



US/ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES, U.S. COMMITTEE
401 F STREET NW ROOM 331 WASHINGTON DC 20001 TEL: 202-842-1866 FAX: 202-842-1861 INTERNET: www.icomos.org/usicomos



Peć, Kosovo — Kulla of Jashar Pasha, built early 19th century, burned in May 1999 by local Serbs directed by civilians. Eyewitnesses report a truck and ladder were brought from the public works department and a department employee was sent up the ladder with jerrycans of gasoline to set the roof ablaze. The building was the site where the Albanian League of Peja, a movement demanding autonomy for the Ottoman Empire, was founded in 1899. (Photo: Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, Harvard University)

In This Issue

- *Heritage @ Risk*
- *Architectural Heritage in Kosovo*
- *ICOMOS Canada Conference*
- *Conference: Seismic Performance of Traditional Buildings*
- *News Updates, Publications, Calendar*

This newsletter has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. International distribution of the Newsletter is supported by a grant from the State Department through the National Science Academics.

The US/ICOMOS Newsletter is published by US/ICOMOS six times a year. Members are encouraged to submit articles, illustrations and editorial items for inclusion in the Newsletter. Contributors are solely responsible for the facts and opinions stated herein, and publication in this Newsletter does not constitute an official endorsement by US/ICOMOS. Please send submissions and any inquiries to the Editor, US/ICOMOS Newsletter, 401 F Street, NW, Room 331, Washington, DC 20001-2728.

US/ICOMOS NEWSLETTER

US/ICOMOS fosters heritage conservation and historic preservation at the national and international levels through education and training, international exchange of people and information, technical assistance, documentation, advocacy and other activities consistent with the goals of ICOMOS and through collaboration with other organizations. US/ICOMOS membership includes professionals, practitioners, supporters and organizations committed to the protection, preservation and conservation of the world's cultural heritage. US/ICOMOS is the U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the international nongovernmental organization dedicated to the preservation and conservation of the world's heritage.

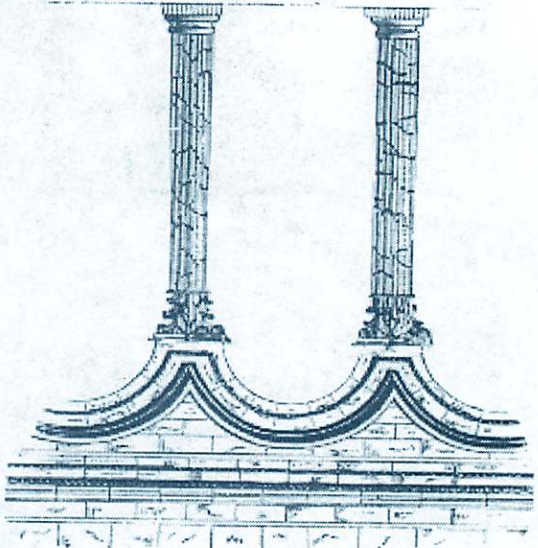


As the inevitability of the Balkan war in Kosovo became evident, the prior fate of heritage sites in Bosnia-Herzegovina provoked grave concern in US/ICOMOS about the future of the rich heritage in the Kosovo Province. With few resources to take direct action, US/ICOMOS relied on the vast ICOMOS network to first obtain heritage inventories and make them known to the warring parties, and later, undertook the grim task of publicizing reports received from colleagues regarding the vast destruction in the region. Because many of these reports were from Serbian sources, with a clear bias on Serbian heritage, US/ICOMOS repeatedly cautioned the reader about the possible incompleteness or partiality of the reports and our inability to verify the information they contained. In this issue, US/ICOMOS once again reports on Kosovo, but for the first time on Albanian heritage sites, about which little information had been previously available to us. The highly respected authors, Andrew Herscher and Andras Riedlmayer, undertook a mission under the auspices of the Packard Humanities Institute, and their report comprehensively addresses all of the Kosovo heritage.

Messrs. Riedlmayer and Herscher are not the only missions to Kosovo. Immediately after the war, the Hellenic Committee of ICOMOS attempted to enter Kosovo, but could only visit sites inside Serbia. As reported in the last issue, Heritage Without Borders (a Swedish group unrelated to Patrimoine Sans Frontières based in France) undertook an evaluation trip for the United Nations. Last month, Leo Van Nispen of ICOMOS Netherlands, former director of the ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris and founder of the Blue Shield initiative, went to Kosovo under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

In the meantime, new reports on destruction stemming not from the war, but from the need for urgent reconstruction, circulated broadly in the past month. Jolyon Naegele, based on the work of Riedlmayer, wrote about the destruction of traditional Balkan Muslim sites by Saudi and United Arab Emirates relief organizations. Instead of repairing the structures, many of which date from the Ottoman era, the Saudis demolished them "to make way for what the Arab donors consider to be more proper Islamic structures." Because the Saudis follow the more extreme Wahhabi interpretation of Islam, they are at odds with the many architectural manifestations of the rest of the Muslim world such as the Sufi. In Bosnia, Saudi-sponsored missions whitewashed wall decorations in mosques. In the Muslim cemetery of Vushtri, ancient gravestones, some from the 15th century, were defaced. Apparently an agreement has now been reached among the Arab relief agencies, the local heritage institutions and the interim UN administrative agencies to grant prior approval to all proposed work, thus averting further destruction.

We probably have not seen the end of heritage destruction, either in the Balkans or elsewhere. As ethnicities vie for territorial and political dominance at the eve of the new millennium, it is as if always been in history: the heritage and monumental sites most visibly embody claims for pre-eminence. In such a climate, those highest achievements of humanity that we aim daily to preserve are also major targets for destruction. □



From the Executive Director

H@R!

An ambitious new ICOMOS global initiative to address the risks that threaten heritage sites throughout the world has been launched by ICOMOS President Michael Petzet of Germany. Named Heritage at Risk, or H@R for short, the proposed program is broader than the Blue Shield working group, whose concern is more narrowly focused on preparedness and response to unforeseen catastrophes. H@R, in turn, is intended to help focus the world's attention on the elements that endanger heritage sites and/or impede their proper conservation, while at the same time, positing solutions to eliminate or mitigate those risks.

A three-day meeting to conceptualize the scope and reach of H@R was convened in Munich in early July by Dr. Petzet with the support of the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (Bavarian Heritage Service), where Dr. Petzet was Director until his retirement last year. Invited participants in attendance were, from Australia, Sheridan Burke and Marilyn Truscott; from Canada, Dinu Bumbaru; from the Czech Republic, Josef Štulc; from Egypt, Saleh Lamei; from Germany, Christoph Machat; from Japan, Yukio Nishimura; from Norway, Axel Mickelby; from Poland, Andrzej Tomaszewski; from Sri Lanka, Roland Silva; from the United Kingdom, Tom Hassall; from Zimbabwe, Dawson Munjeri; from the ICOMOS Secretariat, Gaia Jungeblodt; and from the United States, Randolph Langenbach and Gustavo Araoz, plus several observers from ICOMOS Germany (all from the Bavarian Service). Invited but unable to attend included Secretary General Jean-Louis Luxen of Belgium, ICOMOS World Heritage Coordinator Henry Cleere, Treasurer-General Giora Solar of Israel, Nikos Agriantonis of Greece, Francisco López Morales of Mexico, Natalia Dushkina of Russia and Jukka Jokilehto of the ICOMOS Training Committee.

In preparation for the meeting, Dr. Petzet asked all ICOMOS National Committees to submit a paper documenting risks in each country, with pertinent case studies that could be used to illustrate the various threats. Approximately 10% of all national Committees responded. Because very loose guidelines were set for the reports, there was a broad variety in both format and information provided. Only the Scandinavians coordinated their work to attain uniformity in the individual country reports. The US/ICOMOS report was prepared by Randolph Langenbach, who concentrated on the broad issues of risk in the US, and referenced the eleven endangered sites list established each year by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

After a lot of constructive discussion, it was decided that ICOMOS will begin to issue a Status Report on the State of Heritage Conservation in the World, at intervals that are still to be determined. The format and content of such a report is still being developed, but there was consensus that as the years go by, the content will evolve and grow according to information

becoming more available and as ways are perceived for the report to become more effective. In fact, many felt that if guided properly and intelligently, the ICOMOS report could become the pre-eminent heritage document in the world by identifying and prioritizing heritage issues, both internal to the profession, and external to conservation practice, for governments, international organizations, funding agencies, training centers, etc. Because so many of the national reports were based on examples or case studies, the delegates from US/ICOMOS manifested strong reservations about H@R becoming a mere list of endangered sites or a catalogue of site case studies, since World Monuments Fund is already accomplishing that through its Watch Program.

Sheridan Burke and Dinu Bumbaru were appointed by Dr. Petzet as a working group to develop the content of the report. Marilyn Truscott volunteered to work with staff from the Bavarian Heritage Service on compiling and drafting the first report, to be issued by Dr. Petzet at the UNESCO-ICOMOS conference in Bethlehem in October.

H@R could eventually provide clear indicators to be used in assessing the sustainability of the overall apparatus of heritage conservation (laws, institutions, public participation, training, funding, popular support, etc). Such assessments would provide guidance as to which aspects of heritage support are weak and need reinforcement/strengthening in a specific country or region, or for different categories of built heritage. No other organization is currently doing this in a comprehensive fashion. Given the unmatched global network of ICOMOS, it is a task most appropriate to our organization and one where many valuable partnerships should and must evolve. In fact, in order to succeed, it will be crucial for the initiative to involve not only the leadership of all ICOMOS Committees, but also heritage institutions and individual practitioners, heritage managers, policy-makers, academes, conservators, legislators, activists, etc. H@R will need to build upon the findings of many important programs that already exist throughout the world by contextualizing them in the overall scheme of the heritage enabling environment. In the United States, that would have to include the World Monuments Watch, and the Heritage and Economics initiative of the Getty Conservation Institute. Elsewhere the work of major centers of heritage training, research and management will also have to be included.

The 1999 US/ICOMOS International Symposium, *Culture, Environment and Heritage: Forging New Alliances to Create a Sustainable Future for the Past*, established a strong foundation on which to develop the contribution of the United States to H@R. This coming April, the 2001 US/ICOMOS Symposium in Philadelphia will explore the topic of sustainability in greater depth by focusing on the specific elements upon which heritage conservation relies for its effectiveness. □

Architectural Heritage in Kosovo: An Assessment of Wartime Destruction and Post-War Reconstruction

By Andrew Herscher and András Riedlmayer

Andrew Herscher <herscher@fas.harvard.edu> is an architect, PhD candidate in architectural history and theory at Harvard University, and co-director of the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project. András Riedlmayer <ariedlmay@fas.harvard.edu> directs the Aga Khan Program's Documentation Center for Islamic Art and Architecture at Harvard's Fine Arts Library and is co-director of the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project.

From the spring of 1998 until the summer of 1999, Kosovo was the scene of armed conflict and savage "ethnic cleansing." Thousands of the region's Kosovar Albanian inhabitants were killed and nearly a million were driven from their homes. Less well known than the human tragedy is the fate of Kosovo's rich cultural heritage — its mosques, monasteries, churches and other religious monuments, traditional residential architecture, well-preserved historic urban centers, libraries, archives, museums and other cultural and educational institutions.

During the war, there had been disturbing reports from official and professional sources in Yugoslavia, suggesting that major damage had been inflicted on historic monuments in Kosovo by NATO's aerial bombardment. Among the monuments and sites reported to have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the air strikes: the Gračanica monastery near Priština; the Dečani monastery; the Peć Patriarchate complex; the Church of the Virgin Ljeviska and the Sinan Pasha Mosque in Prizren; the Prizren League Museum; the Hadum Mosque complex in Djakovica (Albanian: Gjakova); the historic bazaars (*carsije*) in Djakovica and Peč (Albanian: Peja); and the 18th-century Tabački and Terzijski bridges near Djakovica. These allegations were given wide publicity on Internet websites, in the news media and in professional forums (including the *US/ICOMOS Newsletter*), and in two white books issued by the Yugoslav government.[1] On June 1, 1999, Yugoslavia's ambassador to UNESCO announced that the old parts of the Kosovo city of Prizren and the provincial capital Priština had been completely destroyed by NATO bombing.[2] Meanwhile, eyewitness accounts by Kosovar refugees also spoke of cultural destruction. In a survey of Kosovar refugee heads of households in camps in Albania and Macedonia, carried out in April-May 1999 by the NGO Physicians for Human Rights, nearly half (47 percent) of the respondents reported seeing mosques destroyed by Serb forces before they left Kosovo.[3]

Following the end of hostilities in June 1999, it was evident that there was an urgent need to assess what had happened to cultural heritage in Kosovo during the war. However, amidst the human drama of the post-war return of refugees, the discoveries of mass graves and other evidence of atrocities, and the urgency of providing shelter before the onset of winter, the fate of heritage was not foremost among the concerns of the international organizations active in Kosovo. In response, we formed

the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project. Our first task was to carry out a post-war field survey in Kosovo; supported by a grant from the Packard Humanities Institute, we spent three weeks in Kosovo in October 1999 documenting damage to cultural and religious heritage.

Among the goals of the survey was to gather evidence to assist the investigations of the UN Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The deliberate destruction of cultural property, in the absence of overriding military necessity, is a serious violation of international law and those responsible for ordering and carrying out such attacks can be prosecuted for war crimes. According to the Tribunal's statute, these include the "seizure of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments, and works of art and science." [4]

Another aim of the survey was to provide a basis for planning the post-war restoration of heritage sites by identifying monuments in need of immediate conservation and assisting in the formulation of reconstruction projects. We also sought to identify qualified individuals, institutions, and local initiatives on the ground in Kosovo that would benefit from outside support. Documentation assembled by the survey has already been used to launch the first projects for the protection and reconstruction of war-damaged historical architecture in Kosovo since the end of the war.

The survey was not focused solely on listed monuments, due in part to our commitment to document war crimes against cultural property. While the 1954 Hague Convention requires that protected monuments be designated and marked as such, the 1977 Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 use a more inclusive wording, which is also reflected in the ICTY's statute. Furthermore, it was evident that the criteria employed in listing monuments for protection by the Serbian authorities before the war had been conditioned to a considerable extent by ideological considerations.[5]

Thus, we made it our goal to ascertain, insofar as possible, the condition of all cultural and religious monuments and institutions, whether listed or not, that were reported to have sustained damage. Focusing on both wartime and post-war destruction, the survey was primarily a damage assessment. Limitations on our time and resources and the difficulties of access to some sites prevented us from making a more detailed study

of each monument.

Our survey database has 263 entries for architectural monuments, representing sites we visited during our fieldwork in October 1999 or for which we have obtained photographs and other documentation from local bodies and individuals that had carried out their own efforts to document the destruction of cultural heritage.[6] Those sources, including the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo, the Presidency of the Islamic Community of Kosovo (KBI), and the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Raška and Prizren, have additional documentation in their files. The Department of Culture in the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK), established this April, is now working with the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo to prepare a more detailed survey of monuments and sites in Kosovo that are in need of protection and restoration.

We found that out of the four well preserved historic urban centers in Kosovo, three old towns — Peć, Djakovica, Vuçitrn (Albanian: Vushtrri) — had suffered severe devastation. Allegations by the Yugoslav authorities notwithstanding, it was evident both from the nature of the damage we saw and from the statements of eyewitnesses we interviewed that this destruction was not the result of aerial bombardment. The historic city of Prizren survived the war without significant damage to any of its monuments, except for the Museum of the 1878 Albanian League of Prizren, which was burned down on March 28, 1999, by Serbian police using rifle-propelled incendiary grenades. Prishtina, Kosovo's capital city, had already lost much of its historic core to Tito-era urban renewal decades ago, but has a number of major monuments, which survived the war intact as did most of the rest of the city. War damage in the capital was largely limited to a handful of modern government buildings, including the Serbian police headquarters and the post and telecommunications center, which were hit by NATO air strikes; one old neighborhood mosque and a number of Albanian houses and shops had been burned by Serbian forces during the war.

Other allegations of NATO bombing damage to cultural monuments in Kosovo also proved to be unfounded. We found the two historic bridges near Djakovica, alleged to have suffered direct hits, to be completely intact. The destruction of the old urban centers was clearly the result of arson, with signs that historic structures associated with the culture and religion of Kosovo's Albanian majority population had been singled out for attack while nearby modern concrete apartment buildings stood untouched.

In the small towns and villages of the countryside, traditional residential architecture was a major target in the recent conflict. Ottoman-era town houses (konak, shtëpia) of prominent families, and the stone tower-residences (kulla) that are indigenous to this area of the Balkans and typical of Albanian traditional architecture, were singled out for destruction by Serb forces during the "ethnic cleansing" campaigns of the summer of 1998 and the spring of 1999. Of some 500 kullas, most built during the 18th-19th c. and inhabited by generations of the same families, less than 10 per cent are estimated to have survived intact.

International reconstruction agencies, with their focus on triage, rapid reconstruction and the use of standardized building materials, are in effect encouraging the rapid, wholesale aban-



Djakovica, Kosovo — View of the Hadum Mosque, built 1594, amidst the burned-out ruins of the old bazaar historic district. The bazaar was destroyed and the mosque complex suffered extensive damage after being set on fire by Serbian police and paramilitaries in March 1999; the top of the minaret was shot off by Serbian troops using a shoulder-launched missile on May 8, 1999. (Photo: July 1999 by Xhavit Lokaj, Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, Harvard University)

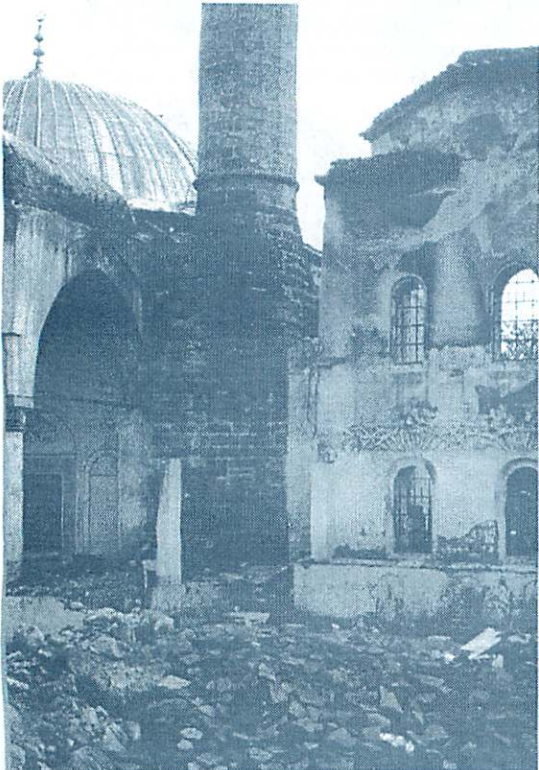
Rogovo, Kosovo — Mosque of Kel Hasan Aga, built 1580. In May 1999, Serb police and paramilitaries packed the interior staircase of the minaret with explosives and blew it up, causing the tall spire to collapse onto the dome and roof of the mosque. Remains of the base of the minaret can be seen to the left of the domed main prayer hall. (Photo: October 1999, Andrew Herscher, Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, Harvard University)





Djakovica, Kosovo — View of the interior of the manuscript Library of Hadum Suleiman Efendi (founded 1595, the building dates from 1733), burned by Serbian police and paramilitaries in March 1999. The rear wall collapsed six weeks later on May 9, when Serb troops used a rocket propelled grenade to decapitate the minaret of the adjacent Hadum mosque and the top third of the minaret fell on top of the library. (Photo: July 1999 by Prof. Sabri Bajgora, Kosovo Cultrual Heritage Project, Harvard University)

Djakovica, Kosovo — View of the fire-scarred base of the minaret of the Hadum Mosque, built 1594, and the burned-out Islamic manuscript library of Hadum Suleiman Efendi, built 1733, on the right. (Photo: October 1999 by Andras Riedlmayer Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, Harvard University)



donment of the traditional housing stock---including buildings that were still inhabited and considered desirable by the locals until they were destroyed just a year or so ago. Without urgent intervention to stabilize and help rebuild these threatened kullas, a traditional architectural form unique to this region of Europe is threatened with extinction.[7]

Another category of heritage that is in urgent need of protection is Muslim houses of worship. This part of Europe is home to an indigenous Islamic tradition going back more than 600 years, with its own rich architectural heritage---mosques, tekkes (lodges of the Sufi lay brotherhoods), medreses (theological schools), Islamic libraries, hamams (Turkish baths), and bazaars built to support charitable foundations. This heritage suffered massive destruction during the recent conflict. In the majority of cases, it was evident from the statements of eyewitnesses, from the type of damage (mosques burned out from within, with no bullet or shrapnel holes; minarets that had been blown up with explosives placed inside, causing the stone spire to collapse onto the building), and from visible signs of vandalism (Koran manuscripts ripped from bindings and burned or defaced with human excrement, crude anti-Muslim and anti-Albanian graffiti in Serbian on the walls of destroyed and desecrated mosques) that this destruction was not the result of military activities. These were not buildings that had been caught in the crossfire as Serbian forces fought Albanian rebels, or hit by NATO's bombs and missiles.

According to statistics published before the war, there were 607 mosques in Kosovo as of 1993. Of these, 528 were congregational mosques (djami) of which 498 were in active use, and 79 smaller mosques (masdjid) of which 70 were in active use; the majority dated from Ottoman times.[8] More than 200 of these mosques---a third of all Islamic houses of worship in Kosovo---were destroyed or damaged during the recent conflict, according to our survey and documentation we examined in the offices of the Islamic Community. Now many of these mosques are being rebuilt, often with the assistance of Islamic charities from abroad that are aggressively pushing their own narrow, sectarian agendas, with little or no consideration given to historic preservation or indigenous traditions. [9] Dr Rexhep Boja, the president of the Islamic Community in Kosovo, is not happy about this state of affairs. He told us the Islamic Community would welcome the assistance of international organizations concerned with heritage protection in restoring mosques that are of importance as *historic monuments*, or as examples of traditional village mosque architecture.

Although much concern was expressed during last spring's NATO bombing campaign about the fate of Kosovo's medieval Orthodox churches and monasteries, in fact we found no evidence that any Orthodox sites had suffered serious damage during the war---neither from NATO bombs nor from Albanian rebels. After the end of the war, however, the situation with respect to Serbian Orthodox heritage changed for the worse. Although international peacekeeping forces were deployed swiftly to guard the famous medieval churches and monasteries, many less well-known churches in rural areas abandoned by the fleeing Serb minority were easy targets for revenge in the immediate aftermath of the war. Most of the damaged Serb village churches, like many of the damaged village mosques, are of relatively recent vintage (dates tend to be based on the historic foundation, but the actual structure is often 19th-century or later). Some, however, are genuinely historic and were listed monuments. Providing security for such sites is a matter for the UN peacekeeping force in Kosovo (KFOR), which somewhat belatedly last summer realized the need to protect all Orthodox churches, not just the ones listed in the encyclopaedias and guidebooks. In response, the number of attacks on churches has dropped significantly (a total of eleven incidents resulting in damage have been reported since last Octo-

ber; most were repeat attacks on abandoned sites already damaged last summer). It seems, however, that this protection has not included any effort to consolidate damaged structures or shield them from the elements.

There is also an urgent need to provide local professionals and authorities in Kosovo with up-to-date information and training on matters concerning heritage protection and planning. Although it has been claimed that the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has contributed to the crisis of heritage protection and reconstruction by rejecting collaboration with Serbian institutions concerned with cultural heritage, this argument is misleading.[10] According to the terms of its mandate from the United Nations, in June 1999 UNMIK assumed full legal responsibility for the administration of Kosovo and is barred from having direct dealings with the official Yugoslav state agencies. As we were informed by the UNESCO representative in Kosovo, Serbian professionals have been encouraged to work with the UN Administration in their private capacity, but none have chosen to do so. The Belgrade government, in turn, has branded Serbs who choose to cooperate with UNMIK as traitors. It should also be kept in mind that even before the war, cultural heritage and its protection in Kosovo had become not merely a professional but also a profoundly politicized matter, and the state agencies charged with heritage protection were carrying out the regime's political agenda as well as exercising their professional mandate.

During the decade preceding the war (1989-1999), Kosovo was effectively cut off from access to international professional literature and contacts, while Kosovar Albanians were excluded from the universities and most were unable to practice their professions. While there are many bright, talented and well-motivated people in local institutions who have an interest in heritage preservation, many of them lack adequate training and even trained professionals lack recent experience and need to update their skills. The Faculty of Architecture in Priština needs both basic tools---current professional books and journals, computers and software, etc.---and also visiting faculty and lecturers who could help to bring the curriculum up to current international standards and introduce new methods and approaches to conservation.

The international community has spent a good deal of money over the past year on sending expert consultants to Kosovo for short-term "needs assessment" visits, but there has been a shortage of any serious funding devoted to actual, practical projects. In October 2000, the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project and the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Priština are co-hosting an international workshop on the post-war reconstruction of Kosovo's damaged architectural heritage. This workshop brings architects involved with the reconstruction of historic buildings elsewhere in the Balkans together with architects and students of architecture from the Faculty in Priština. In the workshop, pilot reconstruction projects will be developed for three damaged historical structures and these projects will then be realized with funding from the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, supported by a grant from the Packard Humanities Institute. However, as cultural heritage currently ranks at the bottom of the priorities for international reconstruction assistance in Kosovo, much work remains to be done.

NOTES

[1] "War Damage in the Balkans," *US/ICOMOS Newsletter*, no. 2 (March-April 1999), pp. 1-3; Internet sites publicizing these allegations include: <http://www.yuheritage.com>, <http://www.serbia-info.com/news/1999-06/12/12509.html>, <http://www.mfa.gov.yu/bela/05.htm>, http://www.spc.org.yu/Svetinje/svetinje_e.html, <http://www.archaeology.org/9907/newsbriefs/kosovo.html>; *NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia: Documentary Evidence, I: 24 March-24 April 1999* (Belgrade: Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 1999), pp. 226-228; *NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia: Documentary Evidence, II: 25 April-10 June 1999* (Belgrade: Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 1999), pp.310-317.

[2] Statement by Yugoslav ambassador to UNESCO Nada Popovic Perisic quoted in "Yugoslavia Appeals for UNESCO Aid to Restore War-damaged Monuments," *Agence France-Presse*, June 1, 1999.

[3] Physicians for Human Rights, *War Crimes in Kosovo: A Population-Based Assessment of Human Rights Violations against Kosovar Albanians* (Boston: Physicians for Human Rights, 1999), p. 86.

[4] The Tribunal's statute and its May 1999 indictment of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milošević and other top Yugoslav and Serbian officials, which specifies among the charges "the destruction of non-Serbian residential areas and cultural and religious sites," can be found at <http://www.un.org/icty/index.html>.

[5] By the time of last year's war, some 210 Serbian Orthodox monuments (churches, monasteries, cemeteries) in Kosovo had been granted listed status, including 40 churches built between the 1930s and the 1990s. In contrast, only 15 of the more than 600 mosques in Kosovo were listed as historic monuments, even though more than half of these mosques date from the Ottoman era (14th-19th c.). See *Cultural Heritage of Kosovo and Metohija*, ed. Mileta Milić (Belgrade: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, 1999).

[6] The survey database will be mounted on Archnet, a new on-line resource on architecture, urban design, planning and restoration now being developed at the MIT School of Architecture and Planning. A sample of our survey's documentation on the destruction of historical architecture in Kosovo can be viewed at http://archnet.org/calendar/item.tcl?calendar_id=2658 (click on "sample images from the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Survey")

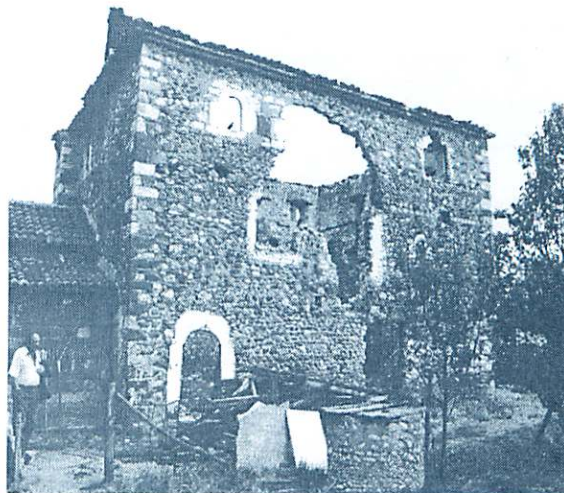
[7] The Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo has prepared an exhibition on the destruction of kullas in Kosovo; a selection of photographs from the exhibit can be viewed on the website of UNMIK's Department of Culture - <http://www.geocities.com/kosovaheritage/kullas.htm>

[8] Statistics on Kosovo mosques published in *Dituria Islame*, no. 49 (May 1993).

[9] Jolyon Naegele, "Saudi Wahhabi Aid Workers Bulldoze Balkan Monuments" *RFE/RL Weekly Magazine* (August 4, 2000) <http://www.rferl.org/nea/features/2000/08/F.RU.000804130919.html>

[10] See "More on Serbian Heritage in Kosovo," *US/ICOMOS Newsletter*, no 3 (May-June 2000), p. 6.

Junik, Kosovo — Old family mansion (kulla), one of almost 500 traditional Kosovar Albanian residences, built in the 18th and 19th centuries, destroyed by Serbian security forces in Kosovo in 1998-1999. (Photo: July 1999 by Xhavit Lokaj, in the archive of the Kosovo Cultural Heritage Project, Harvard University)





Annual Conference

Matter of Memory / Matière à Mémoire

Montréal, Québec
16-18 November 2000

The theme for the 2000 ICOMOS Canada Annual Conference is based on the international theme adopted by ICOMOS for the 1999-2002 triennium: *intangible dimensions of the immovable cultural resources* that we deal with as professionals. The organising committee wishes to provide a special and pleasant opportunity to share knowledge and experiences through on-site workshops. Montréal's particular diversity in terms of heritage types, blending French origins with British and cosmopolitan building and urban traditions, will serve as a great venue for that purpose.

PLENARY SESSIONS

MEDIA TO CARRY MEMORY

First Nations' traditions and the modern concepts of conservation; Websiting the inventory of Old Montréal; Audio-visual archives and conservation

MEMORY OF THE PLACE

In Situ Commemoration in Quebec; Interpretation of urban squares in Montréal; Case study of commemoration in a Capital city context

MEMORY OF THE HAND

Artisans and the transmission of traditional know-how; First Nations' heritage, authenticity and World Heritage; Food and the pleasure of tradition

For information or registration:

Centre d'histoire de Montréal
335 Place d'Youville
Montréal, Québec H2Y 3T1
Tel: 514-872-3207
Fax: 514-872-9645
E-mail: chm@ville.montreal.qc.ca



*Collapsed multi-story apartment building, Adapazzari
Like thousands of other buildings in this city and others near it, this building collapsed. Over 25,000 people died in collapsed reinforced concrete buildings*



Gölcük, This 2-story house in traditional Turkish construction dating from the early 20th Century survived the Kocaeli Earthquake, undamaged, one block away from many modern reinforced concrete buildings that completely collapsed.

UNESCO/ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SEISMIC PERFORMANCE OF TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS NOVEMBER 16-18, 2000 IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

The ICOMOS International Wood Committee has organized a conference to be held in Istanbul, Turkey between the one-year anniversaries of the two devastating earthquakes that struck the region near Istanbul last year. This conference is unusual in that it will focus on traditional forms of wood and masonry construction in earthquake areas, rather than the kind of contemporary reinforced concrete building construction that had proven to be so devastatingly dangerous in last year's earthquakes.

While many have seen the heartrending images of the collapsed concrete apartment houses in Turkey last year, few have seen the many brick and timber houses constructed in a traditional method still standing among the destroyed buildings. The fact that so many of these houses remained standing, often with very little damage, mocked the conventional wisdom about the safety of such construction. Since reinforced concrete has largely replaced masonry and timber construction throughout the world, rarely have present-day researchers addressed the inherent seismic resistance of particular forms of these traditional structures and the influence that earthquakes may have had on their evolution.

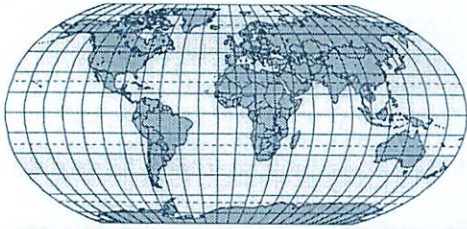
This conference, entitled *Earthquake-Safe: Lessons To Be Learned From Traditional Construction*, will provide a forum to bring people from many parts of the globe to focus on these issues. It will also explore what can be learned from these historic structures that could lead to improvements in contemporary building practice. The purpose of this conference is to help bring attention to the kinds of buildings that are often accorded little value in developing countries by encouraging a more balanced view of the relative seismic performance of these traditional buildings when compared to more recent construction.

The conference is sponsored by UNESCO, ICOMOS, the Government of Turkey, Ministry of Culture, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Government of Italy, and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

All inquiries and applications for conference registration should be made to: conference@ahsap.com or Fax: +90-212-292-3867 The conference web page can be accessed at the ICOMOS International Wood Committee home page at www.icomos.org/iawc/.

IN MEMORIAM

As we go to press, the sad news of the sudden death of US/ICOMOS Fellow Dr John Poppeliers has reached US/ICOMOS. John was among the first members of US/ICOMOS and forever in the group of its most loyal and generous supporters. He served as International Liaison at the National Park Service until his recent retirement. He began his preservation career at the Historic American Building Survey, and during the 1980's, he was seconded to UNESCO, where he was in charge of numerous international heritage projects all over the world. An architectural historian by training and a preservationist by conviction, he was the author of many books and professional papers, including *What Style is it?* the popular guide to American Architecture. In recent years, John was the Vice Chairman of the US/ICOMOS Wood Committee. He is survived by his wife Julia, also a long-time friend of US/ICOMOS. Julia's deep loss is also the loss of all of US/ICOMOS, and especially of the many friends in Washington, in ICOMOS, in the Society for Architectural Historians, and in the Preservation Roundtable, whose souls he touched with his gentle ways and whose hearts he won with ease.



NEWS

Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price has taken up his position as Director-General of ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in Rome as of August 1, 2000. Dr. Stanley-Price was a staff member of ICCROM in the 1980's while coordinating the annual course on Scientific Principles of Conservation. Since then, he continued his interest in professional conservation education while on the staff of the Getty Conservation Institute (1987-1995) and, for the last two years, as a lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology of University College London. He has specialised in the conservation of archaeological sites, and has organized training courses, field projects and consultancy missions in various countries including Argentina, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines, and Turkey. □

The **Samuel H. Kress Foundation and World Monuments Fund** are pleased to announce grants totaling US\$500,000 from the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program (KFEPP). This is the first cycle of annual grants for the conservation of European sites to be awarded as part of a new five-year US\$2.5million commitment to cultural heritage preservation. This program aims to provide vital encouragement at key stages in the preservation process, effectively enabling a project to move forward to the next

phase. This year's grants are awarded to 17 sites in 11 countries including the famous Temple of Jupiter at Diocletian's Palace in Split, Croatia, as well as less well known sites such as the Studenica and Gracanica Monasteries in Serbia. □

ICOMOS Bolivia reports that the local population temporarily took over the country's pre-eminent archaeological site of Tiwanaku, with demands that all tourism revenue in the site revert to the community. For some time now, an agreement has been in place, between the Government of Bolivia and the local community, to share the tourism revenue in a 40-60 proportion respectively. Perceived irregularities in the transfer of funds to the community led to the uprising, which resulted in the Government agreeing to the 100% demand. This leaves the question of where the funds for site management will come from, but could turn out to be an excellent opportunity to entrust and train the local community to meet the responsibility of managing and preserving the heritage they claim as their own. □

The Board of Historic and Artistic Monuments Conservation of the Republic of Armenia would like to establish publication exchanges and other forms of professional cooperation with United States heritage institutions. For information, write or e-mail Mr. Gagik Gyurjyan, Director, 5 Tourmanian Street, Yerevan 375001 Armenia, e-mail: <marmasen@freent.am> □

The World Monuments Fund, along with the Center for Architecture and Building Science Research at the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT), and the New York City Board of Education have created the first **New York City High School for the Preservation Arts** which will open its doors in September 2000. The World Monuments Fund researched the economic impact of restoration craft training. In 1997, Kate Ottavino, director of preservation technology at NJIT, worked with the Mayor's commission of Youth Employment Services to involve students in the repair and conservation of three sculptures owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation. In 1998, the New York City Board of Education paired the NJIT Center with the High School of Arts and Business in Corona, Queens, to pursue development of an interdisciplinary curriculum for the new high school. Jean-Paul Jusselme, director of the Foundation Coubertin, a prestigious trade education center outside Paris, said that American students who had completed a field apprenticeship as well as high school could be eligible for training in France. His organization would also be willing to send an experienced artisan to New York as a teaching and curriculum consultant. "New York City's preservation arts high school can serve as a model for developing preservation training in high schools across the United States," said Fran Gale of NCPTT, who provided initial funding for the curriculum development. The idea for the specialized high school was proposed by City Council Member Kenneth Fisher, "The development of preservation enriched curricula will have immeasurable benefits not only for students introduced to a much needed, but often overlooked, aspect of city life, but all our cities will reap the rewards of this endeavor."

Milestones, the newsletter of the World Monuments Fund, Winter/Spring 1999 □

CALL FOR PAPERS

The **American Society of Landscape Architects** Annual Meeting & Expo is being held in collaboration with the **Canadian Society of Landscape Architects/L'association des Architectes Paysagistes du Canada** in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 22-24 September 2001. The ASLA Annual Meeting Program Committee, the CSLA/AAPC, and the LandTech Advisory Committee invite presentation proposals from landscape architects, related art, design and environmental professionals, educators and technology experts. In addition, proposals from associated professionals that address government and regulatory issues, financial planning and business development, cultural and social trends are welcome to help expand the greater context of landscape architecture practice. These proposals, plus a group of notable invited speakers form an outstanding education program created especially for design professionals at all career stages. Proposals must be received by **17 November 2000**. For more information, contact Diane L. Scheu, Manager of Education Programs, Tel: 202/216-2358 Fax: 202/898-1185 E-mail: <dscheu@asla.org>. □

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) and Heritage Preservation seek nominations for their joint **Award for Outstanding Commitment to the Preservation and Care of Collections 2001**. Previous recipients include the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Alden B. Down Home and Studio, and Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

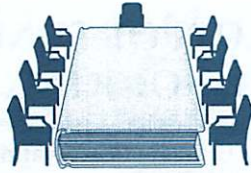
The award is presented annually to an organization(s) in North America that has been exemplary in the importance and priority it has given to conservation concerns and in the commitment it has shown to the preservation and care of cultural property. Nominees should be not for profit organizations of any size responsible for cultural property that may include collections, historic sites and structures. Organizations that affect the care of cultural property through funding or advocacy are also eligible. Nominations for the 2001 award must be sent to AIC and postmarked by *November 15, 2000*. For nomination guidelines and more information, please contact either organization. American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC), 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202/452-9545 ext. 16 Fax: 202/452-9328 E-mail: <mdennis@aic-faic.org> Web site: <<http://aic.stanford.edu>> Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202/634-1422 Fax: 202/634-1435 E-mail: <chansen@heritagepreservation.org> Web site: <www.heritagepreservation.org>. □

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKING

Ann Beha Associates in Boston, MA, has an opening for a **Historic Preservation Project Assistant**. Responsibilities include library and internet research and writing for ongoing architecture and planning projects; research for new projects and marketing efforts; graphic design, word processing and photography associated with master plans, historic structures reports and other materials including papers or articles on architectural history or preservation being written by ABA principles and staff; general coordination and support for project and marketing-related work of Principal in charge of historic preservation projects. Qualifications include basic understanding of historic preservation and architectural history as well as computer proficiency. For more information contact Patricia Reiter, Tel: 617/338-3000 or E-mail: <preiter@annbeha.com> □

The **Getty Conservation Institute (GCI)** is pleased to announce that applications are being accepted for its **2001-2002 Conservation Guest Scholars Program**. Grants will be awarded to established scholars and professionals from conservation and allied fields to pursue independent scholarly research while in residence for three to nine months at the GCI in Los Angeles. With an emphasis on the visual arts (including sites, buildings, and objects), the program seeks to encourage new ideas and perspectives in areas of wide general interest to the conservation community. Conservation Guest Scholar benefits include airfare, housing, and a monthly stipend. For further information and an application form, please contact the Getty Grant Program Tel: 310/440-7374 Fax: 310/440-7703 E-mail: <researchgrants@getty.edu> □

The **Garden Conservancy**, America's only non-profit organization devoted to saving exceptional gardens, is now accepting applications for its third annual preservation fellowship. The **2001 fellowship** offers an opportunity to work in the garden of Emmet and Ione Chase. The Chase Garden, located in Orting, Washington, is considered a naturalistic treasure. It features 4.5 acres of contemporary design overlooking the Puyallup River Valley. The Conservancy Fellow will gain experience in hands-on gardening and documentation, conducting plant inventories and producing special projects including visiting and education programs. Applications from individuals who are establishing themselves in horticulture and/or garden preservation are welcome. The 2001 Garden Conservancy's preservation fellowship is a nine-month assignment beginning in March 2001. The application deadline is **November 1, 2000** and candidate interviews will be conducted in early December. For more information on the Garden Conservancy and its fellowship program, or for an application, contact Claire Andorka at the Garden Conservancy, P.O. Box 219, Cold Spring, NY 10516 Tel: 914/265-2029 Fax: 914/265-9620 □



TRAINING

The **National Preservation Institute** has announced their 2000-2001 Seminars in Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Management. NPI also offers customized training to meet specific organizational needs. Their seminars may be tailored to create single- or multiple-day workshops at a location and time convenient to the sponsor. NPI can also develop new preservation-related training seminars to meet a specific purpose. For more information contact National Preservation Institute, P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313 Tel: 703/765-0100 E-mail: <info@npi.org> Web site: <www.npi.org>. □

The **Cultural Resource Management Program** at the University of Victoria offers professional development courses to explore key issues in the museum and heritage field with expert instructors and resource people. Interested individuals can visit their Web site at <www.uvcs.uvic.ca/crmp/> to learn more about particular courses, schedules and instructors and to obtain information on the program, registration options and local administration. □

West Dean College **Building Conservation Masterclasses** offers two new courses this forthcoming autumn and winter. In September, *Conservation Plans and Recording for Repair* focuses on an increasingly important approach to repair projects: full investigation of all the implications before the start, and recording the work so that it may add to the understanding of the building, and in turn inform the repair. *Advanced Masonry Conservation* is also a new course, tackling specialist skills beyond those covered in the basic course on the *Conservation and Repair of Stone Masonry*. It is designed for masons, contractors and those who need to specify repairs, and will involve practical exercises using the ruinette – the purpose-built masonry structure exhibiting many of the problems inherent in historic masonry and on which students can practice and refine remedial techniques. The Masterclasses are a collaboration in specialist training between West Dean College, English Heritage, The Weald & Downland Open Air Museum, supported by the Radcliffe Trust. Full details of the Masterclass Programme are available from the Building Conservation Masterclass Coordinator at West Dean College, West Dean, Chichester PO18 0QZ, England Tel: 44-(0)1243-81-82-94/81-13-01 Fax: +44-(0)1243-81-13-43 E-mail: <westdean@pavilion.co.uk> Web site: <www.westdean.org.uk>. □

WEBSITES

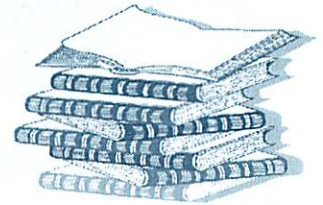
Through a grant from the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, the **National Preservation Institute (NPI)** has developed a tool to help historic preservationists and cultural resource managers use the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in their work. The tool consists of a series of hypertext-linked pages on NPI's

Website, <www.npi.org>.

Authored by the NPI Senior Advisor and Training Consultant, Thomas F. King, with oversight by a multidisciplinary review panel, "**NEPA for Historic Preservationists and Cultural Resource Managers**" demystifies NEPA and explains how impacts on historic properties and other cultural resources should be addressed in NEPA analyses. It can be used in formal training for self-education, and as a guide when working on particular projects and documents.

Besides their reference function, the NEPA pages are designed for use in formal classroom, web-based, and individualized training. NPI expects to use them in its own training program and encourages other educators to explore their use. They can also be used in self-education, either simply by clicking through and reading, or by carrying out or adapting example exercises.

To access the pages, go to <www.npi.org> and click on "Tools for Cultural Resource Managers", then click on "NEPA for Historic Preservationists and Cultural Resource Managers", and explore. □



NEW TITLES

FROM THE GETTY

Seismic Stabilization of Historic Adobe Structures: Final Report of the Getty Seismic Adobe Project, by E. Leroy Tolles, Edna E. Kimbro, Frederick A. Webster, and William S. Ginell, describes tests performed on model adobe buildings to evaluate seismic damage mitigation techniques applicable to the retrofitting of historic and culturally significant adobe structures. Part of the Getty Seismic Adobe Project (GSAP), the three year program outlined in this volume, was designed to develop and test minimally invasive, inexpensive, and easily implemented methods of protecting such structures from severe earthquake damage. The authors identify typical failure modes of adobe structures and describe specific retrofit techniques to help minimize such failures. Extensive photographic documentation is included.

Cave Temples of Mogao: Art and History on the Silk Road by Roderick Whitfield, Susan Whitfield, and Neville Agnew. The Mogao grottoes in China, situated near the oasis town of Dunhuang on the fabled Silk Road, constitute one of the world's most significant sites of Buddhist art. In some five hundred caves carved into rock cliffs at the edge of the Gobi desert are preserved one thousand years of exquisite murals and sculpture. Illustrated in color throughout, *Cave Temples of Mogao* combines lavish photographs of the caves and their art with the fascinating history of Mogao, Dunhuang, and the Silk Road to create a vivid portrait of this remarkable site. Chapters discuss the development of the cave temples, the iconography of the wall paintings, and the extraordinary story of the rare manuscripts – including the oldest printed book in existence, a ninth-century copy of the Diamond Sutra. The book also describes the long-term collaboration between the Getty Conservation Institute and Chinese authorities in conservation

projects at Mogao as well as the caves and the museum that can be visited today.

The Stones of the Parthenon by Manolis Korres, Translated by D. Turner, explores the astonishing technological achievements that made possible the assembly of stones on the Acropolis. This highly readable account tells how an eleven-ton Doric capital was quarried and transported to Athens, epitomizing the achievements of the remarkable craftsmen who built the Parthenon. The author's intricate line drawings clearly show the methods and tools used to achieve this feat.

To order these publications, contact Getty Trust Publications, Distribution Center, Dept. TFC0, P.O. Box 49659, Los Angeles, CA 90049-0659 Tel: 800/223-3431 or 310/440-7333 Fax: 818/779-0051 □

FROM HISTORIC SCOTLAND

Technical Conservation Research and Education Technical Advice Notes, **TAN 20: Corrosion in Masonry-Clad Early 20th Century Steel Framed Buildings**. Evidence of structural defects is being recorded, with increasing frequency in steel-framed buildings constructed in the first half of the 20th century. The causes and consequences of the process of corrosion are examined in this journal and guidance is offered on currently available methods of maintenance and repair to halt or reduce the problems once identified. A trained eye is needed to detect defects resulting from corrosion behind masonry surfaces, and the TAN is intended to be supplemented by appropriate professional expertise. Defects may be specific to one building and can arise from a number of factors such as previous repairs, alterations to the structure or construction, installation of services, or from external influences. The range of masonry claddings described includes stone, brick, glazed brick, terracotta, faience, glass and vitrolite.

To order this publication, contact TCRC Division/Scottish Preservation Bureau, Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH Tel: 0131-668-8668 Fax: 0131-668-8638 □

FROM ICOMOS AUSTRIA

International Conference Monument Site Cultural Landscape, exemplified by Wachau from 12-15 October 1998 in Dürnstein, Austria, edited by Géza Hajós, ICOMOS National Committee of Austria, published by Verlag Berger, Horn 2000. This publication covers doctrinal issues on Cultural Landscape Theory, that are new domestic issues in Wachau, Austria. To order contact ICOMOS Austria, Bundesdenkmalamt, Hofburg Säulenstiege, 1010 Vienna 1, Austria Tel: 431-53-415-201 Fax: 431-53-415-5200 E-mail: <service@bda.at> □

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Institutional Members: **University of Georgia School of Environmental Design** and the **Society for Historical Archaeology**

Susan Scott Schmidt of Pennsylvania; Toni L. Carrell of

Texas; **Maria E. Cerdo-Moreno** of New Jersey; **Connie A. Weinzapfel** of Indiana; **Jennifer Perunko** of Virginia; **Jorge Trelles** and **David Cabarrocas** of Florida; **Denise Fralley** of Rhode Island; **John Feinberg** of Colorado; **Scott Granet** of Florida; and **Genna Nashem** of Washington. □

PEOPLE GOING PLACES



Laurie Beckelman has been appointed to the newly created position of Deputy Director, Special Projects of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. She will be responsible for developing long term projects, including the planning and development of the proposed new Guggenheim Museum in New York City. Prior to joining the Guggenheim, Ms. Beckelman served as Vice President of the World Monuments Fund. ✂ **Eileen Rojas**, formerly of Cornerstones Community Partnerships has taken a position with the State Historic Preservation Division of New Mexico. ✂ **Edward Crocker** was presented a New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award "For outstanding contributions in the field of heritage preservation." ✂ **Deborah Gibbon**, currently Deputy Director and Chief Curator of the J. Paul Getty Museum, will assume the position of Museum Director and Vice President of the Getty Trust effective October 1, 2000. **John Walsh**, who currently holds those positions, will retire on September 30, 2000. ✂ **Gaetano Palumbo** is leaving the Getty to assume the position of Lecturer in Archaeology and Heritage Studies and of Coordinator of the Master Program in Managing Archaeological Sites at the University College in London, starting September 4. ✂

INTERNATIONAL PRESERVATION CALENDAR



TOURISM 2000: Time for Celebration? Sheffield, UK, 2-7 September 2000. International Tourism Conference to cover heritage and tourism relationship. Sponsored by the Centre for Travel & Tourism of the University of Northumbria at Newcastle and the Centre for Tourism at Sheffield Hallam University. Topics include Tourism and the built environment; World Heritage Sites and tourism; Relationships between tourism and heritage; and changing patterns of tourist behavior. Contact Dr. Mike Robinson, Centre for Travel & Tourism, University of Northumbria, Loonghirst, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 3LL UK. Telephone: 011 44(0)1670 79 5064. Fax: 011-44 (0) 1670 79 5063. E-mail: <mike.robinson@unn.ac.uk> □

International Roundtable of Mayors of World Heritage Fortress Cities, Suwon, Republic of Korea, 5-7 September 2000. Sponsored by Suwon City, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and Korean National Commission for UNESCO. For information visit <<http://city.suwon>>

kyonggi.kr> ☐

The **American Institute of Architects Historic Resources Committee (AIA-HRC)** will hold their annual fall meeting in conjunction with **Restoration & Renovation/San Antonio** 7-9 September 2000. AIA-HRC is developing several sessions in the R&R/San Antonio conference Program, which will focus on expressions of the classical tradition in American and European architecture of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. For more information, contact Paula Schlueter, 800/982-6247, ext. 10 or E-mail: <pschlueter@egihib.com> ☐

Urban Pride: Living and Working in a World Heritage City, Edinburgh World Heritage Trust, Conference in Edinburgh, U.K 8-10 September 2000. To request information, Fax: 44/31 225 8636 ☐

Calgary Heritage Trust Covenanting Workshop, Rosza Centre, University of Calgary, 13-14 September 2000. This two-day workshop on the use of the instrument of covenanting in heritage preservation is hosted by the Calgary Civic Trust in partnership with the Heritage Resource Management Certificate program of the University of Calgary and in conjunction with the Heritage Canada 2000 Conference (15-17 September 2000). The fee is \$200 per registrant and there will be a maximum of 60 registrants to allow for maximum participation. Further information on the Trust can be gleaned from <info@calgarycivictrust.org>, <www.calgarycivictrust.org> To register, contact <sallyjennings@yahoo.com> or <calgarycivictrust@yahoo.com> ☐

Heritage 2000: 5th International Congress on the Restoration of Architectural Heritage, Florence, Italy, 17-24 September 2000. Sponsored by the Università degli Studi di Firenze. Congress sessions will take place in Florence at the prestigious historical complex of Santa Verdiana. Contact: Dipartimento Processi e Metodi della Produzione Edilizia, Via San Niccolò 89/a. 50125 Firenze. ☐

37th IFLA World Congress 2000, Costa Rica will be held in the Hotel Cariari, San Jose, Costa Rica 30 September—3 October 2000. The theme of the Congress is *Conservation Through Nature Tours — Costa Rica, a Case Study*. Contact the Congress Secretariat, Horizontes Nature Tours, San Jose, Costa Rica, P.O. Box 1780, 1002 San Jose, Costa Rica. Tel: 506 2222022 Fax: 506 2554513 or E-mail: <horizont@sol.rasca.co.cr> ☐

World Heritage Youth Forum on Sustainable Tourism for Latin America, 2-6 October 2000. Sponsored by UNESCO, World Heritage Fund, and NORAD. For information contact <j.haje@unesco.org> ☐

Restore Workshop on Cleaning Masonry Structures: Current Technology and Practice, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, 5-6 October 2000. This workshop will equip you to competently and responsibly undertake the cleaning of masonry structures. Issues to be addressed include: Problem solving methodology and selection of proper cleaning techniques and materials; deterioration processes; and physical and chemical properties of masonry materials. For information contact Restore, 152 Madison Avenue, Suite 1603, New York, NY 10016 Tel: 212/213-2020 Fax: 212/213-3743 ☐

IIC Congress 2000 / Tradition and Innovation: Advances in Conservation. Melbourne, Australia, 10-14 October 2000. Contact IIC, 6 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6BA, UK. E-mail <iicon@compuserve.com> ☐

Preserving the Recent Past II, Philadelphia, 11-13 October 2000. The preservation of our modern heritage will be the theme of the conference. This conference is the sequel to the ground breaking and

successful international Preserving the Recent Past conference held in Chicago in 1995. With presentations by more than 70 leading experts, the conference will explore the philosophical, planning and practical challenges associated with the preservation of modern buildings, structures and landscapes. The three-day conference and associated workshops and symposium provide a unique opportunity to obtain essential, state of the art information about identifying, protecting, reusing and preserving historic properties from the twentieth century. Conference sponsors include the National Park Service, APT, Parks Canada and DoCoMoMo. For information, write Preserving the Recent Past II, Box 75207, Washington, DC 20013-5207 or call 202-343-6011; E-mail: <recentpast2@hotmail.com>, Website: <www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/reccntpast2.htm> ☐

More than 2000 Years in the History of Architecture: Safeguarding the Structures of Our Architectural Heritage, in Bethlehem, Palestine, 16-19 October 2000. The Congress will provide an overview of research, studies and the state-of-the-art knowledge in different fields of architectural heritage related to the conservation/preservation of monuments, buildings, historic towns, archaeological sites and other structures built from the earliest times until the end of the 19th century. It will highlight the role that different techniques, technologies and materials have played in the history of architecture, their relationship with the environmental conditions in different parts of the world (climate, earthquakes, etc.) and the cultural and scientific approaches to the problems of conservation and restoration. A special session will be devoted to the structures of the 20th century and to perspectives for the third millennium. Sponsored by UNESCO, ICOMOS, and the Bethlehem 2000 Project Authority <www.unesco.org/archi2000> Tel: 33-(0)1-45-68-43-39 Fax: 33-(0)1-45-68-55-91 ☐

International Conference on Conservation, Final Conference Cultural Heritage as Foundation of Civilisation Development, Krakow, Poland, 23-26 October 2000. The conference will reflect upon the protection of cultural heritage and its place in the contemporary, fast changing world. Contact: Conference Office, Institute of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation, Faculty of Architecture, Krakow University of Technology, ul. Kanonicza 1, 3111-002, Krakow, Poland, Tel./Fax: 48/12 4218766, E-mail: <c2000@usk.pk.edu.pl>, Internet: <www.pk.edu.pl/-c2000> ☐

2nd Latin American and Caribbean Trade Fair and Congress: Restoration and Conservation of Monuments 2000, Willemstad, Curaçao-Netherlands Antilles, 25-27 October 2000. Contact Yasmin Clifton. Telephone 011 5999 4636 250 ☐

National Preservation Conference, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 31 October — 5 November 2000, Los Angeles CA. To request preliminary information: Tel: 800/944-6847, E-mail: <conference@nthp.org> or visit <www.nationaltrust.org> ☐

The International Foundation for Cultural Property Protection (IFCPP), a non-profit organization dealing with the protection of museums and other public institutions, will be holding **Emergency Exercise I**, its 2000 Annual Conference, Seminar & Exhibits in Denver, November 3-6. This event is centered around a live emergency exercise, simulating the assault of a public institution. The drill will allow professionals in the cultural property community to participate firsthand in the planning/preparation of, and response to an emergency incident. For more information contact: Rob Layne, Executive Director, Tel: 800/257-6717 or E-mail: <rob@ifcpp.com> ☐

Culture and Tourism 2000, 2nd International Conference and Trade Show, Budapest University of Economics, Hungary, 6-8 November

2000. The aim of the conference is to evaluate the common activity of culture and tourism, to discuss possibilities for further cooperation, develop new fields of activity and forms of cooperation in order to meet special market requirements, promote building relationship between experts in cultural tourism. The purpose of the trade show is to present the products of cultural tourism, to sell them in the market, stimulate the meeting of demand and supply. The Conference in 2000 will lay a special emphasis on the idea that cultural tourism should act in a new way to meet the special challenges and needs of historical and social importance at the turn of the Millennium. For further information and registration please contact the Conference Secretariat: Kult-Turist Ltd. 1094 Budapest, Angyal u. 31, Hungary. Phone: +36-1-218-6558, Fax: +36-1-218-6560, e-mail: <corvin@mail.datanet.hu> <www.datanet.hu/-corvin> □

4th Annual International Preservation Trades Workshop (IPTW 2000), "Convergence: Architecture and Craft", 13-15 November 2000, Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex in Harrisburg, PA. Preservation tradespeople will demonstrate a variety of skills and traditional crafts as well as the application of new techniques and technologies in the preservation of historic structures. Other presentations will focus on training for the preservation trades and how those engaged in the preservation trades can work more as a partner with those in the design professions. IPTW provides the opportunity to see, and interactively participate in, actual hands-on demonstrations of preservation crafts and trades. More information will soon be available at their Web site <www.iptw.org> or contact Preservation Trades Network, 1323 Shepard Drive, Suite D, Sterling, VA 20164-4428, Telephone: 703/406-8319, Fax: 703/450-0019 or e-mail: <info@ptn.org> Web site: <www.ptn.org> □

Earthquake-Safe: Lessons to be learned from traditional construction? Istanbul, Turkey 16-18 November International conference on the Seismic performance of traditional buildings. For information: Fax/Tel: 44-1924-277552 or E-mail: <build-

conserve@geo2.poptel.org.uk> □

Training, Employment and the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, 5th International Meeting on Cultural Heritage Management, Sala della Provincia, Salerno, Italy 10-14 December 2000. The Colloquium will be interdisciplinary in nature, providing the chance to address issues from safeguarding to management and share their experiences. Much has been said over recent years about the economic boom created by utilisation of the cultural and environmental heritage. For information contact DRI-Ente Interregionale, V.E. Filiberto, 17, 88185 Rome, Italy Tel/Fax: 39-06-7049-7920 □

A conference titled **Protective Shelter Needs for Archaeological Sites in the Southwest** will be held in Tumacacori, Arizona on 9-12 January 2001. The conference is being organized under the aegis of US/ICOMOS Specialized Committee on Earthen Architecture and is funded in part through a generous grant from the National Park Service and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The three day conference will focus on protective sheltering as a means of retarding the erosional rates on archaeological sites. Through various presentations, case studies, and field visits, the positive and negative aspects of protective shelters will be explored as well as the effects shelters have on the values of a site. Conference attendees will have the opportunity to critically evaluate sites where they have already been installed. Inquiries should be directed to Chirstina Romero, NPS, Box 728 Santa Fe, NM 87504 or E-mail: <christina_romero@nps.gov> □

Sustaining Conservation: Future Directions in the Stewardship of the Historic Environment The US/ICOMOS 2001 International Symposium, will take place at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 5-8 April 2001. Co-sponsored by the Getty Conservation Institute, the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service. For further information, contact US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street, NW, Room 331, Washington, DC 20001 Tel: 202/842-1866 Fax: 202/842-1861 □

Places of Cultural Memory: African Reflections on the American Landscape, 9-12 May 2001, Atlanta, GA. The goal of the conference is to convene interdisciplinary panels of experts whose presentations will assist in the fuller identification, evaluation, documentation, preservation and interpretation of buildings, sites districts, structures and objects of African cultural lifeways. This is a collaborative effort of the national Park Service, the National Association for African American Heritage Preservation, US/ICOMOS, the Smithsonian Institution, et al. For further information, send an e-mail message to <Toni_Lee@nps.gov> □

Safeguarding our Culture, Society of Archivists and Conservation Training Conference 2001, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 4-7 September 2001. Sessions will cover a broad spectrum of issues for those working in archives, libraries and museums, as well as historians, academics and all who use archives. Plus a series of workshops on conservation and preservation throughout the programme. For information contact Society of Archivists, 40 Northampton Road, London EC1R 0HB Tel: 020-7278-8630 Fax: 020-7278-2107 Web site: <www.archives.org.uk> □

*Join us
for the
US/ICOMOS Breakfast*

*at the
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Annual Conference
In Los Angeles, CA*

*Friday, 3 November 2000
7:00 a.m.*

*We will highlight the work of US/ICOMOS and our
members, illustrating emerging trends in various regions
of the globe, and opportunities for cooperation in
international preservation*

Breakfast tickets will be \$30, payable to the National Trust with your conference registration. Contact the National Trust at 202-588-6000 or <www.nthp.org>

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enroll me as a member in the following category:

- INDIVIDUAL (\$65) LIBRARY (\$65)
 STUDENT (\$30) INSTITUTION (\$300)
 CORPORATE/DONOR (\$1,000)

Members outside the U.S. please add \$10 for mailing

Make check payable and mail to:

US/ICOMOS
 401 F Street, NW
 Room 331
 Washington, DC 20001-2728

Telephone 202-842-1866

Fax 202-842-1861

Internet www.icomos.org/usicomos

NAME _____

TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

WORK TELEPHONE _____

FAX NUMBER _____

E-MAIL _____

AREA OF EXPERTISE _____

US/ICOMOS BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Robert C. Wilburn, Chairman
 Richard Pieper, Vice-Chairman
 Blaine Cliver, Secretary
 Darwina Neal, Treasurer

At large:

Lisa Ackerman, New York
 William S. Colburn, Michigan
 Edward Crocker, New Mexico
 Stephen Farneth, California
 Roy E. Graham, Washington, DC
 Pamela W. Hawkes, Massachusetts
 Saidee Newell, Louisiana
 Stephen J. Kelley, Illinois
 James P. Kiernan, Washington, DC
 R. Randolph Langenbach, Washington, DC
 Spencer Leineweber, Hawaii
 Frank G. Matero, Pennsylvania
 Nora J. Mitchell, Massachusetts
 Thomas Schmidt, Pennsylvania
 Jeanne Marie Teutonico, California
 Troy D. Thompson, Indiana
 Manfred J.A. Thoms, Georgia

Ex Officio:

American Association of Museums/ICOM
 American Institute of Architects
 American Society of Landscape Architects
 Archaeological Institute of America
 Association for Preservation Technology

National Building Museum
 National Park Service
 National Trust for Historic Preservation
 Smithsonian Institution
 Society for American Archaeology
 United States Information Agency
 Society of Architectural Historians

ICOMOS

Michael Petzet, Germany, President
 Jean-Louis Luxen, Belgium, Secretary General
 Giora Solar, Israel, Treasurer General

Vice Presidents:

Sheridan Burke, Australia
 Dawson Munjeri, Zimbabwe
 Carlos Pernaut, Argentina
 Christiane Schmuckle-Mollard, France
 Ann Webster Smith, USA

ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

Archaeological Heritage Management * • Architectural Structures • Blue Shield • Cultural Corridors • Cultural Tourism* • Earthen Structures* • Economics of Conservation • Historic Gardens and Sites* • Historic Towns* • Inventories* • Legislation* • Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing • Rock Art • Shared Heritage • Stained Glass • Stone • Training* • Underwater Cultural Heritage • Vernacular Architecture* • Wood*

* Corresponding US/ICOMOS National Specialized Committees

ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Albania	Egypt	Lithuania	Spain
Algeria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Angola	Ethiopia	Macedonia	Suriname
Argentina	Finland	Malawi	Sweden
Australia	France	Mali	Switzerland
Austria	Gabon	Malta	Tanzania
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Mauritania	Thailand
Belgium	Germany	Mexico	Tunisia
Benin	Ghana	Morocco	Turkey
Bolivia	Greece	Nepal	Uganda
Brazil	Guatemala	Netherlands	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Haiti	New Zealand	UK
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Cameroon	Hungary	Nigeria	USA
Canada	Iceland	Norway	Venezuela
Chile	India	Pakistan	Yugoslavia
China	Indonesia	Panama	Zaire
Colombia	Iran	Paraguay	Zambia
Congo	Ireland	Peru	Zimbabwe
Dem.Rep.	Israel	Philippines	
Costa Rica	Italy	Poland	
Croatia	Ivory Coast	Portugal	
Cuba	Jamaica	Romania	
Cyprus	Japan	Russia	
Czech Rep.	Jordan	Salvador	
Denmark	Kenya	Saudi Arabia	
Dominican Rep.	Korea	Senegal	
Ecuador	Korea, PDR	Slovakia	
	Latvia	Slovenia	
	Lebanon	South Africa	

US/ICOMOS STAFF Gustavo F. Araoz, AIA, *Executive Director*; Jennifer M. Perunko, *Programs Officer*; Grachel J. Kubaitis, *Program Assistant*; Svetlana Popovic, *Volunteer*

U.S. COMMITTEE
 INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
 ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
 401 F STREET, NW
 ROOM 331
 WASHINGTON, DC 20001-2728



NONPROFIT
 ORGANIZATION
 U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
 WASHINGTON, DC
 PERMIT NO. 1096

