

ICCROM newsletter

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Official Matters

Member States

Three new countries have become Member States of ICCROM: Namibia (29 November 1998), the Gambia (11 January 1999) and the Congo (19 April 1999). The total number of Member States now stands at 95.

ICCROM General Assembly 2000

The 21st General Assembly will be held in Rome from 5 to 7 April 2000. Each Member State is invited to send a delegate. Observers from Associate Members are invited as well. Half the Council will be renewed at that time, candidates being proposed by Member States on the basis of their expertise in various fields of conservation of cultural heritage, while also bearing in mind the desirability of equitable representation of world cultural regions.

The main business items on the agenda will be the report of activities for the biennium 1998-99 the presentation of the proposed programme and budget for 2000-2001, the election of Council, and the appointment of the Director-General.

Council

From 1,2,3,4 April, the Council and its committees will meet to prepare for the General Assembly. The schedule is as follows:

- ◆ 1-2 April, meetings of the Finance & Programme Committee and Academic Advisory Committee;
- ◆ 3-4 April, 61st session of Council;
- ◆ 7 April, the newly elected Council will meet immediately after the final session of the General Assembly.

Sustainable Development and Immaterial Heritage

The end of the second millennium gives us an opportunity to take stock of current developments and trends regarding our common heritage. Several intergovernmental initiatives have already touched on related issues, including the conferences on the environment and habitat in Rio de Janeiro and Istanbul. To this should be added the major reports on Our Common Future (1987) and Our Creative Diversity (1995). In these initiatives, there is an underlying concern regarding society, a recognition of the diversity of values and of the different economic, social and cultural conditions that influence priorities in different communities. Our Common Future stressed the idea of making development 'sustainable,' i.e., meeting 'the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' Although its emphasis was principally on socio-economic issues, the report has initiated a process that fundamentally touches society's interests in cultural heritage. As a result we are now using the term 'sustainable human development,' an issue promoted especially by UNESCO which encourages linking development and culture, and providing people opportunities to choose a full, satisfying, valuable and valued life.

The initial emphasis in the modern conservation movement was mainly on the preservation of physical properties - historic buildings, works of art and artefacts - but there is now a recognition that cultural heritage should be understood in a much broader framework; this is why international attention is now focusing on urban and rural settlements and cultural landscapes, as well as on living cultural traditions and customs, traditional know-how and technical skills. In fact, 'immaterial heritage' should not be seen as a trendy side issue, but indeed as a fundamental part of all heritage-related activity. Immaterial heritage is often linked to oral traditions, songs and ballads, but it should also be understood as the way life is organized and built on shared values in communities, the way historic settlements are maintained and used. Such settlements are the material expressions of efforts and choices made over centuries, based on evolving culture and the regeneration of values. In other words, the intangible aspect of heritage becomes tangible in its material expressions, in the buildings and objects, as well as in the spaces and relationships of our built environment and cultural landscapes.

As early as 1976, the UNESCO Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas highlighted the importance of 'the human factor,' and stated that historic areas and

their surroundings were composed not only of the physical parts but also of human activities, which together formed a coherent whole which should be the target of our conservation efforts. Indeed, in many parts of the world, cultural heritage is identified principally in human activities, memories, symbols and rituals. This is the scope of the 1993 New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, which states that indigenous heritage is 'inseparable from identity and well-being and has particular cultural meanings.' The same issue was at stake in the expert meeting in Japan in 1994, which produced the Nara Document on Authenticity, emphasizing cultural diversity and the importance of truthfulness of sources of information.

Japanese law identifies several classes of cultural properties for state protection, including tangible cultural properties (historic buildings and complexes, fine and applied arts) and also 'folk-cultural properties' and 'intangible cultural properties.' The term 'folk-culture' refers to both tangible and intangible aspects that manifest evolving changes in people's lifestyles. The intangible aspects here would be characteristic manners and customs related to different aspects of social and cultural activities, whereas the tangible aspects refer to the physical results, such as housing, clothing and tools used in connection with the intangible aspects of heritage. The term 'intangible cultural property' is used for artistry employed in different forms of theatre, music, the applied arts, and other cultural assets that possess high historic and artistic value for Japan. As a consequence, protection can target individual persons or groups who embody such skills. Furthermore, the government also promotes overall identification, recording and documentation of various aspects of heritage, making this information accessible to the public.

Unfortunately, the continuation of such traditions is seriously threatened by rapid changes in the world, as well as conflicts and problems related to particular challenges: destruction of natural environment, once a necessary basis for the traditional mode of life; the introduction of new methods of agriculture and land use, which make traditional methods redundant; the introduction of industrial methods of production, thus outclassing traditional skills and know-how. People are inculcated by modern mass media, as well as by tourism and visitors; armed conflicts and wars, meagre economics, climate change, natural disasters and catastrophes can destroy the bases for traditional living.

Can we maintain traditional modes of life and regenerate traditional values and know-how as a

sustainable part of everyday life and development? Keeping traditions on an equal footing within the process of modernizing and changing society, and thus ensuring human sustainability in development, would seem to depend on several factors. One factor is related to awareness of values and understanding the significance of traditional customs; this would involve appropriate educational programmes. Another factor would be sustaining the social organizations and infrastructures required to support such customs; this should be foreseen in the definition of relevant planning norms and standards of living. Traditional society was based on the inculcation of modes of life and rituals that strongly depended on the social and economic structure of society, including the spiritual dimension. Such processes were based on a spontaneous evolution and exchange of influences between one community and another; values were imposed as absolute. Modern society is generally based on approaches that are fundamentally different. Due to modern communication systems, even communities that have so far maintained their traditional structures have increasing access to the 'new world.'

We could identify communities that have maintained their traditional way of life, as well as others that are facing the challenge of losing them in the near future. Each case should be understood within its own context, and relevant strategies developed. Fundamentally, a society where traditions and customs have been kept should be respected, and every effort should be made to sustain the necessary setting and conditions for maintaining them. This would mean, for example, having access to necessary resources, such as forests or farmland, in order to be able to maintain the necessary balance of functions. Such a balance is often disturbed due to deforestation and farm mechanization. There are interesting examples, though, of positive approaches to such situations; for example, north-European Lapps have continued their traditions while incorporating modern technology where relevant. Striking a balance is a question of critical judgement and not an easy task for various reasons - not least due to the 'modernity' of such a critical approach itself.

The conservation movement is a product of modern society. Even the current definition of 'cultural heritage' and respect for 'cultural diversity' are modern concepts, and our approaches are thus defined by current values: today's traditional society

will have a different meaning from a traditional society in the past. This is particularly due to the fact that surviving traditional communities are dwindling, and remain necessarily part of a new context - the 'modern world.' In order to maintain traditional modes of life, their associated customs and rituals need to be relevant to people today. If and when choices are available, it is possible to continue traditions only if people are convinced that such customs are a valid alternative to 'modern' life. Not all communities have a choice - often due to socio-economic conditions. There are also risks involved if traditions are imposed by a ruling regime for political purposes as a part of forced national identity. Rather than being based on genuine values, such an identity may become an instrument of oppression.

Another, more common, risk is the fact that cultural traditions, customs and rituals easily become tourist attractions: an increasing number of old bazaars and souks are being turned into souvenir markets, and many urban and rural conservation areas are being gentrified - maintained only as showpieces for visitors; traditional dances and music are losing their original meaning as part of ancient rituals, and are offered as entertainment. There is often a need to make difficult choices, and encourage keeping up and reviving those customs and traditions that are feasible in the modern context. This does not exclude tourism, which is part of our modern culture, but due attention should be paid to genuine cultural traditions. The issue may be to find a proper balance between the traditional and the modern. Such judgements are not self-evident, and need reflection; human sustainable development should be integrated within a learning process based on grassroots movements, where the population is encouraged to learn about the significance of its own past, and to make choices based on clear judgements of values and qualities. It could well be that traditional customs and know-how could represent a higher quality of production and a better standard of living than an industrialized setting. The question, therefore, is not only one of learning about values; there is also a need to guarantee the necessary economic and functional conditions, not to force traditional communities to isolation, but to offer a quality of life as a culturally and economically sustainable alternative.

J. Jokilehto and M. Laenen

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SUSTAINABILITY and MANAGEMENT of the BUILT HERITAGE: DEFINING the PROBLEM

Nida, Lithuania. 1st ITUC Workshop 1997

Herb Stovel
ITUC Programme Manager

Talk of sustainability has become a commonplace in the last few years in discussions concerning management of the built heritage. While many view this new orientation as highly desirable, others, annoyed by perceived over-use of the word, dismiss it as meaningless. Others see it only as new window dressing for long familiar concepts. To determine the practical value of the concept in conservation practice, we need to be able to define sustainable goals and to measure effectively the sustainability of our efforts to reach those goals. ICCROM, through development of its "integrated" approach to the teaching of urban conservation in ARC, and later the ITUC programme, and through its involvement with "risk preparedness" has long been involved in these efforts. To understand the present state of the discussion, it's necessary to look closely at the origins of the concept and at the evolution of its use in relation to the conservation of the built heritage.

Mrs. Brundtland's 1987 landmark report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, passed the phrase "sustainable development" into common usage. The phrase was understood to imply forms of development

which would manage consumption of resources in order to ensure their availability for future generations. The concept implied "limits" - limits to growth, limits to use, limits to exploitation. While initially taken up by the environmental movement, by 1992, the Rio Conference on the Environment had begun to apply the sustainable prism to the relationship between human beings and development. New discussions began to emerge around concepts like "sustainable human development" and "sustainable tourism." The Commission for Sustainable Development following the Rio Conference began to develop and promote for the benefit of national governments the use of various guidelines for sustainability in economic and social spheres as well as in the environmental sphere.

Sustainability and international projects

More recently, this discussion has begun to touch the cultural sphere, and within it the world of heritage. While still in their infancy, early explorations of "sustainable development" for cultural heritage have both increased awareness of the benefits of bringing a sustainable approach to management of heritage resources and

posed a number of questions important in implementation of such approaches.

These discussions are active in many other areas of the world where sustainability is becoming a key government objective for programming at all levels, particularly in Scandinavia (where the concept was born) and in other western-world countries like Canada or Australia where environmental sensitivities are traditionally strong. Many "pilot" projects large and small are being initiated to test the applicability of these concepts in all heritage contexts, from historic cities to monuments and sites, to museums and their collections.

While it is too early to draw pertinent conclusions from these as-yet-incomplete projects, it is worth looking at both the benefits of working within a sustainable framework, as these are currently perceived, and at the issues emerging from early attempts to put these concepts into practice for the benefit of the built heritage.

First, let's look at the benefits. The world of conservation has embraced many ideologies and frameworks over the last 30 years in the search for greater effectiveness. "Integrated" conservation has guided urban conservation to a concern for bringing heritage within processes of municipal development, for over two decades in Europe; "preventive" conservation has guided museum practitioners towards concern for the ambient conditions within which objects or collections are maintained; adoption of the "cultural landscapes" framework in the early '90s by the World Heritage Committee has directed global conservation discussions toward a concern for the holistic; the recent interest in use of a "cultural heritage at risk" framework has directed the interest of managers and practitioners toward the advantages of preparedness in advance of catastrophe. All of these (and other generic approaches) have been beneficial for conservation efforts by directing attention away from the curative repair of single objects in isolation from their surroundings, to approaches that are contextual, integrating both objects and conservation processes in the daily life of communities.

If the benefits can be agreed upon, it is less simple to understand how to achieve sustainability in heritage decision-making. The concept of sustainability is too amorphous, too

broad and too popular to suggest how efforts to move in that direction may be easily measured and evaluated. Post-Rio efforts have failed to give clear guidance about how to apply the concepts to heritage decision-making in practical ways. The Commission for Sustainable Development has established sustainability indicators in three areas – the social, the economic, and the environmental – but culture is nowhere to be seen. Expectations that the 1993 Perez de Cuellar report on Culture and Development would define a cultural analog to sustainable development were not fully met; the report's conclusions are sound but do not provide the innovative framework sought for linking culture to development. The Stockholm Conference of March 1998 illustrated these gaps and underlined the importance of developing practical strategies to overcome them, but only hinted at the components of suitable approaches.

How can sustainability be measured?

Nevertheless, measuring sustainability is extremely important in our current efforts to improve conservation effectiveness. But to go further, we need to learn to recognize appropriately sustainable responses to the various problems we encounter in cultural heritage conservation. This appears easy enough to do with environmental issues; doing the ecologically sustainable thing usually means slowing the rate of consumption of resources. It is not quite so easy to define sustainable responses to the impact of the forces of globalization, or urbanization or to deregulation on cultural heritage; for example, are large cities more culturally sustainable than small ones? Or is the reverse true? What units (neighbourhoods, cities, regions) is it most suitable to sustain, recognizing that internal sustainability may be achieved at the expense of the external territory? Indeed what is sustainable for the cultural environment may not be so for the natural environment; how to choose or to reconcile differences? There are many questions and not so many answers. ICCROM's long experiences with urban and territorial conservation suggest that sustainability is a multi-faceted concept, and that it can only be understood and practically applied by breaking down the larger concept into its component parts.

ICCROM's experiences in 40 years of conservation of the built heritage have touched all of these components, and allowed it to explore the nature of the relations between them. The ARC

The following table demonstrates how the larger concept of sustainability can be understood to include a number of contributing component ideas.

Sustainability from a cultural heritage perspective may be understood to be:	
concerned with extending life, therefore	preventive, risk sensitive
concerned with balancing conservation and use/development, therefore	integrated
concerned with the health of the relationship among the activities and constituent elements of the heritage resource, therefore	holistic, comprehensive
concerned with maintaining ongoing processes which give character and meaning to heritage resources	focus on dynamic, on traditions
concerned with maintaining desirable conditions over the lifetime of heritage resources	long-term
concerned with increasing responsible involvement of citizens	grass-roots, local focus
concerned with enhancing meaning of heritage in daily life	values sensitive

courses of the 70's and 80's explored practical applications of "integrated" approaches to urban conservation both on course teachings and in field exercises in Padua, Kotor, Tivoli, Rome and Ferrara. ITUC has taken these explorations farther, particularly in its regional programmes in NE Europe and in Latin America where an emphasis on relational skills and negotiation has better equipped managers with appropriate communication tools and strategies for integrating their concerns within the larger development framework.

ITUC and ARC have also piloted together new initiatives in "risk preparedness". A November 1998 training seminar in Dubrovnik, Croatia allowed ICCROM the opportunity to test its recently published *Risk-Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage*.

Currently then, within the ITUC programme, ICCROM views "sustainability" as a new package for long familiar contents, and is trying to explore how working with that package can improve our ability to care for the built heritage. These explorations concern in part improving our ability to define and measure sustainability. To that end, ICCROM has participated in the

Nordic World Heritage Office's "Sustainable Historic Cities" project organized by Hans-Jacob Roald; over 18 months, this project (which ended in December 1998) explored sustainability in the working practices of four Baltic/Nordic cities (Alesund, Visby, Tallinn, Riga). As well, within ICCROM's Latin American ITUC programmes, CECI project coordinator Silvio Zancheti organized a major international colloquium in October 1998 in Recife on the theme "Sustainable urban development and urban conservation." This meeting gave 200 professionals, academics and urban administrators the opportunity to debate together the essential characteristics of sustainable approaches to urban cultural heritage. After the seminars held in Colonia de Sacramento in Paraguay (Nov. 1998) and in Seville, Spain (April 1999), ICCROM is now planning a major international seminar in the year 2000 on the development and use of sustainability indicators for urban conservation. ICCROM hopes within a few years to be in a position to synthesize these various sustainability initiatives, and to integrate what can be learned from them within existing management guidelines and practices for the benefit of the built heritage.



The Ecole du patrimoine africain, Benin

AT THE SCHOOL of Sustainable Development

The PRÉMA experience in
sub-Saharan Africa

Alain Godonou

Director of the Ecole du patrimoine africain, Benin

There are fashions in language as well as in ready-to wear; they translate the trends of a season, the concerns of the moment. Sometimes they mark an in-depth change.

The expression *sustainable development* appeared in a particular context. It summarizes awareness of the limits of the economic growth models that were dominant from the end of the Second World War to the 1980s. More precisely, if the sustainable development theories commonly professed today are not opposed to a society of growth, they at least correct it.

In effect, the prodigious economic development that has gone on for more than 40 years has left wounds that are becoming gangrenous. Unemployment, insecurity, violence are some of the recognized consequences experienced by broad strata of the population, even in industrialized countries. As for developing countries, economists calculate that most of the population survives below the threshold of absolute poverty, under totally inhumane conditions.

Our era is troubled. Catastrophes such as Chernobyl, desertification, the fear triggered by holes in the ozone layer, are some of the apocalyptic dangers that the ecological movement

has stressed. This is what has placed environmental protection and solidarity at the heart of the economic debate: the environment because our lives, at least in the biological sense, depend on it and no one can behave irresponsibly; solidarity, because it is easily demonstrated that a considerable number of these dangers are global and cannot be locally contained. Ultimately, the rich will be no better off than the poor, the north no better than the south.

But what does sustainable development really mean in the development vocabulary? Astonishing as it seems, the expression is almost never defined. If you consult dictionaries or encyclopedias you will not be greatly enlightened. If you finally come across a definition, it is often an exercise in tautology: "sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (see *Our Common Future*, report of the World Commission on Environment and Development). It is encouraging, however, that in a sort of methodological, efficient approach, indexes or indicators are given to measure it.

Yet, beyond the jargon that current economic leadership has developed in circulating ideas

and attitudes, what does this term really mean for a heritage institution such as a museum? – for an international organization like ICCROM?

What is the primary mission of a museum?

“A non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment.”

This is the definition of a museum proposed by the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and shared by most museum professionals throughout the world. Can there be any doubt that, in its essence, the museum is an institution of sustainable development? One must compare this definition to that, for example, of a factory proposed by industrialists or economists to agree that we are in full sustainable development, at least as far as principles go. And if one has to claim, without taking sides, that a museum does not participate in sustainable development in its community, that is merely because it has forgotten its primary mission, its *raison d'être*. Unfortunately, there are many of these museums in name only, museums that cannot see the forest for the trees.

ICCROM's mandate is to “create or improve conditions for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide.” Why conserve? Because “heritage conservation fosters a sense of cultural identity, which is essential for development and social stability.”

If one admits that, quite often, affirmations of cultural identity simply translate particular concepts of human dignity, and that this latter expression could replace the former, one would agree that its basic texts position ICCROM at the heart of sustainable development. The real question is then about the practice of this international organization, its programmes, its activities in relation to this aim. At some

level this question must be tackled. As I have had the chance to participate for more than 10 years in the efforts of this institution, I will not evade the question; I will reply, obviously on the basis of what I know best: the PREMA Programme (Prevention in the Museums of Africa).

When the first PREMA actions were launched in 1986, the situation of museums south of the Sahara was more than worrying. Entire collections witnessing African cultures disappeared without adequate reaction from the personnel on site. ICCROM published at the time an *International Directory of Training in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, and could easily note the gulf between conservation needs and training opportunities for African museum personnel.¹ A survey was carried out in 1988 to study the contours of the problem. On the basis of the survey results, the PREMA 1990-2000 programme was launched – a ten-year programme having the following objectives:

- ◆ ensure the conservation of sub-Saharan African museum collections;
- ◆ establish a network of African professionals who can assume the responsibility of conservation of movable property and future training.

Sustainable development according to ICCROM

On careful re-reading of these two objectives, it appears very clearly that in the first one, ICCROM was simply reaffirming its mandate in Africa, whereas the second gives a glimpse of a true strategy in relation to the specific context of this part of the world.

Ten years later, the primary results are:

- ◆ an active network of more than 400 museum people in 46 countries of sub-Saharan Africa;
- ◆ 80% of the teaching staff are Africans, as opposed to 5% in 1986;
- ◆ a periodical for African museum professionals, the *PREMA Newsletter*;
- ◆ a School for African Heritage which has taken on and enriched PREMA training.



Alain Godonou the former director of the Honmé Museum in Porto Novo, Benin, has enjoyed a long and successful collaboration with PREMA. Indeed, Godonou was the first PREMA participant to organize and manage a National/Sub-Regional Course, held in his home country of Benin.

After attending PREMA UNI86, Godonou became a coordinator for various PREMA courses. In 1995, he received a Masters Degree in Preventive Conservation from the University of Paris 1 and in the same year joined the PREMA team in Rome as the programme's assistant coordinator. Godonou has subsequently been responsible for developing various PREMA activities in African French-speaking countries. He played a key role in the creation of the PREMA house in Porto Novo, where he now directs the *Ecole du patrimoine africain* (E.P.A.).

Godonou is confident that a certain expertise in museum conservation is already in place in his home country. However, he calls for more museum autonomy, stressing that museums must take the opportunity to finance themselves through such mediums as cultural and tourist guides and CD-ROMS. As he asserts: 'We have to self-finance our own activities so as not to depend solely on sponsors'

¹ (see the article by Gaël de Guichen and Cynthia Rockwell, “Training in the conservation and restoration of movable and immovable cultural property.” In: *Museum*, 156, vol. 34, 1987)

According to participants at the 6th Evaluation Meeting, which took place in Porto Novo, Benin, 19-21 March 1998, the PREMA programme is a success; and this incontrovertible success is due to the strong points that they attempted to identify in order to learn from the experience:

- ◆ the idea of training trainers
- ◆ combined academic, practical and professional aspects
- ◆ involvement of museum directors in the programme
- ◆ technical assistance and systematic follow-up of former participants
- ◆ recognition of the differences between the situation of museums in French-speaking and English-speaking countries
- ◆ a strategy of long-term programme financing.

Why PREMA became a success

At this juncture, I would like to focus on what I feel are two key points:

The first concerns PREMA's flexibility; this has already been noted, but needs further discussion. It is the result of periodical critical evaluations that have spurred our reflection and action over the past decade. This flexibility, this adaptation to concrete situations meant that in Benin the PREMA programme developed a specific project for the Museum of the Royal Palaces of Abomey – a World Heritage site. This was a global project involving training in a variety of areas: conservation of collections, maintenance of earthen buildings, display techniques and the conception of educational activities, financial management and tourist promotion.

Likewise, this adaptation to concrete situations enabled the PREMA team of Benin to take over and rehabilitate – in partnership with the Direction of Agriculture of Benin – the botanical garden of Porto Novo, an ancient sacred wood. Today, with the creation of seven permanent staff positions, paid from revenue generated, this garden has become an original cultural venture, bringing together nature and culture, tradition and

modernity, including an Internet cybercafé open to the public – one of the very first in Benin.

The second point I would like to stress about PREMA's success was often overlooked in our evaluations, perhaps because it seemed to happen on its own, or perhaps because the people concerned were present and modest about their role. This was the quality of the organizing team, which we should call by its true name, the direction. The positive results were also, and above all, due to the quality of this leadership.

High-quality direction, i.e., the leadership generated and the management ensured, is a necessary condition for the efficacy of a sustainable development programme, a programme that is inspired to develop long-term action by aims such as those in the definition of a museum or in ICCROM's basic texts. Such a condition cannot be left up to chance.

Without completely copying others who have reflected on their fields of activity, ICCROM could – if it has not already done so – carefully analyse its programmes to identify its own measures of success. The PREMA experience should be helpful in this context.

In any event, sustainable development should be appreciated in terms of strategy, which by definition implies the long term. It requires background activities as well as putting things into question, the formation of a network with network coordinators, the establishment of structures. These tools are indispensable ones when working for the duration, yet they also allow one to seize opportunities, to create events and to respond in the short term without being overwhelmed.

Self-centred development, integrated development, endogenous development, human development, sustainable development: these expressions should not be merely stylistic notions, 'ready-to-think' items for a speech. Sustainable development is the *raison d'être* of cultural institutions; it should be their constant concern.

Acknowledgment

In ten years, some US\$ 7 000 000 was mobilized to support the PREMA programme (see PREMA Project Update in this issue for names of partners). All these partners deserve a heartfelt THANKYOU and BRAVO!

*A team, a vision, objectives, a strategy, funding -
this is the permanent alphabet of the path to action.*



1. Organized visits for school groups at the National Museum of Nigeria, Lagos, were part of PREMA's Project 3000 initiative in 1996.

2. Inauguration of the Gule Wamku exhibition at the end of the 8th PREMA National Course, Malawi, in 1997-98.

3. PREMA technical assistance to the National Museums of Nigeria.

4. The PREMA Mini-Museum, a "portable museum" used for teaching.

5. Classroom activity of the PREMA University Course, Jos, Nigeria, 1993.

6. PREMA encourages museum professionals to reach out to the public - TV interview during the PREMA Workshop at Mutare, Zimbabwe, 1998.

7. Participants of the 9th PREMA University Course with teaching and coordination team in Porto Novo, Benin, 1999.

PREMO 1994-1998 and the Pacific Islands Museums Association

The course "Conserving Pacific Heritage Sites" was structured around the case study of conservation of Nan Madol.

Neal Putt
PREMO Programme Manager

The Pacific island states included in PREMO 1994-1998 were American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Rapa Nui, Wallis and Futuna and Vanuatu.

The University of Canberra, an ICCROM associate member, was instrumental in suggestions and research for PREMO 1994-1998.

Preparations began with a survey of 45 museums and cultural centres, indicating:

- ◆ 60% to 95% of collections suffer from damage by high temperature, high relative humidity, mould, or insects
- ◆ on average, each museum will experience a severe cyclone every 10 years
- ◆ there was one conservator among the 22 nations and states of the region.

"MUSEUM" and "CULTURAL CENTRE" in the Pacific island states are often equal. In addition to normal museum functions, a museum may include archives, site and architectural preservation, audio and video recording of traditions, community public events, preservation of traditional skills, dance and music. "Conservation" includes providing a safe house or keeping place, interactive with the community, and preserving living traditions.

The first PREMO Newsletter said, "PREMO 1994-1998 is a Programme of the Museums and Cultural Centres of the Pacific Island States." The choice of the word "OF" was intentional, a statement that the programme belonged in large part to Pacific museums. That ownership of the project made it successful, and eventually led to plans for further conservation programmes by the newly formed Pacific Islands Museums Association.

In ICCROM's original proposal, PREMO stood for "Preservation by the Museums of Oceania." During the planning meeting in 1993, Pacific museum directors dropped the colonial term "Oceania" in favour of "Pacific island states." The "O" remained only in the acronym, a second statement of Pacific islands leadership, and a symbol of ICCROM's willingness to have strong partners and accept advice. ICCROM's attitude placed it among the leaders in founding a new museums association, a privilege, a rare role for conservators, and one that ensured sustainability of ICCROM's efforts.

Conservation and sustainable development

The mail-out survey leading up to PREMO concentrated on identifying collections care and training needs. Meetings with museum directors in 16 states quickly added the reality of the social and physical context of museums, into which the programme would have to fit.

In late 1993, a PREMO planning meeting (organized by ICCROM, the University of Canberra, and the Belau National Museum) produced the strategy for the next 5 years. Seven of the most dynamic museum and cultural centre directors in the region participated (from American Samoa, French Polynesia/Tahiti, Guam, Palau, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Tonga).

The museum directors were emphatic about just how isolated their islands are. The Pacific islands area is larger than North and South America combined, but only 2% of that area is land. All the island states are experiencing rapid economic change, urbanization and loss of language. Most have low domestic economic production – development is necessary and it is sometimes forced by outside influences. Tourism plays an outsize role in

change, compared to most other nations. The small average population (110,000 per nation, excluding Papua New Guinea) exacerbates the impact.

Nations and individuals balance between modern and traditional lifestyles. The first priority of the museums is to join past with present in a healthy whole. The museum advocates preserving collections, but also languages, skills, historic and sacred sites, traditional ceremonies, dance and song. Through preservation, the museum nests the values and structure of traditional society into modern life and economy. This is true sustainable development. Museum actions provide an interface between generations, between tourism and tradition, and between urban and rural. Cultural programmes in cooperation with schools and communities are extremely common. Almost all museums provide tourism services and marketing points for craftspeople. Most museums promote traditional practices for preservation of ocean and forest resources.

At the planning meeting, it clearly emerged that there is no point in conservation unless it supports the museum's role in sustainable development. In particular, conservation has to help demonstrate the museums' sincerity and respect for traditional peoples, who could help the museum in its work. Museums need conservation to help end the stereotype of a colonial place for dead things. Conservation has to help the museum be a place of vibrant, relevant community services, for modern youngsters to traditional elders. If PREMO did not contribute to these needs, it would be of marginal use to the museum, and its success in getting attention for collections conservation would not last.

PREMO builds an international association

The extreme isolation of each island contributes to further isolation of museums at home. Many nations have only one museum. The responsible ministry might not have any heritage professionals. When developers or other ministries see an opportunity to use natural or cultural resources, it can be extremely difficult to amass an authoritative, independent lobby in favour of a sustainable approach.

Support from the next museum could be 2000 kilometres and a US\$ 2000 plane flight away.

Given the state of collections and museums, the planning meeting agreed on two objectives for the PREMO programme. The first would be to improve preventive conservation, by means of staff training, advocacy and professional networking. The second would be to help the network develop into a permanent, self-reliant Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA), and transfer responsibility for further conservation programmes to the association.

Assisting in forming PIMA was exciting for ICCROM, given the stereotypical back-room image of conservation in museums. Results arrived rapidly. The museum directors at the Palau meeting

A well-designed programme for sustainable development will almost hide conservation in its overall fabric. In PIMA News issue 9, Faustina K. Rehuher, Director, Belau National Museum, gives an example which blends collecting and conserving artifacts, photographs and videotapes into a programme with an ambitious social goal.

"In a major project called the Material Culture Survey, Belau National Museum is going across Palau asking elders to share skills, techniques, personal philosophies, memories, and traditional knowledge in order that some of these resources can be saved for Palau's future generation. The focus of the project will be documentation of specific skills known and perfected by the elders: weaving, carving, framing, fishing, healing, etc. ... the accumulated products, photographs, audio and videotapes are compiled, documented and edited for the production of school curricula and museum exhibits ... The benefit of this project to the community as a whole, and to the tradition bearers, is the facilitation of the transfer of knowledge at a time when there is a broadening socio-cultural and geographic gap between the tradition-bearer's generation and that of their grandchildren. ... In the long run, the benefit is a great sense of satisfaction with being Palauan and a sense of stability even in changing times."

(Staff working on the Material Culture Survey attended three PREMO courses.)



Photo by: Simon Adélab. Collection of Belau National Museum

The only woman in Palau who still knows how to weave a traditional jacket for navigators of ocean-going canoes. The weaving was recorded for the Material Culture Survey and the jacket is now part of the museum collection.

“Working together, preserving, celebrating and nurturing the cultural heritage and resources of the peoples of the Pacific Islands” (The Vision of PIMA, Board Meeting, 1997).



New Caledonia. The re-opening of a dancing ground/Nakamal that had been inactive for decades and which was brought back thanks to the opening of a small guest house nearby. The recent renewal of the people's interest in their traditional culture is also a draw for tourism.



Photo by Simon Adedoyi, "Collection of Belau National Museum"

A grandmother teaches her granddaughter how to weave a handbag of a type of pandanus leaf found only on the family's original island. The lesson was recorded on video, as part of the Material Culture Survey of the Belau National Museum, and the handbag was added to the collection (PREMO/PIMA courses taught preservation of both videos and objects/basketry). The Cultural Survey process, from lessons to conservation of collections, encourages personal satisfaction with "being Palauan."

agreed to form a Directory Board for PREMO 1994-1998, which soon went on to supply the first board of PIMA (the founding meeting was organized by UNESCO, in Fiji, in 1994). Each PREMO activity supported further development of PIMA.

The strategy for PREMO produced by the Palau meeting was so clear that the entire programme was completed almost as planned. ICCROM was the major coordinator, in cooperation with coordinators in the islands for each activity. The Directory Board or PIMA board provided guidance for the largest questions. Where difficulties occurred they usually involved the extreme challenges of communications and travel in the region, and the complexity of coordination involving many states.

Training: a tool for networking

The colossal distances between museums in the Pacific meant that at the time of starting PREMO, no museum congress or training had ever been centred in the region. In some cases participants had never met professionals from another museum. The PREMO programme used training courses as the major opportunity for bringing professionals together and developing the PIMA network. The original 45 contacts of the 1992 PREMO needs assessment grew to a PIMA directory of over 400 course participants, funding agencies, administrators and media contacts, the basis of the present PIMA membership campaign.

The four PREMO/PIMA courses were:

1. Preservation of Heritage Records in the Pacific Island States, New Caledonia, 1994
2. Conserving Pacific Heritage Sites, Pohnpei, 1996
3. Pest Control in Pacific Museums, Fiji, 1997
4. Techniques of Preserving Heritage Collections, Tahiti, French Polynesia, 1998

In course evaluations, participants first praised the opportunity to receive high-quality technical training. Satisfaction was also expressed for the chance to compare museums, ideas and solutions, to actually develop an identity of Pacific museums.

Each course included a PREMO or PIMA business and planning meeting. For example, in 1997, Course 3 was accompanied by a board workshop to develop the PIMA mission, aims and mid-term strategy. Courses were coordinated with other Pacific islands events related to culture and heritage, to obtain maximum attendance at board meetings.

Each course was coordinated by a team of the director of the host institution, an ICCROM representative, and the leading instructor (the latter most frequently from the University of Canberra and Australian Museum). ICCROM developed a standard agreement, outlining the

responsibilities of the team members. The host institutions took an equal part in coordination: planning course objectives and content, selection of instructors and participants, budgeting, fund-raising and the (incredible) logistics. They led all activities to build support from the local community, politicians, media and funding agencies. All this coordinating experience built up by the host institutions eventually helped prepare the transfer of the PREMO programme to the new PIMA.

Transfer and sustainability

Each PREMO/PIMA course was designed for sustained results. As a condition of being accepted for the course, all applicants, together with their directors, were required to state how the course content would be applied in the home museum. Courses 2, 3 and 4 included analysis, objective-setting and planning for improvements in the home museum. Course 4 awarded small follow-up grants to implement museum objectives.

Now that PIMA is an autonomous, legally constituted organization, the board has identified three major aspects as a follow-up strategy:

- ◆ **Technical action:** PIMA will aim to build on past courses by organizing small international projects such as joint purchase of supplies or equipment, production of conservation publications for the region, etc.
- ◆ **Training and Professional Exchanges:** Priority will be on exchanges of participants and resource people from previous PREMO/PIMA conservation courses. These individuals will implement national or sub-regional training and form teams to put course teachings into action, on-site at their home museums.
- ◆ **Standards and Capital Development:** PIMA will aim to develop standards for conservation, to assist museums plan major capital developments of museum facilities, and demonstrate the validity of their plans to funding agencies.

Lessons on sustainable conservation

PREMO was remarkably successful in helping build PIMA, and in transferring a strategy for further international conservation programmes. In addition to standard technical training, it was also effective at developing administrative, political and media support for conservation. It dealt well with the usual challenges of finances and coordination, and the extremely unusual challenges of



The Kanak MaLekoula Dancers celebrate the opening of a new cultural centre. Costumes such as these, in museum collections, are tools of maintaining and promoting traditional life. The centre is the first in New Caledonia to unify an entire regional language group, rather than an individual village.



The Australian Ambassador and officials present gifts at the opening of the Centre Jean-Marie Tjibaou, New Caledonia, in a ceremony based on Kanak custom. Conserving collections (which include gift objects) is part of preserving, and restoring traditions in New Caledonia.

distance (five days of non-stop airplanes, airports and hotels to get to a course!). But intellectually and culturally, the most challenging part of the programme was understanding how to link conservation to sustainable development.

There were good results, beginning with the first course. The curriculum intertwined technical training on conservation of photos, film and video with sessions on ethical, effective recording of traditional culture. A key point was obtaining trust from traditional peoples to offer their memories, images and objects to the museum, to be preserved for themselves in changing times, and made accessible to limited urban or tourist use. The course made clear the essential role of conservation in proper comportment of the museum and safeguarding the collections entrusted.

The second course also clearly dealt with sustainable development. It was structured around the case study of conservation of Nan Madol, an astounding political and religious centre of 92 man-made coral and basalt islands, the centre of the history of Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. The problems included the delicate balance between preservation, tourism income, the traditional owners of the site (traced through 900 years) and the new government based on an American constitutional model.

Even the most technical courses, such as that on pest control, included some aspects of sustainable development, such as non-chemical methods of control, promoted to both museums and the community.

In summary, the key to PREMO's success has been advice from regional museum directors to develop a clear strategy, implemented under their leadership. The greatest satisfaction has been the unique opportunity to help develop the Pacific Islands Museums Association, a long-lasting platform for further international conservation programmes. The greatest challenge is learning and experimenting more with the concept of using conservation to promote sustainable development.

Sponsors:
Governments of Australia, Canada and France.
The Getty Grant Program
The Skaggs Foundation.
Air Pacific and Mobil Oil.

We are pleased to announce that an on-line version of the ICCROM Library Catalogue is now available on our web site. The catalogue can be accessed directly (<http://libraryiccrom.org>) or found on the ICCROM web site (<http://www.iccrom.org>) under the heading Databases.

The library home page screen is divided in two parts, as is the ICCROM home page. The menu on the left includes the following options: a link to ICCROM home page, information on the library, search options for the catalogue and a link to a help file. The larger window on the right is used for consulting the catalogue itself.

For technical reasons the on-line catalogue is divided in two parts:

- ◆ acquisitions prior to 1991
- ◆ acquisitions since 1992

It is therefore necessary to consult both databases to obtain a full bibliography. If you are only looking for more recent publications, we recommend you use the "since 1992" part of the catalogue.

Three options for consulting the catalogue:

- ◆ simple search: will locate entries containing any given word or name.
- ◆ search: useful for building queries using specific terms. A list of these terms (dictionary) is provided.
- ◆ browse: provides quick access to records. Very useful for users who have no experience with databases.



Mr Sommacal of Hewlett Packard (centre) visits with members of the image archive team.

Useful tips:

- ◆ print the help menu - this will facilitate on-line consultation.
- ◆ the complete list of keywords is also available on line by clicking on the "keywords" button.

A common catalogue of six institutions' library holdings can also be consulted by subscription to the Bibliographic Conservation Information Network (BCIN). ICCROM library is a primary contributor to BCIN.

Already on line!

Training Directory: is the cyber version of the *International Directory on Training in Conservation of Cultural Heritage*, last printed in 1994. It offers basic information on conservation training courses. A link to the institution's web site, if available, is proposed for obtaining further details on the courses. This is a joint project with the Getty Conservation Institute and further refinement for updating the information is in the works. A printed version of the directory (complete or by field of interest) is available on request.

Is your programme listed? If you provide training in conservation, you are encouraged to visit our site and check the entry on your institution. Please help us update or add entries, using the updating form (printed or electronic), sending printed material, or sending an e-mail to:

TrDirectory@iccrom.org.

Conference Calendar: a database of heritage conservation events that can be searched by country and by main fields of interest. The page also offers links to other calendars.

Is your conference listed? If you are interested in submitting a conference, seminar or workshop, please send us announcements by mail or e-mail: conferences@iccrom.org

Image archive: a future highlight will be a rare collection of some 60,000 photographs taken by ICCROM staff. These records provide unique testimony to the conservation and documentation of cultural heritage over the past 40 years. The image archive project is made possible by the invaluable contribution of equipment from Hewlett Packard Italia and generous grants from Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Finnish Government. We would like to especially thank these sponsors, who have been vital to the success of this project.

Coming soon!

ICCROM Library periodicals - late 1999: the catalogue of more than 700 periodicals available in the Library will soon be offered on line. The periodicals list is an important tool for keeping abreast of latest developments in the conservation field. The database will be searchable by title of the journal, country and theme. It will also include the publisher's address for subscription enquiries.



JPC EVALUATION SEMINAR

The encounter of different viewpoints on cultural heritage and its preservation is at the core of ICCROM's activities. This refers not only to comparing technical solutions developed in different parts of the world, but at its best reaches the values underlying approaches to preservation actions. ICCROM has had the privilege of working for several years with colleagues in Japan in exploring this encounter of cultures. Perhaps the best-known manifestation of this collaboration is the international Japanese Paper Conservation (JPC) courses held in Tokyo and Kyoto since 1992. In December 1998, 14 former participants from all over the world joined the course organizers for a one-week seminar to assess the relevance of the JPC experience to their professional development.

The call for papers sent to the 77 former participants from 41 countries received an enthusiastic response. The selected papers dealt with application of the Japanese approach to Western objects as well as to Oriental objects in Western collections, adaptations of materials and techniques, and with training initiatives inspired by the JPC experience. The group included representatives from each edition of the course since 1992.

In discussions on the relevance of the courses, participants underlined the importance of the experience



for their professional growth. The applications of the Japanese traditions presented during the seminar attested to the rich variety of useful elements to be further developed, on both a practical and conceptual level. The participants and ICCROM express their thanks for an ongoing learning process and dialogue that has been sparked off in Japan. Arigato!

Our thanks to:

Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Bunkacho
Kyoto National Museum
Japan Foundation - Bunkazai Hogo Shinkozaidan
Association of Masters for Mounting - Sokoshi Renmei

Are you interested in the seminar proceedings?

The publication will be available from
the ICCROM Library book sales section
at the end of 1999!

ANMET 98 - The Contribution of Science to Conservation *International Course on Non-destructive and Micro-destructive Analytical Methods for the Conservation of Works of Art and Historic Buildings*

This course was held in Rome from 9 November to 11 December 1998, in collaboration with English Heritage and Istituto Centrale per il Restauro.

A French edition of the course (ANMET 99) will start in Paris this year in October in collaboration with the Ecole nationale du patrimoine. It will be a four-week course with activities to be carried out in four different laboratories around Paris. Within the conservation-restoration process, fundamental importance is accorded to the preservation of the physical as well as aesthetic and historic integrity of cultural heritage. A systematic interdisciplinary scientific approach is the best way to preserve the cultural heritage whose conservation is achieved by arresting deterioration through understanding its mechanisms and applying specific, scientifically tested treatments or long-term prevention against agents of aggression. Nevertheless, differences in educational background and in status of the professionals involved have not allowed the world of scientific disciplines and the world of conservation-restoration practice to work in synergy.

Moreover, university curricula do not always prepare scientists to face the specific nature of cultural heritage in its material, aesthetic and historical dimensions.

Considering this gap and that heritage conservation requires diversified competencies, the course aims to provide conservation scientists with elements for a critical evaluation of their role, which has to be considered beyond a mere mechanical application of analytical techniques (micro-destructive and non-destructive as well) to the conservation of cultural heritage.

CHILE 98 - Modern Materials in Archives

Communicating efficiently and widely is an essential part of working in the heritage conservation profession. Not only is it necessary to be able to maintain an ongoing dialogue with colleagues from different disciplines and with a variety of institutional partners, but also to respond to a growing need to communicate with the general public. However, the formal education of a conservator-restorer includes little or no training in this field.

ICCROM and the Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración (CNCR) in Chile have undertaken a series of initiatives in the field of archival conservation in Latin America since 1994. The courses organized have been built around a holistic approach to the professional growth of those in charge of preservation actions in archives. Therefore the three-week workshop on conservation of modern paper-based materials in archives held in October 1998 included a one-week section on communication skills.

The theme was tackled from different angles - from practical sessions on public speaking and preparing training sessions, to things to be kept in mind when writing a technical paper or putting a newsletter together. Sessions were also dedicated to discussing the relationship of conservation and the mass media, as well as the basic challenges of trying to pass on a message.

The workshop brought together former participants from the courses held in 1994 and 1996, reinforced with representation of the Latin American SPC course and colleagues from Chilean museums. The group of 25 participants worked enthusiastically under the guidance of long-time ICCROM collaborators Bob Ferguson and Cynthia Rockwell. They gave us excellent advice and most of all encouragement: there is no better way to get better in all forms of communication than to start doing it, with an open mind aimed at continuous improvement. We all learned that speaking loud and clear and writing it down is not only an inherent part of what our profession is about - but it can be fun, too!

*ICCROM & CNCR thank:
Dirección de Bibliotecas,
Archivos y Museos (DiBAM)
Archivo Nacional de Chile
Archivo del Siglo XX*

ICCROM Laboratory

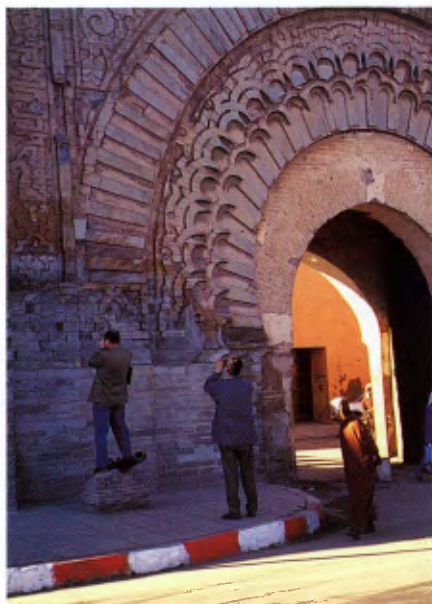
The European Community and the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona have agreed to a *concerted action* project in which the ICCROM laboratory is actively involved.

Entitled "Study, Characterization and Analysis of Decay Phenomena of Ancient, Traditional and Improved Building Materials of Geological Origin used in the Construction of Historical Monuments in the Mediterranean Area," its main objective is to coordinate various research and technological development groups in the European Union and Third Countries (TC) on conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

The concerted action project foresees three prospective studies in Third Countries involving specific historic monuments, two workshops focusing on technologies and methodologies in the study of materials used in cultural heritage and two training courses for conservation experts in collaboration with UNESCO.

The prospective studies will concentrate on the conservation of stone building materials and decorative elements. The Third Countries in the project are Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco. The European Union countries involved are France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. Malta is an associate partner.

The first study, coordinated by Spain, will be carried out in Tunis and focus on the old *Roman aqueduct* running from Jebel Zaghouan to the town of Carthage.



The second study, coordinated by Germany, will be carried out in Cairo on the *city walls and aqueduct*.

The third study will be carried out in Marrakesh and will concentrate on two monuments - the *Al Badi Palace* and the *Bab Agnaou Gate*. This one will be coordinated by the ICCROM laboratory in collaboration with its associate partners in Morocco (Groupe d'étude et de recherche sur les monuments historiques - Cadi Ayyad University), Venice (L.A.M.A. Laboratory, University of Venice), the United Kingdom (Thermochemistry Laboratory, University of Surrey) and Malta (Institute for Masonry and Construction Research, University of Malta).

The studies have been organized so as to promote mobility and the exchange of technical expertise between one team and another with the long-term objective of establishing a common approach among professionals of different disciplines to identifying conservation problems relevant to the Mediterranean area.

For the ICCROM laboratory, this also implies collaboration with other laboratories on sample analysis with a view to creating a permanent network for future development.

A second phase foresees the elaboration of a rehabilitation strategy for the monuments in question, also based on a background study into the socio-economic development and tourism potential of the areas surrounding the TC sites.

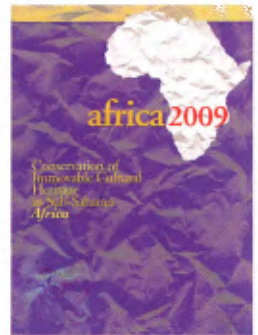
It is hoped that this project will contribute to a more global approach to the conservation of cultural heritage, where an organization such as ICCROM can employ its laboratory facilities and vast experience in the field to the advantage of Member States.

AFRICA 2009

Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

AFRICA 2009 is a ten-year programme aimed at integrating the conservation of African immovable cultural heritage into a sustainable development framework. The programme operates primarily through strengthening the capacity of a broad spectrum of professionals to better manage and care for their heritage resources, and by building and enhancing networks of professionals both in and outside Africa. Activities include courses, seminars, research projects, publications and newsletters, and “*projets situés*” at specific sites in the region.

Programme partners include the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRATerre-EAG, and national institutions in Africa. A Coordination Committee, made up of four African cultural heritage professionals and one representative from each of the three international organizations, has been put into place to direct the progress of the programme. Highlights in 1998 included a meeting to launch the programme, held at Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, the purchase of computers for two heritage institutions in the region, and *projets situés* carried out at the following World Heritage sites:



- ◆ Ashanti Traditional Buildings in Ghana;
- ◆ Kasubi Tombs in Uganda;
- ◆ Khami Archaeological Site in Zimbabwe.

Activities planned for 1999 include:

- ◆ a regional course on *Conservation and Management of Immovable Cultural Heritage* to be held in Mombasa, Kenya from 5 July through 3 September;
- ◆ a seminar on *Preventive Conservation and Maintenance*, tentatively scheduled for Timbuktu, Mali in November;
- ◆ a national seminar in Gondar, Ethiopia on *International Standards in the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage*;
- ◆ creation of a documentation centre for the Forts and Castles World Heritage site in Ghana;
- ◆ creation of a worldwide web page for the programme;
- ◆ publication of a programme newsletter.

TERRA Project

In November 1997, based on the joint experience of PAT96⁽¹⁾, the International Centre for Earth Construction (CRATerre-EAG), the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) and ICCROM initiated discussions to establish a collaborative programme in the study and conservation of earthen architecture. The aim of Project Terra is to develop the conservation of earthen architectural heritage through institutional cooperation in the areas of Research, Education, Planning and Implementation, and Outreach.

CRATerre-EAG, ICCROM, and the GCI are the managing partners of Project Terra. The involvement of other organizations and institutions in specific project activities as “associate partners” is encouraged, so as to build a cooperative Terra Project network.

Terra objectives in the research area are to:

- ◆ Establish the current state of knowledge regarding the conservation of earthen architectural heritage
- ◆ Build momentum and cohesion within the field of research regarding earthen architecture and its conservation, and with ancillary disciplines
- ◆ Characterize material properties and determine deterioration causes at material or “micro” level
- ◆ Characterize the factors responsible for damage at structural or “macro” level
- ◆ Establish research procedures (protocols, analytical methods, etc.)
- ◆ Develop and evaluate procedures for intervention through laboratory and *in situ* testing
- ◆ Encourage adoption of successful procedures

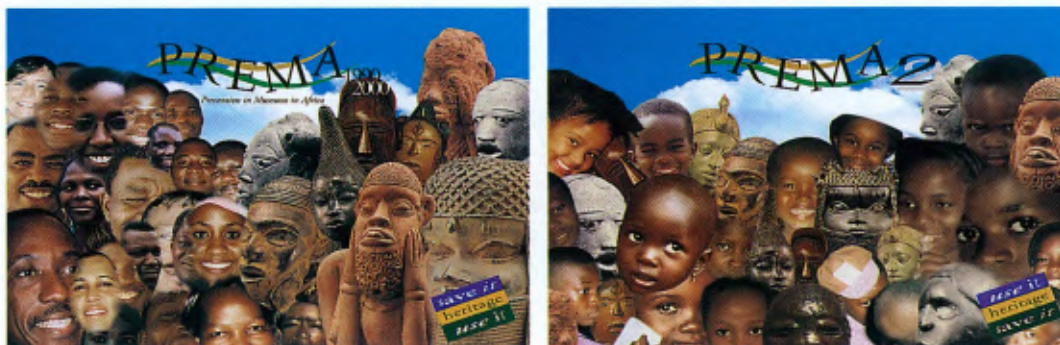
Current initiatives include a Research Survey to identify current initiatives, organizations and individuals undertaking research, and additional research needs; a Literature Review to identify research trends as well as gaps in knowledge; a “Structuring of the Discipline” Matrix to establish a frame of reference for the range of information, subjects, disciplines, methodologies, etc. involved in the conservation of earthen architecture; a State of Knowledge Report to identify and communicate research priorities; and laboratory research regarding the characterization of earthen materials.

⁽¹⁾ *Curso Panamericano sobre la Conservación y el Manejo del Patrimonio Arquitectónico Histórico-Arqueológico de Tierra, Proyecto Gaia – PAT96, Chan Chan, Trujillo, Peru, 10 November - 13 December 1996.*

Prema Heritage, Save it / Use it

is the theme of the 50-page booklet produced this year

Through this booklet, the PREMA team in Rome (Catherine Antomarchi, Gaël de Guichen, Terry Little and Marie-France Adolphe) has tried to present some of the PREMA results since its pilot launch in 1986. The booklet is meant to be much more than a publicity piece of PREMA accomplishments – the larger aim was to inform and motivate colleagues in Africa and around the world to help build and strengthen future partnerships. The front cover (shown here) – Save It/Use It – illustrates what PREMA 1990–2000 has been about: safeguarding heritage so that it may be used. The collage shows some 20 PREMA partic-



ipants (of the more than 400 who have now been involved in PREMA activities) alongside some examples of the continent's heritage. The back cover reflects our hopes for the future – a programme based more specifically on the needs and interests of children. The message is Use It/Save It – using heritage will also help to ensure its preservation. Most of the children on the back cover are children of PREMA participants. The booklet is also a token of ICCROM's thanks – not just to the sponsors who have made the programme possible but also to all the people who have dedicated time and effort and spirit to safeguarding heritage that is important to all of us. The PREMA booklet is available by request at no charge.

The single largest contributor to PREMA has been Germany – BMZ which has made three voluntary contributions through UNESCO's Funds-in-Trust from 1990 to 1999. Italy's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also made important contributions through this UNESCO mechanism. Including the contributions from Germany and Italy, over 80% of PREMA's funds have come from national agencies including Denmark (Danida), France (Ministry of Cooperation), Norway (NORAD), Sweden (Sida), Switzerland (SDC), as well as the Getty Grant Program of the J. Paul Getty Trust and the Ford Foundation. PREMA's technical partners include the Université de Paris 1–Panthéon Sorbonne, University College London–Institute of Archaeology, the Canadian Conservation Institute, the L. Pigorini Ethnographic Museum of Rome and Intercultura/AFS.

the ARC 98 Course

Conservation of Architectural Heritage/Historic Structures

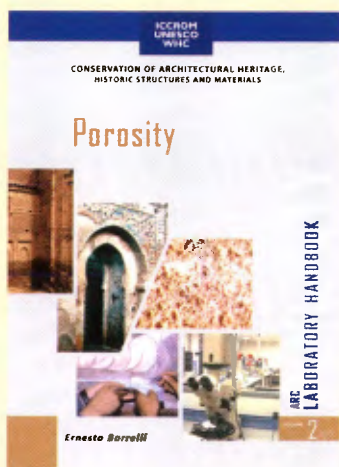
The aim of the international multi-disciplinary refresher forum, ARC 98, held from 2 April to 10 July 1998, was to offer an exposure to today's conservation challenges, an overview of established conservation approaches and methodologies, and a possibility to discuss subjects of current debate and research, experiences and achievements. There were 16 full-time participants from 16 countries and 6 unit/module participants.

A series of modules composed mainly of seminars and workshops in unit clusters was designed to strengthen interdisciplinary communication and understanding of the various elements of historic structures in their context, strengthen a critical process approach to the conservation and restoration of the built heritage, with stress on evaluation and decision-making, and broaden awareness. More than 80 specialists shared their experiences with the course participants in interactive sessions and numerous site visits.

Significant results were obtained in the framework of the course programme. Inspection and analytical reports were prepared for two rock-hewn church complexes, and a first report was drafted on the "State of Conservation of the World Heritage Site *I Sassi di Matera*," in collaboration with local authorities.

ICCROM WORKS IN PROGRESS

ARC Laboratory Handbook



The first five volumes of the ARC Laboratory Handbook will soon be in press. The Handbook is intended to assist professionals working in the field of conservation of architectural heritage, historic structures and materials. The booklets range from 9 to 24 pages in length, and each focuses on a particular topic. The current set includes: Introduction; Binders; Porosity; Salts; Colour Specification and Measurement. Additional topics will be covered in future biennia.

JPC Seminar Papers

The seminar proceedings will be available from the ICCROM Publications Sales Service at the end of 1999. (See article, page 17.)

OTHER INITIATIVES

Preprints of ICOM-CC Triennial Meetings
The Conservation Committee of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), is one of the 25 international committees of that body. With 1,200 members worldwide, the Conservation Committee has 22 working groups on virtually every aspect of the preservation, conservation and restoration of objects of historic and artistic significance. They deal with:

- ♦ scientific investigations into objects of significance to cultural and natural history
- ♦ optimizing solutions to conservation problems
- ♦ developing standard techniques and manuals
- ♦ planning disaster management and preventive conservation.

The full Conservation Committee meets every three years, and papers are presented from each working group, after peer review.

The preprints of these meetings are an invaluable resource on cutting-edge developments in the field (see a complete list of titles from 1996 on the ICOM-CC Website: http://www.natmus.dk/cons/icom_cc) To make this resource more accessible, ICCROM also carries the preprints in its publications sales list. Preprints from the Edinburgh 1996 meeting are available while they last, and those from the forthcoming meeting in Lyon (August 1999) will also be included as soon as they are distributed.

Abbey Newsletter: Preservation of Library and Archival Materials

Owing to a shortage of space, Abbey Publications, Inc. has to reduce the number of Abbey Newsletters in storage. Rather than recycling these newsletters, they would like to see them put to good use. Anyone who would like back issues published in the last five or ten years can obtain them for the cost of shipping and handling. Contact Abbey Publications at 7105 Geneva Dr., Austin, TX 78723, USA. E-mail: abbeypub@flash.net.

NEDCC Preservation Manual now On Line

The Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) has announced the on-line availability of the third edition of its publication *Preservation of Library & Archival Materials: A Manual*, edited by Sherelyn Ogden. Some 351 pages in length, the manual consists of a series of 51 technical leaflets, including eight new ones and revised versions of all the others. It can be found at www.nedcc.org.

CD-ROM

The Safeguard of the Nile Valley Monuments - As Seen through ICCROM's Archive.
PC version. 1996.
(E) **\$100.00**

VIDEOS

Characterization of Earthen Building Materials. Analysis procedures for particle size, liquid and plastic limits of soils. Specify format: NTSC, PAL or SECAM.
(E) **\$20.00**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Conservation of Metal Statuary and Architectural Decoration in Open Air Exposure. / Conservation des œuvres 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**

Conservation, Protection, Presentation. Conservação, protecção, apresentação. 5th Conference of the Int. Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics. Coimbra, 1994. xii + 255 pp. Faro & Coimbra: ICCM 1993. ISBN 972-8137-07-9
(Documents in various languages) **\$30.00**

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**

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La Conservation Préventive. Paris-8, 9 et 10 Octobre 1992. Paris: ARAAFU. 1992. 323 pp. ISBN 2-907465-02-3 (E.F) **\$70.00**

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

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Adobe

UVINA CONTRERAS, Francisco, Comp., *Adobe architecture conservation handbook*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: Cornerstones Community Partnerships, 1998, 170 p.

The purpose of this manual is to convey traditional know-how and contemporary techniques for the conservation and maintenance of historic adobe structures. It also aims to encourage the rebirth of traditional construction techniques. Clear and simple drawings and photographs are used to illustrate the various techniques. The chapters are structured so as to give the reader a basic idea of why many adobe buildings are endangered and how they can be restored and kept for future generations. Adobe churches in New Mexico serve as case studies to show the communal importance of continuity of tradition.

Archaeology

Association des restaurateurs d'art et d'archéologie de formation universitaire, *L'actualité de la conservation-restauration en archéologie: produits et techniques, conservation préventive*. XIII^{es} journées des restaurateurs en archéologie, 12-13 juin 1997, Versailles, France. Paris: ARAAFU, 1998, 66 p. ISBN 2-907465-06-VI

The two themes scheduled for these 'workshop days' – products and techniques; preventive conservation – are both of current interest in the reflections of conservator-restorers. The first day provided an update on recent research on gluing products and techniques, consolidation and gap-filling on such diverse materials as ceramics, glass, metals or archaeological wood. The second day's interventions provided case studies on "first aid" in the field and the making of supports for fragile objects, as well as the setup and management of archaeological stores and conservation training for archaeologists.

VALDES, Juan Antonio, ed., *Criterios de intervención arqueológica en ciudades Maya*. Ciudad de Guatemala: Instituto de Antropología e Historia, 1997, 133 p.

Proceedings of the meeting held in Tikal, Guatemala, from 22 to 24 February 1997 on "Criteria of archaeological intervention in Maya towns." The sites of the Central American region differ greatly one from the other, considering materials, construction systems, environmental conditions and management of tourism. For these

reasons, each place should be studied in an appropriate way and interventions should be tailored to each situation. The 13 papers study the issue as met in various sites of Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras, with special attention to the Tikal archaeological park.

WATKINSON, David - NEAL, Virginia, *First aid for finds*. London: Rescue / United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 1998, 108 p. ISBN 1-871656-28-1
New, revised edition of a work first published with success in 1972. It offers a practical guide for archaeologists, providing them with the information they need to avoid damage to all types of materials and objects during excavation and field storage. This new edition contains additional sections on excavation planning and control of toxic substances.

Architecture

GERNER, Manfred, *Schäden an Fachwerkfassaden*. Stuttgart: Fraunhofer Verlag, 1998, 183 p. ISBN 3-8167-4690-X

Half-timbered houses constitute a very important heritage in Germany and neighboring regions. A survey counted some two million in Germany alone, 80% built before 1870. The conservation, restoration and maintenance of this heritage are thus of particular importance. This book offers a way to identify the various pathologies encountered in this type of architecture. It begins with a study of the typologies most frequently found in Germany; it then describes the research and analyses that can be applied to study of the structure; finally it tackles the problem of forms of deterioration and proposes solutions for each type.

Climatology

MANDRIOLI, Paolo - CANEVA, Giulia, eds., *Aerobiologia e beni culturali: metodologie e tecniche di misura*. Firenze: Nardini, 1998, 277 p. (Arte e restauro) ISBN 88-404-4060-7

By applying aerobiology to the conservation of cultural heritage, one can evaluate the risks of alteration of objects by air-borne micro-organisms, bearing in mind the materials involved, microclimatic conditions and environmental pollution. The constant control of aerosols of biological origin is particularly relevant for libraries, archives, museums, churches and subterranean spaces, as explained in this book, which helps in defining real

situations and formulating an integrated conservation approach.

RENOUX, André - BOULAUD, Denis, *Les aérosols: physique et métrologie*. Paris: Lavoisier, 1998, 306 p. ISBN 2-7430-0231-X

Aerosols must be taken into account in many industrial applications such as air-conditioning, air filtration and dust-free rooms, as they are among the principal vectors of atmospheric pollution. This work studies the range of problems linked to aerosols, covering the following points: physical properties (notions on atmospheric aerosols, laws of granulometric distribution of aerosols); measurement (principles, instrumental techniques, applications).

General cultural issues

UNESCO, *World culture report: culture, creativity and markets*. Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 1998, 488 p. ISBN 92-3-103490-1 (also available in French)

The publication of this first World Report on Culture responds to the first of the recommendations formulated by the World Commission on Culture and Development in its report, *Our Creative Diversity*. UNESCO will publish the World Report every two years; its interdisciplinary, scientific and artistic analyses should inspire politicians to focus on the subject of culture and development. Cultural policies form the core of the current report, where an original approach was used to bring together specialists from different disciplines to analyse the interactions between culture and the marketplace, interculturality, democracy, social phenomena of urbanization, the environment and universal ethics.

Infestation

PINNIGER, David - WINSOR, Peter, *Integrated pest management: practical, safe and cost-effective advice on the prevention and control of pests in museums*. London: Museums & Galleries Commission, 1998, 31 p. ISBN 0-948630-63-9

The idea of this publication stemmed from a training course held in 1996 on "Management and control of infestations in museums." The concept of integrated management of infestations was present throughout the course, and, given the paucity of information available on the subject for the museum community, there was a request for a follow-up publication. The text describes the basis of

integrated management and also provides numerous details on hindering or excluding infestations. The most recent treatments, such as freezing or modification of atmosphere and heat, are introduced and discussed.

Lacquer

QUIN, John J., *Urushi: the technology of Japanese lacquer*. Ed. by Jack C. Thompson. Portland: Caber Press, 1995, 52 p. (ed. facsim. of: Report by Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Hakodate on the lacquer industry of Japan. London: Harrison and Sons, 1882). ISBN 1-887719-01-6

The art of lacquerwork was developed long ago in China, then in Korea and Japan, and lacquer objects rapidly found a market in Europe. As early as the 17th century, recipes for producing a lacquered finish began to appear. Yet, without access to the original materials, European artisans could only attempt to reproduce the effect with other available materials. In the 19th century, numerous treatises were published on the subject - Quin's book in particular - which describes the history of the technique, the lacquerers' culture and the various types of lacquer and how they were applied.

Legislation

PALMER, Norman, ed., *The recovery of stolen art: a collection of essays*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Law International, 1998, 262 p. ISBN 9041196587

This volume represents an important initiative in gathering a collection of 14 essays written by eminent specialists, covering all the legislative aspects of recovery of stolen works of art and antiquities. Its publication coincides with the public debate that has arisen both nationally and internationally on the ethical, legislative and moral questions regarding the return of art that has been pillaged, stolen or illegally excavated. As several countries have ratified or are considering ratification of the UNIDROIT Convention, the study of the different systems in force is important, considering that the convention itself will not have a retroactive effect.

Mural painting

BEARAT, H. - FUCHS, M. - MAGETTI, M. - PAUNIER, D., eds., *Roman wall painting: materials, techniques, analysis and conservation: proceedings of the international workshop, Fribourg, 7-9 March 1996*. Fribourg: Institut de minéralogie et pétrographie, 1997, 382 p. ISBN 2-9700132-0-7

Proceedings of the meeting held in Fribourg in 1996. The objective of this meeting was to create an international forum to discuss various aspects of Roman mural paintings from an historical and technical viewpoint. The 27 papers are presented in English, French or German. Among other things, they cover archaeometric research in the analysis of pigments and their origins, archaeological studies for dating and socio-economic interpretation, mineralogical and chemical techniques for technological research, analyses of decay processes, and studies for conservation and restoration.

Museology

BARY, Marie-Odile de - TOBELEM, Jean-Michel, Eds., *Manuel de muséographie petit guide à l'usage des responsables de musée*. Paris: Séguier, 1998, 351 p. ISBN 2-84049-128-1

Museum information is vast and dispersed, and unfortunately often inaccessible for those responsible for museum collections. This technical manual is destined to serve them as an aide-mémoire and reference, whether they be museum professionals or administrators. The information is grouped in the following chapters: What is a Museum; The Security of the Public and the Objects; Preventive Conservation; Inventory; Museography; The Public and Communication; Self-financing; Management and Personnel.

Natural history collections

CARTER, David - WALKER, Anette K., *Care & conservation of natural history collections*. London: Butterworth Heinemann, 1999, 226 p. ISBN 0-7506-0961-3

This practical manual is intended for curators of natural history collections in large museums or in private hands. Maintenance and conservation of botanical collections, vertebrates and invertebrates or specimens in liquid are studied and seen in the context of their environment. The latter ranges from the choice of site for a museum to design specifications and materials for storage furniture and showcases, as well as control of infestations. A disaster preparedness plan and a case study on flood damage are included in the appendix.

Painting

COLINART, Sylvie - MENU, Michel, eds., *La couleur dans la peinture et l'émaillage de l'Égypte ancienne: actes de la table ronde, Ravello, 20-22 mars 1997*. Bari: Edipuglia,

1998, 205 p. (Centro universitario europeo per i beni culturali. Scienze e materiali del patrimonio culturale. 4) ISBN 88-7228-201-2

The proceedings of the round table include 16 papers in French or English on Egyptian artistic techniques and materials. They are grouped under four headings: Colour, role, symbolism, evolution; Pictorial subjects, materials and characterization; Glass, glazes and enamels; Egyptian blues and greens. Numerous illustrations and figures.

REYES-VALERIO, Constantino, *De Bonampak al Templo Mayor: el azul Maya en Mesoamérica*. Madrid: Siglo Veintiuno de España Editores, 1993, 160 p. (Colección América Nuestra. América Antigua. 40) ISBN 968-23-1893-9

Basic book for study of the blue pigment known as Maya blue, used in the wall paintings of the pre-Colombian era but then not employed since the 17th century. The author retraces the history of Maya blue and the symbolism connected with its use in the Maya world, its chronology, materials, formulas and the preparation of the pigment. An appendix provides the results of analysis of Maya blue by Fourier infrared spectroscopy.

Paper

ADCOK, Edward P., ed., *IFLA principles for the care and handling of library material*. Paris: IFLA-PAC, 1998, 72 p. (International Preservation Issues; n. 1) ISBN 2-912743-00-1

This publication is a general introduction to the conservation and handling of library materials, intended for individuals and institutions with little or no knowledge in the field of conservation. It does not supply an exhaustive list of current methods and practices, but provides basic information to help libraries to adopt a responsible attitude in collections care. The dangers threatening collections are often known but perhaps not sufficiently and overtly stressed for librarians. These principles are thus formulated to encourage those in charge to face these consequences and, with scientific and technical experts, to devise a policy for the future of the materials in their care.

Stone

CHAROLA, A. Elena, *Death of a Moai: Easter Island statues. Their nature, deterioration and conservation*. Los Osos, California: Easter

Island Foundation, 1997, 50 p. ISBN 1-880636-11-5

This book is based on the author's personal experience in the field of conservation of stone – the material in which the monumental Easter Island statues were carved. To improve our understanding of this material, notably volcanic tuff, the book discusses the formation of the island as well as the nature of the stone itself and the techniques used to carve and erect the moai. After a review of the mechanisms of tuff deterioration, current means and methods available to conserve this heritage are discussed and the need for preventive conservation is stressed.

ICOMOS. Section française - Laboratoire de recherche des monuments historiques, *Les hydrofuges: produits de protection pour la pierre*. Paris, 26 mars 1996, documents. Paris: ICOMOS. Section française, 1996, 92 p.

Contained in a folder, the papers of this meeting include 12 reports in either English or French on the use of hydrofuge products for protection of stone and masonry. The following aspects are studied: methodologies for laboratory study of the impact of such products; characterization of stone once the products have been applied; testing methods for *in situ* performance evaluation; presentation of case studies in Germany and France that helped to evaluate the durability of various hydrofuge treatments; advice on the choice of a hydrofuge.

Textile

Museums & Galleries Commission, *Standards in the museum care of costume and textile collections 1998*. London: Museums & Galleries Commission, 1998, 80 p. ISBN 0-948630-59-0

This publication is the seventh in the series of Standards issued regularly by the Museums & Galleries Commission of the United Kingdom. Their purpose is to identify and promote best practice in the conservation of museum collections. This volume presents standards for maintenance of costumes and textiles, as well as providing advice for interpreting such standards. The book is in three parts: Management of collections, Protection of collections, Problems of health and toxicity. It also includes various appendices: New advice on temperature and relative humidity in storage, bibliographic references, and a list of suppliers of materials.

VAROLI-PIAZZA, Rosalia, Ed., *Interdisciplinary approach to the study and conservation of medieval textiles = Approccio interdisciplinare allo studio e alla conservazione dei manufatti tessili d'età medievale: interim meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation Textiles Working Group, Palermo, 22-24 ottobre 1998*. Roma: Il Mondo 3 Edizioni, 1998, 200 p. ISBN 88-8175-004-X

The proceedings of the meeting include 48 papers (18 of which presented during the poster session) in English or French on the study and conservation of mediaeval textiles found in tombs, notably the remnants found in the tomb of the emperor Frederick II at Palermo. The articles are grouped in six sections: The Royal Workshop of Palermo and its Textiles, historical aspects, techniques and conservation; Mediaeval cloth coming from tombs, problems and proposals; The minimal opening of the sarcophagus of Frederick II, project guidelines; Clothing of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; Research and recent initiatives on mediaeval and Renaissance textiles; Poster session.

Theory

KOCKAERT, Léopold - MARIJNISSEN, R.H., *Dialogue avec l'oeuvre ravagée après 250 ans de restauration*. Antwerp: Fonds Mercator, 1995, 279 p. (Bibliothèque des Amis du Fonds Mercator; 4) ISBN 90-6153-341-4

At the end of careers devoted to the examination and restoration of masterpieces of Belgian national heritage, two specialists – an art historian and a scientist – have focused on the problems of conservation of works of art. Their work proposes a reflection without polemics or partisanship on the core of the problem, seen in the light of restoration workshop practice and laboratory experience. They attempt to evaluate the sense and the non-sense of interventions that people feel can be imposed on works of art and invite the reader to listen to the works themselves.

QATREMERE DE QUINCY, Antoine, *Cartas a Miranda sobre el desplazamiento de los monumentos de arte de Italia. Introducción y notas de Edouard Pommier*. Caracas: Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural, 1998, 149 p. ISBN 980-6361-78-4

First Spanish edition of the *Letters to Miranda*. These letters, published in 1796, are addressed from the archae-

ologist and French political figure de Quincy to general Francisco de Miranda, precursor of Venezuelan independence. They contain a passionate attack against appropriation of the works of art of countries occupied by French forces and a defense of the principle that such works should remain in their context. A very interesting aspect of these letters is the discovery of a new facet of the personality of general Miranda who, in agreement with his correspondent, clarifies conservation concepts, updates museological criteria, and recommends conservation processes that are still valid today.

Urbanism

BARAKAT, Sultan - CALAME, Jon - CHARLESWORTH, Esther, Eds., *Urban triumph or urban disaster? Dilemmas of contemporary post-war reconstruction*. Report of the symposium hosted by the Aga Khan Program at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 27-29 September 1996. York: University of York. Post-war Reconstruction & Development Unit, 1998, 148 p. ISBN 0-904761-64-9

Publication containing 14 papers presented at the congress held in 1996 in Cambridge, Mass., for a group of professionals who had been involved in post-war reconstruction. Questions raised about the efficacy of institutional approaches to reconstruction of cities such as Warsaw, Hanoi, Beirut, Dubrovnik and Mostar had a strong impact on the meeting. The authors focused principally on: reconstruction methodology and planning; public and private financing; social problems; the protection of heritage; and the conservation of cultural identity.

PARENTEAU, René, ed., *Habitat et environnement urbain au Viêt-Nam: Hanoi et Hồ Chí Minh-Ville*. Paris: Editions Karthala, 1997, 334 p. ISBN 2-86537-780-6

This book presents the results of the work of four Vietnamese institutions that jointly investigated urban poverty in Vietnam. Describing the urban lifestyle of poor families, the researchers evaluate improvement and deterioration after government restoration and rehabilitation operations carried out in the central quarters of Hanoi or after resettlement of people living on the canals at Ho Chi Minh-Ville. Finally, this work examines the current state of policy and urban settlement programmes in Vietnam and makes proposals to cushion the impact of poverty on the conditions of urban life.

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

**PRESERVATION
PRINCIPLES FOR
PAPER-BASED
COLLECTIONS:
FUNDAMENTALS AND
FUTURE DIRECTIONS
IN A DIGITAL WORLD
(INTERNATIONAL COURSE)**

DATES: 28 June-6 August
PLACE: Washington, DC, USA
WORKING LANGUAGE: English
ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education.
PARTICIPANTS: Up to 16 conservation or preservation staff working with paper collections or archival holdings of national relevance. At least three years of practical experience. Preference will be given to candidates involved in training activities or who are heads of conservation teams.

**AFRICA 2009
CONSERVATION
AND MANAGEMENT
OF IMMOVABLE
CULTURAL
HERITAGE
(REGIONAL COURSE)**

DATES: 5 July-3 September
PLACE: Mombasa, Kenya.
WORKING LANGUAGE: English
ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRATERre-EAG and National Museums of Kenya.
PARTICIPANTS: Professionals in charge of management/conservation of a major site or region within their countries.
AIM/OBJECTIVES: The course aim is to create a greater awareness of the most important issues in the area of conservation planning and management. The course will also derive a deepening of knowledge of the problems and challenges that are faced in carrying out conservation work in African contexts. The two main themes of the course will be site planning and management, and policy and practice at the national level. The course will mix theory with practice, and participants will be expected to contribute actively to the programme.

**CONSERVATION
OF URUSHI
(JAPANESE
LACQUER)
(INTERNATIONAL COURSE)**

DATES: 15-29 August
PLACE: Tokyo, Japan
WORKING LANGUAGE: English
ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties.
PARTICIPANTS: A maximum of seven curators or conservation staff involved in the study and care of urushi collections.
AIM/OBJECTIVES: The course will offer an opportunity to acquire basic knowledge on the composition and behaviour of urushi as a material, and on the principles of proper care and handling of urushi objects. Activities will be both theoretical and practical in nature. The lecturers will be Japanese specialists in urushi art and its conservation.

**CONSERVATION
AND MANAGEMENT
OF ROCK ART SITES
IN SOUTHERN
AFRICA
COMRASA '99**

DATES: 20 August-5 September.
PLACE: Zimbabwe.
WORKING LANGUAGE: English
ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the National Monuments Council of South Africa and the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe.
PARTICIPANTS: Up to 20 heritage managers working for archaeological departments or similar (minimum three years' experience), regularly involved in and/or responsible for the management, conservation, protection and presentation of rock-art sites (no formal academic qualifications necessary). Primarily intended for participants from countries in the Southern African region.
AIM/OBJECTIVES:
♦ create a platform for the interchange of professional experience and the establishment of permanent contacts amongst heritage managers dealing with rock art;
♦ develop skills for the effective management, conservation and use of rock-art sites;
♦ offer basic information on ethical, archaeological, technical and scientific issues relating to rock art;
♦ develop coordination skills for managers in these areas with the aim of facilitating interdisciplinary communication and cooperation.

PREMA

(10th NATIONAL/
SUB-REGIONAL COURSE)

DATES: 9 September-17 December

PLACE: sub-Saharan Africa. (precise venue to be defined)

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: 20 museum professionals from countries in the sub-region

AIM/OBJECTIVES: Develop preventive conservation programmes for the participating museums, enhance museum activities and reinforce the network of museums in the sub-region.

ICCROM FORUM: VALUING HERITAGE - BEYOND ECONOMICS

DATES: 30 September-2 October

PLACE: Rome

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

PARTICIPANTS: Invited cultural, social and economic researchers

AIM: Identify the benefits, both economic and non-economic, of conservation and explore pragmatic and innovative means of measuring them, through analysis of case studies, and of valuation models from other spheres of human activity. The Forum will also look at means of packaging related arguments for stronger use by conservation advocates in the arena of political debate.

OBJECTIVES: Identify the values of cultural heritage and of its conservation, and formulate a framework for understanding their diversity and complexity, building on contributions from various disciplines and cultural backgrounds. The Forum will produce a strong message for advocating the cause of cultural heritage conservation with decision makers and the public. It will indicate possible methodologies for measuring the values involved, and suggest further needs for research.

NON-DESTRUCTIVE AND MICRO- DESTRUCTIVE ANALYTICAL METHODS

ANMET '99
(INTERNATIONAL COURSE)

DATES: 4-29 October

PLACE: Paris, France.

WORKING LANGUAGE: French

ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the Ecole nationale du patrimoine and Institut de formation des restaurateurs d'oeuvres d'art (IFROA); participating laboratories – IFROA, Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France, Centre de recherche sur la conservation des documents graphiques and Laboratoire de recherche des monuments historiques.

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

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

OBJECTIVES: To analyse the specific nature of cultural heritage; to define the deontology of the conservation scientist; to discuss the advantages and limits of analytical techniques suitable for the study of cultural heritage.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

SPC 99
(INTERNATIONAL COURSE)

DATES: 11 October-10 December 1999

PLACE: ICCROM, Rome, Italy

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: ICCROM

PARTICIPANTS: Up to 16 participants will be selected. Candidates must be conservator-restorers, curators, architects or scientists actively involved with conservation of heritage of national relevance. At least three years of practical experience is required. Preference will be given to candidates involved in training activities and/or research or who are heads of conservation teams.

DESCRIPTION: An intensive course on the composition of materials and on the processes of deterioration that affect them, as well as on the different approaches to conservation solutions. The course has a strong interdisciplinary character.

CURSO PANAMERICANO SOBRE LA CONSERVACION Y EL MANEJO DEL PATRIMONIO ARQUITECTONICO HISTORICO- ARQUEOLOGICO DE TIERRA

DATES: 31 October-10 December

Chan-Chan, Trujillo, Peru.

WORKING LANGUAGE: Spanish

ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with CRATerre-EAG and the Getty Conservation Institute.

PARTICIPANTS: Up to 25 professionals or technicians working in the conservation and management of earthen architecture and sites. At least three years' experience.

DESCRIPTION: The programme is structured around a core curriculum that promotes an interdisciplinary methodology for the conservation and management of earthen architectural and archaeological heritage. The topics are developed through lectures, demonstrations, practical lab and field exercises, case studies, site visits and discussions.

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

PREMA 9th SEMINAR FOR DIRECTORS

DATES: 22-26 November

PLACE: Porto Novo, Benin

WORKING LANGUAGE: French

PARTICIPANTS: 15 museum directors from French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa.

OBJECTIVE: Integrate preventive conservation with museum development.

AFRICA 2009 CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE (REGIONAL SEMINAR)

DATE: 15-19 November

PLACE: Timbuktu, Mali (tentative)

WORKING LANGUAGE: French

PARTICIPANTS: Cultural heritage professionals in French-speaking Africa

In the planning and management of cultural heritage sites, it is better to create all of the necessary conditions for continued care and maintenance, rather than being forced to be react to a great many problems once they arise. This seminar will solicit papers from African heritage professionals on the best practices currently being employed in the field, and on ways to improve this important aspect of planning and management. Site visits to look at concrete examples will also be carried out.

GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS IN CONSERVATION OF MURAL PAINTINGS

(SEMINAR BY INVITATION ONLY)

DATES: 17-20 November.

PLACE: Rome

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro, Rome.

PARTICIPANTS: 18-20 invited conservation professionals and documentalists

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

UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE CURRICULA FOR CONSERVATION SCIENTISTS (INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR-CURRIC)

DATES: 26-27 November

PLACE: Bologna, Italy

WORKING LANGUAGE: English

ORGANIZATION: In collaboration with the Universities of Bologna (Italy), Oviedo (Spain), Thessaloniki (Greece) and Aachen (Germany).

PARTICIPANTS: Invited international professionals, expert in various disciplines involved in the conservation of cultural heritage.

DESCRIPTION: This seminar, in parallel with the ANMET training initiative, is being held to discuss the need and feasibility of a postgraduate training programme for conservation scientists. Different options for specific training as well as a proposal for a feasibility study for the definition of an international university curriculum for conservation scientists will be discussed.

A further platform for examining this issue will be an *ad hoc* session hosted by the ICOM-CC Working Group *Scientific methods of examination of works of art*, during the meeting at Lyon from 29 August-3 September 1999.

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

C A L E N D A R 1 9 9 9

23-24 Sept. - Santiago de Compostela, Spain
RESEARCH FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPEAN ENTERPRISES. (EC conference connected with SIPAC'99 international heritage fair)
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela
Centro de Innovación y Transferencia
SIPAC'99
Apartado de Correos, 2082
E-15780 Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Email: sipac@mail.xunta.es

23-26 Sept. - Washington, DC, USA
INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INFORMATICS MEETING (ICHIM)
David Bearman and Jennifer Trant
Conference Co-Chairs
Archive & Museum Informatics
2008 Murray Ave, Suite D
Pittsburgh, PA 15127, USA
Email: canmuse-i@chin.gc.ca

27-29 Sept. - Tokyo, Japan
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN ASIA FOR MEETING THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Planning Office
Japan Center for Int. Coop. in Cons.
Tokyo National Research Institute
13-27 Ueno Park, Taito-ku,
Tokyo 110-8713, Japan

3-6 Oct. - Recife/Olinda, Brazil
ICOMOS COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY: 17th SYMPOSIUM
Mr Martins-Gomes
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Email: d6mgomes@epq.ime.eb.br

6-9 Oct. - Tallin, Estonia
CONSERVED AND RESTORED WORKS OF ART: 6th BALTIC-NORDIC CONFERENCE
THE CONSERVATOR AS INVESTIGATOR
Heige Peets, Chemist Conservator
Conservation Centre KANUT
Pikk Street 2
EE 0001 Tallin, Estonia

7-9 Oct. - Paris, France
CROSS GAZES AT THE HERITAGE CONCEPT WORLD-WIDE AT THE END OF THE 20th CENTURY
Sylvie Guichard-Anguis
Regards croisés sur le patrimoine
Institut de Géographie

191 rue Saint-Jacques
F-75005 Paris, France
Email: maria.barbas@esthua.univ-angers.fr

11-14 Oct. - Havana, Cuba
PATRIMONIO CULTURAL: CONTEXTO Y CONSERVACIÓN
Comité Organizado 4^{to} Congreso CENCREM
Calle Cuba N. 610 entre Sol y Luz
10100 La Habana Vieja, Cuba
Email: cencrem@artsoft.cult.cu

20-23 Oct. - Banff, Canada
ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY: WINDS OF CHANGE
Larry Pearson/Program Chair, APT99
Planning and Preservation Program
Historic Sites Service
Alberta Community Development
8820 112th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8, Canada
Email: lpearson@mcd.gov.ab.ca

21-24 Oct. - Santiago de Compostela, Spain
CULTURE, MULTI-FUNCTIONALITY AND URBAN RESTORATION.
Organization of World Heritage Cities
General Secretariat of the OWHC
Bureau 401 - 56, rue St.-Pierre
Quebec 1K 4A1, Canada
Email: secretariat@ovpm.org

27-30 Oct. - Philadelphia, USA
MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Fred Droz
Museum Computer Network
1550 S. Coast Hwy., Suite 201
Laguna Beach, CA 92651, USA
Email: fdroz@mcn.edu

7-11 Nov. - Williamsburg, VA, USA
HUMAN REMAINS: CONSERVATION, RETRIEVAL AND ANALYSIS
Emily Williams
Dept. of Conservation - BHW
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
PO Box 1776
Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA
Email: ewilliams@cwv.org

16-18 Nov. - Havana, Cuba
CONSERVACIÓN DE PAPEL Y FOTOGRAFÍAS
Archivo Nacional de Cuba
Conferencia Intern. sobre Conserv. Papel
Compostela N. 906 esq. San Isidro

10100 Habana Vieja, Cuba
Email: arnac@ceniai.inf.cu

22-28 Nov. - Arles/St-Romain-en-Gal, France
**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA CONSERVATION
DES MOSAÏQUES : LES MOSAÏQUES - CONSERVER
POUR PRÉSENTER?**

Musée de l'Arles antique
Avenue Jean Monnet
F-13200 Arles, France

24-27 Nov. - Vigo, Spain
ARTE RUPESTRE EUROPEAO
Museo Municipal Quiñones de León

Parque de Castrelos s/n
E-36213 Vigo, Spain

2-4 Dec. - London, UK
**CONSERVING THE PAINTED PAST:
DEVELOPING APPROACHES TO WALL PAINTING
CONSERVATION. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

Amanda Holgate
English Heritage
Conference Office, Room 227
23 Savile Row
London W1X 1AB, UK
Email: amanda.holgate@english-heritage.org.uk

CALENDAR 2000

19-25 Mar. - Tusnad, Romania
**THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES
OF MONUMENT PRESERVATION**
Built Heritage and Society
Oficiul Postal I.C.P. 379
R-3400 Cluj, Romania
Email: tusnad@mail.soroscj.ro

29-31 Mar. - Asheville, NC, USA
**NORTH AMERICAN TEXTILE CONSERVATION
CONFERENCE: CONSERVATION COMBINATIONS**
C. McLean/C. Varnell
NATCC Symposium 2000
L.A. County Museum of Art
5905 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90036, USA

11-13 May - Torquay, UK
**STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF EARTHEN
ARCHITECTURE - TERRA 2000**
Terra 2000 Conference Secretariat
Centre for Earthen Architecture
University of Plymouth, Fac. of Techn.
Drake Circus
Plymouth, PL4 8AA, UK
Email: terra2000@pkymouth.ac.uk

17-20 May - Ottawa, Canada
**CCI SYMPOSIUM: THE CONSERVATION OF
HERITAGE INTERIORS**
Canadian Conservation Institute
Symposium 2000
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, ONT. K1A 0M5, Canada
Email: james_bourdeau@pch.gc.ca

15-16 June - Limoges, France
**SECTION FRANÇAISE DE L'IIC. INSTRUMENTS POUR
DEMAIN : LA CONSERVATION ET LA RESTAURATION
DES INSTRUMENTS DE MUSIQUE**
SFIIC
29 rue de Paris

F-77420 Champs-sur-Marne, France
Email: sfic@lrmh.fr

23-26 Aug. - Helsinki, Finland
**IIC-NORDIC GROUP: 15TH TRIENNIAL MEETING.
CONSERVATION WITHOUT LIMITS**
Hannele Heporauta
The National Gallery
Kaivokatu 2
SF-00100 Helsinki, Finland
Email: hheporau@nmg.fi

22-28 Sept. - Seville, Spain
**14TH ICA CONFERENCE: ARCHIVES OF THE
INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM**
International Council on Archives
60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois
F-75003 Paris, France
Email: 100640.54@compuserve.com

10-14 Oct. - Melbourne, Australia
**IIC CONGRESS 2000. TRADITION & INNOVATION:
ADVANCES IN CONSERVATION**
IIC - 6 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6BA, UK
Email: iicon@compuserve.com

15-21 Oct. - Rome, Italy
**NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING: 15TH WORLD
CONFERENCE**
Roma 2000
G. Nardoni, President ICNDT
Via A. Foresti 5
I-25127 Brescia, Italy
Email: aipnd@mail.protos.it

24-26 Oct. - Cracow, Poland
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION
Zbigniew Wiklacz
Instytut Historii Architektury
Wydział Architektury Politechniki
31-002 Krakow, Poland

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT
ICCROM – ROME
THE POST OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Applications are invited by the Council for the post of Director-General of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). The post will fall vacant in July 2000.

The Council is seeking a candidate with proven managerial and administrative experience, excellent interpersonal skills, a broad knowledge of conservation internationally and the ability to lead a skilled team of international professionals. Candidates should have a university degree in either the sciences or the humanities and should have exercised important functions, including management in the conservation of cultural property. Knowledge of the English and French languages is mandatory and a good knowledge of the Italian language would be desirable.

Applications should contain the following documentation:

- ◆ a current curriculum vitae, including a list of relevant publications;
- ◆ proof of proficiency in the two official languages of ICCROM (French and English);
- ◆ a personal statement, not exceeding 3 pages, addressing the candidate's qualifications for this position, a vision of ICCROM's role and development in the field of cultural property preservation and conservation, and how the candidate envisions accomplishing such developments in the immediate future and the longer term.

The Council intends to designate the successful candidate at its meeting in April 2000. Selected candidates will be invited to present themselves in Rome for an interview by Council at that time. Subject to approval by the General Assembly in April 2000, the new Director-General should assume the position in July 2000. At that time he/she should be free of all activities and obligations that might divert him/her from the main task.

The Director-General is appointed by the General Assembly for a period of two years, and the Council has the authority to renew the contract twice, for a further two years each time, without declaration of vacancy.

The Director-General will be resident in Rome. The post carries diplomatic privileges and a salary correlated with the United Nations personnel system level D2/1, currently (July 1999) commencing, after post adjustment for Rome, at net US\$82,657 (without dependents) and net US\$89,974 (with dependents) per annum. In addition, there are various allowances such as annual dependency allowances for eligible children, annual education grants, reimbursement for the cost of shipment of personal effects, and for the cost of home travel for staff members and dependents every three years. The salary and allowances are net of taxes but subject to various deductions such as for medical insurance and contributions to the UN Pension Fund.

Final date for receipt of applications which should be marked "CONFIDENTIAL", is 30 November 1999.
Applications should be addressed to:

Lambertus van Zelst
Chairperson, ICCROM Council
Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education
Smithsonian Institution
Museum Support Center – Room D2002
4210 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, MD 20746 – 2863
U.S.A.

For further information please contact Ms. Pilar House at ICCROM in Rome at the following e-mail address: ph@iccrom.org; telephone: (+39) 06-5855.340 and fax: (+39) 06-5855-3343.

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