US/ICOMOS AT THE NATIONAL TRUST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Once again, US/ICOMOS will be present at the Annual Conference of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to be held on October 16-20, at the Palmer House Hilton in Chicago.

The participation of US/ICOMOS will begin with the US/ICOMOS Breakfast (Event F4 on the registration form), to be held on the morning of Friday the 18th. Among the speakers at the Breakfast will be Stephen J. Kelley, US/ICOMOS Regional Coordinator for Metropolitan Chicago.

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REPORT FROM NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is losing its historic and cultural heritage, according to Helen Hughes, New Zealand's Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. Numbers clearly support her claim: in the cities of Auckland and Wellington alone, more than 80 buildings listed on the historic register have been demolished in the last 15 years. Public awareness has also increased sharply in this period, and the membership of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) has tripled.

Egregious examples include the 19th-century Kaiapoi Woollen Mills in Christchurch, which were demolished in April to build a car dealership. Another controversial demolition was His Majesty's Theatre, a famous Victorian theatre in Auckland. It was levelled in 1986, then left empty for ten years after the New Zealand market crash postponed plans for its development.

Archaeological sites are also being lost or damaged at a rapid rate. Activists point to terrible losses on the North Island, including some Maori, or native New Zealand sites from the 16th century. Losses include wahi tapu, or sacred sites, forts constructed from the cones of dormant volcanoes, and 95% of the ancient Maori stonefields in South Auckland. These sites are not necessarily listed sites. In fact, Viv Rickard, archaeologist at the Trust, says that the trust has "virtually abandoned" the process of listing archaeological sites, as listing affords no extra protection.

On June 20th, Hughes' environmental commission tabled a 190-page report in the Parliament in Wellington. Sharply critical of the current system, it proposed sweeping changes, including splitting up the roles of the Historic Places Trust, encouraging local councils to purchase endangered properties, and creating a government ministry post to oversee the process.

Tim Beaglehole, a retired history professor and the Chairman of the NZHPT, praised the report, saying "successive governments have ignored our advice. This report makes clear the price we have paid for this parsimony."

The report sees insufficient preservation funding as largely to blame for the losses, as the crown's yearly contribution has been declining. It is currently at 1.98 million N.Z. dollars (U.S. $1.37 million). Another N.Z. $1.6 million (U.S. $1.12 million) comes to the Trust from the national lotteries program. There are no government tax incentives for preservation or local property tax relief.

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- El Salvador's Heritage
- Habitat II
- World Monuments Watch 1997
- Training Committee Meeting
- Publications, Milestones, Calendar
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For example, as part of its statutory responsibilities, the Trust is required to review all requests for permits to modify or demolish archaeological sites. It has limited authority to deny the appeals, however, and must be prepared to defend its decisions in court. NZHPT decisions are appealed to the Planning Tribunal, which has almost always found that development can go forward.

The cost of appeal has therefore prevented the Trust from acting on countless archaeological sites. Its critics say, it has acted as little more than a rubber stamp for developers.

Worse still, the Trust has found that approving the demolition of archaeological sites has not solved their legal problems, as recently Maori preservation groups have begun challenging their decisions in court. This puts the Trust in the enviable position of choosing between lawsuits from their friends or their foes.

Fear of legal costs has doomed architectural sites as well. The woolen mills in Christchurch are only the latest example. In that case, the NZHPT had placed a "heritage order" (a legal order to stop demolition) on the property, but then removed it. Stephen Rainbow, the Heritage Conservation Manager for the NZHPT, says they did so because the costs of a Planning Tribunal appeal would have bankrupted the trust. In addition to legal costs, they could have received an "order to buy" from the crown. (Under current law, the government can order the purchase of a property if efforts to preserve it make the owner unable to sell the property.)

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US/ICOMOS MISSION STATEMENT

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.

Kaiapoi Woollen Mill (Credit: Christchurch Press Co. Ltd.)

US/ICOMOS NEWSLETTER

The US/ICOMOS Newsletter is published by US/ICOMOS six times per year as a benefit of membership. Members are urged to submit brief articles with illustrations and editorial items for inclusion in the Newsletter. Materials will be edited by US/ICOMOS as appropriate. There are no submission deadlines; items will be used as space and time permit.

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, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

This newsletter has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

Patricia Bowers Ball is a U.S. journalist who is a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's M.A. program in historic preservation. She is currently living in New Zealand with her family.
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**NEWS OF THE SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES**

**TRAINING COMMITTEE:** The US/ICOMOS Training Committee will hold its fall meeting on Saturday, October 26, 1996, in conjunction with the Washington Chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology International (APT) and the American Academy for Architectural Conservation Studies at the National Building Museum. The meeting will start at 4:00 pm in the ground floor Lecture Hall of the museum and will include a reception immediately afterwards.

The featured speaker will be Croatian restoration architect, Dr. Evo Maroevic, who will speak about the privatization of historic properties in Croatia and the effects of the wars on historic properties. Roy Eugene Graham, FAIA, Chairman of the Training Committee, will report on the meeting of the International Committee on Training at the ICOMOS General Assembly in Sofia in October 1996. The program is open to the public, with a small fee to pay for expenses (suggested donation $4 for US/ICOMOS members; $3 for students; $5 all others). For more information on the Training Committee and the meeting, please call Roy Eugene Graham at 202-462-2011.

**WORLD HERITAGE RE-EXAMINED IN U.S. LEGISLATURE**

In its last issue, the *US/ICOMOS Newsletter* reported on the efforts of Senator Stephens of Alaska to limit the participation of the United States in the World Heritage Convention through a rider to the Interior Appropriations Budget for 1997. Since then, the Stephens bill has been dropped, but on June 27th, Representative Don Young of Alaska introduced a bill in the House (HR 3752) that would even more severely limit U.S. participation in all international conventions intended to protect natural and cultural resources, including the World Heritage Convention and the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) of UNESCO.

The bill reflects the unfounded perception of many in the U.S. that designation of properties to protective lists under international conventions carries with it the possibility of exterior monitoring and punitive actions on the part of international bodies. The fact is that all our designated cultural and natural properties are protected by national, state or local legislation and the inflammatory predictions of U.N. Blue Helmets parachuting into Yellowstone will never materialize.

Inclusion of a site in an international list is in many ways a great honor that merely recognizes a nation’s domestic commitment to the conservation of the site. A major part of the call for isolationism has to do with a perceived diminishment of individual rights and private interests in using and exploiting lands adjacent to designated sites. The fact is that whatever limitations exist are imposed by our own U.S. protective legislation, and not by the terms of any international conventions ratified by our country.

Representative Young’s bill would forbid the Secretary of the Interior or any federal official to nominate lands owned by the United States for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It instructs the Secretary to object to the inclusion of any U.S. property on the List of World Heritage in Danger unless specifically authorized to do so by Congress.

Concerned by these unnecessary limitations to our participation in international initiatives, US/ICOMOS Chair Ann Webster Smith has presented written testimony in support of the World Heritage Convention at the hearings of the House Committee on Resources.

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

The 2nd International Symposium on Asia Pacific Architecture: The East-West Encounter will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 9-12, 1997. The theme is The Making of Public Places in the Asia Pacific Region. Papers are invited.
EL SALVADOR'S HERITAGE
AFTER ITS CIVIL WAR

In a spectacularly successful program of peace-building and national re-unification, the people of El Salvador have come together to begin reconstruction after a long Civil War. During more than a decade of fighting the country's heritage became an obvious low priority due to the scarcity of funds and the inaccessibility of many urban heritage and archaeological sites. With the advent of peace, new preservation legislation and a re-energized heritage agency have become the tools to catch up for the war years.

Although the heritage sites did not undergo the level of physical destruction seen in the Balkan strife, the management of the cultural heritage is just as challenging as in Bosnia. The radical shifts in population and emigration to other countries have left many traditional villages and towns without the usual watchdogs of their ancient population. Work to reconstruct and enhance the country's infrastructure is proceeding at an accelerated rate, making it impossible to properly assess the impact of development projects on the fabric of historic cities such as San Salvador, Sonsonate and Santa Ana.

Still worse are the threats to the country's rich archaeological resources. With more than 750 identified archaeological sites and only one active archaeologist in the country, CONCULTURA's human resources are strained to the limit in their ability to update and develop a proper inventory of sites, regulate foreign-sponsored excavations, curtail the ever-growing illegal market from looting and mitigate the impact of development on known and unknown sites.

With an ambitious multi-pronged program, the committed conservation staff at CONCULTURA work with international support from UNESCO, the Inter American Development Bank, Spain, France, Germany, Japan and Denmark. Japan has made significant contributions to CONCULTURA in the form of technical and communications equipment. Two particularly effective supporters have been the United States Information Agency and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). Through the Fulbright Scholarship Program and other initiatives, USIA has been instrumental in significant transfers of technology and expertise in key areas, including heritage conservation to El Salvador. Gustavo Araoz of US/ICOMOS, through a USIA grant to CONCULTURA, assisted the organization for two weeks during July in the development of the inventory of the country's cultural resources. Likewise, through a collaborative agreement with Mexico, INAH and CONCULTURA have an active exchange of student, academics and professional advisors in all fields of culture and heritage conservation.

The conservation of El Salvador's only World Heritage Site, Joya de Cerén, and its archaeological artefacts, are the responsibility of CONCULTURA, which faces a difficult challenge in preserving earthen architecture in a wet climate. Joya de Cerén is unique among Maya sites in that, like Pompeii, it was devastated in minutes by a volcanic explosion, freezing a full cross-section of ancient Maya village life in perpetuity.

HABITAT II

When the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) began in Istanbul in June, there were low expectations as to what it would say about re-use of buildings, neighborhoods and cities. The world was in for a surprise.

The lead-up documents, which are the basis of the Recommendations adopted at such conferences, were pathetically weak. They had admittedly made perfunctory reference to monuments and to sites of outstanding cultural significance; there were isolated references on the importance of such properties, at ss.17,27(f), and 106 of the draft declarations. However, these comments were divorced from any overall strategy for the re-use or rehabilitation of buildings generally: they were presented as a cultural afterthought, rather than as the litmus test of sustainable development in shelter issues generally.

In a world where universities have taught for fifty years that only new construction had sex-appeal and that (to quote one text) older buildings were the work of "criminals and pathological cases," it looked like renovation was about to be left standing at the altar once again.

But when the international community's declarations were printed (under the title The Habitat Agenda), they included a cornucopia of relevant strategies and tactics. Here are just a few teasers from the final text:

- We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, are committed to... promoting the upgrading of existing housing stock through rehabilitation and maintenance [s.25(f)];
- A fundamental principle in formulating a realistic shelter policy is (to) emphasize the increased use and maintenance of existing stock [s.48];
- Governments should apply...taxation, monetary and planning policies to stimulate sustainable shelter markets [s.49(d)];
- Governments at the appropriate levels should adopt an enabling approach to shelter development, including the renovation, rehabilitation, upgrading and strengthening of the existing housing stock [s.52(a)];
- Governments...should adjust legal, financial and regulatory frameworks, including frameworks for contracts, land-use, building codes and standards [s.54(b)];
- Government should...improve planning, design, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation [s.67(f)];
- To respond effectively to the requirements for... maintenance and rehabilitation of shelter...governments should...facilitate the transfer of planning, design and construction techniques, strengthen the capacities of training institutions and non-governmental organizations to increase and diversify the supply of skilled workers,...promote research, exchange of information and capacity building,...provide training to professionals and practitioners in the construction and development sector to update their skills and knowledge,...support professional groups in offering technical assistance,...revise building codes and regulations ...and adopt performance standards as appropriate [s.69(c),(d),(g),(j),(k)],
on a) Historical and cultural considerations in the planning and design of public places for people; b) Changing purposes and values of public spaces, including functional, economic, social and political; c) Policies and processes in the development, design and maintenance of public spaces; d) Urban infrastructure and contextual issues as related to transportation, land use, security, aesthetic and environmental concerns; and e) Case studies and critical assessments of examples of public spaces in major cities of the Asia Pacific region.

250-word abstracts should be submitted by October 25, 1996, to Symposium Coordinator, School of Architecture, 2410 Campus Road, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, tel: 808-956-7084, -7225; fax: 808-956-7778. Indication of types of visuals is encouraged. Upon acceptance, further information will be given for development of a complete monograph to follow a consistent format. Selected papers will be presented at the Symposium and published in the proceedings.

PUBLICATIONS

Conservation Basics: A primary mission of ICOMOS is to foster the universal acceptance of the highest conservation standards for the built heritage. Throughout its history, ICOMOS has adopted standards — or Charters — that bring together basic conservation philosophy with practical recommendations on how to best preserve specific heritage areas, such as historic towns and cultural landscapes.

In the United States, the Secretary of Interior's Standards, our basic preservation norm, have their roots in the 1964 Venice Charter, the principal international document governing the conservation of historic properties and areas.

In an effort to give the broadest dissemination in the United States to international charters and the standards or norms that they recommend, US/ICOMOS is making available a compendium of all ICOMOS Charters, including the Venice Charter, the Charter on Cultural Tourism, the Florence Charter for Historic Gardens, the Washington Charter for Historic Towns, the Lausanne Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management and the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter. As a group, these documents are the cornerstone of worldwide conservation; no professional should work without them. To order, send $10.00 to US/ICOMOS (Attn: Charters) to cover printing and mailing costs.

The proceedings (in French) from the 1994 French Colloquium on Buildings, Heritage and Use: Economic and Social Effects of the Built Heritage are available from the Section Française de l'ICOMOS, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75186 Paris cedex 4, France. Cost: 130 FF. A Technical Journey on Waterproofing (in French) is also available for 60 FF. Prior to ordering, consult for overseas mailing expenses by FAX: 011-33-1-44.61.21.81.

Issue No.10 of the World Heritage Letter, concerning the 19th Session of the World Heritage Committee and including information on the 23 new cultural sites inscribed in 1995, is available upon request from the World heritage Center.

UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France. Also included in the issue is information concerning World Heritage Endangered Sites. FAX: 011-33-1-40.56.95.70 or 011-33-1-42.73.04.01; e-mail: unesco.org@whc

New Conservation Periodical: The Centro Internacional para la Conservacion del Patrimonio in Tenerife, Spain, has launched the first issue of Ajimez, a bilingual Spanish-English technical publication that will deal with a variety of philosophical and technical conservation topics. The first issue of 75 pages includes articles on the formation of black coatings on stone resulting from environmental contamination; the national conservation initiative for railroad stations in Colombia; the conservation of architectual fragments as a post-modern phenomenon; an analysis of inventories and surveys in the Canary Islands; an overview of the conservation movement in Argentina; current emerging trends in conservation in Italy; and a case study on the Art Gallery of Hungary.

Written contributions of original unedited works (in English or Spanish) are being actively sought by the editors. For more information, contact CICOP, Casa de los Capitanes Generales, Carrera 5, 38201 La Laguna (Tenerife), Spain. Fax: 011-922-60-11-67. A 2-issue air-mail subscription is available for 5,000 Pesetas.


SPECIAL OFFER TO US/ICOMOS MEMBERS

AMÉRICAS, the publication of the Organization of American States. A special discounted subscription is offered to members of US/ICOMOS.

Annual subscriptions of 6 issues: $14 regular delivery in the United States and other member countries of the OAS (reduced from $18). Overseas air mail subscription: $20 Canada and Mexico; $23 Central America, the Caribbean, Venezuela and Colombia; $27 in other member countries of the OAS; $31 in Non-member countries of the OAS. Specify English or Spanish edition. Allow 6 to 8 weeks for delivery of first issue. Remit check in US Dollars to US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street NW, Room 331, Washington DC 20001.
EXHIBITION

Silenced Sacred Spaces, an unprecedented exhibition of photographs documenting Syrian synagogues, will open at Syracuse University's Lowe Art Gallery on Friday, September 13. Noted photographer Robert Lyons took the photographs in 1995 as part of a survey of Jewish monuments in Syria, organized by the World Monuments Fund (WMF). The photographs are from a significantly larger archive commissioned by WMF which is the only documentation of the synagogues of Syria, and is one of the finest and most extensive photographic records of Jewish heritage from any single country. Prof. Samuel Gruber is curator for the exhibition and Director of the Jewish Heritage Research Center. Funding for the exhibition came from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. For information, contact: Jewish Heritage Research Center, tel: 315-474-2350, f: 315-474-2347.

during her visit. Dr. Purdie will be meeting with federal, state and local preservation officials in the Washington area and will present a lecture to US/ICOMOS members on The Role of Social Value in Heritage Preservation in Australia. ■ ■ ■ Welcome to new members: Mark Hulbert of San Francisco; Prof. William D. Lipe of Pullman, WA; Debra Miller of Athens, AL; and Walda Metcalf of Budapest, Hungary.

François-Auguste de Montequin, long-time US/ICOMOS member, former Professor of architectural history and President of the Lewmont Institute, died in Washington, DC, last month. Before his death, Mr Montequin endowed a fellowship program for the study of Cuban art and architecture. Condolences may be sent c/o The Lewmont Institution, 2501 M Street NW, Suite 709, Washington DC 20037.

MORE INTERNET RESOURCES

The bibliographic database for the ICCROM library (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome) is available as part of BCIN, the bibliographic database of the Conservation Information Network, and may be consulted through the WWW at the site of CHIN, the Canadian Heritage Information Network: http://www.chin.gc.ca/

The University of São Paulo in Brazil maintains an on-line database on cultural heritage, also distributed in hard copy upon request. For more information or to list events, e-mail: uspepe@org.usp.br

CALENDAR

Members attending these and other international programs should please inform US/ICOMOS of their participation.

1996


■ September 13. US/ICOMOS Executive Committee Meeting, National Building Museum, Washington, DC.

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In its last issue, the US/ICOMOS Newsletter reported on the efforts of Senator Stephens of Alaska to limit the participation of the United States in the World Heritage Convention through a rider to the Interior Appropriations Budget for 1997. Since then, the Stephens bill has been dropped, but on June 27th, Representative Don Young of Alaska introduced a bill in the House (HR 3752) that would even more severely limit U.S. participation in all international conventions intended to protect natural and cultural resources, including the World Heritage Convention and the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) of UNESCO.

The bill reflects the unfounded perception of many in the U.S. that designation of properties to protective lists under international conventions carries with it the possibility of exterior monitoring and punitive actions on the part of international bodies. The fact is that all our designated cultural and natural properties are protected by national, state or local legislation and the inflammatory predictions of U.N. Blue Helmets parachuting into Yellowstone will never materialize.

Inclusion of a site in an international list is in many ways a great honor that merely recognizes a nation's domestic commitment to the conservation of the site. A major part of the call for isolationism has to do with a perceived diminishment of individual rights and private interests in using and exploiting lands adjacent to designated sites. The fact is that whatever limitations exist are imposed by our own U.S. protective legislation, and not by the terms of any international conventions ratified by our country.

Representative Young's bill would forbid the Secretary of the Interior or any federal official to nominate lands owned by the United States for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It instructs the Secretary to object to the inclusion of any U.S. property on the List of World Heritage in Danger unless specifically authorized to do so by Congress.

Concerned by these unnecessary limitations to our participation in international initiatives, US/ICOMOS Chair Ann Webster Smith has presented written testimony in support of the World Heritage Convention at the hearings of the House Committee on Resources.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 2nd International Symposium on Asia Pacific Architecture: The East-West Encounter will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 9-12, 1997. The theme is The Making of Public Places in the Asia Pacific Region. Papers are invited
EL SALVADOR'S HERITAGE
AFTER ITS CIVIL WAR

In a spectacularly successful program of peace-building and national re-unification, the people of El Salvador have come together to begin reconstruction after a long Civil War. During more than a decade of fighting the country's heritage became an obvious low priority due to the scarcity of funds and the inaccessibility of many urban heritage and archaeological sites. With the advent of peace, new preservation legislation and a re-energized heritage agency have become the tools to catch up for the war years.

Although the heritage sites did not undergo the level of physical destruction seen in the Balkan strife, the management of the cultural heritage is just as challenging as in Bosnia. The radical shifts in population and emigration to other countries have left many traditional villages and towns without the usual watchdogs of their ancient population. Work to reconstruct and enhance the country's infrastructure is proceeding at an accelerated rate, making it impossible to properly assess the impact of development projects on the fabric of historic cities such as San Salvador, Sonsonate and Santa Ana.

Still worse are the threats to the country's rich archaeological resources. With more than 750 identified archaeological sites and only one active archaeologist in the country, CONCULTURA's human resources are strained to the limit in their ability to update and develop a proper inventory of sites, regulate foreign-sponsored excavations, curtail the ever-growing illegal market from looting and mitigate the impact of development on known and unknown sites.

With an ambitious multi-pronged program, the committed conservation staff at CONCULTURA work with international support from UNESCO, the Inter American Development Bank, Spain, France, Germany, Japan and Denmark. Japan has made significant contributions to CONCULTURA in the form of technical and communications equipment. Two particularly effective supporters have been the United States Information Agency and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (INAH). Through the Fulbright Scholarship Program and other initiatives, USIA has been instrumental in significant transfers of technology and expertise in key areas, including heritage conservation to El Salvador. Gustavo Araoz of US/ICOMOS, through a USIA grant to CONCULTURA, assisted the organization for two weeks during July in the development of the inventory of the country's cultural resources. Likewise, through a collaborative agreement with Mexico, INAH and CONCULTURA have an active exchange of student, academics and professional advisors in all fields of culture and heritage conservation.

The conservation of El Salvador's only World Heritage Site, Joya de Cerén, and its archaeological artefacts, are the responsibility of CONCULTURA, which faces a difficult challenge in preserving earthen architecture in a wet climate. Joya de Cerén is unique among Maya sites in that, like Pompeii, it was devastated in minutes by a volcanic explosion, freezing a full cross-section of ancient Maya village life in perpetuity.

HABITAT II

When the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) began in Istanbul in June, there were low expectations as to what it would say about re-use of buildings, neighborhoods and cities. The world was in for a surprise.

The lead-up documents, which are the basis of the Recommendations adopted at such conferences, were pathetically weak. They had admittedly made perfunctory reference to monuments and to sites of outstanding cultural significance: there were isolated references on the importance of such properties, at ss.17,27(f), and 106 of the draft declarations. However, these comments were divorced from any overall strategy for the re-use or rehabilitation of buildings generally: they were presented as a cultural afterthought, rather than as the litmus test of sustainable development in shelter issues generally.

In a world where universities have taught for fifty years that only new construction had sex-appeal and that (to quote one text) older buildings were the work of "criminals and pathological cases," it looked like renovation was about to be left standing at the altar once again.

But when the international community's declarations were printed (under the title The Habitat Agenda), they included a cornucopia of relevant strategies and tactics. Here are just a few teasers from the final text:

- We, the States participating in the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, are committed to...
  - promoting the upgrading of existing housing stock through rehabilitation and maintenance [s.25(f)];
  - A fundamental principle in formulating a realistic shelter policy is (to) emphasize the increased use and maintenance of existing stock [s.48];
  - Governments should apply...taxation, monetary and planning policies to stimulate sustainable shelter markets [s.49(d)];
  - Governments at the appropriate levels should adopt an enabling approach to shelter development, including the renovation, rehabilitation, up-grading and strengthening of the existing housing stock [s.52(a)];
  - Governments...should adjust legal, financial and regulatory frameworks, including frameworks for contracts, land-use, building codes and standards [s.54(b)];
  - Government should...improve planning, design, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation [s.67(f)];
  - To respond effectively to the requirements for...maintenance and rehabilitation of shelter...governments should...facilitate the transfer of planning, design and construction techniques, strengthen the capacities of training institutions and non-governmental organizations to increase and diversify the supply of skilled workers,...promote research, exchange of information and capacity building,...provide training to professionals and practitioners in the construction and development sector to update their skills and knowledge,...support professional groups in offering technical assistance,...revise building codes and regulations...and adopt performance standards as appropriate [s.69(c),(d),(g),(i),(l),(n)].
on a) Historical and cultural considerations in the planning and design of public places for people; b) Changing purposes and values of public spaces, including functional, economic, social and political; c) Policies and processes in the development, design and maintenance of public spaces; d) Urban infrastructure and contextual issues as related to transportation, land use, security, aesthetic and environmental concerns; and e) Case studies and critical assessments of examples of public spaces in major cities of the Asia Pacific region.

250-word abstracts should be submitted by October 25, 1996, to Symposium Coordinator, School of Architecture, 2410 Campus Road, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, tel: 808-956-7084, -7225, fax: 808-956-7778. Indication of types of visuals is encouraged. Upon acceptance, further information will be given for development of a complete monograph to follow a consistent format. Selected papers will be presented at the Symposium and published in the proceedings.

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Conservation Basics:** A primary mission of ICOMOS is to foster the universal acceptance of the highest conservation standards for the built heritage. Throughout its history, ICOMOS has adopted standards — or Charters — that bring together basic conservation philosophy with practical recommendations on how to best preserve specific heritage areas, such as historic towns and cultural landscapes.

In the United States, the Secretary of Interior’s Standards, our basic preservation norm, have their roots in the 1964 Venice Charter, the principal international document governing the conservation of historic properties and areas.

In an effort to give the broadest dissemination in the United States to international charters and the standards or norms that they recommend, US/ICOMOS is making available a compendium of all ICOMOS Charters, including the Venice Charter, the Charter on Cultural Tourism, the Florence Charter for Historic Gardens, the Washington Charter for Historic Towns, the Lausanne Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management and the ICOMOS Australasia Burra Charter. As a group, these documents are the cornerstone of worldwide conservation; no professional should work without them. To order, send $10.00 to US/ICOMOS (Attn: Charters) to cover printing and mailing costs.

The proceedings (in French) from the 1994 French Colloquium on Buildings, Heritage and Use: Economic and Social Effects of the Built Heritage are available from the Section Française de l’ICOMOS, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75186 Paris cedex 4, France. Cost: 130 FF. A Technical Journey on Waterproofing (in French) is also available for 60FF. Prior to ordering, consult for overseas mailing expenses by FAX: 011-33-1-44.61.21.81.

Issue No.10 of the World Heritage Letter, concerning the 19th Session of the World Heritage Committee and including information on the 23 new cultural sites inscribed in 1995, is available upon request from the World heritage Center, UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France. Also included in the issue is information concerning World Heritage Endangered Sites. FAX: 011-33-1-40.56.95.70 or 011-33-1-42.73.04.01; e-mail: unesco.org@whc

New Conservation Periodical: The Centro Internacional para la Conservacion del Patrimonio en Tenerife, Spain, has launched the first issue of *Ajimez*, a bilingual Spanish-English technical publication that will deal with a variety of philosophical and technical conservation topics. The first issue of 75 pages includes articles on the formation of black coatings on stone resulting from environmental contamination; the national conservation initiative for railroad stations in Colombia; the conservation of architectural fragments as a post-modern phenomenon; an analysis of inventories and surveys in the Canary Islands; an overview of the conservation movement in Argentina; current emerging trends in conservation in Italy; and a case study on the Art Gallery of Hungary.

Written contributions of original unedited works (in English or Spanish) are being actively sought by the editors. For more information, contact CICOP, Casa de los Capitanes Generales, Carrera 5, 38201 La Laguna (Tenerife), Spain. Fax: 011-922-60-11-67. A 2-issue air-mail subscription is available for 5,000 Pesetas.


SPECIAL OFFER TO US/ICOMOS MEMBERS

**AMÉRICAS**, the publication of the Organization of American States. A special discounted subscription is offered to members of US/ICOMOS.

Annual subscriptions of 6 issues: $14 regular delivery in the United States and other member countries of the OAS (reduced from $18). Overseas air mail subscription: $20 Canada and Mexico; $23 Central America, the Caribbean, Venezuela and Colombia; $27 in other member countries of the OAS; $31 in Non-member countries of the OAS. Specify English or Spanish edition. Allow 6 to 8 weeks for delivery of first issue. Remit check in US Dollars to US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street NW, Room 331, Washington DC 20001.
EXHIBITION

Silenced Sacred Spaces, an unprecedented exhibition of photographs documenting Syrian synagogues, will open at Syracuse University’s Lowe Art Gallery on Friday, September 13. Noted photographer Robert Lyons took the photographs in 1995 as part of a survey of Jewish monuments in Syria, organized by the World Monuments Fund (WMF). The photographs are from a significantly larger archive commissioned by WMF which is the only documentation of the synagogues of Syria, and is one of the finest and most extensive photographic records of Jewish heritage from any single country. Prof. Samuel Gruber is co-curator for the exhibition and Director of the Jewish Heritage Research Center. Funding for the exhibition came from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. For information, contact: Jewish Heritage Research Center, tel: 315-474-2350, f: 315-474-2347.

MILESTONES

Frank Matero, Director of the Architectural Conservation Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chairman of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, following David DeLong’s 12-year tenure as Department head. ■ ■ ■ Steade Craigio, Stephen Dennis, Gunny Harboe, Gersil Kaye and William Murtagh are the five US/ICOMOS members selected to present papers at the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October. ■ ■ ■ Lambertus van Zelst (USA), Abdelaziz Daoulatti of ICOMOS Tunisia and Salvador Díaz-Berrio of ICOMOS Mexico have been elected to membership in the Council of ICCROM, the organization’s executive committee. ■ ■ ■ Quinn Evans Architects was one of four firms honored at the 1996 American Institute of Architects Convention for the restoration of the Michigan State Capitol Building. ■ ■ ■ W. Brown Morton III has just returned from a year’s sabbatical with the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE), where he worked on the abandoned 15th-century Bayt al-Razzaz Palace and prepared a conservation planning proposal for the Roman Fortress of Babylon, early Coptic Monasteries and a synagogue near its walls. ■ ■ ■ Ana Maria Crespi, an architect in Montevideo, has been elected Chairman of the newly-formed ICOMOS National Committee of Uruguay. ■ ■ ■ During his recent visit to El Salvador, Gustavo Araoz, Executive Director of US/ICOMOS, met with Carlos Hernández, Chairman of ICOMOS El Salvador to discuss possible collaboration on a variety of initiatives. ■ ■ ■ Leo Van Nispen of ICOMOS Netherlands and Director of the ICOMOS Blue Shield Program will visit with the US/ICOMOS Board of Trustees during its meeting of September 14. ■ ■ ■ Viatcheslav Morgatchev, Secretary of ICOMOS Russia will visit Washington and New York from September 8-18 and will be using the US/ICOMOS Washington office as home base during his Washington stay. ■ ■ ■ Rosemary Purdie, Deputy Director of the Australian Heritage Commission will be in Washington from November 5-8, and will also be using the US/ICOMOS office as headquarters during her visit. Dr. Purdie will be meeting with federal, state and local preservation officials in the Washington area and will present a lecture to US/ICOMOS members on The Role of Social Value in Heritage Preservation in Australia. ■ ■ ■ Welcome to new members: Mark Hulbert of San Francisco; Prof. William D. Lipe of Pullman, WA; Debra Miller of Athens, AL; and Walda Metcalfe of Budapest, Hungary.

François-Auguste de Montequin, long-time US/ICOMOS member, former Professor of architectural history and President of the Lewmont Institute, died in Washington, DC, last month. Before his death, Mr Montequin endowed a fellowship program for the study of Cuban art and architecture. Condolences may be sent c/o The Lewmont Institution, 2501 M Street NW, Suite 709, Washington DC 20037.

MORE INTERNET RESOURCES

The bibliographic database for the ICCROM library (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome) is available as part of BCIN, the bibliographic database of the Conservation Information Network, and may be consulted through the WWW at the site of CHIN, the Canadian Heritage Information Network: http://www.chin/gc.ca/

The University of São Paulo in Brazil maintains an on-line database on cultural heritage, also distributed in hard copy upon request. For more information or to list events, e-mail: uspepc@org.usp.br

CALENDAR

Members attending these and other international programs should please inform US/ICOMOS of their participation.

1996
■ September 13. US/ICOMOS Executive Committee Meeting, National Building Museum, Washington, DC.
■ September 14. US/ICOMOS Board of Trustees Meeting, National Building Museum, Washington, DC.
Many members have written to ask for explanations concerning their dues, which were invoiced at the end of July. The first thing that is important to realize is that when you join US/ICOMOS, you are actually becoming a member of a two-tier organization: US/ICOMOS at the national level, and ICOMOS at the global level. Dues for Individual Membership are $51, of which $25 remain with US/ICOMOS and $26 go to Paris headquarters for international membership. There are institutional and library memberships also.

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Gustavo F. Araoz, AIA, Executive Director

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