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NEWSLETTER



June 1994

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE
STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE
RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY



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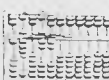
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EDITORIAL

Marc Laenen,
Director-General

In the 1993 *Newsletter*, we announced that ICCROM had begun a review process to improve its activities and operational capacities within a changing socio-cultural context. Since the beginning of 1994, a strategic planning concept has been developed, whereby vision, mission statements and corporate objectives have been drafted and refined for application in the next two or three biennia. This exercise is one element of ICCROM's determination to improve the accomplishment of its international, social and cultural mission.

One question, however, must precede the methodological questions: "What is the relevance of heritage conservation for society now?" History shows the fluctuations of motives for heritage conservation, from artistic, historical or scientific importance, through cultural identity or cultural development, to nationalism and political expansion, while recently the meaning of immovable heritage conservation for the human environment has been stressed. All conservation movements have emphasized the value of cultural heritage as against modernization processes that were interpreted as threats to traditional cultural values, quality of life and the essential elements of human existence.

The post-war conservation movement focused on architectural heritage, historic settlements and cultural landscapes, and pushed movable and social heritage into the shade, although the large-scale, post-war modernization, with its universalization trends, affects these equally. Essentially, the problem was a change of cultural values and one was conscious that the objects, the buildings, the settlements and the cultural landscapes or the craft skills were only vehicles for these values and that the continuity of these values was obtained through the conservation of the material expressions or processes. Initially attention focused mainly on physical survival and concentrated on technical problems. The larger, humanistic context and the integration of conservation into a more holistic social, cultural and economic development has again received more interest recently.

History has many examples of a local culture expanding into a more universal culture. Thus the Hellenic, Roman, Ottoman, French and other cultures initiated, on the one hand, a cultural commu-


nication process and, on the other, established regional interpretations and articulations of the common heritage.

Whether these broader cultures resulted in a higher quality of daily life or whether they were perceived as threats to existing traditions is now being investigated through historical research.

The recent universalizing tendencies, however, are on a bigger scale and have more impact. The results for the community are measurable, though the links between social effects and causes are not always made. Conservative reactions have also developed worldwide, and stimulated solidarity and concerted action on a world scale. At the same time, it has been recognized that the interpretation of heritage conservation and the application of principles and methodologies will depend on the nature of the heritage, regional cultural characteristics, and the function and integration of heritage conservation in development.

The need for a scientific approach, the demand for an adequate response to cultural differences, and the effects of a reinterpretation of old values in the 20th century on heritage itself, have initiated discussions about the universality of standards, authenticity and ethics – leading to recommendations for prudence and context sensitivity in the application of principles and rules. Fundamental discussions about the ethics of particular courses of action affecting our heritage will be needed, especially when integration into social, cultural and economic development is at stake. The issue is particularly contentious when conservation of heritage is felt to conflict with development, health care, employment or other social provisions. Conserving everything appears to be impossible, and is perhaps also not needed. It cannot be denied that a building's life-cycle (or that of any cultural heritage) is to be created, to live and to perish, unless it is considered valuable enough to be conserved or renovated. Destruction and renewal form the warp and weft of history – both architectural heritage and socio-cultural phenomena and their material expressions. Criteria for selecting and assigning priorities, and methodologies for conservation planning and management in the long term, will have to be developed.

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The main problem of the sixties was the fact that conservation and renovation had disappeared in the development process. Obviously the first actions were preventive operations, such as protective legislation, the development of technical and scientific logistics, operational structures and mechanisms, and the actual execution of conservation projects. The "restoration" element of the old development process – in which conservation is integrated in planning – has not yet become reality, and a real "conservation culture" – insofar as it would be detectable as a favourable mentality, a legal framework, scientific, technical and educational logistics, an operational infrastructure with institutions, mechanisms and working methods, budgets, employment and programmes – has not yet been achieved.

Integrated conservation has become the model for thinking, and has the potential to bring conservation of cultural heritage out of its position in the shade. However, it still requires further methodological refinement and development in relation to cultural circumstances and the nature of the problem, as well as a structural relationship with economy, industry, education, science, social life, etc.

But serious and successful attempts have been undertaken to relate cultural heritage to social, economic and cultural development and to link it to environmental and ecological policies under one common denomination: "quality of life." The cultural context, however, is not always clear.

In built heritage, conservation is a socio-economic attempt at renovation, but the cultural dimension is frequently underestimated. Culture is not merely the icing on the socio-economic cake: it is a permeating essence that gives society its holistic fabric. It defines all expressions, whether they be architectural, environmental, artistic, economic, religious, political or social. It is the basis of consciousness and self-awareness as perceived, interpreted and imagined by individuals and societies. History is full of examples showing how self-awareness of individuals in societies depends upon the experiences and consciousness of their own roots and the continuity of the

cultural patrimony in everyday life. However, it would be an error to identify cultural self awareness or cultural personality only with the past and with heritage, and to support cultural identity only through the conservation of heritage. Cultural personality also has its present dimension and, in this sense, creates a bridge between past and future. The notion of cultural identity is not an unchangeable continuum – as our predecessors in Romanicism maintained – but a dynamic process, stimulating innovation out of tradition and past. The conservation of heritage is a breeding ground for innovation and in a sense the "digestive system" which will condition "digestion" or "indigestion" of innovation.

This process has to retain a link to the past and to heritage (to prevent uprooting) while evolving (to avoid nationalism, protectionism, isolationism and cultural ghetto-forming, which ignore innovation and development). A prudent cultural policy will look after both aspects.

In cultural development, a more context-sensitive interpretation of heritage conservation opens new perspectives and functions for society. If the conservation of heritage is not only ensuring the continuity of remaining material expressions of past cultural values, but also retaining reference to the whole of the intangible aspects of cultural memory – skills, approaches, ideas, concepts, principles and values – it then has a powerful potential for the promotion of cultural diversity. The "conservation" of these intangible aspects of cultural heritage can only be achieved as a dynamic process, as a "development" and updating of cultural traditions. Nowadays, this continuity of traditions is expressed in the emphasis given to continued values. The result may be that physical conservation combined with the new expression of a cultural tradition contribute to a cultural diversity or regionality against a cultural uniformity. Here the conservation of cultural heritage offers sources of knowledge that mankind needs to recognize itself and to learn about human existence. Although the risks of extreme regional cultural development are obvious, regionality as a result of opportunities is not to be confused with regionalism.



ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

ICCROM: CHARTING ITS FUTURE

In the 35 years since ICCROM's creation, the field of conservation of cultural heritage has continued to grow and change considerably throughout the world: there are new actors, new programmes, new initiatives, and new expectations. At the same time the meaning of cultural heritage is being continuously redefined and conservation is increasingly linked to other issues like tourism, sustainable development and the quality of life.

In response to this situation, several international, regional, national and local organizations, defined by discipline, specialization and/or geographic grouping have come into existence, offering new products, services and activities.

To remain as a leader in the field, ICCROM must develop a strategy to ensure it can meet the expectations of its 90 Member States and the public that benefits from the improvement of conservation conditions which ICCROM is responsible for creating. That is why the organization has recently been devoting 25% of its time and energy to a process of review and strategic planning.

Since June 1993, ICCROM staff have been looking critically at what it does and how it does it. Regular meetings have brought together members of staff to draw upon their experience, expertise and creativity. It has been an interesting process. The staff represents a mosaic of backgrounds, experiences, nationalities, ages and, not surprisingly, ideas and opinions. One could only hope that this would be the situation in an international organization like ours. The challenge has been to maintain this richness and diversity of ideas and views while blending them together to form one common ICCROM programme. One of the first achievements of the process was the definition of a corporate vision to guide the organization into the future:

ICCROM: The crossroads of people, ideas and actions at the service of cultural heritage conservation worldwide.

How can ICCROM be at the service of cultural heritage worldwide? More than anything else, the organization must act internationally. Its structure must be flexible and responsive. There is a clear need for it to work in cooperation and partnership with other conservation bodies. It must continuously survey available resources, actors and their programmes in order to define policy and strategy.

ICCROM must be more receptive than ever to the views and needs of different countries and target groups in its efforts to analyze emerging trends and their probable evolution. As we develop programmes and activities for the future, we must look at the conservation of cultural property in a much broader context. We must be prepared to address those cultural and social trends which affect and are affected by cultural heritage and its conservation as well as the technological and philosophical aspects of conservation.

ICCROM must do all these things. In order to develop successful, quantitative progress towards long-term planning and programme development, the organization has also defined five Mission Statements and 14 clearly defined, measurable, Corporate Objectives to be achieved during the next five years. To produce the Mission Statements and Corporate Objectives, the staff identified 431 activities which ICCROM does or could do. Undoubtedly, some good ideas have been obscured during the process of consensus and synthesis. It will be our responsibility to keep track of these ideas which could be future tools for the organization. What we feel is important though is that through this challenging process, we have developed a stronger corporate identity.

The entire staff has been involved in this process of review and strategic planning. It is our hope that the results serve as the basis for the decisions which will guide ICCROM in the planning and development of its programme into the next two biennia.

MEMBER STATES

Since June 1993, the number of ICCROM Member States has surged to 90, with the accession of Zimbabwe, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Croatia.

The Direction and Administration Team:

Marc Laenen,
Director-General
Jef Malliet, Executive
Secretary
Gemma Berardinelli,
Secretary to the
Director-General
Françoise Vogel,
Assistant Secretary

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



Marc Laenen, the Director-General (left), addressing the 18th ICCROM General Assembly, October 1993.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In mid-October, 1993, the XVIII General Assembly brought together delegates from 61 Member States, observers from 20 Associate Members and representatives from UNESCO/UNDP, ICOMOS, ICR, FAO and our host country, Italy.

The ICCROM award was conferred upon O.P. Agrawal (India) and Giovanni Urbani (Italy), both of whom have made lifelong contributions to conservation of cultural heritage and to the development of ICCROM. A special certificate was also presented to Ambassador Enrico Aillaud, president of the Amici dell'ICCROM, in recognition of his many efforts for the organization.



Giovanni Urbani



O.P. Agrawal and Mrs. Agrawal

The assembly heard a review of the past biennium's activities and examined the proposed programme and budget for 1994-95, which was approved with applause. There was also strong support for ICCROM's strategic planning process.

The revised statutes also passed with a few amendments. Among the significant changes was the addition of a fifth statutory function: "Encourage initiatives that create a better understanding of the conservation and restoration of cultural property."

Also, Council members will henceforth be elected for four years instead of two. The terms will be staggered so that half the Council will be renewed at each General Assembly.

Interventions by delegates outlined the conservation situation in many parts of the world and stressed the need for ICCROM involvement in more regional activities. This concern is also being addressed by the Secretariat, and some initiatives have already begun (see "Interdepartmental Projects," in this issue).

On Wednesday evening, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICCROM offered a reception at the Civita Association headquarters in Piazza



Enrico Aillaud



Venezia, overlooking the city centre. On Thursday, despite a heavy downpour, two excursion groups visited the Capitoline Museums or the Farnesina and then converged at Palazzo Farnese for a tour of the building and a reception kindly offered by the French ambassador. Thanks to all those who helped to make these events so pleasant and informative.

ICCROM COUNCIL

A new Council was elected by the assembly to serve for the next two years. The members are: Simonetta Luz Afonso (Portugal), Helmut Bansa (Germany), Ségolène Bergeon (France), Abdelhamid Bouchemal (Algeria), Nicholas Cholevas (Greece), Abdelaziz Daoulatti (Tunisia), Richard Davies (United Kingdom), Salvador Diaz-Berio (Mexico), Naïma El-Khatib Boujibar (Morocco), Charles Gruchy (Canada), Moussa Kourouma (Guinea), José M. Losada (Spain), Nils Marstein (Norway), Leonardo F. Mattos-Cardenas (Peru), Sadatoshi Miura (Japan), Madhavan V. Nair (India), Franz Neuwirth (Austria), Colin Pearson (Australia), Olga Pizano (Colombia), Serafin D. Quason (Philippines), Isabel Rigol Savio (Cuba), M. Kirby Talley, Jr. (Netherlands), Agnes Timar-Balázs (Hungary) and Lambertus van Zelst (U.S.A.). The Council will be chaired by S. Bergeon, with A. Daoulatti and M. Nair as vice chairpersons. The Finance and Programme Committee will be chaired by L. van Zelst, and the Academic Advisory Board by R. Davies.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The moratorium on accepting new Associate Members has been extended until the next Council session in October 1994 in order to give management time to review this issue in the context of strategic planning. One institution, which had applied before the moratorium, was accepted in 1993: the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL).

PERSONNEL

Arrivals

Terry Little has been appointed as Internal Coordinator of ICCROM Strategic Planning. He will devote half his time to that activity and the other half to the Museums & Collections Programme, where he has been working as PREMA Communications Attaché.

In May, 1994, **Neal Putt** moved from the banks of the Red River, Canada to join us on the banks of the Tiber, as Programme Officer in Preventive Conservation in the Museums & Collections Programme. He comes from the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, a small, innovative and successful provincial conservation service.

Katriina Simila, of Finland, joined the Science & Technology Programme as Programme Officer to replace Gabriela Krist. She has a background in archaeology and cultural anthropology, and has been active in international training for the past ten years. Her special area of interest is the conservation and study of archaeological textiles. Katriina coordinates the SPC course and the regional course on Archival Paper Conservation in Chile.

Andrea Urland, from the Slovak Republic, joined the Architectural Conservation Programme in January as Programme Officer and Assistant Coordinator of the Architectural Conservation course, which she attended in 1993. She has been involved in national and international research projects on the question of colour in architecture, with publications and conference papers on the subject.

Departures

Gabriela Krist left ICCROM on 31 December, 1993 to return home to Vienna, Austria. She will continue her collaboration with ICCROM, as external consultant, to organize and coordinate the 1994 Japanese Paper Conservation course in Tokyo and Kyoto and the 1995 Paper Conservation course in Vienna. We express our thanks to Gabriela for the work she did here and our warmest wishes for her future.

Margaret McCord will leave ICCROM on 23 July 1994, and is returning to private conservation practice. From a home base in England, she will be attending a number of international conferences in coming months. Our best wishes also to Margaret, whose humour and systematic approach will be missed.

VIEWPOINTS

Where are They Now?

The information for this article was gathered and compiled by **Rossella Colombi** and **Monica Garcia**

The summary was written by **Thorgeir Lawrence**.



As part of its strategic planning exercise, ICCROM decided to contact all former participants of the many courses held since the very first Architectural Conservation (ARC) course in 1966.

The discussion is based on Document N°7, "Profile of ICCROM Former Participants," prepared by the Working Group on "What is ICCROM Today?" That group has, over the last year, been looking very critically at ICCROM from all sides, but primarily from inside, and the questionnaire was an attempt to look at ICCROM from the outside – through the eyes of former participants who had had a period of contact with ICCROM and then gone away, and so would be able to mentally stand back and look objectively at the organization.

As many of you will know, the courses held have addressed various subjects. Some have become regular features of the ICCROM calendar; others have been held only once or twice, dealing with very specialized topics. The number of participants in a particular course is thus a factor of the course and the number of times it has been held.

The ARC course has had the largest number of participants – well over 900 in the 27 years covered by the survey. The opposite end of the spectrum is represented by the Mosaics course of 1989 – with only 10 participants. The length of time that the ARC course has been active also influenced the return of questionnaires – less than one-third of the ARC participants replied.

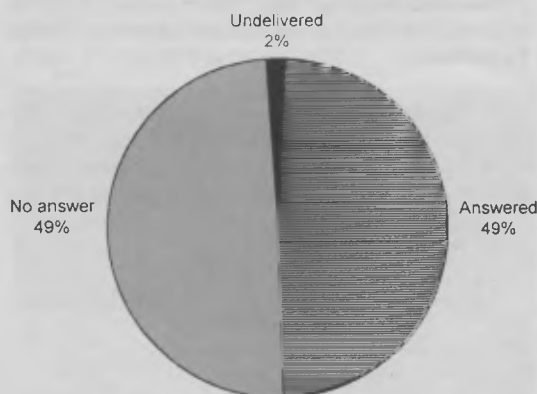


Figure 1. Response to questionnaire.

Overall, response was good, and well above average for such surveys. Almost half those contacted (2004) replied (972), and a mere 2% were returned undelivered, indicating that the survey reached those at whom it was aimed. [Figure 1]. Almost three-quarters of the replies were from those who participated in the five major courses – Architectural Conservation, Mural Paintings Conservation, Scientific Principles of Conservation, Security and Climate Control in Museums, and Stone Conservation Technology. The highest percentages of replies from any one course came from those who attended the Japanese Paper Conservation course (87%) and the university course for Prevention in Museums of Africa (70%). These facts will provide an indication as to the relative weightings to give to the various elements in the rather subjective discussion below.

How participants first got to know of ICCROM was first and foremost through personal introduction by a friend or colleague. Introductions from governmental institutions; ICCROM former participants; educational institutions; ICCROM *Newsletter* or staff; or cultural institutions made up most of the other replies.

In turn, the former participants had most of them recommended ICCROM courses to several other people, in a lot of cases to more than 15 other persons each. Very few participants had not recommended ICCROM courses to anyone else.

The motivation behind participation in ICCROM courses was, for the bulk of the participants, a desire to learn more in terms of conservation theories, methodologies and practices, and to expand their horizons through international contacts with conservation worldwide.

The geographical breakdown of replies showed that about half the participants were from Europe, a figure biased towards Italy because of the disproportionately high numbers of Italian participants in the earlier courses which were held in collaboration with the University of Rome. The criteria for acceptance into ICCROM courses have changed over the last three decades, and so statistics are not directly comparable between years. Nevertheless, the impression is that it has been easiest for Europeans to attend ICCROM courses – possibly

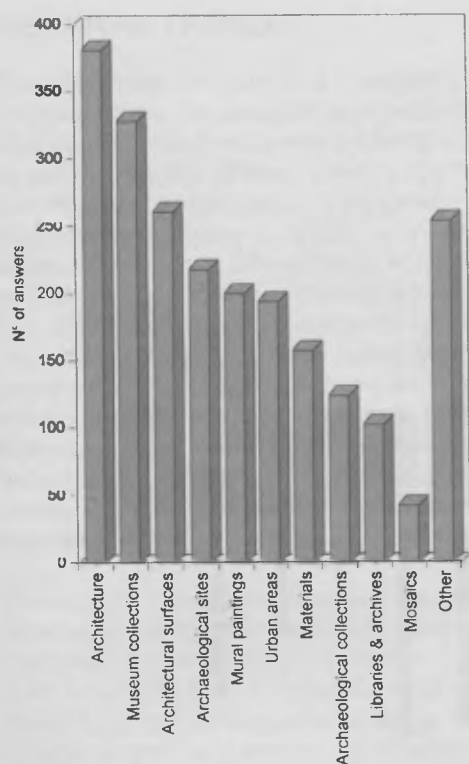


Figure 2. Areas of conservation activity in 1993

due to accessibility and more institutional support. However, most were practising in Europe after their courses – 56% compared to 51% of European origin. The statistics are blurred by the fact that many former participants replied that they were, or had been, working in more than one country. Within regions, only 13% replied that they were working in Eastern Europe, and only half were working outside of the USA and Canada in the Americas. There was a more general spread in the other regions.

Most participants in courses were 26-40 years old, had had at least three years experience in the field, and, overwhelmingly, were working in conservation – often in more than one field. At the time of the survey only three-quarters were directly working in conservation and an eighth were in conservation-related employment. Official agencies – ‘Government’ or ‘Museums’ – were cited as employer for over 650 of the participants at the time of their course. By the time of the survey that number was similar, but the number of those employed privately was 150% of the number so employed at the time of training.

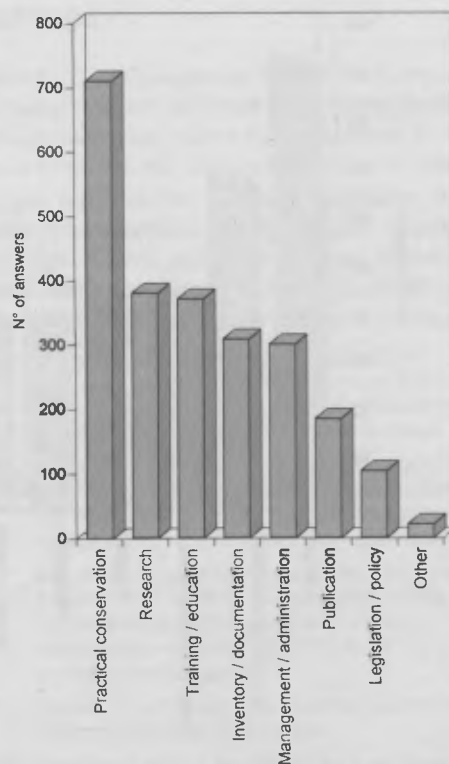


Figure 3. Type of activity in 1993

Changes in professional status between the dates of the course and of the survey showed that there had been an increase in those considering themselves conservators and museologists, and that their relative status had changed: the number of directors or chiefs was 173% of before; managers were 185% of previous; free-lancers were 150% of before; and professors had doubled. Almost all other professional categories had reduced in number. Concomitant with the increased administrative responsibilities implicit in the changes in rank, there was a large proportion of former participants no longer active full-time in conservation. Figures 2 and 3 give a breakdown of the replies in terms of conservation activities and types of activities.

Assessments of courses by the participants were varied. Such an assessment will be very subjective, as expectations and abilities vary so much between students, affecting the relative perceptions of in what way and to what extent they benefited from the course. Most of those replying considered that the courses were adequate in length, if not on the short side, while very few

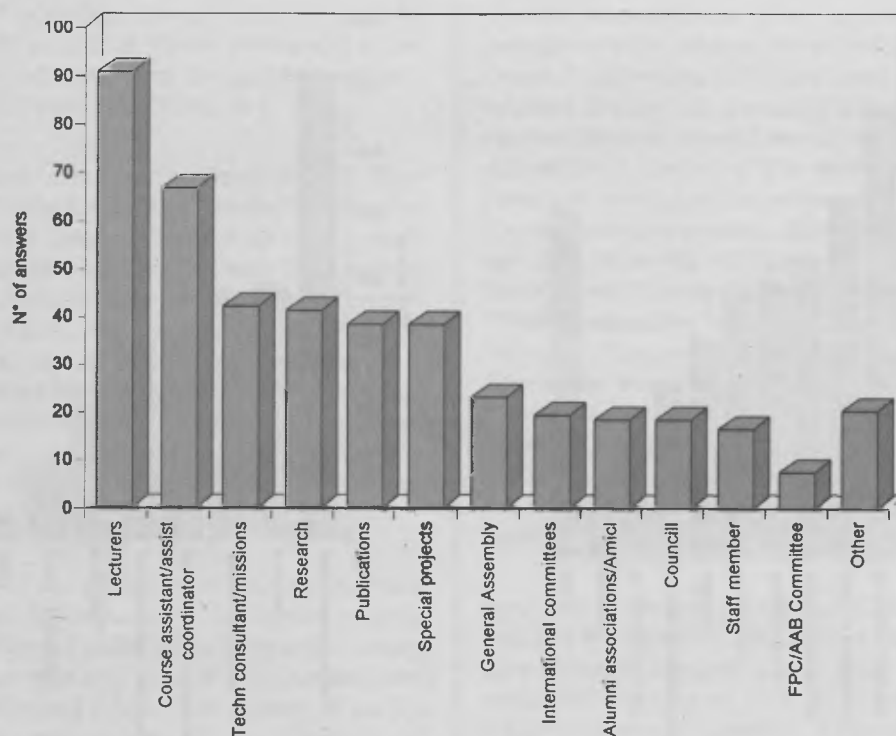


Figure 4. Involvement in ICCROM's activities since attending course.

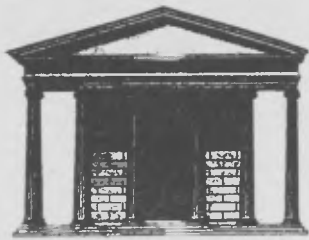
thought them too long. Most were satisfied with course content, quality of teaching and the ability of the teachers, and on the whole the participants considered the courses highly relevant to their work.

Since the courses, one-sixth of those responding indicated that they had had no direct contact with ICCROM, and over half had had one to four contacts. More than half also expressed the desire to intensify their contacts, an issue that ICCROM will try to address. Of those replying, a significant number had had some involvement with ICCROM on an active basis, through teaching, research or through participation in one or other of the governing bodies of ICCROM [Figure 4]. A lot of course participants had subsequently made use of ICCROM's facilities, principally the library, but also seeking advice from staff or the guest lecturers.

In commenting on general aspects of their relationship, if any, with ICCROM, very few respon-

dents were negative, for which ICCROM should be rightly proud. Let us hope that the current introspective re-examination of ICCROM and its role will lead to a clear future vision – both in terms of relevance of aims and efficiency in attaining the desired result – to enrich the cultural environment of future generations by providing today's conservators with the capacity to preserve the heritage in their care.

P.S. A smaller sample of persons associated with ICCROM was surveyed upon the occasion of the XVIII General Assembly in October 1993. 86 of the 137 persons present (63%) replied to an anonymous questionnaire handed out to everyone. The sample was too small to provide concrete conclusions, but some general inferences could be drawn, namely that the contribution of former participants towards the quality of conservation activities in their countries is considered to be significant, and that training is perceived as the most important activity of ICCROM.



ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

GENERAL TRENDS

The 1994-1995 biennium is a transition period during which the role and activities of the Architectural Conservation Programme are being refined as part of ICCROM's strategic planning. Particular consideration has been given to the global trends experienced by today's society, such as the changing situation in different parts of the world and the necessity to ensure the long-term protection of heritage resources and to reinforce the capacities of Member States to respond to emergency situations. Efforts have been made to improve standards and respond to new needs at both regional and international levels as well as to foster the involvement of a wide range of professionals in the conservation management of heritage resources.

These outlines have been stressed in the different activities of the Programme, which included the traditional Architectural Conservation Course (ARC 94) and the Special Project Gaia, as well as efforts towards providing a collaborative liaison between ICCROM and international organizations (especially UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS), plus regional and national agencies that are working in the field. In addition to this, several missions were carried out.



The participants of ARC 94.

ARC 94

The ARC 94 Course was held from 19 January to 27 May, and was attended by 24 participants from 19 countries, as well as nine observers. Its structure followed the lines established in previous years, with lectures, laboratory exercises, several short field exercises, two workshops, seminars, a number of visits and a study tour. At the same time, some new features in accordance with future trends of course development were introduced:

- particular emphasis was placed on World Cultural Heritage, on cultural heritage at risk (disaster preparedness), postwar reconstruction and development, and conservation ethics.
- there was closer interdepartmental collaboration in the course, as reflected in the participation of the Science and Technology Department in coordinating the ARC Laboratory exercises.
- the month-long presence of Professors Derek Linstrum and Herb Stovel (the latter thanks to the Canadian UNESCO Commission) offered participants a precious opportunity for professional discussions
- two short workshops were opened to a wider professional public (see below).

The topics of **World Heritage and disaster preparedness** were highlighted throughout the course, starting with the week on international charters and guidelines. Dr Henry Cleere, ICOMOS World Heritage Coordinator, lectured on the World Heritage Convention and World Cultural Heritage evaluation. Italian World Heritage was introduced by Mario Lolli Ghatti, and case studies of Matera and Vicenza were presented by Jukka Jokilehto and Marco Todescato. A visit to the



A monitoring exercise was held in Matera, a World Cultural Heritage site.

The ARC Team:

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

Alejandro Alva,
Programme Officer,
GAIA Project
Susan Bronson, Assistant
ARC Course Coordinator
(to December 1993)
MariaTeresa Jaquinta,
Programme Officer
Andrea Urland,
Programme Officer,
ARC course

Vatican as a World Heritage Site, a monitoring seminar in Matera and a study tour complemented the series of lectures and discussions.

The **monitoring seminar** was held in Matera in the fourth week of the course. In close cooperation with local authorities, the exercise was developed under the guidance of Herb Stovel. Its goal was to establish a character statement as a basis for future monitoring of this cultural landscape, declared a World Heritage Site in December 1993.

Week 16 on "Management of world heritage towns" was a short **seminar** which brought together experts from different parts of the world: South America, North Africa, North America, and Europe. Thus, besides very interesting contributions from the lecturers, there was lively discussion of the issues on a broad international level.

The ten-day **study tour** in May took the course to San Gimignano and Siena (World Heritage Sites); Ferrara and Vicenza (potential candidates to the WH List) and Venice. The tour was combined with a seminar. The issues studied were mass tourism (San Gimignano), urban management (Ferrara) and architectural conservation projects (Vicenza). This programme was carried out under the professional guidance of Herb Stovel and Carlo Cesari, architect of the city of Ferrara. Lectures, discussions and visits were guided by local professionals. Marco Todescato, architect of the city of



Ferrara's favorite mode of transport for visiting participants.

Vicenza contributed significantly to the coordination of the programme of the visit to the town.

Thanks are also due to the Amici dell'ICCROM, who were extremely helpful in facilitating a number of activities throughout the programme.

The optional **pilot workshop on low-cost digital recording** (28 February to 4 March) was organized in close collaboration with the Data Management Section of ICCROM (Jef Malliet, Monica Garcia and Elisabetta Giorgi). It was attended by 10 participants and 10 observers – ARC 94 participants, ICCROM staff and a lecturer. The workshop was led by Robin Letelier and Allen Maher from the Heritage Recording and Technical Data Services, Government Services Canada. Special thanks are due to the Canadian Government (Department of Canadian Heritage / Parks Canada) for sponsoring participation in this exceptional event, offered for the first time to the ARC course. It focused on practical exercises designed to demonstrate the potential of low-cost, "user-friendly" recording and information management techniques that can be applied by users of personal computers. It included a series of field exercises aimed at providing "hands-on" experience with digital recording tools and PCs, followed up with demonstrations of imaging and CAD software. Data management techniques and the preparation of technical reports including digital data from the field exercises were practiced by presenting them in the form of text, drawings and photographic images.



An exercise in rectified photography.



The **Workshop on Ethics and Learning in the Context of Contemporary Conservation Challenges** was organized as the last session of the course, from 23 to 25 May 1994.

In today's world, when conservation activities must recognize changing cultural and development priorities, as well as respond to human and natural disasters, ethical principles and standards are often unclear or forgotten. The aim of the workshop was to examine what is meant by ethics, how they are applied in the case of different challenges, and how they can be integrated into the learning process both of conservation professionals and of the public at large. The aim was also to discuss whether a Code of Ethics should be prepared, particularly as related to the work of those concerned with the built heritage, and, if so, what it should contain.

The workshop was attended by ARC 94 participants, research fellows from the University of Montreal and several ICCROM staff members.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The ARC Programme provided technical advice to other international bodies. Collaboration with the World Heritage Committee and Bureau during this period included the preparation and implementation of guidelines for management and monitoring of World Heritage, the establishment of training strategy for World Heritage Sites, and the global study of the world's heritage. With ICOMOS, collaboration included joint projects, such as the establishment of a policy for training and technical cooperation. In addition, the Programme is working with the Council of Europe to develop activities related to the conservation planning and management of cultural landscapes.

Central and Eastern Europe

The ARC Programme plans a regional course on Architectural Heritage Management, to be held in Potsdam in partnership with German authorities.

VISITING GROUPS

Sweden: A group of architectural conservation students from Göteborgs Universitet Institute of Conservation led by Associate Professor Jan Rosvall visited ICCROM during a study programme in Rome, meeting with ARC 94 course staff and participants for an informal discussion.

ARC 84: Some 15 former participants of the ARC 84 course came for their 10th anniversary reunion in Rome, thanks to the organizational talent of Shawn Kholucy. They joined the last week of course activities, contributed to sessions of the Workshop on Ethics, and spoke to ARC 94 participants about their experiences "after ICCROM."

Canada: Two architectural conservation students and a doctoral candidate from the Université de Montréal visited ICCROM as research fellows, coordinated by Prof. Herb Stovel. They took part in some of the ARC 94 activities, and profited from the opportunity to discuss their research with ICCROM staff and visiting lecturers.

THE GAIA PROJECT

In 1989, ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG (The International Centre for Earth Construction - Ecole d'Architecture de Grenoble) initiated the collaborative five-year phased Gaia Project in response to the need for organized activity in the conservation and preservation of earthen architecture. The project aims to integrate activities in training, information transfer and documentation, technical cooperation and research relating to this field.

Education/Training

The 4th International Course on the Preservation of the Earthen Architectural Heritage, will be held in Grenoble, École d'architecture de Grenoble, 19 Sep-7 Oct, 1994, in collaboration with CRATerre-EAG and numerous ICOMOS committees.

The participation of invited experts in the Ethics Workshop was made possible through contributions by several institutions as follows: Sir Bernard Feilden, UK (the British Council), Prof. Herb Stovel, Canada (the Canadian UNESCO Commission), Dr M. Kirby Talley, Netherlands (Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Netherlands), Prof. Nicholas Cholevas, Greece (Greek Ministry of Culture), Mr. Leo Van Nispen, Director of ICOMOS, Paris (Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Netherlands), and Prof. Dr. Tomislav Marasovic (President of ICOMOS Croatia). Other speakers included M. Laenen, J. Jokilehto, the Ethics Working Group of ARC94, and former participants of ARC84.



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

The Aga Khan Award for Architecture; the Architectural Conservation Division of English Heritage; the Centre for Earthen Architecture of the School of Architecture of the University of Plymouth; the RILEM/CIB Committee on Earth Construction Technology; the Commission of the European Communities, DG X, Cultural Action Division; the Council of Europe; the Danubian Earth Network; the Direção Geral dos Edifícios e Monumentos Nacionais of Portugal; the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA); the Fundación Andes, Chile; the ICOMOS International Committee for the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architecture; the L.J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, USA; the Ministère des affaires étrangères, France; the Ministère de l'équipement, du logement, des transports et de la mer, Direction de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme, France; the Ministry of the Environment, Finland; the Rhône-Alpes Region, France; the Regional Project for Cultural, Urban and Environmental Heritage, UNDP/ UNESCO; the Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden; the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, USA; UNESCO; the UK/ICOMOS Earth Structures Committee; the US/ICOMOS Specialized Committee for Earthen Architecture.

Follow-up of TERRA93

A remarkable number of Gaia Project initiatives derive from the TERRA93 meeting, which was held in Silves, Portugal. Among these were:

- establishment of a three-year programme for master masons in earthen construction at the "Escola Nacional de Artes e Ofícios Tradicionais de Serpa," Portugal – the first inter-ministerial initiative of this kind
- establishment of the "Danubian Earth Structures Network" by the Technical University of Brno in the Czech Republic
- the upcoming national conference on earthen architecture, organized by the Centre for Earthen Architecture in the School of Architecture of the University of Plymouth, English Heritage and the new UK/ICOMOS Earthen Structures Committee
- a project for an Ibero-American Exhibition of Earthen Construction promoted by Inter-Acción Centro Navapalos in Spain
- the GAIA/PREMA project for the Royal Palace in Abomey, Benin (with a training component)
- a pilot project in Trujillo, Peru (World Heritage site)
- preliminary requests from English Heritage (UK) and the "Laboratoire public d'essais et d'études" of Morocco to host the 8th International Conference [TERRA97]
- initial contacts with other organizations of the United Nations system, e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization, to integrate the use of earth construction technology into their development projects.

The Gaia Project Research Index

The Gaia Project Research Index was designed to document ongoing research, identify needs and facilitate information exchange. In 1992, a questionnaire was circulated to more than 2000 individuals and institutions worldwide. The results have been entered into a data base and interpreted to provide a global view of the state of earthen architectural conservation research.

Some 200 responses were analysed in terms of geographical distribution, research orientation and focus, project organization, and perceived research needs. Some general trends concluded from this survey are summarized below.

- The large majority of responses came from individuals, most with some institutional affiliation. The geographical breakdown was: Africa 7.9%; Arab States 2.6%; Asia & Pacific 13.2%; Europe 43.7%; Latin America 6.6%; North America 25.2%
- There is a fairly even balance between architectural and archaeological oriented research, with a large number combining both. Most of it is broad in scope, including documentation, site investigation and testing, and employing combined research methods. Responses also indicate more than one focus of research, often involving some type of intervention and conservation treatment.
- Projects include a wide range of site-related research, as well as material testing, development of the field and information diffusion. Projects are being carried out worldwide with foreign cooperation in many cases. Most projects have some type of public funding, often with additional private funds. Only a few indicated solely private funding sources.
- There is a need for research in all areas, particularly regarding maintenance programs, documentation, preservation planning and inventories. Strong concern is also expressed for research on surface treatments and architectural surfaces, field tests and treatment materials.
- The survey has generated a much improved and updated mailing list, as well as new bibliographic information regarding publications in the field. All of this will be valuable in promoting information exchange and defining research policy.

The Gaia Project Research Index is intended to be a working tool to assist in monitoring and developing the field. The data base will be maintained at ICCROM and updated as new information is received. Your input will help. Further information and questionnaires can be obtained from Gaia Research Index, c/o ICCROM.



MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS PROGRAMME

PREMA 1990-2000 – a crossroads in Africa

In 1988, ICCROM undertook a survey in sub-Saharan Africa: 50% of the museums had not inventoried their collections; 80% had overcrowded storage; climate and insects were destroying collections largely made up of wood or other organic materials. Apart from the precarious conditions of the collections, museum personnel did not have the means to tackle these problems. Museums have not been a government priority and, with the exception of museum directors, 75% of the remaining museum personnel had not completed secondary education.

In response, ICCROM developed PREMA 1990-2000, a program of training and technical assistance with 5 components: 9-month international university courses to stimulate career development in conservation, 3-month national courses to demonstrate the benefits of preventive conservation by implementation; brief regional seminars for museum directors; teachers training activities; and technical assistance. Exactly halfway between the pilot course in 1986 and the end of the programme in 2000, 1993 has been a turning point. The main components have remained but there have been many innovations.

In 1993, the main PREMA activity, the International University Course (in English), was transferred from Rome to the Centre for Museums Studies in Jos, Nigeria. The transfer was challenging, but the benefits of training in Africa outweigh the obstacles. All 14 PREMA 93 participants from 11 countries successfully completed the course and 11 were awarded the Diploma in Conservation Management of Museums in sub-Saharan Africa.

Since 1986, 72 museum professionals from 31 African countries have taken this course. Ninety percent have completed it successfully, receiving a diploma from the University of London or the University of Paris I - Sorbonne.

In 1994, nine museums in the Netherlands and UK welcomed the PREMA 93 participants during a study tour. While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands has supported PREMA since 1990, this was the first encounter between PREMA participants and their Dutch colleagues.

Since 1986, more than 30 museums and institutes in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Nether-

lands, Switzerland and the UK have welcomed PREMA participants during study tours, opening the way to professional networking between Europe and Africa.

In 1993, the Directors Seminar, aimed at strengthening links between ICCROM, policy makers and professionals, was held for the first time in conjunction with the university course. The directors of the PREMA 93 participants were invited to Jos to review course results and discuss policies regarding collections, exhibition and conservation.

Since 1990, 63 museum directors and curators from 29 countries have participated in these important encounters of policy and decision makers.

In 1993, six university course graduates from 1987 and 1991 continued their involvement with PREMA through participation in a Teachers Training Workshop in Rome. All six of them were then teachers or associate teachers in Jos.

Since 1988, 22 graduates (30%) of the university course have been integrated in the teaching teams of various regular activities.

In 1994, the 5th National Course, which aims to support national conservation projects of museums, is being held at the Palais de la Reine, Museum of Art and Archaeology, in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Museum professionals have also been invited from Comores, Réunion, Seychelles and Mauritius. For the first time, a National Course's objectives include the development of a sub-regional network of museum professionals, to be run by the members of the ICOM National Committee of Madagascar.

Since 1989, National Courses in Ghana, Benin, Zambia and Côte d'Ivoire have trained more than 80 museum technicians and professionals and have resulted in collections being fully inventoried and storage reserves being renewed in 7 national museums. In Abidjan, a new 200 m² storage facility was constructed and furnished.

1994 could be called the year of the PREMA Network. Since 1986, more than 280 museum professionals and technicians from 36 sub-Saharan African nations have been directly involved in one or more of the PREMA activities. By giving logistical and moral support to museum professionals, a dynamic network of African professionals in the service of cultural heritage conservation should be in place by the year 2000.

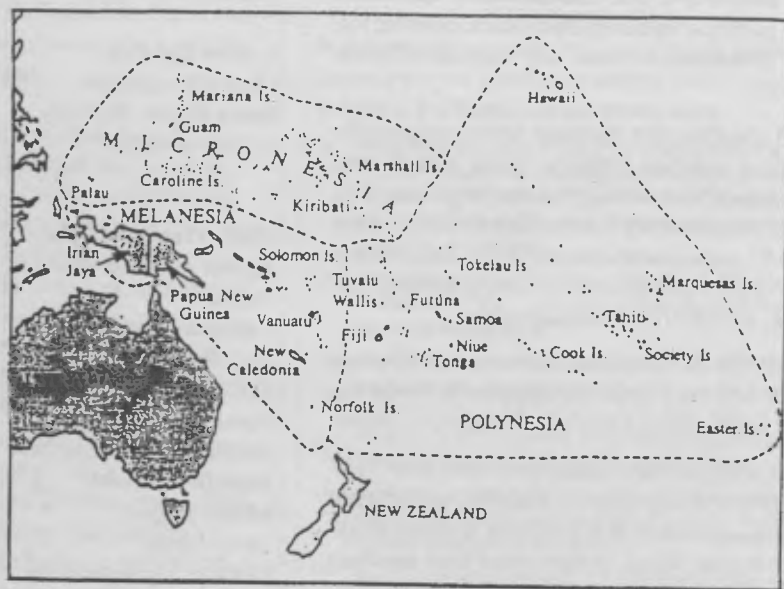
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While we are striving to develop the PREMA network, it is impossible to ignore the difficult situation facing some of our colleagues. This year, in particular, we dedicate our efforts to all of our colleagues and friends of the National Museum of Rwanda, especially to Emmanuel Gakwaya, Egide Harelimana and Simon Ntigashira.

MAP OF THE REGION



PREMA Sponsors:

In 1994, the Ministry of Development Cooperation of Germany renewed support of PREMA with a three-year grant for \$1,050,000 made to the Funds-in-Trust Division of UNESCO. Funding has also been provided by UNESCO, ACCT (Agence de coopération culturelle et technique), Denmark (Danida), France (Ministère de la Coopération), Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (Ministry of Development Cooperation), Elf Foundation, and the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust. Since 1986, 5 foundations, 10 national agencies and 4 international agencies have supported PREMA through grants of more than \$3,500,000.

PREMO Sponsors:

Getty Grant Program and Skaggs Foundation

PREMO 1994-1998 – a crossroads in the Pacific

Ms Faustina Rehuher (Director of the National Museum of Belau) and her staff became the first team to host a PREMO event last September. PREMO is a programme to develop preventive conservation among the Pacific Island States.

The Belau Museum meeting united seven scattered Island States (from 1,000 km, to 13,000 km apart); 21 people met: one each from American Samoa, Guam, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Tonga, three from Papua New Guinea and 13 from Palau (three museum employees, two museum trustees and eight government officers). The mix of heritage professionals and government staff generated such enthusiasm and produced so much work that the experiment was more than justified.

Participants said the meeting was an important step in countering the lack of any group, cooperative or association of heritage professionals across the Pacific. A regional team spirit developed during the days spent together and a group willing to coordinate PREMO activities evolved.

Dr Emmanuel Kasarherou, Director of the Musée Territoriale of New Caledonia, has offered to host the first course of the PREMO Programme in Noumea this autumn. This course is for people who are preserving the oral history, photographs

and archival records of the Pacific. It will deal with *collecting, recording and keeping* cultural heritage information, including:

- choosing fieldwork equipment
- problems with older material and documentation
- maintenance of records and equipment
- temporary storage and permanent archives
- prevention techniques; for records, equipment (cameras, etc.) and related objects.

The Noumea meeting will extend beyond heritage professionals to involve community organizations and local government. For example, the event will coincide with an exhibition of children's artwork in the Musée Territorial. There will be a follow-up of the Emergency Preparedness guidelines produced in Belau with community and government participation. Private and public museums, libraries and archives from Noumea will be included in visits and research activities.

PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION: museum directors help develop new programme

Museum directors from eight countries met in March at ICCROM to advise on a new programme which will help museums improve preventive conservation. Preventive conservation takes place throughout the museum, not just in the conservation laboratory. Therefore ICCROM and the museum directors support development of museum-wide systems of preventive conservation management. ICCROM's programme will be a mixture of international workshops in central locations and further workshops and planning sessions at specific museums.

The eight museum directors answered such crucial questions as:

- how many "levels" of staff should attend future courses?
- how much emphasis should there be on management, science or practical work?
- should museums' preventive conservation be "audited" after the courses?
- what commitments can museums make to implement preventive conservation?

The directors stated that preventive conservation responsibilities are spread throughout their museums, from director to security staff. The conclusion was that teamwork methods would be best for managing preventive conservation.



The directors then mapped flow charts showing the team members who actually carry out preventive conservation in their museums.

Beginning in 1994 the full ICCROM programme will include further sections. For example, once museum directors have been introduced to the programme, they will use their flow charts to choose key team members. Further courses will be held with these team members in their home museums, to help form their preventive conservation systems.

The complete programme of workshops and on-site planning sessions is now being developed, and will be offered for the first time in 1994/95. It will then be provided on an annual basis.

CRI: Accessible resource material for training

Criterion Related Instruction is a self-teaching method supported by an instructor and is composed of modules. The course on climate control which has been developed at ICCROM using this method is now in its final form. It takes into account a diversity of backgrounds and allows participants to progress independently and at their own pace under the supervision of an instructor. In order to test the modules, a three-week workshop was organized in Malaga (Spain) to which were invited seven young professionals with experience in teaching climate control. They came from Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Uganda and the U.S.A. and in addition to testing the material, they were also asked to offer their suggestions to improve its effectiveness. The workshop was conducted by Gaël de Guichen and Benoît de Tapol who have been developing the course.

The original English material is now being translated into French and will be used as part of the next PREMA course. A Spanish version is also in preparation.

JOINT ACTION TO CONSERVE MOSAICS

For 15 years, ICCROM has been promoting the conservation of mosaics *in situ*. In 1992 a forum was organized to involve directors and decision-makers in action on this subject. A plan of seven

collaborative pilot projects was set up. The success of the initiative led to a second forum, *Conservation in archaeological sites. Techniques, strategies and means: the case of mosaics*, held in Rome, in 1994. It was organized in cooperation with Italy's Central Institute for Restoration and the Archaeological Superintendency of Southern Etruria. 14 guests including archaeologists, architects, superintendents and university professors, who had participated in the previous forum, reported on their 1993 activity. After discussion, they planned further joint action for:

- management of sites (including recording mosaics, low-cost maintenance, and managing public use)
- training of professionals (including university programmes, mid-career training, and training for government staff)
- public awareness, starting from school education to visitor information.

The pilot projects set up in 1992 will continue in 1994 taking these main topics into consideration. The final results will be presented in the third forum, scheduled at the beginning of 1995, and published. Anyone interested in collaborating in the projects may contact Gaël de Guichen or Rossella Colombi at ICCROM. Contributions and new ideas on the above topics are welcome.

MEDIA SAVE ART IN EUROPE, 1993-94

MEDIA SAVE ART aims at raising public awareness in the field of cultural heritage conservation.

MEDIA SAVE ART meets the young. The Poster Competition for Schools in the European Union Capitals was the pivotal MSA activity in 1993. For one term, students discussed heritage conservation and depicted their ideas in a collective poster design. In June 1993, 100 posters selected by 12 national organizing committees arrived at ICCROM. Most posters illustrated local heritage traditions, such as windmills, Gothic cathedrals, or classical temples, making it easy to recognize the provenance of the design. It is interesting to note that, when cultural heritage is considered in its broader sense, international symbols such as the Parthenon, the Colosseum, the Eiffel Tower are used. What is common in all posters is the fear that this heritage could disappear altogether through human negligence.



The first prize poster from the youngest age group was done with a lively collage technique.

An International Jury met in Rome in September 1993 and awarded the following first prizes, as well as special mentions to entries from all three categories:

- James Allen's Preparatory School - London (6 - 10 years)
- Scuola Media Statale Val Favara - Rome (11 - 14 years)
- Lycée de garçons du Luxembourg - Luxembourg (15 - 18 years)

The Award Presentation Ceremony and the opening of the Poster Exhibition took place in Copenhagen at the invitation of the Danish National Museum, as part of an anti-graffiti campaign organized by local schools. The prizes were awarded by the mayor in the presence of representatives from the 12 national organizing committees, Danish students and members of the public. The poster exhibition is now visiting the European Union capitals; after Copenhagen it was shown in Luxembourg and Amsterdam with plans under way for Brussels, Paris and Rome. A colour catalogue accompanies the show, and is available on request from ICCROM.

MEDIA SAVE ART meets the teachers. Meeting in Copenhagen, the national organizing committee representatives also agreed that although the

competition had proved a useful starting point, the absence of specialized educational material to help teachers introduce the subject to the classroom constituted a major obstacle in the process of raising heritage awareness among the young. At present, such efforts depend largely on individual initiative and not on the educational system.

In order to contribute in this direction, MEDIA SAVE ART, in collaboration with the Council of Europe, proposes to organize a meeting of experts in educational material on conservation. The meeting, to take place in Rome in autumn of 1994, will focus on the production of an education pack on the teaching of cultural heritage conservation aimed at teachers throughout Europe.

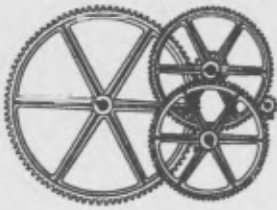
MEDIA SAVE ART meets Europe. Following the success of the MSA '93 poster competition, the Council of Europe invited ICCROM to cooperate in a cultural heritage awareness campaign for the young which is to be launched in the framework of the Council's European Archaeology Plan, 1994-1996. The campaign envisages a series of activities culminating in a poster/essay/project competition involving a target group of students from 11 to 14 years. The Council of Europe will select one city from each European country to participate at the competition. Schools taking part will be provided with copies of the education pack to be produced by ICCROM for the occasion (see above). The project, already in preparation, is entitled **The City Beneath the City** and will be launched in September 1995, for the school year 1995/96.

In view of its established expertise in the field, during the first half of 1994, the MEDIA SAVE ART staff was invited to participate at the following meetings:

- European Union meeting on *Cultural Heritage Conservation Awareness*, Athens
- Napoli '99 and Pegasus Foundation presentation of the project *"The School Adopts a Monument"*, Naples
- European Union meeting on *Schools Projects and Cultural Heritage Conservation Awareness*, Athens.

MSA Sponsors:

Commission of the European Communities, UNESCO (International Fund for the Promotion of Culture), Association of Italian Savings Banks (ACRI), Council of Europe.



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND

As stated in the Programme of Activities and Budget for the 1994-1995 biennium, the specific aim of the Science and Technology Programme is to develop and diffuse the scientific approach to the conservation of cultural property, within the framework of ethical principles.

The short-term goals for the Programme focus on **training**, on **scientific research** related to products and technologies for conservation and on **technical and scientific cooperation** on specific conservation problems in Member States.

The related activities were conceived in relationship to ICCROM's statutory functions. At the same time, Programme staff were actively involved in the review process, and some of the achievements of those discussions have already started to be transferred into the long-standing activities.

TRAINING

Training is perhaps the major activity of the S&T Programme and certainly the one that absorbs the largest part of the budget (74% of the O&M funds allocated for the 1992-93 biennium, and 71% for the 1994-1995 biennium).

Training has been carried out through both courses and internships. Frequently, the courses are organized in collaboration with or sponsored by other institutes, agencies and foundations.

Traditionally, the target groups for our courses are conservator/restorers, conservation scientists, and other professionals involved in conservation.

If we consider the development of the courses currently run by the Programme as a function of time, we see that the first one was the Mural Paintings Conservation Course, MPC (1968), followed by the Scientific Principles of Conservation Course SPC (1973). Later came courses dedicated to the conservation of specific materials such as Stone, SC (1973), and more recently Paper, PC (1985) and Japanese Paper, JPC (1992). The choices of the different topics were based on the need to train specialists for those materials that were more threatened by air pollution (such as stone) or whose rapid deterioration

could mean losing the historical memory of human activities (such as paper in libraries and archives).

If we now consider the relationships among the concepts of the various courses, we observe that SPC is the core course of a two-level training system: the SPC participants are trained in some basic sciences applied to conservation (mostly chemistry, biology and physics) and in the characteristics, deterioration mechanisms and techniques of conservation of a variety of materials and artifacts, both inorganic and organic. Aimed at giving a panorama of the field, this is a course dedicated to a multidisciplinary target group, and its main result can be easily illustrated by the comment of one of the 1994 participants who said: "It opened my mind!"

Compared to SPC, the other courses are more focused on specific materials and artifacts and even if still dedicated to a multidisciplinary group of participants (as in the case of SC or PC), they give more detailed and in-depth information. Frequently, they also include some practical conservation activity. For the above reasons they can be considered as specialized courses.

One more aspect has to be considered, which is the geographic provenance of the participants: courses are either international (open to participants from as many different countries as possible) or regional (dedicated to those who come from a specific geographic and cultural area). While the main advantage of the international courses is the opportunity for students to work and exchange experiences with colleagues from distant places, who would otherwise be difficult to meet, the regional courses can be better tailored to respond to the needs of a specific region.

The courses run by the Programme in the period from January 1993 to May 1994 are listed in Table I and those planned from June 1994 to December 1995 are listed in Table II. Some details on the courses are given as well.

Comparing the character of the courses described in the two tables, there is an evident trend to alternate, in the present biennium, the international courses with regional ones. ICCROM is not new to regional activities, but what is now being tried is to have a larger impact through a

The S&T team:

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Damir Dijakovic, SPC
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Gabriela Krist,
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SPC course and Japanese
Paper Conservation course
(to December 1993)

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

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

Werner Schmid,
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MPC course

Barbara Schrems, Paper
Course Assistant

Katriina Simila,
Programme Officer
SPC course

Mieke Van Molle, Stone
Course Assistant

TABLE I – Courses held from January 1993 to May 1994

Course	Period	Location	Character	Language	Participants	Countries
SPC	Jan-May '93	Rome	Internat.	English	13	13
SPC	Jan-May '94	Rome	Internat.	English	14	14
MPC	Jan-May '93	Rome	Internat.	English	16	15
MPC	Jan-May '94	Rome	Internat.	English	17	13
PC	Jul-Aug '93	Vienna/Horn	Internat.	English	16	16
JPC	Nov-Dec '93	Tokyo/Kyoto	Internat.	English	14	14

TABLE II – Courses planned for June 1994 to December 1995

Course	Period	Location	Character	Language
APC	Oct-Nov '94	Santiago de Chile	Regional	Spanish
JPC	Nov-Dec '94	Tokyo/Kyoto	International	English
JPC	Nov-Dec '95	Tokyo/Kyoto	International	English
SC	Apr-Jun '95	Venice	International	English
SPC	Jun-Jul '95	Belo Horizonte	Regional	Spanish
MPC *	Jul-Aug '95	Transylvania (Romania)	Regional	English

Legend:

SPC=Scientific Principles of Conservation;
MPC=Mural Painting Conservation;
PC=Paper Conservation;
JPC=Japanese Paper Conservation;
SC=Stone Conservation;
APC=Archival Paper Conservation

* Arrangements for this course are still tentative.

series of coordinated actions based on requests from the Member States of the region itself. This approach is aimed at better responding to different cultures and realities. For the current biennium our regional efforts are concentrated on Latin America and North-East Europe.

One more aspect of the training activity concerns the participation in the MPC work-sites of restorers already active in the field, for updating or further specialization. In 1993 Joanna Kakoulli from the Courtauld Institute (London), Anupam Kumar Sah, from the National Museum in New Delhi, and Gülseren Dikilitas from the Central Restoration Laboratory in Istanbul participated in the worksites of the XL Martyrs at the Roman Forum (12th century) and at the St. Silvia Chapel, on a Guido Reni wall painting (17th century).

In 1994 Lisa Shekede (Courtauld), Fazil Açikgöz from Göreme (Turkey), Renta Fourie from the National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria, and Ravit Lynn (from the Israel Antiquities Authority) worked on the same sites, together with the MPC participants.

RESEARCH

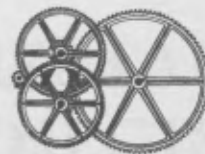
Research is one of the statutory functions of ICCROM. The specific role the S & T Programme plays to fulfil this mandate is in the field of material science applied to conservation problems.

Continuing the approach described in the 1993 *Newsletter*, the research activities can be grouped into three main categories: a) experimental activities; b) organization of scientific meetings and seminars; c) participation in scientific meetings and seminars.

a) Most **experimental activity** is represented by small research projects carried out by fellowship holders on themes proposed either by ICCROM or by the applicants, when considered relevant by ICCROM. Only a restricted number of interns can be accepted, due to limits in available space and personnel. Applicants must have a fellowship, and the requests are selected in function of the candidate's curriculum. This activity also has a training and educational dimension as the students involved have the opportunity to discuss with the staff how to plan and implement experimental research, including: study of the related bibliography; choice of experiments to perform; evaluation of results; and, finally, preparation of the report. At the same time, the results of the activity can be useful for other trainees, or for didactic purposes during the courses.

By the end of June 1994 two fellowship holders will conclude their study at ICCROM:

- M. Dolores Sanz Gomez de Segura, restorer from the Dep. de Cultura, Servicio de Restauración, Vitoria, Spain, carried out the second part of the study started in June 1992, on histochemical methods for the analysis of organic media of mural paintings. As a side study, she also prepared a report on the use of ion exchanging resins for cleaning, based on a bibliographic study, and cooperated in tests to evaluate different poultices for the extraction of water-soluble salts from porous substrates.



- Susana Navarro Cubero carried out a comparative study of products for cleaning silver objects. The products were tested on samples artificially patinated and the effect of cleaning was evaluated through the measurements of several relevant parameters.

Both studies were carried out in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR), Rome.

- Maria Stefanidou, geologist from Aristotle Technical University of Thessaloniki, is spending a two-month period to specialize in the preparation and analysis of thin sections from ancient mortars. This study is part of a larger research project for the characterization of mortars from monuments in the Macedonian region. The project is being carried out by Aristotle University with the financial support of NATO. The S&T Programme has been requested by NATO to assure scientific advice and assistance for the project.

Again in cooperation with the ICR and with the Scientific Laboratory of the Vatican Museum, the study on the Last Judgement by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel through colour measurements and pigment analysis was concluded and the experimental results are now being examined. The study was in conjunction with the restoration project whose major part concerned the cleaning of the painted surfaces. The SPC, MPC and ARC courses participants had the opportunity to discuss the methodology and the results.

Finally, the study of the construction technique of a monumental marble tomb by Arnolfo di Cambio (12th cent.) and the study of the painting techniques of a group of tankas from Tibet is going on in collaboration with ICR and the *Ente per le nuove tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente*, an Associate Member. Some of the SPC 94 participants were involved in discussing the related conservation problems.

Parallel to the experimental activity, the upgrading of the equipment of the didactic laboratory continued, with the purpose of offering the course participants and interns better working conditions. Apart from minor accessories, the following have been purchased and successfully used to support the didactic activity of all courses recently run by ICCROM in Rome:

- "Promiko" System for image storage and retrieval. The system is a powerful tool to up-grade the performance of the Zeiss Axioscope microscope (purchased in 1992). A data bank of cross-sections, pigments and related colour parameters has been created.

- Dionex Ionic Chromatographer; up to now, the instrument has mostly been used for diagnostic purposes for the MPC worksites, for qualitative and quantitative analysis of water-soluble salts.

- Very recent acquisitions are: portable Minolta Spectrophotometer CM 2002 (for colour measurements) and micro-SCOPEMAN by Moritex, a hand-held video microscope, equipped with a zoom lens.

These portable instruments will be particularly useful for *in situ* diagnoses.

b) The organization of scientific meetings and seminars is a powerful way of stimulating research in specific fields and/or fostering the achievements of specific conservation objectives.

For the latter purpose, an International Seminar on the Safeguard of the Rock-Hewn Churches in the Göreme Valley was organized in cooperation with the Turkish Ministry of Culture, with UNESCO support. The seminar was held in Ürgüp, Cappadocia (Sep. 1993) and was attended by invited speakers and observers from 10 countries. Four working groups were established on the following themes: 1) Site Management and Heritage Tourism; 2) Material Analysis/Conservation; 3) Structural Stabilization; 4) Mural Painting Conservation. The resolutions of the working groups have already been submitted to the Turkish Ministry of Culture. The seminar proceedings are now being published by ICCROM, in collaboration with the same ministry, with the financial support of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.



The rock-hewn churches of Göreme. (Photo Revza Ozil).

The International Colloquium on "Methods of evaluating products for the conservation of porous building materials in monuments" has been announced and about 80 summaries, from all over the world, have been submitted for selection by the Scientific Committee. The colloquium will be held in Rome, 19-21 June 1995 and will be hosted by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Property in its headquarters. The Italian National Research Council, the National Technical University of Athens and U.S. ICOMOS have offered to sponsor the initiative.

c) The publication of papers and **active participation in scientific meetings and seminars** is yet another way to contribute to the development of research and to keep abreast.

The S & T Programme staff attended several international and national meetings, including:

- "International Congress on the Conservation of Stone and Other Materials," Paris, UNESCO 29 June-1 July 1993
- IABSE Symposium on "Structural Preservation of Architectural Heritage," Rome, September 1993
- Fourth Seminar on the Conservation of Asian Cultural Heritage "Traditional Materials and Techniques in Conservation," Nara, 31 Oct-3 Nov 1993
- 17th Int. Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: "Conservation of Urushi Objects," Tokyo, Nov. 1993
- International Seminar on "Mural Painting Conservation: Experiences, Methods and Criteria," Brescia (Italy), July 1993

Altogether, the S & T Programme staff published seven papers from June 1993 to May 1994.

TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Under this heading a rather broad span of activities can be included, ranging from technical assistance and advice on specific conservation problems, to participation in committees and advisory/scientific boards of other institutions, to contacts at different levels in order to facilitate networking of individuals and institutions. It is rather difficult to subdivide these activities into rigidly defined classes, as each of them frequently include more than one aspect. Moreover, some cooperation activity can even be considered as scientific research. This is the case of the cooper-

ation with the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage for the cleaning problems of the marble facing of the Dome of the Rock, one of the most important mosques in Jerusalem. To develop a proposal for the intervention, a study is being carried out.

Another example is the participation of a S&T Programme staff member in the team established by the Getty Conservation Institute for the conservation of the marble lintels of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

The participation of the S&T Programme, together with the Architectural Conservation Programme, in the UNESCO-ICCROM project for the International Safeguarding Campaign of Angkor, Cambodia, is a further example of collaboration which will turn into a training activity in the implementation phase of the project.

In addition to undertaking technical consultancy missions, the S&T Programme has maintained an active dialogue with several institutions and professionals involved in conservation projects. This has taken place through correspondence and/or by receiving single experts or delegations at ICCROM headquarters. Among others, we can cite the visit of a group of experts from the Israel Antiquities Authority, to collect information and to discuss the conservation problems of archaeological textiles (June 1994), and the visit (May 1994) of a delegation from the historic city of Hue, Vietnam. In this last case the mission, sponsored by the Ford Foundation Southeast Asia Regional Office, was aimed at establishing contacts with ICCROM and at learning about the Italian approach to monuments conservation. For the latter purpose, visits were organized with experts of the cities of Rome, Perugia, Ferrara and Bologna and of the Vatican Museum. The collaboration of ICCARHE, Associate Member of ICCROM, was obtained as well.

Our vision of the issues related to conservation has been further enhanced through participation in relevant events, such as the regional encounter on "Museums, Development and Civilization" organized in April 1994 by ICOM in Amman, Jordan, as well as an active interest in the proceedings and results of other similar events.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

ICCROM's programme for 1994-1995 aims at a systematic approach towards regional activity. The main features will be: the building of a regional strategy based on a survey of local and regional resources; the design of regional activities within this strategy; funding mainly through voluntary contributions; partnership and collaboration with local and regional institutes and authorities; collaboration between relevant sectors within ICCROM under the overall coordination of the Director-General. Regional activities that are already in place will be evaluated and eventually incorporated or adapted as strategies develop.

In recent biennia the proportion of voluntary contributions has steadily increased. These contributions are vital in allowing ICCROM to respond to the increasing demands for its services. The continuity of this funding must be assured so as to maintain the strategies and projects thus initiated.

Several current projects are implemented in direct cooperation with institutes in Member States. This includes scientific and technical collaboration, as well as participation in financing and administration. This kind of cooperation widens the range of services and greatly reinforces regional involvement. It develops ICCROM's image and networking function and promotes visibility.

ICCROM must also rely on collaboration with other international and regional organizations. Sharing of infrastructures and established networks can contribute to more effective use of resources.

In many regions of the world, conservation of cultural heritage is seen as a crucial element of cultural identity and social stability. ICCROM is politically neutral and the ideal channel for the dissemination of knowledge, experience and aid through its wide range of programmes. Increasingly, Member States rely on ICCROM to implement their own aid programmes; their development agencies use us as a vehicle for conservation programmes that support other technical and economic development policies.

In this context, a pilot project in North Africa is being implemented. Preparatory work and fund-raising are also under way for programmes in other regions and should result in project proposals during 1994-1995.



REGIONAL PILOT PROJECTS: Support Programme for Conservation in North Africa and the Middle East Project I - Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

The regional programme for North African and Middle Eastern countries, initiated in 1993, aims to identify the particular needs in this region and develop an action plan for the conservation of its cultural heritage resources, thus catalysing the physical, social, economic and cultural development of these areas. Initiatives will include technical cooperation and training. Initial funding came from a voluntary contribution from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The first phase includes activities currently being planned in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia with the funds available.

- A survey in the region will involve all relevant local and regional authorities, other national or international institutions with structures in the region, and international organizations (ICOMOS, ICOM). This survey includes the organization of a fact-finding conference.
- An Architectural and Urban Conservation Course is being prepared in partnership with the Institut national du patrimoine (INP) and local authorities in Tunisia. This two-year, regional degree course, to be offered in French and Arabic to young professionals in the Maghreb countries for the first time in 1994-95, will focus on the theory and methodology of architectural conservation and involve extensive field work and a dissertation.

Regional representatives and ICCROM staff met in Marrakesh, Morocco, to draft the outlines of the regional strategy.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

The Library team:

Marie Christine Uginet, Head Librarian

Nicolina Falciglia, Technical Assistant

Maragaret Ohanessian, Library Assistant

Gianna Paganelli, Library Assistant

Edda Trettin, Librarian

Two major changes have occurred in the library in the past year.

The first, in June 1993, involved moving the entire collection from the third floor to the ground floor and mezzanine of the building. As the situation for shelving was becoming acute, we decided to use the space available on the ground floor for stacks and an office, while the mezzanine was converted into a spacious reading room with additional office space. The time required for the move was reduced to the barest minimum, so the library was closed for only two weeks and reopened at the end of June 1993.

The second major change, at the end of the summer of 1993, was the adoption of new software for library data management. The software chosen was Micro CDS/ISIS, which is distributed free of charge by UNESCO to institutions and widely used throughout the world. The installation is now complete and the system operative. We have already published a list of acquisitions for the last trimester of 1993, together with cards for the manual card catalogue by author. The software is also linked to the in-house network, and the staff can now perform on-line searches using HEURISKO software, which is also distributed by UNESCO.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Adobe

7ª conferencia internacional sobre o estudo e conservacao da arquitectura de terra, Silves, Portugal, 24-29 outubro 1993 = 7th international conference on the study and conservation of earthen architecture, Silves, Portugal, 24-29 October 1993 ... Lisboa: Direcção geral dos edificios e monumentos nacionais, 1993, 659 p.

Proceedings of the 7th international meeting on the conservation of earthen architecture, organized in Portugal in collaboration with ICCROM and CRATerre. It includes 110 papers in English, French or Portuguese, grouped in the following chapters: history and tradition; methodology and conservation techniques; practical cases of conservation; earthquake hazards; industrial perspectives; future directions.



Archaeology

SCHMIDT, Hartwig, Wiederaufbau. Stuttgart: Konrad Theiss, 1993, 349 p. (Denkmalpflege an archäologischen Stätten; 2) ISBN 3-8062-0588-4

A detailed study on the concept of reconstruction of archaeological ruins, its theoretical aspects and its application since the beginning of the 19th century to the present time. Case studies from Italy, Greece, Libya and Turkey are presented. Numerous notes and bibliographic references complete the volume.

Architecture

STRIKE, James, Architecture in conservation: managing development at historic sites. London: Routledge, 1994, 163 p. ISBN 0-415-08130-0

One of the problems faced by museums and heritage organizations is adapting old buildings to their needs or building new ones to fit in with historic sites. This book explains the strategies for producing new development at historic sites, examining the philosophy of conservation practice and stressing the importance of taking into account the characteristics of each individual site. Numerous case studies are included.

Basketry

WENDRICH, Willemina, Who is afraid of basketry: a guide to recording basketry and cordage for archaeologists and ethnographers. Leiden: Research School Centre for Non-Western Studies, 1994, 161 p. (CNWS publications; N°6) ISBN 90-73782-06-6

Written for archaeologists and museum curators, this book provides practical, detailed advice on the description and inventory of basketry objects found on archaeological sites. It contains the following chapters: location on the site; stabilization and retrieval; recording; sampling; preservation and storage. The appendix contains a list of consolidants used for conservation, a glossary, a bibliography and subject index.

Ceramics

FABBRI, Bruno - RAVANELLI GUIDOTTI, Carmen, Il restauro della ceramica. Firenze: Nardini, 1993, 212 p. ISBN 88-404-4028-3

In this work, the authors wished to include an overview of new technologies applicable to the conservation of ceramics, and not merely to provide a list of recipes. The work is divided into three

parts: retrospective view of ceramics restoration; principles of conservation treatment; presentation of case studies.

General – Conservation

Treasures on earth: a good housekeeping guide to churches and their contents. Ed. by Peter Burman. London: Donhead, 1994, 304 p.
ISBN 1-873394-10-1

The historical value of churches derives not only from the worth of the buildings themselves but also of the objects, furniture and decorative elements they contain. This collective book covers the techniques of church conservation – both building and contents – and considers the problems of cleaning, repair and the damage that can be done by over-zealous specialists. It also studies the technical aspects of creating a proper environment with heating, ventilation and lighting.

Entretiens du patrimoine: Meubles et immeubles. Paris: Direction du patrimoine, 1993, 254 p. (Actes des colloques de la Direction du patrimoine; 13) ISBN2-11-087144-X

Proceedings of a colloquium organized in November 1992 by the *Direction du patrimoine* on the conservation of the movable heritage and its relation to the immovable heritage. It contains 38 papers grouped under the following main headings: historical and juridical approaches; immovable and movable; permanence and change; immovable without movable – buildings stripped of their historic furniture; movable without immovable – furniture and decor separated from their original building; conservation and presentation.

Legislation

La libre circulation des collections d'objets d'art = The free circulation of art collections: actes d'une rencontre organisée le 14 septembre 1992. Ed. by Quentin Byrne-Sutton and Marc-André Renold. Zürich: Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag, 1993, 237 p.
(Etudes en droit de l'art; 3) ISBN 3-7255-3134-X

The free circulation of works of art, especially under the new conditions created by the birth of the single European market, has led numerous countries to re-examine their national laws regarding the import and export of works of art. The proceedings of the meeting organized at Lausanne by the Geneva Art-Law Centre presents an inter-disciplinary approach to the question, revolving around two main themes: regulations that restrict the free circulation of art collections and those that promote it.

Metal

HEINRICH, Peter, Hrsg., Metallrestaurierung: Beiträge zur Analyse, Konzeption und Technologie. München: Callwey, 1994, 221 p.
ISBN 3-7667-0999-2

A collective work comprising 12 articles on the restoration of metals. The following principal subjects are discussed: historic European collections of silver objects; the manufacture of copper; metal corrosion and treatments; conservation of archaeological objects; restoration of an iron coffer; copper galvanoplastics; treatment of silver; restoration of a Nepalese reliquary; security measures for metal restorers.

Museology

KENTLEY, Eric - NEGUS, Dick, Ecrire sur les murs: un guide pour la présentation du texte dans une exposition. Dijon: OCIM, 1994, 59 p.
ISBN 2-11-087697-2

Texts, titles, labels and panels remain an irreplaceable element of exhibitions. This small guide reviews the basic rules to be respected in the conception, planning, editing and display of clear and legible texts. It is a translation of a text entitled *Writing on the Wall*, originally published in English in 1989 by the National Maritime Museum of Greenwich.

ROSE, Carolyn L. - TORRES, Amparo R. de, Eds., Storage of natural history collections: ideas and practical solutions. Pittsburgh: Society for the preservation of natural history collections, 1992, 346 p. ISBN 0-9635476-0-7

Collective work containing advice and practical solutions for the storage of natural history collections – taken in a broad sense to include ethnographic objects and archive materials. The book is divided into seven sections: supports; covers; containers; environmental control; labels; general guidelines for miscellaneous collections; appendix with glossary, metric conversion table, list of materials and supplies, and list of suppliers and manufacturers.

Paper

Les documents graphiques et photographiques: analyses et conservation. Travaux du C.R.C.D.G., 1991-1993. Paris: La Documentation française, 1993, 280 p.
ISBN 2-86000-226-X

Sixth volume containing the results of work carried out at the Centre de recherche sur la conser-

vation des documents graphiques (Paris) from 1991 to 1993. The following subjects are covered: study and conservation of autochromes; study of "silver mirrors" on photographs; stain removal on parchment; stability of printer's inks; influence of optical bluing on the permanence of papers; stability of photocopies.

SINGH, R.S., Conservation of documents in libraries, archives and museums. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1993, 159 p. ISBN 81-85689-39-3

Clearly explains, while also giving technical information on the physico-chemical qualities of paper, the factors of its deterioration and the methods of conservation. A comprehensive bibliography completes the work.

Painting

EIPPER, Paul-Bernhard, Die Reinigung von Gemäldeoberflächen mit Tensiden. Der Einsatz von modifizierten Polyvinylacetaten zur Konservierung von Textilen Bildträgern. Bern: Verlag Paul Haupt, 1993, 134 p. ISBN 3-258-04815-0

The book is a revised edition of the author's dissertation. It deals with two problems of painting conservation: the first part covers various cleaning methods for painting surfaces, with special reference to tensile surfactants, such as natriumlaurylsulphate. The second part discusses the use of polyvinyl acetate for repair and restoration of canvas painting supports. In appendix: 12 pages of bibliographic references and a list of products and manufacturers.

Parchment

STRIEDL, Hans, Der "Bamberger Siddur" (Msc. add. 43 der Staatsbibliothek Bamberg). Bamberg: Staatsbibliothek, 1993, 67 p. ISBN 3-924530-09-2

Booklet published on the occasion of the restoration of a Hebrew manuscript, the "Bamberger Siddur," found in the village of Dormitz and preserved in the Bamberg State Library. After a first part devoted to the history of the manuscript, there is a description of the restoration performed by the Book Restoration Institute of the Bavarian State Library at Munich. The parchment, in very poor condition, was cleaned; the missing parts were replaced; and the binding was completely renewed.

Sculpture

Sculptures médiévales allemandes: conservation et restauration. Actes du colloque organisé au Musée du Louvre..., 6-7 décembre 1991. Paris: La Documentation française, 1993, 424 p. ISBN 2-11-002878-5

In the context of the exhibition organized at the Louvre on "German sculptures from the end of the Middle Ages in French public collections, 1400-1500," a colloquium was organized on the problems of restoration of these sculptures. This publication contains 21 papers in French or German presented at the meeting on the following principal subjects: technique of sculpture in terra-cotta and stone, in particular Steinguss or Gussstein, preparatory drawings, dating and study of polychromes, techniques and restoration of retables.

Stained Glass

BLONDEL, Nicole, Le vitrail: vocabulaire typologique et technique. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1993, 439 p. (Principes d'analyse scientifique). ISBN 2-11-081294-X

Following the scientific objectives of the series on Principles of Scientific Analysis, this dictionary of stained glass sets forth the language specific to this field. The work comprises four parts: general vocabulary, characteristics and technical modes, execution procedures, alterations and modifications. Abundant notes provide the historical context and fix the dates when tools and methods first appeared. The work is richly illustrated with colour photographs.

Stone

Conservation of stone and other materials. Proceedings of the International RILEM-UNESCO congress held in Paris, June 29 - July 1, 1993. Ed. by M.J. Thiel. London: E. & F. Spon, 1993, 2 vols. ISBN 0-419-18410-4

These two volumes, intended for an international audience of professionals and researchers, contain a vast amount of recent information on methods used in the conservation of stone and other construction materials; the 106 technical papers cover a variety of subjects, such as the results of laboratory experiments, trials of new techniques and the presentation of numerous case studies on monuments and sites.



FUSEY, Pierre, **Altérations biologiques des grès cambodgiens et recherche de moyens de protection: essai de synthèse**. Paris: Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient, 1991, 91 p. (Publications hors série de l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient) ISBN 2-85539-550-X

This study includes the results of observations, biological examinations and analyses carried out in 1961, 1963 and 1966 on the majority of the temples of the sites at Angkor as well as other temples in the vicinity. The work was completed in France with laboratory studies to select a cleaning product already used on calcareous stones. These results are divided into six chapters: materials; different types of alteration; the agents responsible; the monuments and their alterations; cleaning and protection; conclusions.

Textiles

PERTEGATO, Francesco, **I tessili: degrado e restauro**. Firenze: Nardini, 1993, 206 p. ISBN 99-404-4019-4

This manual, the fruit of the author's long experience in the field, presents a detailed study of the issues related to textile restoration. The publication is divided into three chapters: properties and alteration of fibres, threads and fabrics; restoration of historic textiles; problems and solutions (case studies of cleaning, consolidation and mounting with adhesives or mixed techniques).

Encuentro regional de expertos sobre conservación de textiles precolombinos, Arica, Chile, 3-7 septiembre 1990. Lima: UNESCO. PNUD, 1992, 391 p.

Proceedings of a meeting organized in collaboration with textile museums and conservation centres of Latin America (in the Andes region in particular) and with the Getty Conservation Institute. The purpose of the meeting was to promote the exchange of experience among specialists and institutions in both Latin America and North America. The 28 papers, grouped by country, focus especially on analysis, documentation and conservation of textiles of the pre-Columbian period, as well as the problems of training restorers.

Theory

DENSLAGEN, W.F., **Architectural restoration in Western Europe: controversy and continuity**. Amsterdam: Architectura & Natura, 1994, 320 p. ISBN 90-71570-22-3

With a critical analysis of the policies and practices of conservation of historic monuments in Great Britain, France, Germany and the Netherlands since the end of the 18th century, the author demonstrates that they have changed less than is generally believed. This thesis is supported by the case studies presented, including the works of Sir George Gilbert Scott, Viollet-le-Duc, Franz Kugler and J. Verloren.

Watches, clocks

CARLE, Donald de, **Clock and watch repairing**. London: Robert Hale, 1991. ISBN 0-7091-9436-6

Detailed instruction manual for the repair of mechanical clocks and watches. It describes every phase of the work, the movements – from the simplest to the most complex – and all the tools and equipment necessary for repairs. Modern ultrasonic cleaning techniques and electronic timing machines are also included.

Wood

United Kingdom. Department of the Environment. Health and Safety Executive. **Remedial timber treatment in buildings: a guide to good practice and the safe use of wood preservatives**. London: HMSO, 1991, 38 p. ISBN 0-11-885986-0

This guide offers useful information to professionals who use disinfectant products (pesticides) for treatment of wood. It explains the procedures for responsible use of wood preservatives in relation to the environment, as well as questions of security and toxicity. These indications comply with governmental directives recommending that pesticides be limited to the minimum amount necessary. The text also provides advice to help less experienced people control the operations of professional firms.

PUBLICATIONS

The Communications/Publications Section:

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

WORK IN PROGRESS

A set of Criterion Related Instruction (CRI) self-teaching modules on climate in museums was tested during an international teachers' workshop in November 1993. The final version of the exercises – now in preparation – will incorporate their suggestions.

Lavas and Volcanic Tuffs (Easter Island Proceedings). This volume is being produced with support from the Getty Grant Program. It will include 23 papers delivered at the symposium held in 1990 at Easter Island, Chile.

The Safeguard of the Rock-Hewn Churches of Göreme. The papers delivered at this international seminar, held 5-10 September 1993 in Ürgüp, Cappadocia, Turkey, are currently being collected and edited at ICCROM. The seminar was organized by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and ICCROM with UNESCO support. The World Heritage Centre has generously offered to finance the publication.

The Feilden/Jokilehto Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, published by ICCROM in English in 1993, has met with great interest. ICCROM is now preparing a French edition, while other organizations are translating it into Chinese, Spanish, Thai and Slovene.



Ancient Binding Media, by Liliane Masschelein-Kleiner. A revised edition of this work is now in preparation.

LATEST ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

Bibliography on the Preservation and the Restoration of Earthen Architecture. CRATERRE-EAG/ICCROM. This bibliography was prepared as part of the Gaia project, and lists some 900 titles grouped by language (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and others) together with respective lists of authors. The book was presented at the *Terra 93* meeting in Portugal. 136 pages. ISBN 92-9077-112-7. \$30.00.

Damp Buildings, Old and New, by Giovanni and Ippolito Massari. Generations of ICCROM participants have benefited from the authors' wide experience in diagnosing and treating the forms of humidity that invade and damage historic buildings and mural paintings. The Massari's classic book on the subject has now been translated into English at ICCROM. xii + 305 pages. ISBN 92-9077-111-9. \$30.00.

ICCROM Library List of Acquisitions, Subject Index and Table des Matières 1990-1991. Complete two-year listing by numerical registration sequence, titles, and authors, with a companion subject index in either English or French. Each volume, \$34.00.

ICCROM Library List of Acquisitions, September-December 1993. Using the newly installed CDS/ISIS library data management software, we are now producing a streamlined list of acquisitions, grouped by subject matter, which will be issued every four months. 52 pages. ISSN 1010-2663; ISBN 92-9077-121-6. \$12.00.

International Directory on Training in Conservation of Cultural Heritage. A joint venture of ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute, the data was collected by ICCROM and the volume published by the GCI. This fifth edition of the directory is now available from either institution. 176 pages. ISBN 0-89236-252-9 \$15.00.



*Celebrating the publication of **Damp Buildings, Old and New**, are the author, Ippolito Massari (right) with Marc Laenen (Director-General) and Cynthia Rockwell.*



ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

1994

VIDEOS VIDEO

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

(E) \$20.00

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ACTES DE CONFERENCES

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

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

(E/F) \$15.00

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

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

(E/F) \$13.00

International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation.

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

(E/F) \$8.00

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

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

(E/F) \$11.00

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

(E) \$9.00

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

(E/F/I) \$11.00

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

(F) \$9.00

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

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

(E/F) \$35.00

DIRECTORIES AND CATALOGUES REPERTOIRES ET CATALOGUES

■ **Bibliographie sur la préservation, la restauration et la réhabilitation des architectures de terre.** Bibliography on the Preservation, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Earthen Architecture. 1993. 136 pp. ISBN 92-9077-112-7

(E/F) \$30.00

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

(E/F) \$20.00

International Index of Conservation Research.

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

(E/F) \$8.00

■ **International Directory on Training in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage.**

5th ed., 1994. 176 pp. ISBN 0-89236-252-9

(E) \$15.00

Participant Directory—Annuaire des participants.

1983. 94 pp. ISBN 92-9077-045-7

(E/F) \$8.00

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

(E/F/I) \$8.00

ICCROM LIBRARY CATALOGUES CATALOGUES DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE

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

1983. 1984. 422 pp.	\$18.00
1984. 1985. 457 pp.	\$23.00
1985. 1986. 521 pp.	\$35.00
1986-87. 1992. 435 pp.	\$84.00
1988-89. 1992. 315 pp.	\$64.00
■ 1990-91. 1994. 272 pp.	\$34.00
■ 1993. (September-December). 1994. 52 pp.	\$12.00

Subject Index (E)

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
■ 1990-91. 1994. 135 pp.	\$34.00

Table des matières (F)

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
■ 1990-91. 1994. 173 pp.	\$34.00

TECHNICAL NOTES NOTES TECHNIQUES

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

(E/I) \$8.00

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

(E) \$8.00

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

(E/F) \$8.00

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

(E) \$33.00

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

ISBN 92-9077-082-1

(F/E) \$8.00

Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. B. Mühlethaler, L. Barkman & D. Noack. 1973. 71 pp. ISBN 92-9077-003-1

(E) \$8.00

■ **Damp Buildings, Old and New.** G. & I. Massari. 1994. xii + 305 pp. ISBN 92-9077-111-9

(E) \$30.00

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

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

(I/E) \$8.00

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

ISBN 92-9077-110-X

(E) \$15.00

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

(F) \$8.00

Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split).

T. Marasovic. 1975. 56 pp. ISBN 92-9077-007-4

(E) \$8.00

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

(E) \$8.00

Photogrammètrie appliquée aux relevés des monuments et des centres historiques.

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

(F/E) \$13.00

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

(E) \$8.00

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

(E) \$12.00

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

(Esp) \$8.00

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(F) \$8.00

Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems. G. Torraca. 4^o ed., 1990. 70 pp. ISBN 92-9077-092-3

(E) \$8.00

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AUTRES PUBLICATIONS EN VENTE

Adobe 90 Preprints. 6th International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture, October 1990, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Santa Monica: GCI. 1990. 470 pp. ISBN 0-89236-282-6

(E) \$70.00

The Altar Cloth of Sixtus IV in Assisi: Research and Restoration. Assisi: ICR. 1994.

(E) \$40.00

Appropriate Technologies in the Conservation of Cultural Property. Paris: Unesco. 1981. 136 pp.

(E) \$8.00

Architettura Romana: Tecniche costruttive e forme architettoniche del mondo romano.

Roman Architecture: Construction Techniques ... R. Marta. 2^{ed}. Rome: Edizioni Kappa, 1990. 249 pp.

(I/E) \$30.00

■ **The Art of Stoneworking: A Reference Guide.** P. Rockwell. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1993. ISBN 0-521-41332-X

(E) \$68.00

Il biodeterioramento di Libri e Documenti. F. Gallo. Rome: Centro Studi per la Conservazione della Carta. 1992. 136 pp.

(I) \$22.00

Chemicals in Conservation. A. Clydesdale. SSCR. 1990.

(E) \$40.00

Congrès international sur la conservation de la pierre et autres matériaux, Paris, 29 juin-1er juillet 1993. Ed. Marie-Josée Thiel. Paris: Editions Porte Plume, 1994. 160pp.

(E/F) \$46.00

A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist. C. Sease. UCLA Institute of Archaeology. 1987. 170 pp. ISBN 0-917956-59-1

(E) \$18.00

The Conservation of Cultural Property. Paris: Unesco. 1968. 342 pp.

(E) \$10.00

The Conservation of Historic Buildings. B.M. Feilden. London: Butterworths. 1994. 345pp. ISBN 0-7506-1839-X

(E) \$50.00

The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. 2 vols. Bologna: Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto. 1981. 844 pp.

(E/F) \$27.00

The Conservation of Wall Paintings. L. Mora, P. Mora and P. Philippot. London: Butterworths. 1984. 494 pp.

(E) \$120.00

La Conservation Préventive. Paris-8,9 et 10 Octobre 1992. Paris: A.R.A.A.F.U., 1992. 323 pp. ISBN 2-907465-02-3

(E/F) \$70.00

La Conservazione sullo Scavo Archeologico. Rome: Centro di Conservazione Archeologica. 1986. 166 pp.

(I) \$10.00

Il Degrado dei Monumenti in Roma in Rapporto all'Inquinamento Atmosferico. M. Laurenzi Tabasso & M. Marabelli. Viterbo: Beta Gamma. 1992. 176 pp.

(I) \$23.00

Environmental Monitoring and Control. SSCR. 1990. 104 pp.

(E) \$15.00

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 10th Triennial Meeting, Washington, August 1993. Preprints. 940 pp. 2 vols. U.S.A.: ICOM-CC. 1993.

(E/F) \$120.00

■ **ICOMOS. Series of books produced by the various International Scientific Committees: 1993.**

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- Cultural Tourism
- Earthen Architecture
- Rock Art
- Training
- Vernacular Architecture
- Wood, etc.

(E/F) each/chacun \$36.00

Insect Pests in Museums. D. Pinniger. Great Britain: IAP. 3rd ed. 1994. 47 pp. ISBN 0-905853-25-3

(E) \$12.00

Liants, vernis et adhésifs anciens. L. Masschelein-Kleiner. Brussels: IRPA. 2^{ed}., 1983. 106 pp.

(F) \$8.00

Modern Organic Materials. SSCR. 1990. 157 pp.

(E) \$15.00

Mosaics N°2. Safeguard (Arabic edition). Tunis: INAA. 1987. 88 pp.

(A) \$10.00

The Museum Environment. Garry Thomson. London: Butterworths. 1988. xi, 293 pp. ISBN 0-7506-2041-2

(E) \$38.00

Our Architectural Heritage: From Consciousness to Conservation. C. Erder. 1986. Paris: Unesco. 236 pp.

(E) \$16.00

Practical Building Conservation. J. Ashurst and N. Ashurst. Aldershot: Gower Technical Press. 1988. 5 vols. ISBN 0-291-39777-8

(E) Complete set of 5 \$118.00

Recent Advances in the Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts. London: Institute of Archaeology Summer School Press. 1987. 415 pp. ISBN 0-9512429-0-3

(E) \$45.00

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

(I) \$32.00

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

(E) \$11.00

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

(I) \$13.50

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

(F) \$8.00

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

– **Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation** (*photocopies*).

– **Materiales Sintéticos Empleados en la Conservación de Bienes Culturales** (*photocopies*). 1968. 30 pp.

(E, F or Esp) Each/Chacun \$3.00

Tecnica Costruttiva Romana. Roman Building Techniques. R. Marta. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 1986. 81 pp.

(I/E) \$17.00

Tecnica Costruttiva a Roma nel Medioevo. Construction Techniques of the Middle Ages in Rome. R. Marta. Rome: Edizioni Kappa. 1989. ISBN 88-78890-010-9

(I/E) \$26.00

■ **Terra 93: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture. 24-29 October 1993, Silves, Portugal.** 1993. 659 pp.

(E/F/P) \$70.00

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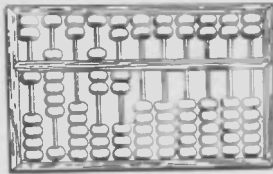
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Pour tous échanges de publications, veuillez vous adresser directement à la bibliothèque de l'ICCROM.



DATA MANAGEMENT

ICCROM'S ON INTERNET!

Since January 1994, ICCROM has been reachable on Internet. This may not seem such an eloquent or important statement in itself, but people who know and use Internet will understand the potential.

Currently our connection is not very sophisticated: we just have one account on a host computer in Rome, and we use it mainly for exploring the services available through Internet. The only way to contact ICCROM on Internet is through electronic mail (e-mail), at the following address:

MC5356@mclink.it

The Data Management section dispatches all incoming and outgoing e-mail. If you have access to Internet, please send us a message and give us your address, so that we can include it in our mailing list.

Information management at ICCROM

As mentioned elsewhere in this newsletter, ICCROM is going through a phase of self-reflection. This process in itself will produce quite large amounts of documents and information, which must be organized in such a way that they retain their usefulness for the future. This information should also be updated continuously.

One of the constant ideas emerging from this reflection is the increasing importance of the collection and circulation of information. Information is necessary as a basis for any other activity being organized, and its diffusion is also one of the principal tasks of an organization like ICCROM, as recognized in its Statutes.

In order to be useable, for our staff as well as for external clients, information must be easy to reach, easy to understand, reliable and up to date. These are the issues on which the Data Management section is currently focusing most of its efforts.

Networking

Another word that frequently emerges during reflections about ICCROM's role and tasks is "networking." This word has recently become rather

trendy, although few people agree on what it exactly means. To us, the fundamental meaning is that of relating people and/or institutes that have common interests. The basis for networking is knowing about each other, exchanging information and maintaining regular contacts and communication. ICCROM is often labelled as the ideal platform to make all this happen in the international environment of conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

The term "network" is also used in the telematic vocabulary for a connection between two or more computers. In most office environments this kind of connection has become very common. Therefore, networking has for many people the restricted meaning of communication through computers. In reality, this type of communication is only one of those possible to support a network in the broad sense. Nevertheless, computer communication is expanding very rapidly and increasingly shows its power and efficiency in a context of networking.

E-mail

What makes communication through a computer so attractive is the immediateness. Most people are astonished the first time they use e-mail. You simply write a message or a text on your computer, push a button, and the message appears almost instantly on the computer of the person at the other end. No matter how far the message must travel, or how many computers are necessary as intermediaries, all this will happen most often at the cost of no more than a local telephone call. There is no need to print out your text, or to try and retry for several minutes to get a reliable international telephone line for your fax, or any other time (and money) consuming operations as for other means of communication.

Through e-mail or similar systems it is often also possible to send entire computer files, which can immediately be used at the other end, or modified and returned. This can be a very efficient way of co-producing papers or documents of any type.

User groups and conferences

User-group communication can be considered as an extension of e-mail. Instead of sending messages to one individual, one can communicate

Data Management Team:

Jef Malliet
Head of Section
Monica Garcia
DM Assistant
Elisabetta Giorgi,
Graphic Documenta-
tion Assistant
Christina Georgeff
Database Assistant



with whole groups of users. Information can be passed to people with similar interests, or questions and ideas can be exposed to a broad audience, increasing the chances of useful replies.

Information retrieval

Most networks operate through the services of a server or host computer, which contains the system that manages the network. Users can subscribe to and use the services of hosts, subject to conditions that depend on the type and purpose of the network. Each subscriber will usually have a personal account and some space reserved on the host computer system for his or her own usage, as well as a mailbox for e-mail.

However, many host computers not only offer these communication services, but also contain information or files which can be read or downloaded by users (bulletin boards and file archives), or databases which can be consulted interactively on line. The way information can be retrieved will vary from host to host, but usually the system will provide users with the necessary indications to get started. Most often retrieval is made easy by a menu system or through on-line help messages. Information can have the form of plain text, files to be downloaded and used with common software, relational databases which can be consulted through a simple query language, hypertext-like databases in which words can refer to other texts or items, images in some standard graphics file format, etc. The possibilities are almost infinite and there is a very rapid development of new standards, oriented towards more versatility and user-friendliness.

The Conservation Information Network

The Conservation Information Network (CIN) is an international computerized information and com-

munication network. Its main service is the access to continuously maintained databases, of which the major one is the bibliographic reference database called BCIN. BCIN consists principally of a merger of the bibliographic references of the ICCROM library together with Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA). Most references contain an abstract. The services of CIN also include an e-mail system called Express and a bulletin board accessible to all subscribers. ICCROM's e-mail address on Express is:

ITA-ICCROM

CIN is a joint effort between the following founding partners: the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN), the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), the Smithsonian Institution Conservation Analytical Laboratory (CAL), ICOM, ICOMOS and ICCROM.

The day-to-day management of the network is carried out by CHIN and the host system is on CHIN's computer in Ottawa. CHIN is the backbone for communication and information exchange among museums in Canada. They have recently been merging their services, making CHIN databases available to CIN clients and vice versa.

In fact, CHIN is currently putting a lot of effort into increasing the services offered and opening up the Conservation Network to as wide a public as possible. Since January 1994, the CIN-CHIN databases are also accessible through Internet to subscribers (via Internet's Telnet service at the address: chin.rcip.doc.ca). Express e-mail addresses can exchange messages with any Internet address. This brings the CIN network much closer to the general public.

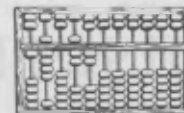
Internet

Internet is a worldwide network currently interconnecting more than 35,000 other computer networks, such as CIN or CHIN. It is estimated that more than 2,200,000 host computers are linked through Internet. These can be the size of powerful main-frame computers as well as common PCs. Internet is growing exponentially, at a rate of about 12% every month. Currently some 150 countries can be reached by its e-mail services.* A great deal of effort is being made to improve connections in technologically developing coun-

If you want more information about CIN or wish to subscribe, you can write directly to:

Client Services
Canadian Heritage
Information Network
365 Laurier Avenue West,
12th floor
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada, K1A 0C8
Tel: (613) 992-3333
Fax: (613) 952-2318
Internet:
CAN-SERVICE@immedia.ca

* The figures are based on data available from the Internet Society ISOC, Reston, VA, USA, as of June 1994; updated information can be found through Internet Gopher or Ftp at cnri.reston.va.us



tries, in particular with the help of UNDP. All is based on reliable digital data connections, but rather low-cost technology. However, the connectivity power is enormous and can contribute considerably to the development process.

Internet is normally just the intermediary or vehicle for communication, which can take any of the following forms, among many others:

- Users on a host computer connected to Internet can exchange messages with any other user of any other host computer on Internet.
- User groups can exist across the borders of individual networks.
- Users can post announcements so that they can be read by anybody who is interested.
- Users can send more personalized announcements to any group of users with a particular interest.
- Public information can be made available on any host computer and accessible to any user on any other host computer on Internet.
- Databases with restricted access can be reached by subscribers through Internet.

Internet is essentially a very democratic way of communicating. Many of the Internet services are destined for public access. Costs for connection are very low. Usually there is a small subscription fee to be paid to the management of the host computer and the usage is then available, often for the price of a local telephone call. As a first approach, we suggest you contact the computer or information science department of your local university. If they cannot themselves offer an account on their Internet host (most universities will have one), they may be able to provide you with information about other local hosts.

And ICCROM ?

Since October 1993, the ICCROM statutes include a fifth function for ICCROM besides information, research, advice and training: "encourage initiatives that create a better understanding of the conservation and restoration of cultural property." This means an opening towards action involving the general public as well as technicians and specialists dealing with cultural heritage. In this light, the development of networking – and of Internet in particular – obtains a particular significance.

As mentioned before, we now only have an account on someone else's host computer. We are thinking of organizing our own host computer on Internet in 1996, but the rapid growth of usage, both inside and outside ICCROM, may suggest that we do that earlier. We will let you know.

The Training Directory

In its 1994-1995 programme, the Data Management section has planned to organize the Training Directory in an electronic format. ICCROM's *International Directory on Training in Conservation of Cultural Heritage* is a publication containing information about restoration or conservation courses offered throughout the world. It was first established in 1976 in response to the growing number of requests for information on this subject. The information is made available as a printed list of courses, giving basic information about form, content, organization and admission requirements, with indexes according to subjects and institutes. The information is periodically updated, and the current fifth edition has recently been published. Although the information is on computer in a database format, it has been designed and recorded for the purpose of printing, not for electronic access.

The project would involve turning the information into a real database, to provide access through an international network (CIN or Internet), and to set up a system of continuous updating. In the light of the above, this has several advantages:

- The information can and should be updated continuously, and the database would offer the most recent information directly to all users.
- The institutes included in the directory would be able to verify directly the correctness of the information about their courses and regularly confirm or update it.
- All network users would have immediate access to the information they need, without having to find the book first.
- This type of information is particularly adapted for electronic means of communication, and can add considerable value to the network that carries it.
- Networking, in its full meaning as explained above, will be promoted and enhanced through a database containing information about institutions that actually are its cornerstones.

MISCELLANEOUS



CALENDAR - 1994

2-6 October—Wellington,
New Zealand

Gathering of Ideas, Caring for Heritage. Joint conference of the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Materials and the New Zealand Professional Conservators Group.

Conference Brokers
PO Box 40607, Upper Hutt
Wellington, Aotearoa, New Zealand

4-6 October—Berlin, Germany

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

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

10 October—Amsterdam,
the Netherlands

Reconstruction and Camouflage Techniques in Tapestry Conservation. Textiel Restauratoren Overleg Nederland (TRON).

TRON Symposium Secretariat
Diepenbroekstraat 14
NL-1077 VZ Amsterdam
The Netherlands

11-13 October—Havana, Cuba

III Int. Conference on Housing and Town Planning

Salvador Gomila
III Conferencia Internacional
Palacio de la Convenciones
Apto. Postal 16046, La Habana, Cuba

11-15 October—Montreal,
Canada

Archaeological Remains: In Situ Preservation. ICOMOS-ICAHM.

Secrétariat ICAHM Montreal 1994
c/o Mrs Rita Rachele Dandavino
Ville de Montréal
Service de l'habitation et du
développement urbain
303 rue Notre-Dame Est, 5^{ème} étage
Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Y 3Y8

12-14 October—Amsterdam,
the Netherlands

Restoration 94: the Restoration and Conservation Trade Fair

Amsterdam RAI, Mrs N. Duisenberg
Restoration 94 Project Manager
Europaplein
NL-1078 GZ Amsterdam, Netherlands

17-21 October—Cracow, Poland

Second Int. Symposium on Fire Protection of Ancient Monuments.

Dr Barbara Kucnerowicz-Polak
Adviser to the Head
State Fire Service in Poland
Domaniewska 36/38, PO Box 20
PL-00-750 Warsaw, Poland

20-21 October—Angers, France

The 6th SFIIC Study Days: Conservation of Ancient Textiles

Secrétariat of SFIIC
29 rue de Paris
F-77420 Champs sur Marne, France

22-23 October—Cambridge,
MA, USA

Pest, Insect & Fungus Management.

Technology & Conservation
One Emerson Place, 16M
Boston, MA 02114, USA

31 Oct–2 Nov—Tokyo, Japan

18th Int. Symposium on Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: Spectrometric Examination in Conservation.

Mr Tatsuo Kishi
Coordinator for International Affairs
Tokyo National Research Institute for
Cultural Properties
13-27 Ueno Park, Taito-ku
Tokyo 110, Japan

12-14 November—
Williamsburg, VA, USA

Painted Wood: History and Conservation. AIC Wooden Artifacts Group.

Carey Howlett
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
PO Box C
Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA

December—Phnom Penh,
Cambodia

Cambodian Cultural Revival: A Seminar to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the National Library of Cambodia

Dr Helen Jarvis, School of Information,
Library and Archive Studies
University of New South Wales
PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW
Australia 2033

CALENDAR - 1995

11-14 January—Chiang Mai,
Thailand

The Future of Asia's Past: Preservation of Architectural Monuments in Asia

The Asia Society Galleries
Attn: Conservation 95
725 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021, USA

10-12 February—Valamo,
Finland

The Conservation of Late Icons. Supported by Nordic Cultural Fund.

Tuula Auer
Vantaa Institute of Arts/Conservation
Silkkitie 3
SF-01300 Vantaa, Finland

26-28 Feb—Boston, MA, USA

Restoration 95: the Restoration and Conservation Trade Fair.

Restoration 95
RAI/EGI Exhibitions, Inc.
Ten Tower Office Park
Woburn, MA 01801-9915, U.S.A.

2-7 April—Anaheim, CA, USA

Archaeological Chemistry Symposium. American Chemical Society.

Archaeological Chemistry Symposium
c/o M.V. Orma
Dept. of Chemistry
College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, NY 10805, USA

24-28 April—Malibu, CA, USA

The Structural Conservation of Panel Paintings. Getty Conservation Institute and J. Paul Getty Museum.

Getty Conservation Institute
Attn: K. Dardes, Symposium
Coordinator
4503 Glencoe Ave
Marina del Rey, CA 90292-7913 USA

April—Chicago, IL, USA

The Conservation of Ethnographic Materials. ICOM Working Group on Ethnographic Materials and the Division of Conservation, Field Museum.

Catherine Sease
Division of Conservation
Field Museum
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60605, USA

22-24 May—Chania, Crete,
Greece

STREMA 95: Structural Studies, Repairs and Maintenance of Historical Buildings.

[see next]

24-26 May—Chania, Crete,
Greece

SDEE 95: Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering.

Sue Owen – Conference Secretariat -
STREMA 95 & SDEE 95
Wessex Institute of Technology
Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst
Southampton, SO40 7AA, U.K.

26-29 June—Leiden, the
Netherlands

Historical Painting Techniques, Materials and Studio Practice. University of Leiden & Central Research Laboratory, Amsterdam.

Marja Peek
Central Research Laboratory
Gabriël Metsustraat 8
NL-1071 EA Amsterdam, Netherlands

19-21 June—Rome, Italy

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

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

1-8 July—Stavanger, Norway

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

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

4-7 July—Bangkok, Thailand

Third International Conference on Biodeterioration of Cultural Property (ICBCP-3)

Secretariat of ICBCP-3
Conservation sub-division
Division of National Museums
Na Pra That Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Summer—Baltimore, MD, USA

Gilded Metal Surfaces. AIC Objects Specialty Group.

Terry Drayman-Weisser
The Walters Art Gallery
600 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21201, USA

13-14 September—Aberdeen,
Scotland

Resins Ancient and Modern. SSCR.

Margot Wright
Marischal Museum, Marischal College
University of Aberdeen
Aberdeen AB9 1AS, UK

18-20 September—London, UK

Conservation of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Sculptures. Tate Gallery and UKIC.

Jackie Heuman
Tate Gallery, Millbank
London SW1P 4RG, UK

October—Paris, France

ARAFU 95 – 4th Int. Symposium:
**Restoration, De-restoration,
Re-restoration.**

[to attend]
c/o Marianne Moinot
175 rue du Temple
F-75003, Paris, France
[to submit a paper]
c/o Cécile Metzger
11 rue Clouet
F-75015 Paris, France

CALENDAR - 1996

25-30 August—Copenhagen,
Denmark

IIC 16th International Congress.

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

1-6 September—Edinburgh,
Scotland

11th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

Contact address not yet available.

RECENT INITIATIVES

Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites: an international journal reporting new approaches to the long-term preservation and presentation of archaeological sites worldwide. This new journal is soliciting original research and review papers on any relevant topics. Submitted papers will be subject to peer review. Contact **Jeanne Marie Teutonico**, Managing Editor, *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*, James & James Science Publishers Ltd, 5 Castle Road, London NW1 8PR.

The British School at Athens (BSA) is launching a program to preserve the 65,000 photographs in the BSA archives and make them accessible to archaeologists, art historians, ethnographers, geologists and other interested parties through an innovative computer imaging and retrieval system. This material chronicles the school's extended involvement in documenting the history and civilization of Greece, the Balkans and Asia Minor. The photographs include cultural ceremonies, events, regional costumes and customs characterizing life 80-100 years ago, which have since passed into obscurity. Further information from: BSA, 52 Odos Souedias, GR-10676 Athens, Greece.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER'S CORNER

In the context of the enhanced exchange of information and networking which ICCROM intends to promote with its Associate Members, we are planning to create an Associate Member's Corner in future *Newsletters*. We invite comments and suggestions from all Associate Members on how such an editorial space could best be used (e.g., contributions in the form of brief articles or announcements in English or French). Please address your suggestions to the Manager, Associate Member Department, ICCROM.

Abbey Publications has surveyed nearly 60 paper mills in the U.S. and Canada to discover how many printing and writing papers on the market qualify as permanent under the newly revised American National Standard for permanent paper. The results have been compiled and published in a 51-page booklet, *North American Permanent Paper*, available for \$7 (plus \$3 for overseas postage) from Abbey Publications, 7105 Geneva Drive, Austin, TX 78723, USA.

The **Conservation Analytical Lab (CAL)** of the Smithsonian Institution, an Associate Member, has recently produced the first issue of the *CAL Annual Research Reports*. It records the nature of the various projects pursued by CAL researchers, together with an indication of actual progress in those projects. Copies available (while they last) from CAL, Museum Support Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA.

ICCROM FRIENDS AND ALUMNI

Frédéric Mondello (MPC90/STO91) and **Lia Colucci** were married in Rome on 3 December 1993.

William C.S. Remsen (ARC92) has been appointed Director of Architectural Conservation at the University Museum of the

University of Pennsylvania for the archaeological site of Gordion in Turkey.

AMICI DELL'ICCROM, ACTIVITIES 1993-94

In recent months, the Directing Council of the Amici dell'ICCROM has met with the Director-General to discuss the Association's future activities, in view of the new needs that are emerging from ICCROM's strategic planning process.

At the invitation of the President of the *Amici*, Ambassador Enrico Aillaud, a meeting was organized between the Director-General of ICCROM, Marc Laenen, and the *Direttore Generale delle Relazioni Culturali del Ministero degli Affari Esteri*, Ministro Plenipotenziario Enrico Pietro Marchi, to discuss the development and strengthening of cultural co-operation and joint actions between ICCROM and the Office of *Relazioni Culturali*.

In the framework of ICCROM's regular training activities, and in particular within the programme of ARC 94, the *Amici* (Luigi Prisco and Mehr Azar Soheil) coordinated the study and site visits of student working groups on the conservation of contemporary architecture in Rome between the two World Wars. The *Amici* also assisted in the organization of field exercises, e.g. in the Ghetto of Rome, as well as in site visits to restoration works.

The *Amici* also organized two public lectures. At ICCROM in May, Prof. Derek Linstrum spoke on "Garden Magic," – the reaction of a group of Anglo-Saxon writers and aesthetes to the beauty of Italian gardens and some of the results in England

and Italy. In June, at the Austrian Institute of Culture, Marc Laenen spoke on ICCROM's role in the conservation of heritage worldwide in the light of our ongoing strategic planning process.

IN MEMORIAM

We have been informed through personal contacts that **Ezzeld-ein M. Bashir**, restorer from Sudan, died in the second half of 1993. Mr Bashir was participating in the MPC course when he fell seriously ill and had to return home.

Walter Frodl, Austria, died in April 1994. He was one of the early lecturers in ICCROM's Architectural Conservation course, an expert on the history and theory of conservation.

Fabrizio Mancinelli, 54, died on 29 May 1994. As an art historian and scholar, Mancinelli's crowning achievement was the supervision of the restoration of Michelangelo's frescos in the Sistine Chapel, as well as other noted works in the Vatican collections.

Dinesh Chandra Merothra, chemist, from the Lucknow Museum (India) died on 14 December 1993. He was a former SPC participant and in 1992 spent a period at ICCROM as fellowship holder studying the use of advanced analytical techniques for ancient metals.

Giovanni Urbani, art historian, former Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome, died on 8 June 1994. He received the ICCROM Award last October in recognition of his outstanding contribution to conservation activities at the national and international level.



FORTHCOMING ICCROM COURSES

- Conservation of Paper in Archives: Regional Course for Latin America (with local institutions in Santiago, Chile), 2 October–12 November 1994. In Spanish.
- 4th International Course on the Preservation of the Earthen Architectural Heritage (with CRATerre-EAG and various ICOMOS committees at École d'architecture de Grenoble, Grenoble, France), 19 September–7 October 1994. In French and English.
- PREMO – Collecting, recording and keeping cultural heritage information (Musée Territorial of New Caledonia, in Noumea), 21–25 Nov. 1994. In English.
- Japanese Paper Conservation (with Japanese authorities in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan), November–December 1994. In English.
- Architectural Conservation, Rome, Jan.–May 1995. In English.
- ICCROM/UNESCO 11th International Course on the Technology of Stone Conservation (with local authorities in Venice, Italy), 30 March–14 June 1995. Application deadline 30 September 1994. In English.
- Scientific Principles of Conservation: Regional Course for Latin America (with local institutions at CECOR, Belo Horizonte, Brazil), June–July 1995. In Spanish.
- International Course on paper Conservation (with local institutions in Horn and Vienna, Austria) 27 July–22 September 1995. Application deadline 15 November 1994. In English.
- Cours de Tunis de formation des architectes du patrimoine (with Tunisian authorities in Tunis), October–June 1994/95 and 1995/96 (two years). In French and Arabic.
- Japanese Paper Conservation (with Japanese authorities in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan), November–December 1995. In English.

TO OUR READERS:

Given that our governing bodies are now meeting in October instead of May, the *Newsletter* will probably change its schedule to get into step with those events and follow the general reporting cycle of the organization. Therefore, don't be surprised if the next issue arrives either earlier or later than usual.

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