

NEWSLETTER N° 9

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EDITORIAL

Our first director, Harold J. Plenderleith, has kindly agreed to write the editorial this year, and provide a retrospective view of the conservation movement.

Though he modestly does not say so, his own personal influence and ability were central to the creation of ICCROM and the growth of the profession as a whole.

(C. Erder)

That I should be so honoured as to be invited to write this editorial can only be because, ever since the First World War, I have been devoted to conservation and was destined, eventually, to become the founding director of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, now known as ICCROM. It was suggested that I make a retrospective assessment of what the conservation movement has accomplished, presumably during my life cycle and with reference to the particular materials with which I have been personally concerned, namely, museum and library materials, antiquities and paintings.

Even within these restricted limits the business of stock-taking would require much more space than I have at my disposal and I warn the reader that what I have to offer is but a pastiche of incidents like news-cuttings from a scrap book!

... It all began at the British Museum, London, where in 1924 I was appointed as scientist to study and apply methods of preserving museum objects that had been damaged by ill-advised storage in humid environments below ground during the 1914-18 war. Metals corroded, materials of organic origin became mildewed, adhesives softened, leather bookbindings decayed, ethnological artifacts were decimated by insect and fungoid attack, wood panels were warped, painted surfaces tended to peel off and porous material in general, notably stone and pottery that had been excavated from the ground and were contaminated with salt, could even be reduced to powder by repeated recrystallisations within their structure, in sympathy with changes in the atmospheric humidity of the surroundings.



This was good training ground! The results were published at the instance of the Museums Association in a series of booklets, later to be revised and amplified as a comprehensive manual.

Other museum laboratories soon appeared and it emerged that the study of easel paintings (pigments and varnishes) and art techniques was not novel but was in a category by itself and had its special devotees among the directors of picture-galleries and the fraternity of picture restorers upon whom they were dependent. But the latter often maintained secrecy as to procedures and the nature of the chemicals etc. used in their restoration work.

Conservation studies were now directed against charlatanry and these were greatly advanced by pioneer work done in Cambridge, Mass. and by conferences held in Rome, Madrid, Cairo and Paris under the aegis of the League of Nations.

I was invited to be a co-editor of the findings of the Rome conference (1930) on "Study of Scientific Methods of Examination of Works of Art" and these appeared in 1939 as a *Manual on the Conservation and Restoration of Paintings*, since described as "perhaps the first modern textbook on the subject to be published". As a rapporteur at the Cairo conference on archaeological excavations and conservation of antiquities, I contributed to another volume in the same series, dealing with excavation.

We now reach an era when progress in conservation was to receive a considerable impetus. The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 as a world peace organization to replace the League of Nations and a new

approach was made to promote the idea of world citizenship. Special agencies were formed and among these Unesco (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 1946. This was to become the paramount authority in conservation. Among many other activities, Unesco sent experts abroad on missions of aid, study or discovery who would meet local nationals, discuss mutual interests and establish friendly relations of a lasting nature to the benefit of all concerned.

Some idea of the magnitude of the responsibilities and major operations of Unesco may be gained by studying its periodic publications, notably "*Museum*" and "*World Cultural Heritage*".

ICOM (International Council of Museums) was established in 1947 as a non-governmental organization and it organized many international conferences and special seminars in widely dispersed parts of the world. In particular, and with help from Unesco, it formed a *Committee on the Care of Paintings* and a *Commission for Lighting of Museum Objects* each of which made notable contributions over the years, by such means encouraging still further international cooperation within the museum profession.

In 1950 a representative group of scientists and museum people were encouraged in London to follow ideas that had originated in the USA and establish IIC (International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works) as a professional institute. Its influence for good has now spread throughout the world by means of its international conferences and seminars, by its publication called "*Studies in Conservation*" and by its comprehensive "*Abstracts of the Technical Literature on Archaeology and the Fine Arts*" (AATA). Begun in 1955 in London the Abstracts have, since 1966, been published at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University for the International Institute of Conservation, London. This is a major and cooperative work of unique value now appearing semi-annually.

It might be supposed that these three organizations Unesco, ICOM and IIC would cover the entire field and be able to cater for all emergencies, but this was soon found not to be the case. Although a bare 21 years had passed by since some of the alchemist restorers were sticking fake labels on their bottles and covering key-holes with adhesive tape, cleaning bronzes with hydrochloric acid and patinated marbles with copper chisels, the whole subject had grown to become a science and the museum laboratory was now a status symbol.

The emphasis was on education. There were increasing demands for help from developing countries around the world in a desire to protect and consolidate cultural treasures. And not only from developing countries, for the word 'museology' was now in common use and 'tourism' was becoming an important industry. There was a general desire among nations to protect and make the most of existing attractions.

In order to define a unique and more scientific approach to every field of conservation of cultural property Unesco once again exercised its important functions of fostering education, science and culture, and in 1959 created the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome. A provisional council ratified Statutes defining the activities that form the basis of what today we call ICCROM, underlining the urgency of an interdisciplinary and scientific approach to conservation.

Tourism meant traffic and new facilities of many kinds, the building of roads, access to monuments, construction of vistas etc. and the architect and engineer were in demand. Unesco reacted to make a distinction between immovable and movable objects. ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) was formed in 1965 as a sister non-governmental organization of ICOM to meet the latest demand, both having their headquarters in Paris.

Education was to be a major activity of ICCROM. This would require preparation to deal with students of all ages, a teaching staff of experts that could only be recruited from outside ICCROM, studios, workshops, drafting rooms and laboratory facilities, a dark-room and equipment for field work. Development of a highly specialized library was of prime importance.

Larger premises became essential and it was possible, meantime, to acquire lecture room facilities in a neighbouring property. We may pass over detailed logistics; suffice it to say that we had now a definitive elected Council containing among others representatives of the Italian government, Unesco, ICOM, ICOMOS and IIC as well as directors of two of the most advanced national institutes, namely the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome and the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels. The Council answered to a General Assembly composed of the representatives of member nations. The structure was now complete and we have today reached conditions of equilibrium that seem to be satisfactory, at least for the time being.



The Plenderleiths at Sermoneta in 1971.

One important point deserves special mention and this is the appointment of the director, which is restricted in duration to a few years only with the idea that his successor should be, preferably, a specialist in a different but equally important field, thus emphasising the wide range of interests which must be maintained.

Since the birth of the organization, we have had four directors representing respectively chemistry, history of art, architecture and archaeology, all subjects of basic importance, all individuals of a certain age and much experience, some with exceptional qualifications in languages, teaching, university work etc. Such an arrangement has proved to be of great value.

To revert to the question of accommodation it may be said that from the early days it was clear that ICCROM would either die or grow: there could be no standing still. It grew.

As the number of countries applying for membership increased, so did the student population. They required to be adequately catered for and so the library and documentation centre expanded enormously under the care of enlightened members of staff who had made this their speciality. We were forced to publicise our dilemma and the upshot was what amounted to a vote of confidence by the Italian government in offering us the premises that we are presently developing in the ex-Hospice of San Michele. The original scattered accommodation had been left behind and we are now on the Ripa Grande in Trastevere.

Drafting of the project for the new premises, by good fortune, took place in the tenure of office of the third director who, with his great architectural experience and dynamic personality, was able to guide the authorities in effecting the essential internal modifications of the building to suit our requirements. Much has been done, much promised, but eventually, if all goes well, we should have a period building worthy of ICCROM and, may it be said, worthy of Rome herself.

One recalls, in retrospect and with gratitude, the great host of those who befriended and guided ICCROM in its early struggles and gave us the necessary encouragement along the way. We owe them everything. As a well-established organization we now have responsibilities and possibilities for service as yet uncharted.

I am reminded of a statement made by Lindbergh in the course of a speech in Paris, I think, which might be emblazoned on the portals of San Michele. It ran thus: "I don't think that there is anything more important than conservation unless it be survival and these are so closely related that it is hard to consider one without the other".

Anyone visiting ICCROM at San Michele today must be impressed by the spirit of dedication that prevails among staff and participants alike. This is inspired by the knowledge that they are working together in an international crusade for the benefit of mankind. After years of wars, dissensions and destruction, the nations are coming to realize the universal and increasing value of what remains and are increasingly interested in having it preserved in accordance with the highest standards of modern technology.

Asked by a casual London acquaintance the other day, "By the way, Plenderleith, is that thing of yours in Rome getting on all right?", I replied with the masterly understatement, "Yes!"

Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith
Director Emeritus, ICCROM

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

● XII General Assembly

The 12th session of the General Assembly will be held in Rome from 10-12 May 1983 (Tuesday-Thursday). The present Council will meet on Monday 9 May, and the new Council on Friday 13 May.

Each Member State is invited to send a delegate to the Assembly, while Associate Members are encouraged to send observers.

At a time when the world's cultural heritage — both movable and immovable — is increasingly in danger and when the budgets allotted for its protection are threatened by economic recession, the participation of each Member State in the General Assembly is of first importance. The administrators and conservation specialists of each Member State will have an opportunity to set out the problems they have to face at the national level; a fuller knowledge of their difficulties enables ICCROM to direct its policy towards continuing its assistance to Member States despite the present world situation.

The General Assembly will be held this year in the conference hall in the "Ex-Stenditoio" at Via di San Michele 20, just a few doors away from ICCROM's premises.

● Associate Members

As of December 1982 there are 42 Associate Members of ICCROM. The new members accepted by the 1982 Council are listed below:

- Central Office of State Care of Historical Monuments and Nature Protection (USPPOP, UR) Praha
- Columbia University, Department of Architecture, New York, NY
- Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa, Rio de Janeiro
- J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles, CA
- Ministry of Information and Culture, Department of Antiquities, Dar-es-Salaam
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY
- Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Dept. de Conservación del Patrimonio Arquitectónico, Resistencia, Argentina
- University of Virginia, School of Architecture, Charlottesville, VA.

● Personnel

Staff changes:

- Alejandro Alva Balderrama, formerly employed on a fixed-term contract, became a permanent staff member as of 1 January 1982 as Assistant to the Architectural Conservation Course.
- Enrico Carra was employed as Maintenance Technician as of 1 December 1982.
- Josiane Römer was employed as Assistant Secretary as of 1 May 1982.
- Nicholas P. Stanley Price was employed as Assistant to the Scientific Principles of Conservation course.

Departures:

- Danilo Paganelli resigned as Maintenance Technician with effect from 31 December 1982.
- Simonetta Peroni, Assistant to the Architectural Conservation Course, resigned on 14 May 1982, and has moved to Sweden.
- Antonio Tito retired on 2 September 1982 after 23 years of service in the Administrative Department.

To those who have left us, we extend our thanks and appreciation for their efforts and valuable contributions.



Another new "staff" member, the Wang word processor, has been in heavy demand since installation last summer.

QUESTIONS AND VIEWPOINTS



Hamidah Kusnan.

"Does ICCROM have any contact with the Rome Centre?". This and similar questions are asked so often that we suspect there is some lingering confusion about ICCROM and its work. To help clear things up, we asked two visitors to share their questions and observations with us, and have tried to answer them in a way that will be helpful to others as well. The two "volunteer" interviewers were Carlos Regis Leme Gonçalves of the Conservation Department of SPHAN/PróMemória, São Paulo Brazil, and Hamidah Kusnan of the National Archives of Malaysia.

1. What is ICCROM on a legal level?

ICCROM is an international intergovernmental organization. We were founded by Unesco in 1959, and our headquarters were established in Rome by special agreement with the Italian government.

2. There seems to be considerable confusion between organizations like ICCROM, ICOM and ICOMOS. What's the difference?

This is very true, and we are all conscious of it. We all work to preserve the cultural heritage, but with slightly different emphasis.



Carlos Regis Leme de Gonçalves.

Both the International Council of Museums (ICOM)¹ and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)² are international non-governmental organizations financed by private members—individuals or institutions working in the field of museums (ICOM) or monuments and sites (ICOMOS). Any professional in these fields can apply for membership. ICOM currently has about 8,000 members, and ICOMOS 3,000. These organizations deal with *every aspect* of museums or monuments and sites, and have special committees dealing with conservation.

ICCROM deals only with the *aspect of conservation* of cultural property in every field: museums, monuments, archaeological and architectural sites, archives, libraries, etc. Another difference lies in the fact that ICCROM is an intergovernmental organization, which means that, like Unesco, only *countries* can become members through government decision. Each Member State pays ICCROM an annual contribution fixed on the basis of its gross national product.

¹ ICOM, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France.

² ICOMOS, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, France.

We should also mention that there are several other international organizations, such as the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the German Restorers Association as well as many other international and national conservation groups fighting for the same cause and with which we work in close relation.

3. *"ICCROM" does not seem exactly to be the acronym of the "International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property". How did you come by this name?*

You're quite right! As ICSPRCP was not a very memorable (or pronounceable) acronym, several other nick-names came into use in the profession. Between 1959 and 1971 the favorite was "Rome Centre", which was then replaced by "International Centre for Conservation (ICC)". In 1977, "ICCROM" was officially adopted by our General Assembly. This combines parts of the two previous nick-names and has the advantage of being a sort of trademark in itself which doesn't change in any language. If you wish to be formal, you can use the complete long name, but most people find it more convenient to use ICCROM.

4. *Is ICCROM primarily an institution for training, information, research, intervention, standards, or a little of everything?*

Although ICCROM does operate in all these areas, lack of means has obliged the Council of ICCROM to reduce its scope to a major emphasis on training and documentation. This has seemed the best way to prepare and strengthen future generations for the enormous task facing them.

5. *My country, Brazil, is one of the many where people interested in entering the conservation field are obliged to find courses abroad because the local training is very limited. Due to this, a would-be conservator must overcome all sorts of barriers, one of the first being a lack of information on what courses and training institutions are available.*

Moreover, there is a great deal of misinformation about ICCROM itself among students (and even among professionals), which gives rise to a series of rather imprecise images. To give a few examples:

- *There is a common impression that ICCROM is a super centre of research and training, with impressive amounts of personnel and*

equipment—a sort of world concentration of resources for conservation and restoration.

- *This idea leads to another, which is that, independent of the candidate's prior experience, ICCROM will provide complete and definitive training. It is seen as a sort of school where one enters completely "illiterate" and comes out a writer . . . and a famous writer, too.*
- *Given that the word "international" in ICCROM's name indicates that ICCROM functions to protect cultural heritage worldwide, there is an impression that ICCROM's purpose, or even its duty is to act as a sort of "Red Cross" of conservation.*

Starting with your observation on the lack of training opportunities, we feel that the number of training institutions will grow as governments realize how quickly their cultural property is disappearing and how great is the need for technicians in this field. We consider it the duty of governments to train their own national staff. It is now generally agreed that such training takes at least four years, and costs about as much as training a nuclear physicist, so clearly such a task must be shared at the regional and national level.

Lack of training in the past has also meant that conservation is often in the hands of people who have received little or no specific instruction. Yet these people are important because they are now dealing with cultural heritage at the national level. As there are very few refresher courses at the moment in any country, ICCROM is aiming first at these individuals, trying to give them technical support, and to widen their viewpoint.

To go back to your image, we don't take "illiterates"; our course participants are already "writers". We simply try to make them better writers, and although we haven't had a Nobel Prize winner yet, we can still hope!

ICCROM is also aiming at people who have had long experience at the national level. During the courses, conferences and meetings we organize, they are exposed to other points of view and can, of course, contribute their own in a two-way dialogue.

It must be stressed that our longest course is 5 months, and we are well aware that it is impossible to create a specialist in such a short time. Thus the training received at ICCROM is not "complete and definitive", it is complementary. To date, some 1,200 trainees have participated in our programmes, and many of them are now in positions of considerable responsibility in their countries. Some have also formed ICCROM "alumni" associations as a means of staying in contact with us and with each other.



Participants, staff and lecturers gathered on the steps of the Tiber embankment, Spring 1982 (Photo: R. Brotherton).

Going to your last idea about ICCROM as the "Red Cross" of conservation, we unfortunately do not have the structure, the budget, or the personnel to function in very many areas at once. There are only 25 permanent staff currently employed at ICCROM, out of whom 10 are technicians in various fields. Given this limitation, we feel it is more effective in the long run to train a core of conservation "nurses" or specialist "doctors" who can carry out the work wherever they are, rather than doing a great deal of *ad hoc* operational work ourselves.

6. Did you say there were only 25 people at ICCROM?

Yes, the basic core is 25 people working in the different sectors given below.

DIRECTION - 2 people

- Director
- Deputy Director

ADMINISTRATION - 10 people

- Administrator
- Accountant
- Secretaries (admin. and training)
- General services

TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - 7 people

- Architects
- Conservators
- Archaeologist
- Chemist
- Assistant

DOCUMENTATION/PUBLICATIONS - 6 people

- Library and photocopy service
- Publications

We also rely on some local consultants and part-time help for certain parts of our programme, and a large number of outside lecturers for our courses (80%). For short missions we call either upon staff or outside experts, and we often use former course participants to carry out longer projects.

7. *On what basis do you carry out missions?*

Missions are generally requested by our Member States, who ask for assistance or advice on a particular conservation problem or emergency. We try to respond as effectively as possible to all such requests, but give priority to those of great urgency or those which have possibilities for a training component. An example of the latter case is the Göreme mural painting restoration project in Turkey, where ICCROM staff and participants worked for several summers on a pilot project together with members of the Turkish Department of Antiquities. By the end of the project, the local team had gained enough experience to continue the work on their own.

Other such work/training projects have been carried out in the United States (Tumacácori Mission) and in Thailand.

8. *What kind of assistance can ICCROM offer conservation professionals (especially the host of self-taught ones) who work in countries with few resources for conservation?*

The isolated professional can contact ICCROM for information and assistance of several kinds.

- The Newsletter is sent free of charge to our entire mailing list (some 8,000 listings). Those interested need only write and ask to be included, specifying whether they prefer the English or French edition.
- There is the Technical Assistance Programme (see article in this issue), which offers books and minor equipment to conservation services that qualify for aid.
- Our publications can be purchased at reasonable prices, as we make every effort to keep the cost as low as possible.
- The library responds to requests for photocopies and bibliographical information, charging a modest fee for the cost of the service (see article in this issue).
- Some of our courses, or parts of courses, can be "exported" to other countries, enabling us to teach many more local people about specific topics of interest to them.

We might also add that information-sharing is everyone's responsibility, for we cannot spread information we do not have. For this reason, published or unpublished reports on conservation work are always of great interest to the ICCROM library. Such material is abstracted, registered in the computer catalogue, and published in the Acquisitions List, thus making it possible for others to have access to a wider range of material.

9. *What is ICCROM's future orientation?*

Every country is facing a challenge: what will be left to pass on to future generations? As we see it, *our generation* is on the line; ours is the one that must take the crucial decisions and act before even more is lost. We must combine forces in every field—architecture, archaeology, museums, libraries, archives—to clarify goals and use proper methodology. To do this, collaboration with other organizations with similar aims is essential. ICCROM's own limited resources will be used to promote the following activities:

- *training*: to improve the standard of conservation work and increase the number of people qualified to carry the campaign further. In addition to the courses in Rome, we will continue to develop didactic material and "models" of courses which then can be adapted elsewhere by former participants. Another emphasis will be to assist and encourage universities that wish to include conservation specialities in their curricula;
- *conferences and symposia*: to bring conservators, curators, architects, archaeologists, librarians—everyone responsible for cultural property—in contact with each other and with the latest developments in their fields;
- *emergency assistance*: to fill gaps where necessary by providing short-term expertise to national conservation services;
- *information*: to strengthen our library, documentation, and publications services in order to provide more information to more people;
- *promotion*: to discover neglected or insufficiently explored fields of conservation (e.g. mortars, mosaics) and revive interest and standards of research or treatment;
- *fostering contacts with Member States*: to heighten awareness of conservation problems, improve feedback and see where our assistance is most urgently needed. This also means encouraging more countries to become Member States of ICCROM.

COURSES

● Courses at ICCROM

Courses in Architectural Conservation-ARC82

The ICCROM course on Architectural Conservation was held from 11 January to 4 June. The 22 participants came from 20 countries, with wide geographical representation from five continents.

The structure of the course was revised this year and shortened slightly to 21 weeks. The syllabus was divided into four major areas of concentration: Conservation Concepts, Historic Structures, Traditional Building Materials, and the Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historic Areas. Visits were organized to laboratories, work sites or historic towns, including a three-day field trip to the earthquake area of Campania and Naples, and several towns in northern Italy. These trips were organized with the kind co-operation of the local authorities.

As several participants were particularly interested in teaching conservation, a special seminar on this subject was also arranged. A study visit to Ferrara was again included in the programme. The two-week seminar dealt with the conservation and rehabilitation of historic areas at both urban and territorial level, and was also supported by the "Ufficio Studi" of the Italian Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Property. The participants also had an opportunity to visit offices and sites, and discuss conservation questions directly with the technicians in charge. (J.J.)

Rome University, Faculty of Architecture, Specialization School on the Study of Restoration of Monuments.

The Architectural Conservation Course forming the first part of the two-year diploma course was organized in collaboration with and on the premises of ICCROM from 11 January to 4 June.

The course had 204 registered participants (including 33 from overseas), of whom 70 received a final certificate of attendance. The course covered a wide spectrum of conservation problems with special emphasis on monuments, combined with practical work, visits to restoration worksites, field trips, seminars and discussions. The course programme was coordinated by Stefano Marani (Rome University) with the assistance of Bruno Menichelli and Franca Iole Pietrafitta. The teaching staff was largely Italian with some foreign experts also giving lectures.

Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat, founder of the school and its director since 1960, retired in November and was replaced by Renato Bonelli, former assistant director.

Conservation of Mural Paintings-MUR82

The course was held from 9 February to 3 June, and had 14 participants from 12 countries. Lectures were given in French and English with consecutive translation.

As in past years, the course was given in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro. Paolo and Laura Mora of the ICR illustrated the conservation and restoration methods developed by the ICR and ICCROM over many years. At the theoretical level, in-depth scientific studies were made on climatology, humidity in monuments, applied organic and inorganic chemistry, and biology. Practical laboratory work centred on pigments, cross-sections, micro-organisms and the analysis of soluble salts. Participants were offered the possibility of producing a mural painting using traditional techniques, carrying out the detachment of a mural painting and constructing its new support.

Practical work was carried out at the church of Santa Maria dell'Orto in Rome and the Castello Caetani in Sermoneta, where Sabino Giovannoni (Florence) gave a series of lectures including practical demonstrations on inorganic consolidation methods.

A study trip gave participants an opportunity to see conservation methods used on mural paintings and stone at laboratories in Bologna, Florence and Venice, with demonstrations by Guido Botticelli and Ottorino Nonfarmale. (P.M.S.)

Preventive Conservation in Museums-SEC82

The course was given in English from 23 September to 8 October and was attended by 21 participants from 11 countries.

The efforts made in past years to attract the higher level museum people to this course seem to have been successful, for not only were the majority of participants this year from positions of greater responsibility, but there was also an increase in the average age.

The course content remained unchanged, and all but one of the lecturers continued from last year. Mr. R.A. Chapman, director of the British firm, Chubb Security Ltd., covered the section on alarm systems which had been presented in previous years by other companies.

The course was coordinated by Gaël de Guichen and Susan Inman, with assistance from Susan Peters. (G.G.)



Scientific Principles of Conservation-SPC82

The course lasted 16 weeks from 9 February to 28 May. Sixteen participants from thirteen countries took part.

The innovations introduced in 1981 were repeated in 1982 with some modifications. The evaluation test taken by participants on arrival resulted in the majority's following a two-week basic programme of climatology and chemistry. The remaining three participants carried out library research on topics of their choice: treatment of waterlogged wood, conservation of thatch materials in vernacular architecture, and conservation of pottery and glass. On the successful completion of one or the other programme, the participants continued to the technical seminars of the course.

As in 1981, the basic programme and the following three weeks devoted to chemistry were held jointly

with the Conservation of Mural Paintings course. Either consecutive translation was provided or separate classes in English or French were held simultaneously, with course members divided according to language ability. All members of the Scientific Principles of Conservation course were English-speaking, so the seminars devoted to materials in the latter half of the course were held in this language alone.

Two new teachers took part this year: Dr L. Lazzarini of the Soprintendenza per i Beni Artistici e Storici in Venice (for geology and microscopy) and Dr. W. Bauer of the Museum für Völkerkunde in Vienna (for ethnographic materials). All other lecturers had taken part in the previous year's programme, and again the technical staff of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro in Rome provided considerable support for teaching and demonstrations during the course. (N.S.P.)

COURSES

● Training Outside ICCROM

Italy-Austria: May-October

Under an award from the Ford Foundation, five mural paintings conservators from Thailand followed an individual training programme organized by ICCROM. They participated in the conservation of frescos in Sta. Maria Antiqua, the Vatican, Chiesa dei Domenicani, and the Palazzo Barberini. Carlo Giantomassi directed this work-study project in Italy, and Heinz Leitner of the Bundesdenkmalamt in Austria.

Iraq, Baghdad: 29 October-13 December

A six-week seminar was organized in the context of the training courses developed by Dr Tariq Madhloom, Director of the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, Baghdad. The theme was the conservation of modern art collections, and the programme was developed in consultation between Dr Madhloom and ICCROM. Theoretical and practical training was given by Mikkel Scharff (Denmark) and Nicolo Leto (MUR80). It should be noted that Mikkel Scharff is the third assistant from the Royal School of Conservation in Copenhagen to go to Baghdad, thus helping to establish more continuous contact between these two institutions. Some lectures were

also given by an Iraqi chemist from the National Museum of Baghdad, Bahira All Kaisi, who had done an internship at I.R.P.A from 1964-66. It is encouraging to see a development of training that relies on local ability.

Ivory Coast, Abidjan: 2-11 December

The World Heritage Committee requested ICCROM to prepare and lead a seminar of further training on the principles and techniques of conservation applicable to the architectural heritage of Africa. As the number of participants had to be restricted, the seminar was limited to those responsible for conservation in the French-speaking countries of Central and Western Africa.

The seminar was organized by the Institut Culturel Africain (I.C.A.), based in Dakar, which approached the Minister of Culture of the Ivory Coast. The latter very generously offered to host the meeting from 2-11 December.

Under Prof Erder's direction, a pluridisciplinary team of three seminar leaders was formed. It included Marie-Paule Petit, art historian (ARC77), Jacques Vérité, architect (ARC73), and Gaël de Guichen, chemical engineer (ICCROM).



The programme was developed during a preparatory meeting in Rome in September, and was conceived to permit the participants to:

- identify the problems they face;
- learn what technical solutions are available;
- define their material and human needs.

After being accepted by Unesco, the programme was publicized.

The seminar was inaugurated on 2 December by Mr Bernard Dadié, Minister of Cultural Affairs of the Ivory Coast, in the presence of Basile Kossou and Eric Apronti, respectively Director-General and Deputy Director of the I.C.A.

The 20 participants came from Angola, Benin, Chad, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zaire. All of them work in national monuments services, universities or research centres. The diversity of interests was the source of particularly enriching discussions and very fruitful exchanges. The seminar was divided in three parts: presentations by the leaders, presentations by the participants, and discussion groups for reflection on chosen themes.

Here follow a few impressions extracted from the evaluation questionnaire circulated at the end of the seminar.

- "The seminar was fantastic in every respect. It was a comfort for me, as I was considerably discouraged by lack of means and official attention".
- "It goes without saying that this seminar taught me a great deal, both for its contents and for the choice of participants, who came from every corner of Africa".
- "I learned a great deal: conservation, agents of destruction, the relations that should exist between different strata of the population with respect to the cultural heritage, inventory, infrastructure and the means necessary to assure preservation of the cultural heritage. Above all, I was able to understand the architectural heritage of Western Africa, which is different from ours . . . and poses other problems".

It goes without saying that the ICCROM team also profited enormously from this experience. Due to the flexibility of the programme, all formality was eliminated and it was possible to identify problems more rapidly and find common solutions. It should be stressed that this aim could not have been achieved without the perfect organization provided by both the I.C.A. and the Ivory Coast Service of Monuments and Museums.

This seminar was followed on 12-17 December by a colloquium during which Michel Parent (ICOMOS) took up the baton and, among other things, explained the mechanism of the World Heritage Fund and why countries should adhere to the World Heritage Convention.

Museum Environment - United Kingdom

At the invitation of the National Maritime Museum, ICCROM held its first UK course in London from 10-14 January. The lecturer was Gaël de Guichen; consultant, Garry Thomson (National Gallery, London); co-ordinators: Christopher Wheatley (National Maritime Museum and former ICCROM staff member) and James Black (Institute of Archaeology, London University and former participant MUR82/SEC81).

The following is excerpted from a report written by Gillian M. Lewis, Deputy Assistant Director and Head of the Conservation Department at the National Maritime Museum.

The past 10 or so years has seen an increased awareness of the importance of preventative aspects of museum work, and recent severe limits to funding to UK museums have highlighted the need for good housekeeping and long-term preservation methods, instead of short-term costly restorations (which are no substitute anyway).

Therefore this course attracted a wide response from curators, administrators, designers, conservators, architects and historic buildings personnel from all parts of the UK, and from institutions large and small.

The key to the success of the five days was co-operation and communication between all the different specialists present, who were urged to extend this operation to their daily activities in their museums. Co-operation and communication were indeed the first of the essential messages sent by the course organiser, Gaël de Guichen, to his 25 participants. There followed a sequence of lively sessions, each with a vital point relating to long-term care of collections.

For example, reasons were given for the need to control light levels, explanations of the limits necessary for the survival of sensitive materials, practical sessions in the use of light measuring devices, in the behaviour of artificial light sources, and in the dangers of the different wavelengths of light. It was stressed that light must be measured not only in lux levels but also in light hours (duration of exposure), if realistic assessment of hazards is to be made. UV screening methods were demonstrated and explained.

COURSES



Participants in the UK course on preventive conservation in museums tackle a practical exercise (Courtesy: National Maritime Museum).

Another vital message concerned the stabilisation of climate around museum objects. Slides of horrifying physical damage caused by fluctuations of levels of humidity convinced everyone on this point. Participants then carried out a series of practical tests in the use of climate measuring instruments, and found for themselves how important it is to have accurately and regularly calibrated machines and to know how to operate them correctly. It is easy to rely on thermohygrograph readings, but the results may be entirely false, lulling curator and conservator alike into a wholly unwarranted state of assurance about the safety of their collections. Ways of stabilising the climate, of selecting humidifying and dehumidifying machinery were given in practical sessions, and the course discussed the merits and shortcomings of different apparatus for different situations.

The dangers of temporary exhibitions, where no control can be maintained over fluctuations of climate during travel and return of loan material, were emphasised.

This led to consideration of the museum building as a stabilising structure, and (using good and bad examples from museums all over the world) G. de Guichen showed how the curator or administrator has the chance to select the most suitable parts of the buildings available for the housing of different types of artifact. The week ended with a reminder of the roles of the curator and the conservator who are responsible for passing on their knowledge to designers and administrators to *ensure* that the collections survive.

ICCROM has been running such courses for many years now, both at its home base in Rome and all over the world. The courses are specially aimed at museum professionals with previous experience and set programmes are given each year, or they can be individually tailored for a specific situation, as in this case. All museums should be aware of ICCROM, its training facilities, and research and advisory roles. As a result of this first UK course, it is hoped to hold similar programmes elsewhere in the United Kingdom, including one already scheduled in Dublin next year.

Unesco Stone Conservation Course

The fifth Unesco Stone Conservation Course will be held in Venice from 12 April-10 June, 1983.

Under the scientific direction of Dr G. Torraca, the coordination of the course will be assured by L. Lazzarini, with the help of V. Fassina of the Venice Soprintendenza ai Beni Artistici e Storici, and P. Schwartzbaum.

● Participation in Other Courses

China, Beijing: 9 September-16 October. With ICCROM support, former director B.M. Feilden gave a short introductory course on conservation of historic buildings and monuments to students at the Architectural Department of Quinghua University.

Italy, Ferrara: October 1982-August 1983. At the request of the joint programme of the 'Ente Confederale Istruzione Professionale Artigianato' and the 'Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato', ICCROM is contributing with a series of lectures by A. Alva to the First Course for the Formation of Craft Skills for the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage. This course is addressed to young people looking for a first job. The programme is sponsored by the European Social Fund.

Italy, Modena: 12-13 October. A two-day session on preventive conservation in museums was given by G. de Guichen as part of a refresher course for local museum personnel.

Italy, Sorrento: 2-6 November. At the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, Sergio Lucarelli lectured and supervised practical photogrammetry exercises for a refresher course on "The Survey of Architecture and the Urban Environment". The course was attended by teachers from various technical institutes.

Spain, Barcelona: 16-18 November. G. de Guichen gave a two-day seminar on climate and lighting as part of a refresher course for regional museum personnel organized by the Museums Service of the Catalanian Department of Culture. Some 30 people attended.

Thailand, Bangkok. The SEAMEO Project in Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA), has a regular programme of courses on the conservation of cultural property, which has been attended by conservation officials from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia.

From October to January a course on the conservation of organic materials was organized at the conservation laboratory of the National Museum of Bangkok. The coordinator was Chiraporn Aranyanak, a participant of the 1981 ICCROM course on Scientific Principles of Conservation in Rome. G. de Guichen was requested to teach the section on control of climate and light, from 25 October to 9 November. P. Schwartzbaum also lectured on easel painting restoration and theory of pictorial reintegration.



SPAFA course participants on the steps of the museum in Bangkok.

United Kingdom, York: 6-14 November. J. Jokilehto lectured to the Diploma Course in Conservation at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies.

● Announcements

Special Notice for Brazilian Applicants

The Fundação próMemória of Brazil will henceforth process all applications from Brazilian applicants for regular ICCROM courses or individual study programmes. Applicants are invited to contact them at the following address:

Fundação Nacional próMemória
SCN
Quadra 2, Bloco K
70.710 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

COURSES

New Option for the Course on Architectural Conservation

In 1984 the Architectural Conservation course will be held (in English) as usual, but its structure will be slightly reorganized. This will make it possible to offer parts of this course separately as short courses to a limited number of additional participants, depending on their field of interest. A weekly fee will be charged for these separate sections, plus course trip expenses, if any. The full course is scheduled from 11 January to 8 June; the individual sections are as follows:

Section I: 11 January-16 March. (9^{1/2} weeks) - Conservation of historic buildings: history and theory of conservation, evaluation, and policy; historic building survey; inspection and maintenance; structural consolidation, photogrammetry, etc. Includes one week of individual study.

Section II: 26 March-20 April. (4 weeks) - Conservation of traditional building materials: adobe; architectural surfaces; stone and brick; wood and metals, etc.

Section III: 30 April-1 June. (5 weeks) - Conservation of historic areas: three weeks of lectures in Rome on methodology, and a two-week seminar in Ferrara on practical aspects of management and conservation policy in northern Italy.

Applications for the full course in 1984 are already closed, but the application deadline will be extended to 30 September 1983 for those wishing to apply for the shorter periods. If this option proves successful, it will be repeated in following years. Further information can be obtained by writing to J. Jokilehto at ICCROM.

Fellowship programme

Considering the need to support some top graduate students for further studies in the field of conservation, the Finance and Programme Committee has decided that a fellowship fund should be created, intended for trainees studying as interns at other institutions. This programme would be named "Internships for Advanced Training in Conservation" and would start by offering three one-year fellowships. The institution receiving the trainee must apply to ICCROM; the fellowships are for subsistence only, and no tuition is to be paid.

EEC Scholarships

For several years, the European Economic Community has provided financial assistance to ICCROM participants from its member states. The

same scholarships have also been provided to students attending the courses in architectural conservation at Louvain University, and have recently been extended to the Diploma Course in Conservation Studies at the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York. Both these programmes have been in close contact with ICCROM since their founding. Applications for EEC scholarships for ICCROM courses should be made directly to ICCROM, in connection with the regular application form. For scholarships to the other courses, please write directly to the institution concerned.

Summer School. The Conservation of Historic Structures. 27 September-6 October 1983

The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, England, has organized jointly with ICCROM and the British Council, this course which will take place in York under the direction of Dr Derek Linstrum.

It is a 10-day programme concerned with the principles and methods to be applied to the evaluation and subsequent conservation of historic buildings in masonry and timber so that their value as factual evidence remains unimpaired. The emphasis of the course, which is intended primarily for those professionally concerned with conservation work on buildings and monuments, will be on the treatment of structures. The whole period of study will be based in York and will include lectures, discussions, visits and some free time. All the lectures will be in English.

The fee of 395 pounds includes full board, all lectures, excursions and receptions; but members must make their own travel arrangements to and from York.

For further information please write to the Secretary, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, The King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, England (Tel. 0904-24919).

International Course-Workshop on the Conservation of Mud-brick (Adobe). 12-22 September 1983

This programme will be given in Cusco, Peru under the sponsorship of the Regional Cultural Heritage Project in Latin America, Unesco/UNDP, and ICCROM.

The main objective of this Course-Workshop is to spread the knowledge of appropriate methods and techniques for the preservation of earthen building materials and structures among technicians involved in the conservation of the cultural heritage

by providing a forum where international experts from related disciplines will present their ideas and information.

The following topics will be covered:

- concepts and attitudes in conservation; introduction to the historic use of earthen building materials;
- use and techniques of these building materials in Latin America;
- inventory and survey of adobe buildings;
- the characterization of adobe as a building material; physical and chemical properties; preservation;
- structural conservation of earthen architecture; consolidation of foundations, monitoring structural movements, repair of walls, reinforcement of masonry, assessment of earthquake damage, prevention and repair;
- painted and decorated surfaces on adobe structures; characterization, decay and treatments;
- adaptive use of adobe buildings and monuments;
- the protection and conservation of earthen historic towns and/or urban settlements.

The official languages will be Spanish and English. The programme will also offer additional activities such as exhibitions, conferences, and visits to worksites along the Peruvian coast and to the city of Chan-Chan.

The lecture notes accepted for the Course-Workshop will be published as part of the programme's proceedings, to serve as a permanent reference in the field of mud-brick conservation.

Some scholarship funding will be provided by the World Heritage Fund for participants from countries that have adhered to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (see article in this issue).

Participant's applications should be sent to:
Sylvio Mutal
Chief Regional Adviser and Regional Coordinator
Proyecto Regional de Patrimonio Cultural
PNUD/Unesco
Casilla (P.O. Box) 4480
Lima, Peru.

Additional information may also be requested from A. Alva at ICCROM, who is responsible for coordination of the programme.

Seminar on Teaching Techniques and Use of Didactic Materials

How can we help teachers in our field to teach more effectively? This has long been a topic of discussion at ICCROM, and has led us to organize a four-day, special seminar on teaching techniques, to be held in Rome from 6-9 June 1983. The emphasis will not be on conservation *per se*, but in providing an opportunity for teachers of conservation to upgrade their skills in the effective presentation and organization of their subject matter. Inscription will be limited. For further information, contact G. de Guichen at ICCROM.

Oriental Techniques in Paper Restoration

The four workshops on paper conservation scheduled at ICCROM in 1982, and conducted by K. Masuda of the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, were attended in total by 20 young specialists from eight countries. A junior expert, selected by ICCROM, supported Mr Masuda in each of the workshops.

In view of the considerable number of requests by highly qualified applicants which could not be satisfied because of limitations imposed by the practical nature of the programme, ICCROM asked the Japanese authorities whether such a successful experiment could be repeated in 1984.

Following the agreement received from Dr Nobuo Ito, director of the Tokyo National Research Institute, two more workshops, to be conducted at ICCROM by Mr Masuda, have been scheduled for 8-25 May and 5-22 June 1984. The standard ICCROM application form may be used by those interested in attending.

Wood Conservation Course

An important sequel to the November symposium on Wood Conservation, Tokyo, could be the creation of an international course on wood conservation technology, analogous to the one held in Venice on stone conservation every second year (two months duration, open to architects, engineers, scientists and conservators). The course would be organized under the auspices of Unesco and with the collaboration of one European nation (still to be determined). The symposium recommended that the course be organized by ICCROM (as the Venice course already is).

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

Every Newsletter reader knows that ICCROM has a library specializing in conservation. But perhaps some are a bit vague as to exactly what the library contains and what services it provides. Therefore, this issue offers a special feature on the library with as complete a description as possible of its capabilities for assistance to the conservation community.

What is the nature of our documentation?

The ICCROM library specializes in the conservation of cultural property. This covers all movable and immovable property and auxiliary disciplines that could be of help in its study or conservation. In principle, material on the history of art is not included in our collection except, of course, for basic reference works or those that trace the history of an object or building and furnish technical details that could be pertinent to possible conservation interventions. This documentation comes from all parts of the globe, exists in numerous languages, and is of three types: books (roughly 15,000) and off-prints or photocopies, and some 350 periodicals.

How is our cataloguing done? The computerized system

All the works purchased by the library, or acquired through donation and exchange, have been at the

disposal of readers in Rome. Readers outside Rome, however, had no way even to know what we had, so in 1977 we decided to adopt a computerized system for registering and locating documents. We chose the UNISIST System for data registration and the STAIRS for research.

For each item the following data are registered: bibliographical references (title, author, etc.); a short abstract; key words (which indicate the major subjects treated in the publication); date and location of the object or monument under discussion; materials; typology; and products used or tested during restoration. Once all this information was in the ICCROM data bank, our next concern was to make it available.

How can one locate material in the library?

Up to 1977 research was done through a manual card file by subject that was abandoned after the computerized system began operating. The information registered in the data bank can be consulted on the computer terminal in the library, but there are two restrictions on this type of research: the relatively high cost of on-line research (all our equipment is rented from a computer firm), and the impossibility—at least so far—of linking other institutions automatically to our memory.



Thus we have opted for an interim solution, which is to publish a computer print-out of the *List of Acquisitions* with a companion *Subject Index*. Due to space limitations, we print only the bibliographical information related to each document. These two works are published every two years, and list all the documents actually acquired by the library in each two-year period as well as part of the back-log of material registered in the library prior to 1977 and subsequently re-catalogued according to the new norms.

What can we provide if you are not in Rome?

1. Biennial library publications

There are in fact several levels of assistance available to our outside readers. The first is the printed library catalogue (*List of Acquisitions* and *Subject Index*). These two books are used both for research in the library itself, for post-1977 acquisitions, and for outside research. They can be purchased, exchanged for other publications, or requested under ICCROM's technical assistance programme. The *Subject Index* is available in either English or French. Using these books, people can do their own research on whatever subject they wish and be informed of the latest developments in the field of conservation. An example of a subject index page on archaeology is shown in the illustration.

2. Computerized bibliographies

Preparation of computerized bibliographies on special subjects is yet another possibility offered to researchers. The library personnel do the research on the terminal and have the results printed up by the computer. In this case, the researcher is supplied *all* the information registered in the data bank for each document, unlike the *List of Acquisitions*, which provides only bibliographical data.

To date we have registered some 15,000 documents in the computer, and the analytical bibliography one obtains is, if not exhaustive, at least of the first rank. The cost of this service varies depending on the complexity of the request, and can either be paid directly by the client or, in some cases, charged to internal ICCROM accounts. One should count on an average cost of about US\$20 per bibliography if more than 50 documents are listed. Shorter bibliographies are provided free of charge. To reduce expenses, users should be as specific as possible regarding the exact information they want or the problem they are trying to solve; a vague request for "everything about architectural conservation" might land you with a long unwieldy list of titles. A sample page from a bibliography on artifact analysis is shown in the illustration.

810409 ICCROM SUBJECT INDEX	ARCHAEOLOGY	23
ARCHAEOLOGY		
ARCHAEOLOGY, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY		
00184000	- 00233200 - 00431800 - 00432000 - 00477600	
00510800	- 00583100 - 00800000 - 00810000 - 02065500	
02185200	- 02199300 - 02213700	
ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT DETERIORATION SOIL		
00046100	- 00797600 - 02246708	
ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT EXCAVATION ANALYSIS		
00010400	- 00046100 - 00065100 - 00066200 - 00074800	
00112800	- 00113200 - 00184200 - 00192400 - 00259100	
00385400	- 00387400 - 00431800 - 00431900 - 00502700	
00502900	- 00510800 - 00701200 - 00704400 - 00729200	
00761200	- 00763900 - 00769100 - 00782100 - 00797600	
00820700	- 00836100 - 01931469 - 01936572 - 01954900	
01976209	- 02028501 - 02067101 - 02105100 - 02105101	
02108500	- 02206012 - 02234700 - 02246000 - 02246700	
02252501		
ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT EXCAVATION CONSERVATION		
00001200	- 00074800 - 00165600 - 00342000 - 01931498	
01936539	- 01936541 - 01936569 - 01936574 - 01950100	
01965900	- 01976114 - 01976116 - 01976200 - 01978907	
01980701	- 02005300 - 02005301 - 02007400 - 02022600	
02026508	- 02027800 - 02039100 - 02039101 - 02039102	
02039103	- 02066404 - 02066408 - 02095400 - 02135210	
02145607	- 02210400 - 02211503 - 02213820 - 02233800	
ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT EXCAVATION INVENTORY		
02146700		
ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT FROZEN CONSERVATION		
02213820	- 02224842	
ARCHAEOLOGY, BOTANY STUDY		
ARCHAEOLOGY, DATING		
00010300	- 00229100 - 01929800 - 02061100 - 02105100	
02105101	- 02246731	

Sample listing from the "Subject Index". Each number refers to a separate document on the subject concerned.

GENINF	DOCUMENT NUMBER: 02206012	PAGE 48
	LITERATURE TYPES: BOOK	
	BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: ANALYTIC	
	CLASSIFICATION: XXI 193	
TITLE	N CONTRIBUTION (ANALYTIC) ORIGINAL TITLE: ANALYSIS AND SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION OF WOOD, TEXTILES, METALS, BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS, AND OTHERS EXCAVATED FROM CHUNMA AND WHANGNAM KING'S TOMBS (5-6TH CENTURY) OF SILLA DYNASTY N VOLUME, MONOGRAPH OR PATENT DOCUMENT ORIGINAL TITLE: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY - CULTURAL PROPERTY AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. TOKYO AND TSUKUBA, 27-30 NOV. 1978	
PERSON	WITH A CONTRIBUTION AUTHOR (NAME AS DERIVED FROM THE PIECE): KIM, YOUN SUN	
CORP AUTHOR	CONTRIBUTION NAME: TOKYO NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CULT. PROP.	
PAGE	PAGE NUMBERS: 171-191	
DATE	NORMALIZED DATE: 19790000	
LANGUAGE	OF TEXT: ENGLISH	
PUBLISHER	NAME: TOKYO NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES LOCATION: TOKYO	
MEETING	NAME (GIVEN IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE AND ALPHABET): INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY LOCATION: TOKYO AND TSUKUBA NORMALIZED DATE: 19781127 DATE IN FULL: 27 - 30 NOVEMBER 1978	
ABSTRACT	ANALYSIS OF CA AND P IN SOIL OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE TOMB TO DETECT SACRIFICIAL VICTIMS. HIGH ZINC CONTENT IN SOME BRONZES. ANALYSIS OF SODA GLASS BEADS. FINDING OF CHICKEN EGGS. IDENTIFICATION OF TREE FOR WOOD AND BARK FRAGMENTS.	
CLASS	FRENCH CLASSIFICATION: ARCHEOLOGIE, APPLICATION SCIENCE. ARCHEOLOGIE, OBJET FOUILLE ANALYSE. NOURRITURE, ARCHEOLOGIE ANALYSE. VERRE, PERLE. SOL, ANALYSE. ENGLISH CLASSIFICATION: ARCHAEOLOGY, SCIENCE APPLICATION. ARCHAEOLOGY, ARTIFACT EXCAVATION ANALYSIS. FOOD, ARCHAEOLOGY ANALYSIS. GLASS, BEAD. SOIL, ANALYSIS.	
PERPLA	DATING: 0300 AD 0600 AD PERIOD: SILLA FAR EAST ASIA, KOREA REP. . KYUNGJU	
TYPE	CHUNMA AND WHANGNAM TOMBS	
DEST	ICCROM79	

Sample of one document entry in a computer bibliography. This is N. 02206012, circled in the Subject Index above.

3. *Photocopies*

Interest in having a list of titles or a specialized bibliography is often limited by the near impossibility of obtaining the works mentioned. In ICCROM's case, this difficulty is surmounted by the fact that all the works listed are here in the library, and photocopies can be supplied, within the restrictions imposed by reproduction rights. Users are charged a flat fee of US\$0.10 a page. To give an indication of the volume we handle, some 4,000 pages of photocopies were done in a recent month.

The ICCROM library can thus provide either the *List of Acquisitions* or special bibliographies, and reply, of course, to other more general questions. We buy and catalogue a great deal of information, and our principal aim is to see that this information is then used and diffused. We have partially fulfilled this aim, but we wish to improve our assistance to researchers and know what their needs are. For this, we need your collaboration.

What can you provide the library to improve its service?

1. *Information on new publications*

You may be aware of conservation information published in your country that would be of interest to a wider audience: reports, books or articles you have published yourself or that seem interesting to you. A note to the library indicating how they can be obtained (with data on publication, price, supplier, etc.) would be helpful.

2. *Technical reports*

Many technical reports are given only limited internal circulation within a government department, university or museum, but they could well apply to problems being faced elsewhere, or give an interesting indication of how one goes about dealing with a given question. Copies of such reports would be welcome in the ICCROM library. This can often be in your interest because, if the authors are in agreement, we assume the task of

providing photocopies of such reports to others who request them. We have already made such an arrangement with Queen's University, Canada.

3. *Student research*

Most conservation training institutions require their students to produce a major research project or thesis before final qualification. Many of these are of very high quality and represent a great deal of thought and effort which, again, could be more widely shared if copies were also sent to the library in Rome.

4. *Articles in other journals*

Although we subscribe to a complete range of periodicals dealing with our own field, we may not always be aware of conservation-related articles published in other specialized journals. If you have published a report or article in a journal we are unlikely to receive, or in some other unusual context, please let us know about it.

5. *Translations and abstracts*

Publications not written in the more widely used languages — English, French, Spanish or Italian — are often difficult of access to many of our readers. If you or your organization have made translations or abstracts of such publications, they (and the original, too) would also be of use.

Any material that can be provided free of charge or in exchange is appreciated, but the library is also prepared to purchase suitable publications, within its budgetary limits.

As you can see, ICCROM is a clearing house of information, but we can only distribute material that we have received. Through our computerized library registration system, such material will reach a very wide audience and further the progress of conservation as a whole.

Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information about any of the points mentioned here.

(M-C.U.)

● Acquisitions

We have prepared a selected list of interesting new titles in various fields of conservation.

ARCHAEOLOGY

ROBINSON, Wendy S., *First aid for marine finds*. Greenwich, National Maritime Museum, 1981 (Handbooks in maritime archaeology N. 2).

Handbook of first aid treatments for the preservation of artifacts made of organic, non-metallic and metallic materials. Workshop procedures are described and sources of information and assistance provided.

Protection of the underwater heritage. Paris, Unesco, 1981 (Technical Handbooks for museums and monuments N. 4).

Basic manual giving practical advice on all aspects of underwater archaeology: prospection techniques, documentation, on-site conservation procedures, laboratory conservation, conservation in the museum environment, and legal protection.

ARCHITECTURE

Agence nationale pour l'amélioration de l'habitat. *Techniques & produits pour l'amélioration de l'habitat*. Paris, Editions du Moniteur, 1981.

Comprehensive guide to the products and techniques available on the market for the rehabilitation of existing architectural structures. Clear and useful advice is given for each particular aspect of the work, such as consolidation of the structure, roofing, humidity, exterior cleaning, insulation, sanitary equipment, etc.

GELSOMINO, Luisella - CESARI, Carlo - BALLANDI, Roberto. *Recupero edilizio. Metodologie, tecniche, prodotti*. Bologna, Ente autonomo per le fiere di Bologna - OIKOS, 1982.

A comprehensive guide to the technical works necessary for building rehabilitation. It explains, with case studies, the materials and techniques applied and gives a catalogue of the products used, including their characteristics and directions for use.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

AL-DAWAF, Hiyam N. - SAEED, Irfan. *A bibliography on the conservation and restoration of cultural property (1815-1976)*. Baghdad, Ministry of Culture and Information - State Antiquities and Heritage Organization, 1981.

A specialized bibliography on 17 conservation topics with indexes by author and title. An Arabic translation is provided for each reference.

CONSERVATION-GENERAL

Appropriate technologies in the conservation of cultural property. Paris, The Unesco Press, 1981.

This volume brings together five contributions (four of which are written by specialists trained by or working for ICCROM) on the theoretical and practical aspects of the use of traditional techniques and materials as well as local manpower and resources adapted to socio-economic realities and modern requirements in relation to the conservation of cultural property. In this context, case studies from Nepal, North Africa, India and South America are presented.

GRAPHIC DOCUMENTS

Les documents graphiques et photographiques: analyse et conservation. Travaux du Centre de recherches sur la conservation des documents graphiques 1980-1981. Paris, Editions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1981.

The book presents the results of the works and research carried out by the Centre for Research on the Conservation of Graphic Documents on the deterioration and conservation of documents on paper, leather, and parchment, and of photographs. Numerous bibliographical references are provided.

METAL

Conservation of iron. Edited by R.W. Clarke and S.M. Blackshaw. Greenwich, National Maritime Museum, 1982 (Maritime Monographs and Reports N. 53 - 1982).

Proceedings of a symposium held at the National Maritime Museum on 4 July 1980 on the conservation methods applicable to excavated ironwork. The papers discuss in particular the examination, cleaning, stabilization, storage and display of objects from either land or underwater sites.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ORD-HUME, Arthur W.J.G., *Restoring musical boxes*. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1980.

A complete handbook on the techniques of conservation and restoration of musical boxes. All the stages are explained in detail and well-illustrated. A trilingual glossary (English, French, German) of musical box components is provided.

ORIENTAL ART

International symposium on the conservation and restoration of cultural property. Conservation of Far Eastern objects. Tokyo, 26-29 November, 1979. Tokyo, National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, 1980.

Proceedings of the symposium in which Western and Eastern specialists of Oriental art conservation have presented reports on the following topics: conservation of illuminated manuscripts, palm leaf manuscripts, wooden panel paintings, silk paintings, screens, lacquers, wooden objects, bronze objects, and works of art on paper.

PAINTINGS

Der Albrechtsaltar und sein Meister. Herausgegeben von Floridus Röhrig. Beiträge von Ingrid Karl, Manfred Koller, Richard Perger, Floridus Röhrig und Artur Rosenauer. Wien, Edition Tusch, 1981.

Detailed study of an outstanding late Gothic altarpiece at present owned by the Klosterneuburg Museum. The following aspects are discussed: the artistic environment of the altar, its history and iconography, its style, the results of technological examinations and their implication in the identification of the Albrechtsmeister's "workshop", and the restoration report. Numerous footnotes and bibliographical references are included, and the book is beautifully illustrated.

PHOTOGRAMMETRY

FORAMITTI, Hans. *Propositions pour des cours d'initiation à la photogrammétrie des biens culturels.* S.l.n.d., circa 60 p.

Proposals for information and training courses (from two days to ten weeks). After a general introduction on the principles and aims of the training, a detailed programme, hour by hour, of the courses and practical exercises is provided. An English translation, still in rough copy, is available at ICCROM at the price of \$5.00, postage included.

PHOTOGRAPHY

SOCRATES DE OLIVEIRA, João. *Manual pratico de preservação fotografica.* São Paulo, Museu da Industria, Comercio e Tecnologia de São Paulo, 1980 (Coleção Museu & Tecnicas, N. 5).

A small handbook in Portuguese on conservation of photographs. It describes the history of the

photographic process, the causes of deterioration, and gives advice for the preservation and treatment of different types of photographs.

STONE

Conservation of historic stone buildings and monuments. Report of the Committee on conservation of historic stone buildings and monuments. Washington, National Academy Press, 1982.

Final edition of the proceedings of a conference held in Washington on 2-4 February, 1981. The main specialists in stone conservation have participated, presenting contributions on the deterioration, treatment and maintenance of stone structures.

TEXTILES

Conservazione e restauro dei tessili. Conservation and restoration of textiles. Convegno internazionale, Como, 1980. International conference, Como, 1980. A cura di Francesco Pertegato. Milano, Centro Italiano per lo studio della storia del tessuto - Sezione Lombardia, c/o Civiche raccolte "A. Bertarelli", Castello Sforzesco, 1982.

Final proceedings of this international meeting. The papers, in English and Italian, cover almost all the aspects of textile conservation with technical details and presentation of case studies.

URBANISM AND HISTORIC CENTRES

ANTONIOU, Jim. *Islamic cities and conservation.* Paris, The Unesco Press, 1981.

A study which examines in a broad sense the need for conservation of Islamic cities. City development within the context of Islamic culture and living patterns, physical and climatic conditions and their impact on urban and housing structures are discussed with case studies taken from North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. Recommendations for a conservation policy are made.

CHEVALIER, Dominique et alii. *L'espace social de la ville arabe.* Paris, Maisonneuve et Larose, 1979 (Publications du Département d'islamologie de l'Université de Paris-Sorbonne, N. VII).

Proceedings of a symposium on socio-cultural spaces and urban development in the Arab world. The history, typologies and spatial organization of the urban habitat, the socio-economic context are studied with special reference to the cities of the Middle East (Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

● Industrial Archaeology



Remains of the Capalbio blast furnace.

In cooperation with the Specialization School on the Study of Restoration of Monuments, Faculty of Architecture of Rome University, ICCROM started in 1981 the study of the preservation and valorization of a well preserved nineteenth century blast furnace in Capalbio, about 120 km north of Rome, in Tuscany.

The study includes archival research, survey, photogrammetry, examination of mortars, monitoring stability by measurement of crack width, design of an emergency stabilization scheme, planning for use as a public cultural centre including a museum and a library. Some parts of the large building, however, have been earmarked for residential use, in order to reduce the cost of restoration of the complex.

Typological research led to the discovery of an even better preserved blast furnace complex in Camino (30 km south of Capalbio, in Latium). The "blast furnace of the pope", built in 1671, restored in 1770 and operated, with very little change, into the first decades of the nineteenth century, will be the object of separate study, now that the Capalbio project is almost completed. Two papers were presented at technical meetings (in Italy and at the APT Conference, Banff, Canada), summarizing the results.

In 1983, Albert France-Lanord (Director of the Musée du Fer, Nancy, France) and Neil Cossons (Director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, England) will visit ICCROM to lecture in the courses, visit the blast furnaces, and provide advice on the development of the project.

ICCROM will organize a symposium in November 1984 on "The Preservation of Iron Factories and Iron Monuments". A first announcement will be distributed in May-June 1983 to a limited list of qualified experts. Interested persons should write to "Iron Symposium - ICCROM" asking to be included. (G.T.)

● Unesco Research Fellowships

A special grant from Unesco allowed ICCROM to provide five fellowships for applied research work under the supervision of ICCROM staff members. Other than the mortar research, the other projects currently underway are described below.

Disinfestation

Information on principles, methods, materials and equipment used for the control of insects in museum collections is being gathered by Fred Greene (Canada, SPC82) in an eight-month study supervised by G. de Guichen. A questionnaire has been distributed to museums requesting information on methods and materials in use, and literature or research work on this topic. Combined with information on equipment and chemicals supplied by manufacturers, and literature on formulation, application and safety considerations, this material will be used to create an information file on preventing and treating infestation of museum collections. A course on this topic may also eventually be organized at ICCROM. For information or contributions, please write to "Disinfestation Project", ICCROM.

Showcases

May Cassar (Malta) is doing an eight-month study on the microclimatic control of museum showcases. This involves the compilation of a literature search on the current state of knowledge on this subject. It is intended primarily to assess the completeness of published information on case studies and experiments in this field of preventive conservation. The aim is to see whether museum conservators can utilise, with ease, the results obtained for their own particular situations.

Consolidation of Wall Painting Plasters

The effectiveness of materials and methods currently being employed for the consolidation of wall painting plasters is the subject of another project, which is intended to be a long term investigation. A master work plan for the project has been constructed, and preliminary essays for the creation of a prototype deteriorated sample have been carried out by Catherine S. Myers (USA, MUR82). Supervisor: P. Schwartzbaum.

Stone Conservation

Mihaela Strimbu (Romania) is studying stone conservation processes as currently applied in Italy. She started by joining a team of Italian conservators working on a marble frieze in the Forum of Nerva in Rome. Another working experience in Venice and visits to laboratories in Bologna and Milan will complete the programme. Supervisor: P. Schwartzbaum.

● Mortars

The Research/Training Unit working on grouting techniques for historic masonry resumed work in 1982 and was reinforced thanks to fellowships provided by Unesco and the EEC.

While laboratory experiments of injection into plastic columns were continued, field activities were considerably increased, in part under pressing requests from local conservation services to improve available techniques for the consolidation of masonry in contact with important works of art.



24 Injection of experimental grouting mixture into a wall.

Experiments of grouting were thus carried out first in a courtyard in the building of San Michele itself (where ICCROM is located), then on an experimental wall previously crushed by a hydraulic press (this part is conducted in collaboration with the Engineering School of Rome University) and later on actual field problems: Torcello (Mosaics, May 1982), Assisi (Mural paintings, July 1982) Tarquinia (Rock paintings, October 1982, still continuing) Basilica of San Lorenzo, Rome (December 1982). In the last two cases the "experiment" involves the actual execution of conservation works, in difficult conditions, which could not be satisfactorily carried out by other means. Applications to real works of art are supervised by P. Mora of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro. (In Tarquinia the conservation work was carried out by G. Pignatelli.)

Field work had a great influence on the project, determining a radical change in the participants' attitudes and in the composition of the grouting mixtures used. A new series of tests in the laboratory is now required to evaluate the modified grouting techniques that were dictated by field conditions. The grouting mixtures used by the team are based on a special, low-alkali, hydraulic lime (which was provided, free of charge, by Ciments Lafarge France) with some admixtures and fine aggregates.

The research unit members were two architects (D. Ferragni, Italy, J.M. Teutonico, USA, ARC 82), two engineers (M. Forti, Italy and J. Malliet, Belgium) and one chemist (G. Torraca, ICCROM, supervisor of the group).

The results of this phase of the research will be published in 1983. (G.T.)



The mortar research team.

PUBLICATIONS

● Latest Publications

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property 1982 edition

This latest computerized edition of the "Training Index" includes several new course listings and revisions of older entries. It describes training opportunities at 307 institutions in all parts of the world. The descriptions are brief and factual, giving the institution's address, the subject matter treated, the length and kind of training, admission requirements, scholarship sources, etc. No attempt is made to evaluate or endorse any given programme. A sample listing is given below.

UNITED KINGDOM GB 00104

INSTITUTION IN CHARGE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, CONSERVATION DEPT
31-34 GORDON SQUARE
LONDON WC1H 0PY, ENGLAND

SUBJECT OR MATERIAL
APPLIED SCIENCE 1A
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS 7B 7C 7G 7M

TITLE OF COURSE
DIPLOMA COURSE IN CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

NATURE OF TRAINING
REGULAR THEORY COURSE COMBINED WITH TWO YEARS PRACTICAL
WORK 'AT HOME' AND FINAL DISSERTATION

DURATION
3-4 YEARS: YEAR 1 - PRACTICAL WORK AT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.
YEAR 2 - SPECIAL COURSE AT INSTITUTE SEE GB00102
YEAR 3 - DISSERTATION & FURTHER WORK 'AT HOME'

PERSON IN CHARGE
CONSERVATION ADMISSIONS TUTOR

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
PERMANENT JOB AS A CONSERVATOR IN A MUSEUM OR SIMILAR
INSTITUTION. SUITABLE KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMISTRY. SUBMISSION
OF PORTFOLIO DEMONSTRATING PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE TO A
SUITABLE STANDARD.

LANGUAGE
GOOD STANDARD OF ENGLISH REQUIRED IN READING & WRITING.

SCHOLARSHIP SOURCES
SEE GB 00100

OTHER
FEES 1981-82: 3600 POUNDS STERLING FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS
WHILE ATTENDING SPECIAL COURSE IN CONSERVATION

CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA GRANTED
DIPLOMA IN CONSERVATION

REVISION/YEAR 001/81

The courses are listed by country, cross referenced with a subject index and list of institutions. The introduction and explanations are in both English and French; the listings are in English only.

1982, 141 pp.

Price: \$5.00

Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration **Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento** by G. De Angelis d'Ossat

This is the second edition of one of our basic texts, with a completely revised English translation. The author's original Italian remains unchanged from the first edition.

1982, 46 pp. English and Italian.

Price: \$3.00

Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation by Giorgio Torraca

These popular lecture notes have been reprinted with some minor revisions and amplifications with respect to the first edition. The first five chapters present a general model of deterioration processes, including mechanical, physical, chemical and biological factors. Chapters 6 to 9 are devoted to masonry technology, including mortars, and general principles of conservation technology. In chapters 10 and 11, modern materials used in conservation are discussed: synthetic plastics, silicones, silanes and silicates.

1982, 145 pp. English.

Price: \$5.00

ICCROM in San Michele

Four leaflets describing the project for ICCROM's future premises were printed in November and are being distributed free of charge. "ICCROM in San Michele" gives an overview of the entire project, while "Student Accommodations", "Library", and "Conference Hall" provide more detailed descriptions of three of the more important areas to be developed in our new space. The text is in English.

● Publications in Preparation

Climat dans les musées: mesure Climate in Museums: Measurement by Gaël de Guichen

This book is now out of print, and a new edition is in preparation. Some small changes and additions to the text have been made, and several illustrations redrawn. The text is in both French and English.

ICCROM — Library. List of Acquisitions 1981-82 ICCROM — Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1981-82

This will be the third volume of the List of Acquisitions, covering the latest two-year period of computerized cataloguing in the library. It is used in conjunction with the Subject Index for the same period (see below).

ICCROM — Library. Subject Index 1981-82

This is the companion volume to the List of Acquisitions, and provides a cross reference by subject matter to all the material catalogued during the same period. As before, it is also being printed in French, in a separate volume.

Directory of Participants

As our body of alumni has grown to well over a thousand, we have decided to produce an experimental directory which will be extracted from our computer address list. It will provide listings by country, giving addresses where participants are now living (which may or may not be their country of origin). There will also be a master list in alphabetical order, and lists of participants in each

course, year by year. If the directory proves useful, it will be up-dated and reprinted periodically.

International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation

The papers presented at this conference, held at ICCROM from 2-4 December 1982, are being prepared for publication, together with a résumé of the discussion. (See Conference Report in this issue).

Mosaics N. 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980

This illustrated publication will review what to do when a mosaic is discovered, and discuss the pros and cons of 11 kinds of support for detached mosaics. The text has been edited by the board of the International Committee for Mosaics Conservation, and is the English version of a book published last year in French.

Basic Principles of Conservation on Archaeological Excavations

ICCROM has invited various specialists to contribute to a collection of eight papers on conservation on archaeological excavations. The papers will be circulated and discussed at the ICCROM conference in Cyprus, August 1983, and are due to be published soon after. The topics include the field conservation of excavated objects, mosaics and wall-paintings; the storage of finds; the protection of excavated structures of stone and mud brick; and the anastylosis and presentation of stone buildings.

● Other Publications

Science for Conservators

During the conference on Didactic Materials Used in Teaching Conservation, organized by ICCROM in September 1980, the participants deplored the lack of books specifically intended for teaching, and resolved that a "concerted effort must be made to create teaching material for conservation, bearing in mind the reader's level of education".

We are thus very pleased to announce that the Crafts Council has not only attempted to meet this need but has succeeded admirably.

Their superb new series, *Science for Conservators*, offers conservators with a non-scientific background a practical and relevant introduction to the science underlying conservation practice, in the first truly comprehensive series, clearly designed and reasonably priced.

It has been prepared by a team of conservation scientists, science teachers and experienced conservators, and approaches the science from the view-point of the practising conservator. Scientific concepts are introduced in carefully graded steps through the discussion of activities central to all conservation work—identifying materials, cleaning techniques, joining, consolidation and coating, for example. Book 1 assumes *no* previous scientific training, but as the series progresses a scientific syllabus of direct use to conservators is slowly built up. The six books which will make up the series combine to form a useful base for lectures on conservation science in museums and as part of more formal conservation courses. The books are in English.

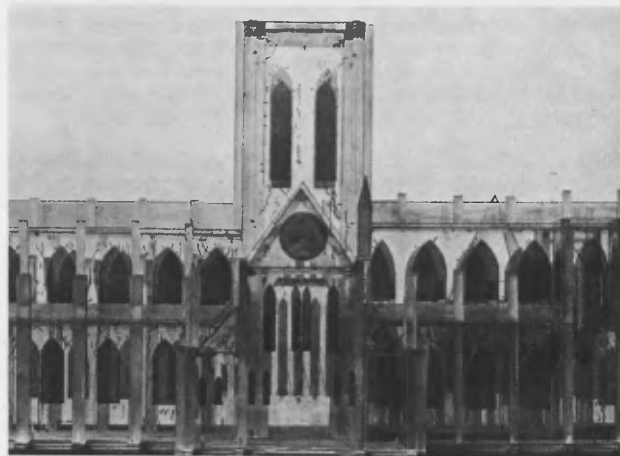
The first three titles, *An Introduction to Materials*, *Cleaning*, *Adhesives and Coatings*, are now available and can be purchased through ICCROM or the Crafts Council, Conservation Section, 12 Waterloo Place, London, SW1Y 4AU. The set of Books 1, 2 and 3 costs \$31.00 (12.50 pounds). Orders to the Crafts Council should be prepaid, unless they are over 25 pounds.

Conservation of Historic Buildings

By Bernard M. Feilden

ICCROM is pleased to announce the publication of this major book by its former director, Bernard M. Feilden, in the series, "Technical Studies in the Arts, Archaeology and Architecture", Butterworth & Co Ltd, London 1982, series editors Gillian Lewis and Derek Linstrum.

The book is addressed to professionals and students of the conservation of historic architecture, and is based on the author's long years of professional experience.



An illustration from "Conservation of Historic Buildings". The perspex model of York Minster permits analysis of crack patterns and deformations (Courtesy: Feilden & Mawson).

Conservation demands wise management of resources, sound judgement and a clear sense of proportion. To foster this approach, the book first discusses the structural elements of buildings in detail, and then focuses on the causes of decay, with special consideration of materials. The third part deals with the role of the conservation architect, starting with surveys and including the organization of work and control of costs. Last, there is a review of repairs of building elements and special techniques in conservation.

Chemicals in Conservation: A Guide to Possible Hazards and Safe Use

By Amanda Clydesdale

This new publication contains information on nearly 200 chemicals and commercial products commonly used by conservators of historic artifacts. It is produced in a ring-bound, loose-leaf format to accommodate revisions, with information on new chemicals etc., which will be regularly published in the future. Details on each chemical include properties, fire hazards, safe use, toxicity, and first aid. This publication was produced by the Conservation Bureau, Scottish Development Agency, and the Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration, Edinburgh, 1982. It can be purchased from ICCROM.

SALES

● ICCROM PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

E: English - D: Deutsch - F: Français - I: Italiano - Sp: Español

●: New publications - ●: Nouveau

Architectural Conservation and Environmental Education.
Conclusions of the meeting. ICCROM. February 1975.
Conservation architecturale et éducation à l'environnement.
Conclusions de la conférence. ICCROM, Février 1975. 24 pp.
(1979).

(E/F) (\$ 2.50)

BACHMANN, K-W. La conservation durant les expositions temporaires.

Conservation during Temporary Exhibitions. 46 pp. (1975).

(E/F) (\$ 3.00)

BROCK, I. - GIULIANI, P. - MOISESCU, C. The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning.

Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione architettonico-urbanistica. 132 pp. (1973).

(E/I) (\$ 6.00)

CARBONNELL, M. Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments des centres historiques.

Photogrammetry Applied to the Study and Conservation of Historic Centres. 110 pp. (1974).

(E/F) (\$ 4.00)

Catalogues of technical exhibitions; catalogues d'expositions techniques; cataloghi mostre tecniche:
N. 2: Theft-Vol-Furto. 59 pp. (1977).

(E/F/I) (\$ 2.00)

● De ANGELIS d'OSSAT, G. Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration.

Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause del deterioramento. 2nd edition. 48 pp.

(E/I) (\$ 3.00)

FORAMITTI, H. Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels. 44 pp. (1972).

(F) (\$ 2.50)

FORAMITTI, H. La photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs. 48 pp. (1973).

(F) (\$ 3.00)

FRANCE-LANORD, A. Ancient Metals: Structure and Characteristics. Technical cards.

Métaux anciens: structures et caractéristiques. Fiches techniques. 80 pp. (1980).

(E/F) (\$ 10.00)

GAZZOLA, P. The Past in the Future. 2nd edition. 138 pp. (1975).

(E) (\$ 4.00)

● GUICHEN, G. de. Climat dans les musées: Mesure. Fiches techniques.

Climate in Museums: Measurement. Technical cards. 80 pp. (1979). Revised edition in preparation.

(E/F) To be announced/prix à définir

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1977-78.

Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1977-78. 319 pp. (1979).

(E/F) (\$ 10.00)

ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1979-80.

Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1979-80. 528 pp. (1981).

(E/F) (\$ 17.00)

● ICCROM - Library. List of Acquisitions 1981-82. (In preparation)

Bibliothèque. Liste des acquisitions 1981-82.

(E/F) To be announced/prix à définir

ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1977-78. 329 pp. (1979).

(E) (\$ 10.00)

ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1979-80. 494 pp. (1981).

(E) (\$ 17.00)

● ICCROM - Library. Subject Index 1981-82. In preparation.

(E) To be announced/prix à définir

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des matières 1977-78. 326 pp. (1979).

(F) (\$ 10.00)

ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des matières 1979-80. 490 pp. (1981).

(F) (\$ 17.00)

● ICCROM - Bibliothèque. Table des matières 1981-82. En préparation.

(F) To be announced/prix à définir

IÑIGUEZ HERRERO, J. L'altération des calcaires et des grès utilisés dans la construction. 128 pp. (1967).

(F) (\$ 4.00)

● International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. 1982.

Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 1982. 3rd edition. 141 pp. (1982)

(E/F) (\$ 5.00)

MARASOVIC, T. Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (experiences of Split). 56 pp. (1975).

(E) (\$ 4.00)

MASSARI, G. Bâtiments humides et insalubres - Pratique de leur assainissement. 526 pp. (1971).

(F) (\$ 30.00)

MASSARI, G. Humidity in Monuments. 47 pp. (1970).

(E) (\$ 3.00)

Mortars, Cements and Grouts Used in the Conservation of Historic Buildings. Symposium 3-6 November, 1981, Rome. Mortiers, ciments et coulis utilisés dans la conservation des bâtiments historiques. Symposium 3-6 novembre 1981, Rome. 414 pp. (1982).

(E/F) (\$ 12.00)

Mosaics N. 1: Deterioration and Conservation, Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Mosaics Conservation. Rome, November 1977. 120 pp. (1980).

(E) (\$ 9.00)

● Mosaics N. 2: Safeguard. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. In preparation.

(E) To be announced/prix à définir

Mosaïque N. 1: Détérioration et conservation. Actes du 1^{er} symposium international sur la conservation des mosaïques, Rome, novembre 1977, 104 pp. (1978).

(F) (\$ 8.00)

● Mosaïque N. 2: Sauvegarde. Carthage 1978, Périgueux 1980. 60 pp. (1981).

(F) (\$ 11.00)

MÜHLETHALER, B. - BARKMAN, L. - NOACK, D. Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. 71 pp. (1973).

(E) (\$ 4.00)

Problems of Conservation in Museums. Papers presented to ICOM Committee. Washington and New York 1965.

Problèmes de conservation dans les musées. Communications présentées au comité de l'ICOM à Washington et à New York 1965. 224 pp. (1969).

(E/F) (\$ 10.00)

SCHULTZE, E. Techniques de conservation et de restauration des monuments - Terrains et fondations. 177 pp. (1970).

(F) (\$ 4.00)

STAMBOLOV, T. - VAN ASPEREN de BOER, J.R.J. The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments. 2nd edition. 86 pp. (1976).

(E) (\$ 4.00)

● TORRACA, G. Porous Building Materials: Materials Science for Architectural Conservation. 2nd edition. 145 pp. (1982).

(E) (\$ 5.00)

TORRACA, G. Solubilidad y Disolventes en los Problemas de Conservación. 59 pp. (1982).

(Sp) (\$ 3.00)

TORRACA, G. Solubilità et solvants utilisés pour la conservation des biens culturels. 78 pp. (1980).

(F) (\$ 3.50)

TORRACA, G. Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems. 2nd edition. 64 pp. (1978).

(E) (\$ 3.50)

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● OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Appropriate Technologies in the Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 136 pp. (1981)

(E) (\$ 7.00)

ARGAN, G.C. - MURTAGH, W.J. Historic Districts. Les districts historiques. 38 pp. (1975).

(E/F) (\$ 3.00)

● CLYDESDALE, A. Chemicals in Conservation: A Guide to Possible Hazards and Safe Use. Scottish Devt. Agency/SSCR. (1982).

(E) (\$ 15.00)

● Deterioration & Preservation of Stones. Proceedings of the 3rd International Congress. Venice, 24-27 October 1979.

La détérioration et la préservation de la pierre. Actes du 3ème congrès international. Venise, 24-27 octobre 1979. Fondazione "Giorgio Cini". 715 pp.

(E/F/I) (\$ 23.00)

● FEILDEN, B.M. Conservation of Historic Buildings. Butterworths, London. 472 pp. (1982)

(E) (\$ 60.00)

ICOM Committee for Conservation. 6th Triennial Meeting. Ottawa 21-25 September 1981. Preprints. 4 vols. (1981).

(E/F) (\$ 100.00)

● MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. Les solvants. IRPA. 129 pp. (1981).

(F) (\$ 6.50)

MASSCHELEIN-KLEINER, L. Liant, vernis et adhésifs anciens. IRPA. 105 pp. (1978).

(F) (\$ 6.00)

● Museum Security Survey: Aide-mémoire pour la sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 116 pp. (1981).

(E/F) (\$ 12.00)

Pest Control in Museums: A Status Report (1980). 170 pp. (1981).

(E) (\$ 15.00)

● Photogrammétrie des monuments et des sites.

Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites. CIPA. 36 pp.

(E/D/F/Sp) (\$ 3.00)

● Science for Conservators:

Book 1. An Introduction to Materials. 112 pp.

Book 2. Cleaning.

Book 3. Adhesives and Coatings. Crafts Council (1982).

(E) Set of three: (\$ 31.00)

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

Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation (photocopies).

Materiales sintéticos empleados en la conservación de bienes culturales (fotocopias). 30 pp. (1968).

(E, F or Sp) (\$ 3.00)

The Conservation of Cultural Property. Unesco. 342 pp. (1968).

(E) (\$ 10.00)

The Conservation of Stone II. Preprints of the Contributions to the International Symposium, Bologna, 27-30 October 1981. 2 vols. 844 pp. (1981).

(E/F) (\$ 25.00)

Third International Symposium on Mudbrick (Adobe).

Preservation, Ankara 29 September - 4 October, 1980.

308 pp. (1980).

(E/F) (\$ 10.00)

THOMSON, G. The Museum Environment. Butterworths, London. 270 pp. (1978).

(E) (\$ 20.00)

TILLOTSON, R.G. Museum Security. La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 pp. (1977).

(E/F) (\$ 15.00)

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

● The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage



A site included in the World Heritage List: Morocco (Courtesy: Unesco).

What is the "World Heritage Convention"?¹

The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, normally referred to as the "World Heritage Convention" was adopted by the Unesco General Conference in 1972 and came into force in 1975 after twenty Unesco Member States had adhered to it. As at 15 October 1982, 67 States had ratified or accepted it.²

¹ *World Cultural Heritage. Information Bulletin N. 18.* May 1982. pp. 5-6.

² Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Rep., Chile, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Rep., Tanzania, Tunisia, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Briefly, the purpose of the Convention is to set up a system whereby the international community can participate actively in protecting those parts of the cultural and natural heritage which are of outstanding universal value. The Convention functions under the guidance of an intergovernmental committee known as the "World Heritage Committee".

The "World Heritage Committee"

This Committee, composed of representatives of 21 States Parties to the Convention, has the following main responsibilities:

- to identify those national and cultural sites which are to be protected under the World Heritage Convention by inscribing them on the World Heritage List;
- to make the sites known throughout the world and to create an awareness among the public of their responsibility in respecting and safeguarding that universal heritage;
- to provide technical co-operation for the safeguarding of World Heritage sites to States whose resources are, for the time being, insufficient.



Syria - Damascus - Nour ed Din (Courtesy: Unesco).

This Committee normally meets once yearly and its members are elected from among the States Parties to the convention for a period of office of six years. One third of the members change at the end of each General Conference of Unesco. The States Parties who are members of the Committee are represented by persons possessing specialized knowledge of the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage. The Committee is aided in its tasks by ICCROM, ICOMOS, and the IUCN, organizations that have been attributed an advisory role by the Convention because they are competent in the fields of conservation of the cultural and natural heritage.

The "World Heritage List"

The World Heritage List identifies cultural and natural properties considered to be of outstanding universal value, and, by virtue of this quality, especially worth safeguarding for future generations.

The World Heritage Committee will decide which cultural and natural properties proposed by States Parties will be included in the World Heritage List, by evaluating them against criteria which it drew up at its first session with the advice of ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. An effort is made furthermore, to keep a reasonable balance between the cultural and natural heritage. The building up of the World Heritage List is an on-going process; that is, the List will continue to grow as more and more sites are added.

The Committee also prepares and publishes a List of World Heritage in Danger which may include only sites threatened by serious and specific dangers. The List enumerates those endangered properties for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been



USA - The Grand Canyon (Courtesy: Unesco).

requested under the Convention. This List is to contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. Both Lists are brought up to date and published every two years.

How to nominate properties to the World Heritage List

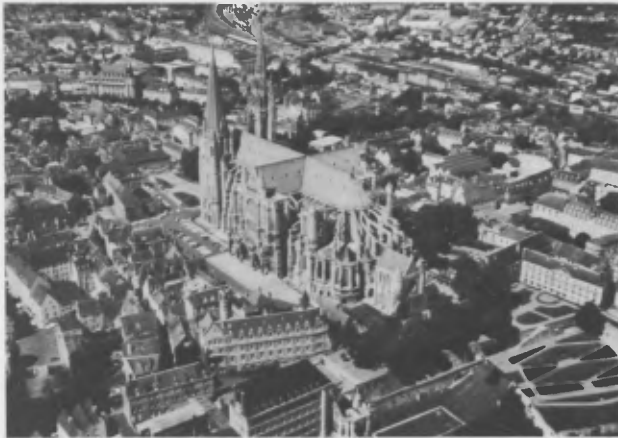
States Parties have themselves to identify and draw up a tentative list of natural and cultural sites in their country which they consider to be of world-wide significance and to warrant inclusion in the List. They then forward their proposals to the Secretariat of the World Heritage Committee using a printed form (available from the Secretariat of Unesco) that asks for a detailed description of the property, information on its state of preservation, its history, its importance, etc. Nominations submitted by 1st January will be considered within the same year. Those received after 1st January will be considered the following year.

The World Heritage Fund

Under the Convention a Fund, called the World Heritage Fund, has been created, which is a collective endeavour designed to support the individual efforts of States to preserve their cultural and natural heritage, and to meet emergency conservation needs to save a property which is in imminent danger of destruction.

Contributions

States Parties to the Convention can opt for voluntary or mandatory contributions to the Fund. A mandatory contribution is calculated on the basis of a State's contribution to Unesco's Regular Budget, of which it cannot exceed 1%. Whether it amounts to 1% or less is a matter for the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention to decide every



France - Chartres Cathedral (Courtesy: Unesco).

two years. So far, the General Assembly has continued to set this contribution at 1%. This means that a State Party whose contribution to Unesco's Regular Budget for a biennium amounts to \$40,000 has to contribute \$400 to the World Heritage Fund for the same two-year period.

States Parties that opt for voluntary contributions should, according to the Convention, pay at least every two years their contribution—which should not be less than the amount of the mandatory contributions they would have paid. The Fund is open to contributions from public and private organizations and individuals.

Technical co-operation

States Parties can request international assistance under the Fund for studies, provision of experts and technicians, training of staff and specialists [see Abidjan, page 12], and supply of equipment when appropriate; they can also apply for long-term loans and, in special cases, non-repayable grants. Requests must concern work necessary for the conservation of cultural or natural sites included in the World Heritage List (or proposed for inclusion) or assistance to national or regional training centres.

States Parties seeking assistance send in their requests to the Secretariat of the World Heritage convention using a special printed form (available from the Secretariat of Unesco) on which they describe the type of safeguard work they wish to be undertaken and the assistance they would like to receive.

On the basis of these requests and, of course, depending on the resources available in the Fund, the committee decides which requests can be met and to what extent. [At the December 1982 session, the Committee voted an allocation to ICCROM to assist in the administration of technical assistance].



Guatemala - Antigua Guatemala (Courtesy: Unesco).

Preparatory and emergency assistance

States Parties can also ask for assistance in preparing:

- the tentative list of cultural and natural sites in their territory that they consider fulfil the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List;
- their nominations to the World Heritage List; and
- their requests for technical co-operation.

Emergency assistance is also available under the Fund in the case of properties severely damaged by specific natural or man-made disasters or threatened with imminent destruction.

Fellowships

Fellowships for training in methods and techniques for the preservation of immovable cultural property or for the conservation of natural resources, and assistance to national or regional training centres may also be requested under the Fund. Requests for fellowships should be submitted on the Standard "Application for Fellowship" form which can be obtained from Unesco National Commissions, Unesco offices and offices of the United Nations Development Programme in Member States as well as from the Unesco Secretariat.

Further information can be obtained from:

The Secretariat
World Heritage Committee
Division of Cultural Heritage or
Division of Ecological Sciences
Unesco
7, Place de Fontenay
F-75700 - Paris, France

CONFERENCE REPORT

● International Meeting of Coordinators of Training in Architectural Conservation

Coordinators of training in architectural conservation from different regions of the world met for the first time in Rome from 2-4 December 1982. The meeting was organized by ICCROM in collaboration with ICOMOS and under the auspices of Unesco. The 18 participants and 9 observers discussed the present world situation in training and made recommendations for future action. The meeting provided an excellent forum for exchange of experiences and evaluation of programmes. ICCROM's role was in fact considered very important as the centre for this activity in the future.

Recent developments in training programmes were recognized, but were not considered sufficient. The general evolution of humanity has brought about such a broadening of the notion of patrimony and such an acceleration of the processes of its revitalization that restoration is often entrusted to poorly trained technicians, or even to technicians with no specific training at all. Architectural conservation requires a harmonious integration of the historical and humanistic approach (defining the bases and goals) with the scientific, technical and economic aspects. In order to meet these requirements, conservation work should be entrusted only to specialists who have had their training at the university or post-graduate level, and who have the necessary practical training as well.

It was considered desirable that the first education of specialists be obtained in their own country or region so that they would be sufficiently prepared and informed on problems specific to their country before being sent abroad for an eventual complement to their education. Considering the present distribution of training programmes, it was recommended that ICCROM study, in association with ICOMOS and in contact with other international and regional organizations, establishment of permanent courses in regions



Some members of the meeting of coordinators of courses in architectural conservation.

distant from large training centres; among these regions, Africa merits particular attention.

Special consideration was given to the training of teaching staff and it was recommended that ICCROM formulate a plan of didactic assistance for future instructors. This should be supported by the development of adequate teaching material, including translation of fundamental texts. It was also considered essential that the general programmes of instruction in architecture schools be rethought with a view to a better perception of the general setting of architectural intervention. This implies a deepening of cultural and historical sensitivity and a better appreciation of all the values relevant to the architectural and urban patrimony, as well as basic concepts of conservation. (J.J.)

CONFERENCES AND COOPERATION

Belgium

24-26 January. Our director, C. Erder, visited Mons and Louvain, where he met with faculty members for the Architectural Conservation programme, gave a talk about ICCROM, and also spoke to the Belgian ICOMOS section.

Bulgaria

17-21 May. C. Erder attended a 25th anniversary celebration of the National Institute for Monuments of Culture. He spoke at the closing reception, and also gave talks on radio and TV.

Canada

24-27 October. S. Peroni represented ICCROM at the annual APT conference on "Maintenance and Stabilization", held in Banff, and gave talks on ICCROM's research projects on mortar and ironworks.

China

2-10 June. C. Erder visited Beijing as consultant for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture. He discussed the present conservation situation and possible future areas of collaboration.

Finland

6-13 June: Helsinki. B.M. Feilden and J. Jokilehto participated in an ICCROM/Finnish Government Seminar on Conservation of Government-owned Buildings. The seminar generated a number of resolutions of importance in guiding government policy and procedures in this complex field.

Italy

1 February: Rome. C. Erder was invited to a luncheon offered by Emilio Colombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in honour of

Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of Unesco. Ambassador Sergio Romano was also present. ICCROM's activities in developing countries were discussed, as well as Italy's contribution to protection of cultural property.

11-13 March: Rome. A National Conference on Museums was attended by C. Erder and G. de Guichen, where the latter contributed to the section on security in museums. In conjunction with the ICR, the ICCROM exhibition on lighting was set up at Palazzo Barberini for the conference.

22 March. G. de Guichen led a workshop in Modena on the theme, "Are Museums Suited for Conservation of Cultural Property?" for regional museum personnel.

22-23 September. ICCROM was represented by J. Jokilehto at a seminar organized by the Council of Europe in Venice. The theme: Specialized Training for Craftsmen and Conservation of the Architectural Heritage.

18-24 October: Siena. S. Lucarelli represented ICCROM at the "International Symposium on the Contribution of Photogrammetry to the Documentation of Historic Centres and Monuments", where he presented a paper. A meeting of the International Committee of Architectural Photogrammetry followed the symposium.

23 October: Carditello. J. Jokilehto represented ICCROM at a meeting on "International Utilization of Historic Buildings in Italy", organized by Italia Nostra.

25-27 November: Florence-Turin. At the invitation of the Piedmont region, C. Erder, G. de Guichen and S. Inman attended a conference on "Conservation in Museums". ICCROM helped to organize this conference, proposing several lecturers: P. Cadorin, J. Cuypers, V. Gai, G. Lewis, J. Lodewijks, G. Schichilone, E. de Witte. C. Erder gave the keynote address, and the ICCROM travelling exhibition on climate and lighting was on display during the meeting.

Japan

1-10 November. Tokyo International Symposium on the Conservation of Wooden Cultural Property.

The symposium was organized by the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties. International participation was ensured by Unesco and ICCROM support.

ICCROM was represented by Mrs G. Tripp, former Director and now consultant of the Bundesdenkmalamt, Vienna. Experts selected by ICCROM for this meeting were R. Cockcroft, Director of the International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Stockholm; E. Martin, Chairman of the ICOMOS Technical Committee on Wood,



Cevat Erder (center) and Hiroshi Daifuku (rear left) with Chinese architects in charge of historic monuments in Beijing, Forbidden City.

Geneva; and V. Angelov Velez, Head of the Wood and Plastics Section of the National Institute for the Monuments of Culture, Sofia. The rapporteur for the meeting was H. Daifuku, former Director for the Operations Section in the Division of Cultural Heritage of Unesco, representing Unesco at the symposium.

The symposium allowed a confrontation of Western and Eastern attitudes and techniques in the preservation of wood monuments. Proposals for a course on the conservation of wood were also discussed (see Courses).

Malawi

7-14 August. G. de Guichen attended the second General Assembly of OMMSA - Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa. He participated in a working group concerned with preparing a pilot training programme to be developed under OMMSA's patronage. The following training priorities were discussed:

- Museum technicians - Jos - English.
- Wood conservation - Niamey - French.
- Archaeological technicians - Nairobi - English.
- Building maintenance - Dar-es-Salaam - English.
- Natural history collections - Zimbabwe - English.

Mexico

26 July-6 August. Unesco World Conference on Cultural Policies. Former participant S. Diaz-Berrio (ARC67) represented ICCROM at this conference, where he made a statement about the vital issue of training personnel for the conservation of our cultural heritage, and outlined ICCROM's efforts in this domain. We are grateful to Mr Diaz-Berrio for his very capable representation.

For this conference, ICCROM and Unesco also prepared a video cassette programme about the need to raise governmental awareness of the urgency of conservation problems.

United Kingdom

13-15 July. A. Alva was invited to present a paper, "Earthquake Problems Related to the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property", at the International Conference on Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering. The conference was held at Southampton University and was sponsored by the International Journal on Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering of I.S.C.M.E.

29-31 July. Our founding director, H.J. Plenderleith, represented ICCROM at the Robert Smith Celebration at Edinburgh and Dalkeith. This event capped a 15-day symposium devoted to Smith, a leading architect and builder of Colonial America.

United States

29-30 March: Washington, D.C. A seminar was held on the Protection of Historic Architecture and Museum Collections from Earthquakes and Natural Disasters. Various aspects of ICCROM's experience with earthquakes were covered in papers given by D. del Cid, H. Daifuku, B.M. Feilden, W.B. Morton III, and P. Schwartzbaum.

25-31 May: Milwaukee, Wis. P. Schwartzbaum represented ICCROM at the annual conference of the American Institute for Conservation.

14-19 August. C. Erder was invited to Harvard and M.I.T., where he lectured on "Training of Architects for Conservation of Cultural Property".

3-10 September. G. de Guichen and P. Schwartzbaum represented ICCROM at the biennial congress of the International Institute for Conservation (IIC) in Washington, D.C.

10-13 September. P. Schwartzbaum met with executives of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Ford Foundation in New York to discuss possibilities of collaboration in funding future ICCROM projects. The Kress Foundation has generously pledged \$10,000 towards scholarships for U.S. ICCROM course participants.

11-12 September. G. de Guichen and S. Inman attended a meeting of the ICOM ad hoc committee on storage, where work continued on the forthcoming book.

U.S.S.R.



C. Erder speaking at the ICOMOS conference.

19-29 September. C. Erder and P. Schwartzbaum attended the ICOMOS "International Symposium on Methods of Protection of Rock Cut Historic Structures" in Tbilisi and Erivan. C. Erder spoke at the opening session and was a member of the resolution committee. He also gave interviews for the Georgian TV and radio. The two ICCROM members also visited the Hermitage Museum's laboratory of mural and oil painting conservation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

● Technical Assistance Programme

As announced in last year's Newsletter, a new Technical Assistance Programme has been built up this year. Its principal aim is to furnish basic documentation as well as minor equipment to personnel working in the conservation of cultural property in countries where, due to currency exchange controls, the purchase of books and foreign products is virtually impossible.

This programme is partially financed by the regular budget of ICCROM. Initial contacts were made with different agencies and

foundations to interest them in financing the programme. To date, only the World Heritage Fund has responded, matching the sum originally budgeted by ICCROM. We have not given up hope yet, and will continue to seek additional outside funding.

At the same time, 20 institutions, 25 publishers and 5 authors have placed some 70 titles at the programme's disposal. We must particularly thank Unesco and the Canadian Conservation Institute for their major gifts.

To avoid losses during shipment and reduce mailing costs, various Rome embassies and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization have kindly agreed to take charge of distributing the material.

The project is only beginning, and every request cannot be satisfied, but the results are particularly encouraging and the service seems to fill a real need. In 1982, 41 requests were answered with material and minor equipment; 517 books have already been distributed.

● Technical Assistance Missions

Burma

14-23 February. Under Unesco contract, O. Nonfarmale and P. Schwartzbaum inspected 16 monuments and made test treatments for the conservation of wall paintings and stuccoes, assessing the situation for the UNDP Pagan Conservation Project. ICCROM has just received an additional contract to undertake the conservation of a pilot monument, the temple of Kubyaukki (Myinkaba) in Pagan, and commence on-site practical training.

Ethiopia

From 23 February - 20 March, the third and final campaign by ICCROM under Unesco contract in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture and Sport Affairs, was undertaken for the conservation of the paintings of the Church of Debra Berhan Selassie, Gondar, Ethiopia.

This work marks the conclusion of a four year programme of international collaboration which has produced the formation of a local team of wall paintings conservators and the treatment of the previously unrestored portions of the church.

The areas of Debra Berhan Selassie which have been treated include the ceiling paintings and east wall of the Kedeet, and the ceiling and east wall of the Kene Mahalet. The international team on this last mission included C. Giantomassi (leader), R. Lujan, and A. Michieletto. P. Schwartzbaum acted as the project supervisor. The local team was composed of Ato T. Getahun, Ato T. Melka, and Ato W.A. Taddese. In past years W. Gärtner, C. Silver, P. Virilli, and D. Zari were ICCROM team members.

Iraq

11-15 December 1981. As consultant to Architect's Collaborative (TAC), A. Alva surveyed the churches in Shorjah Square, Baghdad, to assess their present condition and potential for restoration.

Italy

21 January: Florence. Preparatory meeting for an exhibition at the Palazzo Vecchio on recently-restored art works, held June-December. At the request of the Superintendence, G. de Guichen provided ICCROM consultancy on problems of climate and light control in the exhibition. This was an important example of advance planning to provide optimum conditions for the display.

24-26 April: Venice. First meeting of an Italian government commission to supervise restoration of the stone sculptures in the triumphal arches of St. Mark's Cathedral. G. Torracca inspected the works and discussed research requirements.

Jerusalem

24 July-12 December. Work continued on the ICCROM conservation project for the dome of the Al Aksa Mosque, under the direction of I. Awwad, Resident Architect of the Al Aksa Restoration Committee. At present the restoration of the fire damaged dome is 70% complete and it is hoped that the work will be completed in 1983. The ICCROM team consisted of P. Chamberlain, S. D'Alessandro, G.M. Fazio, M.G. Jolles, R. Lujan, M.J. Mano, and P. Schwartzbaum, ICCROM project coordinator.

Thailand

Since 1979 ICCROM has been involved in a long term project to assist the Department of Fine Arts to increase the professional competence of its staff and perfect methods for conserving tempera mural paintings in a tropical climate.

In 1980 ICCROM organized a two month course on the Conservation of Thai Mural Paintings for 25 Thai participants. The course was given by Thai and international specialists and included a didactic practical worksite at Wat Dusit, Thonburi, Bangkok.

In 1981 a five-member ICCROM team helped the Department of Fine Arts on many of the worksites that were in progress in Bangkok in preparation for the Bicentennial. The team played an important role in the conservation of the wall paintings in the Chapel of the Emerald Buddha, Wat Pra Kaew, Royal Palace. In addition, the team developed the techniques of reattaching and cleaning severely detached tempera paintings that are presently being employed in the conservation of the mural paintings of Wat Sutat, Bangkok. This project encompassing 1600 m² of mural paintings is a three-year bilateral assistance programme between Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany with ICCROM providing technical assistance.

In 1982 an ICCROM team consisting of C. Giantomassi, I. Massari, P. Schwartzbaum and D. Zari worked in 17 temples around Thailand enacting test treatments and solving specific conservation problems.

The project is coordinated by Wannipa Na Songkhla and P. Schwartzbaum. Funding is provided by the Ford Foundation.

Turkey



Interior of the rock-cut Church of Mary in Göreme, Turkey.

6 September-8 October. The joint ICCROM/Turkish Ministry of culture project for the conservation of the Byzantine wall paintings in the Göreme valley is now in its ninth year.

This year, the work focused on conservation interventions in the church of Karanlık Kilissi and was carried out by I. Dangas, P. Schwartzbaum and G. Tranquilli.

A large project for the rock structures of Göreme has also begun this year, and it is expected that the mural painting team will participate actively in this work, especially in terms of protecting the paintings during any structural interventions.

United Kingdom

5-8 May. ICCROM consultant P. Mora carried out a survey of the west front of Wells Cathedral and made recommendations for the cleaning and conservation of the polychromed facade.

United States

5 July-10 August. At the request of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, ICCROM supervised conservation of the painted plasters at the Mission of San José de Tumacácori, Arizona. Although the primary aim of the work was the completion of the conservation of the dome decorations, the campaign had a strong didactic component. Seven members of the NPS conservation staff (conservators, archaeologists, and architects) participated in the work, using techniques employed by ICCROM and the

Istituto Centrale del Restauro to reattach the gypsum wash and paint layers, replace missing plaster and clean portions of the original plaster. The NPS members were A. Bohnert, G. Byrnes, T. Crosby (project leader), C. Parrault, T. Raphael, E. Santos, and B. Sullivan. The ICCROM restoration team consisted of P. Schwartzbaum, C. Giantomassi, and D. Zari.

Yugoslavia

Kotor. After the earthquake of 1979, Unesco has given special attention to the work of reconstruction and conservation of cultural property in Montenegro. For the historic town of Kotor, which is included in the List of World Heritage in Danger, there were two technical missions made in this context in 1982. The first, from 24-27 February, included P. Beckmann, B.M. Feilden, J. Jokilehto, and I. Massari; the second, from 15-22 October included C. Cesari, P. Faulkner, J. Jokilehto and I. Massari. The object was to give technical guidelines for the conservation work of the Municipal Institute for Conservation in Kotor, but contacts were also established with the Institute for Conservation of Montenegro in Cetinje as well as governmental authorities in Titograd.

So far in Kotor the first phase of the inventory, recording and research has been accomplished. The first projects for conservation of historic buildings have already been done, and some works of consolidation are under way. ICCROM's main concern has been to discuss the technical side and give instructions for correct procedures in agreement with the authorities. Considering the cultural values

in danger after the drastic destruction, even the present legislation may have to be revised accordingly. Various aspects of evaluation of historic structures, consolidation, problems of humidity, infrastructures, criteria of rehabilitation of the historic town have been considered. Two case studies have been given special attention, i.e. the Maritime Museum of Kotor and the monastery of Praskvica.

ICCROM was also represented by J. Jokilehto in the fourth session of the International Consultative Board and of the Unesco Committee for Montenegro, held in Titograd from 28-29 October. The contract has been extended to 1983 to include further advice on laboratory equipment.

Budva. As another part of the Unesco programme for assistance to Montenegro, ICCROM continued its work on restoration of mural paintings from mid-July to early October. This mission was coordinated by P. Schwartzbaum, M.J. Mano, and H. Leitner in collaboration with a local team led by A. Cilikov and Z. Gagovic, who in 1981-82 participated in restoration work in the church of Podlastva, Budva. B. Moulinier, M. Chemeri, G. Botticelli, S. Giovannoni were also involved in the conservation work in 1982. The project will continue this year.

Piva. Yet another long-standing project in Yugoslavia has come to completion. This involved consultancy through expert missions as well as groups of mural paintings conservators who worked with local teams to restore the Monastery of Piva. The completed project was inaugurated in late September in the presence of government and church authorities with a celebration that drew hundreds of people.



The restored monastery at Piva.

MISCELLANEOUS

● Obituary

It is with the deepest sorrow that we announce the death on 23 January 1983 of Bunsaku Kurata, Director General of Nara National Museum, Japan, and long-standing friend of ICCROM. Mr. Kurata became a member of the ICCROM Council in 1975, and was a member of the Finance and Programme Committee since its founding, contributing actively to the important policy decisions formulated by the Committee in its task of advising the director. In 1981 he was elected President of the General Assembly. In all these roles, his sensitive guidance and vast experience in the museum field were of invaluable assistance in charting ICCROM's course.



Bunsaku Kurata.

● Alumni Notes

ICCROM Alumni Association of North America

The official directory of all members from the United States and Canada will be distributed at the end of January 1983. There are four sections to the directory: a complete list of former U.S. and Canadian participants in any of the ICCROM courses, a data sheet on the active members, a list of former Mexican participants, and a list of friends of the association. All active, dues-paying members will receive a free copy of the directory. Anyone else wishing a copy should send \$8.00 to cover costs.

A letter will be sent to all the former participants from Mexico inquiring about their interest in joining the association. For additional information, please write to Donald del Cid, Tulane University, School of Architecture, Richardson Memorial Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA.

Nominations for the position of President and Corresponding Secretary are now being accepted. The association will hold two meetings in 1983: one will be in conjunction with the AIC meeting in Baltimore, MD, 25-29 May; the other with the APT meeting in Nashville, TN, 28 September - 1 October.

There are 97 alumni in the U.S. and Canada, and approximately 30 in Mexico. One of the association's primary goals is to

improve communication between ICCROM and the former participants of the conservation courses offered and/or sponsored by ICCROM and to encourage the exchange of information between alumni.

A total of 24 members of the association met on three separate occasions in 1982. Most recently, 13 people met in Banff, Canada during the annual APT meeting, where Simonetta Peroni representing ICCROM gave them news from Rome. The following subjects were discussed:

- aims and objectives of the association;
- an appeal for up-to-date information on members for the directory;
- procedures for applying to the courses at ICCROM from the U.S. and Canada. Few people were aware of the current procedures in either country;
- members' interest in developing a mechanism for providing ICCROM with feedback from participants who have recently returned from Italy;
- facilitation of communication with professionals who have been accepted for ICCROM courses. The members present requested that ICCROM send the IAANA a list of names and addresses of all U.S., Canadian and Mexican applicants who have been accepted for any of the courses. To date the IAANA has helped many

people prepare for the instructional and living environment in Italy;

- the recent involvement of US/ICOMOS in the processing of applicants from the U.S. All agreed that this change was mutually beneficial. US/ICOMOS with its monthly newsletter will provide additional means of distributing information to professionals throughout the U.S. The Canadians were hopeful that a similar system could be developed with ICOMOS Canada, English-speaking Committee.

There are still many former participants from North America we have lost track of. If anyone knows the whereabouts of the following people, please send the information to Thomas H. Taylor, Jr, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Drawer C, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

United States

Inga Dora Bjornsdottir
Angela Buickians
Sharon Lee
Ellen Teresa McDougal
Halina Oldakowska
Donnie Seale
Maurice Brouha
Mikail Hajiani
Daniel McGilvray
Rodolfo Moreno
Marie-France Racine
Deborah Steele (Ritzenberg)

Canada

Daniel Nicastro

Anyone associated with ICCROM who may be travelling to the U.S. or Canada is warmly invited to contact the alumni association prior to the visit. We may be able to assist in making the trip a memorable one.

The association is working closely with the U.S. ICCROM Committee, the U.S. and Canadian ICOMOS committees, the APT and the AIC, as well as the ICCROM Secretariat. In addition, the association is planning to regularize communication to its members and friends through a formal newsletter to be sent out twice a year.

ICCROM Association - France

Former French participants are hoping to form an association of ICCROM "alumni". We have supplied the future organizers with mailing labels, so participants residing in France may hear from them soon.



Some members of the IAANA assembled at Banff, Canada.

● Notes on Associate Members

R.P.I. Autumn Programme. ICCROM was again host to the Autumn Programme of the School of Architecture of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. - a new Associate Member. Prof Dennis Playdon, the coordinator, and 14 students used ICCROM's drafting room and library facilities from September to mid-December.

University of Washington, Seattle. The Department of Architecture continued its annual seminar on Italian hill towns for the

fifth year, using ICCROM's premises from October to December. Prof Astra Zarina directed the course.

Cornell University. "Illustrating Archaeology" was the title of a summer programme held at ICCROM from 31 May to 26 June by the Cornell University Field School. Under the direction of Willson Cummer, Whitney Powell, and Fikret Yegül, the 18 participants visited archaeological sites and learned techniques of measured drawings, using ICCROM as their base.

Upper Midwest Conservation Association. The UMCA has recently announced the opening of a centre for the conservation of Oriental art, made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The centre will specialize in Japanese and Chinese art, including screens, scrolls and works on paper and silk. Conservation work from Oriental collections across the United States will be handled, and there will also be an apprentice programme for training a limited number of interns in the special techniques of conserving Oriental art.

● Conference Calendar 1983

12-15 May
12th Annual Conference of the Society for Industrial Archaeology. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. Minnesota Historical Society.

For information:
John M. Wickre
Minnesota Historical Society
1500 Mississippi Street
St. Paul, MN 55100

21-24 May
IIC-CG Conference. Banff, Alberta, Canada. IIC-Canadian Group.

For information:
Lisa Mibach, Conservator
Provincial Museum of Alberta
12845 - 102nd Avenue
Edmonton, Alta. T5N 0M6

25-29 May
11th Annual AIC Meeting. Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. American Institute for Conservation.

For information:
AIC - Klinge Mansion
3545 Williamsburg Lane NW
Washington, DC 20008

16-26 June
Congresso Internacional Os descobrimentos portugueses e a Europa do renascimento. Lisbon, Portugal.

For information:
Commissariado para a XVII
Exposição Europeia de Arte,
Ciência e Cultura
Rua Prof. Gomes Teixeira
P-1300 Lisbon

4-10 July
4th International Restorer Seminar. Veszprém, Hungary. Institute of Conservation and Methodology of Museums

For information:
Központi Muzeumi Igazgatóság
P.O.B. 54
H-1476 Budapest 100

24 July-2 August
ICOM '83. 13th General Conference. London, England. International Council of Museums.

For information:
American Express
Group Sales Office
6, Haymarket
London SW1 4BS

15-19 August

Conservation and Recording of Rock Art. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

For information:

Bjorn Simonsen

Executive Secretary XIth ICAES

c/o Department of Anthropology

& Sociology

The University of British Columbia

6303 N.W. Marine Drive

Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2B2

23-25 August

Conservation on Archaeological Excavations. Nicosia, Cyprus. ICCROM.

This conference will deal with problems of conservation during and following excavation in the Middle East and Mediterranean region. Participants will be directors of antiquities and invited contributors of papers which will subsequently be published by ICCROM.

For information:

Nicholas P. Stanley Price - ICCROM

Via di San Michele 13

I-00153 Rome RM

6-8 September

Materials Science and Restoration.

Esslingen, (Stuttgart) Federal Republic of Germany.

Technische Akademie Esslingen

For information:

Dr.-Ing H.-J. Scheibl

Technische Akademie Esslingen

In den Anlagen 5

D-7302 Ostfildern 2

6-9 September

Conservation - The Arts, the Craft and the Science. Brisbane, Australia.

ICCM (Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material).

For information:

Dr Neville Agnew,

Honorary Secretary

ICCM, Queensland Division

Queensland Museum c/o Conservation

Gregory Terrace

Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006

7-9 September

Fifth International Seminar on Applications of Science in Examination of Works of Art. Boston, Massachusetts,

U.S.A. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

For information:

Research Laboratory

Museum of Fine Arts

465 Huntington Avenue

Boston, MA 02115

28 September-1 October

APT Annual Conference 1983.

"Yesterday's Heritage-Today's Technology". Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.

Association for Preservation Technology

For information:

APT

Box 2487, Station D

Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6

29-30 September

Symposium: Strengthening of Building Structures - Diagnosis and Therapy. Venice, Italy.

IABSE (Italian Group, International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering).

For information:

IABSE Symposium Venice

c/o Dipart. Ing. Strutturale

Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32

I-20133 Milano MI

or: IABSE Secretariat

ETH - Höggerberg

CH-8093 Zürich,

Switzerland

3-8 October

Conservation in situ of Floor and Wall Mosaics. Aquileia, Udine, Italy.

ICCROM and Italian Direction of Fine Arts.

For information:

Gaël de Guichen - ICCROM

Via di San Michele 13

I - 00153 Rome RM

27-29 October

First International Conference on Non Destructive Testing in The Conservation of Works of Art. Rome, Italy.

The initiative aims to inform experts in non destructive testing methods with a review of their application to date in the conservation of cultural and environmental property, followed by discussion and comparison of experiences and ideas:

1) defining methods for studying the chemical and physical characteristics of artifacts and environments to be preserved;

2) identifying new materials and procedures in conservation and related testing methods.

The conference is organized under the patronage of the Italian Ministry for Cultural and Environmental Property, with the collaboration of ICCROM and the CNR Centre for Works of Art, and with the cooperation of **Alitalia**

For information:

AIPnD - (Attn: G. Nardoni)

Via Foresti 5

I-25126 Brescia BS

Technical secretary:

Istituto Centrale del Restauro

(Attn: M. Marabelli, M. Micheli)

Piazza S. Francesco di Paola 9

I-00184 Rome RM

14-18 November

Environmental Monitoring for Architectural Conservation. An

"advanced research workshop" under the sponsorship of the Division of Scientific Affairs of NATO will be organized in Rome on ICCROM's premises by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the support of ICCROM and the Conservation Center, NYU Institute of Fine Arts.

A selected group of speakers will present state-of-the-art reports on the collection of climatological, micro-climatological and pollution data useful in the study of deterioration and conservation of historic buildings.

For information:

Richard A. Livingston

Environmental Protection Agency

Washington, DC 20460, U.S.A.

Norbert Baer, Conservation Center

NYU Institute of Fine Arts

14 East 78th St.

New York, NY 10021

or . . . Giorgio Torraca, ICCROM

6 December

Symposium on Masonry: Research, Application and Problems. Bal Harbour,

Florida, U.S.A.

ASTM

For information:

John T. Conway

Santee Cement Company

Holly Hill, SC 29059

● Conference Calendar - 1984

21-28 July
8th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering. San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

For information:
EERI-SWCEE
2620 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704

2-7 September
Biennial Congress of the IIC: Adhesives and Consolidants. Paris, France.
International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

For information:
IIC
6 Buckingham Street
London WC2N 6BA
United Kingdom

10-14 September
7th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM International Committee United Kingdom for Conservation. Copenhagen, Denmark.
ICOM

For information:
DIS Congress Service
48, Linde Allé
DK-2720 Vanløse
Denmark

6-9 November
The Preservation of Iron Factories and Iron Monuments. Rome, Italy.
ICCROM

For information:
Iron Symposium - ICCROM
Via di San Michele 13
I - 00153 Rome RM

● Other Activities

European Parliament Display

At the request of the European Parliament Commission for Culture, ICCROM sent a display panel about its activities to an exhibition held in September during the Parliament's discussion on protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage.



OPEN FORUM

This year's Open Forum has news of the activities of two former participants, Peter Donovan, Australia, and Rosary Benitez, Philippines. Proposals and contributions for the Open Forum section are always welcome.

● The Intramuros Administration. Manila, Philippines

The wealth of a nation like mine which was "discovered" by Ferdinand Magellan in 1581 is best seen in the relics of our past. The 400-year-old Walled City which was the original Manila still has the majority of the walls intact although Intramuros was badly bombed during the Second World War (as badly destroyed as Warsaw). Evidence of what Intramuros was and how it looked exists in archives in Spain, the U.S. and in the Philippines.



The restored Gate of Fort Santiago, Intramuros. The relief carving of Santiago Matamoros is covered pending its formal inauguration. (Courtesy: Intramuros Administration).

In 1979 by virtue of a Presidential Decree (P.D. 1616), the Intramuros Administration was created to restore and administer the proper development of Intramuros as a monument to the hispanic period of Philippine history. It is governed by a board headed by Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos (First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements and Governor of Metro Manila); the Hon. Ramon Bagatsing, Mayor of Manila; Director Serafin Quiason of the National Historical Institute; and the Administrator (Action Officer) Jaime C. Laya, Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Eight consultants with various expertise were handpicked to set up the I.A. and undertake various tasks such as Restoration, Urban Planning, Research, Museums, Business Activities, Legal Affairs, Festivals and Special Events, and Special Projects. I am the head of the Urban Planning Division in charge of the development plans and the issuance of permits for any structure within the Intramuros boundary, and identifying projects that have to be undertaken. Recently, I have also taken on the duties of Deputy Administrator.

There are nearly 400 people in I.A.'s payroll, the majority of which are craftsmen engaged in the restoration of the walls, gates and ravelins. There is a lot to be done in the development of the Walled City. Proper planning and judicious spending plus careful execution of projects always sensitive to correct restoration techniques is what I am tasked with. What I have learned both in Mexico and in Rome is now being put to good use.

Rosary L. Benitez
(Architectural Conservation 1976)
Deputy Administrator, and
Head, Urban Planning Division
Intramuros Administration

● An Inventory of Stained Glass Windows in South Australia

Stained glass windows, as an art form, have long had a fascination for Man because of their radiance and the manner in which they change throughout each day. Unlike many other forms of art, stained glass has a particular association with architecture, and while it has traditionally been closely identified with church architecture, it is also to be seen in secular public buildings and many grand homes.

There is a wealth of significant stained glass in Australia. Much of it has been imported, but a great deal was designed and fabricated in Australia. However, very little is known about the extent of Australia's stained glass, or its state of preservation. And we are almost totally ignorant of the designers of the windows and the studios from which they came.

In order to learn something of the extent of Australia's stained glass heritage, the

Commonwealth government, through its National Estate Programme, is funding an inventory of stained glass windows in South Australia.

This inventory will seek to locate, describe, and document all stained glass windows in South Australia. Many of these are significant works of art in their own right, but all—whether religious or secular—are of interest to the social and art historian.

The task is an immense one; any information about the location of significant windows, particularly any which are in obscure places, would be greatly appreciated.

Peter Donovan
(Architectural Conservation 1980)
P.O. Box 436
Blackwood, S. Australia 5051

This Newsletter is issued once a year, in the spring, and reports activities of the preceding year. Reproduction and translation of the contents are not only permitted but actively encouraged. Should you make any translations, we would appreciate having copies for our files.

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

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