

US/ICOMOS

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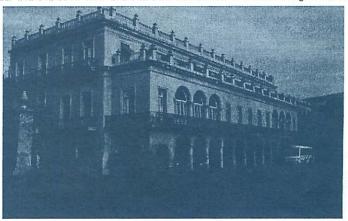
CUBA RESEARCH MISSION II

The following account is but a brief summary of the second US/ ICOMOS trip to Cuba by a multi-disciplinary group of members. Since all members of the delegation have committed to disseminate their findings upon returning to the US, there will be numerous opportunities for those who want to know more through the many lectures and articles that are being programmed throughout the country.

After one cancellation in mid January and overcoming several obstacles related to securing official permits to travel to Cuba, a US/ICOMOS delegation of twenty-five preservationists convened at Nassau Airport on March 16th for the incredibly short flight takes one to a Havana but that seems so distant and inaccessible to most Americans. The purpose of the trip, the second in three years, was to continue and expand research and study on the work of preservationists in Cuba, and to identify areas of mutual professional interest that could be pursued within the strict legal limitations imposed by the laws of both countries. The ambitiously planned agenda prepared by ICOMOS Cuba, under the leadership of its President, Isabel Rigol, consisted of a non-stop sequence of discussions with preservation officials, site visits to understand conservation treatments and management approaches, and conversations with representatives from Cuban heritage organizations and agencies throughout the island. The trip included five World Heritage sites in Cuba: Havana, Viñales, Trinidad, the Santiago fortifications and the Franco-Cuban-Haitian Coffee Plantations. In addition, the delegation also went to Cienfuegos, Matanzas and Varadero, with short visits to Camagüey and Bayamo.

Contrary to the wide-spread belief that centralization is a hallmark of socialist governments, preservation decision-making in Cuba is largely in local hands through a vast network of Provincial Monuments Commissions, plus working groups in some municipalities. While the National Commission of Monuments gives guidance, establishes the budgets and rules of engagement, and provides the institutional framework for their work, the provincial entities have a large degree of autonomy. It is the local groups who are at the forefront of local heritage defense by developing and presenting solid preservation arguments that will balance the work of other government agencies and foster the support of the local population.

The US/ICOMOS trip began officially at the old Santa Clara Convent with a presentation and a welcoming reception given by Dr. Marta Arjona, President Emeritus of ICOMOS Cuba and President of the National Council of Monuments. Dr.



Hotel Santa Isabel in Old Havana, one of the colonial palaces rehabilitated by the Office of the Historian for various uses. The luxury hotel caters to the upper end of the tourist trade.

Arjona gave an articulate historical and institutional overview of preservation in the country, and set the pattern for the fourteen days that followed, whereby Cuban preservationists generously dedicated their full attention and time to the exchange of experiences and knowledge with the US/ICOMOS delegation. At the end, all travelers had gained a profound knowledge about the diversity of Cuba's heritage, their successes and failures in preserving it, the nature of traditional and emerging threats, and the always difficult road ahead. In exchange, US/ICOMOS members related their own professional and national experiences in heritage conservation, compared threats and risks, and connected with Cuban counterparts through mutual interests. Perhaps the most important result was that many options for cultural and professional cooperation emerged, although they will need to be studied to assess their feasibility under existing US laws.

In the three years lapsed since the first US/ICOMOS Study trip, a very palpable change has been the increased presence of tourism in the entire island, with the corresponding infrastructure growing rapidly and increasingly sophisticated. But as everywhere, the very tourists who provide a large portion of the dollars for heritage conservation are also the greatest threat to the heritage sites that they come to visit. It is a worn, old story

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that has been repeated throughout the world, with a huge range of successful and failed solutions. Ultimately, comprehensive inter-sectoral planning, careful site management and strong visitor controls are the best tools to shield heritage sites and their local communities from the negative impacts of tourism. The Cubans are aware of that, and are taking all the right steps to deal with existing and projected tourism, but the massive avalanche that predictably would sweep the island's heritage sites if and when the US embargo were to be lifted, could possibly exceed, perhaps neutralize, the best of all preparations. In fact, it is hard to imagine how some of the more delicate sites would fare with more visitors that those being handled now.

Another salient finding was the emphasis being placed on preserving the links between tangible and intangible heritage, plus the strong connections between urban conservation and community and social development. All Cuban conservators interpret the significance of urban heritage sites as not limited to spatial character and physical fabric, but also to traditional land use patterns, and to the many ancient social functions for which the historic city is a necessary and irreplaceable stage. Thus, in Santiago de Cuba, the Office of the City Conservator led by Omar López has numerous outreach social programs meant to enhance the traditions of communal life in the historic setting, such as street vendors, children street games, traditional public dances, the role of music in communal life, and other periodic events in the city, including its famous bawdy Carnival.

Old Havana is both the most successful and the most challenging of heritage sites in Cuba. Havana is at once the nerve and political center of Cuba, its most populous city, the greatest tourist attraction, and the repository of an extraordinarily rich architectural heritage that was the product of many periods of great affluence. Historian of Havana Eusebio Leal Spengler met the US/ICOMOS delegation at the splendidly restored 1690 Church of San Francisco, whose majestic nave is now used as a concert hall. He spoke candidly and at length, explaining in detail the far-reaching work accomplished by his office in the six years since it obtained special powers (See US/ICOMOS Newsletter No. 6, 1998). While there have been significant improvements since the first US/ICOMOS mission three years ago, Mr Leal still cited utilities infrastructure and housing as the ongo-

ing challenges. With obsolete sewage and water systems that date from colonial times, a crumbling building stock abandoned by its traditional owners more than a century ago, and a population of 74,000 in the old city, the Office of the Historian is not only responsible for urban conservation, street lighting and public security, but also for bringing about a decent life and environment for the inhabitants.

Since 1993, the Office has received no budget from the Government. Instead, through a special law it receives 5% of all commercial dollar activity in the historic zone, which now amounts to US \$1.5 million. In addition, by controlling all tourism development and real estate transactions with foreign firms, the Office of the Historian also initiates its own revenue producing undertakings to augment its income. Thus, \$2 million are derived from its museums and shops, and its real estate operation leaves a substantial \$21 million in profits. To manage this, the Office of the Historian has become a huge entrepreneurial conglomerate that mixes some capitalist methods with the prevailing socialist ones to focus on three areas of work: restoration of major monuments; rehabilitation of historic buildings that can be dedicated to revenue-producing functions in dollars (restaurants, inns, office space for foreign companies); and the social need of the population: schools and daycare centers, housing for the elderly, care for expecting mothers, etc. Mr. Leal agrees that the last of these three is the most important, but even the increasingly enhanced revenue is still insufficient to meet these needs.

Mr. Leal has implemented an innovative policy of directly exposing the community to its heritage sites in order to promote responsible popular stewardship from an early age, an important consideration in a country consisting mostly of young people. All elementary schools in Old Havana meet in classrooms located in the major monumental palaces and convents, rotating periodically from building to building throughout the school year. Thus, children develop an intimate relationship with the heritage buildings of their immediate community. In the Convent of San Francisco, for instance, there are 800 students in residence at any given time, and all are provided with breakfast and lunch.

Even without addressing social needs, the physical conservation of Havana is no panacea, and by no means guaranteed.

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.



US/ICOMOS NEWSLETTER

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.

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In spite of the Historian's accelerated rehabilitation rate for housing units, the efforts are the proverbial drop in the bucket. At the present rate, it will take decades to bring Havana housing to meet the acceptable standard that the Historian has set out. And time is what Havana does not have. One hundred years of building misuse and abuse, materials weathering, an aggressive saline climate and the endemic scarcity of funds advance the damages to some of the historic neighborhoods faster than even the very efficient office of the Historian can restore them. The scarcity of housing, a problem throughout other areas in Cuba, is the one great challenge in Old Havana, Housing in Old Havana has been along-standing problem since before the revolution. The old single-family dwellings, that through many years were converted to sub-standard multi-family tenements, are now at their structural and spatial limits. Taking advantage of the high ceilings that characterize Havana, tenants have jerry-rigged mezzanines to double the space, doubling also the live load on structural systems never conceived for such weight. With poor roof maintenance, tiles have broken, and gutters and downspouts have stopped working. The resulting water penetration has weakened the over-loaded structures, and collapses, while less than a few years ago, are still common during the rainy season. Since reconstructions are economically out of the question for now, creole ingenuity has come up with some clever temporary solutions, such as open-air cafes behind the refurbished façades of collapsed buildings, when the walls survive; or in the worst cases, conversion of the empty lots into mini-parks that stand out awkwardly in a city that historically has had no room for green space. In fact, these are the sites for future building infill that in the meantime provide public expansion areas and avoid misuse of vacant lots as dumping grounds.

In a city that for 500 years has defiantly faced an aggressive ocean head-on without blinking, construction materials need a maximum of protection, something that for years was lacking, resulting in the expected heavy toll. Even paint would have helped in preventing the epidemic spalling of reinforced concrete and plasters. For this reason, the grand coastal avenue of the Malecón, in great danger until recently, has become a priority conservation area, with 60 restoration projects currently under way. These figures become more impressive in the larger context of the overall work and breadth of the Office of the Historian throughout Old Havana: 200 active projects, 10,000 jobs, 100 architects and three construction companies specializing in conservation. In the face of so many adversities, it is comforting to see the depth of commitment of so many people to save the historic city that is an integral part of their lives.

20th Century Architecture: Through the books and lectures of Eduardo Luis Rodriguez, American preservationists have been able to learn about the rich legacy of 20th century architecture in Cuba, both of the revival styles and the Modern Movement. In the 1980's it was Luis Lapidus who first drew international attention to the production of the Modern Movement in Cuba. Since then, a DOCOMOMO Working Group has been established, and among Cuban architects and preservationists, there is an acute awareness of the value of this heritage, but funds are scarce for these buildings, and pressures for redevelopment are mounting. The US/ICOMOS delegation was fortunate to have Mr. Rodriguez as the guide through the 20th century Havana suburbs — buildings which are currently outside the direct re-



Victor Marin talks to US/ICOMOS delegates about plaster conservation in the Convent of Santa Clara, Havana.

sponsibility of the City Historian. In view of the explosion in tourism development, a growing uncertainty has been rising among Cuban preservationists about the future survival of these areas, which already had felt the early ravages of tourism development in the 1950's. Fortunately, the National Commission of Landmarks, created by Law No.2, has recently been given power of approval for all projects in certain suburban areas where development is concentrating (E.g., Vedado, Miramar). The Commission is made up of more than a dozen prestigious professionals under the presidency of Dr. Marta Arjona. Nevertheless, success in conservation is not always assured. As in all places, development interests can be stronger and better funded than cultural ones, and Cuba is no exception. A major omen of what the future could bring is the massively intrusive glass-clad volume of the Spanish-built Cohiba Hotel which bears no relation to its residential urban context. In the once exclusive and architecturally distinguished Miramar section, it is not so much new construction that is a problem, but the slow erosion of residential buildings and former mansions being converted to commercial use by the foreign investors and national companies that control the flow of foreign currency into the country. Commercial signage, alterations and parking in the front lawns are already transforming some areas.

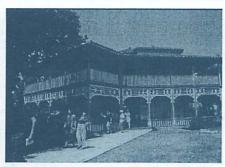
The Cultural Landscape of the Valley of Viñales: Viñales was listed in the World Heritage List in 1998 as a mixed cultural/natural landscape. It is a breathtakingly beautiful valley, the quintessential iconic image of the Cuban landscape expressed in the sought-after canvases of painter Domingo Ramos. Unusual carstic domes - *mogotes* - pop out of the ground to punctuate a green landscape that has been dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco for centuries. Royal palms and tobacco sheds are the other stars in this scenery. The homonymous 19th century village inside the valley plays host to the 300,000 tourists who visit the valley each year, a full 14% of all foreign visitors to Cuba.

A small but capable conservation group, led by Mariolys Reyes Ortega, has been entrusted with the development of the conservation management plan for the site, whose concerns address both the human and the natural elements. The conservation plan has been completed and is sophisticated and farreaching in its proposed methodology and objectives. When approved, it will establish an administrative structure, tourism management mechanisms, and will address the needs of the

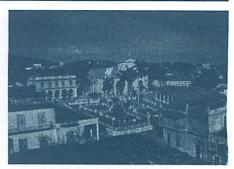
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An iconic 1950s Chevy parked on the main avenue of the village of Viñales. Vintage American cars, still abundant in Cuba, are being recognized as heritage, and restored.



A rare surviving example of the wooden beach houses that once characterized Varadero, is now the Varadero Museum, and also the headquarters of the local conservation team.



View of the Plaza Serrano in the center of Trinidad. The restoration of the Parish Church by the Office of the Conservator is being funded in part by the German Catholic Bishops.

urban and agricultural populations.

That time is not here yet. While the presence of tourism is evident in many places in the valley, its economic impact remains mostly imperceptible, since most tourists only come for the day, and pay tour operators who are based in Havana. For those who opt to stay for a longer time, there are three hotels, plus 100 private houses that take boarders who must pay in foreign currency, a practice now common throughout Cuba. Tourism revenue has not yet been linked to the conservation budget, and funds for implementing the early stages of the management plan are still pending. Although energetic and talented, the small project team is still somewhat isolated and would welcome information and overseas exchanges on the management of cultural landscapes. Such assistance is urgently needed because Viñales is programmed to become the central distribution point for an ambitious national ecotourism plan. Viñales also lies within an area designated by the United Nations as a MAB Biosphere reserve.

Varadero: This beachside resort, the choice among wealthier Cubans from the early 20th century until the advent of the Revolution, has not fared well. Its large wooden houses with wrap-around porches, later followed by stone construction and beach houses from the modern movement used to tell a story of continuous use through many decades. Varadero may have been the sacrificial tourist site meant to contain and encapsulate all that is bad about tourism. And it is all there these days: rows of hotels with anonymous architecture that block the view of the beach, the honky-tonk shops along the main strip; densification of the once-open landscape with excessive infill construction; cheap outdoor stands selling bad crafts and t-shirts; the disfigurement of once genteel houses through inappropriate commercial usage; and the ominpresent tour buses (of which the US/ICOMOS bus was one!). Like so many resort towns around the world, its success was its doom.

Amid this morass, a preservation group operating out of the Varadero Museum is committed to protecting 15 archaeological sites, to saving whatever can be saved at this late date, and to preserving the memory of what once was. The museum is housed in one of the old two-story wood houses that face north on the beach. There are furnished period rooms from the early 20th century on the lower level; and on the upper one, exhibits that commemorate the history and personalities of the resort since its founding. Preserving tropical wooden structures oceanside is a never-ending task, and the house has undergone several restoration campaigns that consumed the available lim-

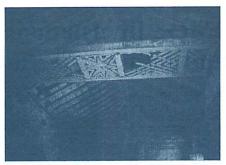
ited resources. The earliest restoration was funded by French television that used the house as a movie set. Since then, two more large-scale interventions have been necessary. At one point museum staff asked assistance from ICOMOS Canada, who then contacted Cuba's Ministry of Tourism, thereby sparking a special budget for the restoration of the porch decks. An added problem to wood conservation in Cuba is the unreliable availability of wood, which can come from Canada, South and Central America or Africa, depending on the season, the year, and international market forces. Originally most houses were built with durable Cuban hardwoods that are either no longer available commercially or at prices that are out of reach. Making do with what is at hand often means that the wood used will not last very long, and its failure exacerbates conservation problems. Such has been the case in Varadero and elsewhere. such as in Baracoa (the oldest town in Cuba), and even in the Convent of Santa Clara in Havana, headquarters of the National Center for Conservation - CENCREM.

Trinidad: Founded in 1512, the town of Trinidad has survived stubbornly through periods of affluence as well as ones of long neglect. Its architectural and cultural merits lie in the legacy made possible by the sugar boom of the late 18th and early 19th century, when Trinidad was the premier producer of sugar in the world. A labor force of 12,000 slaves and the fertile and well-irrigated fields of the nearby Valley of San Luis, now called Valle de los Ingenios, provided the raw material for this wealth. All that came to an abrupt halt in the 1860s when the increasing mechanization of sugar production, the abolition of slavery and the Cuban wars for independence threw the economic balance out of whack. Broke but proud, Trinidad was then bypassed by development and by railroads and highways, leaving the glory of its heyday largely intact. Such unusual circumstances and high integrity earned the city and the surrounding valley inclusion in the World Heritage List.

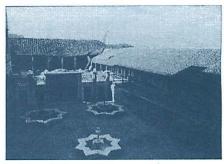
All this heritage is now the responsibility of the Office of the Conservator of Trinidad, headed by Roberto López, who along with Nancy Benítez, personally took charge of the US/ICOMOS delegation for two entire days, during which they shared the many aspects of their successful work. Today, Trinidad's core is beautifully restored. The 9,000 inhabitants living inside the World Heritage district rely on tourism revenue, with 280,000 visitors to the historic town each year. Three units inside the Conservator's Office manage the site: Master Planning; Applied Archaeological Research; and Architecture/Project Implementation. As in Havana, the Office of the Conservator is a



The Guáimaro Plantation House in the Valley of the Sugar Mills outside Trinidad. The current restoration has exposed painted mural decorations after removing several layers of paint.



In Guáimaro, the damaged Moorish roof trusses, known as techo de pares y nudillos. The exposed decorative trusses are typical of colonial construction, and can be traced to Andalucia.



A colonial structure with early 20th century expansions on Calle Heredia in Santiago de Cuba is now the Office of the City Conservator. The building is currently under restoration.

financially autonomous office of the National Monuments Commission. Its budget is fixed at 2% of the local tourism revenue, which currently translates into \$400,000 per year. These funds sustain five areas of priority concern: the poorer neighborhoods that are untouched by the benefits of tourism; structural consolidation to full restoration of major landmark structures; improvement of public spaces with lighting, paving, etc; enhanced revenue development through the establishment of small bed & breakfast inns in historic buildings; and training young people in the crafts needed for restoration and preservation.

In spite of the welcome tourist revenue, the preservation community of Trinidad understands that the city cannot absorb an indefinite growth in visitors, and that perhaps the site already has exceeded the carrying capacity of its existing infrastructure. One aim being considered now is to develop quality cultural tourism and forego past trends in cheap package tourism that spends meagerly at the local level. For this reason, new hotels inside the historic district are being opposed, and more boutique-like B&B's favored.

Utilities infrastructure in Trinidad is both woefully inadequate and inappropriate; a mess of overhead wires are a huge visual intrusion no matter where one looks. Since there is no municipal sewage system, the city has always relied on individual septic tanks. Some signs of contamination in the groundwater indicate that the added tourist population already may be overtaxing the subsoil septic absorbing capacity. While this does not endanger the water supply (which is drawn from mountain streams) it is a concern that the Office of the Conservator knows it will have to address. But the exorbitant cost of installing new sewers or burying power and communication lines under historic cobblestone streets eliminates their immediate consideration, even though the professional expertise to do so is available.

Some assistance from abroad has trickled into Trinidad. The German Catholic Church has made a sizable donation that enabled the Conservator to undertake the interior and exterior restoration and improvement of the main parish church on the Plaza de Serrano, which itself has already been restored under the Conservator's own budget. Some funds were received from UNESCO's World Heritage Fund for emergency repairs after Hurricane Lilly in 1996. With support from the Fondo de Cooperación de Cataluña in Spain, 36 substandard houses have been rehabilitated modestly at an approximate cost of US\$4,000 each. The Office of the Conservator itself has completed 118

such rehabilitations on Calles San José and Real del Jigüe; 38 more remain to be completed on Calle Amargura. This type of project merits examination as one that might be allowed by the US embargo laws under humanitarian assistance.

The principal escape valve for tourism pressure in Trinidad is the Valley's great potential for a large variety of specialized tourism, including cultural, sports and agricultural tourism. However, unlike Havana, the Conservator of Trinidad does not control tourism development and cannot develop its own hotels. This is why there has been great resistance from Trinidad preservationists to cede any of the marvelous historic plantation buildings for tourism. At present, two 19th century plantation houses (San Isidro de los Distiladeros and Guáimaro) are being restored to be dedicated to cultural and museum use. A third one, Iznaga, functions as a restaurant. Perhaps the greatest conservation challenge in the valley is the lack of exact knowledge about the extent, location and condition of the many archaeological and industrial ruins that are substantiated archivally. An archaeological survey for the entire valley has not been completed. There are few historical archaeologists in Cuba, and the only university training program for historical archaeology in the country was established only recently. Under such circumstances, proposals for development in the Valley, whether tourist or otherwise, could pose great risk of material loss unless thoroughly studied and regulated. GIS mapping, GPS training, and ground penetrating aerial imaging of the valley are clearly needed tools for proper conservation management, and ones that could constitute the ideal foundation for partnerships between the Office of the Conservator and foreign heritage institutions.

One obvious conclusion to be drawn from the Cuba mission is that preservation everywhere is always an uphill task. Heritage sites will always be threatened directly or indirectly by passive and active dangers, both natural and human-induced. Another conclusion is the clear benefit to be derived from international exchanges and cooperation at the professional level, which in turn strengthen the ability of preservationists to do their work at the local level. The initiatives that steer the mission of US/ICOMOS are driven by such a proven conviction, not only with ICOMOS Cuba, but also with the more than 100 ICOMOS National Committees throughout the world.

2001 US/ICOMOS International Symposium and Annual Meeting

"An extraordinary event; the sort of conference that, if you're lucky, comes around every ten years and causes a major shift in thinking -" are the words used by US/ICOMOS Executive Director Gustavo Araoz to describe the 4th US/ICOMOS International Symposium held in Philadelphia from April 6 to 8. Cosponsored by the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation of the University of Pennsylvania and the Getty Conservation Institute, the symposium wove together diverse views from many sources, including some not usually heard in the field of preservation. The result was a rich mixture that shed new light on the perception of heritage and its sustainability in the multicultural world of the 21st Century.

As Co-Chairs of the Symposium Scientific Committee, Frank Matero and Jeanne Marie Teutonico were responsible for crafting an audacious program from which such a broad vision would emerge. Using a definition of heritage sustainability that related to both socio-economic relevance and inter-generational responsibilities, speakers contrasted macro and micro techniques in heritage management and treatments, extracting from them the common elements that make them sustainable. Those common threads were found in examples ranging from the large-scale conservation of historic cities and archaeological sites to the preventive conservation of wood. As the symposium progressed, there began to unfold a vision of the built heritage not only as the traditional material and spatial stage where human actions occur, but as the physical elements that are inextricably linked to the communal activities and memories that support it and give it meaning. Under this vision, heritage is both the material container and the intangible content. This is precisely the theme selected for the 2002 ICOMOS General Assembly in Harare.

The relevance of this vision has long been associated with traditional cultures and societies, but some of the speakers in the Symposium made it clear that it is universally applicable, even to the way that highly mobile post modern societies relate to local heritage sites which are not necessarily linked to the specific ancestry and ethnicity of current citizens. In this sense, heritage acquires a true universality that paradoxically resists cultural globalization.

A summary of the symposium proceedings by Jeanne Marie Teutonico will be printed in the next issue of this Newsletter. The proceedings will be published by the Getty Conservation Institute in collaboration with US/ICOMOS and the University of Pennsylvania and will be available in late autumn.



Speakers (L-R): Setha Low, Christine Boyer, Graham Fairclough, Brian Ridout





David Throsby, Macquarie University, Australia

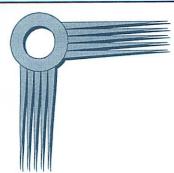


(L-R) Gustavo Araoz, Ann Webster Smith, Manfred Thoms, Jean-Louis Luxen

US/ICOMOS is pleased to announce that its recent outreach and fundraising efforts have begun to forge new partnerships:

Old House Journal, the original restoration magazine (over 28 years), is offering US/ICOMOS opportunities to reach more audiences through its readership, particularly through donated advertising space and through Old House Journal's award-winning website <OldHouseJournal.com>. We know that people who are interested in old houses are often interested in the issues of preservation and this will be an exciting opportunity to link with them. We, in turn, hope to help share with Old House Journal our international perspective and preservation expertise. If you are interested in subscribing, please call I (800) 234 3797, or if you are interested in advertising, contact John Pagliaro at (202) 736 3389.

Restore Media, which manages Restoration and Renovation Shows nationwide, has offered a helping hand to US/ICOMOS, including support of the recent Philadelphia Symposium. Restore Media is offering to promote our expertise in the corporate restoration community it serves. And, they hope to benefit also from links with US/ICOMOS's strong network of restoration professionals. The contact at Restore Media is Ellen Glew, (978) 664-6455 or visit <www.restorationandrenovation.com>.



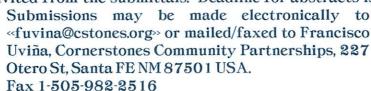
US/ICOMOS GOES TO SANTA FE NEW MEXICO 2002

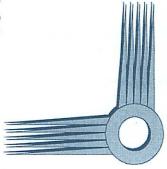


Recent trends in the evolution of preservation theory and practice have shown that heritage conservation is a formidable framework for social and economic change. When properly considered, it inspires development that responds to local needs and aspirations while accentuating values and strengths of local cultural traditions. For the past three years, the US/ICOMOS International Symposium has posed these questions in light of the local, national and international partnerships that need to be forged among preservation professionals, public authorities, local groups, volunteers and the broader community of stakeholders . In April of 2002, the 5th Symposium will further our understanding of such issues by exploring how broad and innovative partnerships can solidify the historic and cultural continuum that allow a storied heritage site to exist in vital community settings. The Symposium will go to Santa Fe, New Mexico, the ideal site for seeing first hand how rich cultures and traditional communities are sustained through preservation. International, national and local speakers, intermixed with field discussions held in important heritage sites will provide an unparalleled open forum.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:

US/ICOMOS INVITES MEMBERS FROM ALL THE WORLD to submit 500 word abstracts that address the process of international cooperation in heritage conservation; how constructively to deal with issues of international and domestic politics in preservation; case histories that record success or failure in community-based efforts; and that discuss the values and pitfall in partnerships among heritage professionals, communities and volunteers in the preservation context. Papers for oral as well as poster presentation/session will be invited from the submittals. Deadline for abstracts is 15 August 2001.





US/ICOMOS



2000 Annual Report

The mission of US/ICOMOS is to foster 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 is a non-governmental membership organization. Its members include professionals, practitioners, supporters and organizations committed to protection, conservation, and management of the world=s culturally significant built environment. US/ICOMOS membership falls into four categories: individual, institutional, library and student. In 2000, US/ICOMOS had a total of 543 members, making it one of the largest national committee of ICOMOS worldwide.

THE US/ICOMOS BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Leadership for US/ICOMOS is provided by a 21-member Board of Trustees who are elected to three-year terms by the general membership at the Annual Meeting held each Spring. The Board meets four times a year. In 2000 Pamela Hawkes, Stephen J Kelley, Spencer Leineweber, Frank Matero and Troy Thompson were elected to a second three-year term, as allowed by the US/ICOMOS statutes. Two new Trustees, both from California, were elected: Stephen J Farneth of San Francisco and Jeanne Marie Teutonico of Los Angeles. William A. V. Cecil of North Carolina, Eric Hertfelder of Maryland, and Peter Stott, an American residing in France, ended their terms after contributing significantly to the betterment of the organization.

The US/ICOMOS Board enables increased involvement and responsibility of its members through its Committees. Its Executive Committee meets every month and includes the four officers, plus three members designated by the Chairman; currently they are Stephen Kelley, James Kiernan and Randolph Langenbach. The immediate past Chair, Ann Webster Smith, is a non-voting exofficio member of the Executive Committee.

Additional Standing Committees designated by the Chairman are the Governance Committee (Richard Pieper, Chair; Ed Crocker and Pamela Hawkes), the Program Committee (Stephen Kelley, Chair; Pamela Hawkes, Frank Matero and Spencer Leineweber), and the Development Committee (Thomas Schmidt and Troy Thompson, co-chairs; William Colburn, Ed Crocker, Darwina Neal and Saidee Newell).

In response to the important role that US/ICOMOS plays as a bridge between the heritage community of the United States and the international world of preservation, the Board invites principal agencies and organizations involved in preservation at the national level to designate one representative each as a non-voting members of the Board, commonly referred to as the Ex-Officio members. The purpose here is dual: to add to the international projection of all these organizations, and to promote cooperative international work among all. Currently, twelve such organizations are represented in the Board. In 2000, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation accepted such an invitation and delegated its Director, John Fowler, as the Council=s Ex-Officio member.

US/ICOMOS and ICOMOS

ICOMOS is the only global, non-governmental organization that brings together all professionals and supporters of historic preservation throughout the world into an alliance that fosters international cooperation and the exchange of information. More than 100 National Committees make up one part of the global network of ICOMOS.

The other part of the ICOMOS network consists of the International Scientific Committees that address the very specific concerns of specialists. The 20 International Scientific Committees are regulated by the Principles approved in Eger, Hungary, which dictate that every National Committee has the right to one full voting member in the Committee, plus an unstated number of corresponding members. Each International Scientific Committee must be hosted by a National Committee that provides it a Secretariat. In 2000, the United States continued to serve as the Secretariat for the Cultural Tourism Committee through US/ICOMOS. The other

Committees and their host Secretariats are:

Architectural Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing/ Austria; Archaeological Heritage Management / Sri Lanka; Analysis and Restoration of Structures / Italy and Belgium; Cultural Itineraries / Spain; Earthen Architecture / Portugal; Economics of Conservation / Belgium; Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes / Netherlands; Historic Villages and Towns / Hungary; Legal-Administrative-Financial Issues / Germany; Mural painting / Sri Lanka; Risk Preparedness / Netherlands; Rock Art / France; Shared Heritage and Architecture / Netherlands; Stained Glass / Switzerland; Stone / France; Training / Italy; Underwater Heritage Management / Australia; Vernacular Architecture / Germany; Wood / Norway.

ICOMOS Secretariat headquarters are in Paris, France. The organization is governed internationally by a Bureau, an Executive Committee and an Advisory Committee. The Bureau and the Executive Committee are elected by delegates from National Committees in good standing at the ICOMOS General Assembly held every three years. The Advisory Committee is made up of the

Presidents of all the National and International Scientific Committees.

The members of the Bureau elected during the 1999 General Assembly in Mexico, and scheduled to serve through 2002, are Michael Petzet of Germany, President; Jean-Louis Luxen of Belgium, Secretary General; Giora Solar of Israel, Treasurer General; and the five Vice Presidents: Sheridan Burke of Australia, Dawson Munjeri of Zimbabwe, Carlos Pernaut of Argentina, Christiane Schmückle-Mollard of France and Anne Webster Smith of the United States. Elected members of the Executive Committee are Nikos Agriantonis of Greece; Mamadou Berthé of Senegal; Ray Bondin of Malta; Dinu Bumbaru of Canada; Tamas Fejerdi; Rosa Ann Genovese of Italy; Aimé Gonçalves of Benin; Todor Krestev of Bulgaria; Saleh Lamei of Egypt; Francisco Javier Lopez Morales of Mexico; Axel Mykleby of Norway and Yukio Nishimura of Japan. As allowed by the statutes, three additional members have been co-opted to the Exectuive Committee: Zhang Bai of China, Ali Shuaibi of Saudi Arabia and Blanca Niño Norton of Guatemala.

REPRESENTATION ABROAD AND INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Representation by the United States in international preservation events and activities is a major goal of US/ICOMOS. Both general members and members of the Board are urged to attend and contribute to international events, and to that end, the generosity of individuals and institutions help make that participation possible, most notably the Samuel H Kress Foundation in New York. A principal representation of US/ICOMOS abroad is carried out by Ann Webster Smith in her position as International Vice President of ICOMOS. Ms Smith was elected to a three-year term at the 1996 General Assembly in Sofia, and re-elected in 1999 in Guadalajara. As Vice President, Ms Smith forms part of the Bureau, the highest governing body of ICOMOS, and attends quarterly meetings. The Bureau is also the consultative ICOMOS body that advises UNESCO on all cultural site nominations to the World Heritage List.

Additional representation overseas by US/ICOMOS members in 1999 was as follows:

US/ICOMOS Chairman Robert Wilburn participated in the annual ICOMOS Advisory Committee meeting in Paris.

Richard Pieper represented US/ICOMOS at the 12th ICOMOS Symposium on the Conservation of Historic Timber Structure in Vietnam, organized by the International Wood Committee.

James Reap represented US/ICOMOS at the Symposium organized by the International Committee on Legal Issues held in Brioni, Croatia. The topic of the event was The Economic Impact of Financial Restoration and Conservation.

Alvin Rosenbaum represented US/ICOMOS at the Conference on Technology Impact on Cultural Tourism, held in Istanbul, Turkey, and organized by the Bogaziçi University.

Marta de la Torre, of the Getty Conservation Institute, represented US/ICOMOS at the Annual Meeting and Symposium held by ICOMOS Mexico in Campeche. The topic of the Symposium was Economic and Heritage Conservation.

Steade Craigo, Gina Haney, Bill Sugaya and Barbara Zook participated in the Sustainable Tourism Development and Conservation Charrette, convened by Conservation International in Paramaribo Suriname.

Randolph Langenbach and Gustavo Araoz represented US/ICOMOS at the meeting convened in Munich, Germany, by ICOMOS President Michael Petzet to develop the framework for the global initiative on Heritage at Risk (H@R). Both were the guests of the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege.

Gustavo Araoz represented US/ICOMOS at the Annual Meeting and Symposium of ICOMOS Canada, held in Montreal. The Symposium theme was A Matter of Memory, and addressed the role of intangible aspects of heritage sites. Mr Araoz also acted as rapporteur for the Conference.

US/ICOMOS is represented in most International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS through at least one voting member appointed by the US/ICOMOS Board, as follows:

Archaeological Heritage Management: Hester Davis (AR) and Julia Costello (CA); Architectural Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing: Blaine Cliver (VA); Architectural Structures: Stephen Kelley (IL); Cultural Tourism: Alvin Rosenbaum (MD); Earthen Architecture: María Isabel Beas (PA); Cultural Corridors: Robert Wilburn (PA); Economics of Conservation, Marta de la Torre (CA); Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes: Patricia O=Donnell (VT) and Nora Mitchell (VT); Historic Towns and Villages: Ronald Lee Fleming (MA); Legal Issues: Stephen N Dennis (DC) and James Reap (GA); Rock Art: David Whitley (CA); Stone: Alberto Tagle (CA); Training: Roy Graham (DC); Underwater Cultural Heritage: Daniel Lenihan (NM); Vernacular Architecture: William Chapman (HI); Wall Painting: Catherine Myers (DC); Wood: Frank Sturgeon (VA).

US representations to International Commitees on Shared Colonial Heritage, Risk Preparedness and Stained Glass are currently vacant.

MARCH—APRIL 2001

US/ICOMOS AS HOST TO FOREIGN PRESERVATIONISTS

Every year, numerous individuals and official delegations of preservationists from abroad vist the office of US/ICOMOS to exchange information and explore possible ways to collaborate with US heritage agencies and private institutions. Among those visiting US/ICOMOS in 2000 were:

A delegation from China and Australia, accompanied by Neville Agnew and Martha Demas of the Getty Conservation Institute and Sharon Sullivan of Australia ICOMOS. The Chinese delegation was led by Zhang Bai, President of ICOMOS China.

From ICOMOS Japan, Kuniaki Usui and Hidetoshi Saito.

Through the State Department International Visitors Program, a multi-national delegation that included Taja "epi... of Slovenia, Algyrdas Plioplys of Lithuania, Amin Abu Raia of Palestine, Able Mikayelyan of Armenia and Patricia Valdez of Argentina.

From Peru, Mariana Mould de Pease

From ICOMOS Paraguay, Oscar Centurion Frontanilla

From ICOMOS Bolivia, Elizabeth Torres

From Uzbekistan, Akbar Rachimov

From Panama, Angela Ramos Baquero

From ICOMOS Haiti, Patrick Delatour

From the Municipality of St Petersburg, Russia, Alexei Kovalyov

From Greece, Lydia Carras

From Colombia, Mariana Patiño

From ICOMOS Cuba, Alicia Garcia Santana and Zoila Lapique

From ICOMOS Mexico, Ramon Bonfill

US/ICOMOS AS HOST TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF ICOMOS

In June, US/ICOMOS invited the Bureau and Executive Committees of ICOMOS to hold its meeting in Washington DC at the office of US/ICOMOS, hosted by Ann Wesbter Smith, ICOMOS Vice President from the US and Chairman Emeritus of US/ICOMOS. Attendees included Michael Petzet of Germany, Jean-Louis Luxen of Belgium, Giora Solar of Israel, Ray Bondin of Malta, Dinu Bumbaru of Canada, Sheridan Burke of Australia, Nikos Agriantonis of Greece, and Francisco Lopez of Mexico. Also in attendance was Gaia Jungeblodt, Director of the ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris and Christoph Machat, Chairman of the International Vernacular Committee. The meeting was held simultaneously with a meeting of the US/ICOMOS Board, thus giving the members of both governing bodies an unprecedented opportunity to interact with each other. In addition to the meetings, Francine Berkowitz, Director of the Smithsonian Institution Office of International Relations, hosted a welcoming reception at the Smithsonian Castle. After the meetings concluded, Bureau and Board Members joined in a field visit to Charlottesville, Virignia, where Murray Howard, keeper of the historic grounds, led a thorough tour of the World Heritage Site of the University of Virginia. Afterwards, the group visited Monticello, where Director Daniel Jordan made arrangements for a detailed visit focusing on the conservation of the site.

US/ICOMOS EVENTS IN 2000

In April, US/ICOMOS celebrated its 3rd annual International Symposium and Annual Meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. The event was co-hosted by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana with the support of Schmidt Associates, Ratio Architects, the Samuel H Kress Founation, the National Park Service, the Chicago office of the General Services Administration, and others. The program for the Symposium was organized by a Scientific Committee headed by Trustee Troy Thompson of Indianapolis. US/ICOMOS member Jon Smith of the Indiana Historic Preservation office provided valuable assistance with logistical planning. To address the theme of local links to international preservation, US/ICOMOS invited a roster of distinguished cultural policy makers and heritage managers from the National Park Service, ICOMOS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and others. Kate Stevenson and James Charleton of the National Park Service spoke about our national experience and its links to the international heritage community. Henry Cleere, ICOMOS World Heritage Coordinator, provided a global outside perspective to the American experience. Speakers were invited from Australia, Cuba, France, Germany to share their national, international and local experience. Jane Blaffer Owen, who spoke eloquently about the significance of the historic utopian community of New Harmony, hosted the attendees to an in-depth visit of the site after the Symposium. The West Baden Hotel was also visited. Proceedings for the Symposium are posted in the US/ICOMOS website.

In June, Blaine Cliver and Gustavo Araoz visited Panama to launch a cooperative project with ICOMOS Panama that will train young Panamanian preservationists in the heritage documentation process. The project will also produce documentation for the HABS/HAER collection on the Panama Canal.

As is traditional, US/ICOMOS sponsored the US/ICOMOS Breakfast Meeting at the October National Trust Meeting in Los Angeles. The sold out event provided an opportunity for members to share their international experience and become more informed about heritage initiatives undertaken by US/ICOMOS members. Gustavo Araoz, US/ICOMOS Executive Director, hosted the meeting. Among those presenting their work were Mary Dierickx of California, who spoke of her work in Russia. Francisco Uviña Contreras from New Mexico, presented international initiatives along the US-Mexico border; and Jonathan Bell of New York, spoke of his work as a US/ICOMOS Summer Intern in Uch, Pakistan, under the sponsorship of the Conservation and Rehabilitation Centre in Lahore.

US/ICOMOS participated in the 2000 Environmental Film Festival in the Nation's Capital, organized by Ms. Flo Stone. The film presented by US/ICOMOS documents the work that member Pamela Jerome of New York has done in the Hahdramaut region of Yemen rescuing and recording ancient techniques in earthen construction.

In November, US/ICOMOS co-sponsored the International Conference on Shelter Design for the Protection of Archaeological Ruins, in the National Park of Mission Tumacácori, Arizona. The event was funded through a grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training in Louisiana. Past US/ICOMOS Board member Michael Taylor of New Mexico organized the event on behalf of US/ICOMOS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INTERN EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Using the far-reaching network of ICOMOS abroad and of many preservation agencies and organizations in the United States, US/ICOMOS organized the 17th season of its acclaimed Summer Intern Exchange. Under this program, young preservationists travel overseas for total immersion in a foreign culture by working for 12 weeks in a heritage organization. The program is made possible through the generosity of numerous donors and participating organizations throughout the world.

In 2000, bilateral exchanges continued with the Center for the Preservation of Historic Landscapes in Poland; the Transylvania Trust in Romania; the Academia Istropolitana Nova in Slovakia, and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage in India. A new bilateral exchange was established with the Escola Superior de Conservação e Restauro of Universidade Nova de Lisboa in Portugal. United States preservationists were received by the Mediterranean Centre for Built Heritage in Split, Croatia; the Cape Coast Historic District Commission in Ghana; the Valletta Restoration project in Malta; and by the Conservation and Rehabilitation Centre in Pakistan. US organizations hosted interns from Australia, Benin, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, South Africa, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. In total, 27 young professionals participated in the program.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER HERITAGE ORGANIZATIONS

US/ICOMOS cooperates regularly with other heritage organizations in the United States and overseas. For the 2000 Annual Meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, US/ICOMOS and the Getty Conservation Institute worked together to identify foreign speakers who could enrich the discussions and training sessions. A total of six speakers were identified.

Other cooperation with the Getty Conservation Institute included participation by Gustavo Araoz in the Workshop on Value Assessment and Methodology, part of the GCI's Economics and Heritage initiative. He also participated in another GCI workshop to determine current training needs in heritage conservation and management.

US/ICOMOS collaborated with the Organization of American States in editing a commemorative book on the Pan American Union, the OAS Headquarters Building, designed by New York architect Paul Cret.

US/ICOMOS is working with the National Park Service in conducting international research on how the emergence of intangible manifestations of heritage are affecting the practice of historic preservation in different countries. Through a resident intern, information is being gathered on three focus countries where the concept of intangible heritage seems to be well entrenched.

Through a generous grant from the Samuel H Kress Foundation, US/ICOMOS was able to support the work of Randolph Langenbach in co-organizing and participating in *Earthquake Safe, an International Conference on the seismic performance of Traditional Buildings,* held in Istanbul, Turkey in November. The Conference was co-sponsored by ICOMOS, UNESCO and the Turkish Ministry of Culture. Ed Crocker and Stephen Kelley also participated in the meeting.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND OUTREACH

US/ICOMOS participates in many forums and activities of other organizations to inform both the specialized and general public about international heritage conservation. Executive Director Gustavo Araoz spoke about these topics at the following venues: the George C Marshall International Center in Leesburg, Virginia; Carnegie-Mellon University's John Heinz III School of Administration and Public Policy in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Los Angeles; the annual conference of the American Association of Museums in Baltimore, Maryland; the 4th Annual Summer Cultural Policy Meeting in Little Switzerland, North Carolina; and the Secretary of Transportation's International Conference, Moving to the 21st Century: Best Practices Today and Lessons for Tomorrow.

US/ICOMOS makes it a point of conducting public information campaigns to alert the national and international heritage communities to imminent dangers in specific heritage sites. In 2000 such a campaign was launched to save the classical archaeological site of Zeugma in southeastern Turkey, threatened by rising water from a new dam being built close to the site. The campaign contributed to the slowing down of the flooding, which in turn, permitted removal of architectural fragments and spectacular frescoes to a nearby museum; documentation of portions to be submerged; plus treatment of specific areas in preparation for permanent submersion.

A second campaign was launched to raise awareness about the threats to the site of the Battle of Marathon in Greece, which is both a natural wildlife sanctuary and an ancient cultural landscape. The site is being threatened by the infrastructural development needed for the rowing competitions of the 2004 Olympics in Athens.

Finally, over the entire year, US/ICOMOS disseminated extensive information about the war damage to monuments in Kosovo, trying to identify and propagate reports obtained from both Albanian Kosovar and Serbian sources in an impartial manner.

US/ICOMOS and INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

US/ICOMOS fosters the greatest possible participation of the United States in all international and regional Conventions that aim to protect culture and its tangible heritage. Foremost among these is the World Heritage Convention, on whose implementation US/ICOMOS regularly informs the public. In 2000, two US/ICOMOS members were asked by ICOMOS to undertake evaluation missions for two nominations to the World Heritage List. Blaine Cliver evaluated the fortifications of Bermuda, while Gustavo Araoz evaluated the Jesuit Estancias in Argentina.

US/ICOMOS is collaborating with the Organization of World Heritage Cities to promote American participation in the Quebec summit meeting of Mayors of historic cities in the Americas. The meeting, meant to coincide with the Summit of Presidents, is intended to highlight the special needs of historic towns in the Western Hemisphere.

US/ICOMOS participated in a State Department interactive television transmission with an ICOM regional conference in Lima, Peru on the role of the United States in the International Convention for the Prevention of Illicit Traffic of Cultural Property. The event was coordinated by Maria P Kouroupas of the State Department's Cultural Property Advisory Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

US/ICOMOS Newsletter.

Published six times a year, the *Newsletter* is a major source of information about international preservation both in the United States and abroad. With a circulation exceeding 2,000, the *Newsletter* is sent to all US/ICOMOS members, to key decision-makers in preservation both in the US and overseas, major US heritage organizations and agencies, all ICOMOS National Committees and international officers, all US Embassy Cultural Affairs Officers, and foreign Cultural Attachés posted in Washington. In 2000, a special *International Issue of the Newsletter* was published for foreign circulation only. Its intent was to inform the world about the historic preservation institutions and processes in the United States. Funds provided by a grant from the State Department through the National Academy of Sciences support mailing the Newsletter to many foreign ministries of culture, preservation agencies and academic institutions overseas

US/ICOMOS Scientific Journal

In 2000 the second issue of the US/ICOMOS Scientific Journal was delayed in publication, but is now ready to go to press and distribution to all members. This issue consists of a compilation of all major international Conventions that provide a solid framework for intergovernmental international cooperation for the protection of heritage and cultural sites.

Conservation and Tourism Development Plan for Cape Coast.

The book, available from US/ICOMOS, documents the design and planning process of the US/ICOMOS project in Ghana to promote economic development through heritage tourism. The project was funded by the US Agency for International Development and was carried out in partnership with Conservation International.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

US/ICOMOS maintains a website in which it provides basic information on its activities and programs, as well as other useful information about the United States for the world preservation community. Symposium proceedings, papers presented at international preservation events, and links to the websites of principal US preservation agencies, organizations and institutions are all featured in the site. A section or page on *Welcome to Preservation in the USA* has been developed and will act as a threshold, explanatory text and link to the numerous institutions and government agencies that manage the historic preservation process in the United States.

US/ICOMOS also has an uncensored, user-regulated List Serv that may be used to disseminate information about preservation trends, activities and events, plus to issue general queries on topics dealing with the multiple preservation professions.

Through the Chair of the US/ICOMOS Preservation Law Committee, James Reap, another List Serv based in the University of Georgia is provided for the committee's members, plus members of the ICOMOS International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues.

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2000 Statement of Financial Condition As of 31 December 2000 Based on unaudited figures

ASSETS	
Current Assets	176,507
Cash	135,372
Accounts Receivable	33,068
Total Current Assets	344,947
Fixed Assets	5,623
Investments, Net	2,374
TOTAL ASSETS	352,944
LIABILITIES & EQUITY Current Liabilities Accounts Payable	4,526
Other Current Liabilities	58,399
Total Current Liabilities	62,925
Total Liabilities	62,925
Equity	290,019
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUIT	Y 352,944
-	

Hisashi Sugaya, California Michael Tuite, Virginia

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Welcome to New Board Members

Katherine Slick

After receiving Bachelors and Masters degrees in Business Administration from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Katherine Slick moved into her third historic house, became the president of the citywide preservation organization and began consulting with community groups. She comes to preservation not through formal training but from an interest in sparking community responsibility, "I think of historic preservation as an organizing tool - connecting individuals to their community, and community to their heritage - providing resources for addressing issues and how their community will be in the future."

In 1980, the Slick family moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, in part to see if historic preservation could serve as the catalyst for economic development. Since the 1920s, this once-important community with nearly 1,000 historic structures in nine National Register districts had fallen on increasingly hard times. Using tax credits to lure investors, they successfully rehabilitated the Plaza Hotel, and prompted an economic recovery in the adjacent historic districts that reversed 80% building vacancy into 80% building rehabilitation.

In 1982, Ms. Slick was asked to serve as an Advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and after nine years,

including two as Chair of the Board of Advisors, she was nominated to the Board of Trustees by a national petition campaign requiring signatures from Trust members. After nine years as Trustee, she was Elected Trustee Emeritus in 2001.

Ms. Slick continues to consult with preservation organizations and also serves as a citizen member to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is president of the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, and is on the Board of Directors of the United World College of the American West actively working to rehabilitate an abandoned 90,000 square foot railroad resort hotel in Montezuma, New Mexico into a useful campus building.

Steade Craigo

Steade Craigo received his professional architectural education at Clemson University in South Carolina. He went on to obtain a graduate specialization in conservation at the University of York's Institute for Advanced Architectural Studies in England. He now serves as Chief of the Cultural Resources Division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation in Sacramento. A long-time member of US/ICOMOS, Mr. Craigo has been its delegate in numerous occasions: he presented a paper on the adaptive use of historic buildings for affordable housing at the General Assembly in Sofia; was one of the experts in the Conservation International-US/ICOMOS charrette to launch the joint cultural heritage and ecotourism plan for Suriname; and shared California's experience in disaster planning and recovery in a paper delivered at the Big Cities World Conference on natural Disaster Mitigation in Cairo.

During almost two decades of work with the California Office of Historic Preservation, Mr. Craigo has been instrumental in passage of the California Register of Historical Resources and the California Heritage Fund legislation; the testing and adoption of the California inventory forms and electronic format. His office provides architectural review and preservation technology services, including federal and state historic undertakings, as well as assistance to governmental agencies, elected



officials, local communities and the general public of the State of California. Additional responsibilities include the administration of the federal Rehabilitation Tax Incentives Program in the State.

His achievements at the sate, national and international level in heritage conservation were recognized by the American Institute of Architects in his election to its College of Fellows.

MARCH—APRIL 2001



The Hellenic Academy, the Archaeological Society, WWF and many other cultural and environmental organizations, as well as Academics from all over the world have clearly stated that the installation of Olympic Rowing Center at Schinias would be a terrible crime concerning both nature and history. It's a huge technical construction, which will cause irreversible damage to this important site.

We kindly request that you support these arguments of Hellenic ICOMOS and send letters to the President of Hellenic Democracy, Hellenic Prime Minister and International Olympic Committee (IOC) in order to stop the works in progress at Schinias immediately since there are many alternative sites to build a rowing center which would not distort the history and the nature in such an extent.

The Resolution of Hellenic Section ICOMOS
Regarding the Protection of the Historical Sites
Marathon, Schinias
Athens, Greece
13 February 2001

The Hellenic Section of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), is against the selection of Marathon - Schinias site for the construction of the Olympic Rowing Center for the following reasons:

- Marathon Schinias was the site of a battle of major importance for the Athenian Democracy in 490BC. This victory of the Athenians is a historical fact considered worldwide as the deciding factor for the future of Western Civilization.
- · Schinias is also one of the last wetlands of Attica and a valuable ecosystem.
- Several viable alternative sites have been proposed but the Greek Government has shown no intention of changing the site.

The Hellenic Section of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), proposes the management of the greater site of Marathon -Schinias in a way that is strictly compatible to its character as a historical site of worldwide importance. Thus, it believes that the creation of Olympic Rowing Center with the huge sport equipment and infrastructure threatens the authenticity of the historical site.

The Hellenic Section of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) demands that:

- The site of Marathon -Schinias must be classified as a world heritage monument.
- The site of Marathon -Schinias be used only for the program of the Cultural Olympiad



International Conference on South Slavic Architecture at Cornell University

Svetlana Popovic

A two-day conference, entitled "CON/DE/RECONstruction of South Slavic Architecture," was organized by the History of Architecture and Urbanism Program of the College of Art, Architecture and Planning at Cornell University (30-31 March 2001). Leading scholars on the subject, from both the United States and the former Yugoslavia, including Karin Šerman, Tanja Damljanović, Jože Plečnik, Christopher Long, Slobodan Ćurčić, with a keynote address by Ivo Banac, presented papers in three sessions: (I) The Central/South/Eastern European Cultural Frame Work; (II) Construction of Civic Architectural Identities; (III) Architecture as Memory/ Architecture as Target.

The architectural heritage, within the wider chronological boundaries of south Slavic developments, was discussed in several papers. A variety of cultural identities within relevant historical contexts of the Kosovo region was analyzed by US/ICOMOS Member Svetlana Popovic, with special emphasis on what were tentatively defined as "abandoned cultural identities". These are the once-existing cultures and their identities which do not have ethnic, political, and cultural connotations within current social and political realities (Prehistoric, Roman, Byzantine etc.), and hence their non-existent living ethnicity results in a non-existent global interest.

The Cornell conference on various aspects of South Slavic architectural development proved to be a very successful and fruitful international meeting with constructive and relevant discussions following the main conference papers.

UPDATE

In the last issue of the US/ICOMOS Newsletter, the earthquake damage in both El Salvador and India was featured. Contacts through the US/ICOMOS International Summer Intern Program have yielded more information on the damage in India, as well as the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage's (INTACH) work in Gujarat. In the January-March edition of INTACH's newsletter, VIRASAT, the damage at Gujarat was featured. In addition, a special supplement of VIRASAT was published with guidelines for emergency safety measures in earthquake damaged masonry and heritage buildings. To keep up with the work in India, refer to the INTACH website at <www.intach.net/earthquake.htm> or contact <ah@intach.net>.

PEOPLE GOING PLACES



Roy Eugene Graham, FAIA, presented a paper titled "Contextualism and the Modern Environment" at the conference Dangerous Liaisons: Preserving Post-War Modernism in City Centers in Helsinki, Finland (15-17 February 2001). The conference, held in Aalto's Finlandia Hall, was organized by ICOMOS-Finland in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Training, and the Alvar Aalto Academy of The 2001 International Illumination Design Awards committee has recognized the work of Building Conservation International in two categories on important historic buildings: The Edwin F. Guth Memorial Award for Interior Lighting Design: Lucy the Elephant, Margate, New Jersey, a National Historic Landmark; The EPRI Award for dramatic energy savings while contributing to the overall quality of the installation: Replacement of the steepel of the Victorian St. Mary's Church, Gloucester City, N.J. Both projects are examples of affordable intervention to extend the life of architectural heritage of The Savannah College of Art and Design's Historic Preservation Department (SCAD) is sponsoring a summer internship program in Cuba. The offcampus program is the culmination of coordinated efforts between Hector Abreu-Cintron, Chair of the Department, and Juan Romagosa, President of Bridges for Historic Preservation (U.S. non-profit group) and Architect Isabel Rigol, President of ICOMOS-Cuba. The trip will take place on 6-17 June 2001 and will tour various sites in La Habana, Trinidad and Cienfuegos. The group will also be meeting with preservation officials and architectural conservators from all over the country. SCAD hope this will be the beginning of future summer programs in Cuba for the department. For further information please e-mail habreu@scad.edu or visit <www.scad.edu/hp>

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Institutional – North American Institute, New Mexico Individual – Jane Ingrid Seiter, Elizabeth Pryor Werden, and Donna Williams of California; Richard Cronenberger of Colorado; M. Megan McDonald and Eric Maur of Maryland; Zana C. Wolf of Massachusetts; Derek H. Trelstad, New Jersey; Katherine Slick of New Mexico; Chris Gambinski and Brian R. Percival of New York; Katherine McDowell Frey, J. Christopher Froy, Charles Evers, Ursula Reed and Vasiliki Simpson of Pennsylvania. Student -- Kathryn F. Rowe of Georgia, Aneley Yawa Dzegede and Michelle Lamprakos of Massachusetts.

NEW TITLES



NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Housekeeping for Historic Homes and House Museums provides valuable advice for homeowners and house museum operators on cleaning and caring for historic homes and their contents (\$15) Locating Telecommunications Towers in Historic Buildings suggests ways to house wireless antennas inside or on existing structures – particularly historic buildings – as a means to protect historic and scenic areas from industrial-style towers. (\$10) Threatened Treasures: Creating Lists of Endangered Sites provides ideas for bringing attention to endangered sites through the use of a publicized list of threatened historic resources. (\$10) These titles are available from Preservation Books, National Trust for Historic Preservation, P. O. Box 96056, Washington, DC 20077-7254 Tel: 202-588-6296 Fax: 202-588-6223 Website: <www.preservationbooks.org>

FROM HISTORIC SCOTLAND

Technical Advice Notes (TAN) 22: Fire Risk Management in Heritage Buildings addresses buildings of cultural significance and those whose contents may be of greater importance than the fabric itself. The publication identifies items peculiar to 'heritage buildings' and emphasises the need for an additional comprehensive property risk assessment. Risk assessment is defined and emphasized in the need for prioritization and allocation of resources to reduce or eliminate hazards, as well as in improving fire safety management.

Elgin Cathedral is the first publication in a series of detailed architectural studies offering a detailed account of the physical evidence that is sufficiently detailed to be of use to others working in the field and that will ensure the buildings examined can be more fully taken into account in wider treatments of the material of which they form a part. This particular account concentrates on the structurally upstanding parts of the cathedral and examines the surviving portions of the first cruciform plan, the western towers, the south-eastern nave chapel, the post-1270 augmentations, the post-1390 repairs and the medieval tombs. These titles are available from Publications Department, TCRE Divisions/ Scottish Conservation Bureau, Historic Scotland, Longmore

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House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH Tel: 0131-668-8638 Fax: 0131-668-8669 www.historic-scotland.gov.uk>.

FROM ICOMOS UK

Terra Britannica: a celebration of earthen structures in Great Britain and Ireland is a regional assessment of historical and social aspects of earth construction. Each region describes itself in its distinct regional accent and reflects what are felt to be the priorities in that region. This title available from ICOMOS UK Publications, 10 Barley Mow passage, London W4 4PH Tel: 020-8994-6477 Fax: 020-8747-8464 www.icomos.org/uk/

Manila by Augusto Villalon and Bambi Lammoglia de Harper with photos by Philip Escudero. Available through ICOMOS Philippines, Jose Regalado, 107 Wilson Circle, San Juan, Metro Manila, 1500. Fax:63-2-722-5745 □

Saving Cities: Planning Urban Conservation by Nahoum Cohen is a text book on the discipline of saving and preserving cities, with a global approach, published by MIT Press and McGraw-Hill. Available for review at <www.savingcities.co. il>

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) has issued a brochure on "Conservation Training in the United States". The publication provides information on several topics including "Career Options in Conservation", "Apprenticeships and Internships", "Graduate Academic Programs" and "Continued Professional Training". For a copy of the brochure or for more information contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202-452-9545 Fax: 202-452-9328 E-mail: <info@aic-faic.org> Website: <www.aic.stanford.edu>

CALL FOR PAPERS



2001 Australia ICOMOS National Conference, 20th Century Heritage, Our Recent Cultural Legacy Adelaide, South Australia, 28 November – 1 December 2001. This conference looks at the heritage of the last 100 years, considering questions such as: How do we identify heritage and how do we save it? What are the things we want to keep? Are there different issues involved in the protection of our recent heritage? From architecture to roads, gardens, art installations and archaeological sites, this conference opens up debate on preserving and identifying our recent cultural legacy. Abstracts of 250 works are due 1 June 2001 either by e-mail or fax to Dr. David Jones, School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, Adelaide University, South Australia 5008 Tel: 61-8-83-03-45-89 Fax: 61-8-83-03-43-77 E-mail: <david.jones@adelaide.edu. au>

Conservation and Regeneration of Traditional Urban Centers in the Middle East: Learning from Regional Experiences and Building Partnerships, Amman, Jordan, 24-30 2001. In addition to paper presentations participants will have the chance to attend thematic workshops on the topic of urban conservation presented by renowned theoreticians and practitio-

ners from different parts of the world. For information regarding conference sponsors, venue, workshops, themes and abstract submission, contact Dr. Rami Daher, Jordan University of Science and Technology, <radaher5@just.edu.jo> or Dr. Bill Finlayson, Council for British Research in the Levant, <director cbrl@nets.com.jo>

The Sustainable City 2002, the Second International Conference on Urban Regeneration and Sustainability, Segovia, Spain, 3-5 July 2002. Organized by Wessex Institute of Technology, UK. The conference aims to address many interrelated aspects of the urban environment from transport and mobility to social exclusions and crime prevention. It is hoped that the meeting will build on the contributions made in previous meetings, which successfully managed to provide and international view of the problems facing modern cities and their solutions. The conference statement founded in Rio de Janiero in 2000, outlines the overall aims of the conference series and can be viewed at <www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2000/scity/>. Submit abstract as soon as possible, to view requirements and complete an Abstract Submission form, visit <www.wessex.ac.uk/ conferences/2002/urs02>. The Sustainable City, Wessex Institute of Technology, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Southampton, SO40 7AA, UK Tel: 44-0238-029-3223 Fax: 44-0238-029-2853 E-mail: <lsouthcott@wessex.ac.uk>

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKING

Ann Beha Architects, a nationally-recognized architectural firm specializing in cultural and institutional design projects throughout the United States, seeks Architects at all levels with experience in design, rehabilitation and restoration. Located in Boston, staff of 35 is currently engaged in planning, renovations and new design for museums, historic sites, libraries, performing arts and academic buildings in significant settings. Current clients include: the Boston Symphony Orchestra; the Portland Museum of Art; the Delaware Art Museum; Bowdoin College; and the Victoria Mansion. We seek architects with outstanding design, technical, research, management and communications skills at various levels for a range of challenging projects. Special training in historic preservation and materials conservation is highly desirable. Please send resumes to: Patricia Reiter AIA, Director of Business Operations; Ann Beha Associates; 33 Kingston Street; Boston, MA 02111. Fax: 617-482-9097 or e-mail at preiter@annbeha.com

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation will award a \$25,000 research grant to mid-career professionals who have an advanced or professional degree and at least 10 years experience and an established identity in one or more of the following fields: historic preservation, architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, environmental planning, archaeology, architectural history, and the decorative arts. Other smaller grants, up to \$10,000 are made at the discretion of the Trustees. The grants are intended to support innovative research and creative design, which advances the practice of preservation in the Untied States. These grants are partially made possible by the gen-

erosity of the Kress Foundation. Application deadline: *1 September 2001* (postmark). for further information contact The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation, 61 Jane Street, Apartment 16P, New York, NY 10014 Tel: 212-691-3229 Fax: 212-691-2435.

Caribbean Volunteer Expeditions is a non-profit organization which recruits volunteers to work on historic preservation projects under the direction of local agencies in the Caribbean and now in Nepal. Preservationists, architects, historians, carpenters, photographers, teachers and those with communication skills and ideas are needed to work on a heritage conservation project in Kirtipur, Nepal. The project revolves around the restoration of a two hundred year old "pati", a traditional religious pilgrim's shelter built throughout the region and now used for a community gathering and activity place. The work will include architectural surveys, and drawings, as well as hands on restoration in conjunction with local artisans, and carpenters. Seminars with local preservationists, officials and residents will involve the discussion of how traditional customs and architectural forms can be adapted to today's world. For further information contact Anne Hersch, CVE, Box 388, Corning, NY 14830 Tel: 607-962-7846 or E-mail: <aherscheve@aol.com>.



TRAINING

The International Foundation for Cultural Property Protection (IFCPP), will be holding its 2001 Annual Conference, Seminar & Exhibits in Denver, 7-11 November 2001. There will be two full days of general conference sessions, plus two days of course work (and exam) for the Certified Institutional Protection Manager (CIPM) designation. Session topics will include: emergency preparedness, collections protection, work-place violence prevention, fire protection, special event security, legal considerations, personnel selection and screening, investigations, physical security, litigation avoidance, visitor services and more. This event will be held at the Keystone Lodge & Ski Resort in Keystone, Colorado. Register online at www.ifcpp.com. Early bird registration has been extended to 1 June 2001. For more information contact Rob Layne, Executive Director, Tel: 800-257-6717 or e-mail: rob@ifcpp.com.

State of the Art: Historic Preservation in Chicago Summer Institute provides weeklong graduate level courses (1.5 credits each) detailing the current state of historic preservation planning, design and technology in Chicago, under the aegis of the Historic Preservation Program of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. The first city of American architecture turns into your classroom with behind-the-scenes tours of historic buildings with the architects and craftspersons that oversaw their restoration. Each day includes on-site visits to restored homes, museums, parks, and more. The courses will run during the weeks of 25-29June 2001, and 2-7 July 2001. For more information contact Jennifer Stein (Tel: 312-899-5227) or Paul Coffey (Tel: 12-899-7460) The School of the Art Institute of Chi-

cago, 37 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, IL 60603-3103. Fundacion Uncastillo Centro del Romanico, is offering two courses for Summer 2001: Caracterizacion y Restauracion de Rocas, Ladrillos y Morteros 2-13 July 2001 and Curso de Especializacion en la gestion del Patriomonio Antropologico: La Paleoantropologia y la Antropologia Historica 19-28 July 2001. For information and registration contact Fundacion Uncastillo Centro del Romanico, Plaza de la Villa, No. 22. Uncastillo (Zaragoza) Spain Tel: 976-679-121 Fax: 976-679-131 E-mail: <centroromanico@infotec-ejea.com>.

WWW...

Swedish Foundation for Cultural Heritage without Borders <www.chwb.org> The foundation's aim is to work towards creating public awareness and involvement in our common cultural heritage in the world. Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB) was founded in 1995 when the systematic destruction of cultural heritage became apparent after the cessation of civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Work within the Foundation is conducted on an ideal basis with the specific task of restoring cultural property in those areas ravaged by conflicts, catastrophes or endangered in other ways. The scope of the Foundation's activities has hitherto been confined to involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina but it is hoped that they will be extended to include other geographical areas.

Heritage Conservation Society, Philippines <www.hcsphils. org> is a non-profit organization founded to provide leadership, education and advocacy to save the Philippines' diverse historic places and to revitalize communities. The organization will buy or receive donations of sites and buildings significant to Filipino culture and history, in order to preserve and administer these for public benefit.

Rock Art List Serve <arteyrupestre-owner@yahoogroups.com> Join the Rock Art e-mail group by writing to the group moderator.

INTERNATIONAL PRESERVATION CALENDAR



Fourth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, Quebec City, Canada, 16-20 May 2001 □

4th Forum on the Conservation and Technology of Stained Glass, Troyes, France, 17-19 May 2001. Part of ICOMOS France *Journées Techniques Internationales*. Information: ICOMOS France, 62, rue Saint Antoine, 75186 Paris cedex 4. Fax: 011-331-4461 2181 □

Making Tracks From Point to Pathway: the heritage of routes and journeys, Alice Springs, Central Australia, 23-27 May 2001. The focus of the conference is on cultural routes in Australia, but it will also highlight case sutdies from the Asia—Pacific and global contexts as part of ICOMOS' international initiative. Information: Allen

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French, Network PR, P.O. Box 479 Alice Springs, NT, 0871 Tel: 61-08-8952-3339 Fax: 61-08-8952-2688. □

Colloque: patrimoine et paysages culturels (WHC, Rennaissance des Cités d'Europe), Saint-Emilion, France, 31 May to 1 June 2001. Information: www.renaissancedescites.org/actualie.html.

International Symposium on Virtual and Augmented Architecture, Dublin, Ireland, 21-22 June 2001. This syposium aims to bring together researchers investigating the intersection of architecture, computer graphics and computer vision. Example applications of this fusion include: representations of real buildings in virtual environments, historical and cultural setting reconstruction and presentation, virtual graphics overlay of real buildings for navigational support, education, or architectural presentation. Information: <www.dai.ed.ac.uk/VAA01/>

25th Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee. UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 25 to 30 June. □

38th IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects) World Congress, Asian Places in the New Millenium, Singapore, 26-29 June 2001. Organized by the Singapore Institute of Landscape Architects. Information: Miller Freeman International Trade Fairs Pte Ltd, 390 Havelock Road #05-00 King's Center, Singapore 169662 Tel: 65-735-3366 Fax: 65-738-9644 E-mail: <ifla@mfasia.com.sg> Website: <www.asiabuilders.com/ifla> □

AIC Annual Meeting, State of the Art of Conservation in 2001. 29 May – 4 June, Dallas, Texas, USA. Information: America Institute for Conservation, 1717 K Street NW Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006 USA. E-mail: <info@aic-faic.org>

Pennsylvania Downtowns: Inventing the Future, Experienceing the Past, Gettysburg, PA, 4-6 June 2001. Information: PDC, 412 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101 Tel: 717-233-4675 Website: <www.padonwtown.org> □

International Council of Museums (ICOM): 19e Conference generale & 20e Assemblee generale. Gerer le changement: les musees face aux defies economiques et sociaux. 1-8 July, Barcelona, Spain. Contact Andrea A. Garcia Sastre, Coordinatrice de la Conference generale, Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, Palau Nacional, Parc de Montijuic, E-08038 Barcelona, Spain or E-mail: <info@icom2001barcelona.org>

9th Seminar of Latin American Architecture (SAL), 26-30 August, Puerto Rico. Sponsored by the School of Architecture of the University of Puerto Rico and the Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico and the Architecture College. Information: <gutierrez@pupr.edu> \square

World Heritage Youth Forum, Karlsdrona, Sweden, 2-9 September. Information: <kerstin.lundman@education.ministry.se> □

Cultural Heritage and Technologies in the Third Millennium, International Cultural Heritage Informatics Meeting, Milan, Italy, 3—7 September 2001. The conference will explore the interplay between innovative technologies and their applications in the cultural sphere. Specific attention will be paid to the evolution of Cultural Heritage

Institutions, whose new forms are being determined by the combined impact of innovative technologies and changing social expections of their role. Information: www.archimuse.com/ichim/2001 \Box

Regional Thematic Expert Meeting: Asian Sacred Mountains, Japan, 4 to 12 September. Information: <m.rossler@unesco.org>

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. Information: Society of Archivists, 40 Northampton Road, London EC1R 0HB Tel: 020-7278-8630 Fax: 020-7278-2107 Web site: <www.archives.org.uk> □

8th Euroseminar on Microscopy Applied to Building Materials, Athens, Greece, 4-7 September 2001. Information: Triaena Tours & Congress S.A., Ms. Penny Hatzigeorgiou and Ms. Liana Iliopoulou, Atchley House, 15 Mesogion Ave., 115 26 Athens, Greece E-mail: <congress@triaenatours.gr>

Workshop on Global Monitoring for World Heritage Sites' Periodic Reporting System. (Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NATO). In Sopron, Hungary. 6 to 8 September □

Casting Light on Industrial Heritage (Le patrimoine industriel: sa mise en scène) Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans / France, 17 to 19 September. Information: Franck Gautré, architect: Tél. +33/03 81 54 45 36, Fax +33/03 81 57 45 01, E-mail. <arch.saline@wanadoo.fr>

4th International Conference on the Use of Lasers in the Conservation of Artisite Heritage, Paris, France, 11-14 September 2001. Part of ICOMOS France Journées Techniques Internationales. Information: ICOMOS France, 62, rue Saint Antoine, 75186 Paris cedex 4. Fax: 011-331-44612181

Repair and Structural Reinforcement of Historic Timber Structures, Wiesbaden, Germany, 13-15 September 2001. The symposium will provide an introduction to the history of repair and restoration work, different techniques for repari and reinforcement work will be shown by means of case studies from Germany, neighboring European countries, and Japan. The State Conservation Office of Hesse has been in charge of a bilateral scientific exchange with Japan since 1996. The technical part of the symposium will be held in Eberbach, a former Cistercian monastery. Most buildings in the large compound have undergone restoration during the last ten years. Information: Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Hessen, Tagungsbüro, Schloss Biebrich, 65203 Wiesbaden, Germany.

CIPA (International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry) 2001 International Symposium, Surveying and Documentation of Historic Buildings — Monuments — Sites, Traditional and Modern Methods, Potsdam, Germany, September 18-21, 2001. Information: CIPA 2001 Organising Committee, c/o Prof. Dr. Joerg Albertz, Technical University of Berlin EB 9, Str. Des 17. Juni 135, D-10623 Berlin, Germany; Tel: +49-30-314-23331; Fax: +49-30-314-21104; E-mail: <cipa2001@fpk.tu-berlin.de> Web site: <www.fpk.tu-berlin.de/cipa2001/>

4th International Conference on Archaeological Prospection, Vienna Austria, 19-23 September 2001. Collaboration of the Austrian Academy of Science, AARG, CIPA-ICOMOS / ISPRS Committee for Documentation of Cultural Heritage. Information: <www.univie.ac.at/archeo2001/> or e-mail: <archeo2001@zamg.ac.at>□

Hydrophobe III, Third International Conference on Surface Technology with Water Repellent Agents, University of Hannover, Germany, 25-26 September 2001. Topics and case studies include: New development of water repellent agents and anti-graffiti agents; Durability aspects; Materials: natural stone, masonry, concrete and others. Information: <hydrophobe3@iad.uni-hannover.de> and Website: <www.iad.uni-hannover.de/hydrophobe/index.html>. □

The Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS, "Twentieth-century Vernacular Architecture: Assessment and Prospect", Montreal, Canada, October 1-6, 2001. Information: Marc de Caraffe, National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada, 25-5R Eddy, Hull, Qc CANADA K1A 0M5; Tel: 819 997 6791; Fax: 819 953 4909; E-mail marc_de_caraffe@pch.gc.ca □

APT Conference 2001, The Test of Time: Reflecting on the Past, Planning on the Future, Asilomar, Monterey Peninsula, California October 3-10, 2001. The conference will begin on October 3rd with registration in the afternoon and an opening reception that evening. Papers and discussion groups addressing the conference theme are scheduled for the next two days. A breakfast session on the 6th will recap the paper and discussion portion of the conference. Tours of historic sites and preservation projects in the Carmel and Monterey area will occur on the 6th and 7th. Post conference technical workshops concerning adobe conservation, seismic retrofitting and scaffolding and rigging for historic buildings are planned for the 8th - 10th. A conference publication containing abstracts of the presentation will be included with conference admission. Information: APT 2001: The Test of Time. The Association for Preservation Technology International, 4513 Lincoln Avenue, Suite 213 / Lisle, Illinois 60532-1290 / USA; Tel: (630) 968-6400; Fax: (888) 723-4242; E-mail: <apt2001@apti. org>; Website: <www.apti.org>

III International Exhibition of Cultural Heritage, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 10-12 October 2001. Consists of a conference under the theme of "The Historic City as a project," a workshop entitled *Memory, Material and Project* and a trade show. Organized by Direccion Xeral de Patrimonio Cultural of the Xunta de Galicia and the Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Spakers will include Oriol Bohigas of Barcelona, Faisal Charadi of Marrakesh, Peter Eisenman of the USA, Volker Hassemaer of Berlin, Eusebio Leal of Havna, Mario Manieli Elia of Rome, and Alfonso Vergara of Bilbao. Inforamtion: SIPAC 2001, Tel: 34-981-583-300 x/12658; Fax: 34-981-547-097 E-mail: <sipac@usc.es> Website: <www.xunta.es/conselle/cultura/sipac> □

International Workshop on the Preservation, Conservation and Management of Zhoukoudian (China) and Sangiran (Indonesia) World Heritage Sites, Solo, Indonesia, 22-26 October 2001. Information e-mail: <f.jing@unesco.org> or <p.delanghe@unesco.org> □

Conference on Railway Heritage and Development: Balancing the Past, the Present and the Future, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia. Information: www.unika.ac.id/railway/railway.htm.

3rd International Seminar on Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions, University of Minho, Azurém, Guimarães, Portugal, 7-9 November 2001. www.civil.uminho.pt/congress/historic.html

20th Century Heritage conference, 28 November – 2 December, Australia ICOMOS, Adelaide, South Australia. The conference, while particularly focused on Australian content, will address questions of heritage conservation, registration, management and interpretation of the last 50 years of cultural heritage assets. Topics include architecture, landscape architecture, public art, engineering and archaeology. Information: All Occasions Management, 41 Anderson Street, Thebarton SA 5031; Tel: +61 8 8354 2285; Fax: +61 8 8354 1456; E-mail & Web Site: <icomos@all-occasions.com.au> & <www. all-occasions.com.au> For information on conference abstracts and papers contact: Dr. David Jones, School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Urban Design, Adelaide University SA 5005; Tel: +61 8 8303 4589; Fax: +61 8 8303 4377; E-mail: <david.jones@adelaide.edu.au> □

25th Extraordinary Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee. Helsinki, Finland, 7 to 8 December. □

25th Session of the World Heritage Committee. Helsinki, Finland, 11 to 16 December 2001. Information: <www.minedu.fi/minedu/whmeeting/> □

XIIIth General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, November (Exact date to be announced).

Fifth Extraordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee (to elect new Bureau members). UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, November following the XIII General Assembly. □

Stones and Eternity - Religious Architecture: Construction and Restoration - the 6th Congress of the Italian Association for Building Rehabilitation and Consolidation. Information: Rome, Italy, 18-22 March 2002. Information: Ass.I.R.C.CO, Via Nizza 22, 00198 Rome. E-mail: <retablo@theta.it> □

5th US/ICOMOS International Symposium and Annual Meeting, Santa Fe, NM, 18-21 April 2001. □

39th IFLA World Congress: From Landscape Past to Landscape Future, Tel-Aviv, Israel, 6-10 October 2002. Congress Secretariat: Dan Knassim Ltd., P.O. Box 1931 Ramat-Gan 52118, Israel Tel: 972-3-613-340 Fax: 972-3-613-341 E-mail: <team1@congress.co. il> Website: <www.congress.co.il> □

XIII ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium, Harare, Zimbabwe, 16-21 October 2002. Symposium will focus on intangible heritage. <www.icomos.org> □

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