<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDITORIAL</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS PROGRAMME</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLICATIONS</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALES</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEP IN TOUCH!
If you have moved, if your address label is incorrect, or if you prefer to receive the French edition of this newsletter, please notify ICCROM. Please send your mailing label, if possible, with any corrections you wish to make in your address.

The Newsletter is issued once a year and reports activities of the preceding year. Reproduction and/or translation of the contents are permitted.
Tel. (6) 587-901 - Fax (6) 588-4265
Every General Assembly provides a valuable occasion to exchange ideas among ICCROM's three components: Member States, Associate Members and the Centre of Studies in Rome.

Since the last General Assembly, two new Member States and 46 Associate Members have joined ICCROM. I welcome the delegation of the Federation of Russia (which has undertaken to honour the rights and obligations of the former Soviet Union) and the Republic of Lithuania. I also wish to announce that the Republic of Ukraine has decided to join ICCROM and that negotiations with other governments are in their final stage.

Our General Assembly occupies a unique position in the framework of international organizations responsible for cultural property, because ICCROM alone is exclusively specialized in its protection and conservation.

Therefore, ICCROM has the unique opportunity to discuss issues at a political level with government policy makers. This is crucial because the entire technological-scientific sphere of conservation depends ultimately on political decisions. ICCROM can fulfill its duties only through systematic collaboration and communication with the authorities of its Member States.

In addition to its statutory duties, the Assembly is a platform for widespread reflection on the current state of cultural property, on the ever-increasing responsibilities of conservation so that we can evaluate possibilities and focus ICCROM's tasks.

In recent decades, we have witnessed a new process in conservation and in its political, social and economic context, which has created new potential but also new dangers.

- Conservation has become an international discipline thanks to the activities of international organizations. But, notwithstanding this great common effort, one sees how limited is our strength. We have not been able to draw up a coherent international strategy; research is not coordinated and covers only parts of the most urgent problems; training is underdeveloped with respect to needs.
- The notion of "cultural property" has grown considerably, and currently encompasses a broad spectrum of fields.
- We are making an effort to shift our focus from specific objects to large ensembles: to collections of works of art and to centres and historical sites. But practice only partially serves theory.

- The entry of the exact and natural sciences into conservation brings progress in the field of research. While the new emphasis on technical and social sciences in the administration of urban complexes offers a real chance of development in accordance with the principles of conservation.

All these developments transform conservation into a broad field of activity with a humanistic character, based to an ever greater extent on sciences and depending increasingly on politics and economics. However, these developments also create obstacles in communication and collaboration within the more active conservation disciplines and with the institutional and social structures.

The old external dangers threatening cultural property are still present. New wars break out, causing great destruction, which is at times premeditated. Both planned and chaotic urbanization can destroy and transform monuments and whole city neighbourhoods, while the mounting danger of environmental pollution devours the surfaces of historic monuments. However, it is the tourist industry, controlled by both small and big businesses under political protection, that is the most recent and probably the most insidious danger to cultural property. It results in enormous losses — authentic historical complexes are turned into Disneylands.

Unfortunately, our cause has not had the clout to react effectively to the depressing situation. It has not been able to win over a political force, like for instance the movement for the protection of natural heritage, which has also created "green" parties in many countries.

In order to overcome these negative processes and respond to the challenge of our century we must make great methodological and practical progress:

- We must develop and popularize the methods and practice of documenting all restored or transformed objects, as well as those condemned to be demolished. These are historical sources, both for future researchers and for the collective memory of humankind.
- We must develop the philosophy and practice of preventive conservation, applied not only to museum collections, but also to historical monuments and their urban ensembles and to archaeological sites.
- We must draw up methodological and practical principles for safeguarding our cultural landscape.
Our only real hope lies in building a platform for understanding and collaborating with the international movement for the protection of our natural heritage and to create a strategy for safeguarding the "cultural-natural" landscape as a unity that will form an integral part of the worldwide ecological movement.

Modernization of the methodological and practical approaches to cultural property can only be achieved through the collaboration of all ICCROM's Member States and Associate Members together with other international organizations. It should be carried out in all countries with whatever assistance the Secretariat can provide. It also implies direct bilateral or multilateral collaboration among Member States.

"Viribus unitis" our discipline must modernize and adapt to the changing conditions and great transformations of the contemporary world, so that future generations can find their history materialized in cultural property and preserved in its originality. In a world that is politically and economically coming together, the need for cultural identity is absolute and access to cultural property is a fundamental human right.

LOOKING AHEAD

The President and Council of ICCROM, its staff, the Friends of ICCROM and the departments of the Ministry of Culture and of Foreign Affairs in Italy have all said their farewells to Andrzej Tomaszewski, director of ICCROM from 1988 to 1992. With his departure, a new chapter in the history of ICCROM unfolds. Every director at ICCROM has contributed in his own way and style to the evolution of the institute, responding in a particular fashion to the needs that the conservation of cultural objects imposes on society. At this time, it is perhaps premature to fully understand the impact that Andrzej Tomaszewski and his team have had in ICCROM's evolution. Meanwhile, the ideas that he had developed at the outset of his tenure in Rome bore fruit at its end. In particular, thanks to the collaboration of Charles McGee, deputy director to ICCROM, the organization obtained the operational structure that Andrzej Tomaszewski dreamed about at the start. The management machinery has been overhauled and tuned up, and is ready to face the new challenges that present themselves today. ICCROM's leadership was also characterized by a very human approach. Everybody will remember Andrzej's warmth, his friendly and open smile.

When I first came to ICCROM in June, I met a team of people who were conscious of the importance of the task that they were involved in, full of enthusiasm and idealism for the work that ICCROM was doing for the world and keen to develop a cooperative spirit. I was happily surprised, for a positive attitude is the fundamental basis, indeed the condition for success. The years that follow will be decisive for ICCROM. In effect, new developments arising in society coupled with new problems and new terrains are invoking new directions, new strategies, new methods of work and new ways of collaborating with the relevant institutions. As individual interest in single cultural products, whether they be buildings or objects, changes into a more general and global attention to the entire context (sites, cultural landscapes, collections), as the single-discipline approach is extended to a multi-disciplinary methodology and as purely technical interest becomes a policy of integration of conservation into a more general cultural development — all of these aspects have dramatically changed the context. In fact, technical problems can be resolved without too much difficulty. It is becoming increasingly clear that the fundamental problem of conservation is a problem of culture. Is society adopting the conservation of cultural heritage as a part of its culture? Does a culture of conservation exist in different societies and are there the necessary conditions to develop a policy of conservation? I am thinking of legislation, of a favourable climate, of a suitable mentality and outlook, of an information resource for teaching and training. Is conservation applied in a dynamic and not static manner?

Every institution, including ICCROM, is in the process of contemplating the state and context of conservation. A cautious and wise approach, in addition to new collaborations, are taking root and will condition the success of the operation. I sincerely hope to contribute, with the ICCROM team and the Council, to this important task which aims to improve the conditions of daily life in our societies.

Marc Laenen
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 17th ICCROM General Assembly was held from 7-9 May 1992, in a conference facility at the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome. Delegates from 61 Member States attended, as well as observers from the Associate Members. The session opened with speeches by the chairman of the previous assembly, the director of ICCROM, representatives of FAO, the Italian government, Unesco, ICOM and ICOMOS and the president of the Amici dell’ICCROM.

The ICCROM award was conferred on Dr Johan Lodewijks of the Netherlands in honour of his long career in conservation and his contributions to ICCROM. For many years, he lectured on textile conservation to the Scientific Principles of Conservation course, and he served on the Council as a member for 13 years - 9 as its chairman.

The assembly ratified the Council’s selection of Marc A.L. Laenen as ICCROM’s new director (see next page).

Substantial progress was reported regarding a renewed agreement with ICCROM’s host country, Italy. Issues of security, additional personnel, expanded laboratory space and support of operating expenses have been discussed and positively resolved.

A review of activities was submitted by the director and programme officers; the proposed programme and budget for 1992-93 was examined; statements were made by delegates, and the new Council was elected.

An extraordinary assembly will be held in November 1993, with future sessions every two years thereafter. This schedule will enable the assembly to approve the budget and programme before the budget biennium actually begins. Proposed changes to ICCROM’s statutes and the assembly’s rules of procedure will also be examined at the next assembly.

The Council members for 1992-1993 are as follows: G.A. Adeosun (Nigeria), H. Bansa (Germany), S. Bergeon (France), A. Bouchemal (Algeria), C. Caraballo Perichi (Venezuela), A. Daoulatli (Tunisia), S. Diaz-Berrio (Mexico), N. El-Khatib Boujibar (Morocco), C. Gruchy (Canada), U. Izmirilgil (Turkey), P. Kaila (Finland), J.M. Losada (Spain), S. Luz Afonso (Portugal), H. Mabuchi (Japan), L. Mattos-Cardenas (Peru), D. Michaelides (Cyprus), M.V. Nair (India), J. N’Krumah (Ghana), C. Pearson (Australia), I. Rigol Savio (Cuba), M.K. Talley, Jr. (Netherlands), F.I. Zayadine (Jordan) and L. van Zeist (U.S.A.).

The Council elected C. Gruchy as Chairman, S. Diaz-Berrio and J. N’Krumah as Vice Chairmen. The Finance and Programme Committee will continue its work under L. Van Zeist, while the Academic Advisory Board is chaired by C. Pearson. The ad hoc Committee for the Revision of Statutes and Rules of Procedure is also chaired by C. Pearson.
Marc Laenen, 46, is a graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, where he studied classical philology, archaeology and art history. His dissertation focused on mediaeval wooden houses in Antwerp, an interest he has pursued throughout his career. Since 1975, he has been director of the Open Air Museum in Bokrijk, a 90-hectare complex with some 100 buildings and a permanent staff of 35. The museum has programmes of scientific research, documentation services, conservation/restoration of buildings and objects, education and training and a variety of exhibitions.

Laenen is active in numerous committees and boards at both the national and international level, including ICOMOS (Secretary General of the International Committee for Vernacular Architecture), the International Council for Folklore Rhine-Meuse (founder and honorary president) and Regional Architecture and Cultural Development in Europe (president). He speaks and writes Dutch, French, German, English and a smattering of Russian. He has been teaching a course on wooden architecture at the International Center for Conservation of Historic Towns and Buildings, Louvain, and is the author of 52 publications.

**MEMBER STATES**

As of June 1992, the number of Member States stands at 85, new members being the Russian Federation, Lithuania and the People's Republic of Angola (in chronological order).

---

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

In view of the burgeoning numbers of Associate Members, a long-term policy is being developed to identify potential areas of cooperation. As a first step, a questionnaire has been circulated to the associates in order to ascertain their nature, areas of interest and expectations, as well as ways they could support ICCROM's activities.

The following institutions have been accepted as Associate Members, bringing the total to 125:

- Academia Istropolitana, Post-graduate Course in Architectural Conservation, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
- Architectural Services Department, Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong
- Biblioteca Nacional del Peru, Lima, Peru
- (The) British Museum, London, U.K.
- Castello di Rivoli - Museo d'Arte Contemporanea, Rivoli, Italy
- Il Cenacolo s.r.l., Rome, Italy
- Centre de Conservation du Québec, Direction du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec, Canada
- Centre de Documentación i Rehabilitació del Col·legi d'Aparelladors i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona, Spain
- Centro de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales Muebles EBAÜEMG (CECOR), Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- Centro interamericano Sub-Regional de Restauración de Bienes Culturales Muebles, Cusco, Peru
- Collegio degli Ingegneri della Toscana, Firenze, Italy
- Democritos University of Thrace, School of Engineering, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Lab. of Building Construction, Xanthi, Greece
- Direcção-Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais, Lisbon, Portugal
- Escola Superior de Conservação e Restauração, Lisbon, Portugal
- Instituto for Preservation of Historical Monuments of Serbia (Republički zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Srbije), Belgrade
- Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Sevilla, Spain
- Instituto de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales, Madrid, Spain
- Instituto Portugues do Património Cultural, ICCP/Secretariado d'Etat de la Culture, Lisbon, Portugal
- International Centre for Conservation of Architectural Heritage (ICCARHE), Ferrara, Italy
PERSONNEL

ICCROM has been informed that the International Administrative Tribunal of UNIDROIT has made a decision respecting the dismissal of Rosemary Tylka in July 1990 from her functions as Secretary to the Director. The decision was that the "dismissal was illegal and arbitrary" and it set out settlement provisions. ICCROM is complying with the decision of UNIDROIT in this matter, and the Newsletter is hereby publishing this text in conformity with the decision.

Appointments

Vincenzo Alibrandi was seconded to ICCROM by the Italian government as switchboard/receptionist, beginning his duties in early June 1992.

Ernesto Borelli was seconded to ICCROM by the Italian government as laboratory assistant, beginning his duties in early June 1992.

Luca Esposito, Daniela Pilotti and M. Rosaria Romano were seconded by the Italian government to assist with ICCROM security, beginning June 1992.

Nicolina Falciglia has been seconded by the Italian government as a Library Assistant.

Victoria Solomonides has been seconded by the Greek government to assist with Media Save Art activities.

M. Anna Stewart was employed on 1/11/91 in the Fellowships secretariat on a one-year fixed term contract.

Marisa Laurenzi Tabasso joined ICCROM on 1/12/91 as Chief of the Science and Technology Programme on secondment from the Italian Government (Istituto Centrale del Restauro).

Edda Trettin was employed on 1/6/91 as Librarian, on a one-year fixed term contract.

Departures

Galina Davis-Konandreas, Librarian, left ICCROM in March 1991.

Elena Fiorini will retire on 30/7/92. For 33 years, the names Elena Fiorini and ICCROM have been virtually synonymous. She was among the original staff seconded in 1958 by the Italian government to the fledgling organization. Since 1976, as Fellowship Secretary, Elena has looked after generations of course participants with a rare blend of efficiency and maternal concern. We wish her all the best in the years ahead.

Charles McGee, Deputy Director of ICCROM since July 1991 returns to Canada in June 1992, having completed his mission of strengthening management practices and developing organizational strategies.

Friedrich Zink left ICCROM in April 1992 to take up a teaching position at the University of Jordan.
ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

TRAINING OUTSIDE ICCROM

Italy, Cagliari (Sardinia): A. Alva was an invited lecturer at the course "Recupero dei Centri Storici" organized by the "FORMEZ - Centro di Formazione e Studio per il Mezzogiorno" (21-25 April).

France, Grenoble: A. Alva was an invited lecturer to the "Certificat d'études approfondies en architecture de terre CEAA-Terre 90/92, Ecole d'architecture de Grenoble - Laboratoire d'architecture de terre - CRATerre-EAG (12-16 May).

Sweden, Gothenburg: J. Jokilehto lectured to the regional course on effects of air-pollution on cultural heritage, organized by the University of Gothenburg and financed by the Swedish government (22 August).

Finland, Helsinki: The Finnish National Board of Antiquities in collaboration with ICCROM organized an international seminar on the "Conservation of Architectural Surfaces" at the University of Helsinki. J. Jokilehto presented a paper on the subject (29 September-1 October).

Brazil, Salvador (Bahia): J.M. Teutonico taught a week-long course on the analysis and characterization of earthen building materials sponsored by the Núcleo de Tecnologia da Preservação e da Restauração (NTPR) of the Universidade da Bahia as a means to promote increased activity regarding the conservation of earthen architecture and to establish links with ICCROM's Gaia Project (September).

USA, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania): J.M. Teutonico was guest lecturer for the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. Preparations were also begun for future UPENN/ICCROM collaborative activity (October).

England, York: J. Jokilehto lectured to the MA course in architectural conservation at the IoAAS, University of York, on the international principles of conservation (4-5 November).

USA, Santa Fe (New Mexico): J.M. Teutonico was one of the principal lecturers for a course on the analysis and conservation of architectural...
surfaces sponsored by the National Park Service and the Museum of New Mexico (December).

PUBLIC LECTURES

Finland, Helsinki: J. Jokilehto gave a public lecture at the University of Helsinki on the Planning and Conservation of the Built Environment (9 March).

Australia, Sydney: J. Jokilehto gave a public lecture on Design and Conservation in Historic Towns at the University of Sydney, and lectured to the MA course in architectural conservation at the same university (September).

RESEARCH

The Gaia Project Research Index: Established to integrate activities in training, information transfer and documentation, research relating specifically to the conservation of earthen architecture and technical cooperation with ICCROM's Member States, Associate Members and professionals active in the field, the Gaia Project seeks to address current demands and anticipate needs.

A research index has been designed to respond to these needs. Information derived from a questionnaire which is circulating among institutions and conservation professionals will be entered directly into the index, and interpreted to provide a global view of the state of earthen architectural conservation research. It is our intention to review the index periodically in order to facilitate and stimulate professional collaboration in the field.

The purpose of the Gaia Project Research Index is twofold:

- To document and locate areas where research is needed in order to facilitate, design and guide future projects. For example, information from the questionnaire will help the Gaia Project locate geographic areas, traditional techniques and materials, conservation methodologies or standardized texts that merit further investigation.
- To provide a link among scientists, archaeologists, architects, professional art and architecture conservators and conservation institutions currently involved in research in an attempt to minimize duplication of efforts and promote the exchange of information and ideas.

All institutions and individuals who respond to the questionnaire will be acknowledged in the research index. Information derived from the questionnaire will be accessible to all contributors by contacting either ICCROM or CRATerre-EAG. Prior to publication, progress reports on the Gaia Project Research Index will appear in both ICCROM and CRATerre Bulletins and at Terra 93, the 7th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, to be held on 24-29 October 1993 in Silves, Portugal. We encourage all institutions and professionals interested in the field to assist us in completing the questionnaire in order to process the information received in good time. For further information on this issue, write to:

GAIA Research Index
ICCROM-ARC
13, Via di San Michele
I-00153 Rome RM, Italy

The Smeaton Project: J.M. Teutonico as principal investigator participated in ongoing research on lime mortars for conservation in collaboration with English Heritage and the Building Research Establishment. Experimental trials for Phase I regarding pozzolanic additives are nearing completion. Experimental design for Phases II and III are in progress as is the write-up of the literature review. A first paper will be produced by the end of 1992.

Italy, Cagliari (Sardinia): A. Alva participated in the coordination of the Second Colloquium on Earthen Architecture in Sardinia in collaboration with the Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Facoltà di Architettura, Istituto di Ingegneria, CRATerre-EAG, RILEM/CIB, ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture (21-25 April).

Italy, Oristano (Sardinia): A. Alva acted as rapporteur of the International Scientific Seminar "Un approccio Multidisciplinare alla Architettura di Terra Cruda," organized by the "Provincia di Oristano: Assessorato alla Cultura, Associazione Arch-Terra, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Laboratorio LARTERRA, ICCROM, CRATerre-EAG (Gaia Project), under the sponsorship of the ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture (17-21 April).

Extra-budgetary funds for the Gaia programme were obtained from the following bodies:
The Aga Khan Award for Architecture
The Commission of the European Communities, DG X, "Cultural Action: Division; CRATerre (The International Centre for Earth Construction);
Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble
FINNIDA; The Ministry of the Environment in Finland
The UNDP/Unesco Regional Project for Culture and Development in Latin America.
Portugal, Lisbon, Silves: A. Alva was member of the International Jury for the Competition on Earthen Architecture promoted by the organizers of the 7th International Conference on the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture (TERRA93), and responsible for international coordination of activities related to the organization of the conference with the General Directorate for Buildings and Monuments of Portugal (24-29 November).

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND MISSIONS

A. Unesco


Finland, Helsinki: J. Jokilehto participated in three meetings (January, March, April) at the Ministry of Education to discuss the coordination of Nordic contributions to the Global Study of Unesco World Heritage Convention.

Turkey, Pamukkale: J. Jokilehto participated in the seminar organized by the Turkish government to discuss planning on the World Heritage site of Pamukkale followed by a tour of archaeological sites in western Turkey (30 June-6 July).

England, York: J. Jokilehto participated in the Unesco World Heritage Seminar on UK heritage sites (6-7 November).

B. Other meetings and seminars

France, Strasbourg: A. Tomaszewski and J. Jokilehto participated in the meeting organized by UIA and ICOMOS and under the auspices of the Council of Europe and Unesco to discuss training in the restoration of monuments, sites and historic towns (25-26 November).

Greece, Athens: J. Jokilehto participated in a meeting on the management of European cultural heritage, organized by the Greek Ministry of Culture (7 December).

Finland, Helsinki: J. Jokilehto participated in the FINNIDA meeting for Nordic countries on coordination of cultural activities in developing countries, at Hanasaari in Helsinki on 12 March. Interviews were prepared for television and radio. He also presented a paper on the conservation of the built environment to the seminar organized by the municipality of Kauniainen (11 January).

Australia, Brisbane: J. Jokilehto gave a keynote address on "The Public Architecture Tradition" at the Asia Pacific Public Works Congress at Brisbane, organized by Queensland Public Works Department, and met with conservation authorities in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne (29 August-12 September). An interview was published in National Trust Queensland Journal, October 1991, p. 14f.

Italy, Bolsena: J. Jokilehto gave a paper on the management of the built environment in a regional meeting on environmental planning and protection (26 October).

C. Technical Cooperation

Different forms of Technical cooperation were organized with Associate Members, Member States and international institutions, through correspondence, telephone or personal contact with ICCROM visitors. Among these institutions were Costa Rica, San José: Ministry for Culture, Youth and Sports. Colombia, Bogotá: Colombian Network for Appropriate Technologies. CRATerre Grenoble/Villefontaine: International Centre for Earth Construction. Cuba, La Habana: Centro Nacional de Conservación, restauración y Museología. Egypt: Ben Ezra Synagogue Restoration Project. Finland: Ministry of the Environment and FINNIDA. Haiti, Port-au-Prince: Institut pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel. ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture. Peru, Lima: CLEDTIERRA (Centro Latinoamericano para la Edificación en Tierra). Portugal, Lisbon: Direccão Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais. Evora: Direccão de Servicios Regional de Monumentos do Sul. Spain, Madrid:

USA, New York, N.Y.: J.M. Teutonico provided consultancy regarding the conservation of the exterior facade of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum (August).

Tanzania, Zanzibar: J.M. Teutonico carried out a planning mission for the establishment of an architectural conservation laboratory module at the headquarters of the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority. The mission also included a short course for local lime producers (coordinated by the Intermediate Technology Development Group, UK) aimed at the improvement of traditional lime technology. All activities are part of an ongoing project being funded by the Finnish Ministry of the Environment under the aegis of the FINNIDA Regional Programme for Conservation in the SADCC countries. It is intended that the laboratory module will be in place by the end of 1993. The facility will be used for research regarding traditional building materials and as a focus for regional training in conservation for architects, technicians and craftsmen.

DOCUMENTATION

USA, Santa Fe (New Mexico): J.M. Teutonico completed the filming and final editing of four didactic videotapes regarding laboratory techniques for the analysis of earthen building materials. The Laboratory Video Project is being carried out in collaboration with the National Park Service (Southwest Region) and the Museum of New Mexico with funding from the Samuel H. Kress and the Skaggs Foundation. The completed videotapes should be ready for presentation in late 1993.
THE PREMA COORDINATING TEAM
Gaël de Guichen, Head of ICCROM Museums & Collection Programme and PREMA Project Leader
Catherine Antomarchi, Program Coordinator
Friedrich Zink, External Coordinator
Terry Little, Communication Attaché
Marie France Adolphe, Administrative Assistant
Mubiana Luhila, Keeper of conservation, National Museum of Livingstone, Zambia, as 1991 course assistant-coordinator
Baba Keita, National Museum of Mali, as 1992 course assistant-coordinator
Alessandra Antinori, Curator of African collections, L. Pigorini Museum, as the coordinator of PREMA activities at the museum

INTRODUCTION

After a three-year pilot phase, ICCROM, in collaboration with more than 25 partner institutions, has launched PREMA 1990-2000 (PREvention in Museums in Africa), a comprehensive ten-year programme of training and technical cooperation.

PREMA 1990-2000 Objectives:
- Ensure the conservation of sub-Saharan African museum collections
- Establish a network of African professionals who can assume responsibility for conservation of movable cultural property and future training

Five annual activities are geared to achieve these objectives. Since 1990, they have included:

International, university-level conservation management courses in Rome (10 months held alternately in English and French):
- Fourth International University Course, PREMA 91, in English, September 1990 to June 1991, with the University of London for 12 museum professionals from 11 countries
- Fifth International University Course, PREMA 92, in French, September 1991 to June 1992, with the Université de Paris I for 12 museum professionals from 12 countries

National courses (3 months, held in French or English) organized in collaboration with museums in Africa and based on the implementation of a preventive conservation programme for the host museum collections:
- Second National Course Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, for 20 workers from 7 national museums, winter 1990-1991.
- Third National Course, Livingstone, Zambia for 20 workers from 6 national museums in Zambia and 2 museums in Mozambique, autumn 1991
- Fourth National Course, Benin, scheduled for autumn 1992

Regional seminars in Africa on preventive conservation for museum directors:
- Second Seminar for Museum Directors, SADCC Countries, Livingstone, Zambia, November 1991
- Third Seminar for Museum Directors, Francophone Africa, scheduled for Bamako, Mali, December 1992

Teacher's training to prepare teachers of conservation from museum staffs in Africa:
- To date, 16 PREMA graduates have been "reintegrated" as assistant teachers and course coordinators at National courses in Africa and at the university course in Rome.

Technical cooperation for museums of PREMA participants:
- The network of technical cooperation has grown and involves more than 18 national museums. Contributions have ranged from providing technical brochures to constructing a 200 m² storeroom

WHAT'S NEW 1991-1992?

NEW partner and NEW diploma for PREMA International University Course
- The University College London officially established a diploma in "Conservation Management for Museums of sub-Saharan Africa" for the PREMA course in English. It is equivalent to that offered by the Université de Paris which has been a PREMA partner since 1986. Both universities work with ICCROM in the development and supervision of the programme.

NEW countries participate
- For the first time, museum professionals from Chad, Somalia, Sultan and Swaziland attended the university course. Mozambique sent participants to the national course in Zambia.

NEW links between Rome and Africa
- University courses in Rome included the best participants from the national courses in Ghana and the Côte d'Ivoire. The national courses provide basic training in preventive conservation and also offer an opportunity to identify professionals who might best benefit from the international university course.

NEW teacher-training activities
- The position of Assistant Coordinator of the university course in Rome was held in 1991 by a former participant, Mubiana Luhila (PREMA 87) from Zambia, and in 1992 by Baba Keita (PREMA 86) from Mali. They acquired hands-on training by being involved in virtually every aspect of the programme.
- In order to improve the teaching materials, to harmonize the English and French course content and to expand the body of experienced teachers, a system of "teaming up" was designed whereby a new teacher of a given section comes the year before to study and work alongside an experienced teacher.

NEW course sections and teaching methods
- A one-week unit (conservation workshop) was devoted to preparation for the return home. A
three-day unit on planning was introduced. New teaching methods were also tested, aimed at strengthening the active participation of the students: working in groups of different sizes, designing teaching/communication aids, writing up guidelines and recommendations, participating in seminars, etc.

PREMA PARTICIPANTS - 1991 and 1992

A few statistics:


Sex - 1991: 8 males, 4 females (highest number of females since 1986); 1992: 10 males, 2 females.


Position - 1991: 6 at a keeper/curatorial level, 2 at a technical level, 4 involved in conservation (highest number since 1986); 1992: 5 at a keeper/curatorial level, 6 at a technical level, 1 involved in conservation.

Educational background - 1991: master's degree 2; bachelor of art/science 6; general certificate of education 4; 1992: maîtrise 1; licence 2; baccalauréat 8.

In the course of their studies, the participants selected and developed subjects as written projects in the fields of exhibition, storage organization, security, conservation and emergency planning.

Examination results for the 91 group were as follows: one student awarded a mark of distinction, six received a mark of merit, four passed and one failed. In 1992: three received a mark of merit, eight passed and one failed.

THE L. PIGORINI MUSEUM

Over two-thirds of the course have taken place on the Pigorini premises. PREMA activities have been supported on a day-to-day basis by one member of the curatorial staff and two members of the conservation staff.

The collaboration of the Pigorini Museum has been essential in supporting the teaching principles behind PREMA - i.e. the systematic study of real situations. Whether it is a question of single objects, entire collections, storage or exhibitions, the course can always find concrete examples at the museum. The material support of the museum has been substantial: a workshop for practical work; a conference room for classes on theory; the use of equipment and laboratories; the availability of objects for practical work; and the opening of reserves and galleries for 'in situ' exercises.

INTERCULTURA - CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Since 1986, participants in Rome have benefited from a special relationship with Intercultura, one of the most highly regarded cultural exchange organizations in Italy and part of the network of American Field Service Intercultural Programs.

What is the relevance of PREMA's collaboration with Intercultura? Too often, when persons of different nationalities or cultural backgrounds encounter one another, their previously held stereotypes and impressions are merely reinforced. Contact between persons is not in itself a guarantee that mutual respect and understanding will follow. The PREMA participants are no exception, as they each have distinct cultural backgrounds and are introduced into another culture which is equally distinct and foreign. (Indeed, this is true of all ICCROM participants.)

Intercultura provides the support that helps turn this cultural contact into a profound learning and personal experience by:

- starting participants out with an intensive course in Italian and orientations about Italy and about living in a community of diverse cultures
- planning trips to various Italian communities where participants are placed in selected host families
- putting the participants in contact with Intercultura's large network of international volunteers and with their personnel and volunteers
- providing a part-time professional staff member throughout the year who assists participants with their personal and practical problems and ongoing intercultural orientation

Apart from family stays during the holidays, the groups have been hosted by the communities of Lecco, Verona, Florence, La Spezia, Naples and

THANK YOU

The PREMA programme would not be possible without the important support and contributions of our many collaborators

The Teachers for sharing much more than their time and knowledge

The ICCROM staff for their administrative support

The L. Pigorini Museum for its facilities and body of supportive colleagues

Intercultura and its network of volunteers and host families

The University College London and Université de Paris I for their professional support of the programme

The many museums and their staffs who welcomed the participants during their study tours in Basel, Berlin, Brussels, Paris and London

The Canadian Conservation Institute for providing teachers from its staff

PREMA participants reorganizing objects in the storeroom at the Istituto Italo-Africano.

Catania/Augusta (Sicily) for weekend visits. The experiences combined cultural, official and social activities.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the main difficulties is linked with running a course in Rome that is intended to meet needs in another part of the world. Not surprisingly, being a long distance from the specific museum context for which the course has been designed creates some fundamental problems.

Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that ICCROM is the only place where such a course could have been conceived and established so rapidly. First of all, its library is the most important one in the field of conservation and provides trainees and teachers with an invaluable resource. Second, its regular training activities bring professionals with different backgrounds and expertise to Rome from all the world and offer them a unique chance to share knowledge and experience. Third, its international network enables ICCROM to call up and create the most competent training teams. Fourth, its global and supranational approach to conservation of cultural heritage allows for the development of new ideas and concepts.

In fact, this course proposes a very new approach in its content and in its methodology. The creativity and the commitment of the teaching team, the motivation and willingness of the successive groups of participants are now achieving brilliant results. Actually, the course has turned into a real interaction process. Lectures have been reduced to a minimum and participants are more and more involved in the development of the course content. In four years’ time, course materials have been completely created for PREMA in the fields of climate control, collection survey, pest control, planning, evaluation of storage requirements, etc.

WHAT NEXT?

While its overall objectives and activities remain the same, the PREMA programme must constantly evolve in accordance with feedback of its partners and participants in order to address the situation of the museums in Africa. Therefore, priorities are shifting and new efforts are being made to reinforce the efficiency and quality of the programme. All efforts are now focused on meeting the challenge of transferring the next international university course to Africa. The following initiatives are going forward:

- A PREMA Advisory Committee is being formed and will include the most experienced teachers and representatives in the field of African museums. It will study and plan the modifications necessary to maintain the relevance of the programme and to ensure that its objectives be achieved (preliminary meeting, August 1992)

- Information exchange within the network is being developed and reinforced:
  - Since March 1991, a comprehensive database is being compiled to improve the programme management and coordination, and to serve the various organizations involved with or interested in safeguarding African cultural heritage
  - Since August 1991, a communication section ties together all functions related to fundraising, distribution of information, follow-up and strengthening of relations with partners both inside and outside Africa

- As a result of a three-month study undertaken from March to May 1991, the first priority is now given to activities of training of teachers to create an African PREMA team by the year 2000.
INTRODUCTION : MEDIA SAVE ART '91

After an ICCROM survey of a sampling of Italian and French newspapers (la Repubblica, il Corriere della Sera, Le Figaro, Le Monde), we discovered that only 5% and 1.7% respectively of articles in the cultural pages inform the public of the problem of the survival of cultural heritage. Yet, every day we see a small part of our heritage disappear. Its deterioration has reached such a point that it can no longer be ignored: paintings, sculptures, museums, libraries, monuments and historic sites are threatened by both natural phenomena and human activity. The transformation of our cultural heritage is even more rapid and less evident than that of our ecological environment. In a few years, treasures that have survived for centuries have totally disappeared.

WHY MEDIA SAVE ART?

Protection of cultural property depends not only on official agencies but also on public support, i.e. the awareness and contribution of each individual. Thus, the media has an essential role to play in shaping public opinion regarding conservation and restoration.

ICCROM proposed this idea to the Presidency of the Italian Council of Ministers, which took it up and became the prime mover of the project.

WHAT IS MEDIA SAVE ART?

MEDIA SAVE ART is an international event that took place in Rome from 17-22 June 1991 in order to associate the problem of the protection of cultural heritage with the reality of communication. MEDIA SAVE ART urged the press, the film industry, television and other media to inform the public of the dangers to our cultural heritage and of the efforts of experts to protect and conserve it.

THE EVENTS

- An international competition open to the following sectors: press, cinema, television, visual documentation, industrial sponsors. In the magnificent setting of the Villa Massimo, prizes of 60 million lire were awarded to the winners of each competition sector
- Exhibitions: one on technologies employed in restoration, one organized by the ICR on the conservation and protection of the heritage, and a third on posters submitted by schools on the theme: Knowledge and safeguard - schools and protection of cultural property
- 13 debates bringing together more than 120 speakers from the worlds of information, politics, culture and restoration

IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES

The rich images and high technical quality of the poster exhibition (organized by the Ministry of Education, ICCROM and the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture - Unesco) met with such public success that the Napoli 99 Foundation decided to display a selection of 120 posters at the Villa Pignatelli Museum at Naples. The exhibition took place in the context of a series of initiatives concerning educating youth to know and respect cultural heritage. The catalogue of the exhibition was published by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and numerous articles appeared in the press.

FUTURE PROSPECTIVES

In 1993, an international Forum with the participation of some 30 foreign delegations will discuss and approve a document concerning the means of stimulating public opinion through the media, schools and business firms.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MEDIA SAVE ART '91 would not have been possible without the financial support of the following sponsors:


and without the collaboration of:

Stefano Rolando (Chief of the Department of Information and Publishing of the Presidency of Council), Maurizio Modugno, Mirella Boncompagni, Patrizia Nitti, Giancarlo Zagni, Fabio Isman, Barberini Tours, the staff of ICCROM and the secretariat of Media Save Art.
The Science and Technology Programme (S&T) was established to deal with the scientific and technological aspects of conservation activities. The programme is concerned with applications of scientific disciplines to the knowledge of the substantial reality and state of conservation of cultural heritage and with the technologies available to conserve and restore it.

Characterization of the object, diagnosis of its deterioration, choice of products and methodologies for intervention and actual treatment are the four main steps by which conservation and maintenance are carried out. The level of results achieved in all these steps can be raised with the help of scientific disciplines, if correctly applied and seen in the context of a philosophical approach to conservation.

Diffusion of knowledge in the field of Science for Conservation and development of a scientific approach to the conservation of materials and artifacts are needs that can, and must, be fulfilled by our programme in the areas of training, research and technical assistance. This broad mandate requires us to establish priorities, striking a balance between the needs expressed by the world of conservation and the resources available to us in terms of staff and budget.

At present, our major efforts are related to training, both improving the quality and raising the quantity of courses. After an evaluation carried out in 1991, the regular programmes have been partially modified and slightly extended.

In the Scientific Principles of Conservation (SPC) course, units on air pollution and climatology and on composite materials (paintings, polychrome sculpture, etc.) were added. Participants were also asked to give presentations on topics related to their specific working experiences.

In the Mural Paintings Conservation (MPC) course, apart from some introductory lessons on basic chemistry and on principles and methodology of colour measurement, a diagnostic workshop was organized on the mural paintings of the cloister at the Spanish Academy, in Rome. Students performed graphic documentation of the state of conservation of the paintings and actively participated in analysis of products of alteration and in monitoring humidity in the walls.

An improvement of analytical activities has been possible thanks to the presence of a laboratory assistant, who recently joined the programme staff, and to the purchase of a high-quality optical microscope for transmitted, reflected and U.V. light (Unesco contributed to the purchase with a grant of $10,000). Further improvements of the laboratory equipment and facilities are expected in the near future.

Apart from the courses run at ICCROM premises, the S&T Programme is now involved in organization of other international or regional courses in Member States, in collaboration with scientific institutions active in the field of conservation:

- **Japanese Paper Conservation** to be held in Japan in October-November 1992, a joint project between ICCROM and the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (TNRICP) with the technical cooperation of the Kyoto National Museum; besides ICCROM and TNRICP, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and Unesco contribute financial support.

- **Mural Paintings Conservation** (1991-1992) held in India and devoted to South and Southeast Asia.

- **Paper Conservation** (1991 and 1993) held in Austria.

Detailed information on these latter two courses is given on the following pages.
The preservation and conservation of paper and related materials are recognized today as being among the most urgent problems in conservation, owing to the vast amount of material kept in libraries, archives and graphic art collections and the critical state of the holdings worldwide.

Paper conservation is a general term that covers preservation, conservation and restoration procedures for an extremely wide range of materials, including works of graphic art, complex library and archival holdings, papyrus and palm leaves, skin, photographs and modern information media. It is a relatively new profession and only a few institutions offer academic training programmes.

At the request of the ICCROM Council, preparations began in 1983 to develop a specific course on this topic. It was felt that such a programme would offer significant benefits both to ICCROM Member States and to paper conservators wishing to update their theoretical knowledge and practical skills in an international context. The first pilot course was held at ICCROM in 1985; a second session was organized in 1987 and focused on the conservation of archival material. Due to continuing demand, ICCROM offered a two-month session in 1991, concentrating on paper and related materials.

The programme was divided into two sections. The first part focused on scientific principles of paper conservation: the structure and composition of paper and related materials, causes of deterioration and guidelines for preservation. It included chemistry for paper conservators as well as care of collections and preventive conservation for libraries and archives, with an introduction to biodeterioration and pest control.

The second part of the course emphasized practical work, examining both Western and Oriental approaches to paper conservation. Developments and new technologies in the West were discussed, demonstrated and performed, including the use of enzymes, deacidification treatments, bleaching, lining and mounting techniques. Participants worked on original objects, each representing a specific conservation problem, provided by the Austrian Theatre Museum and the Library of the Kunst-Haus Horn. The aim was to discuss and compare different approaches in paper conservation and share that knowledge.

Equal time was given to Oriental techniques for the conservation and restoration of paper objects. Tools and materials were supplied in order to create working conditions similar to those in Japanese laboratories. Emphasis was given to Japanese paper-making techniques, the resulting paper qualities and their specific advantages for conservation purposes. Mounting and stretching procedures were demonstrated and then performed by participants. Several kanbari (special frames) were constructed and used as the basic tools for stretching and drying.

During a week-long study tour in Vienna, additional topics were covered with lectures, demonstrations and practical workshops at major graphic collections, research institutions and conservation laboratories. Included were a workshop on conservation of papyrus, a demonstration of mass conservation, a seminar on art-historical and measuring the climate in the Stift Altenburg Library.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ICCROM expresses its thanks to the Austrian collaborating institutions, especially to the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Bundesdenkmalamt, Höhere Graphische Bundeslehr- und Versuchsanstalt and the Lehrkanzel für technische Chemie-Hochschule für angewandte Kunst for their technical contributions and hospitality.

We would like to thank the Austrian Authorities, the Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung and the Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung, for the financial support provided. We are also indebted to the City of Horn and the Kunst-Haus Horn for their hospitality and efficient cooperation.

To the Unesco Cultural Heritage Division, the European Communities, the Kress Foundation and the Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung for scholarship support.

Finally we are grateful to the firms that sponsored the project or provided equipment and materials, among others: Assocarta (Rome), Coin Computer Innovation (Vienna), Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG (Vienna), Henkel Austria GmbH (Vienna), Japico-FeinpapiervertriebsgesmbH, Leica AG Vienna, Österreichischer Kultur Service (Vienna), Zürich Kosmos Versicherungen AG (St. Pölten).

The course was held in Austria primarily because several key Austrian institutions offered their technical collaboration and assisted with its preparation and organization. Vienna also has a long tradition and high standards of paper conservation and restoration. Institutions such as the Albertina Graphic Collection, the Austrian National Library, the Austrian State Archives and the Federal Monument Office of Austria invited participants to witness their operations. This experience linked theory to practice and exposed the group to "real life" situations.

Most of the course took place in Horn, a small city about 80 km outside Vienna, where local authorities offered a seminar centre with ideal facilities. Accommodation was also provided at the centre, creating an intensive, friendly working atmosphere. The ICCROM group was also welcomed to study some important collections in the vicinity (especially the libraries of Stift Altenburg and the Kunst-Haus Horn), investigate their state of preservation and develop recommendations on how to preserve the holdings from further decay. Thus two case studies in preventive conservation were carried out by groups of participants under the guidance of British experts in pest and environmental control.

Fifteen participants (12 paper conservators, 2 conservation scientists and 1 curator) from 13 countries attended the course, while 8 others from 4 countries followed specific units as observers. The small group size facilitated individual supervision during practical sessions and promoted active dialogue between lecturers and audience. Participants also gave presentations on their own experience and challenges in conservation practice.

The course can be considered as a pilot project, because it is ICCROM's second experience in exporting a regular training programme. It will be held again from 29 July-24 September 1993, in the same location. As in 1991, Gerhard Banik will be the course director and Gabriela Krist will act as coordinator.

REGIONAL MURAL PAINTINGS COURSE

India, 3 September 1991-28 February 1992

ICCROM has been actively involved in the region of South and Southeast Asia for many years, organizing local training programmes and short seminars, as well as sending consultants for specific conservation projects. It was the constant request for technical assistance and training in the field of mural paintings conservation that inspired the idea of launching this regional course.

From the beginning, India was considered the ideal place for such a project. The cultural richness and variety of the Indian subcontinent, together with ICCROM's continuing and fruitful relationship with the National Research Laboratory for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) in Lucknow were the strongest arguments in favour of this venue.

This Regional Mural Painting Conservation Course was a joint project between ICCROM and NRLC. The two institutions shared responsibility for both planning and execution of the six-month project.
The training programme, designed according to the guidelines of ICCROM's international conservation courses in Rome, aimed at providing the theoretical and practical knowledge that is essential for diagnosing the causes of deterioration of mural paintings and selecting the most appropriate and updated methods for their conservation and restoration.

Foreign experts (many of whom are regularly involved in ICCROM courses) and Indian experts from NRLC and other governmental institutions who have a broad experience in regional conservation problems, contributed to the achievement of these objectives.

After the first two months at Lucknow which were mainly dedicated to lectures and laboratory or practical sessions, the course moved to Orchha, Madhya Pradesh (5 weeks) and then on to Goa (2 months), where lectures and diagnostic methods were combined with practical training on selected worksites. In addition, two study tours provided an opportunity to visit important Indian mural painting sites, ongoing conservation projects, museums and conservation institutions.

A long period of practical training was necessary because, in many countries of the region, conservation of mural paintings is not yet sufficiently developed and there is a lack of specialized restorers-conservators (only about 50% of the participants had previous practical experience in the field). This emphasis determined the relatively long duration of the course.

Eight Indian participants, from seven different Indian States and nine foreign participants from seven countries of the region (Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand) attended the course successfully. All course participants are working for governmental organizations and it is hoped that, on return to their home countries, they will be in charge of mural painting conservation projects.

The Regional Mural Painting Conservation Course for South and Southeast Asia was a one-off project and there are no current plans to offer it on a regular basis. A course evaluation is now underway, and the results of this survey will form an integral part of discussions to be held at ICCROM, concerning the possibility of a "follow up" session to this course or of organizing similar projects in other regions of the world.

The training programme was made possible through the generous financial support of the Unesco World Heritage Committee, the Ford Foundation and the government of India.

Course director:
M.V. Nair (NRLC)

Coordinators:
Werner Schmid,
ICCROM Programme Office
Paolo Pastorello,
ICCROM consultant

Assistant coordinator:
Atul Kumar Yadav
(NRLC and MPC88)

Laboratory exercises:
Rashmi Pathak
(NRLC and SPC91)

Worksite assistant:
Jagath Weerasinghe
(MPC85)

The palace at Orchha, one of the worksites of the Regional MPC course in India.
A form developed for computer documentation of the state of conservation of a mural painting (Spanish Academy in Rome). On the right are symbols to be used on the drawing to indicate where various features are found.

MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

A discussion working group was established at the end of 1990 concerning information management in conservation and restoration. The group includes several specialists of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro in Rome, and E. Giorgi and J. Malliet for ICCROM. During meetings throughout 1991, the problems identified through previous experiences with documentation were put into focus, and a working plan for 1992 was prepared.

As a pilot project on documentation and didactic material, work will continue on conservation of mural paintings. This involves experimentation in two worksites of the ICR students and one of the ICCROM MPC students.

The documentation system of the MPC worksite in the Spanish Academy in Rome was developed with CAD software. Different layers were used for the different elements in the survey: from state of conservation to samples collected for analysis. The reference drawing was inserted from the photogrammetric survey done by the photonics laboratory of the ICR. The students participated in the entire process.

Lectures on graphic documentation were also given by E. Giorgi to the ITARC91 course and the regional mural paintings course in India. These lectures will be used as a basis for developing a course module on the use of computers in conservation.

E. Giorgi has been invited to become a member of the “NORMAL” group on graphic documentation.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Data Management
Section
Jef Malliet,
Monica Garcia
Elisabetta Giorgi
WOULD YOU OBJECT to having your name and address given to other organizations wishing to contact members of the conservation community? (We would share our mailing list only for serious purposes.)

If you prefer NOT to receive information from such sources, please inform the Data Management Section.

DEVELOPMENT OF ICCROM INFORMATION SYSTEM

In order to plan and prepare the development of an integrated ICCROM information system, a consultant was engaged for three months to do an overall analysis of computing requirements in ICCROM and to make proposals. Curtis Lemmon worked closely with all ICCROM staff, produced a comprehensive report and organized staff meetings to illustrate the contents. His report will be used as a basis for future development of the Data Management sector and ICCROM's information system.

Based on our experience with the mailing list (about 13,000 institutes or persons active in conservation), Data Management provided assistance and guidance to the Museums and Collections Programme staff for setting up a database for PREMA. A similar project has been developed for the Gaia Project research index on earthen architecture. The information collection and inputting will be the responsibility of the programme staff, but the databases will be fully integrated with the other data systems of ICCROM.

At the end of October, J. Malliet visited several institutions in Canada and the U.S.A.: the Computer Services Department of the University of Toronto, the Canadian Heritage Information Network in Ottawa, the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa, the Heritage Recording and Technical Data Services in Hull, the Conservation Analytical Laboratory in Washington DC. They all have advanced information management facilities and are comparable in dimension and purpose to ICCROM. The experience of each of these organizations concerns many aspects of information management and is extremely useful for application at ICCROM.

E. Giorgi and B. Kennedy (ARC92 - Center for Community Preservation, School of Architecture of Louisiana State University) are working on a pilot project for didactic material and a seminar on the application of computer technology for documentation and information management in the conservation of heritage. This project is being developed in cooperation with J. Jokilehto and J. Malliet and will be applied in its first phase to the Architectural Conservation Courses. The project will involve the insertion of a short seminar into the course and computers equipped with appropriate software will be available so that students will have hands-on experience in preparing their work. The goals of this project are as follows:

- develop the methodology for graphic documentation in specific projects
- promote an understanding of the terminology and principles of computer technologies
- dispel the mystique that makes people fearful of technology
- demonstrate a variety of software programs through case studies and hands-on experience
- prepare heritage resource managers to make better-informed judgements about computerization of heritage conservation tasks
From 1 January to 31 December 1991 the library acquired 1846 items—books, offprints and periodicals—either by purchase, exchange or gift. The periodicals, which numbered about 650, were received through donation, exchange or regular subscription. The total number of books, offprints, and periodicals in the library is now 45,018.

The publication of the List of Acquisitions and the Subject Index for 1986-1989 is in preparation from the BCIN database. Because of the great number of pages, the volumes will be photocopied and bound rather than printed.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The visitors' register shows an increase in library attendance, with an average of 10 readers per day or a total of approximately 2200 persons in 1991, plus ICCROM course participants.

In addition to services to users, the library corresponded with institutes and individuals, sending specialized bibliographies and photocopies of articles or reports and donating books. The bibliographies are produced from the bibliographic database of the Conservation Information Network (BCIN), and are printed either in Rome or in Ottawa and then sent to the researcher. At the moment this service is still free of charge owing to the generosity of the Getty Conservation Institute, which covers all communication charges between Rome and Ottawa.

In 1991 the library prepared some 253 bibliographies, which were sent to the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA. A detailed list is available on request.

 Bibliographies were also prepared for the participants of ICCROM courses.

As in the past, the library was responsible for photocopying course texts and for reproduction and sale of articles and reports requested by either users or correspondents. The total number of photocopies supplied in 1991 was 39,757.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASE

International documentation: The library continued close collaboration with the Conservation Information Network (CIN), to which more than 3500 abstracts were supplied. The database currently contains nearly 125,000 bibliographic references. The annual meeting of the Content Review Board was held in April in Ottawa. At the end of this meeting, M. C. Uginet was invited by the Getty Conservation Institute to discuss a joint AATA-IICCROM publication with AATA representatives.

In September, M. C. Uginet attended a meeting in Strasbourg of the group of specialists on the cooperation of national and international centres of cultural heritage documentation.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Archaeology


Manual covering emergency on-site measures on archaeological sites for organic and inorganic materials, some techniques applied to archaeology and preventive conservation measures to adopt after excavation. The procedures are all described clearly with numerous drawings.

Biodeterioration


Twelve papers on the damage caused by vegetation, lichens in particular, on monuments and archaeological sites, together with prevention methods.
Conservation - general


Proceedings of a symposium organized by the European Community - General Direction for Science, Research and Development - with the Italian National Research Council. The papers cover the following main subjects: the problem of deterioration and conservation of cultural property; case studies; microclimate and deterioration; measurement and definition of deterioration; protection, restoration and maintenance.


Proceedings of the meeting on the conservation of cultural property of the border regions of France and Spain: Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre and Pays Basque. The papers, in two languages, describe the actions undertaken to protect the built heritage (inventory, protection, enhancement) in these regions and outline prospects for cooperation.

Conservation of contemporary architecture


Proceedings of the conference of the preservation of the built heritage of the 20th century in Europe, especially France: archives and documentation; criteria of selection and evaluation for inventories; legislative aspects of protection, restoration and enhancement.


Proceedings of the first conference organized by DOCOMOMO (International working-party for documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the modern movement) on analysis, study and practice of conservation of architecture and of urbanism in the 1920s and 1930s. Case studies in Czechoslovakia, England, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain and Switzerland are presented.

Directories


This directory is the fruit of a survey carried out among the member states of the Council of Europe. More than 150 centres, libraries and institutes in 20 countries, as well as centres such as ICCROM and ICOMOS have been listed. Only principal centres open to the public were considered.

Earthen architecture


English translation of the manual published by CRA Terre in 1985, Construire en terre. This basic work describes the history of earthen construction and the different techniques of fabricating and stabilizing earthen bricks.

Gardens


Proceedings of the international congress held at the French Academy of Rome on 28-30 November 1985 on the Farnese gardens on the Palatine Hill in Rome. This abundantly illustrated work presents studies on the history and creation of these gardens during the Renaissance. An entire section is devoted to the preservation and conservation of gardens, with particular reference to those of the Farnese.
Legislation


Study of the juridical protection of archaeological sites and prehistoric remains in Switzerland. The work focuses on two principal themes: expropriation and territorial management, with references to Swiss federal and cantonal legislation. Extensive bibliography.

Library/Archive


This book presents a selected bibliography with emphasis on projects intended not only to provide adequate arrangement of archive and library collections but also to offer comfortable surroundings for researchers and staff. Six chapters offer a guide to the literature available on planning, projects, interior design, environment, security and preservation. Case studies are also given.

Paper/Photographs


This book contains 40 papers presented at a congress on conservation of photographs, drawings, prints and manuscripts. Among the principal subjects treated are: permanence, cleaning and storage of photographs, mounting and restoration of prints (cartoons in particular); mass conservation and restoration treatment of graphic documents.


Manual on the conservation of drawings and prints of the 12th to the 19th centuries. The work is divided into three parts: history of techniques and materials of works of art on paper, conservation, restoration. The latter section is very detailed and includes the following subdivisions: materials and analytical methods, cleaning, elimination of old supports, detachment, bleaching, deacidification, glues, consolidation and integration, lining, reintegration of colour.

Parchment


The book contains 35 chapters, written by 45 authors, all experts in the field of parchment research, restoration and manufacture. The chapters are grouped in 5 parts: history and use of parchment; modern manufacture; restoration and conservation; modern manufacture; iconography and bibliography. Examples from various countries are given (Australia, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Yemen).

Plastics


This informative handbook focuses on a relatively new class of material requiring conservation. After describing the nature of plastics and their deterioration, the author discusses the various types of plastics encountered today: those based on natural polymers, semi-synthetics, early synthetics and 'poly' era thermoplastics. Information on fabrication and cleaning, a brief bibliography and a list of acronyms are also given.

Preventive conservation in museums

As the second part of a work on proper maintenance of museum collections, this volume focuses on illumination and climatic problems. It examines sources of light (both artificial and natural) and their influence on objects, giving recommendations for the right equipment. The chapter on climatology takes into account the impact of climate both on objects and on human beings in museums, recommending preventive measures against damage, with special regard to show-cases.


This book offers information and examples to curators, designers and engineers to guide them in choosing the safest and most appropriate lighting system for a given purpose. It discusses the nature and means of lighting, the presentation of different categories of objects, the deterioration of objects by light and their protection, visual parameters, various types of electrical lighting systems, depreciation and maintenance of equipment.

Stone


This book on the conservation of stone in architecture and outdoor sculpture identifies the concepts, techniques and best-performing preservation products. It illustrates the properties of stone and the mechanisms of its deterioration, and furnishes directives for conservation with particular attention to consolidation. Case studies in Germany are presented.

Training


Report on a survey carried out in the context of the General Information Programme of Unesco/Document management and research programme. The survey was circulated among training institutions, libraries and archives in order to learn of their policies and practices, problems in training personnel and the way in which these institutions envisage such training.

Transport of works of art


Twenty-seven papers presented at the international conference on packing and transport of paintings, held in London on 9-11 September 1991. They focus in detail on the risks to works of art during their transport, owing to fluctuations in temperature and relative humidity, vibrations or shocks, as well as ways to mitigate these risks. Various types of equipment are described.


A manual published on the occasion of the international conference on packing and transporting paintings, London 9-11 September 1991. It is intended for shippers, curators and conservators and explains the procedures to follow for good conservation of paintings in transit. The following chapters are included: risk analysis, climatic conditions during transport, protection against variations in temperature and relative humidity, protection against shocks and vibrations, packing cases and the role of the shipper.

Wood


The proceedings of this workshop include more than 20 papers presented by European and Canadian specialists on the topic of "wood" as support in sculpture and furniture in particular: study of materials, causes of deterioration, methods of conservation and case studies.
WORK IN PROGRESS

*International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property.* A new survey of training opportunities in conservation was launched in May-June, using a revised questionnaire. All the institutions previously included were asked to update their listings, and a number of new programmes were also contacted. The responses have been processed in a database at ICCROM and will be transferred to the Getty Conservation Institute (a partner in this joint venture) for publication.

**Ferrara I.** The papers from this 1989 meeting of coordinators of training in architectural conservation are now ready for publication. They will be published by the city of Ferrara (hosts of the meeting) in the near future.

LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

*Library Catalogues.* The various technical problems of extracting ICCROM's library records from the CIN data bank in Canada were eventually resolved in 1991. The voluminous data files supplied by CIN were broken down into more manageable segments and transferred into our desktop system, whereupon printouts were made for library review and correction. The final product covers four years of library registrations in six volumes: *List of Acquisitions, Subject Index* and *Table des Matières* for 1986-1987 and the same three titles for 1988-1989. This material — more than 1,800 pages — has been photocopied and bound to reduce production costs.

A new 24-page information brochure was printed in English and French. It includes a general section devoted to activities, two pages on Member States and Associate Members, 12 pages describing the training programme and the Statutes. A shorter version of the brochure was also printed in Italian.


This book discusses environmental factors in biodeterioration, the mechanisms and phenomenology of biodeterioration, its effect on organic and inorganic materials, and methods of prevention and control. Some background on general biology is provided in an appendix, and each chapter is followed by extensive references. A glossary, an index and 16 pages of color photos are also included; 192 pages. $33.00.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

**Denmark, Copenhagen.** At the invitation of the Council of Europe, C. Rockwell attended a meeting of the Group of Experts on Heritage Skills and Crafts Training, held 12-13 September. This body is planning a survey of training programmes in their field, and asked ICCROM to share experience gained in our own training surveys.

**Switzerland, Geneva.** C. Rockwell also attended the 27th Annual Meeting of Editors of UN Periodicals, held 17-18 October at the International Bureau of Education. This group discusses editorial practices and techniques, professional concerns and cooperation among editors in the UN system. A special presentation on copyright questions was offered by an expert from the World Intellectual Property Organization.
### CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
**ACTES DES CONFERENCES**

Architectural Conservation and Environmental Education: Conclusions of the Meeting.

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

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

International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation.


### DIRECTORIES AND CATALOGUES
**REPETITOIRES ET CATALOGUES**


International Index of Conservation Research.

International Index on Training in the Conservation of Cultural Property.
Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 4e ed., 1987. 96 pp. ISBN 92 9077 072-4

[Note: a 5th edition is in preparation]


### ICCROM LIBRARY CATALOGUES
**CATALOGUES DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>1979. 320 pp.</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>1981. 528 pp.</td>
<td>$19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1983. 455 pp.</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A-Arabe D-Deutsch E-English F-Français I-Italiano E-Español N-New/nouveau
1983. 1984. 422 pp. $18.00
1984. 1985. 457 pp. $23.00
1985. 1986. 521 pp. $35.00
1986-87. 1992. 435 pp. $64.00

Subject Index (E)
1979-80. 1981. 494 pp. $19.00
1981. 1983. 495 pp. $13.50
1983. 1984. 332 pp. $18.00
1984. 1985. 591 pp. $23.00
1985. 1986. 602 pp. $35.00
1986-87. 1992. 327 pp. $66.00
1988-89. 1992. 224 pp. $49.00

Table des matières (F)
1977-78 1979. 326 pp. 018-X $11.00
1979-80 1981. 490 pp. $19.00
1983. 1984. 328 pp. $18.00
1984. 1985. 589 pp. $23.00
1985. 1986. 600 pp. $35.00
1986-87. 1992. 327 pp. $66.00
1988-89. 1992. 224 pp. $49.00

TECHNICAL NOTES NOTES TECHNIQUES


Photogrammétrie appliquée aux relevés des monuments et des centres historiques.


Solubilité et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. G. Torraca. 1980. 78 pp. ISBN 92-9077-028-8 (F) $8.00


$70.00


$165.00


$8.00


$30.00


$40.00

La Conservation en archéologie. M.C. Berducou. 1991

$74.00


$18.00


$10.00


$85.00


$27.00


$120.00


$10.00


$20.00


$15.00


$40.00


$50.00


$70.00


$100.00

ICOM-CÇ preprints: Set of Dresden, Sydney, Ottawa.

$180.00


$9.00


$41.00


$8.00


$15.00


$10.00


$80.00


$16.00


$118.00
(E) ... $45.00

(F) ... $35.00

(I) ... $32.00

(E) ... $11.00

(I) ... $13.50

HOW TO ORDER

Please address your orders to:
ICCROM, Publications Sales Dept.
Via di San Michele 13, I-00153 Rome RM, Italy

Please pay only by international money order or by bank draft. Personal cheques are not accepted.

ICCROM's bank address:
○ From abroad:
  US $—ICCROM c/c #1574489/02/93
c/o COMIT Sede di Roma
○ Within Italy:
  Lit.—ICCROM c/c #1574489/01/92
c/o COMIT Agenzia 12
ICCROM's postal account (only within Italy):
c.c. Postale ICCROM #45070000

Book orders require payment against our pro-forma invoice, which will follow your order. Please do not send advance payment with your order, as publications can at times no longer be available. Always quote our invoice number in any correspondence.

Prices listed herein are subject to change without notice. They do NOT INCLUDE shipment, which will be charged at the rate of surface mail (unsealed parcels) unless otherwise requested (air mail, registered parcels, etc.). ICCROM will not replace missing orders unless registered parcels have been requested.

For purchases in Italian Lire, the official United Nations monthly rate of exchange will be used.

MODALITES DE PAIEMENT

Prière d'adresser toute commande à:
ICCROM, Service des ventes
Via di San Michele 13, I-00153, Rome RM, Italie

Prière de payer par mandat international ou par chèque international. Les chèques tirés sur des comptes courants ne pourront pas être acceptés.

L'adresse bancaire de l'ICCROM:
○ Hors d'Italie:
  $E.-U.—ICCROM c/c #1574489/02/93
c/o COMIT Sede di Roma
○ En Italie:
  Lit.—ICCROM c/c #1574489/01/92
c/o COMIT Agenzia 12
L'adresse postale de l'ICCROM (seulement pour l'Italie): c.c. Postale ICCROM #45070000

Les commandes de livres doivent être payées sur réception de notre facture pro-forma qui suivra votre commande. Veuillez ne pas envoyer votre règlement à l'avance, avec votre commande, du fait que parfois les publications peuvent ne plus être disponibles. Priez de mentionner notre numéro de facture.

Les prix ci-joints sont soumis à des variations sans préavis et ne comprennent pas les frais d'envoi qui seront facturés au tarif des expéditions par voie de surface (paquets dédachtés) sauf demande spécifique (par voie aérienne, paquets recommandés, etc.). L'ICCROM n'assumera aucune responsabilité en cas de commandes non parvenues à destination sauf s'il a été précisé que l'envoi devait être fait en recommandé. Pour les achats en lires italiennes, on appliquera le taux de change mensuel des Nations Unies. Pour tous échanges de publications, veuillez vous adresser directement à la bibliothèque de l'ICCROM.
FRIENDS OF ICCROM

Excerpts from a letter from the president of the Amici dell’ICCROM to the chairman of Council.

As you know, I have twice had the occasion to inform the Council about the aims of the Amici dell’ICCROM and the activities involved in implementing those aims. Perhaps it would be useful to summarize the activities of the past three years, as well as to outline a few of the association’s future strategies.

First of all, I would recall that the association was created at the instigation of the director, Prof. Andrzej Tomaszewski, who encouraged me to find it and act as its president. This also served to give me a formal platform for my efforts on behalf of ICCROM with various Italian government authorities.

As previously explained, the principal objectives of the Amici dell’ICCROM are as follows:

- to raise awareness in Italian political and cultural circles of ICCROM’s important contribution to the protection of world cultural heritage and, therefore, of the importance of its headquarters in Italy
- to support the activities of ICCROM (naturally, without interfering with its decisions and priorities) with the relevant Italian authorities, so as to generate a favourable climate for the application of the Italy-Unesco agreement, and stimulate areas of facilitation and collaboration on ICCROM’s behalf.

Working in this spirit, the association has, in the past:

- contacted the relevant Italian authorities several times to remind them of the state’s obligations as set out in the Italy-Unesco agreement
- persuaded the Italian Bankers’ Association to provide (gratis) its conference room in Palazzo Altieri in the historic centre of Rome for ICCROM’s General Assembly in 1990
- organized a conference at the Chess Club, where a group of distinguished Italians and members of the 1989 ICCROM Council gathered to hear how the association was created and what it intended to do
- held a lecture series in the conference room at the Hotel Ambasciatori on the activities of ICCROM
- facilitated contacts between ICCROM and officials of the Ministry of Cultural Property to resolve outstanding issues. Often, working lunches or dinners were arranged both to create a friendly atmosphere and to catch a few moments with extremely busy individuals.

In the future, the association intends to continue in this vein, focusing in particular on the following activities:

- promotion of lectures for intellectuals and managers of public or private agencies, in order to inform them about ICCROM’s purpose, especially with regard to the topic of conservation/restoration
- visits and debates on conservation/restoration in order to bring about greater involvement of people interested in raising the cultural level of safeguard operations
- institution of scholarships, perhaps granted by sponsors, to support participants and researchers at ICCROM
- development of a badge that, ideally, would join all the “Friends of ICCROM” throughout the world in a sort of cultural brotherhood

In the same perspective, we are planning to offer ICCROM a commemorative plaque in honour of H.J. Plenderleith, its first director, and G. De Angelis, founder of the Scuola di Restauro e Conservazione.

The secretary-general of the association has supplied the following data:

1. The Amici dell’ICCROM was founded on 3 May 1989, and as of 30 May 1992 had 110 members, as follows:
- Italian members: 36
- Foreign members: 74 from 50 countries. Those with two or more members are: Finland (2), Greece (2), Guatemala (9), Israel (2), Mexico (3), Paraguay (2), Peru (3), Spain (4), Turkey (2), USA (2), Yugoslavia (2).

2. At its last meeting in May, the association elected its Executive Board for 1992-93: President: Enrico Allaud; Vice Presidents: Alessandra Filippini and Giuseppe Guerrieri; Treasurer: Azar Soheil; Secretary-General: Roberto Marta

ICCCROM participants form group

The ARC91 class has also founded an association whose goals would be to facilitate the aims and objectives of ICCROM and to keep in touch and establish an information network to disseminate technical and practical information amongst the participants.

A committee has been named for a period of three years to direct and coordinate the diverse initiatives of the members of the association.

European Confederation of Conservator-Restorer’s Organizations (ECCO)

On 14 October 1991, a number of conservation/restoration organizations formed a confederation to promote and develop a high level of training, research and practice in their field. They plan to work towards recognition of the profession both nationally and throughout Europe. The text “The Conservator-Restorer: a definition of the profession,” adopted by ICOM in 1985 and published by Unesco,
ICCROM and ICOM, forms a common basis for further action. Participants invited their respective authorities to recognize existing training programmes which conform to the basic criteria formulated in the document cited above; to take action to develop such training where none exists; and to control the proliferation of substandard training. The following items are also on ECCO's agenda:

- To discuss and develop a system of comparison of training programmes
- To formulate common professional ethical standards of conservation/restoration
- To promote communication between the professional associations and organizations of different countries
- To explore the potential for collaboration with relevant European or international organizations and bodies

We were saddened to learn that Maria Cichorzewska-Drabik (MPC77) died suddenly in September 1991 at the age of 60. She was for many years the Chief of the Conservation Laboratory at the Musee-Palais at Lancut in Poland, and an expert for the Ministry of Art and Culture in the field of conservation of works of art. She obtained notable results in her field by discovering and conserving the 15th-17th-century mural paintings in monasteries of the Bernardine Fathers at Przeworsk and Lezajsk, Poland.

In August 1991, Nell Hoare took up the post of Director at the Textile Conservation Centre. Nell joins the Centre from the Area Museums Service for South East England, where she was Assistant Director.

The National Commission for Monuments, Ensembles and Historic Sites of Romania recommenced activities in April 1990 with Grigore Ionescu as president. Among other activities, are two periodicals — Revue des Monuments Historiques (bimonthly) and the Bulletin de la Commission des Monuments Historiques (quarterly).

International Workshop on Moenjodaro. A one-week workshop was organized in Karachi under the auspices of the government of Pakistan and Unesco from 17-22 February 1992 to devise methodologies for scientific conservation of the archaeological remains of the world-famous prehistoric metropolis of Moenjodaro. Richard Hughes and Michael
Jensen, UNDP Consultants participated in the deliberations along with a number of Pakistani specialists, while Dr Ahmad Nabi Khan (ARC69), Director General of Archaeology and Museums, presided as moderator.

Following the workshop, an International symposium on Moenjodaro was also held from 24-27 February, with 25 foreign and 30 Pakistani specialists attending. A number of resolutions were adopted laying down strategies for the preservation of the archaeological site.

The National Museum of Pakistan has now completed reorganization of the Indus Galleries relating to the ancient Indus civilization. Selected artifacts of well over 10,000 years are exhibited in three spacious galleries arranged according to modern and scientific techniques of display. The galleries were inaugurated by S.A. Naqvi of Unesco in February 1992.

Marina L. Regni, former participant and course assistant was invited in 1989 to take part in a coordination committee for a European conservation project (Greece, France and Italy) for the protection of a precious collection of manuscripts belonging to the Monastery of Saint Jean le Théologien in Patmos (Greece) and dating back to the 6th century. Since 1990, the groundwork for a study on the state of conservation of this prestigious library has been laid, as well as indications for emergency measures and a prevention policy. A restoration laboratory has been set up and several French and Italian specialists have given courses and workshops for Greek participants. Plans for the near future include establishing a meeting centre at Patmos for conservation specialists.

At the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, UK, a major new gallery—Twentieth Century Seapower—will open on 21 July 1992.

ICOM and the West African Museums Programme have stated to collect information for a Directory of African Museum Professionals, with publication scheduled for March 1993.

---

**CALENDAR - 1992**

5-8 October - Yokohama, Japan
2nd International Conference on Biodeterioration of Cultural Property (ICBCP-2)
Hideo Arai, Secretary General
Organizing Committee of ICBCP-2
Tokyo National Research Inst. of Cultural Properties
13-27 Ueno Park, Taito ku
Tokyo 110, Japan

8-10 October - Paris, France
Colloque ARAAFU 92
P.E. Nyborg
2, rue Guenot
F-75011 Paris, France

13-15 October - Birmingham, UK
Microforms in Libraries - the Untapped Resource (national conference), British Library
National Preservation Office
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG, UK

20-22 October - Amsterdam, Netherlands
Conference Secretariat - Restoration 92
c/o RAI Organisatie Bureau
Europaplein
1078 GZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

24-25 October - Boston MA, USA
Disaster Prevention, Response and Recovery: Principles & Procedures for Protecting & Preserving Historic/Cultural Properties and Collections
Susan E. Schur, Seminar Co-organizer
Technology & Conservation
One Emerson Place
Boston, MA 02114, USA

28-31 October - Pittsburgh, PA, USA
MCN'92—Annual Conference of the Museum Computer Network
Museum Computer Network
5001 Baum Blvd
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-1851, USA

---
12-13 November - Washington, DC, USA
Silk. 11th Conference of Harpers Ferry Regional Textile Group.
Fonda Thomsen
Textile Preservation Associates
P.O. Box 606
Sharpsburg, MD 21782, USA

27-28 November - Rome, Italy
Come aggiornare le Carte del Restauro (Updating restoration charters). Aniasper.
BetaGamma s.r.l.
Via Santa Rosa, 25
I-01100 Viterbo, Italy

7 December - London, UK

CALENDAR - 1993

8-9 February - Côte d’Azur, France
The Challenge: Safety and Environment.
L’Association Française pour la Préservation du Bois
36 avenue Hoche
F-75008 Paris, France

25-27 March - Dijon, France
Early Restorations of Wall Paintings. 5th SFIIC Study Days. French Group of the International Institute of Conservation.
Secrétariat de la SFIIC
29 rue de Paris
F-77420 Champs sur Marne, France

29 April-3 May - Ferrara, Italy
Restauro 93: Salon of Art, Restoration and Conservation.
Acropoli S.r.l. Blocco 2B - Galleria A, n. 70
I-40050 Funo Centergross BO, Italy

3-5 May - Memphis, TN, USA
1993 National Earthquake Conference. Earthquake Hazard

June - Liverpool, UK
Sculpture Conservation: Preservation or Interference?
Victoria Todd
UKIC Office

37 Upper Addison Gardens
London W14 8AJ, UK

16-18 June - Bath, UK
STREMA 93: Structural Studies, Repairs and Maintenance of Historical Buildings.
Elizabeth Cherry
Conference Secretariat - STREMA 93
Wessex Institute of Technology
Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst
Southampton SO4 2AA, UK

29 June-1 July - Paris, France
Unesco/RILEM International Congress on Stone Conservation: Research and Practice.
Congress Secretariat
RILEM, c/o ENS, Pavillon du CROUS 61, av du Pdt Wilson
F-94234 Cachan Cedex, France

11-17 July - Eger, Hungary
Cultural Heritage and Restorer in the Changing World.
Dr Istvan Gedai
Hungarian National Museum
Postafók 564
H-1370 Budapest, Hungary
FORTHCOMING ICCROM COURSES

All courses are held in Rome, unless otherwise specified.


PREMA, 1992-1993 Diploma Course begins in October (in English).


