In addition to the ICCROM Image Archive, we thank the following for the use of photographs: Catherine Antomarchi, Ernesto Borelli, Emmanuel Caillé, CRATerre-EAG, Gaël de Guichen, Joseph King, Elena Incerti Medici, Jukka Jokilehto, Maria Teresa Jaquinta, Claire-Emmanuelle le Moal, Katriina Similä, Herb Stovel.

Cover: Days after an earthquake in June 2001, Franz Grupp cares for a painting rescued from the Ermita de Jerusalén in the Convent of Santa Teresa in Arequipa, Peru. See page 17 for the story. Photograph by Magdalena Fuenzalida.
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In the first dawn of the new millennium, two controversies in particular have raised fundamental issues for those concerned with the preservation of cultural heritage. One was associated quite specifically with the threat and then the actual act of deliberate destruction of the two rock-cut statues of the Buddha at Bamiyan in Afghanistan in March 2001. The other is the wider, continuing debate over the benefits and costs of the globalization of society, which popular concern has forced onto the meetings agenda of the world’s political leaders.

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

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

Understanding and communication

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

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

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

**Changing goals, changing content**

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

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

Many of the changing goals and design of activities that I have alluded to here are reflected in the provisional Programme and Budget for the biennium 2002–2003 which will be submitted by ICCROM’s Council to the General Assembly in November 2001. The provisional programme is for the most part proactive, that is it attempts to foresee and then to respond to emerging needs in conservation by designing appropriate activities.
At the same time, ICCROM has to respond to the requests of its Member States for information, technical advice and assistance on conservation. Needless to say, the more successfully we can foresee emerging needs and design responsive programmes, the less resources should need to be devoted to answering ad hoc requests.

An important corollary of this premise would assert that those programmes must emphasize an approach based on key concepts such as prevention, awareness, and preparedness. Nowhere is this more relevant than in the case of disasters and emergencies. Paradoxically, we need to be prepared for the unexpected. ICCROM has long been active in responding to requests following natural disasters (most recently, following the earthquake in Arequipa in Peru). It has also been developing teaching material and educational activities on risk preparedness. The incorporation of concepts of prevention and advocacy in long-term programmes has already proven its worth. At a time when, in many countries, resources for conservation are being cut for other than high-profile projects, this approach should prove the most cost-effective even if less spectacular in the short term.

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

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

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

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

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

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

China
The People’s Republic of China, a vast country with a population of 1.25 billion, has a long history and a rich heritage: some 4 billion manuscripts in 2700 libraries and 12 million artefacts in more than 3700 cultural institutions. More than 115,000 people are employed in the heritage sector.

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

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

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

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

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

Slovakia offers diploma courses at private institutes, academies and specialised centres. Eight Slovaks have attended courses at ICCROM.
XXII ICCROM General Assembly
Rome, Italy, 21–23 November 2001

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

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

www.iccrom.org

The ICCROM Web site has been improved during the past year with more, regular information about both ICCROM activities and events and opportunities in the field of conservation-restoration in general. Improved tools also make it easier to search the online ICCROM library. By December 2001, a completely redesigned Web site should be up and running to provide the same services (online library, worldwide conference listings and training opportunities, comprehensive links to other sites) but with easier navigation. The development of the new site has been undertaken with the generous technical collaboration of EVTEK Institute of Art and Design (Finland).

Internship/visiting professional programme

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

Visitors to ICCROM

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

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

• Dr Lester K. Little, Director of the American Academy in Rome, and the Academy’s two Kress Conservation Fellows, Elizabeth Walmsley (National Gallery of Art, Washington DC) and Deirdre Windsor (American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Massachusetts), in February;

• H.E. Mr Jozef Miklosko, the Ambassador of Slovakia to Italy, and Jana Trnovcová, Cultural Attaché of the Slovak Embassy and Director of the Slovak Institute in Rome, in March;

• officials from the High Commission for the Development of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in March;

• a group of some 50 members of the American Institute of Architects’ Historic Resources Committee, which held a conference in Rome, in April;

• a group of archival experts from the Republic of Korea to learn about the organization and its present and future involvement in archival conservation projects, in May;

• a delegation of 15 officers from the Ministries of Culture, Public Works and Environment, representing the Cultural Properties Gallery of Art, Washington DC) and Deirdre Windsor (American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Massachusetts), in February;
Administration in Taejon, Korea, in June;
- Representatives from the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, in June;
- H.E. Mr Mynt U Phone, Ambassador of Myanmar, in September.

Student groups are always welcome at ICCROM. In the past year the following groups have visited us:
- in the framework of their heritage preservation studies, a group of 12 students from the Liceo Artistico Statale Via Ripetta 218, Rome, in April
- Professor Alfonso Munoz Cosme and a group of 25 students from the University of Madrid’s Faculty of Architecture as part of the course “Restoration Theory and Techniques”, in May
- a group of graduate students in urban conservation from the Consortium for Urban Conservation in the Balkans—comprised of the universities of Ljubljana and Slovenia, the Institute for the Protection of Culture of Slovenia, and the Catholic University of America (Washington DC)—during a summer study programme in June led by Professor Roy Eugene Graham, of the Catholic University
- the 20 participants of the 14th International Course on Technology of Stone Conservation, led by Mieke Van Molle, Course Coordinator, and Christina Danielli, Course Assistant, in June
- 15 students from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid taking a master’s course on cultural management and guests of the Spanish Academy, in September

**ICCROM publications**


**ICCROM staff news**

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

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

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

Alessandro d’Amico, Luca Esposito, Irma Ferrante and Daniela Pilotti, security personnel assigned by the Italian Government to provide guardian services to ICCROM, have returned to their original positions within the Ministero per le Attività Culturali from 1 October 2001. Guardian and reception services for ICCROM are now being provided by a private security company under contract with funds from the Government of Italy.
Practically all ICCROM activities are carried out with partners, from the drafting of a strategy to the organization of a course halfway around the world. A list of ICCROM’s partner institutions in 2001 is given on the inside back cover. This page features some key partners with which ICCROM has continuing, reciprocal relationships.

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

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

Also during the Cairns meeting, the Committee supported ICCROM’s budget request for the provision of services in 2001 and gave ICCROM a mandate to develop two “training kits” for better implementation of the Convention, one for nominations, the other for monitoring/periodic reporting.

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

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

International Council of Museums (ICOM)
In 2001 ICCROM participated in ICOM’s triennial conference in Barcelona in July, and in a workshop on illicit traffic in artefacts and the protection of cultural heritage in South-East Asia, in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 9 to 13 April.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Coural served ICCROM from 1979 to 1991 as the delegate of France to the General Assembly and as a member of Council during the terms of four Directors. As an active member of the Finance and Programme Committee, his wise advice and loyal support for ICCROM’s work helped provide continuity during a time of great expansion in ICCROM’s activities and membership.


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

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

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

Rikhard Halldor Hórdal (1946–2001), painting conservator and head of the Department of Conservation Studies at the EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Vantaa, Finland, passed away, in Helsinki, on 19 March following a traffic accident in January. Rikhard worked closely with ICCROM on several projects and was well known throughout the conservation-restoration field both as a lecturer and for his dynamic interest in training and education.

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

ICCROM has only recently learned of the death, in December 1999, of Patrick Faulkner (1912–1999), architect, historian of medieval wooden architecture, authority on the repair of ancient monuments and sometime lecturer and consultant for ICCROM.
The Advocacy Programme aims to raise awareness about the fragility of cultural heritage. It helps to integrate advocacy of conservation of cultural property into all of ICCROM’s work. It does this through producing teaching and informational material on the benefits of preservation for schools, conservation professionals, and the communications sector.

MEDIA SAVE ART Award 2001
Graffiti: Time to change strategy?

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MEDIA SAVE ART Award 2001
“We Care about Heritage, Do You?”
“The Past in Peril” “Gods in Exile”
“My Life as a Tombarolo” “The Art of Pillaging”

When vandals damaged UNESCO World Heritage Site temples in Mnajdra, Malta, a major local newspaper launched a campaign to preserve the country’s heritage. A paper in Nigeria ran a series on a museum exhibition containing thousands of stolen artefacts. A piece on a day in the life of a tomb robber in Etruscan Veio, Italy, gave a rare behind-the-scenes report, while yet another publication took a serious look at the effects of urbanisation on the historic centre of Beijing.

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

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

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

The focus of the submissions has shifted from the abandonment of archaeological sites to the pillaging of and illegal trafficking in stolen artefacts. The change can be explained by a worldwide increase in conflicts, by sharper differences between diverse global economies and by successful awareness campaigns carried out by UNESCO and ICOM. Many articles this year addressed uncontrolled urbanisation and lack of awareness by the public and political authorities. Alternative definitions of cultural heritage have also emerged, based on traditions linked to national identity. At the same time, articles have emphasised the concept of preservation within the universal context of all mankind.

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

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

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

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

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

An ICCROM study

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

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

Thus ICCROM decided to carry out a study of how the mayors of other European cities have faced this problem, what solutions they have tried and with what results. The research was placed in the hands of Claire-Emmanuelle Le Moal, student of Sciences and Techniques of Heritage Management at the University of Montpellier, France, who spent ten weeks at ICCROM.


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

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

How they see it

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

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

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

“Id rather be a star in the street than garbage in a museum.” —Nesty 74

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, awareness campaigns must concentrate on the heritage rather than on the graffiti and give young people a sense of belonging to their city.
The Architecture and Archaeological Sites Programme (AASP) is the unit in charge of implementing ICCROM’s programme in the field of architectural and archaeological site conservation. Its aim is to contribute to ICCROM’s role in worldwide conservation and restoration of cultural property by initiating, developing, promoting, and facilitating conditions for such conservation and restoration, in its specific field of architectural and archaeological site conservation.

International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC)

Project Terra

The NAMEC Programme

Other activities

The ICCROM Laboratory

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International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC)

Rethinking architectural conservation

Regarded as one of ICCROM’s flagship activities, the International Architectural Conservation Course (ARC) has trained more than 600 architectural conservators in 32 sessions in Rome since 1965. It has helped create a network of specialists and has generated many ICCROM ‘satellite’ courses, on such topics as wood, earthen architecture, stone, modern architecture, and architectural surfaces, as well as other regional activities.

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

Conservation of glazed architectural tiles

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

A two-day working session on this theme of special interest in the field took place on 24–25 May 2001 at ICCROM and the Spanish Academy in Rome to plan approaches to future activities. Aiming to internationalise the debate, the initiative provided an open forum on the main topics related to the field. Some topics of discussion have been proposed: formal restoration criteria for decorated ceramics used in architecture; the architectural conservation process; the role of scientific analysis in the conservation of decorated ceramics used in an architectural context; the role of historical analysis.

Project Terra

Conservation of Earthen Architecture

The international conference held in May 2000 in Torquay, England, was the latest in a series of international events on earthen architecture conservation that began in Iran in 1972 and that have profoundly affected the development of the field in the last 30 years. Each con-
ference made its mark by articulating the needs of the field, motivating activities, and promoting a network of practitioners around the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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International organizations will need to do more to encourage specific activities in specific regions. Through their work these organisations have facilitated, promoted, and, through their presence and authority, sanctioned these valuable efforts. They have likewise contributed to the dissemination of ideas by placing them in a world perspective and facilitating access to information. Their involvement sends strong, positive signals to the scientific, academic, and professional communities, as well as to institutions interested in earthen architecture.

The NAMEC Programme

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

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

Building with earth

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

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

A renewed commitment to the conservation of earthen architecture and the promotion of its values is essential for this heritage to be universally recognized as an area of study and of professional practice.
Between 1994 and 2001, NAMEC benefited from a contribution of US$ 5.5 million from the Italian Cooperation for Development. The Getty Grant Program, UNESCO, and the French Government added their support, which was used to organize the project’s first phase (the Tunis architectural conservation course, 1993–96). The European Commission, through the Euromed Heritage Programme, contributed generously to the development phase (1998–2001). The strategy developed within the project was recognized as an important contribution to the further consolidation of the activities and transfer of responsibilities to host countries of the region.

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

Management and conservation planning for archaeological sites have been recognized as a priority for the Near East countries at several international meetings. The issue was mentioned in the recommendations of the ‘Report of the state of conservation of the World Heritage in the Arab countries’, the first of the periodic reporting studies submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 24th annual session, in Cairns, Australia, 2000.

Other activities

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

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

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

The ICCROM Laboratory

Short specialized seminars

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

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

The Roman ruins (the basilica) of Volubilis, Morocco, a World Heritage Site on the western edge of the Roman Empire. Unlike many cities of Roman Africa, Volubilis was not abandoned after the Romans left, or even after the Arab conquest of North Africa in the late 7th century, but in the 18th century.
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Thanks to the scientific and technical support of Thermoquest (a leading producer of instruments for analysis), an experimental session was included. A first result of the seminar is a CD-ROM containing information, presentations, and discussions. In view of the success of the initiative, a second meeting will follow up the results and conclusions of the first encounter.

European Union co-operation

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

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

In terms of capacity building, noteworthy is the founding of the first multidisciplinary research group of Morocco (Groupe d’Etudes et de recherches sur les monuments historiques, or GERMH) working on scientific analysis of historic monuments. The group, which consists of geologists, chemists, physicists, and art historians, agreed to work together to create a database on the state of conservation and the historic evolution of the monuments of Marrakech. As a result they are trying to extend this policy to Morocco’s entire archaeological and architectural heritage with a view to a possible future programme of intervention and sites management plan.

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

Laboratory interns activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yang Yuchuan, a chemist who works as a stone conservator at the Henan Ancient Building Preservation Institute in Shengzhou, China, held a scholarship from the Italian government. He researched existing Chinese literature on architectural conservation in order to compare Asian conservation approaches and techniques with those of the West.
The Collections Programme aims to integrate conservation and use of heritage collections for the long-term benefit of the community.

**Conservation in use**

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

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

In addition to interdisciplinary communication among conservation professionals, the unit took a special interest in how to make heritage accessible. Conservation professionals are learning to attract the community’s participation by recognizing the importance of its aspirations and needs. That is one of the themes explored in the course “Conservation and Use of Collections”.

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

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

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

From both a geographical and a thematic point of view, this enlargement of a network of institutional partners has become our principal asset for building innovative and relevant projects.

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

Paris, France, 8 June–6 July 2001

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

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

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

**Current projects**

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

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

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

**APEL: Acteurs du Patrimoine et Législation**

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

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

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

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

**Urushi 2001**

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

**A mission in South-East Asia**

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

**News from regional partners**

**Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA)**

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

Workshop no. 7, Copying of Audio Visual Collection Materials, will be held December 10–14 in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in collaboration with the Vanuatu Cultural Centre. The major funder is UNESCO.

**Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)**

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

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

It is also:

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

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

**Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA)**

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

Activities so far in the field of museums include:

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

For more information

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

PMDA: pmda@africaonline.co.ke
The programmes and activities of ICCROM’s Heritage Settlements unit aim to empower managers and specialists to preserve human settlements of heritage value in all their various spatial, architectural, and socio-economic dimensions. The Heritage Settlements unit contains two distinct programmes, Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC) and AFRICA 2009, and a number of technical training courses and activities concerned with conservation of building materials and technologies.

Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation (ITUC)

AFRICA 2009

Technical training for the conservation of building materials, and technologies

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

A number of ITUC activities carried out within this strategy over the last year are worth highlighting; for example, at the international level, the ITUC curriculum review and development seminar held at ICCROM in June 2001. At the regional level, ITUC has also:

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

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

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

Regional Training Strategy for Latin American historic cities, Quito, Ecuador, October 2000. Quito, Ecuador, was host to a meeting organized by ICCROM to finalize a regional training strategy for historic cities in Latin America. Supported by the Organization of World Heritage Cities, by the World Heritage Committee, and in association with Centro de Conservação Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), at the Federal University of Pernambuco in Recife, Brazil, and the City of Quito’s municipal training arm, ICCROM brought together 40 individuals from the four main spheres involved with urban conservation: the development banks and agencies, the historic city managers, the heritage specialists, and the universities and their heritage programmes.

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

ITUC curriculum development and review, Rome, Italy, June 2001. As a part of efforts to consolidate lessons gained over six years in various ITUC training efforts, ICCROM held a three-day curriculum review and development seminar at ICCROM in June, 2001. Sixteen members of the ITUC Advisory Committee were brought together from educational programmes concerned with integrated approaches to conservation in Latin America, Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. The goal of the meeting was to review approaches in various regional contexts and to draw conclusions about the key elements of curricula content, and also how best to teach such material.

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

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

Conservation specialists and administrators often oppose such efforts because the “reconstruction” of lost buildings should be the exception, not a “norm” to be pursued at the expense of genuine heritage and without regard for supporting scientific evidence.
Under the sponsorship of the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and with the support of the World Heritage Fund, ICCROM organized a meeting in Riga, in October 2000, which brought together one hundred professionals, heritage administrators and government officials from a dozen countries to present case studies of proposed reconstructions: religious architecture in Kiev lost in the 1930s; fragments of the Jewish Ghetto of Vilnius, destroyed in the Second World War; and the 17th-century Blackhead’s House in Riga.

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

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

AFRICA 2009 is structured to take advantage of activities at two levels. At the regional level, courses, seminars, research projects, and the improvement of networking are implemented, based on the realization that the best way to treat problems is to work together, share ideas, and develop common frame-
works that can be adapted to specific local needs. Site-level projects are also carried out, to ensure that AFRICA 2009 is rooted in the realities of the field while responding to specific needs in terms of training and implementation of conservation activities.

In 2000–2001, AFRICA 2009 increased the number and level of activities being implemented. In addition to the 2nd Regional Course and the Directors Seminar (both in Porto Novo, Benin), the programme also implemented a seminar on Documentation and Inventory in Livingstone, Zambia, and a research workshop on Dry Stone Masonry held at Great Zimbabwe. This workshop was conceived and organized by a former participant in line with the recommendations of the 1999 Directors Seminar. The purpose of the workshop was to develop a research agenda for this important typology of heritage in the sub-region. Documentation was one of the key topics along with other issues of conservation, and management.

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

Technical training for the conservation of building materials, and technologies

The Venice stone course
Venice, Italy, 19 April - 29 June 2001

The fourteenth International course on the Technology of Stone Conservation, which has been held in Venice, Italy, every two years since its inception in 1976, took place from 19 April through 29 June 2001. It brought together 20 professionals from all regions of the world to update scientific, technical and managerial aspects of the conservation of historic stone material. As in the past, the course was an 11-week programme of lectures and discussions linked to a real-life worksite exercise, this year involving participants in research, documentation, condition analysis, and treatment tests for the conservation of the façade of one of the most important architectural monuments in the city, the Scuola Grande di San Marco. The diagnostic survey performed by the participants was presented at the end of the course to public authorities for critical review and will become the basis for active conservation measures for the 500-year-old Renaissance façade. In 2001, the course was put on through partnership among ICCROM, the University Institute of Architecture of Venice, the Superintendency for Environmental and Architectural Properties of Venice, the Superintendency for Artistic and Historic Properties in Venice, the UNESCO Venice Office, and the Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice. ICCROM is working to transfer increased responsibility for logistical management of the course to local partners for the next version of the course while maintaining its long-time commitment to ensuring its scientific quality.
November 2001 through December 2002

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

Please send information about future conferences to:

ICCROM Calendar of Conferences
Via di San Michele, 13
I-00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39-06-58553349
Fax: +39-06-58553349
conferences@iccrom.org
www.iccrom.org

November 2001

Biodeterioration of cultural property: international conference (5th)
Sydney, Australia
12-14 November
Vinod Daniel, Head Research Centre for Materials Conservation and the Built Environment
Australian Museum
6 College St.
Sydney NSW 2010
Australia
Tel.: +61-2-93206070
Fax: +61-2-93206115
vinod@austrmus.gov.au

Musical instruments: toward a new organology
Conservation and restoration of cultural properties: international symposium (25th)
Tokyo, Japan
13-15 November
Planning Office
Department of Performing Arts
13-43 Ueno Park, Taito-ku
Tokyo 110, Japan
Tel.: +81-3-38234925
Fax: +81-3-38234925
nakakuwa@tobunken.go.jp

Chimie de la conservation: séminaire
Montreux-Lausanne, Switzerland
19-23 November
MAIP
Gran-Rue 20
CH-1820 Montreux, Switzerland
Tel.: +41-21-9653366
Fax: +41-21-9653368
www.maip.ch

La información al servicios de las construcciones
Havana, Cuba
20-22 November
Centro de la Información de la Construcción (CICONS) 2001
Lic. Dora Nisenbaum,
Directora
CICONS
Ave Carlos M. de Céspedes y
35 Plaza de la Revolución
10600 Ciudad de la Habana
Cuba
Tel.: +53-7-814934
Fax: +53-7-335585
dora@micons.netcons.com.cu

Tráfico ilícito de bienes culturales: taller regional III
Bogotá, Colombia
26-30 November
La Dirección de Patrimonio
Ministerio de Cultura
Calle 9, nro. 8-31
Bogotá, Colombia
Tel.: +57-1-3420984, 2828197
ext. 27 and 29
Fax: +57-1-336 1304
patrimonio@mincultura.gov.co

Materials Research Society (MRS): fall meeting
Boston, MA, USA
26-30 November
MRS Materials Research Society
Member services
506 Keystone Drive
Warrendale, PA 15086-7573,
USA
Tel.: +1-724-7793003
Fax: +1-724-7798313
info@mrs.org
www.mrs.org/meetings/
fall2001

December 2001

Qualità e beni culturali e ambientali
Barletta, Italy
4-8 December
Gestione del patrimonio culturale: colloquio internazionale (6)
Dott. Maurizio Quagliuolo
DRI-Ente Interregionale
Via E. Filiberto, 17
I-00185 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39-06-70497920
Fax: +39-06-70497920
info@dri.it

World Heritage Committee Meeting
Helsinki, Finland
7-16 December
Finnish National Commission for UNESCO
P.O. Box 29
SF-00023 Helsinki
Finland
Tel.: +358-9-13417363
Fax: +358-9-13416980
unesco@minedu.fi
www.minedu.fi/minedu/
whmeeting

March 2002

Infrared and Raman Users Group (IRUG5):
international conference (5th)
Los Angeles CA, USA
4-8 March
Gary Mattison, Conference coordinator
The Getty Conservation Institute
1200 Getty Center Drive,
Suite 700
Los Angeles, CA 90049
USA
gmattison@getty.edu
www.getty.edu

Industrial structures: conservation, change of use, refurbishment: conference
Braunschweig, Germany
6-9 March
Monika Denzel
Reisebüro Schmidt
Wulfratshausen 57
D-38300 Wolfenbuttel
Germany
Tel.: +49-53-31884251
Fax: +49-53-31884111
ib2002@der-schmidt.de
www.ib2002.tu-bs.de

April 2002

Strengthening the bond: science and textiles
Philadelphia, PA, USA
5-6 April
North American Textile Conservation: conference and symposium
Suzanne Thomassen-Krauss
National Museum of American History
Belhelng Center, Room 332
MRC 668
14th St. and Constitution Ave
Washington, DC 20560-0668
USA
thomassenkrauss@nmah.si.edu

Paper, books and photographic materials
Melbourne, Australia
17-19 April
AIC CM symposium 2002
R. Shervington, J. Holland, A. Leggio
Australia
ruth.shervington@ngv.vic.gov.au
j.holland@ngv.vic.gov.au
angelo.leggio@ngv.vic.gov.au
May 2002

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

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

June 2002

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

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

L’art avant l’histoire: conservation of prehistoric art
SFIC Study Days (10th)
Paris, France
13-15 June
Art, biology and conservation 2002
Dr. Robert J. Koestler
The Sherman Fairchild Center
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
1000 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10028-0198
USA
Tel.: +1-212-570 3859
Fax: +1-212-5703859
abc2002@metmuseum.org

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

Visibility of restoration, legibility of art works
Paris, France
13-15 June
ARAFAFU conference (5th)
Natalie Richard
Secretariat Colloque ARAFAFU
7 rue du Pot de fer
F-75005 Paris
France
Tel.: +33-1-43314369
Fax: +33-1-43314369
info@colloque2001@freesurf.fr
www.france.com/assoc

Indoor Air Quality and Climate: international conference (9th)
Monterey, CA, USA
13 June-5 July
Indoor air 2002
Conference Secretariat
USA
Tel.: +1-831-4260148
Fax: +1-831-4266522
postmaster@indoorair2002.org
www.indoorair2002.org

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

J July 2002

Architecture as a resource
Berlin, Germany
22-29 July
International Union of Architects (UIA) general assembly and XXI World Congress of Architects
UIA Berlin 2002 Organisation Committee
Köpenicker Straße 48/49
D-10179 Berlin
Germany
Tel.: +49-30-27879912
Fax: +49-30-27879915
info@uiarlondon2002.org
www.uiarlondon2002.org

Works of art on paper, books, documents and photographs: techniques and conservation
Baltimore, MD, USA
1-6 September
IIC Congress 2002
IIC
6 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6BA
UK
Fax: +44-20-79761564
licom@compuserve.org
www.icomervation.org

September 2002

Medieval and later archaeology: international conference (3rd)
Basel, Switzerland
10-13 September
Medieval Europe Basel 2002
c/o Archäologische Bodenforschung Petersgraben 11
P.O.B
CH-4001 Basel
Switzerland
Fax: +41-61-267-2376
info@mebs-2002.org
www.mebs-2002.org

Towards a better built environment: innovation, sustainability, information technology
Melbourne, Australia
11-13 September
International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (IABSE) symposium
Symposium Secretariat
IABSE 2002 Symposium Melbourne
ETH Hönggerberg
CH-8093 Zürich
Switzerland
Fax: +41-6331241
www.iabs.ethz.ch/conferecnes/melbourne

October 2002

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

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

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

Glass from Slovakia, a new Member State (see page 5)
ICOM-CC 13th Triennial Meeting
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
21-28 September
Isabel Verger
ICOM-CC Secretariat
c/o ICCROM
13, via di San Michele
l-00153 ROMA
Italy
Tel.: +39-06-5855 3410
Fax: +39-06-5855 3349
icom-cc@iccrom.org
www.icom-cc.org

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

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

Adobe
This book describes the tests performed on models of adobe buildings to evaluate the techniques for verifying damage due to earthquakes that can be applied to historical adobe structures. The three-year programme, part of the Getty Seismic Adobe Project, was devised to develop and test minimal, regional, and local strategies and action plans, few keep a constant check on the effectiveness of the conservation methods or develop long-term plans. These 18 articles provide several case studies of conservation of buildings, stone sculpture, and metal threatened by pollution. Also available in French.

Archaeology
High demand from museums and art collectors poses a constant threat to archaeological finds, but when finds lose their context, through clandestine or poorly supervised excavation, essential information is destroyed and illicit trafficking is encouraged. The most important contribution of archaeology, the author explains, is the information that supervised and well-documented excavations provide.

More than 300 buildings and sculptures have been added to the list of buildings of architectural or historical interest in the UK. These 17 papers from a 1998 conference on conservation of contemporary architecture since the Second World War treat: the historical context and the framework of protection, and structural and material problems (concrete, reinforced concrete, curtain walls, glass). Several UK and US case studies are presented.

Glass
The 13 lectures of this symposium on the conservation and restoration of glass and stained glass cover: main trends and restoration of glass collections in museums, causes of deterioration in glass (biodeterioration and air pollution), the state of...
preservation and restoration of stained glass, conservation of glass in architecture, conservation of enamelled ceramic, conservation of chandeliers.

Legislation


This book was created in association with the Cultural Heritage Division of the Council of Europe. It sets forth the basic aspects and goals of a policy on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage in Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Spain and UK. Topics include: the definition and identification of buildings, protection and conservation, the philosophy of conservation, legal protection and sanctions, integrated conservation, financing, the role of specialised agencies and organisations, education and training.

Metal


Long concealed from view, the use of iron in architecture has often been neglected. It was first used visibly and with elegance in the 19th century. In these proceedings of a conference held to help rehabilitate metal architecture, specialists address: metal, cast iron and steel and their experiences in conservation not only of materials used in grilles, bridges, structures, and roofing, but also that of the great steelworks.

Movable objects


In 1995, the Quebec government launched the restoration of the province’s church heritage—buildings, objects, and works of art. This practical guide is a goldmine of information on how to handle, maintain, display, and arrange such works as sculptures, furniture, vestments, gold work, and archives. Also available in French.

Mural painting


The 13 presentations from the meeting that launched co-operation in documentation, conservation, and the study of art in Syria between the universities of Damascus and Leiden address: documentation, conservation, and protection of collections; restoration of icons with Egyptian models; restoration of mural paintings in Syria and Lebanon. English and Arabic bilingual text.

Museology


A well-written disaster-preparedness plan is essential for museums. The purpose of this book is to bring together the available information in a clear and easy-to-use form.

Paper


This book offers a detailed analysis of problems in the maintenance and conservation of archive and library collections. Conservation must become an integral part of any library or archive, and, though administered by specialists, must be understood and supported by all. Aided by experts, the editors review institutional conservation programmes. They also address the new horizons of the conservation of electronic and digital media.

Photography


Research on the conservation of photographs has progressed over the last 30 years, so that it is now possible to understand their fragility and how to conserve them. This book summarises the most recent work on the subject as well as the international standards that apply. After a description of the main factors of deterioration, topics include the choice of containers and environmental conditions, surveillance of the collections, display precautions, the use of computers, and conservation processes.

Sculpture


In 1998, after a long restoration, the minbar of the Koutubiyya Mosque was permanently installed in the Basilica of Marrakech, the result of co-operation between the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco. This masterpiece of Andalusian woodworking, built between 1137 and 1145, offers an exceptional range of sculpted-wood panels of considerable finesse and with magnificent bone decoration. During the restoration work, presented in detail in ample illustration, the minbar was reinforced, its weak elements consolidated or replaced, and its surface decoration cleaned.

Stone


This book provides the basic ideas on maintenance of tuffeau limestone, the sedimentary rock used for many buildings of the Loire Valley, which includes Chartres, Orléans, and Bourges. Because of rapid weathering, its conservation has become a matter of primary importance. After a first part on the stone of France’s Centre region, the phenomena of deterioration are addressed, along with the bases for diagnosis and choices of conservation treatments.

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


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

Textiles


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


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

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

Theory


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


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

Town planning


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


Other ICCROM publications


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


C.R.I. Climate Control in Museums: Participant’s and Course Assistant’s Manual. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1998. 3 vols. Also available in French. $40.00/€44.54

C.R.I. Le contrôle du climat dans les musées. Manuel pour le participant et le chargé de cours. G. de Guichen & B. de Tapol. Rome: ICCROM, 1997. 3 vols. Also available in English. $40.00/€44.54

CHARACTERIZATION OF EARTHEN BUILDING MATERIALS

Analysis, procedures for particle size, liquid and plastic limits of soils. Video cassette; please specify format: NTSC, PAL or SECAM. $20.00/€22.29


CONSERVATION OF WATERLOGGED WOOD AND WET LEATHER


CONSERVATION ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS


Library List of Acquisitions/Liste des acquisitions de la bibliothèque. The ICCROM Library produces an acquisitions list three times a year, with titles grouped under major subject headings. These can be purchased singly ($12.00/€13.37) or obtained by subscription ($20.00/€22.29 a year, postage included), either in printed form or diskette for CDC/ISIS software or Adobe Acrobat.


The Safeguard of the Nile Valley Monuments as seen through ICCROM’s archive. Rome: ICCROM, 1996. Rome. CD-ROM for PC. $50.00/€55.68


Synthetic Materials Used in the Conservation of Cultural Property. 1968. Photocopies. In English, French, and Spanish. 30 pp. $3.00/€3.34


Other works for sale at ICCROM

The ABCs of Collections Care, rev. ed. T. Gillies & N. Putton. Winnipeg: Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, 1995. viii + 152 pp. Also available in French. $33.00/€36.75


Architectural Preservation in Japan. K.E. Larsen. Trondheim: Tapir, 1994. xii + 204 pp. $20.00/€22.29


The Colours of Rome. B. Lange. Copenhagen: Danish Architectural Press, 1995. 142 pp. $60.00/€66.82


Environmental Monitoring and Control. Edinburgh: SSCR, 1990. 104 pp. $15.00/£16.72


ICOMOS. Series produced for 10th Assembly, Colombo, 1993. Directory. Each $40.00/€44.54


Mount-making for Museum Objects. R. Barclay, A. Bergeron & C. Dignard. Ottawa: CCI-ICC, Centre de conservation du Québec, 1998. vi + 57 pp. Also available in French. $23.00/€25.63


Parchment: the physical and chemical characteristics of parchment and the materials used in its conservation. B. M. Haines. Northampton: Leather Conservation Centre, 1999. 33 pp. $18.00/€20.06


Restauration, dérestauration, re-restauration... Paris, 5, 6 et 7 octobre 1995. Paris: ARAAFU, 1995. 336 pp. $70.00/€77.95


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Agence Nationale de Mise en Valeur et d’Exploitation du Patrimoine Archéologique et Historique (ANEH), Tunisia
Alvar Aalto Academy, Finland
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Associação Brasileira de Conservadores e Restauradores de Bens Culturais (ABRACOR)
Byfornyelse Danmark
Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)
The Catholic University of America
Centre d’études supérieures d’histoire et de conservation des monuments anciens (C.E.S.H.C.M.A, Ecole de Chalillo), Ministry of Culture, France
Centre de Formation à la Réhabilitation du Patrimoine Archéologique (Ecole d’Avignon), France
Centre de recherches et de restauration des musées de France (C2RMF)
Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques (CRCDG), France
Centre de la Conservation et Restauration des Bens Culturals Mveis (CECOR), Brazil
Centre de Conservación Integrada Urbana e Territorial (CECI), Universidad Federal de Farnambuco, Brazil
Centro di Conservazione e Restaurazione (CCR), Municipalidad Provincial de Areqhua, Peru
Centro euromediterraneo per lo sviluppo delle attività scientifiche (ASSOCIAZIONE INNOVA), Italy
Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR), Chile
Centro Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museología (CENCREM), Cuba
Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l’Asia (CRAST), Italy
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City of Rome, Italy, Office of the Mayor
Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural, Cuba
Conservation Study Institute, National Park Service, U.S.A.
Cultural Heritage Protection Co-operation Office, Asia-Pacific Culture Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan
Curso de Especialização em Conservação e Restauração de Monumentos e Conjuntos Históricos (CECRE), Faculdade de Arquitetura da Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil
Department of Culture, Science and Information, Hungary
Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos (DIBAM), Chile
Direction du Patrimoine et des Musées du Niger
Direction Générale du Patrimoine du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Morocco
Direction National des Arts et de la Culture du Mali
Ecole du patrimoine africain (EPA)
Ecole Nationale d’Architecture et d’Urbanisme (ENAU), Tunisia
Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, Institut de formation des restaurateurs d’œuvres

d’art (ENP-IFROA), France
Ecole Nationale du Patrimoine, Tunisia
Escola de Belas Artes, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil
Escuela de Estudios Arabes (EEA), Spain
Estonian Academy of Arts
Estonian Institute of Art History
Estonian National Heritage Board
Euromed Heritage Programme, European Commission
EVTEK Institute of Art and Design, Finland
Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Development Co-operation
Finnish National Board of Antiquities
Fondation Pégase, Belgium
Foundation for Scientific and Industrial Research at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (SINTEF)
Fundação Vitae, Brazil
The Getty Conservation Institute
The Getty Grant Program
Ghana Museums and Monuments Board
Groupe d’Etudes et de Recherches sur les Monuments Historiques (GERMH), Morocco
Hewlett-Packard
Hungarian Ministry of Cultural Heritage
Hungarian National Museum
Hungarian World Heritage Committee
INCO-Med Programme of the European Commission
Institut National des Sciences de l’Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INASP), Morocco
Instituto Nacional del Patrimoine, Tunisia
Institute of Archaeology, University College London
Instituto de Capacitación Municipal (ICAM), Ecuador
Instituto do Património Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), Brazil
Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauração
International Blue Shield Committee (ICBS)
International Centre for Earth Construction - School of Architecture of Grenoble (CRAterre-EAG)
International Committee for Education and Cultural Action (ICOM-CECA)
International Council of Museums (ICOM)
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Historic Towns Committee
Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Italy
Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
Laboratoire de recherche des monuments historiques (LRMH), France
Latvian Department of Cultural Heritage Protection
Latvian National Commission for UNESCO
Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture, Algeria
Ministry for Cultural Heritage, Italy
Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Greece
Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, Lithuania
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Development Co-operation, Italy
Ministry of Public Works and the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus
Modèles et simulations pour l’architecture, l’urbanisme et le paysage, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Ministère de la culture et de la communication (UMR-
MAP, Ecole d’Architecture de Marseille), France
Museo Arqueologico, Ferrara, Italy
National Council for Arts and Culture of the Gambia
National Museums of Kenya
Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN)
Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)
Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Oficina Nacional del Patrimonio Monumental, Dominican Republic
Old Town Renewal Agency (OTRA), Lithuania
Opificio delle Pietre Dure, Italy
Organisation of World Heritage Cities
Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA)
Parco Nazionale delle Cicogne Terre, Italy
Prefeitura Municipal de Diamantina, Brazil
The Private Committees for the Safeguarding of Venice (Venice in Peril, Save Venice, Kness Foundation)
Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA)
Regional Information Technology & Software Engineering Center (RITSEC), Egypt
Riksantikvaren (Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage)
School of Conservation, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art
SEAMEO-SPAFA (Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts, Thailand)
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Secretaria Técnica de la Presidencia, Dominican Republic
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Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici di Venezia, Italy
Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici di Venezia, Italy
South African Rock Art Project (SARAP)
State Inspection for Heritage Protection of Latvia
Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA)
Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, Department of Landscape Planning (SLU)
Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)
Tanzanian Department of Antiquities
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UNESCO World Heritage Centre
UNESCO World Heritage Fund
UNESCO, Division of Cultural Heritage
UNESCO-PROAP (UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
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