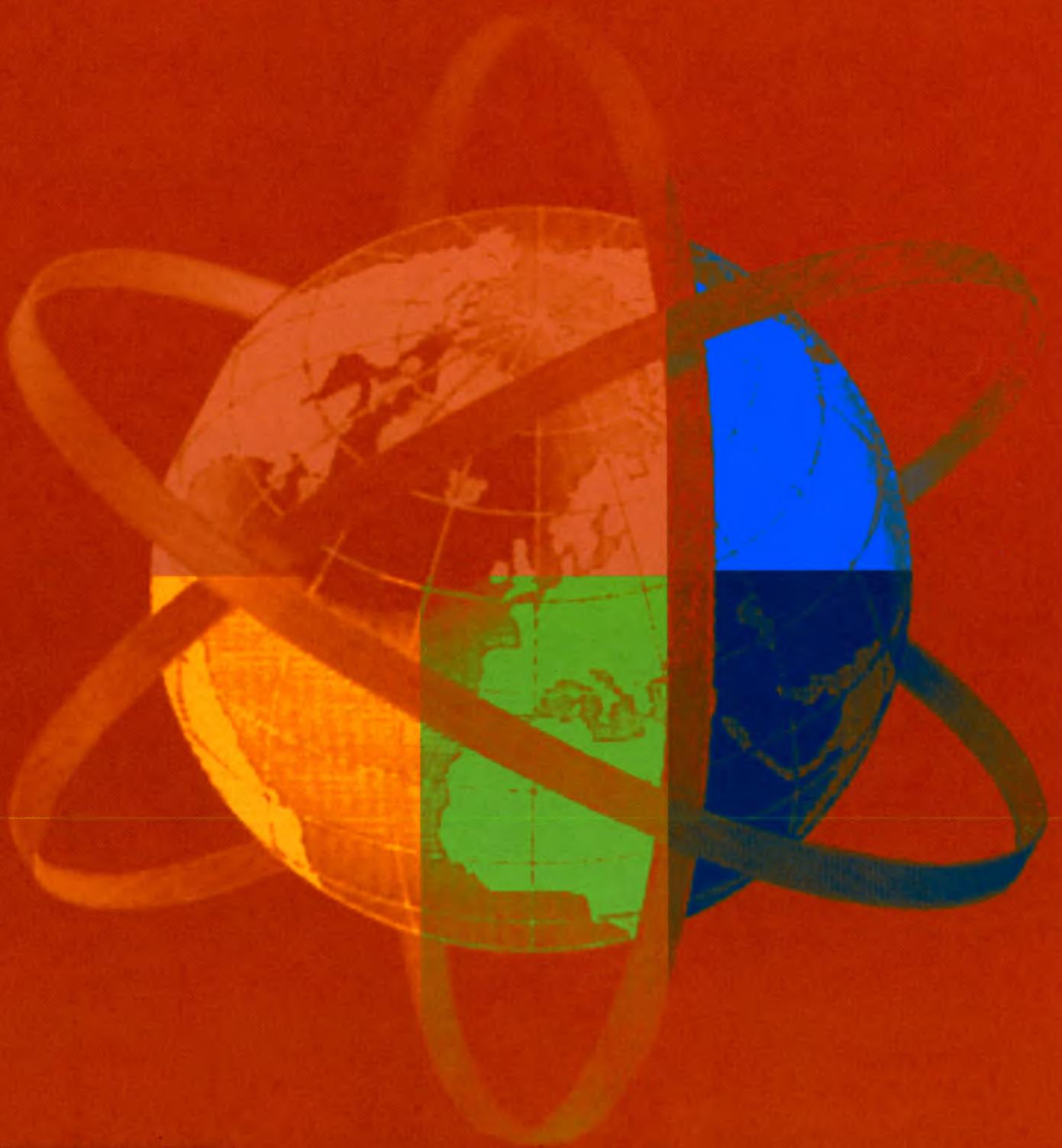
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The Intergovernmental conference on Cultural Policies for Development, organized by UNESCO and the Government of Sweden in Stockholm, 30 March to 2 April 1998, was undoubtedly a milestone in the history of cultural policies in the world. Following the report, *Our Creative Diversity*, by the World Commission on Culture and Development (a body chaired by former UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar), the conference redefined notions such as development, and the role of culture in the context of development policies and strategies. The report complements the 'Brundtland report,' *Our Common Future*, produced by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987), where policies were promoted to protect and maintain natural resources for future generations. Although 'culture' was not mentioned in the latter report, the notion of 'sustainable development' has since become popular, and the 1998 Stockholm meeting applied the same idea to culture, conservation of cultural resources, and creativity related to human existence – hence the title 'sustainable human development.'

The application of the concept of sustainable (human) development in relation to culture requires some clarification: the Pérez de Cuellar report interprets development not as economic growth but more generally as the enhancement of freedom of people to make choices to accomplish a full 'human' existence; it stresses the central position of culture in such development. In the process of development, culture can no longer be considered as the fifth wheel of a wagon, but the carriage itself. In other words, it should be seen as the system that keeps the fabric of society together, conditioning the economy, religion and social behaviour, and essentially the main vehicle for development. All those present in Stockholm stressed the importance of culture, its conservation and its creative authenticity in order to enhance and promote cultural diversity.

The idea of cultural diversity is not new. At the end of the Middle Ages, similar ideas circulated in Europe, and intellectuals and artists promoted the protection and enhancement of traditional cultures against a 'universal culture' that was perceived as a threat to the cultural identity of societies. Similar tendencies can be seen today, and they have a more radical impact on our lives than before, due to the rapidity of social change and to lack of awareness of the value of conservation of heritage for the further development of our society's cultural ethos.

The Stockholm meeting should be appreciated as an international, intergovernmental effort to promote enhancement of the cultural personality of our societies through policies and strategies that counter the globalization trend. The basic assumption of the campaign is that cultural diversity guarantees a better 'quality of life' than would a single, homogenized global culture. Apparently, cultural values, commonly shared by all societies, can only be lived within a specific and particular context. It is difficult to imagine 'universal human beings' living in a single, universal culture

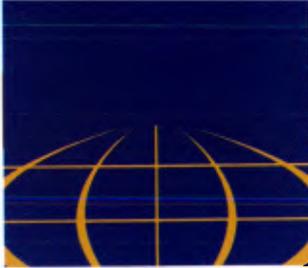
without alienation from themselves. Living with shared values in a specific cultural context is a basic condition for establishing individuality in one's way of life. It would seem that humankind needs more than one mirror to recognize and be itself. The role of cultural heritage as part of such a framework becomes essential.

We should all be aware of how our interest in the remote past has extended to cover the recent past and present, and how it has broadened from elitist to common, and from tangible to intangible. This development has required new interpretations of heritage and heritage conservation. The object-oriented interpretation that for decades dominated conservation theory and practice is now yielding to other interpretations, such as the continuity of living traditions, a way of life and relevant cultural values. This does not necessarily mean that conservation of objects should be abandoned: the objects will remain important carriers of information on cultural values as well as being important sources of information in themselves. In addition to this, immovable heritage – buildings, historic living areas and cultural landscapes – has a value in vernacular tradition, providing the vehicle or environment wherein cultural traditions can continue to flourish.



Marc Laenen
Director General

In this perspective, the idea of continuity becomes most important, and the question can be posed "What conditions will be required to guarantee continuity of heritage values in our contemporary society; how do we ensure such continuity in relation to modern architecture and urban planning?" Success in maintaining the mental bridge between past, present and future would help ensure such continuity, reinforcing creativity as a resource that has been in danger of being overshadowed by pervasive modernism. 'Integrated conservation' is a condition for sustainable development. It refers primarily to the adoption of conservation of heritage and the continuity of our cultural values within a process of change, so that our cultural personality is maintained. Cultural management within sustainable development will have to create conditions and tools for the development and promotion of a 'culture of conservation' in our attitudes, our minds, our thinking, our daily life and consequently in planning and management. This integration should probably encourage conservation teachers to find a new role and profile as facilitators and advocates. The discussions in Stockholm will undoubtedly have an impact on the policies and strategies of organizations and institutes related to heritage management in international, regional and national contexts. Only advocacy of the importance of heritage values in development will re-create a real culture for conservation and establish an appropriate social environment. Operational capacity building is ICCROM's primary strategy, and this will certainly have to focus on a global and comprehensive approach, where legal and institutional frameworks are strengthened to sustain conservation professionals in their new role in relation to development.



Official Matters

Member States

Three new countries have become members of ICCROM in 1998 to date: Kenya (3 May), Andorra (5 June) and Mauritius (29 July).

Pursuant to the sanctions established in Article 10(a) of the revised ICCROM Statutes, the following four states are deemed to have renounced their membership: Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation and Somalia.

With these changes, the number of Member States currently stands at 92.

General Assembly

The 20th General Assembly was held in Rome from 10 to 12 December 1997, with delegates present from 64 Member States, as well as representatives from several partner organizations and non-member states.

The ICCROM award was conferred on Cevat Erder (Director Emeritus) and Charles Gruchy (former member and chair of Council) for their outstanding contributions to ICCROM and to cultural heritage conservation in the broader sense.

The results of the Media Save Art press competition were announced, with awards going to Souhila Hammadi, who wrote on *Tipaza: between Survival and Disappearance* in the Algerian newspaper *Al Wattan* (27 December 1996) and Marisa Ranieri Panetta for her article entitled *The Last Months of Pompeii*, published in the Italian weekly *l'Espresso* on 10 April 1997. Seven other journalists were also accorded special recognition for their exceptional articles. A second edition of this competition is now in progress, and the winners will be announced at the next General Assembly.

Twelve Council members were elected for a four-year term, thus renewing half of this advisory body: Abdelhaziz Daoulatli (Tunisia), Erwin Emmerling (Germany), Bent Eshoj (Denmark), Salvador Aceves Garcia (Mexico), José Maria Losada (Spain), Nils Marstein (Norway), Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner (Belgium), Carole Milner (United Kingdom), Blanca Niño Norton (Guatemala), Olga Pizano (Colombia), Lazar Sumanov (F.Y. Rep. of Macedonia), Mansfield Kirby Talley Jr. (Netherlands).

The report of activities for the past biennium (1996-97) was presented by the Director-General, who stressed approaches such as networking, focus on regional issues and international partnerships. A few current project highlights were also illustrated by members of staff. The report was approved, as was the proposed programme and budget for 1998-99, which provides both continuity and new initiatives. Upon recommendation of Council, the incumbent Director-General, Marc Laenen, was confirmed for a second mandate.

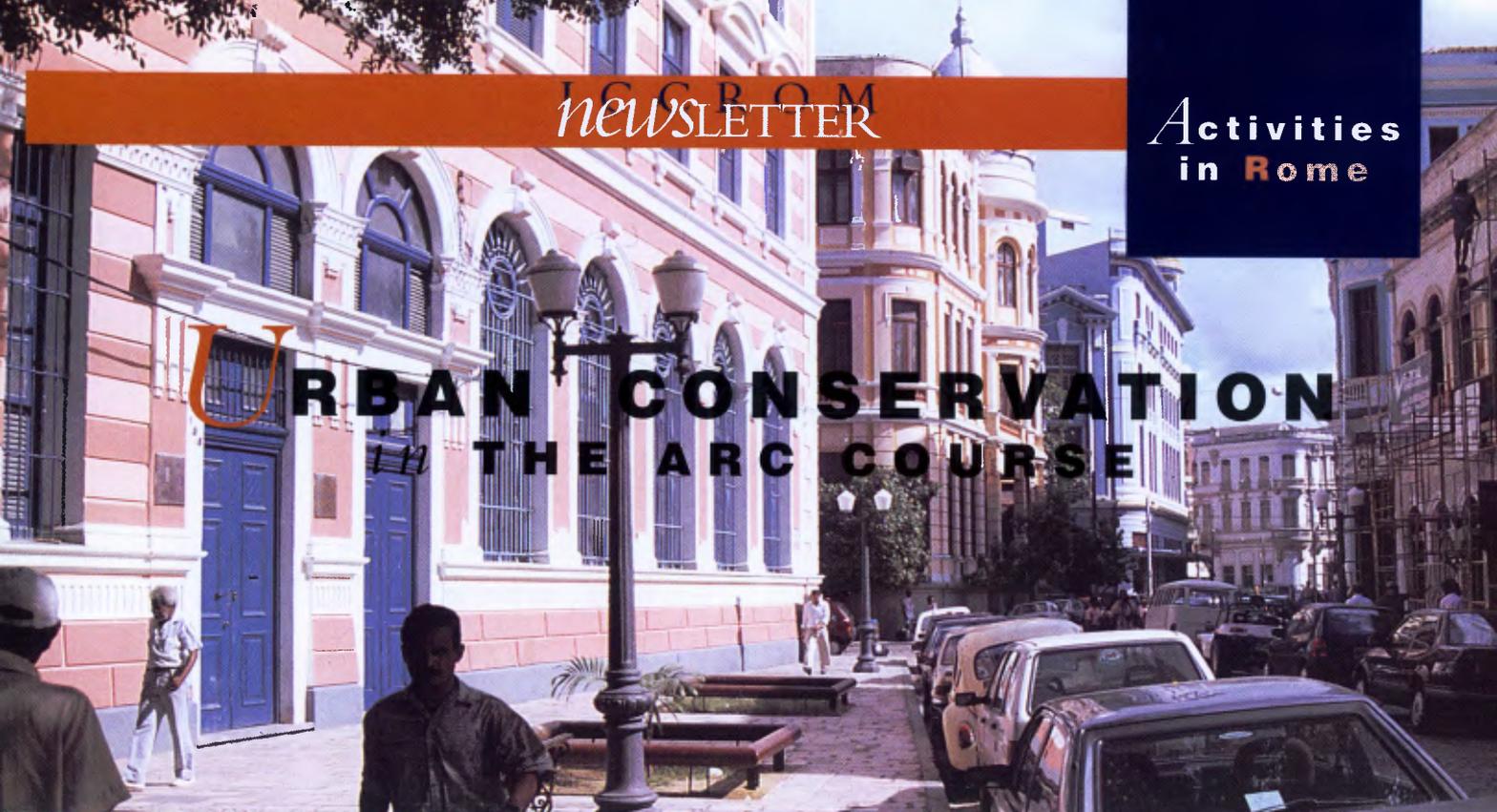
Personnel

ICCROM project management will be enhanced by some recent appointments:

Joseph King, who has assumed coordination of the Africa 2009 programme; **Richard Lindo**, Chief Operating Officer, as of mid-September.

Rocco Mazzeo, who will manage Science for Conservation activities, starting in the autumn of this year; and

Herb Stovel, who will be responsible for the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC) programme, starting in September.



URBAN CONSERVATION IN THE ARC COURSE

In the following paper, Jukka Jokilehto provides a career overview of the evolution of the ITUC programme and the ARC course from his perspective as coordinator of the former and previous director of the latter. His book, History of Architectural Conservation, is being published by Butterworth-Heinemann and will soon be available at ICCROM.

Jukka Jokilehto

The Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) was the first regular international course given by ICCROM. First organized in the early 1960s in collaboration with the University of Rome, since 1977 it has been completely run by ICCROM, using in-house expertise and guest lecturers. The stimulus behind development of ARC was a recommendation of the Venice meeting in 1964, the same meeting that produced the well-known charter. ARC became an instrument not only for training architects in conservation, but also for the introduction and examination of various conservation issues in a period that was rich in developments. Under the initial direction of G. De Angelis d'Ossat, coordinated by Italo C. Angle, and in association with experts such as Pietro Gazzola, the ARC programme soon included the study of historic urban areas. The first attempts involved study tours to Tunisia and the former Yugoslavia. In 1971, the course undertook a field project in the historic town of Capua, near Naples. When the results were published, Paul Philippot, then Director of ICCROM (1972-77), emphasized the importance of the development of policies and methods to protect historic buildings:

"This method should assess the values of that which should be preserved, in such a way that the archaeological, historical and aesthetic aspects of

individual buildings or complexes of buildings are systematically connected with the actual social, cultural and economic life of the town and its region as well as with the planning of their future development."(quoted in Brock, 1973: 6)

In Capua, the focus was on the systematic study and analysis of building typology, cognizance of the distribution of activities, and condition assessment of structures. Later, similar analyses were carried out in the historic town of Tivoli, close to Rome. Here, the coordinators were Luciano Pontuale (who also represented ICCROM during preparation of the 1976 UNESCO *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas*) and Gianfranco Caniggia, a chief protagonist in the development of analysis of historic urban fabric and building typology. In 1974, a field workshop was organized in the historic town of Kotor in Dalmatia. In this period, ICCROM's Library also started a systematic collection of publications on conservation planning and management of historic cities. Subsequently, attention was paid to the study of different parts of Rome, including the area of Tordinona (a pilot rehabilitation scheme) and Trastevere. These projects were coordinated by Armando Montanari and Roberto Marta. Teaching was reinforced by professionals from several countries, including Roy Worskett, the City Architect of Bath in

England, and was sustained by other disciplines, such as the analysis of aerial photography by Giovanna Alvisi, the introduction of architectural and aerial photogrammetry by Hans Foramitti, Maurice Carbonnell and Sergio Lucarelli, as well as addressing the issue of risk preparedness in urban areas, including fire hazards, earthquakes and armed conflict.

The ARC course focus on analysis and conservation of historic urban areas continued through the 1980s in a series of workshops in Ferrara under the direction of the city architect, Carlo Cesari. The Ferrara region was one of the key areas in Italy where the government had financed a pilot project in territorial planning (Cesari, 1976). Ferrara was also closely linked to developments in Bologna, where the avant-garde position was guided by Pier Luigi Cervellati (Cervellati, 1977); both cities became important references in development of the methodology and principles of integrated

conservation planning, as expressed in the Amsterdam Declaration of the European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975.

In parallel the ARC course was developing a new focus on historic buildings, structures, and materials. When Sir Bernard Feilden was Director of ICCROM (1977-81), major attention was paid to management of conservation worksites, regular inspection of historic structures and maintenance strategies. Sir Bernard also introduced the use of the architectural conservation laboratory, in order to improve architects' capacity to understand the behaviour of building materials, and to develop a common language among field practitioners and laboratory workers. All this became a complementary element to city planning and the conservation of urban fabric. The aim was to shift the conventional urban planning approach towards an improved understanding of the realities of an existing settlement.



From UCI to ITUC

In the late 1980s, the issue of conservation and management of historic urban and rural areas was seen in a new light, partly as a result of increased concern for the environment and conditions of poverty in many developing countries, and also in part due to major natural disasters, political changes and armed conflicts. Without ignoring the role of professionals, increased attention was being addressed to social issues and community involvement; the role of political decision-makers and property owners was seen as a crucial factor. To respond to this development, ICCROM decided to increase the emphasis on such issues in the ARC courses. It convened an international workshop to define the problem, and initiated a strategic planning process through an international network.

The workshop, *Urban Conservation Initiative* (UCI), was held at ICCROM in 1995, with the participation of UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, the Organization of World Heritage Cities, and several other organizations and conservation training centres. The participants agreed about the complexity of the situation, and attempted to define the problem area. Historic settlements were conceived as cultural complexes, and it was

emphasized that they not only include the population but also tribes. It was essential to consider historic urban areas together with their social and cultural context, and not to look only at the material part of this heritage. Urban conservation, therefore, was visualized in a broad sense, addressing relevant built and natural heritage, cultural landscapes, urban and rural settlements with all their elements, gardens, archaeological areas, as well as all relevant intangible, social and cultural issues. It was stressed that urban centres lived in osmosis with their environment, and that their surroundings should not



be excluded. Urban conservation was seen as a long process guided by necessities, where change and the rate of change were integral elements. Inappropriate and too rapid alteration would cause major problems, while sustainable change and development were vital for the conservation of a dynamic, living historic area. There should be an equilibrium between the "urban area" and the "environment". Authentic heritage was seen as something "living" that had its own creative life; continuity in a community should therefore be seen as one of the major objectives in planning of conservation.

The recommendations of UCI were formulated into an Action Plan that stressed training and awareness in order to introduce heritage values into the decision-making process in urban and rural planning. It was proposed that ICCROM be developed as a resource centre, with a broad international network of partners. The production and circulation of key documents on training strategies and urban conservation management was recommended, as was the organization of pilot workshops and training programmes. ICCROM was encouraged to organize an international workshop in 1997, in order to develop and test the contents of such training, and then evaluate the results with an international expert group. Several participants volunteered to organize similar events in their own countries. The aim of these initiatives was to understand the power play of decision-making, and to establish a favourable climate for conservation.

Following the findings of the expert group, ICCROM started planning the

programme, which was approved by its General Assembly in the same year. With the fortuitous arrival of the Brazilian economist and city planner, Silvio M. Zancheti, for a sabbatical year at ICCROM, there was excellent support in programme development. The group was further strengthened with links to members of the first UCI meeting. Given the scope of the programme, it was decided to change the name to Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC). The aim was to use the already defined concept of "integrated conservation", and qualify this with a reference not only to historic settlements, but also to the built environment in general: "territory" in the sense of land under jurisdiction of a planning authority, and "urban" in reference to settlements. At this time, ICCROM became involved in the World Bank initiative to establish an international network of major conservation organizations for consultation about programme development, which coincided with ITUC's objectives.

the *M*ontreal Workshop

At the end of April 1996, Herb Stovel, associate professor at the University of Montreal and an early force in the programme's development, organized the second expert workshop at his university. Here the focus was on further exploration of the problems related to the field, and particularly on providing input into the forthcoming international training programme at ICCROM. Invited experts at the workshop presented case studies of the challenges faced in their countries, and small working groups provided forums for in-depth discussion.

The example of the Czech Republic could be taken as representative of the situation in the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Here, heritage was supported by several laws, but there were some major difficulties. A key problem area was in conservation policies: there was a need to review the issue of human rights vs. personal rights. The former rigid heritage policy had led to museum treatment, and had to be reconsidered to allow for sustainable evolution and change; in many towns, historic areas remained practically empty. A global approach to the management of cultural and natural environment was needed.

The second major area of concern was related to systems: the legal structures and bureaucracy in place resulted in low efficiency.

Heritage could be an important part of politics, and could have important consequences, but in order to achieve results, contacts and communication should be encouraged with non-professionals. Mechanisms for financing historic towns were another major problem.

A third issue was the human factor: there was need for improved awareness at all levels, starting with young people, and reaching politicians and decision-makers. The problems perceived by people living in historic areas were related to low levels of economy, living comfort and social status. However, it was hoped that such perceptions could change; a lifestyle should also be seen as heritage.

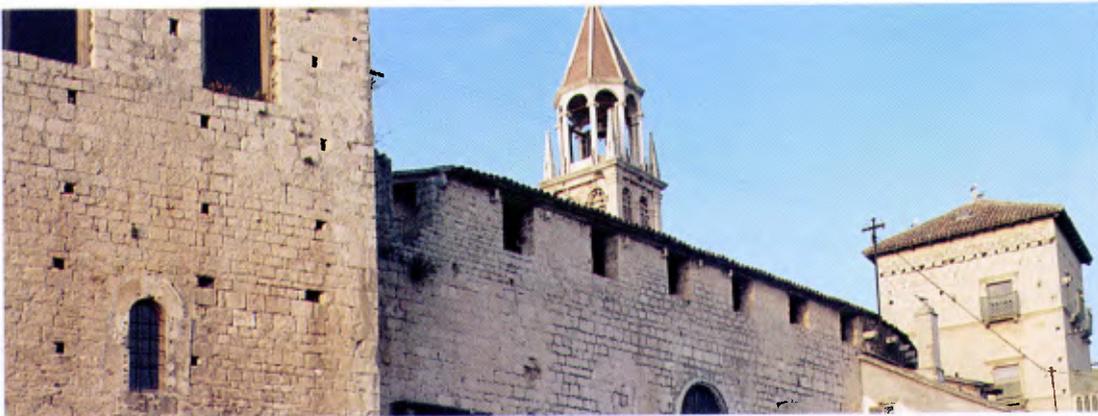
The historic town of Telc is a case where an effort has been made to establish a framework for coordinating conservation and development activities and encouraging local participation. The project has been sponsored by the Council of Europe.

The main issues that emerged from the Montreal Workshop were those of values and the need to raise awareness of key sectors in society. It was noted that values evolve from a process that is started by identifying a need. The process requires distribution of information and empowerment of local populations, and it should lead to a negotiation

of a consensus on commonality of values. On this basis, it is possible to develop a conservation process, and the role of values is reinforced by assuring the continuation of such a process.

Considering that values should be related to a community, it is also important to define what constitutes a community. In this regard, a Heritage Region was defined as an area

where the population worked together to maintain and improve its quality of life, capitalizing on the historical and environmental forces that create a community of interest. Conservation should thus be an integrated approach, involving people's empowerment and collaborative management; the economics should be related to sustainable development based on the resources of the region.



ITUC training Course 1997

In the summer of 1996, preparation began for the international training programme at ICCROM, planned for March-April 1997. In association with a didactic expert, the preparation took a systematic course, starting with defining the profile of the target group, i.e., the team responsible for conservation planning of historic areas. This profile was translated into the form of a questionnaire, listing the set of competencies as an hypothesis regarding the knowledge, skills and attitudes required by professionals in the field concerned. The questionnaire was circulated to the experts from the previous workshops, as well as to others, including all candidates who applied to the course. There was an excellent response, and it was possible to identify priorities, and to focus on major needs and learning areas. In the selection of trainees, the selection criteria were defined in harmony with the learning objectives.

The workshop participants were an international group of rather senior, mid-career professionals involved in managing historic areas or university teaching. The course thus became more like an expert workshop, and a moment of reflection in order to define concepts and values, to compare the

planning requirements of different types of areas in relation to their cultural environment, and to identify the effectiveness of processes. There was discussion about potential models for regional initiatives, and the development of relevant management guidelines. Finally, the course members decided to establish a network to support each other in the future. In the programme, particular attention was paid to relational skills and conflict-resolution techniques, emphasizing participation of all sectors of population in the conservation planning process. While each heritage site has its own nature and values, it was confirmed that there was a need for a continuing dialogue between different regional and international initiatives. Programmes at the regional and local levels could provide concrete data on the content related to specific realities and case studies, while the international forum would enable participants to examine the process, identify common features and develop methodologies as a support to planning and management under changing situations. It was agreed that sustainability was essential not only in relation to environment, but especially concerning social, cultural and economic issues.



Regional initiatives

One of the objectives of the ITUC programme is to promote regional initiatives, in order to spread ideas and experiences, and then to discuss the outcome in international meetings. At the end of the workshop, a third expert meeting took place in Rome in order to evaluate the training itself, and to provide input for further programme development. Simultaneously, efforts were made to develop regional initiatives in Latin America, the Baltic States, north Africa, central Asia, and southeast Asia. The latter region is currently being examined for the formulation of a regional project. In north Africa, workshops are being held during the current year. The Latin-American project started with a training scheme at the Federal University of Pernambuco, in Recife. The first four-month, postgraduate pilot course on the conservation of historic towns took place in the autumn of 1997, and will become a regular event for the region. An international conference, together with the fourth ITUC expert meeting, will be held in Recife in October 1998. The Baltic project has developed with Vilnius as its focal point and as a joint initiative with several international and governmental partners, including the Canadian Urban Institute (CUI), and local authorities. The purpose has been to strengthen and build up local capacities in management of the rapidly-changing scenario of the former socialist countries. One of the key factors emerging is the increasing role of the private sector and external financing in the decision-making process, while public authorities are assuming the role of facilitating and guiding ongoing development.

While the situation in Eastern Europe is particularly striking, similar trends have emerged in other areas as well. The 19th-century governance models are being replaced by new processes where authoritative land-use planning is less feasible, and where new partnerships and new roles have to be

defined. Such new needs can be detected also in some central Asian republics, such as Uzbekistan, where recent independence from the former Soviet bloc has confronted the country with new challenges related to economic development and infrastructure building. In this new situation, cultural heritage assumes a new meaning; the image of the ancient Timurid shrines and mosques is reinforced, as national monuments and as a tool of political ambitions. At the same time, the country has kept traditional know-how and skills in maintaining the habitat. Yet, there is now a risk that local community groups and technicians will neglect the repair and maintenance of their houses and social centres, and start using industrial technology and building types imported from the "western world." The Aga Khan Trust for Culture has initiated a programme in Samarkand to promote the significance of traditional habitat. In this context, the role of ICCROM should be to develop training strategies for relevant target groups of professionals, decision-makers, and property owners.

Considering the complexity and scale of these initiatives, it is clear that such undertakings cannot come to fruition without substantial collaboration and resources. Awareness of the need to safeguard historic areas has been rapidly growing, and related initiatives have been introduced in other international, regional and national programmes. An essential part of the ITUC programme in the future will certainly be the identification of and communication with partners, including international organizations and NGOs, with whom contacts have already been established, together with national development agencies and specialized organizations, universities and other training institutions, as well as local authorities and community groups responsible for awareness building.

Where next?

Although historic towns, villages and cultural landscapes are being recognized as an essential part of our heritage, for example, by the Council of Europe and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, the concepts relevant to conservation and restoration still tend to refer back to artistic and historic monuments. The fundamental difference between planning the conservation of historic communities and restoring historic buildings appears to be partly in the definition of what is being preserved, and partly in relevant value judgements. (Zancheti, 1997) The difference is currently being tested in countries that are undergoing rapid change in their social and economic structures. Although conservationists may well be aware of this process and defend cultural values, they are in the minority, and the situation is continuously escaping from their control.

Similar tendencies can be detected even in town planning. The conventional, legally enforced master plan tends to be too static to meet current challenges in society. While many countries are still trying to enforce their urban master plans, there are others, for example in northern Europe, where the tendency is to abandon static planning schemes for a more flexible management structure that facilitates meeting changing requirements in terms of development. Such transformation is particularly striking in the former socialist block, where the impact of a free-market economy is currently changing society – in both positive and negative ways. Historic buildings and sites that used to be protected by the state are being taken over by private proprietors, and the role of state authority is shifting from the exercise of full control towards advocacy and consultancy. Such a change is reflected in attitudes and may be building up a new “culture”, although this will take time. Similar changes can also be detected in other parts of the world; in south-east Asia, conservationists have started working at the community level to promote grass-roots

awareness of heritage values. Such developments also coincide with the aim of risk-preparedness programmes through the international Blue Shield movement.

A city is a functional entity that must satisfy the requirements of its users. A town is considered “historic” if it is associated with relevant concepts and values. Such association is often seen in the elements of a city that have been there for a long time and have contributed to its identity – ancient monuments, public squares and other physical features. What is more difficult to define is the continuity of functions. Defining a city as a dynamic process may assist in understanding what changes can be seen as part of such continuity; this should necessarily be related to the physical fabric of the town, the character and typology of its buildings and spaces. It is the dialectic relationship of physical features and functions that electrifies and creates an appropriate intensity in the use of an urban ensemble; in fact, this should be a creative and stimulating experience for the inhabitants and users. No wonder that urban centres have always been cultural focal points promoting evolution and development.

The term “integrated conservation” was coined in the mid-1970s in order to incorporate cultural heritage values into the planning process on a par with economic and social issues. In the 1980s, this concept was complemented by the issue of “sustainable development”. This should, however, be properly qualified. Major emphasis is often laid on environmental sustainability, in order to avoid too drastic change in modern society, and maintain the often delicate balance between the built and natural environment. The difference between integrated conservation and environmentally sustainable development lies in their objectives; while one emphasizes the protection of features associated with particular heritage values, the other focuses on management of resources. Conservation of exceptional features of high



cultural value may not always be economically viable, and could therefore risk being rejected by advocates of sustainability. There is certainly also parallelism between the two approaches; therefore, communication would be beneficial to both. To establish a common ground, both approaches should be considered in the community planning and negotiation process. It is here that the different values should be critically assessed and compared in view of balanced judgements.

The recent debate on authenticity turns around two aspects: one is related to diversity of values, the other to diversity of heritage. In both cases, the issue is about clearly defining the aim of conservation. If conservation is based on recognition of the historicity of specific artefacts or structures,

the answer is in keeping the genuine material; if, instead, the aim is to maintain and continue traditional know-how and a way of life, the focus should be on “non-physical” features and traditions. In a historic town, both aspects must be considered, and the question is finding the right balance. It would be a mistake to define “urban conservation” only in terms of management of change, but it would be equally problematic to impose museum functions on living historic ensembles. Furthermore, conservation of historic towns must be seen in the context of the whole. This is a matter that cannot be solved by an authority alone; there is need for a clear definition of values and an informed negotiation of priorities with the participation of all sectors of society in the decision-making process.

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Cultural heritage *and* sustainable development: How are *they* connected?

Jef Malliet

Definition and principles:

If an activity is sustainable, for all practical purposes it can continue forever.

In the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) report, *Our Common Future*, **sustainable development** was defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

More practical terms are defined in the IUCN, UNEP and WWF (1991) report, *Caring for the Earth: A sustainable economy is the product of sustainable development*. It maintains its natural resource base and can continue to develop by adapting and through improvements in knowledge, organization, technical efficiency and wisdom.

A **sustainable society** lives by nine principles:

1. Respect and care for the community of life
2. Improve the quality of human life.
3. Conserve the Earth's vitality and diversity.
4. Minimize the depletion of non-renewable resources.
5. Keep within the Earth's carrying capacity.
6. Change personal attitudes and practices.
7. Enable communities to care for their own environments.
8. Provide a national framework for integrating development and conservation.
9. Create a global alliance.

Three milestones in the development of the sustainability paradigm

1972 Publication of *The Limits to Growth*, a report by a group of scientists of the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), commissioned by the Club of Rome. The report highlighted the problems of resource depletion and environmental pollution, bringing it to the attention of a wider public and igniting many debates worldwide.

1987 Publication of *Our Common Future*, report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), the so-called Brundtland Commission, set up by the UN in 1984. This report described in an authoritative way the need for a profound revision of the concept of development, and stressed the need for a global approach.

1992 UNCED in Rio de Janeiro - *the Earth Summit*. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development brought together representatives at the highest level of most of the world's nations, and agreed on several action plans towards a sustainable planet. The documents have been published on CD-ROM.

The role of culture and cultural heritage in building a sustainable society

Although the nine principles above were conceived for the natural environment, they apply equally to the relationship between cultural heritage and sustainability, from two perspectives:

- ◆ What is the role of culture and cultural heritage in building sustainable societies? In other words: Do respect and attention for culture and cultural heritage help make a society sustainable? If so, how does it work?
- ◆ How can the conservation of cultural heritage participate in this sustainability? Or: While conservation of natural and environmental resources is at the heart of sustainability, to what extent can or should this also apply to cultural resources?

1. Respect and care for the community of life

Development should not occur at the expense of particular groups or later generations. There are plenty of regulations and legislation dealing with justice among individuals and all kinds of communities in terms of availability of and access to resources. In fact, besides the ethical, there are many practical reasons for such justice. Very little exists in terms of inter-generational equity. Such equity relies on three basic principles: conservation of options; conservation of quality; and conservation of access. Creating such a solidarity will require conceptualization *de nouveau*, the learning of new mental attitudes and skills, and this is a cultural process. Of interest in this context is *In Fairness to Future Generations - International Law, Common Patrimony, and Intergenerational Equity*, by Edith Brown Weiss (Published by UN University, 1989).

2. Improve the quality of human life

This is the real aim of development. Quality of life depends on many factors, besides economic growth. Since 1990, UNDP has equated "development" as "human development" in its annual Human Development Report. There, human development is defined as a process that leads to the broadening of the range of possibilities for all. There are three essential pre-conditions: people should be able to have a long lifetime in good health; be able to acquire knowledge; and have access to the resources required for enjoying a comfortable standard of living. Other important issues are involved: political, economic and social freedom, creativity, productivity, self-respect, and the guarantee of fundamental human rights. Human development must seek a balance between two aspects: the

creation of personal capacities, and the usage that individuals make of those capacities. Development thus acquires an intrinsic cultural character.

3. Conserve the Earth's vitality and diversity

Environmentalists have given considerable importance to the conservation of life-support systems, the conservation of biodiversity, and the sustainable use of renewable resources. The World Commission on Culture and Development (WCCD) clearly recognized the value of cultural diversity, as demonstrated by the title of their 1995 report *Our Creative Diversity*, published by UNESCO. In biology, the variety of species is considered the fundamental resource for the evolution of all species, and for the natural maintenance of ecological balances. It also constitutes the genetic heritage needed for the development of new species to be

used for agricultural resource development. Similarly, the diversity of cultures is fundamental for supporting creativity and for continuously adjusting our way of living. Diversity is thereby a continuously renewed source of inspiration in a dialectic evolution process.

4. Minimize the depletion of non-renewable resources

Physical cultural heritage objects are by nature neither renewable nor reproducible. Each object was crafted within

its specific geographic, temporal and social environment, and carries with it the testimony of its creators' knowledge, experience, habits and culture. Objects are modified through their lifetime, and each modification adds further testimony and value. When an object is damaged or destroyed, part of this testimony is lost.

In contrast, intangible heritage, which needs continuous re-interpretation to survive, therefore evolves and changes together with its context. But is this not true also for tangible heritage? A large part of the significance or testimonial value of an object is provided by our own interpretation, by our own experience and environment. Our continuous re-interpretation becomes fully part of the values of cultural heritage.

Perhaps this fourth principle - when applied to cultural heritage - can be further clarified by adding: increase our knowledge of and experience in interpreting cultural heritage objects. Such issues are discussed in the 1995 report *Nara Conference on Authenticity - Conférence de Nara sur l'Authenticité*, edited by Knut Einar Larsen.



5. Keep within the Earth's carrying capacity

The Earth's carrying capacity mainly concerns natural and environmental resources. Many environmentalists believe that the global industrial system has already overshoot some of the earth's vital ecological limits, and they predict that the system will collapse if no changes are introduced. It has been calculated that bringing the developing countries to half the current level of industrialization and consumption of the developed world would require several times more natural resources than are available on earth. Of course, these forecasts do not pretend to be accurate predictions; they are to be understood as advocacy tools and incentives. They demonstrate that lifestyles will need to be adapted, and this can only be done through cultural processes.

The estimation of carrying capacity depends largely upon the lifestyle adopted. If people adopt a "green" way of living - carefully limiting resource and energy use, systematically recycling waste materials, etc. - the Earth's resources and waste disposal capacity will suffice for more people. Re-using existing buildings and city centres rather than building new ones fits such a "green" approach very well: it saves energy and resources, while it is mentally in tune with the same conservation attitude. This is the theme of *Factor Four: Doubling Wealth, Halving Resource Use*, by E. von Weisächer, A.B. Lovins & L.H. Lovins (London: Earthscan, 1998).

6. Change personal attitudes and practices

7. Enable communities to care for their own environments

8. Provide a national framework for integrating development and conservation

9. Create a global alliance

The last four principles relate to involvement for implementing strategies for a sustainable society, and are considered together.

Conservation of natural and environmental resources cannot be delegated to a relatively small group of professionals. It is such a huge and capillary task that it must become part of everybody's attitude. The same is true for cultural heritage. The concept of cultural heritage has broadened so much that, in practice, it now includes almost everything that is a record of people's ways of living. The recognition of the importance of preventive conservation and of public awareness is significant in this context.

To maintain personal attitudes and to guarantee effectiveness of personal practices, they must be backed by sympathetic surroundings. Communities must be empowered and have the capacity to support, implement and follow up personal initiatives. Communities constitute the framework for individual, social and cultural identity. Cultural heritage provides the necessary reference frame for most types of community.

Institutionalized legal, economic and social systems must be available as a framework where individuals and communities can operate with

the required continuity and confidence. These exist mainly at the national level.

Very few nations have all the resources they need. Environmental disruptions do not respect national borders and several threats exist that have a global dimension. Therefore the conservation of the natural environment requires solidarity and collaboration on a global scale; cultural heritage has a similar global dimension. The ownership of cultural heritage resources and the related responsibility for their conservation belong to humanity as a whole. This principle is clearly enunciated in the constitution of ICCROM and in the World Heritage Convention.

All four factors are essential for a globally sustainable society, and they must interact in a synergistic and balanced way. This can only be achieved through efficient global communication and the availability of high-quality information. Actually, it is only possible thanks to some of the significant features of the information age. Today, instantaneous communication is available worldwide; huge amounts of information can be tapped anywhere on the planet; and people can work and think together in very efficient networks, no matter where they are. These are the technological tools that make it possible to intensively integrate action at all levels, with each level interacting directly with any other level. The subject is examined in the three volumes of *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture*, by Manuel Castells (published by Blackwell, 1996-1998).

"Convinced?"

"Sure"

Maybe you do not agree with all the statements, you would have used other arguments, put different emphases, used more convincing wording, etc., but by and large you probably agree and feel the above quite convincing; in order for society to become really sustainable, it should invest more resources in culture and the conservation of cultural heritage. However, you did not need much convincing. Almost certainly you are someone with a special interest in cultural heritage conservation, if it is not your job. Otherwise you would not be reading this Newsletter or this article.

"So what?"

This would most probably be the reaction of most among the general public, businessmen, administrators, policy-makers, media, i.e. those who have power. It all sounds nice: philosophy, ethics, etc., but can we prove it? Where are the hard facts and numbers? It is easy to understand that one day we may find it difficult to breathe if we continue polluting the air at the current rate, or that we might run out of petroleum if we keep consuming it at the current rate, but are there demonstrable benefits for society to invest in conservation of cultural heritage?

ICCROM's Forum "The Economic Argument for Cultural Heritage Conservation"

For the public or to decision-makers, we have no hard arguments to demonstrate that cultural heritage plays an important role in society's search for sustainability. Building these kinds of arguments and investigating the relationships involved are among the primary objectives of the "Forums" in ICCROM's programme.

The first forum will be dedicated to How to measure the costs and benefits of cultural heritage conservation? In order to convince decision-makers in today's society about the value of cultural heritage and of its conservation, the economic argument is probably the strongest. Therefore, an important part of the Forum's agenda will be dedicated to methods that can translate values similar to those of cultural heritage into monetary equivalents.

Cultural researchers do recognize, however, that not all values involved in the conservation of cultural heritage can be expressed in figures. Other ways of measuring or comparing such values will therefore be explored, as well as other ways of looking at economics and decision making.

A seminar will be organized at ICCROM, in early 1999, for about 20 specialists - leading thinkers - in various sectors, with two-thirds of them from outside the cultural heritage environment. Their task will be to:

- ◆ share their experience of methods for measuring values, costs and benefits that are comparable to those employed in the field of cultural heritage conservation;
- ◆ identify strengths and weaknesses of such methods;
- ◆ verify their applicability to measuring values of cultural heritage conservation;
- ◆ evaluate the usefulness of methods such as political and advocacy arguments; and
- ◆ identify subjects and directions for further study.

The meeting will bring together practitioners who have been applying such methods in the study of cultural heritage values or who deal with similar problems of elusive values, such as environmental economics. It is expected that the content of the meeting will thus be of much interest to all the participants, because it will gather a variety of specialists who otherwise rarely meet. This is an occasion to examine the various methods from entirely new points of view, by cross examination among the various experts in measuring techniques, and by introducing the critical judgement of experts in economic history, ethics in economy, and decision making.

The results of this seminar will be widely distributed and used to initiate a worldwide debate and to promote further study about the subject. If you are interested, stay tuned on ICCROM's Internet web site at <http://www.iccrom.org>

In addition to the references in the text, background material germane to the various aspects can be found in *Economics of Conservation, Proceedings of the ICOMOS International Scientific Symposium, Colombo, 1993*; *Economic Perspectives on Cultural Heritage*, edited by Michael Hutter and Ilde Rizzo and published in London, 1997; and *The Value of Culture - On the relationship between economics and arts*, edited by Arjo Klamer and published in Amsterdam, 1996.

Some reflections on development and culture as discussed at the Intergovernmental UNESCO Conference on Cultural Policies The Power of Culture, held in Stockholm, 30 March - 2 April 1998.

A new kind of development

Sustainable development replaces the previous model of unrestricted growth. Sustainability requires carefully controlled usage of all resources, living in full harmony with the environment. Living in a sustainable way is certainly not possible in today's industrially "developed" countries, but it occurs in many indigenous societies where people are very conscious of their delicate relationship with the surrounding natural resources. Sustainable development thus becomes bi-directional, or rather a complex global exchange process involving everybody, everywhere.

The changing notions of culture and cultural heritage

In Our Creative Diversity, WCCD uses culture in several meanings. Among the older connotations of the word are the notions of "high" culture, a condition of life towards which one can grow, or the "arts", forms of creative expression of a society. However, the report also considers culture in the sense used by anthropologists: culture as a lifestyle. Many people argue that this meaning is not very practical because it encompasses virtually everything. Yet, it indicates an important semantic shift: cultural policies used to identify the cultural dimension of economy, of management or of legislation, while these could now become the economic, managerial or legal dimensions of culture. The viewpoint a historian would have in this context is also interesting: culture has considerable continuity through time; it constitutes actually a vast heritage, constantly transmitted from generation to generation.

Cultural heritage has long been considered as tangible objects or intangible items that are carriers of a testimony from the past. Gradually this meaning has been broadened. Cultural heritage now includes such objects as historic city centres, cultural landscapes, or living heritage. The geographical, temporal, social, economic and cultural environments in which the heritage objects survive, as well as the continuous (re-)interpretations are considered integral parts of the objects themselves. This way the meaning of cultural heritage approaches surprisingly that of culture, both terms becoming interchangeable.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of TEXTILE CONSERVATION

International course, Budapest, Hungary,
11 August - 19 September 1997

Organizing a course in Budapest in August is a challenge indeed. At the end of the summer the Hungarian capital bursts with activities, celebrating the Hungarian culture in an irresistibly charming way, luring even the most dedicated participants and lecturers to explore the events. Luckily, the course jointly organized in 1997 by ICCROM and the Hungarian National Museum dealt with textile heritage, so the theme of the course was never too far from mind. The living textile heritage surrounded the course literally with flying colours!

Katriina Similä

Textiles are among the most personal of material expressions of human culture. All over the world they transmit messages of the collective and individual identity of the cultures and craftspeople that created them. The skills that have been developed to transform a wide range of raw materials into textiles are very complex and attest to a profound interaction with our environment. Fickle as fashion, textiles are very sensitive to acculturation processes. Plastics, new metal alloys and other unconventional materials are appearing ever more frequently in textile collections. Yet, ancient techniques have also survived to our day, bridging the past and the present. All this makes for a challenging but fascinating field of study.

“Scientific Principles of Textile Conservation” was a six-week course building on the approach developed for ICCROM’s SPC courses, as well as on the solid experience in training of textile conservators developed at the Hungarian National Museum. The course brought to Budapest professionals from several key institutions working in the area of textile conservation, both as lecturers and as participants. The input of specialists from the Textile

Conservation Centre and Durham University in England, together with colleagues from the Geneva Fine Arts Museum, IRPA and ICCROM built up a representative and interesting platform of exchange. The contribution of all those involved offered a unique opportunity to cover a variety of issues relevant for the study and preservation of textiles and for understanding the state of textile conservation today.

The course programme consisted of four units: Overview of chemistry; Fibre chemistry and identification; Chemistry of textiles; and Textile conservation treatments. The necessity of interdisciplinary action in arriving at conservation solutions was highlighted throughout the course, and several case studies generated discussion on innovative problem solving based on the characteristics and problems of the collections. Preventive conservation was seen as a crucial area of action, and technical issues were discussed within the context of managerial elements to bring about a holistic preservation approach on an institutional level. Visits to museums in Budapest offered an opportunity to see results of actions undertaken by our colleagues in Hungary,



The course laboratory for practical sessions.



Felt-making workshop at the Toy Museum at Kecskemét.



Exhibition spaces at the Blue Dyeing Museum.



SPTC participants and lecturers

and a trip to the Blue Dyeing museum in Pápa and a felt making workshop at the Toy museum in Kecskemét inspired healthy respect for the specialized craft skills still being practised.

Eastern Europe was a special target area for the course. The event was an opportunity for 11 textile conservators from this region to meet, learn and contribute together with their colleagues from other parts of the world.

The Hungarian example was inspiring: a small, Central European country with a rich and beautiful language (albeit somewhat intimidating for the uninitiated) which has overcome these potentially marginalizing factors and vigorously tackled the challenges in conservation, becoming a point of reference in textile conservation worldwide.

ICCROM takes pride in having had the opportunity to collaborate with the Hungarian heritage authorities to bring about such a landmark event, and looks forward to continuing to address the issues crucial to the safeguarding of textile heritage. It would be unfair not to single out the contribution of a long-time collaborator of ICCROM, Dr Agnes Tímár Balazsy, the local coordinator and one of the key lecturers of the course. Köszönöm, Agnes! We are sure that this investment in the future of textile conservation will bear many fruits. May the harvest be plentiful!

WE THANK!

- The Hungarian National Museum
- The Kulturinnov Foundation
- The European Commission DG X-D-2
- Hungarian institutions and colleagues in Budapest, Kecskemét and Pápa

TEAMWORK IS the KEY

Neal Putt

The teamwork network is:

- Belgium*
Institut royal du patrimoine
artistique (IRPA),
Stedelijke Musea Leuven
Université Libre de Bruxelles
- France*
Direction des Musées de
France,
Musée National des Arts et
Traditions Populaires
- Hungary*
Hungarian National Museum
(with Training Programme for
Object Conservators),
Department of Cultural
Heritage
- Portugal*
Instituto Portugues de Museus,
Instituto José di Figueiredo
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga
- the Netherlands*
Netherlands Institute for
Cultural Heritage,
Society for Cultural
Heritage in South Holland
- United Kingdom*
Museums and Galleries
Commission,
Ulster Museum
- Additional partners:**
ICOM ICOM Conservation
Committee, International
Conservation Services
(Australia)
- Canadian Museum of Nature
- Sponsor:**
Raphael Programme of the
European Commission

Following the recent completion of the experimental **Teamwork for Preventive Conservation** project, ICCROM, in collaboration with 17 museum and national institute partners, designed **Teamwork II**, a new project to build a network for preventive conservation in Europe. The European Commission is a major sponsor.

ICCROM's "Experimental Heritage"

In 1975, ICCROM began the first series of courses ever offered on preventive conservation. The courses were extremely popular with conservator-restorers, architects and curators, but, by the late 1980s, ICCROM had recognized that the individual participants could not implement preventive conservation alone – it needed the joint

effort of their museum directors and the fellow staff – tour guides, security staff, architects, registrars, shippers, exhibit builders, curators and administrators – who “care” for collections in myriad ways.

ICCROM's Partners – a Network

Thus, to address this need, ICCROM advertised the pilot **Teamwork** project and selected four European museums as partners.

The success of these few would have been only a minor victory, and so the four original partners and ICCROM built up an extended network that included a further 14 national conservation services and museum administrations, in eight nations, all committed to increasing the impact of **Teamwork** among museums and the general public.

Teamwork II

These partners were unanimous that the pilot structure was excellent, and asked to participate in a second project, **Teamwork II**, to build a truly European network of support. In response, ICCROM has been setting up a new group to participate in **Teamwork II**: a group that will include more European museums and which will repeat the original steps in the form of the following programme:

- ◆ **Directors' Meeting – October 1998**
Directors from the museums meet in Rome to form their core conservation team and identify the issues to tackle.
- ◆ **Museum Workshops – 1999**
Together with an international advisor, each museum holds a workshop for all staff to complete the conservation team and plans

- ◆ **Implementation and National Networking – 1999-2000**

As implementation of their plans proceed, the participants develop networking agreements with further national partners, such as museums associations, conservation services, and the ministry responsible for culture. The museum and its partners build on **Teamwork** to increase support for conservation.

- ◆ **International Networking and Evaluation – 1998-2000**

All participants exchange reports and evaluations throughout the project.

Exactly how did these steps take place in the four pilot museums, and why would they be successful for new participants?

MNATP - *A* change of Staff Attitude

This project guarantees that directors sit up and pay attention – no one else is allowed to apply! Plus, each museum is committed to sending their director and one or two senior staff to the Directors' Meeting in Rome.

But it isn't only a question of directors: all museum staff seem to take inspiration from the excitement of an "international project," the chance to work with other museums on similar problems, and the impartiality of the visiting advisors. During evaluation, a conservator/restorer at the Musée national des arts et traditions populaires (MNATP) commented:

"At our museum we were always in crisis about conservation. At first we wanted a training course for our top staff, but then we realized we needed that and more. We had no tradition of talking to one another. There needed to be a change of habit and mentality."

Teamwork opens up new and lasting channels of communication among all participants, which helps both conservation and staff cooperation in general.

Ulster Museum - *A* Team for Good

Of course, just "feeling good" won't improve museum management. Improving conservation takes clear plans and long-term team cooperation.

Ulster Museum was especially successful at developing a framework and reporting structure for their team, which has representatives from all the main departments, but is still a compact, effective working group. The team fits into the museum's hierarchy and work programmes, and brings more of the 250 staff into activities as it gradually addresses its objectives.

PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION TEAM

Keeper of Conservation (Leader)
Buildings Officer
Head of Warding and Security
Keeper of Design and Exhibition Services
Representative from the History Department
Representative from the Sciences Department
Representative from the Fine & Applied Art Department
Assistant Registrar
Personnel Officer
Finance Officer

PRIORITY AREAS FOR TEAM ACTION

The Ulster team's first step was to identify the priority areas for action:
Handling and Moving of Objects
Environmental Monitoring
Environmental Control
Object Housings & Support Materials
Cleaning
Materials Testing and Case Construction
Awareness Training

Portugal - *T* eams for the Nation

Time and again, the Teamwork participants longed for more public, government and financial support for conservation. The participants reported that even among fellow professionals (including conservator-restorers!) there was an undervaluation of the benefits of preservation, and a misconception of preventive conservation seeing it as "correct temperature and humidity," while ignoring damage by handling, movement, fire, water, insects, pollutants, light, theft and vandalism.

Each museum developed national partners to promote conservation and teamwork. Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga (Portugal's national museum of fine arts), for example, turned to its national museums administration (Instituto Portugues de Museus) and national school for conservation-restoration (Istituto José de Figueiredo) to build national support for conservation. The three institutions together called on the senior staff of six of the most dynamic national museums to gather for two days of training and team-building. By the end of the two days, each museum team had a conservation objective, and the six teams agreed to organize regular meetings, a newsletter and a competition for public outreach projects.

Stedelijke Musea Leuven *A Workshop Builds Plans and Teams*

How can a "large" museum like Ulster's or a "small" one like Leuven's City Museum (35 staff), motivate and educate non-conservator/restorers, and enable them to take an active part in conservation? At Leuven, much of the weight of collections care falls on the part-time guides and guards. There is no conservator-restorer on the staff.

The day-to-day contact of all staff at the Leuven Museum allows them to readily function as a team. Nevertheless the administration, guides and guards eagerly welcomed the all-staff Teamwork workshop as a rare opportunity for structured communication (on any issue!), a source of conservation training, and a method of jointly assessing and planning for conservation.

All the museums in the project used a similar workshop process of consultation and communication among all staff, consensus on major issues, and setting objectives for the issues identified. At Leuven, the staff identified ten agents of deterioration and three types of risks which threatened their collections:

Agents of deterioration

FIRE, WATER, SHOCK, VIBRATION AND GRAVITY,
CRIMINALS, PESTS, CONTAMINANTS
LIGHT AND UV RADIATION,
INCORRECT TEMPERATURE,
INCORRECT RELATIVE,
HUMIDITY, HUMAN NEGLECT

Types of risk

CONSTANT BUT GRADUAL/MILD SPORADIC
AND SEVERE RARE AND CATASTROPHIC

The staff then determined priorities by rating the magnitude of these risks. As in the other museums, smaller sub-teams of staff then developed strategies to address the priorities, with objectives and responsibilities for each group.

Other Teamwork partners encouraged further national action in many ways

- ◆ videos for the public and professionals on “what is conservation and why it is worthwhile”
- ◆ national preventive conservation lending libraries and equipment loan kits
- ◆ national advisors for preventive conservation
- ◆ museum exhibits on conservation
- ◆ public events explaining how to preserve family heritage collections
- ◆ training for guides on how to educate the public about conservation
- ◆ reports on conservation projects in local mass media
- ◆ a basic illustrated guide on collections care, for new staff
- ◆ presentations to senior government administrators, ranking the hazards to valuable collections, and proposing methods of risk management
- ◆ presentations comparing the costs of preventive conservation and of restoration.

Dozens of other ideas for supporting conservation came up during the course of the pilot project, and could still be implemented in Teamwork II.

not receive the authority and funding necessary to complete their plans. In some cases, ingrained failures in communication returned almost immediately; obviously, creating effective teams takes careful training and preparation. In Teamwork II, ICCROM and its partners are returning with much better training and advisory tools to assist in building lasting teams, reporting to the traditional museum administration

Flexibility – the International Solution

A specialist in business management commented that the strength of Teamwork was its international umbrella for multidisciplinary teams in conservation, whilst still remaining flexible enough to produce plans for individual situations. Each museum developed its own “culturally suitable” methods, while still sharing the overall aims of ICCROM’s project.

One of the great surprises was the refusal by the four museums in the pilot Teamwork project to use any of the numerous published assessment methods for preventive conservation. The participants recommended strongly that ICCROM experiment with a small number (25 to 50?) of new, clearly written indicator questions, which could be translated into a multitude of languages, and be used by any museum staff as a self-assessment of the state of preventive conservation and teamwork. Teamwork II includes development of such indicators.

Where Next?

In theory, the Teamwork project could be extended to archives, libraries or monuments conservation, and to other world regions, if requested. However, to follow up on the current European initiative, ICCROM is organizing a *Preventive Conservation Survey of European Museums and Services*, based on its recent experience and the Teamwork network. ICCROM and its partners will use the results to identify new directions in European conservation.

ICCROM also believes that the essential ingredients of Teamwork are simple, clear and open to replication. Even the international aspect of the project can be replicated without ICCROM, by forming bilateral contacts between nations, and by working cooperatively at a national level to build a substantial public and professional profile for conservation and teamwork.

Why Teamwork Needs Work

The participation of all staff in preparing plans gave an understanding, team spirit, and participation which many commented was very healthy for the museum as a whole. Many staff commented that it was the first time in years that they had the opportunity to communicate with others. But some failures developed, and it was precisely in “teamwork” that the problems concentrated. Some teams failed to ever assume responsibility and take action, while others did





A

cyber version of the *International Directory on Training in Conservation of Cultural Heritage* is beginning to take shape on ICCROM's web site, where we have started posting all institutions whose listings have been updated since 1995. This has proved to be one of the most popular features of the home page.

What information is offered?

A key feature of all listings is a link to the institution's own web site, if available. The idea is to put the user into direct contact with the training resource itself, where more extensive information can be obtained.

The ICCROM listing gives an outline of what the course is about, so that users can decide whether they want to explore further. Thus, we note the course title, its length and frequency, admission requirements, the working language and the type of qualification offered. All levels of programmes from undergraduate to advanced research options are included in the directory, as well as a few short course programmes when they are given on a regular basis. Some distance learning opportunities are also indicated. A section on contact information is provided, with e-mail, street addresses, telephone and fax.

Searching the Training Directory database

On entering the main menu, click on "Databases" and then on "Training Directory." A list of general subjects is provided, covering 11 main fields of cultural heritage conservation: Archaeology, Architecture, Communication/information, Disaster preparedness, Documentation, Environment, Library/archives, Management, Materials/objects, Museums and Science. One,

some or all of these can be selected, using normal Windows commands (Control-click). The same is true of a list of countries. The result is that one can use the two search modes in an endless variety of combinations.

Where next?

The listings now available on the home page are but a fraction of all those in the database, as only the most current have been included. Together with the Getty Conservation Institute, a streamlined updating form is being developed, which will be mailed to every institution in the database and also posted on the home page for electronic changes. The postal replies will be processed at ICCROM, but the GCI Information Center staff will eventually also help maintain the directory, once the technical details are ironed out. The goal of both partners is to provide accurate, current information to prospective conservation students throughout the world. However, the GCI and ICCROM do not imply any endorsement or accreditation of a course programme by its presence in or absence from the directory.

Are you listed?

All institutions offering training in conservation of cultural heritage are encouraged to visit the ICCROM site and verify whether they are now listed and, if so, whether their listing is correct. Please help us to update or add entries by using the updating form (printed or electronic), sending printed materials, or sending an e-mail to TrDirectory@iccrom.org. The moment your entry is updated in the database, it also appears on the Web.

*Bright points in African Museum Development***PREMA highlights**

As the PREMA programme draws to a close, there are a number of positive developments to report. One of the objectives of PREMA is to transfer the training, management and development activities from ICCROM to institutions and professionals in Africa. Here are five examples:

A House for PREMA

For conservation and museum development activities to be sustainable, they need a basis of qualified and motivated people. At the same time a foundation of bricks and mortar can be equally important. The Government of Benin has put a historic building in Porto Novo at the disposal of PREMA, which had it restored with classrooms, offices and a documentation center as a venue for courses and other activities. Already the *Maison PREMA* has hosted the 8th University Course, the 8th Seminar for Directors, the 2nd Project Design Workshop and the 6th Review Meeting.

**Turning
Ideas into
Actions**

After concentrating on conservation for 10 years, PREMA has designed and implemented two workshops on project development and implementation as a complement to conservation and a component of museum development. After all, training is of no use if the ideas that it generates can not be translated into action. These workshops aimed at increasing and perfecting the skills to develop and manage these actions.

**Conservation
Team in
Kenya**

The National Museums of Kenya have created a Conservation Team made up entirely of former PREMA participants. The four members of the team will allow museums throughout Kenya to take advantage of a skilled task force which will undoubtedly serve the collections.

**Malawi
Teaching
Team**

In September 1997, a group of seven former PREMA participants met in Blantyre in order to define and organize the content of the 8th PREMA sub-Regional Course, which concluded in Malawi in February 1998. For the first time a PREMA training activity was completely formulated and managed by our African colleagues – and from all indications with admirable professionalism and success.

**After
PREMA,
PREMA II**

PREMA 1990-2000 will be coming to a close in less than two years. At the 6th PREMA Review Meeting, which took place in Benin in March, 1998, museum leaders from 12 African countries expressed their desire to see a follow-up programme to PREMA to support museums in developing activities based on community needs and especially those of children. More details will be available in the next newsletter.

As always, we would like to recognize our funding partners who made PREMA possible in 1997-98: Denmark (Danida and the Embassy of Denmark to Malawi), France (Ministry of Cooperation), Italy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Norway (NORAD), Sweden (Sida), Switzerland (SDC), the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust and UNESCO.

AFRICA 2009: Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

This programme was launched at a meeting held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in March of 1998. It is a partnership involving ICCROM, the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, CRATERRE-EAG, and African institutions involved in heritage conservation.

The programme is designed as an integrated approach to immovable heritage conservation. Its formulation is rooted in the notion that the problems facing conservation in Africa are both technical in nature and have the urgency of fitting conservation into a larger

environmental, social, cultural, and economic development framework. The programme intends to work with African professionals to create a cultural environment within the development process that is tailored to their specific cultural context.

The objectives of the programme are: to better integrate conservation of immovable cultural heritage into the larger context of development in Africa, to increase the capacity of a broad spectrum of actors involved in conservation

of immovable cultural heritage, and to create a network of communication that will enable rapid exchange of information among professionals in Africa.

The programme structure is designed as an integrated approach to meeting the objectives outlined above, by taking advantage of activities at two levels. At the regional level, the *projet cadre* (framework project) is being developed as an umbrella for the programme. At the national level, *projets situés* (site projects) will be

developed to provide local capacity building in the context of carrying out conservation planning and work at specific sites of all types.

Activities to be carried out within the framework of the project will include: three-month training courses, seminars, research, and the building up of a network of professionals in the region. To manage the programme, a coordination committee has been set up with four professionals from Africa as well as members of each of the three international partners.

The Stele of Axum

BACKGROUND

In the third century AD, the city of Axum in Ethiopia began erecting a number of stelae, which almost certainly had commemorative or funerary significance. The more highly developed stelae have geometrical designs, which as they are refined assume an architectural language. The most important stelae represent towers reaching into the sky with a false door at the base and a series of registers decorated with round symbolic beam-ends and windows culminating in a semi-circular crowning element.

The Deutsche Aksum Expedition Report (1913) describes in detail the three most important stelae at Axum as Riesenstele (32 meters), the zweitgrößte Stockwerk-Stele (24 meters) and the große noch stehende Stockwerk-Stele (16 meters), of which only the 16 meter one (N° 3) remains standing today (see photo).

Though the 32 meter stele is of impressive dimensions, in art-historical terms perhaps the most significant is the 24 meter stele, carved on all four sides. This stele was chosen following a personal order from Mussolini. The archaeologist Ugo Monneret de Villard supervised the operation of bringing it to Rome, where it arrived in November 1937 and was subsequently erected at Piazza di Porta Capena.

TRANSFER OF THE STELE TO AXUM

According to article 37 of the 1947 Italian Peace Treaty with the United Nations, the government of Italy agreed to return all artifacts taken from Ethiopia after 3rd October 1935. On 4 March 1997, a Joint Statement was signed between Italy and Ethiopia in which, based on the existing treaties, the whole operation and agreement was reconfirmed and redefined.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs entrusted ICCROM with the study and diagnosis of the state of conservation of the stele and a feasibility assessment of various options for its transportation. After a preliminary analysis of the relevant documentary material, scientific analysis and geophysical surveys were carried out together with conservation and gap-filling mapping of the monument. The planning study for the transfer has developed possible scenarios for the transport operation.

The interdisciplinary project team, led by Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso, included Ethiopian experts. All the operations were carried out with the support of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, through the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, the Municipality of Rome, and with the collaboration of the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and the University of Naples "Federico II".



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Conservation, Protection, Presentation. Conservação, protecção, apresentação. 5th Conference of the Int. Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics. Conimbriga, 1994. xii + 255 pp. Faro & Conimbriga: ICCM 1993. ISBN 92-8137-07-9
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The Art of Stoneworking: A Reference Guide. P. Rockwell. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press. 1993. ISBN 0-521-41332-X (E) **\$68.00**

Il Biodeterioramento di Libri e Documenti. F. Gallo. Rome: Centro Studi per la Conservazione della Carta. 1992. viii + 128 pp. (I) **\$22.00**

Chemical Principles of Textile Conservation. A. Timar-Balazsy, D. Eastop. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1998. xx + 444 pp. ISBN 075062620-8. (E) **\$120.00**

The Colours of Rome. B. Lange. Copenhagen: Danish Architectural Press. 1995. 142 pp. ISBN 87-7407-156-4 (E) **\$60.00**

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A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist. C. Sease. UCLA Inst. of Archaeology. 1994. v + 114 pp. ISBN 0-917956-82-6 (E) **\$18.00**

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The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. Bologna: Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto. 1981. 844 pp. (E/F) **\$27.00**

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The Conservator-Restorer's Professional Activity and Status and its Responsibility towards the Cultural Heritage, Florence, 29-31 May 1997. ECCO and ARI. Leefdaal: ECCO. 1997. 237 pp. (E) **\$22.00**

Il Degrado dei Monumenti in Roma in Rapporto all'Inquinamento Atmosferico. M. Laurenzi Tabasso & M. Marabelli. Viterbo: Beta Gamma. 1992. 176 pp. (I) **\$30.00**

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- *Archaeological Heritage Management - Directory/Répertoire - Stained Glass* (E/F) Each/chacun **\$40.00**
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Adobe

SMITH, Edward W. - AUSTIN, George S., *Adobe, pressed-earth, and rammed-earth industries in New Mexico* (revised edition). Socorro, New Mexico, USA: New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources, 1996, 72 p. (Bulletin 159) This publication is the third in a series describing the adobe industry in New Mexico. The tradition of using earth as a building material goes back to well before the colonial period. Although many small enterprises still use traditional manufacturing techniques, some larger firms have adopted automated production methods. The book describes these new methods and gives a list of firms, together with current New Mexico regulations for earth construction.

Archaeology

VITELLI, Karen D., Ed., *Archaeological ethics*. Walnut Creek, California: AltaMira Press, 1996, 272 p. ISBN 0-7619-0531-6

This publication is a collection of articles from *Archaeology Magazine*, intended for the general public. It examines the basic ethical questions faced by archaeologists and conservator-restorers: looting of objects in peace and war and possible responses; rights of affected peoples and protection of cultural identity; return and re-burial of human remains; and the archaeologist's code of ethics.

Archéologie et érosion: mesures de protection pour la sauvegarde des sites lacustres et palustres. Actes de la rencontre internationale de Marigny, 29-30 septembre 1994. Lons-le-Saunier: Centre jurassien du patrimoine, 1996, 144 p. ISBN 2-905854-20-0

Lakes and peat-bogs are the best original natural environments and are irreplaceable because of their ecological, archaeological and touristic interest; these fragile places are likely to disappear due to erosion. To respond to the issues raised by this threat, a meeting was held between conservation craftsmen and the maintenance staff of such sites. The 13 papers describe the protection operations

implemented in recent years in various European countries.

Architecture

Arbeitskreis Theorie und Lehre der Denkmalpflege E.V. Dokumentation der Jahrestagung 1996 in Köln. Thema: Wiederaufgebaute und Neugebaute Architektur der 1950er Jahre; Tendenzen ihrer "Anpassung" an unsere Gegenwart. Weimar: Universitätsverlag, 1997, 197 p. (Dokumentation der Jahrestagung, 8; Thesis, Heft 5, 1997)

Proceedings of the 8th meeting of the working group on theory and teaching of conservation of historic buildings, held in Cologne in 1995. The theme was reconstruction and new constructions of the 1950s, and their "adaptation" to our era. The 16 presentations are grouped under four main headings: restoration of existing buildings (case studies from Frankfurt-am-Main, Cologne and the former DDR); new constructions and how they are treated today; the specific case of Cologne cathedral; research and training in monuments conservation at the Fachhochschule of Cologne.

FANCELLI, Paolo, *Il restauro dei monumenti*. Firenze: Nardini Editore, 1998, 374 p. ISBN 88-404-4048-8

This publication offers the theoretical, technical and historical background for a re-definition of the discipline of monuments restoration. The author develops a general philosophy of restoration, focused on historic buildings, built ensembles, sites and the contexts in which they are found. Particular attention is paid to the new role of restoration today: knowing how to conserve the past to convey it to future generations while also being a source of historical and aesthetic knowledge.

DINKEL, René, *Encyclopédie du patrimoine*. Paris: Les Encyclopédies du patrimoine, 1997, 1512 p. ISBN 2-911200-00-4

A one-volume overview of documentation on the conservation of architectural heritage in France. It

studies in detail every aspect of protection of immovable heritage. As well as movable heritage within buildings, it covers: conservation, restoration, regulations, legislation and administrative organs, doctrine, techniques and practice. The topics are given in dictionary form, with numerous illustrations and figures, making this a handy working tool.

Premières rencontres du patrimoine Amérique latine-Europe: monuments, sites et documents historiques = Primeros encuentros del patrimonio América latina-Europa: monumentos, sitios y documentos históricos = First Latin America-Europe heritage encounters: monuments, sites and historical documents, Namur, 10-13.09.1996. Namur: Presses universitaires de Namur, 1996, 340 p. (Histoire, art & archéologie; n. 2) ISBN 2-87037-227-2

These proceedings present the management of heritage in various Latin-American and European countries. Particular cases of degradation, conservation and restoration are also given. Wider reflections evoke the links between heritage, identity and authenticity; they also show the relationships between heritage and social concerns (awareness, participation, neighbourhood rehabilitation, development), economic factors (work, economic upgrading, tourism) and political ones.

Biodeterioration

FLORIAN, Mary-Lou, *Heritage eaters: insects and fungi in heritage collections*. London: James & James, 1997, 160 p. ISBN 1-873936-49-4

A global strategy is presented for control of infestation of museum collections by insects and mould. The work identifies and discusses the three main factors involved in eliminating and preventing this problem: the materials of the objects, their environment and the biology of the infesting agents. Practical advice is given with numerous identification tables, illustrations and a detailed index, providing an excellent working tool for museum conservators.

Recent Acquisitions

Climatology

CAMUFFO, Dario, *Microclimate for cultural heritage*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1998, 415 p. (Developments in Atmospheric Science; 23) ISBN 0-444-82925-3

This book was planned as a manual on micro-physics for conservator-restorers and specialists in chemistry, architecture, engineering, geology and biology who work in the multidisciplinary field of the environment and particularly in conservation of works of art. It was written expressly to respond to a demand for information about the application of atmospheric sciences to the study of a museum room or the surface of a monument. The work is divided in two parts: 1. atmospheric physics applied to microclimate analysis and conservation; 2. performing microclimate field surveys.

General conservation issues

Actas del coloquio internacional sobre conservación preventiva de bienes culturales, Vigo, 1996. Pontevedra: Diputación provincial de Pontevedra, Servicio de publicaciones, 1997, 218 p. ISBN 84-89690-14-6

Proceedings containing papers presented on the theoretical aspects of preventive conservation for movable and immovable heritage. The major topics include: preventive conservation strategy and the charter of the conservator-restorer; the history and aims of preventive conservation; preventive conservation and awareness of the general public; conservation of artistic and archaeological materials; conservation of contemporary art.

KRUMBEIN, W.E.-BRIMBLECOMBE, P.-COSGROVE, D.E.-STANIFORTH, S., Eds., *Durability and change: the science, responsibility, and cost of sustaining cultural heritage*. Chichester: John Wiley, 1994, 307 p. (Environmental Sciences Research Report ES; 15) ISBN 0-471-95221-4

Proceedings of the Dahlem Workshop held in Berlin from 6 to 11 December 1992. The 23 papers summarize scientific and humanist attitudes towards cultural heritage and the existing imbalance in research and various disciplines

towards this subject. The principal points discussed include: processes of ageing and alteration; durability of materials; acceleration of decay due to environmental and biological factors; techniques available or under study for heritage conservation and restoration.

Lacquer

WALCH, Katharina - KOLLER, Johann, Eds., *Lacke des Barock und Rokoko = Baroque and Rococo lacquers*. München: Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, 1997, 396 p. (Arbeitshefte des bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege; Band 81) ISBN 3-87490-651-1

A major collective bilingual work - in English and German - on lacquers used in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries and on their restoration. These lacquers are unlike oriental lacquers; called "gloss" lacquers, they were applied on both furniture and walls to lend a brilliant, luminous effect to interiors. Eighteen articles discuss the aesthetic and technical characteristics of the different materials used and their restoration. Numerous bibliographic references and illustrations complete the publication.

Legislation

PROTT, Lyndel V., *Commentary on the UNIDROIT convention on stolen and illegally exported cultural objects 1995*. London: Institute of Art and Law, 1997, 146 p. ISBN 0-9531696-0-X

The adoption of the Convention of 24 June 1995 in Rome marked the end of a long discussion process. The final text that emerged from the conference follows the main lines of the proposals made by the study group set up by UNIDROIT. The Convention did not establish a common law, but enabled definition of minimum standard rules to combat illegal traffic. The author provides the text of the Convention together with commentary, article by article, on the discussions that took place.

O'KEEFE, Patrick J., *Trade in antiquities: reducing destruction and theft*. Paris: UNESCO, 1997, x + 134 p. ISBN 9-231034-06-5

In May 1994, the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the

Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation recommended that the Director-General of UNESCO promote specialized studies in order to clarify some unclear or disputed issues. This report on the antiquities trade is the first such study; in compiling it, the author consulted public and private collectors, dealers, archaeologists and conservators.

Metal

Acta of the 12th International Congress on Ancient Bronzes, Nijmegen 1992. Amersfoort: Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, 1995, 458 p. (Nederlandse archeologische rapporten; 18) ISBN 90-73104-27-0

Proceedings of an international congress held in The Netherlands on ancient bronze objects, especially domestic items. The 57 papers are grouped under four sections: bronze vessels (production, typology and dating); the technique and production of assorted Roman bronze objects; the technique of figurines and statuettes; various objects and new finds. Some of the papers are on conservation.

Museology

BALL, Stephen, *Larger & working objects: a guide to their preservation and care*. London: Museums & Galleries Commission, 1997, 71 p. ISBN 0-948630-53-1

A manual for museum curators on the acquisition and maintenance of large objects and machinery, such as aircraft, boats, machines, locomotives and motor vehicles. Each chapter deals with an important aspect of the management or protection of such collections: collecting; maintenance; describing objects; working objects; environmental control (climatology, dust and infestation); security and disaster preparedness.

Painting

EIPPER, Paul-Bernhard, *Vier Künstlerfarbenhersteller zwischen 1900 und 1970. Die Reinigung von Gemäldeoberflächen mit wässrigen Systemen*. Bern: Paul Haupt, 1997, vii + 115 p. ISBN 3-

258-05643-9

This publication has two distinct parts. The first is on artists' colours manufactured between 1900 and 1970 in Germany. Period catalogues of different manufacturers and their archives have made it possible to better understand the composition of the colours. Examples of painters who used these materials complete this section. The second part is about the effects produced by different cleaning agents on non-varnished painting surfaces. Tests and their results are given in detail.

 BENTCHEV, Ivan - HAUTSTEIN-BARTSCH, Eva, Eds., *Ikonen: Restaurierung und Naturwissenschaftliche Erforschung. Beiträge des internationalen Kolloquiums in Recklinghausen, 1994*. München: Editio Maris, 1997, 196 p. ISBN 3-925801-25-1

Proceedings of the Recklinghausen international colloquium on the conservation and restoration of icons. They include 16 papers in German, English or French on: methods of analysis of icons and study of painting techniques; iconography and materials used; identification of fakes; alteration, conservation and restoration. The icons studied are mostly of Russian origin, dating from the Middle Ages up to the 19th century, and one is of Coptic origin. Extensive colour illustrations complete the work.

Paper

La restauration et préservation des papiers peints Paris: Musée des arts décoratifs - les Amis du papier peint; 1994, 104 p.

In 1990 and 1992 there were two meetings in Paris about painted papers, during which various contributions on conservation were presented. This publication includes articles on: conservation and restoration of panoramic painted papers; disinfection of painted papers; conservation of leather hangings; consolidation and backing of large-format works on paper.

Photography

WILSON, David, *The care and storage of photographs recommendations for good practice*. London:

NAPLIB, 1997, 62 p. ISBN 0-9530436-0-6

This booklet, written both for those responsible for photographic collections and for non-specialists, gives practical advice for proper conservation of aerial photographs. After outlining the various causes of alteration, the author describes proper storage conditions for different types of photographs: b&w plates and films; b&w prints; processed colour film and prints; colour slides. One chapter covers restoration of images.

Sculpture

SOS! Save outdoor sculpture! Maintenance information kit. Washington: National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, 1996.

Save Outdoor Sculpture! is a collaborative project between the US National Museum of American Art, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. Its purpose is to raise awareness of the public and local bodies about the problem of conserving outdoor sculpture. This kit contains a box with 8 brochures and a video providing explanations and advice for conservation and maintenance of these works.

Textile

SEILER-BALDINGER, Annemarie, *Textiles: a classification of techniques*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994, XVI, 256 p. ISBN 1-56098-509-7

English translation of a classic book, originally published in German, on techniques of fabrication and decoration of textiles. This edition has been revised and updated. It covers ethnographic and archaeological textiles from many countries, and thoroughly describes all the stages of fabrication of threads and their use (from spinning, crochet and knitting up to weaving). It also covers various ornamentation techniques (beadwork, embroidery, fringes, appliqué, etc.).

Each description is illustrated and there is a comprehensive bibliography.

Urbanism

MENOZZI, Luciana, Ed., *San Giovanni d'Acri - Akko storia e cultura di una città portuale del Mediterraneo* Roma: Graffiti Editore, 1996, 238 p.

Publication of the results of a study by a research group at the University of Reggio Calabria (Italy) on the history, typological characteristics and construction techniques of the town of St John of Acre (Akko) in Israel. After a review of available town maps from the 13th to the 18th centuries, the urban development of the town is described, with particular attention to the modern period and the reconstruction of the Islamic town in the 18th century. Lavishly illustrated.

Wood

HOFFMAN, Per, Ed., *Proceedings of the 6th ICOM Group on Wet Organic Archaeological Materials conference, York, 9-13 September 1996*. Bremerhaven: Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum, 1997, 605 p. ISBN 3-927857-88-2

The 40 papers in these proceedings address: methods of drying and extraction of excavated objects; soil conditions and the burial of objects; conservation of leather, rope and basketry; analysis, alteration and conservation of waterlogged wood with sugars, polyethylene glycol or through freeze drying; alternative wood conservation methods; case studies on conserving large objects, such as boats.

 TAMPONE, Gennaro, *Il restauro delle strutture di legno*. Milano, Hoepli, 1996, 401 p. (Biblioteca tecnica Hoepli) ISBN 88-203-2273-0 This manual takes an analytical and didactic approach to various typologies of structural wood, examining the alterations and typical disorders of each type. The central part of the work focuses on restoration. The author starts from the principle that all wooden structures can and must be repaired following restoration criteria that involve minimal intervention, no denaturing of the materials and conservation of original elements. Numerous figures and illustrations accompany the text.

For updated information, please consult ICCROM's web site <<http://www.iccrom.org>> or contact the ICCROM Training & Fellowship Programme Office, 13, Via di S. Michele, I-00153 Rome, Italy. E-mail: training@iccrom.org - Tel.: (+39-06) 585-531 - Fax.: (+39-06) 5855-3349

ROCK-ART PRESERVATION

ICCROM is launching a two- to three-year programme aiming at improvement of the conditions for effective rock art preservation in the region of Southern Africa. A strategy and detailed action plan are still being developed. Potential project partners are the Getty Conservation Institute, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and regional bodies responsible for the preservation of rock-art sites. The programme will have a series of training courses, workshops and seminars addressed to conservation professionals in the region. The general public, local communities, tour operators and politicians will also be involved. A first training course, probably on site management, is scheduled for late 1998. Information on dates, duration and location of the course, co-financed by the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, will be available by mid-September 1998.

PREMA WORKSHOPS

The PREMA workshops are intended for experienced museum professionals working in the fields of documentation, research, exhibition, education, storage and management. Applications must include a letter of support from your institution, a brief c.v. and a letter of interest.

Funding for these PREMA workshops (including participants' travels, accommodation and meals) has come from the generous contributions of Denmark (Danida), Germany (BMZ), Norway (NORAD), Sweden (Sida) and Switzerland (SDC). We would like also to thank the Canadian Conservation Institute, the University of Glasgow and the Institute of Archaeology (UCL) for their technical support.

2nd PREMA WORKSHOP SUPPORT, MOUNTING AND TRANSPORTATION

DATES: 1-16 October 1998

PLACE: Ghana

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: exhibition designers and technicians, keepers, storage assistants, conservators. Artistic or handicraft background, manual skills are an asset.

During its "museum life" an object can be moved several times or remain for years on a storage shelf or on display. Any of these situations, if not well prepared and properly implemented, will lead to damage, often irreversible: crushed baskets, torn textiles, cracked pots, for example. This workshop will enable museum professionals to identify the support needs of any given object and to adopt adequate procedures according to circumstances and available resources. Topics: needs, materials and techniques for making supports and ensuring safe transportation of objects. The workshop will concentrate on practical skills, with a solid basis of theoretical understanding. Attention will be given to identification and use of local materials and techniques.

3rd PREMA WORKSHOP DOCUMENTATION OF COLLECTIONS

DATES: 15-30 October 1998

PLACE: Ethiopia

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: museum curators, keepers, documentation officers

This workshop will enable museum professionals to evaluate the state of their museum documentation systems and to take the necessary steps to improve and raise them to international standards. Among the topics covered will be analysing a documentation system, developing and putting in place a documentation system including numbering and marking objects, creating and managing the various documentation tools, evaluating human, material and financial resources for system maintenance.

4th PREMA WORKSHOP FOR DETERIORATION OF COLLECTIONS

DATES: 29 October-14 November 1998

PLACE: Kenya

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: museum curators, keepers, documentation officers, storage and exhibition officers

The main objective of preventive conservation is to reduce any risk of deterioration of the collection to a minimum. The objects are an essential source of information to determine the care and environment they require. This workshop will enable museum professionals to recognise deterioration on any given object, determine potential

causes, and use these findings to prioritize preventive conservation responses. Among the topics covered will be the definition of deterioration, its relation to materials and construction methods, the use and events in the life of the object and the evidence these leave, and assessing risks (invisible or future deterioration).

5th PREMA
WORKSHOP
PARTNERSHIP AND
FUND-RAISING

DATES: 30 November-12 December 1998

PLACE: Kenya

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: museum (or umbrella institution) staff including directors, administrators, public relations or marketing officers, curators, conservators, education staff. Experience in coordination, management or participation in museum projects is an asset. This workshop will enable museum professionals to develop their skills in raising funds and building partnerships to optimize the services of the museums to their communities. Topics: how to financially evaluate a project; exploring funding possibilities and partnerships; presenting projects to potential sponsors; managing funds; communicating with sponsors and the media; and establishing long-term partnerships.

NON-DESTRUCTIVE
AND MICRO-
DESTRUCTIVE
ANALYTICAL
METHODS FOR
CONSERVATION
OF WORKS OF ART
AND HISTORIC
BUILDINGS
(ANMET '98)
(2nd INTERNATIONAL
COURSE)

DATES: 9 November-11 December 1998

PLACE: ICCROM, Rome

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: ICCROM in collaboration with English Heritage, London, and Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR), Rome.

PARTICIPANTS: 15-20 scientists from various disciplines (chemistry, physics, biology, geology, etc.)

AIM: The course will provide conservation scientists with the elements for a critical evaluation of the use of non-destructive and micro-destructive analysis techniques for the conservation of cultural heritage.

OBJECTIVES: To analyse the specificity of cultural heritage; to define the deontology of a conservation scientist; to discuss the advantages and limits of non-destructive and micro-destructive analytical techniques suitable for the study of cultural heritage.

INTERNATIONAL
COURSE ON THE
TECHNOLOGY
OF STONE
CONSERVATION
(SC-99)

DATES: 15 April-2 July 1999

PLACE: Venice, Italy

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

APPLICATION DEADLINE: apply to ICCROM before 31 October 1998

PARTICIPANTS: 18 internationally selected conservation professionals plus a maximum of 6 postgraduate students from Italian universities

ORGANIZATION: in collaboration with the UNESCO Venice Office, the University Institute of Architecture of Venice (IUAV) and the Venetian Superintendencies.

AIMS: The course has an interdisciplinary approach and is addressed to all professionals involved with the conservation of historic stone material. Through lectures, discussions, practical sessions, demonstrations, case studies and visits, participants will be updated on stone conservation. Extension of the participants' own expertise and contact with conservation professionals from other disciplines will help them to be more effectively active in the field.

TOPICS: Ethics in conservation; Basic geology and petrography; Quarrying and carving techniques; Decay mechanisms; Diagnostic methods; Conservation methods and materials; Conservation policy and prevention

SPECIALIZED
SHORT SEMINAR
ON GRAPHIC
DOCUMENTATION
SYSTEMS FOR
MURAL
PAINTINGS
(SURF-SEMINAR 1)

DATES: JUNE 1999 (tentative), 1 week

PLACE: ICCROM, Rome

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: ICCROM. Potential project partners: Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR), Opificio delle Pietre Dure (OPD)

PARTICIPANTS: 18-20 invited conservation professionals and documentalists

The workshop aims at contributing to the definition of basic requirements for proper graphic documentation of mural paintings and at evaluating recent applications, including computer-aided systems. The restriction to mural paintings will allow a more focused

debate. However, professionals dealing with related decorated/architectural surfaces (mosaics, renders, stucco works, stone surfaces, etc.) will also benefit from the results of the workshop, which will be published.

**URUSHI
CONSERVATION
OF JAPANESE
LACQUER**

DATES: Autumn 1999 (tentative).

PLACE: Japan, in an area where the traditional skills are still practised

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: ICCROM and Japanese authorities

DESCRIPTION: The need to continue to address types of cultural heritage calling for highly specialized skills and a thorough understanding of the characteristics of technical traditions specific to a cultural area, combined with the positive results of the platform of intercultural dialogue provided by the Japanese Paper Conservation course have prepared the ground for a new course on the conservation of Urushi lacquer ware. This international course is being prepared with the Japanese authorities.

**SEGUNDO
CURSO
PANAMERICANO
SOBRE LA
CONSERVACION Y
EL MANEJO DEL
PATRIMONIO
ARQUITECTONICO
HISTORICO-
ARQUEOLOGICO
DE TIERRA
(PAT99 - Proyecto "Terra")**

DATES: 31 October-10 December 1999

PLACE: Chan Chan, Trujillo, Peru

WORKING LANGUAGE: Spanish

ORGANIZATION: ICCROM/CRA Terre-EAG/GCI

DESCRIPTION: The course programme is structured around a core curriculum that promotes an interdisciplinary methodology for the conservation and management of earthen architectural and archaeological heritage, thereby integrating the different professions of the course participants. Specialized topics derived from the core curriculum are developed through lectures, demonstrations, practical lab and field exercises, case studies, site visits, discussions and other such activities. The interrelated nature of these activities requires that all participants be present throughout the entire six-week period of training.

Within this comprehensive course framework, particular attention is devoted to the state of knowledge in the field of earthen architectural heritage, including issues related to: decorated surfaces, wall paintings and polychrome reliefs on earthen supports; seismic risks and pathologies; and monitoring and maintenance, within the context of the development of management plans for such patrimony.

To obtain course brochure and application form, please mail request including address to:

PAT99 / ICCROM (address above)

or PAT99 / CRA Terre-EAG (Formation)

BP 2636, 60 avenue de Constantine

F-38036 GRENOBLE Cedex 2, France

or PAT99 / The Getty Conservation Institute

1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 700

LOS ANGELES, CA 90049-1684, USA

or PAT99 / Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC)

Facultad de Arquitectura

Av. Prolongacion Primavera 2390 (Monterrico)

LIMA - 33, Peru

or PAT99 / Instituto Nacional de Cultura - La Libertad (INC-LL)

Independencia 572

TRUJILLO, Peru

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS CAN BE FOUND ON THE ICCROM WEB PAGE: <[HTTP://WWW.ICCROM.ORG](http://www.iccrom.org)> OR OBTAINED FROM THE ICCROM LIBRARY

CALENDAR 1998

06-08 Oct - Valencia, Spain

RISK ANALYSIS '98 - COMPUTER SIMULATION IN RISK ANALYSIS AND HAZARD MITIGATION
Paula Doughty-Young, Risk Analysis '98
Wessex Institute of Technology
Ashurst Lodge
Ashurst, Southampton SO40 7AA, UK
Email: paula@wessex.ac.uk

05-10 Oct - Recife, Brazil

ITUC: INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR (2ND) AND INTERNATIONAL MEETING (4TH) - CONSERVATION AND URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
Herb Stovel
ICCROM
Via di San Michele 13
I-00153 Rome, Italy
Email: hs@iccrom.org

10-16 Oct - Melbourne, Australia

ICOM GENERAL CONFERENCE (18TH) AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY (19TH) - MUSEUMS AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY
Conference Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 128 Exhibition Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia
Email: icom98@conaus.com.au

14-18 Oct - Monterrey, Mexico

ICOMOS MEXICANO INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM (19TH) - ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION IN XX CENTURY
Arq. Carlos Flores
ICOMOS Mexicano
Mazatlan 190, Col. Condesa
Mexico, DF 06140, Mexico

22-24 Oct - Palermo, Italy

ICOM-CC - TEXTILES WORKING GROUP: INTERIM MEETING - INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH ABOUT STUDIES AND CONSERVATION OF MEDIEVAL TEXTILES
Rosalia Varoli-Piazza
Istituto Centrale per il Restauro
Piazza S. Francesco di Paola 9
I-00164 Rome, Italy

22-24 Oct - Coruña, Spain

HISTORIA DE LA CONSTRUCCION CONGRESO NACIONAL (II)
Dept. de Construcciones Arquitectónicas
Campus de A. Zapateira

Castro de Elviña s/n
E-15192 Coruña, Spain
Email: construc@udc.es

28-31 Oct - Leipzig, Germany
DENKMAL '98: EUROPÄISCHE MESSE FÜR DENKMALPFLEGE UND STADTERNEUERUNG
Jürgen Kramp - Pressereferent
Leipzig, Germany
Email: pr@leipziger-messe.de

06-12 Nov - Williamsburg, VA, USA
APT.LEARNING FROM LANDMARKS: ASSESSMENT, PHILOSOPHY AND TECHNOLOGY
Thomas H. Taylor, Jr.
Chair of the Steering Committee
P.O. Box 3511
Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA
Email: ttaylor@widowmaker.com

07-09 Dec - New Orleans, LA, USA
SCHOOL FOR SCANNING ISSUES OF PRESERVATION AND ACCESS FOR PAPER-BASED COLLECTIONS
Gay Tracy
Northeast Document Conservation Center
100 Brickstone Square
Andover, MA 01810, USA
Email: tracy@nedcc.org

08-11 Dec - Orlando, FL, USA
CORROSION AND REHABILITATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES: INT CONFERENCE
Donald Jackson
Federal Highway Administration
HTA-2, room 6319
400 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20590, USA

10-12 Dec - Amsterdam, Netherlands
RESTORATION 98: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Loes Roos or Claartje van Mol
Amsterdam RAI
P.O. Box 77777
NL-1070 Amsterdam, Netherlands
Email: press@rai.nl

11 Dec - Amsterdam, Netherlands
WOOD AND FURNITURE CONSERVATION 4TH INT SYMPOSIUM
Jurjen Creman
Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage
Gabriel Metsustraat 8
NL-1071 EA Amsterdam, Netherlands

CALENDAR 1999

20-22 Jan - Venice, Italy
ASSOC. ITALIANA PER LO STUDIO E LA CONSERVAZIONE DEL MOSAICO: COLLOQUIO (VI)
 Monica Grandi
 Segreteria Scientifica
 Passeggiata di Ripetta 22
 I-00186 Rome, Italy
 Email: guidobaldi@flashnet.it

February - Trento, Italy
CONSOLIDAMENTO NELLE AREE ARCHEOLOGICHE E NEI CANTIERI DI RESTAURO STORICO-ARTISTICO
 Cristina Dal Ri', Susanna Fruet
 Laboratorio di Restauro-Ufficio Beni Archeologici
 Castello del Buonconsiglio
 I-38100 Trento, Italy

22-26 Mar - Asheville, NC, USA
RESEARCH AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS AND ON PUBLIC LANDS. ON THE FRONTIERS OF CONSERVATION: DISCOVERY, REAPPRAISAL, AND INNOVATIONThe George Wright Society | 1999
 GWS Conference
 P.O. Box 65
 Hancock, MI 49930, USA
 Email: gws@mail.portup.com

29-31 Mar - London, UK
THE MUSEUM ENVIRONMENT IN THE NEXT CENTURY: 1ST INT. CONFERENCE
 Museum Practice Conference Organizer
 Museum Association
 42 Clerkenwell Close
 London EC1R 0PA, UK

01 May - Catania, Italy
EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT ENGINEERING STRUCTURES '99 (ERES)
 Liz Kerr, Conference Secretariat, ERES99
 Wessex Institute of Technology
 Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst
 Southampton SO40 7AA, UK
 Email: liz@wessex.ac.uk

17-19 May - Rome, Italy
NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING AND MICROANALYSIS FOR THE DIAGNOSTICS AND CONSERVATION OF THE CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE
 Sig. C. Parisi
 AlPhD - Rome Office
 Via Botticelli 1
 I-00196 Rome, Italy

23-31 May - Ripon, WI, USA
ROCK ART CONGRESS: 1999 INTERNATIONAL
 Dr Jack Steinbring
 Dept. of Anthropology
 Ripon College
 Ripon, WI 54971, USA
 Email: steinbringj@mac.ripon.edu

04-09 Jul - Sydney, Australia
PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS (19TH) - SCIENCE FOR PACIFIC POSTERITY: ENVIRONMENTS, RESOURCES AND WELFARE OF THE PACIFIC PEOPLE
 XIX Pacific Science Congress Secretariat
 GPO Box 2609
 Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia
 Email: reply@icmsaust.com.au

29 Aug-03 Sep - Lyon, France
ICOM-COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION: 12TH TRIENNIAL MEETING
 Jean-Pierre Mohen
 Laboratoire de Recherche des Musées de France
 6 rue des Pyramides
 F-75041 Paris, France
 Email: mohen@culture.fr

08-10 Sep - London, UK
REVERSIBILITY: DOES IT EXIST?
 Sara Carroll, Department of Conservation
 The British Museum
 Great Russell Street
 London WC1B 3DG, UK
 Email: conservation@british-museum.ac.uk

October - Chicago IL, USA
COLOURED MEDIA: THE ART AND SCIENCE OF CONSERVING COLOUR ON PAPER (CALL FOR PAPERS)
 Elizabeth Sobczynski
 Voitek Conservation
 9 Whitehorse Mews,
 Westminster Bridge Road
 London SE1 7QD, UK
 Email: VOITEKCWA@Btinternet.com

17-23 Oct - Mexico City, Mexico
ICOMOS: 12TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY: THE WISE USE OF HERITAGE
 Arq. Carlos Flores Marini
 ICOMOS Mexicano
 Mazatlan 190, Col. Condesa C. P.
 Mexico, DF 06140, Mexico
 Email: icomosmex99@compuserve.com.mx

HAROLD JAMES PLENDERLEITH (1898-1997) DIRECTOR EMERITUS OF ICCROM

On Sunday 2 November 1997, Dr Harold James Plenderleith passed away at the age of 99 years. After spending his early career at the British Museum, he was called by UNESCO to create what was then called the 'Rome Centre.' His prestige, his long experience, his knowledge and his vision were vital to the establishment of what was to become ICCROM. In 22 years, 45 countries became Member States of the organization.

His great professional capacity and cultivation were combined with a sense of humour which made him a welcome presence in any situation, whether in Rome or in the numerous countries he was invited to visit.

He never failed to show his natural kindness to the 11 members of the small team that made up the original staff, enveloping them in almost paternal attention.

At the age of 72, he retired to his native Scotland. From Dundee, he continued to keep abreast of developments at ICCROM, which he visited only two years ago. As guest of honour at the last General Assembly, he was present at the unveiling of a portrait bust commemorating his generous support for the creation of the new ICCROM Laboratory, which bears his name today.

STEEN BJARNHOF (1925-1997)

The Danish paintings conservator Steen Bjarnhof passed away at the age of 72 last September. He was former chief conservator at various museums in Denmark, former Rector and head of department at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Conservation, IIC-fellow, former ICOM-CC vice-chair and Honorary Member of ICOM-CC.

Bjarnhof served the conservation profession for more than fifty years, and had an immense influence on the positive status of conservation in Denmark. He created highly professional conservation departments in key museums, founded the academic training programme at the School of Conservation, and fostered a network of international contacts between the conservation profession in Denmark and abroad, for example by leading the Nordic Rescue Team after the 1966 flood in Florence. He was also the Danish delegate to the ICCROM General Assembly for several years.

RAYMOND LEMAIRE (1921-1997)

Founder and first Secretary-General of ICOMOS, Raymond Lemaire was one of the pillars of that organization and an eloquent advocate for conservation of the built heritage. He was also the rapporteur of the group of experts that drafted the well-known Venice Charter and, more recently, a prime mover in debate on the concept of authenticity.

At ICCROM, Mr Lemaire was delegate of Belgium and representative of ICOMOS for several years, President of the General Assembly in 1973 and part of numerous expert missions. He was also instrumental in the foundation of the ICCROM course on Architectural Conservation, as well as directing an international course in Belgium, first in Bruges and then at Leuven.

Raymond Lemaire received decorations from Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, France, Luxembourg and Santo Domingo, together with numerous prizes, including the ICCROM Award in 1981.

PAOLO MORA (1921-1998)

Paolo Mora was known worldwide as a foremost expert on paintings and stone. He and his wife, Laura, formed an exceptional conservation team and undertook countless missions to examine and advise on conservation and restoration projects — whether in India for the Ajanta caves or in Egypt for the Nile valley tombs, notably the tomb of Nefertari.

After joining the Italian Central Restoration Institute (ICR) in 1944, he was Chief Conservator, coordinator of the technical sector and lecturer there from 1950 until his retirement in 1986. In that capacity, he carried out numerous conservation works in Italy, including the churches of St Francis in Assisi and Mantegna's *Camera degli sposi* in Mantua.

He was also known to generations of ICCROM participants because of his early involvement in the course on Conservation of Mural Paintings, as both course director and lecturer. With his wife and Paul Philippot, he was co-author of the well-known work, *The Conservation of Wall Paintings*, a classic text for painting conservators.

The ICCROM Award was conferred on Paolo Mora in 1984.

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