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Thematic Issue

Cultural Resources Management
Information for
Parks, Federal Agencies,
Indian Tribes, States, Local
Governments and the
Private Sector

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

NPS, its Partners, and International Historic Preservation

Since the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in April 1986, which spread radiation as far as eastern Iceland in a radius of over 1,600 miles, we have become increasingly aware globally of the fragility of our environment. Witness the UN "Earth Summit" conference in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and the continuing uproar over the spotted owl in the forests of our Northwest. But more dramatic have been the political events in the former USSR and eastern Europe since 1989 which have changed the world we have known since the end of World War II. John Poppeliers, in an introductory article to this thematic issue of *CRM* on the US National Park Service's involvement in international historic preservation activities, sketches these global occurrences and events as a background for our understanding of the great immediate needs, the almost insurmountable difficulties, as well as the opportunities for international cooperation to protect cultural resources. The National Park Service and its professional partners in both the private and public sectors have contributed substantially to international historic preservation efforts during this period of global change. An overview of recent NPS programs, partnerships, and plans for the future is the subject of this thematic issue of *CRM*.

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Cover photos: **The walled historic center of the Adriatic city of Dubrovnik (Croatia) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979. Founded in the 7th century AD, and later an important independent merchant republic under Venetian hegemony, Dubrovnik was placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in December 1991, after bombardment by Serbian forces. Upper photo by Eric Steiner, 1982, courtesy US Rebuild Dubrovnik Fund (Washington, DC); lower photo by Bozo Gjukić, 1991 or 1992, courtesy UNESCO. World Heritage Convention logo courtesy UNESCO.**

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A New World Order and Historic Preservation

John Poppeliers

One of the first signs of the demise of the Iron Curtain and the end of the Cold War was the fall of the Berlin Wall between East and West Germany on November 9-11, 1989. Since then, one can compose a litany of seemingly irrevocable global changes:

- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu overthrown and executed; December 25, 1989
- Poland's Communist Party dissolved; January 29, 1990
- Lithuania proclaimed independence; March 11, 1990
- Unification of West and East Germany; October 3, 1990
- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa elected President of Poland; December 9, 1990
- Warsaw Pact nations voted to dissolve its military structure; March 31, 1991
- Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and leaders of nine of the USSR's 15 republics announced agreement to share political power; April 24, 1991
- Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavian Federation; June 25, 1991
- Last Soviet troops departed Hungary (June 19, 1991) and Czechoslovakia (June 21, 1991)
- Presidents Bush and Gorbachev signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) in Moscow; July 30, 1991
- Gorbachev resigned as general secretary of the USSR's Communist Party; August 24, 1991
- USSR officially recognized the independence of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; September 6, 1991
- Israel and the Soviet Union restored diplomatic ties; October 18, 1991
- Middle East talks between Israel, Arab nations, and Palestinians began in Madrid; October 30, 1991
- Gorbachev resigned presidency of the Soviet Union; December 25, 1991
- President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a statement of general principles which ended the Cold War; February 1, 1992
- Bosnia-Herzogovina's Muslim-Croat majority voted for independence from Yugoslavia; February 29, 1992
- 12-day UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), nicknamed the "Earth Summit", in Rio de Janeiro; June 1992.
- First Russian astronaut flew on a US space shuttle; February 3-11, 1994

The magnitude of these changes! By 1991 the world we had known since the beginning of the Cold War—with the two super powers and their allies locked in political, ideological, and economic combat, and the non-aligned nations waffling between the two to obtain whatever economic benefits they could—had come tumbling down and democracy appeared the victor. These events and developments seemed opportunities for the international community finally to realize the lofty goals of the UN Charter and, in our own field of historic preservation, to realize the full potential of the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

Yet another, contrapuntal litany can now be perceived. Perhaps the 1989 uproar that greeted the publication in England of Salman Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* in many ways epitomizes this second litany of nationalism, human intolerance, xenophobia, and lust for power:

- the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in the Ukraine; April 26, 1986
- the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq; August 1990
- the assassination of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; May 21, 1991
- the bombardment by Serbian military of Dubrovnik (Croatia), a historical city on the World Heritage List; October-December 1991, and May-June 1992
- the expulsion of Yugoslavia from membership in the United Nations; September 22, 1992
- the election of ex-Communists in Lithuania; October 25, 1992
- the destruction of a 16th century mosque by Hindus in Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh, India); December 6, 1992 (more than 1,000 Hindus and Muslims killed)
- the resumption of neo-fascism in Germany, leading to attacks on foreigners; 1991-94
- "Ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia-Herzogovina; 1992-94
- the killing of at least 290 people and wounding of 670 by militant Muslim fundamentalists who seek to establish a strict Islamic state in Egypt; 1992-94
- the official independence of Czech and Slovak republics; January 1, 1993
- 68 killed, more than 200 seriously wounded, in the marketplace of old Sarajevo by Serbian bombardment; February 5, 1994.

This prologue is long but necessary for understanding the challenges confronting contemporary international historic preservation and for being able to assess the role the US, the NPS, and its partners have had and should have in the future. This international issue of *CRM* can perhaps help in this process.

The United States ratified the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage"—generally referred to as the World Heritage Convention (WHC)—on December 7, 1973. The Convention, which was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on November 16, 1972, came into effect on August 7, 1976, after 20 member states of UNESCO either accepted or ratified it. In his *CRM* article on the Convention as it observed its 20th anniversary in 1992, Rick Cook—who has been with the NPS Office of International Affairs (OIA) since 1976 and has served as an adviser for the US delegations to 13 meetings of the World Heritage Committee—discusses the critical evaluation of the Convention and the "strategic orientation" study which was undertaken by the World Heritage Committee at that time. Since many of the international projects and exchanges of the Park Service are mandated by Article 6 of the Convention ("The States Party undertake...to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the [world's] cultural and natural heritage...."), it is

(**Poppeliers**—*continued on page 26*)

The World Heritage Convention

Looking Ahead

Richard J. Cook

The year 1992 marked the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention. After more than 20 years, the Convention has remained a remarkable visionary instrument, with the potential to achieve dramatic successes in global conservation causes. It has given formal voice to the concept of a commonly shared universal heritage of natural and cultural sites, a collective responsibility of member nations for their preservation, and a system whereby international cooperation and assistance in this task can be maintained. A committee of 21-member nations is established as the executive agent and a permanent Secretariat is now provided through UNESCO, Paris.

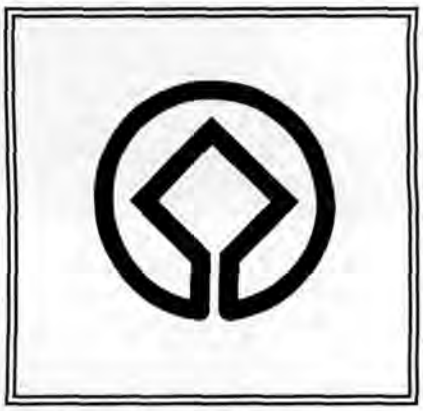
At the request of the World Heritage Committee, the occasion of the 20th anniversary was dedicated to a series of efforts to review and evaluate the Convention's performance, to identify its weaknesses, and to recommend specific actions that would lead to improvements in its performance.

These efforts were given focus by an evaluation of the Convention (performed under contract) and by an independent position paper on recommended changes (produced by the United States and Canada). Both efforts during 1992 led to a growing consensus on areas of prior weak performance and ways of seeking improvements. Two special experts' meetings were held in 1992 as part of this process: the first hosted by the United States and held in Washington in June, the second held at UNESCO Paris in October. These meetings brought together broad geographical regions, with expertise spanning the Convention from its inception to present. The meetings produced agreement on a set of "Strategic Orientations" for the Convention's future. They consisted of goals and objectives for the future; 50 specific recommendations to improve the Convention; draft revisions of the "Operational Guidelines" which would implement many of the 50 recommendations; and, a matrix chart showing responsibilities of various parties for implementing the recommendations. All these documents provide a basis for confidently charting the future of this important international treaty.

The "Strategic Orientations" were presented to the World Heritage Committee for action at its 16th Session hosted by the United States in December 1992, in Santa Fe, NM. They were examined in detail and overwhelmingly adopted by the Committee. Among the goals established for the future work of the Convention are the following:

1. *Promote completion of the identification of the world heritage:* the committee will complete pending global and regional thematic studies on comparative significance within categories of sites;
2. *Ensure the continued representativeness and credibility of the World Heritage List:* the List is overwhelmingly Eurocentric; the Committee will maintain strict and consistent review procedures, refine and update criteria for evaluation of nominations, strive to balance the List with all geo-cultural regions, and review sites whose continued listing may no longer be justified;
3. *Promote the adequate protection and management of the World Heritage Sites:* the Committee will precisely identify site characteristics which justify original designation on the List, require assurances and evidence of national commitments to site protection within available means, and act quickly and decisively to address reported threats to World Heritage Sites;
4. *Pursue more systematic monitoring of World Heritage Sites:* the Committee will adopt regular monitoring methodologies and link monitoring reports with specific Committee actions to address threatened sites;
5. *Increase public awareness, involvement and support:* the Committee will give increased financial assistance to training and other projects that emphasize site interpretation; by increasing its image of efficient operations and decisive influence in site protection, greater donations and public support should result.

The United States was particularly supportive of the last goal, and believes that greater public involvement and understanding of the Convention will be the single most influential factor in deciding its future success. The United States also realizes that its own efforts to promote awareness of the Convention have been inadequate. In response, a special meeting of the managers of all US World Heritage Sites was held in Santa Fe in 1992, in conjunction with the World Heritage Committee's session. The managers produced a draft National Park Service strategy plan to better implement World Heritage designation at the site level. The draft NPS strategy includes:



World Heritage Convention logo courtesy the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO. A reduction of this logo accompanies each World Heritage property illustrated in this issue of *CRM*.

- revisions of Service policy guidelines to integrate World Heritage designation into sections affecting site planning, resource management decisions, interpretation and visitor use, and special park uses;
- full incorporation of the World Heritage Convention into general and specific in-Service training, and inclusion of World Heritage Site managers in international missions that involve World Heritage Sites in other countries; and,
- revisions of Interpretive Planning Guidelines, development of specific interpretive materials on the World

*(**Cook**—continued on page 6)*

NPS International Programs

The View from Santa Fe

Richard B. Smith

"The National Park Service takes its responsibilities in relation to the preservation and protection of the world's heritage seriously. By working with our conservation colleagues in other countries, we are able not only to share with others our technical advice and counsel, but we also are enriched by learning other cultures' unique points of view regarding the importance of preserving natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Let me extend, then, a hand of friendship and assistance to you and help me be wise enough to carry back to my office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, an expanded vision of what preserving national patrimony means to others."

—John Cook, Director
Southwest Region, NPS
from a 1991 speech in Saudi Arabia

No other statement comes closer to summarizing what our region's commitment is to the National Park Service's international program. We seek to assist the Washington Office of International Affairs (OIA) in accomplishing the Director's international goals and objectives while cooperating with Latin American professionals to manage wisely the natural resources which transcend international boundaries and to preserve the cultural resources which form part of our common heritage.

To implement this program, our regional director has designed a three-tier approach for our international program. To assure this program's high visibility and creditability at the regional level, he has assigned the coordinating responsibilities for international activities to the Associate Regional Director, Resources Management. The first tier involves the active participation of our professionals in international activities. The second emphasizes a strong international "flavor" in the region's planning activities. We have cooperated with Mexican professionals in planning activities related to the Congressionally-authorized studies of the Coronado Trail and the history of Spanish colonization in New Mexico. We are working closely with Mexican military historians to assure balanced interpretation at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park, near Brownsville, TX. Our planners are also working closely with Mexican colleagues in an innovative heritage corridor project along the Rio Grande. In cooperation with the OIA, Cook has established the Office of Mexican Affairs at Las Cruces (see following article). This office is responsible for implementing agreements made on the national level between Director Kennedy and his Mexican counterpart regarding shared resources. The office also is responsible for advising the regional director on opportunities for promoting sensitive stewardship for resources along the border between Southwest Region (SWR) parks and Mexico.

Finally, our regional director expects local park superintendents to actively participate in making opportunities available for international tourists to fully participate in park programs and activities. He has officially designated 10 SWR parks as bilingual, indicating that interpretive material and personnel must be available to assist Spanish-speaking visitors. Much of the translation of materials is done by employees at the Service's Spanish Colonial Research Center (SCRC) on the campus of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

Listing the region's international activities during the period 1990-1993 is perhaps the best way to grasp the region's commitment to the program. All our participants in international projects are selected competitively on a Servicewide basis from OIA's International Skills Roster (over 2,000 employees) and participants come routinely from all NPS regions.

Taking advantage of the existence of the SWR's Office of American Indian Programs, the NPS has sent the office's chief, Ed Natay, on two trips. The first was to Australia where Natay shared ideas with Australia's aborigines on the management of parks for which they had recently assumed management control. The second was to Russia, where Natay had a chance to discuss with native peoples the concept of affiliations with conservation areas in which their ancestors had lived. Dr. Milford Fletcher, the region's Geographical Information System (GIS) director and a recognized cave expert, and Hal Spencer, a SWR concession specialist, were part of a US team that advised conservation experts in India on the preservation of 3rd century BC Buddhist shrines that were placed in caves that the monks hollowed out of lava cliffs. Cook himself participated in a trip to Austria and Saudi Arabia sponsored by the United States Information Agency (USIA) through its inter-agency agreement with the NPS. He discussed conservation issues with officials in those countries. Also sponsored by USIA, Associate Regional Director for Operations, Ernest Ortega, visited Bolivia, Colombia, and El Salvador to exchange ideas with conservation professionals. In response to an urgent request of the Costa Rican government, the OIA selected two SWR employees, Andy Ferguson, from Big Bend National Park (TX) and me to assist Costa Rica in assessing damage to that country's national parks following a devastating earthquake. Under a subsequent NPS agreement with Costa Rica, I was selected from the International Skills Roster to return to Costa Rica a year later for a three-month detail during which Costa Rican park officials and I discussed operational issues and designed a program for future NPS aid to the Costa Rican National Park Service. I also visited Honduras in 1991 to determine to which areas future assistance from the Department of the Interior could be directed, acted as an instructor at Uruguay's first-ever training course for park managers in 1992, and participated in 1993 in a New Mexico State University training program for environmental leaders in Paraguay.

SWR employees of the Service's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit (SCRU) and the Spanish Colonial Research Center have worked extensively in areas out-

*(**Smith**—continued on page 6)*

(*Smith—continued from page 5*)

side the 50 states. Employees of SCRU have assisted their colleagues in Guam, Micronesia, and Mexico to assess the richness of their underwater cultural resources. In the summer of 1993, they participated in dives on the sunken Confederate warship, the CSS *Alabama*, in the English Channel near Cherbourg with French divers. The division's chief, Dan Lenihan, is currently planning a trip to Honduras to assist the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History design a program to assess the extent and condition of the country's submerged cultural resources. Dr. Joe Sanchez, the Chief of the Spanish Colonial Research Center, has traveled to Spain and Puerto Rico to search in foreign archives for relevant Spanish-language information on areas that are now under the jurisdiction of the NPS.

SWR employees have also assumed leadership roles in international conservation efforts. Dan Lenihan and Mike Taylor, of the Division of Conservation, serve on ICOMOS committees in their specialties. In August 1993, Lenihan met with the members of the Underwater Archaeology Committee in Sri Lanka at the 10th General Assembly of ICOMOS, and Taylor presented a paper at an ICOMOS-sponsored symposium on earthen architecture in Portugal in October 1993. Taylor also organized the highly successful 6th International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture ("Adobe 90") in Las Cruces, NM. The National Park Service was one of its principal co-sponsors. Kate Dowdy and Kevin Brandt, SWRO employees, presented papers in Portugal and Venezuela respectively. (Dowdy's was on earthen architecture; Brandt's on "Sustainable Design in Protected Areas.") Barry Sulam, Chief of the Division of Conservation, has instituted a creative partnership with ICOMOS that allows architectural interns from other countries to work for the division. The SWR's conservation efforts in the last two years have been enriched by interns from Great Britain, Scotland, Lithuania, and Mexico. Howard Ness and Ramon Olivas of the Mexican Affairs Office have coordinated cooperative efforts to promote transboundary conservation efforts, especially in the training of Mexican conservation officials.

The region was especially proud of the opportunity to assist the Department of the Interior in hosting the 20th anniversary meeting of the World Heritage Committee, an event which brought approximately 150 foreign delegates to Santa Fe in December of 1992. We worked on the details of this meeting for six months. *CRM* readers can be assured that we welcomed the delegates to the United States in the finest traditions of the National Park Service.

As one of several regions which share a border with a foreign country, the Southwest Region is especially mindful that conservation and preservation efforts that stop at international borders are doomed to failure. To paraphrase the observations our Regional Director made in Saudi Arabia in 1991, we are eager to share what we know about resources preservation and we hope we are humble enough to recognize that we have much to learn from each other.

Rick Smith is the Associate Regional Director, Resources Management, NPS Southwest Region.

(*Cook—continued from page 4*)

Heritage for use at all sites, training of seasonal interpreters, use of the World Heritage logo in signs and materials, and encouragement of Cooperating Associations to sell World Heritage related items.

There is evidence that site managers involved in these work sessions have already implemented some of these recommendations.

Prior to the World Heritage Committee meeting at Santa Fe, the United States, through the National Park Service, produced proposed revisions of the Committee's "Operational Guidelines" that would implement the letter and spirit of the Committee's "Strategic Orientations." At the June 1993 meeting of the Committee's Bureau in Paris, nearly all the proposed revisions of the Guidelines were approved for formal acceptance by the Committee at its next session.

Work is nearing completion on revisions to the criteria for evaluating natural heritage site nominations, and proposals have also been developed by NPS for a framework for the "Global Study" of cultural heritage sites, which would lead ultimately to similar revisions of the cultural criteria based on comparative assessments of the World Heritage List.

All these efforts have been undertaken to enable the Convention not only to realize its full potential as envisioned in 1972, but also to address new challenges based on anticipated trends of the future.

It should be noted that the process of evaluation and change is by no means marked by a clear beginning and ending. On the contrary, the process should be maintained and improved, on a continuous basis. However, the 1992 anniversary was an appropriate occasion to begin to advance the core elements that could be the bases for strategic plans by all the major players in the Convention, including the advisory bodies, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, and the member countries.

There has been widespread support of the international community in these efforts to strengthen the World Heritage Convention. In all regions of the world there is growing evidence of the increasing number and intensity of threats to natural and cultural heritage sites. There is also an awareness that the future of many of these irreplaceable properties will be decided, for better or worse, within the next 10-20 years. It is all the more important, therefore, to assure that existing legal instruments—particularly those such as the World Heritage Convention—be allowed to reach their full potential in the service of monument and site protection worldwide.

Rick Cook is the World Heritage Coordinator for the NPS Office of International Affairs.

Mexican/US Cultural Resources

Expanding a Partnership

Robert C. Milne

The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is regarded by many as the beginning of a new partnership with Mexico—a partnership that will extend far beyond trade issues alone. If so, this partnership will come at an opportune time for NPS and will build on an established record of NPS interest and commitment to cooperation with Mexican conservation efforts.

There are convincing reasons for our interests in Mexico's national parks and cultural sites. Not the least of these are the statutory responsibilities we have for cooperation under the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Nature Protection in the Western Hemisphere, and related U.S. public law directing NPS involvement.

The National Park Service, by virtue of its long experience and park management responsibilities along 28% of the 2,000-mile border with Mexico, has a particular and vested self-interest in the implications of regional and transboundary influences on our parks, and in the shared resources of those and other sites in the context of the pre-history and history of both nations. Recognizing the futility of effective resource conservation and management in this area without close and ongoing professional collaboration with conservation authorities in Mexico, NPS entered into a cooperative agreement with its natural resources counterpart, the Secretariat for Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE), in 1989. Its successor agency for natural heritage, the Secretariat for Social Development (SEDESOL), is negotiating with NPS the terms of an extension of this agreement.

With growing Servicewide awareness of the need for a strengthened cooperative approach with Mexico, the Office of International Affairs, WASO, and Southwest Regional Director John Cook agreed in 1992 to jointly support the establishment of a decentralized field office to coordinate and advance NPS responsibilities with Mexico. This unit, the Mexican Affairs Office (MAO), was set up and staffed at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces.+

Its primary functions are to implement joint projects approved under the SEDUE/SEDESOL agreement and to encourage the necessary international dialogue among the many groups concerned with ecology and cultural heritage protection in the border region.

A visionary dream of those supporting establishment of Big Bend National Park on the Rio Grande in southwestern Texas (created in 1944) was to influence corresponding Mexican protected areas across the border, and to achieve the joint designation of an international park by both governments. The dream has been kept alive since the administration of Franklin Roosevelt, and is making strong progress in the current NPS cooperative program with Mexico.

Similar potential for coordinated designations and management has long been perceived for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southern Arizona ("proclaimed" in 1937). Part of the Sonoran desert ecosystem, Organ Pipe Cactus NM was designated a Biosphere Reserve by a United Nations' agency in 1976. However, the more significant portion of the desert—in terms of size and the integrity of its natural state—is in Mexico. Mexican President Salinas gave formal recognition to the area's significance in 1993 with the establishment of a vast new protected area known as the "Pinacate Biosphere Reserve."

In the cultural sphere, strong ties have been established with the Mexican National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH). A proposed cooperative agreement between INAH and NPS has been under discussion, and now awaits formal negotiation under authority of the Secretariat of External Relations of Mexico and the US Department of State. Mutual interests include archeological sites, native American communities, artifacts protection, submerged resources, and sites that commemorate the often contentious Mexican-US relationship of the last 150 years. The INAH-NPS agreement will address exchanges of specialists and information, training, and joint projects to plan for conservation of cultural sites and objects.

One effort which visibly symbolizes the new era of relations between the two nations centers on the newly authorized and expanded Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site near Brownsville, TX. The site will commemorate and interpret the first battle of the Mexican War. As such, it seeks to address, openly and cooperatively, an event with significant negative connotations for the Mexican people. The legislation creating the park stresses that the interpretation of the war and the battle must be made with a balanced historical perspective for both countries. It further authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with the Mexican government for the planning, development, and management of the site.

As a true community of North American interest is further developed, it will be evident that NPS relationships with our Mexican counterparts will grow in their dimensions and importance.

+ For additional information, contact either Howard Ness (International Resources Program Coordinator, MAO) or Ramon Olivas (Mexican Program Coordinator, MAO) at: NPS Mexican Affairs Office, P.O. Box 30001-3BRI, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003; Tel: 505-646-3524, Fax: 505-646-5474.

Robert C. Milne is the Chief of the Office of International Affairs in the National Park Service. His academic background includes degrees in zoology and ecology.

ICOMOS General Assembly

Sri Lanka 1993

Terry B. Morton

Six years after the United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) sponsored the ICOMOS 8th General Assembly in Washington, DC, 26 US/ICOMOS members flew to Colombo, Sri Lanka, to participate in the ICOMOS 10th General Assembly and International Symposia (July 30-August 7, 1993). With both general assemblies, history was made by this international preservation organization in helping to meet its goal of becoming truly international. The Colombo General Assembly was the first to be held in Asia. It was organized under the leadership of the first non-European ICOMOS president, Roland Silva, of Sri Lanka. The 1987 Washington General Assembly had been the first outside of Europe.

There were also a number of first-time activities that took place at this General Assembly. Perhaps the most impressive was the fact that the President of Sri Lanka, His Excellency D.B. Wijetunga, participated in the outdoor opening ceremony. He then greeted the delegates with a half-hour talk in the convention center. On the way into the assembly hall, ICOMOS national committee chairmen each participated in an Inaugural Lamp Lighting Ceremony. Signora Pia Gazzola then awarded the Gazzola Prize to Sir Bernard M. Feildin (United Kingdom), an internationally prominent English restoration architect who was the Director of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) from 1977 to 1981 and is an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. The highest award given by ICOMOS to one of its members for life-time achievements in historic preservation, the Gazzola Prize was established in 1981 in honor of Italy's Piero Gazzola (1909-79), who was the first President of ICOMOS. Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, who is now preparing his manuscript on "The Origins of the World Heritage Convention" for publication and who—from 1975 to 1981—was the Secretary-General of ICOMOS, has likened the Gazzola Prize to a Nobel Prize in the conservation of the "patrimoine culturel."

The US delegation included officers, members of the Board of Trustees, and staff of the US National Committee of ICOMOS: John M. Fowler, Chairman; Dr. William J. Murtagh; Roy E. Graham, AIA; Terry B. Morton, President; and Russell V. Keune, FAIA, former Vice President for Programs. Also attending were members of US/ICOMOS who hold or held offices on the international level: Elliott Carroll, FAIA, Vice President; Ann Webster Smith, former Vice President; and Robertson E. Collins, Chairman of the Cultural Tourism Committee (which is provided staff support by US/ICOMOS). Several members of US/ICOMOS presented papers at the Scientific Symposium: Arlene K. Fleming, Carolyn E. Hansen, M. Hamilton Morton, and Janet O'Hare, under the Preservation Economics theme; Ann Webster Smith, under the Cultural Tourism theme; and Barbara Timkin, under the Archaeological Heritage Management theme.

The Golden Pinnacle Stupa at Polonnaruwa, the capital of a Buddhist kingdom in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. Photo by Barbara Timkin, US/ICOMOS (1993).

Six US delegates received financial assistance through a grant to US/ICOMOS from the Montauk Foundation. Other delegates were assisted through the National Park Service-US/ICOMOS (World Heritage Convention fund) and the State Department (Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Program fund).

The Jetavana Stupa at Anuradhapura, built of baked brick, was 120 meters in height, making it one of the largest structures of the ancient world. Anuradhapura was a major Buddhist center and a capital from c. 380 B.C. until 993 A.D. Photo by Barbara Timkin, US/ICOMOS (1993).

A grant to US/ICOMOS of $50,000 from the Getty Grant Program made possible the participation of 15 delegates from ICOMOS national committees which would have been unable to be represented without such a grant. These delegates were from: Africa (Cameroon and Ethiopia); the Caribbean (Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica); Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras); Eastern Europe (the Czech Republic, Russia, and Slovenia); North America (Mexico); and South America (Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru).

Professor Senake Bandaranayke, Chairman of the Sri Lankan National Committee of ICOMOS, was the chairman of the Cultural Symposium (four sessions on "The Heritage of Asia and Oceania") as well as the chairman of the Scientific Symposium. The Scientific Symposium was organized on four

themes the (three already mentioned). Mr. Collins was the chairman of the Cultural Tourism theme and Mr. Keune was the rapporteur. They had previously reviewed and selected the papers under this theme and prepared the material for publication. Each of the four themes was also presented through the publication of its papers, which were available on the delegates' arrival. US/ICOMOS also wrote and prepared for publication the "Tourism at World Heritage Sites: The Site Manager's Handbook." The first edition of the handbook is being distributed by US/ICOMOS to all World Heritage cultural sites for review and suggestions for the second edition, which is to be initiated in 1994.

The fortress and palace of Sigiriya on top of a 600' boulder was built in the 5th century A.D. The formal gardens below the rock are the earliest to have survived in Asia. Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, and Sigiriya are all within Sri Lanka's Cultural Triangle, which was launched as a UNESCO International Campaign in 1980. Photo by John Poppeliers (1984).

The Sri Lankan National Committee of ICOMOS accomplished many remarkable feats for this general assembly. Among them was the publication of unpublished documents of each of ICOMOS's 15 International Scientific Committees. These ICOMOS specialized-subject committees are on Archaeological Heritage Management, Cultural Tourism, Economics of Conservation, Earthen Architecture, Historic Gardens and Sites, Historic Towns, Inventories, Photogrammetry, Rock Art, Seismology, Stained Glass, Stone, Education and Training, Vernacular Architecture, and Wood. These publications and the four books of papers presented at the cultural and scientific symposia may be obtained through ICOMOS Sri Lanka. Call US/ICOMOS for information on ordering these publications (202-842-1866).

ICOMOS officers reelected at the Colombo meeting are: President, Roland Silva (Sri Lanka) and Treasurer General, Jan Jessurun (the Netherlands). Jean Louis Luxen (Belgium) was elected to his first term as Secretary General. Herb Stovel (Canada), who had served for one term as Secretary General, was unable to serve again in this capacity because of teaching responsibilities. He had been a diligent and active Secretary General; his retirement after one three-year term was a disappointment to everyone.

Elliott Carroll (United States) was again elected a vice president for three years. Other vice presidents elected are Joan Domicelj (Australia), Nobuo Ito (Japan), Esteban Prieto (Dominican Republic), and Andras Roman (Hungary). Newly elected members of the Executive Committee are: Dinu Bumbaru (Canada), Sherban Cantacuzino (United Kingdom), Natalya Douchkina (Russia), Pierre Drocourt (France), Margareta Ehrstrom (Finland), Carman Anon Feliu (Spain), Mohaman Haman (Cameroon), Todor Krestev (Bulgaria), Luis Lapidus Mandel (Cuba), Joseph Phares (Lebanon), Giora Solar (Israel), and Werner Trutzschler (Germany).

To ensure that ICOMOS's International Scientific Committees are "at the heart of scientific inquiry and exchange in their domains," the *Eger Principles* (named after an ICOMOS meeting in Eger, Hungary) were ratified by the General Assembly. These principles instruct each specialized committee to "actively pursue programmes which define research needs, stimulate and support research activity, and increase exchange and dissemination in order to promote greater understanding in the field." The draft "Guidelines for Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites" was accepted and endorsed. Copies of these, as well as the long range plan which was referred to the ICOMOS Bureau and Executive Committee, may be obtained from US/ICOMOS. The long range plan ("The Future Plan") essentially is "an evaluation and proposal for the future of ICOMOS produced over the past two years by a special committee, based on the results of a survey of the national committees....The key recommendations of the Future Plan are: (1) to confirm the focus on scientific professionalism, (2) to create a Cultural Heritage at Risk Fund, (3) to simplify organizational structure, (4) to reinforce the Secretariat, (5) to improve information networks, (6) to increase financial support, and (7) to become geographically, humanistically, and professionally truly global. The General Assembly (in Sri Lanka, 1993) endorsed this document and recommended that the ICOMOS Bureau and Executive Committee review it for appropriateness and feasibility."

Delegates giving special early evening lectures for Sri Lankan preservationists and citizens were Elliott Carroll (United States), Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), and Michael Petzel (Germany). All delegates participated in the visit to the World Heritage fortified city of Galle on the island's south coast. Those who stayed for the Sri Lanka tour visited four other World Heritage Sites: Dambulla, Anuradhapura, Sigiriya, and Polonnaruva. Two days of workshops followed on the subjects of Gardens and Landscapes, Maritime Heritage, Charter for Mural Paintings, and Medieval Fortification.

In appreciation for US contributions, ICOMOS President Roland Silva has written to US/ICOMOS: "We were overwhelmed by the generosity of the American People at the 10th General Assembly. We had assistance from every quarter of the US .... Please convey our deep appreciation to ICOMOS USA for this and many more, for without such assistance we would have fallen far short of the results reached."

There are 13 new National Committees of ICOMOS: Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine, and Zambia. There are now 73 National ICOMOS Committees.

Terry Morton, Hon. AIA, has been for the past 13 years chairman and now president of US/ICOMOS.

US/ICOMOS Programs
An Update

Russell V. Keune

The period since the 1987 international edition of the *CRM Bulletin* has been one of expansion and diversification of the programs of US/ICOMOS. This article provides some highlights of this period.

Importing and Exporting Preservation Practices

Historic preservation has increasingly been recognized by the United States Information Agency (USIA) as an important area of domestic achievements and a subject of increasing foreign interest in US policy, organization, and practices. As a result, US/ICOMOS, at the request and with the support of USIA, has recommended its members and staff for foreign representation in the USIA Academic Specialist Program to assist governments in dealing with specific preservation issues. One such program sponsored a French-speaking US/ICOMOS member visiting Senegal to advise in the formation of a national private preservation organization.

The Office of Citizen Exchanges (USIA) has supported US/ICOMOS in the planning, organizing, and managing of two and three-week visits to the United States of senior government officials and professional practitioners to experience first-hand how Americans conduct their national, state, and local preservation programs in both the public and private sectors. One such group was from Latin America and focused on the administration of urban historic districts with visits to a number of cities, including New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston.

The Office of Creative Arts (USIA) has supported the planning and conduct of a prototype, week-long 1991 regional symposium in Hawaii for delegates from 15 countries in Asia and the Pacific to discuss and share their experiences and needs in the preservation of their national cultural patrimony.

USIA's World-Net satellite television broadcast system has invited US/ICOMOS participation in three, hour-long programs featuring an interchange of ideas and experiences on US and foreign preservation practices. One such program involved participation with professionals in Egypt, Yemen, and Jordan.

The International Visitor Program regularly schedules personal visits to the US/ICOMOS offices with individual guests of the USIA who are in the US for up to a month to study our country's historic preservation practices. Recent visitors have been from Hungary, the Ukraine, Suriname, and India.

World Heritage Convention

1992 marked the 20th anniversary of the adoption by UNESCO of this Convention. It has now been ratified by 131 countries and there are 379 sites on the World Heritage List including 18 US sites. The ICOMOS Secretariat serves as the professional advisor to the Convention on the evaluation of all cultural sites nominated to the World Heritage List. US/ICOMOS, with the support of both the National Park Service and the State Department, has developed a number of programs to make both the World Heritage Convention and List better known and understood within the United States. There has also been an effort to increase the knowledge and skills of the administrators of cultural sites on the World Heritage List.

A model educational curriculum, "Wonders of the World: Places on the World Heritage List," designed for use in middle school grades has been prepared, published and tested. Currently it is being refined and is planned for eventual publication for national distribution. A slide lecture on the World Heritage Convention, aimed at adult audiences, has been prepared and is available for rental use or purchase from US/ICOMOS.

A national study has been completed, and recommendations provided to the US Federal Interagency Panel on the World Heritage Convention, of the Spanish colonial Franciscan missions in the US that could be considered for nomination to the World Heritage List.

The preservation and conservation of three castles and forts along the coast of Ghana on the World Heritage List is made possible through the first application of funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to be used for the leveraged purchase of blocked currency held in Ghana by the Shell Oil Company. US/ICOMOS was contracted to administer this five-year project. Our role is part of a larger project to develop increased international and domestic tourism. Five United States non-profit and educational institutions are participating in the project to develop a new tropical rain forest national park, to preserve and interpret internationally significant historic sites, and to improve tourism support facilities.

Historic Preservation in Other Countries

As the globe shrinks, American preservationists find programs elsewhere in the world to be of special interest. In 1982, US/ICOMOS began a publishing program aimed at making the preservation activities of other countries more accessible to English-speaking readers. Initially, monographs were published covering the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, the former West German Republic, Austria, and Switzerland. More recently, volumes covering Poland and Turkey have appeared. While some of the early works are now out of print, the monographs on the U.K., Austria, and France are being edited for re-publication. New volumes are under discussion or actually in progress for the Slovak Republic, South Africa, Norway, China, and the Caribbean. Robert E. Stipe, who is the editor of this series, is a Fellow of US/ICOMOS. He is also Emeritus Professor of Design, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, NC.

For additional information, write US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Research has been completed on the procedures and processes necessary to execute the first US-financed, debt-for-culture swap in order to provide funding for the preservation of a building complex within a historic district on the World Heritage List. Because of Ecuador's successful experience in using debt-for-nature swaps to create an expanded national park system, the US/ICOMOS effort has been focused on the potential application of this technique to the historic city center of Quito which is a World Heritage Site. Project funding proposals are currently being considered by foundations.

Serving as the secretariat to the ICOMOS International Specialized Committee on Cultural Tourism, US/ICOMOS was responsible for the development of the first international handbook designed to help the administrators of cultural sites on the World Heritage List in planning for, receiving, accommodating, educating, and servicing tourists. The handbook was distributed at the 10th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium in Sri Lanka in 1993. Cultural tourism was one of the three major themes of this international gathering.

Regional Public Awareness and Recognition

With the support of the American Express Company's Philanthropic Program, US/ICOMOS planned and operated the American Express Historic Preservation Awards Program for the Caribbean in 1990-1992. Twenty-three awards have been presented, including $60,000 in cash awards to six developing projects, in the eligible countries. In order to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of quality tourism development, the awards have been presented yearly during the annual conference of the Caribbean Tourism Organization.

In cooperation with the World Monuments Fund and with American Express Company support, an illustrated publication has been produced featuring the preservation and conservation of the cultural patrimony of the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). These countries are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The publication represented the American Express Company's contribution to ASEAN's thematic year "Visit ASEAN 1992."

US/ICOMOS Specialized Committees

Several national committees have been created by US/ICOMOS to parallel some of the ICOMOS international committees: Archeological Heritage Management, Cultural Tourism, Earthen Architecture, Historic Landscapes, Historic Towns, and Training. With active members and leaders, these committees have begun to produce publications and documents of service to the field. A first edition of the *Historic Landscape Directory* has been compiled and published. A United States interpretation and version of the 1987 ICOMOS "Charter on Historic Towns and Urban Areas" has been written, adopted, and published for distribution. A special edition of the US/ICOMOS newsletter has been issued providing an international and national overview of work in progress related to earthen architecture.

Publications

Two new volumes, Numbers 3 and 4, in the US/ICOMOS series, "Historic Preservation in Other Countries," have been written and edited by dedicated members. Volume 3 features Poland; volume 4 features Turkey. (See sidebar on page 10 for more information.)

A new series, "Occasional Papers," includes "Air Pollution and Historic Monuments in Cracow"—which is the report of the National Park Service's delegation to a meeting held in Poland in June 1989—and "The Historic Forest, A Resource for Historic Preservation."

Russell Keune, AIA, was formerly the Vice President for Programs, US/ICOMOS. Prior to his position at US/ICOMOS he was the Senior Vice President for Programs at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He started his professional career as a member of a HABS field team at Harpers Ferry in 1958.

Civil War Battlefield Parks—An Inspiration for Preservation in Poland

Tomasz Zwiech

I spent the end of 1989 and all of 1990 in the United States studying the management of Civil War battlefield parks administered by the National Park Service. These studies, funded by a Fulbright scholarship, generally focused on the issue of the preservation of these parks as cultural landscapes. More precisely, the studies consisted of three different layers of the issue. The first layer was to define the methods of conservation of the historic substance of the battlefields. This part of my study was designed to learn the techniques of conservation and maintenance of such objects as structures, fortifications, earthworks, trenches, historic land use or vegetation, and also monuments, statues, and markers that were installed after the battle. The character of that part of the study was strictly documentary and was focused generally on collecting data without further transformation/analysis.

A subsequent layer of my study was involved with the problems of the operation of a park established to commemorate/preserve a particular battlefield. The total integration of natural and cultural properties within a comprehensive preservation program proved to be very interesting, as did the organization of a system of preservation consisting of three spheres: resource management, interpretation, and maintenance. Historic preservationists in Europe pay more attention to the objects themselves and often consider as secondary the sharing of information and knowledge about them, relegating visitors' understanding to a back seat.

Americans have established a system of balanced interactions between the cultural and natural property, the visitor, and services responsible for research, conservation, and information. Recognition of the equal impor-

(Zweich—continued on page 17)

US/ICOMOS Summer Internships

Ellen Delage

Since 1984, the National Park Service has been the primary partner of US/ICOMOS in a program providing unique international internship opportunities for graduate students and young professionals in historic preservation. What began as a pilot effort to place four participants from other ICOMOS national committees on teams of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), has expanded to become a program that has included 200 young preservation professionals from 30 countries.

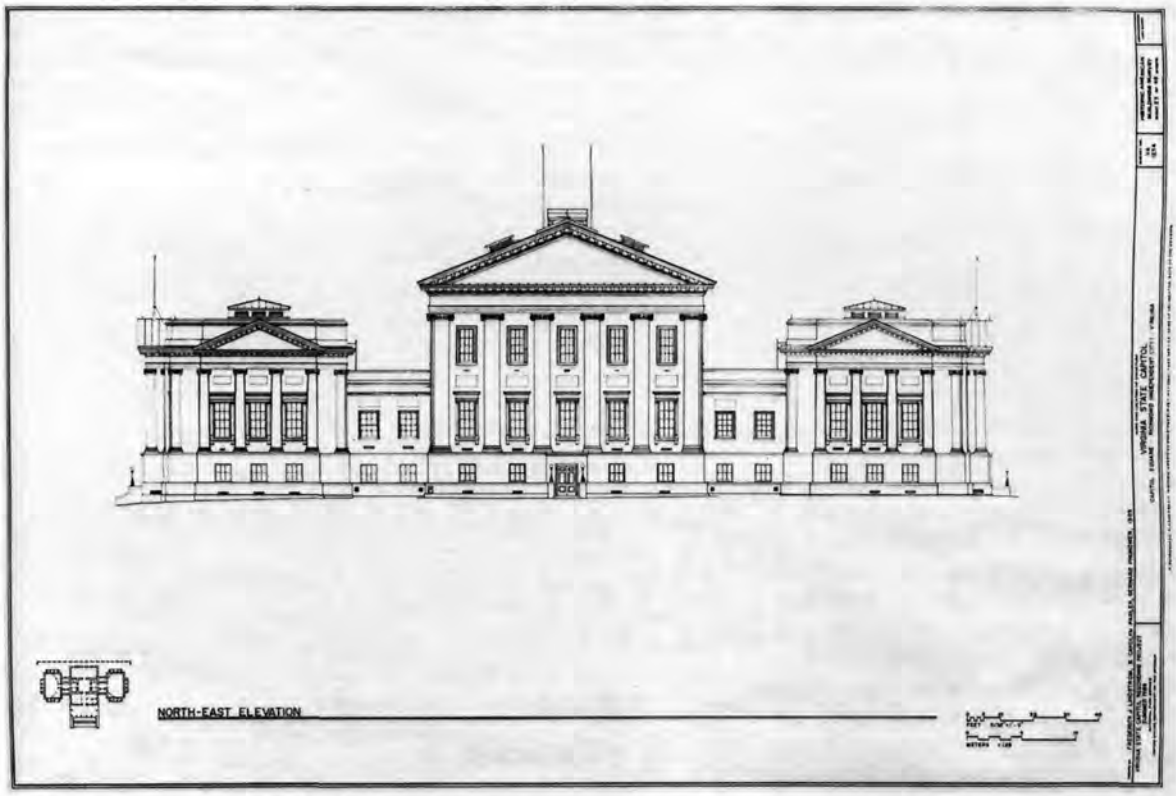
By the end of the first decade, in summer 1993, there were several offices in the US and abroad who sponsor interns because of program alumni who have brought their agencies into the exchanges. The US/ICOMOS International Summer Intern Programs benefit the global community of historic preservation and cultural resource professionals by insuring a continuing dialogue between nations through the establishment of working relationships that influence an entire professional lifetime.

The program is in fact an accumulation of components. There are bilateral exchanges between the United States and the United Kingdom, the US and Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Israel. Hungary and Germany have also cooperated in exchanges. In addition to the exchanges, applicants are accepted from other ICOMOS countries where no bilateral exchange yet exists, in the hope of spurring the creation of new exchanges. Other countries which have participated are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, P.R. China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Syria and Yugoslavia.

US intern Mary Edman surveyed the 14th century timber-framed spire of All Saints Church, Maldon (England), while working for the Essex County Council Planning Department in 1992. She was an architectural student at the University of Florida.

Internships are developed to represent the range of preservation-related fields: architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, materials conservation, museum studies and interpretation. In the United States, the great majority of internships are conducted with HABS/HAER. Foreign interns are integrated into the summer field teams as architectural technicians and in some cases as historians. HABS provides these interns with a detailed, intensive level of training in documentation which is rarely available in other countries.

Work on HAER teams provides instruction in documentation and interpretation techniques of the industrial heritage that is just being explored in many other ICOMOS committees. Internships offered by specific park sites or by



Gerhard Pfundner, an architectural student at the Technical University of Vienna (Austria) was a member of the 1989 HABS team which made measured drawings of the Virginia state capitol.

other NPS divisions insure the diversity of fields. Assignments have included work on historic structure reports, architectural and historical and landscape history research, site interpretation and materials science and acid rain research. NPS participating offices include Alaska Region, Denver Service Center, Independence National Historical Park, Lowell National Historical Park, Mid-Atlantic Region, Park Historic Architecture Division, Preservation Assistance Division - Acid Rain Research Unit, Presidio Planning Team and Southwest Region. The NPS Office of International Affairs provides access to special training visas and coordinates financial participation of the regions.

Recruitment of interns is accomplished through ICOMOS National Committees. These applicants must meet the same standards and requirements as US summer hires. The limited number of places make the selection process competitive. Selection panels at each ICOMOS committee forward the best one or two applications from their countries to US/ICOMOS; the professional staff at HABS/HAER and other participating NPS offices make the final selection of interns.

Albert Aflenzer of Austria was assigned in 1992 to a HAER documentary recording team at Bald Mountain Gold Mine in South Dakota. He was an architectural student at the Technical University of Vienna.

In the US, the program is announced in newsletters and journals. Brochures and application forms are sent to all degree and certificate-granting historic preservation programs in the US Word-of-mouth information about the program also leads to many inquiries. The program has benefitted from much publicity here and in other countries, from articles in *CONTEXT*, the journal of The Association of Conservation Officers in the U.K., to Voice of America broadcasts to Lithuania and Poland, and local newspaper articles on HABS/HAER teams and on Americans working in the British national parks.

A jury of US/ICOMOS members has the difficult task of selecting the US interns for projects abroad. US/ICOMOS receives 10 applications for each position available. The greatest diversity of projects is seen in the internships in the United Kingdom. Projects have included a technical report and historical study of vertical slate hanging in Wales; vernacular buildings surveys; regional assignments on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Survey; historical and archival research of an English country house steward's records; and a stone cleaning and surface treatment bibliography for a technical research program.

In other countries where a language barrier exists, projects are limited to architectural or landscape documentation. As opposed to the U.K. where a variety of public and private nonprofit preservation organizations are sponsors, the ICOMOS exchange partners on the continent, particularly in the former Soviet Union and East-Block countries, place their interns in the national monuments offices. One important aspect of the program since the beginning is the intern's total immersion into the local culture, both professionally and at leisure.

Expansion of the program in its second year was accomplished with a grant from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Information Agency, and each new exchange has been supported by a USIA grant for the first one or two years. Now, the program operates on an annual budget of $225,000. This is covered in half by stipends from sponsors, such as the National Park Service and the foreign monuments offices; and the other half by foundation grants for further stipends, travel grants, orientation and final debriefing sessions and administrative expenses. Mostly, the program has prospered because of the dedication and professional commitment of participants—National Park Service and foreign sponsors, donors and the interns themselves. US/ICOMOS welcomes inquiries from other NPS units about sponsoring an international intern for the summer.

Ellen Delage is a program officer with US/ICOMOS.

Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship

Randall J. Biallas

The Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship gives access for a young French or American architect, pursuing a career in historic preservation, to an intensive work/study program that aims at providing a state-of-the-art immersion into the latest preservation techniques and practices of the other nation. The fellowship's goal is to encourage a meaningful exchange of ideas between architects interested in their respective countries' architectural heritage.

The fellowship is named after one of the United States' most distinguished 19th-century architects, Richard Morris Hunt (1827-95), who was the first American to study at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts. He was also one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).+ It is sponsored by the Friends of Vielles Maisons Francaises, Inc., a French organization whose mission is comparable to the US National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the AIA's American Architectural Foundation. The six-month fellowship offers a $15,000 stipend for support of participation in scheduled programs and activities. Proficiency in conversational French and English is required. American fellows must be members or associate members in the AIA.

The 1993 holder of the fellowship is Jean-Christophe Simon. Monsieur Simon received a diploma from L'Ecole Speciale d'Architecture in Paris and has studied at the Center for History and Preservation of Ancient Monuments at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. He served in the French Embassy in Washington, DC from 1981-1987 when he was in charge of the maintenance of French diplomatic buildings in the United States and was correspondent with the French architect in charge of construction of the new French chancery in Georgetown. From 1984 through 1987 he was a partner in a private architectural firm in Toulouse specializing in ancient monuments in southwest France. Since 1988 he has been Architecte des Batiments in Normandy and Provence in charge of maintenance and preservation of listed monuments.

The third holder of the fellowship is Bonita J. Mueller, AIA, of the NPS Denver Service Center, Eastern Team, Western Pennsylvania Partnership Branch. Ms. Mueller received a Master of Architecture degree for the University of Colorado, Denver in 1986, a Bachelor of Science degree in architectural studies from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana 1981, and has studied at the L'Ecole d'Architecture d'Urbanisme de Versailles. In addition to experience with the NPS she has also worked in private practice, is a member of Alliance Francaise de Denver, and has received a Fulbright research grant to study vernacular mountain architecture of Yugoslavia.

The second holder of the fellowship was Pierre-Antoine Gatier, Architecte-en-Chef des Monuments Historiques. Monsieur Gatier received a diploma from the Center of Superior Studies in the History and Conservation of Historical Monuments in 1987, has studied at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and has a degree in art history from the Sorbonne, and a diploma from the School of the Louvre. He has experience working on historic structures from the 12th-19th centuries and is a member of the French Society of Archeology, ICOMOS, and the French Society of Architects. While in the United States in 1991 he visited the NPS Washington office, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, Western Regional office, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island, Boston NHP, Lowell NHP, and Salem Maritime NHS.

The first holder of the fellowship was John Robbins, AIA, who is in private practice in Oxford, MS. Mr. Robbins received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia in 1975, and also studied at the University of Vermont, National Academy of Design, and at New York University. He formerly worked with the NPS at the North Atlantic Cultural Resource Center, Denver Service Center, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, and Historic American Buildings Survey. From 1983 through 1986 he was the NPS project architect for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty.

Those interested in applying for the fellowship should contact Mary Felber, Director of Scholarship Programs at the American Architectural Foundation, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006; 202-626-7511.

Note

+ Paul Baker's scholarly entry for Hunt in the *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architecture* (New York: the Free Press, a division of Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1982) makes the following estimation regarding Hunt's place in American architectural history: he was "the most important figure in the development of architectural professionalism in the United States in the nineteenth century...[he was] a founder and president of the American Institute of architects, a respected spokesman for high professional standards, a tireless worker for public recognition of architects as professionals, a designer of many significant buildings ...[who] became known as 'the dean of American architecture.' At his death he was widely considered the most eminent architect in the United States."

Randall J. Biallas, AIA, is Chief Historical Architect of the National Park Service.

US Historic Preservation Assistance to India

William R. Chapman

Historic preservation could be seen as an extremely secondary concern for countries such as India. Problems of population growth, education, employment, and health would on the surface appear to be the obvious priorities. However, it is not that simple. While immediate human needs are compelling, the preservation of historic resources cannot wait until some unspecified, and presumably more economically secure, future date. Also, historic preservation, including simply the reuse or continuing use of existing structures, as well as the development for tourism purposes of both utilitarian and less utilitarian properties—the many religious cave complexes of the state of Maharashtra especially come to mind—are inextricably bound up with the lives and economies of places such as Bombay and its surrounding region. Old buildings still serve as houses, offices, and institutions. Tourists visit Bombay, and spend much-needed hard currency, to visit the caves of Elephanta, Kanheri, and especially Ajanta and Ellora—themselves the recent focus of a US National Park Service cooperative development study.+

The problem of preservation in Bombay and other sections of the State of Maharashtra in West-Central India have been the subject of a recent project sponsored by US/ICOMOS and funded by the United States Information Agency (USIA). As a follow-up to a USIA-sponsored Citizens Exchange project focusing on US approaches to historic preservation, the Indian participants, including Dr. Sadashiv Goraskshkar (Director of the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay), invited US/ICOMOS to send two US historic preservation practitioners to Bombay and several other sites to give advice on local problems. Former Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Robertson Collins (and now a Vice-President of the Pacific Area Travel Association), and myself—formerly a professor in the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Georgia—were asked to represent the US. Both of us are members of the Board of Trustees of US/ICOMOS.

Taking place over a month-long period in the early part of 1992, the program included a series of workshops and lectures in Bombay, at the Elephanta cave complex and the nearby Kanheri Caves, and at Pune (formerly Poona, an English colonial summer capital), which is about 100 miles southeast of Bombay. Participants included local government officials, architects and planners, preservation advocates, and representatives of Indian historic preservation organizations—particularly the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH). Sponsorship was also provided by the Maharashtra Tourism Office.

The aim overall was to focus on steps that local advocates and officials could take in beginning a more "proactive" preservation program and to provide legal and administrative advice on proposed local preservation ordinances. Most importantly, the various talks and workshops provided a general forum for discussion of problems and an opportunity for local preservation and governmental officials to meet together within the same walls—something which, surprisingly, had not occurred before.

Bombay is a truly remarkable city. With its population of almost 12 million people—fully 4-5 million of whom live either in the severely inadequate "hutments" or slums, on the streets or in the doorways and hallways of existing buildings—the problems of Bombay seem overwhelming to the first-time visitor. The air is acrid with the smoke of cooking fires and burning refuse; roads are in disarray, sidewalks torn up; and raw sewage flows down eroded embankments into pools of standing water. Still, there is a vitality, enthusiasm, and cheerfulness which often seems at odds with social and economic conditions.

Bombay began as a fishing village and evolved into an important Parsi (Persian-dominated) trading city during the 16th and 17th centuries; it became a capital of Western India during the period of British power on the sub-continent. Beginning in the late-17th and early-18th centuries with the building of an array of government and commercial buildings, Bombay became a true focus of architectural enterprise during the mid-to-late 19th century, or during the peak years of the British Imperial presence. As a result, Bombay possesses

*(**Chapman**—continued on page 16)*

The Hindu Elephanta Caves near Bombay date from the 6th century A.D. Photo by the author (February 1992).

(*Chapman—continued from page 15*)

an incomparable collection of High Victorian Gothic and later "Anglo-Indian" buildings, many by leading English architects. In addition to these imperial "set pieces," the city possesses a wealth of urbanistic architecture, with street after street of simply "well-mannered" buildings representing a wide range of architectural styles. There are also large sections of industrial housing, a product of Bombay's longstanding textile industry, and many blocks of Art Deco and Moderne-inspired buildings—the last major "historic" addition to the city from the relatively affluent 1920s through the last burst of building activity in the early 1940s.

All of these structures, as well as their contexts, are severely threatened, both through neglect and constantly changing social and economic factors. The larger Victorian buildings suffer the expected problems: poor or improper maintenance and over-use. Commercial buildings are often over-crowded; apartment buildings are also over-crowded or abandoned entirely, due to a pattern of landlord disinvestment. Aggravated by well-intentioned, though ultimately harmful rent controls, set as early as the late 1940s, most of Bombay's historic buildings are on the brink of ruin. In the meantime, newer buildings nibble away at the historic core, a process driven by high ground rents and often outside investment.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay; F.W. Stevens, architect; 1878-87. Photo by the author (February 1992).

The city of Bombay and its supporters have been working for several years to bring the future of its older buildings under some kind of control. As in the US, there has been considerable resistance from owners and developers, though occasionally there has been support from them. The government, on the other hand, has been reluctant to address major issues, such as rent control, preferring overall to address what it sees as the important problems of social well-being and the economy. Initial steps have been taken, both through government initiative and through the pressure of advocacy organizations, such as the Save Bombay group, to create a basic inventory of historic properties. Following British precedence, properties have been listed by "class," according to their relative architectural significance. There are also recommended "conservation areas," comparable to US historic districts, on the inventory. At the time of this writing (1992), a conservation ordinance for the city is under consideration, which would incorporate the basic list of approximately 600 structures and small, mainly block-length districts or conservation areas. Resistance is expected, but most officials believe that some type of provision will be made.

Actual management of the many resources will be another matter. Many buildings are in extremely poor physical condition. Controlled rent levels often discourage repairs. Repairs, when made, are often undertaken through a government-sponsored program, which tends only to address severely deteriorated structures and then follow unadvisable treatments. Larger institutional buildings, mostly government owned, have been floodlit for effect in recent years—an important public relations victory for preservationists—but still in most cases these structures lack basic maintenance. Unless some way is devised to tie restoration and rehabilitation into the on-going economic life of the city, many more buildings will be lost or altered beyond recognition. The impressive Victoria Terminus is the exception; it has been restored within the last five years almost to its original condition.

Historic architecture and districts in other cities in the state of Maharashtra face similar futures. Pune, with its population of approximately 1.5 million, is in many ways a miniature version of Bombay. The former summer colony of the Bombay governor, Pune also has a wealth of high-style Victorian buildings including the former governor's residence, now the center of the university; an agricultural college; administrative buildings; and an extensive cantonment area, still used by the Indian military. Pune also has a superb collection of suburban "bungalows," once the mansions of British administrators, as well as significant remnants of the Peshwa kings, who ruled this section of India until their defeat by the British in 1817.

As with Bombay, Pune faces the joint problems of too much change and too little appropriate investment. In fact, 18th-century commercial and residential buildings are gradually altered and rebuilt, eroding their historic value. The older and impressive institutional buildings lack basic maintenance. The cantonment area is managed for the army's convenience, not with an eye toward its historic value. The tourism potential of the city is little explored or understood. Other than the well-maintained Agakhan Palace, the historic site of Gandhi's internment during the turbulent 1940s, the Victorian-era buildings are little promoted as potential tourist attractions. The same is true throughout the state of Maharashtra, where smaller cities face a gradual loss of historic character and the more immediate loss of significant historic structures.

The combined US/ICOMOS-USIA project resulted in a number of recommendations presented both to advocates and government officials. These focused on urban

conservation issues, as well as on the development of nearby tourism sites, including the Elephanta Caves (a Hindu site dating to the 6th century A.D.) and lesser-known Kanheri Caves (a Buddhist site dating to the 2nd century A.D.). The principal point made by the mission was simply the need to recognize the potential worth of historic architecture and sites in terms of development for tourism and resulting hard currency. The Victorian and Edwardian buildings of Bombay have yet to gain the world-wide attention that they deserve. It was recommended that the government and the tourism office continue in their efforts to highlight these buildings, both through continued funding for preservation and through future promotional material for the city. For funding, a greater reliance on private investment was presented as a priority. Government-owned buildings obviously would have to continue to rely on government funding. However, institutional buildings, such as the University or Wilson College—both outstanding Gothic Revival complexes—could begin to solicit money from now often well-placed alumni. For commercial properties, an abandonment, or at least modification of existing rent controls, was recommended.

The main thrust of our recommendations was that historic preservation need not be simply a luxury, one that at this point would seem impractical given India's social and economic conditions. Rather, it could be central to tourism development in Bombay and surrounding areas. As Robertson Collins emphasized, investment in older properties can help to preserve the unique character of cities and make them continuously popular tourist destinations. This was shown to be true in Singapore, where he now lives, and where preservation was supported as a key ingredient in the redevelopment of the historic core.

Note

✢ Barbara Goodman, et.al., *Ajanta and Ellora Heritage Sites: Conservation and Tourism Enhancement Plan*. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, in press.) See also Ronald W. Cooksy and Barbara Goodman, "National Park Service Cooperation in India," *Federal Archeology Report* 4, 2 (June 1991), 1,3.

Dr. William Chapman formerly taught historic preservation in the School of Environmental Design at the University of Georgia. A member of the Board of Trustees of US/ICOMOS, he is now the Director of the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He also was a historian with the NPS Mid-Atlantic Region.

*(**Zweich**—continued from page 11)*

tance and inter-dependence of these three elements in a system of preservation secures success in reaching the main goal, which is the restoration of harmonious relations between a human, cultural traditions, and environment; in other words, between a human, the past, and the future. The consciousness of a need for such a harmony became extinct gradually during the Industrial Revolution. The preservation movement, which started at the end of the 19th century, was the first comprehensive reaction to the destruction of cultural heritage and the natural environment which was caused by the technology-panacea oriented human. The only reasons for historic preservation predating the conservation of nature were the sequence and spectacularness of the damages: e.g., destruction of a palace was easier both to accomplish and to notice than the pollution of air, water, or soil. Far-reaching progress in peoples' attitudes toward culture and nature has taken place since then. Now there is more than just a common belief in the significance of preservation—gradually we have become conscious about the real reason for it, which is not just a need for saving things that are endangered, but a need of looking at ourselves as a component of a very complicated and sensitive wholeness in which our own survival depends on a secure balance with other components. There is a sense of that need implicit in American preservation of battlefields and that is why I would like to apply the American system in Poland. Some adjustments of the system to Polish conditions are necessary. These issues are now the main subjects of my doctoral thesis.

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Developing Cultural Resource Management in Egypt

Francis P. McManamon
Jerry L. Rogers

The Arab Republic of Egypt is the guardian of cultural resources from periods spanning tens of thousands of years. These include pre-Pharaonic archeological sites; and structures, sites, and artifacts from Dynastic Egypt, from the Greek and Roman Empires, and from the early Christian and Islamic periods. Among these cultural resources are globally-significant historic properties which record some of the most important trends, traditions, and patterns of human history.

Concern for the protection and preservation of these resources resulted in the American University in Cairo (AUC) inviting a team of American specialists to assist in developing an academic program which would provide training in cultural resource management for undergraduate and graduate students and continuing education for officials of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO), the government agency responsible for managing prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and monuments. The AUC effort was lead by Dr. Kent Weeks, Professor of Egyptology.

The Sphinx and the 4,600-year-old pyramid of Chephren, Giza. Photo by Ernest Allen Connally (1963).

Our project team, who visited Egypt in May 1992, included Dr. Ricardo Elia, Director of the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University—an archeologist with experience both in the United States and the Mediterranean area—and four National Park Service employees: Superintendents Larry Belli of Chaco Culture NHP and Gary Cummins of Petrified Forest NP, and Rogers and McManamon.

The Egyptian government formed the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in the 19th century. Yet, the management, preservation, and protection of cultural resources continues to challenge Egyptians. This is especially true today because of the population explosion and the extensive changes caused by the expansion of irrigation in the Nile valley made possible by the High Dam at Aswan.

In recent years, Egypt has attracted about 3 million international tourists a year. About a quarter of these tourists come to view and learn about cultural resources. Over all, international tourism brought Egypt $2.2 billion per year in hard currency. The long-term protection of these resources which draw tourists to Egypt, therefore, is important for the economic well-being of the country.+

Our project was funded by the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), a not-for-profit organization that, since 1965, has recruited retired, highly skilled United States executives and technical advisors to share their years of experience with private businesses and public agencies in developing nations and countries entering into free market economies. (For more information about IESC, see sidebar on page 19.) Our project was somewhat unusual for IESC in that none of the experts on the team was retired.

The American University in Cairo is considering the establishment of both a diploma program in specialized aspects of cultural resource management and a degree program in archeological resource management that will complement its existing programs in Islamic art and architecture and Egyptology. The program will serve AUC students, EAO staff, and other students and professionals in the North Africa/Middle East region. Our team was to make recommendations on the form such training programs should take, the procedures for establishing a policy training seminar, and the specific management and preservation needs of Egyptian and regional archeological sites. To meet the goals, AUC and EAO arranged a series of site tours for our team both in the Cairo area and in Luxor, about 500 kilometers south of Cairo. We also met with the AUC staff and administrators, representatives of government ministries, and Egyptian Eyptologists and EAO Inspectors.

The Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir-el-Bahari, Thebes; c. 1490-1480 B.C. Photo by *Ernest Allen Connally* (1963).

In Cairo we toured the early Christian section of the city and a portion of the medieval Islamic quarter. In both sections historic structures are being lost because of the deterioration of walls caused by inadequate water and sewer drainage. Exterior decorations on buildings also are being lost because of chemical reactions caused by the poor air quality in the city. We also visited Saqqarah, the location of the early Step Pyramid, about 10 miles south of Cairo, and Giza immediately to the west of the city, where the pyramids of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre, and Mycerinus, and the famous Sphinx, are located. Both of these areas are managed by the EAO. Both areas are important parts of a complex of ancient sites of the Pharonic period (about 3000 B.C. to 500 B.C.) known as the Memphis necropolis—a series of cemeteries, including the pyramid complexes, that stretches for 30 km along the edge of the desert just west of the Nile valley. The ancient city of Memphis with which the necropolis was associated was one of the most important places in the ancient world. It served as the capital of the country during the earliest parts of the Pharonic period and always played an important economic and administrative role in the country.

At the Saqqarah complex we found a site management pattern that was replicated at most of the sites we subsequently visited. Aside from ticket booths at the entrance to the monument areas, the typical visitor would find it difficult to detect a program of management. Most of the tourists come in large buses as part of guided private tours. The guides who lead these tours provide the interpretation at the sites and determine which areas are to be visited. The EAO provides no planned interpretation

*(**McManamon**—continued on page 20)*

The International Executive Service Corps (IESC)

Based in Stanford, CT, IESC is a not-for-profit organization that recruits retired, highly skilled US executives and technical advisors to share their years of experience with businesses and public agencies in developing nations and countries entering into free market economics. Organized and directed by US executives, IESC is funded by grants from the US Agency for International Development (AID), by client contributions toward project costs, and by voluntary contributions from corporations, foundations and private sponsors in the United States and abroad.

The men and women selected by IESC work as volunteers and serve not only as advisors on short-term assignments overseas but also help implement improvements. They develop guidelines the client himself can follow in the future. Advisors assigned by IESC work to improve the performance of organizations to which they are assigned and to speed the development of trading partners for the US.

IESC has answered requests to help businesses ranging from the production of handbags to steel mills. Working in 90 different nations since its first advisors were sent abroad in 1965, IESC has successfully completed over 13,000 projects. IESC has a Skills Bank of some 12,438 experienced men and women who are ready to volunteer their expertise. In each country where IESC works, a council of local business leaders helps to evaluate the projects presented to IESC.

IESC uniquely demonstrates how the private sector and the government in this country can work together to address the problems of development overseas. The men and women who go abroad for IESC take with them a special combination of talents: skill, experience, objective service, sympathetic curiosity, and initiative. As one former client observed, "All good and experienced advisors work from the mind, but the IESC executive brings an extra dimension—he works from the heart too." And a former Under Secretary of State remarked, "The volunteers of IESC are playing a role in the gravest long-range problem we face today—the challenge of bridging the gap between the industrialized world and developing countries."

Volunteer Executives

In a very real sense the "product" of IESC is the Volunteer Executive. Each year IESC selects over 800 men and women executives from the American business community or public agencies to share their expertise with people and countries seeking assistance. Each Volunteer Executive is selected on the basis of the specific needs of the client to whom the executive is assigned. All of the Volunteer Executives are experts in their fields; they are willing to share their know-how on a volunteer basis; most of them are recently retired; and they come from all 50 states of the US. The selected executive is encouraged to travel overseas with his or her spouse. Before leaving, the couple is briefed by IESC on the country and the client. The project generally lasts between two and three months. IESC pays for the couple's travel expenses and provides a *per diem* allowance that permits comfortable living but no salary.

Looking to the Future

While IESC is proud of its accomplishments since 1965, it realizes, in the light of economic instability in many parts of the world, that its task has just begun. IESC continues to work closely with AID and other government agencies to serve enterprises in those countries where the need is greatest. The person-to-person traditional project, where a volunteer provides advice and assistance to a single client over a two- to three-month period, remains the backbone of IESC's operations. Those interested in additional information about IESC or volunteer opportunities can write them at: International Executive Service Corps, P.O. Box 10005, Stanford, CT 06904-2005, or call at 203-967-6000.

(*McManamon—continued from page 19*)

itself at the sites except for a few small signs at the entrances to some of the tombs. This results in overcrowding at the most easily accessible portions of the sites. Visitors do not receive any standard information about the EAO, its mission, the problems of preserving the antiquities, or how tourists can help in the preservation of these resources.

Protection of the antiquities at EAO-managed areas presents another problem. The agency charged with this protection is not the EAO, but the Tourist Police. Tourist Police officers have standard white uniforms with a distinctly military appearance. Some of them tote automatic weapons which heightens this image. They report to an entirely different ministry than EAO officials. Local EAO officials told us that they have little or no control over the Tourist Police assigned to protect the areas they manage. To make matters worse, the guards are poorly paid and susceptible to bribes or payoffs by thieves or others whose actions can damage the historic sites or monuments.

The mosque of Ahmed Ibn Tulun in Islamic Cairo; 9th century A.D. Photo by Ernest Allen Connally (1963).

After our tour of Saqqarah we visited the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx. Here, overcrowding of visitors in the monument area and uncontrolled access had been serious problems. The former remains a problem on holidays when a hundred thousand local inhabitants may flock to the site—one of the few large park-like areas in the heavily populated vicinity. On the other hand, regular daily access has been brought under better control by instituting required entrance and exit points for vehicular traffic. Similar control of camels and horses in the monument area was also reported. As at Saqqarah, the portions of the monument area that are visited by most tourists are dictated by the individual private tour guides. At Giza, this results in relatively few tourists visiting one of the most interesting facilities on the site, the Boat Museum. This museum contains the reassembled ancient boat found in 1954 in a sealed boat pit alongside the Pyramid of Cheops.

At Luxor, we visited the large New Kingdom temple complexes of Karnak and Luxor and the Theban Necropolis, which includes the Valley of Kings on the west side of the Nile. Here, the threat of overpowering urbanization is not a major problem, although increased tourism development on the west bank of the Nile is likely in the near future because of a new bridge across the Nile being finished near Luxor. Currently, transportation between Luxor and the west bank is by ferry service only and there are no tourists hotels or other substantial development on the west side of the river. At the sites we inspected in the Luxor area, we observed similar problems of physical deterioration and overcrowding that we'd seen in the Cairo area.

The temple of Ammon, Luxor; 13th century B.C. Photo by Ernest Allen Connally (1963).

Throughout our time in Egypt we met with AUC officials and staff, EAO Inspectors, other government representatives, and experts on Pharonic antiquities, Coptic and Islamic art and architecture. We also visited museums. Conferences were held every day with AUC officials to discuss the site inspections or the official meetings of the day. The final report of our team included a summary of the discussions and meetings and recommendations for specific courses and a general curriculum in archeological resource management. The courses our team felt it was most important to develop included the following:

Cultural Heritage Management—introduction to the theory and principles of cultural resource management, conservation, ethics, national legislation, procedures, and regulations;

Park Site Planning—long and short-range planning strategies and effective site use and development;

Park Site Management—survey of all components of site management, including research, facility design, visitor uses, education, maintenance, resource protection, public relations, and administration;

Archeological Method and Technique—fundamentals of archeological survey, excavation methods, field reporting and documentation, site and museum conservation, stabilization, and interpretation;

Park Site Interpretation and Education—overview of principles and techniques, visitor contact, site interpretation, including formal and informal interpretation techniques, publications, interpretive media, identifying and understanding the visitor, and channels of communication;

Tourism and Economics—the role of tourism in cultural site preservation, understanding the principles, techniques, and terminology of the tourism industry, and tourism economics;

Cultural Site Law Enforcement—the theory and practice of law enforcement at cultural sites, knowledge of laws and regulations, the interface of different law enforcement entities on a site, relations with the public, guides, and other agencies;

Facility Design and Management—principles and applications of facility design, construction, and maintenance;

Public Relations and Heritage Education—strategies and techniques for dealing with the print and electronic media to communicate the site's message to the local as well as the touring public;

Methods and Techniques of Site Documentation—an overview of standards, methods, and techniques for documentation of sites, structures, and objects, and of the uses of site monitoring systems;

Conservation and Stabilization—survey of current procedures, methods, and techniques of conservation of earthen, mud-brick, and stone structures and objects;

Exhibition Design—techniques for planning and designing effective site and museum interpretive exhibitions through the use of various media; and

Collection Management—the philosophy, methods, and techniques of artifacts registration, control, conservation, preservation, documentation, storage, access, and retrieval.

The specific impact of this project cannot be measured until AUC develops and implements archeological resource management workshops, courses, or training. It is anticipated that some short-term programs can be developed soon, and eventually a formal graduate program in cultural or archeological resource management might be established. A model program at AUC, as envisioned by our team would include: (1) a B.A. degree with cultural resource management emphasis; (2) a M.A. with an emphasis in site management and a thesis topic on archeology or Egyptology; and (3) a training institute for EAO inspectors and other officials to provide advanced professional courses and courses that covered particular skills. Such an overall program would substantially improve the management and protection of Egyptian sites and monuments. Better management would reduce some of the negative impacts that urbanization, modern development, and tourism are causing.

The stepped pyramid of Zoser, Sakkara, was built 2778 B.C. in the form of a mastaba and subsequently enlarged. Photo by Ernest Allen Connally (1963).

The "Colossi of Memnon" at the mortuary temple of Amenhotep III, Thebes; 14th century B.C. Photo by Ernest Allen Connally (1963).

Note

+ Since the visit of the US team in May 1992, Egypt's tourism industry has been crippled by Muslim fundamentalists attacks on foreign visitors. The Egyptian government estimates that tourism revenues were curtailed by as much as $70 million in 1993. —JP

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Cultural Patrimony of the Roman Catholic Church

Roy Eugene Graham

The Roman Catholic Church, arguably the owner of more historic properties than any other institution in the world, has not always been successful in preserving them. It is now providing leadership and a model for other religious groups in recognizing the importance of identifying and protecting cultural resources. After a groundswell of interest in preservation on the part of the Vatican—accompanied and spurred on by the enthusiasm of such people as Monsignor Michael di Teccia Farina, the Vatican's representative to the 8th General Assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Sites in 1987, and the President of the Paul VI Institute for the Arts in Washington, DC—a new Pontifical Commission to identify and protect the properties of the church was formed. Monsignor Farina, along with others, felt a world-wide effort was necessary. Pope John Paul II agreed and the Commission for the Preservation of the Artistic and Historical Patrimony of the Church was formed. In 1989, the Pope announced that he had directed Bishop Francesco Marchisano to organize the Commission with the general purpose of making the clergy and the laity more aware of the importance and necessity of preserving the Church's vast historic resources. These concerns actually reflected those of the international community when it created the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) after World War II. UNESCO's goal was the development or enrichment of each nation's awareness of their cultural identities. At that time various nations as well as the Vatican itself instituted ministries for the protection and valorization of works of architecture, art, and other aspects of culture. The Ministry for Cultural Patrimony of the Church, the forerunner to the new Commission, was instituted in Italy in 1974 and the constitution enacted by Vatican II dedicated an entire chapter to sacred art and architecture.

Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church on North Capitol Street in Washington, DC, was built between 1857 and 1859. Designed by an Italian Jesuit architect, its impressive interior is now undergoing renovation. The church is also noteworthy for its sanctuary paintings by Constantino Brumidi, who is best known for his frescoes in the dome of the US Capitol.

The goals of the new Commission, enumerated by Bishop Marchisano, are: (1) to educate the church community...[on the value of the] conservation and preservation of the cultural heritage; (2) to promote the cultural heritage as a primary means of evangelization; (3) to underline the role of art and architecture in transmitting the faith; and, (4) to support the preservation and conservation of ecclesiastical archives and libraries. Bishops throughout the world have been asked to send reports to the new Pontifical Commission on the activities conducted in the preservation field in their dioceses and to maintain constant communication with persons and organizations in charge of cultural patrimony. The Commission was set up not only to encourage the ecclesiastic community to be more responsible guardians of its cultural properties but to promote cooperation between the Roman Catholic Church and government agencies.

To accomplish its mission, the Commission has called upon universities such as the Vatican-chartered Catholic University of America in Washington, DC to integrate their activities with the art world and the field of conservation. The School of Architecture at Catholic University has marshaled students and faculty to encourage the preservation of historic properties. In responding to the Commission, the School of Architecture has added the preservation of Catholic properties to programs and courses in: historic preservation, preservation-oriented design studios, preservation field work, a preservation intern program, and extensive existing programs in sacred and religious art and architecture.

The School of Architecture will soon solicit funds to begin a systematic planning project to locate and record all Catholic properties of cultural value in the country. After the study identifies and develops planning strategies, it will define preservation needs for each property identified, provide additional documentation (such as HABS-type drawings), organize projects geographically, and determine the format of the final report (using a computer database). In addition to field inventories and appraisals, teams would locate and identify archival materials such as historic drawings, measured drawings, and photographs. There undoubtedly are also possibilities for oral histories and personal interviews.

In order to begin this important study, the School of Architecture has already sought the cooperation and

*(**Graham**—continued on page 25)*

Polish/American Heritage Conservation Cooperation

Susan I. Sherwood

In 1989, the National Park Service co-sponsored three bi-lateral workshops with Poland: Park Management Practices (at the Bialowieza Forest National Park, Spring 1989), Air Pollution and Historic Monuments (Cracow, June 1989) and Cultural Landscapes (Warsaw and other sites in Poland, September 1989). These opportunities for technical exchanges and professional discussions have grown into flourishing bi-lateral cooperation with continuing programs on a wide-range of CRM issues. For example, a second landscape workshop in June 1993 was held on "Defining Values of Natural/Cultural Landscapes and the Role of Society in Their Preservation." Polish and American professionals met in a variety of venues, including the Warsaw Royal Castle, Sweitokrzyski NP, a monastery in Czestochowa, the Palace of Culture in Zagan, and the Rokosowo Palace.

This article focuses on conservation research projects which originated with the 1989 pollution symposium. These micro-environment projects, designed to provide the technical basis for detailed conservation strategies based on the control of pollution and micro-climate, have drawn on a number of non-NPS funding sources. For example, the American Express Foundation donated equipment to the Cracow Institute of Fine Arts to monitor temperature and condensation on the stained glass in St. Mary's Church. As weather changes, the system alerts the Catholic nuns who are the church's caretakers to turn on heaters near the windows to prevent condensation from forming. The warm air shields the stained glass from pollutant deposition and slows the decay associated with moisture cycling. Other environmental monitoring projects—with primary support from the Maria Sklodowka-Curie Joint Fund II (a bi-lateral science and technology research fund managed by the State Department under the auspices of the U S-Polish Joint Commission) and supplementary contributions from the World Heritage Fund—have been undertaken at the Wieliczka Salt Mine World Heritage Site near Cracow and in selected museums in the Central Cracow World Heritage Site. The technical approach for pollution monitoring in these projects was originally developed with support from the Getty Conservation Institute in the late 1980s, under the direction of Dr. Frank Preusser.

Fig. 1. Wawel Castle in the Historic Center of Cracow; 16th century.

Fig. 2. Crucifixion in St. Anthony's Chapel, Wieliczka Salt Mines, near Cracow; 17th century. Photo by R.P. Hosker, NOAA (February 1992).

Cracow is a city of approximately one million people, located in the valley of the Vistula River in southern Poland. An important example of Renaissance urbanism, Cracow was the royal capital of Poland from the 14th to 16th centuries. The 16th century Wawel Castle dominates the center of the old city (figure 1). Many of the buildings were renovated during the century of Austrian rule before World War I, lending a Viennese ambience to the old city. Cracow's affluence during the Middle Ages and Renaissance derived from trading salt, when it was one of a limited number of sources in Europe for this foodstuff preservative. The city's wealth is seen in remarkably rich collections of Renaissance art. The old city was generally spared from destruction during World Wars I and II, except for the Jewish Cemetery and outdoor monuments, which were systematically removed by the Germans to dampen Polish nationalism.

Since World War II, air pollution has become a serious problem in southern Poland. Grime and acids transported from the heavily industrialized areas of Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Silesia (Poland) account for about half of the pollution in Cracow. Within Cracow proper, about 200,000 residences and 1,600 industries burn high sulfur coal, nearly doubling pollutant levels in the winter. The Lenin Steel Works at Nowa Huta in the eastern suburbs was one of the largest polluters in the world until the late 1980s, when steel production was somewhat curtailed.

The World Heritage Committee designated the old city of central Cracow a World Heritage Site in 1978. Since 1989, special efforts have been made to protect the historic buildings in the old city. An especially low sulfur dioxide

(Sherwood —continued on page 24)

(Sherwood—continued from page 23)

(SO_2) standard was set at 11 $\mu g/m^3$ in order to reduce pollution damage. This is a very ambitious goal, compared with the American standard of 50 $\mu g/m^3$ for SO_2, and the current levels in Cracow of about 200 $\mu g/m^3$. Actual attainment of this goal are decades away. In the interim, questions abound about the most effective program for remedying existing damage and for protecting and conserving historic buildings and collections.

The Wieliczka Salt Mine, in the Cracow suburbs, is also a World Heritage Site. Salt mines in this area have operated continuously since the Neolithic period, and the Wieliczka Salt Mine was of major importance to the Polish economy from the Middle Ages until the early 20th century. It is a massive underground complex (figure 3), with nine levels of chambers hewn into the rock salt, covering roughly 5.5 km x 1.5 km x 325 m deep. There are about 2,000 chambers and 200 - 300 km corridors, from which 7.5 million cubic meters of salt have been removed during 700 years of excavation. Vertical shafts and horizontal passages serve to move both air and people through the mine, with peak visitation of 3,000 per day in the summer.

Carvings in the rock salt walls are found throughout the mine. The earliest sculptures in the 17th-century Chapel of St. Anthony (figures 2 and 4) are severely deteriorated through erosion and efflorescence, and there are large cracks in free standing figures and columns. Rock salt is attacked when the relative humidity (RH) exceeds 75%. A liquid film develops on the salt and begins to dissolve the solid surface. Protection of the salt sculptures may require different conservation strategies depending on the moisture source. If the primary cause of the problem is indeed condensation, then a relatively simple conservation solution is to dehumidify the air, adding filters to remove pollutants if they prove to be an agent of decay.

Between February 1992 and Spring 1993, the temperature, humidity, air flow, and pollution conditions in the mine were monitored to identify the moisture sources and balance, and to evaluate the potential for atmospheric chemicals to accelerate sculpture deterioration.

The research team included experts from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the US National Park Service, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), the US Bureau of Mines, the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), and the Wieliczka Salt Mine management. Drs. R. P. Hosker, Jr. (NOAA) and R. Kozlowski (PAN) lead the research effort, with assistance from H. A. Crosby, NPS Denver Service Center, J. D. Womack and M. E. Hall (NOAA), G. R. Cass and L. G. Salmon (Caltech), and A. Hejda (PAN).

In the winter, air inside the mine is quite dry. In contrast, the relative humidity (RH) increases at all monitoring locations in the spring and summer during visiting hours. Most of the chambers are safe from a conservation point of view because neither diurnal nor seasonal oscillations exceed the critical RH of 75%. However, St. Anthony's Chapel, where the most dramatic salt damage is found, exceeds 70% most of the spring and reaches 75% most summer days. In St. Anthony's Chapel throughout the summer, the RH is nearly constant at 75%. Water drops appear on salt walls; standing water accumulates in small depressions in chapel floor. When there are no large school tours visiting the mine, smaller moisture increases are observed; no daytime increase was found on Easter Sunday when the mine was closed and the ventilation system shut down.

SO_2 is scavenged from the outdoor air very efficiently by the rock salt walls; by the time the air reaches St. Anthony's

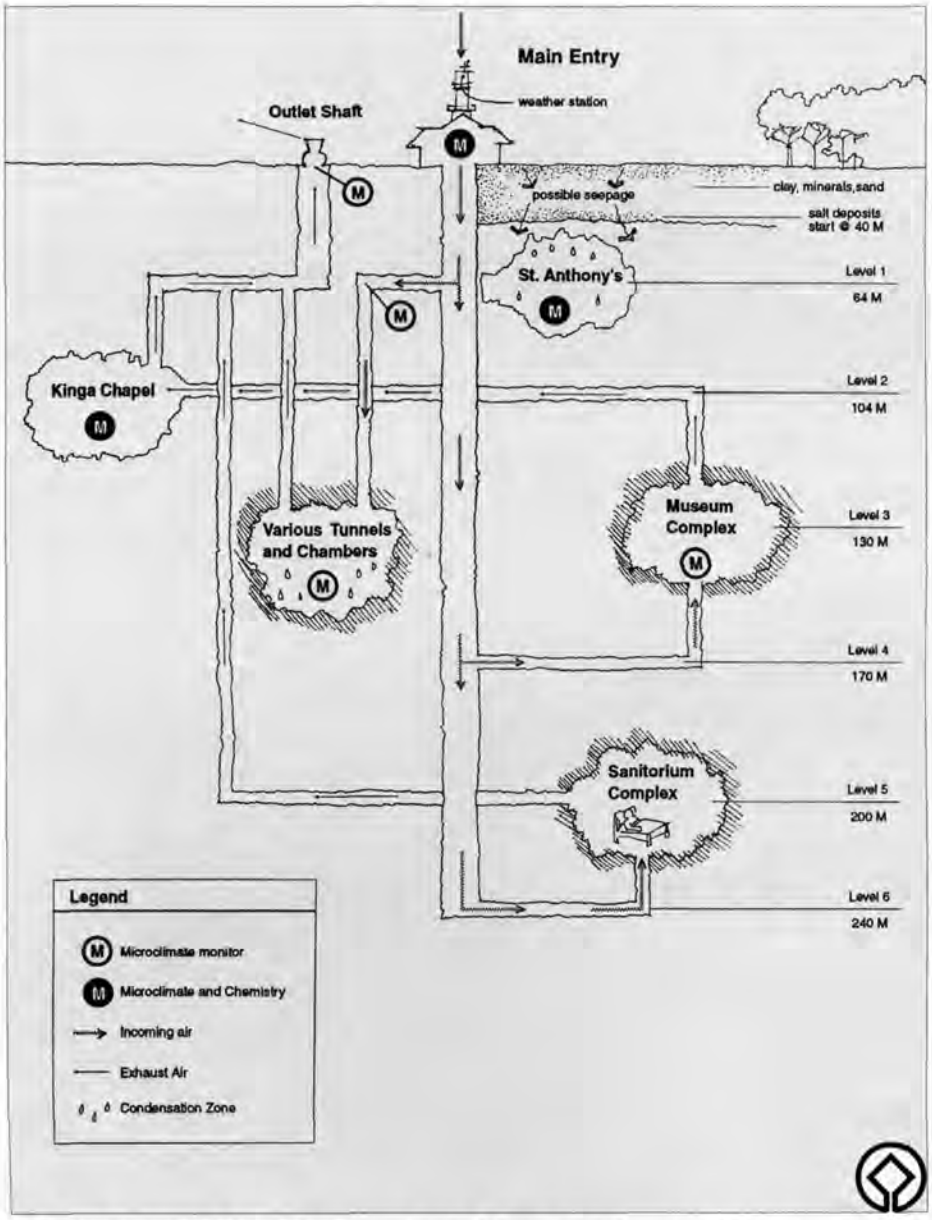

Fig. 3. The Wieliczka Salt Mine's 2,000 grottoes stretch 180 miles on nine levels (only six are shown; the lowest three have been filled for site stabilization). Wieliczka was placed on the World Heritage List in 1978. Delineated by John Le (1993).

Fig. 4. Sculptures of the blessed Queen Kinga (the legendary "foundress" of the mine) and knights and miners, Wieliczka Salt Mine. Photo by R.P. Hosker, NOAA (February 1992).

Chapel about 50 m below the surface, pollutant levels are negligible. Although sulfate particles are accumulating on sculptural and wall surfaces, there is no evidence of a lower deliquescence point that would require a target RH much lower than 73%.

The team designed a microclimate control system for the Wieliczka Salt Mine based on cooling and dehumidifying air entering the mine during the summer, using a commercially available air-conditioning system mounted adjacent to or within the mine entrance building. Once this system is operational, the path of the air flow through St. Anthony's Chapel can be modified to improve the ventilation at the site of greatest sculptural damage as necessary. A summary of the technical effort is being prepared in Polish and English for distribution to visitors to the Wieliczka Salt Mine.

Cracow's collection of Renaissance tapestries, textiles, paintings, and libraries may be at risk from atmospheric chemicals penetrating church and museum interiors. Dustfall in Cracow is about 150,000 tons/year. Newly stuccoed buildings appear dingy in 3-6 months. Particles also soil interior artifacts, and depending on the chemistry, airborne grime can damage museum objects.

The second joint Polish-US project under the auspices of the Marie Curie Fund is investigating the infiltration of pollution into Cracow's historic buildings and museums, using the same techniques as the pollutant component of the Salt Mine study. The principal participants are A. O'Bright (NPS), Professor G. Cass and L. Salmon (Caltech), Dr. K. Brückman (PAN), and T. Chruscicki, Director of the National Museum in Cracow. The measurements of pollutant chemistry and concentrations inside the Wawel Castle and museums will assist in selecting appropriate protection for sensitive objects. Protection methods might include: (re)design of ventilation systems (including window opening/closing options), increased cleaning schedules, display cases for sensitive materials, controlled storage conditions for especially sensitive materials, etc..

In July 1993, monitors for SO_2, NOx, ozone, and particle chemistry were installed at Wawel Castle and the Matejko Museum in the Central Cracow World Heritage Site, to be operated for one year. In addition, short term and one-month pollution samples were taken at the Cloth Hall, the new National Museum, and the Jagiellonian University Museum, which houses Copernicus' astronomical devices and handpainted globes.

These efforts are coordinated with a pollution monitoring network established as part of a $25 million initiative by our President in 1989 to protect the cultural heritage of Cracow through environmental improvement. Real progress is being made in pollution control by retrofitting power plants with American emission reduction technology, improving the city's district heating system, and switching from high sulfur coal to natural gas in residences inside the World Heritage Site. As environmental conditions in southern Poland improve, long-term preservation of historic buildings and monuments in Cracow enters the realm of the possible.

Susan I. Sherwood is a physical scientist with the Washington Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC. She has directed the Cultural Resources Acid Rain Research Program since 1980.

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*(**Graham**—continued from page 22)*

advice of the National Park Service. With the help of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the strong support of Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of HABS/HAER, the team is accumulating records of buildings recorded by HABS. Using computer scan equipment, this information will be sorted and placed on a database suitable for transmittal to the Pontifical Commission in Rome. With the help of HABS, the University will establish its own criteria for recording properties. In addition, the team has begun to use the resources of the Archdioceses of Washington and Baltimore for information on historic properties. It is expected that many future recording projects will be sponsored by the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops for the express purpose of adding to the inventory of cultural property.

Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places, has made the National Park Service's National Register Information System (NRIS) and archives on registered and eligible structures available to researchers from the School of Architecture at Catholic University. The Service is also participating in the preservation curriculum of the School of Architecture by providing lecturers, professionals for design reviews, material for research, and opportunities for interns.

From these studies the School of Architecture hopes to expand its historic preservation program to include: publications on design guidelines for the maintenance and preservation of historic Roman Catholic properties; projects on the design of new construction compatible with historic structures; development of standards for restorations/rehabilitations; publication of guidelines for fund raising, the disposal of "redundant" property, etc. This comprehensive program could provide the model for other religious denominations in protecting their historic resources.

Roy Graham, AIA, who for a decade was the Resident Architect of Colonial Williamsburg, is now a Professor of Architecture at The Catholic University of America. He has supervised over 25 HABS documentary recording projects.

(*Poppeliers—continued from page 3*)

most useful to have a summary of what has been achieved by the Convention, particularly through the World Heritage List (WHL) and the World Heritage Fund (WHF), and what is recommended for its future. Implicitly these studies and Cook's *CRM* article also remind us of the fragility of our cultural and natural heritage in the face of the human disasters listed in my introductory "litanies." (The Convention is also the subject of a definitive study on "The Origins of the World Heritage Convention" by Dr. Ernest Allen Connally. Formerly the NPS associate director for cultural resources, he served as the secretary-general of ICOMOS from 1975 to 1981 and played a critical role in the development of criteria and procedures for implementing the Convention. His manuscript will be published in 1994 as a joint NPS-US/ICOMOS project.)

US/ICOMOS President, Terry Morton, has contributed an article for this issue of *CRM* on the 10th General Assembly of ICOMOS in Sri Lanka in 1993. (The first international issue of *CRM* was produced for the 8th General Assembly of ICOMOS in 1987 in Washington.) In terms of organization, attendance, financial support, papers, and publications the meeting in Sri Lanka was a fine achievement. However, the proceedings strongly suggest—to quote the words of a critical attendee—"that business was as usual and that UN programs are badly out of kilter, and UNESCO and ICOMOS are as much as any." UNESCO and its supporting Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are "so heavily molded by the Cold War" that they can't find the "right tempo or role to play to justify their existence" in a greatly altered world. Even though NGOs generally are finding their programs severely restricted because of the diminished resources of UNESCO and its member states, and of NGO national committees and their members, there seems to be a paucity of creative and comprehensive thinking about their evolving goals and ideals—thought which costs comparatively little. One of the basic problems is the inability to move beyond the parochial interests of traditional historic preservation and conceive of our international professional organizations as integral parts of the ecological movement. What presence did we have at the "Earth Summit"?

There are, nevertheless, historic preservation documents and efforts which suggest a nascent awareness of the interconnectedness of all human endeavors and the environment, such as the 1987 ICOMOS "Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas" (sometimes referred to as the Washington Charter) and, of course, the basic premise of the WHC which creatively combined the cultural and natural heritage. US/ICOMOS has moved beyond the usual programs of many international professional organizations (i.e., meetings of members and sharing information and technology) and successfully undertaken restoration and training projects in Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, and Yemen. There are also the NPS's cultural landscape initiatives, our acid rain program (which Susan Sherwood refers to in her article on Polish/American cooperation), the National Trust's Main Street program, and the American Institute of Architects concern for "sustainable design." But we are infants in our awareness of the magnitude of these recent global changes and of our role as professionals.

We thank all of our authors for their contributions and regret that space constraints did not allow the inclusion of other articles on international programs and projects in which the Park Service has participated. To name a few:

- The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) has drafted an international convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects; Dr. Francis McManamon and Dr. Veletta Canouts, from the NPS Archeological Assistance Division, attended meetings in Rome in 1993 for the review of this document, which aims to improve and strengthen the 1970 UNESCO "Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property" ("accepted" by US on September 2, 1983);
- Worldnet, the Television Film Service of the US Information Agency, has requested NPS and US/ICOMOS participation in programs on historic preservation which are broadcast overseas through US embassies;
- The National Trust Library at the University of Maryland is being assisted by WASO cultural resource staff in developing a reference collection on international historic preservation;
- ongoing technical assistance for Angkor Wat (the great temple of the ancient Khmer Empire in Cambodia, which is on the List of World Heritage in Danger);
- The Legacy Cultural Resources Program of the Department of Defense (DOD).

On October 22, 1993, DOD hosted a workshop on international cultural resources which was organized in partnership with the Park Service (Dr. Ruthann Knudson is our NPS Legacy Coordinator) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Many of our colleagues whose training and professional experience occurred during the Cold War decades never believed we would hear a high DOD official at such a meeting remark that "what we're really about is changing behavior." They are assessing their role in the protection of cultural and natural resources on the international level, and they are asking NPS assistance. At that meeting there was also a strong awareness of the linkage between cultural resource preservation, cultural diversity, and the environment. Imagine, someone even paraphrased Goethe: To know the world, and not despise it, is the end and aim of culture.

These ongoing activities and the needs of the new world order have encouraged us to plan for a third *CRM* issue on international historic preservation.

Dr. John Poppeliers is the NPS international liaison officer for cultural resources. An architectural historian, he was the Chief of HABS from 1972 to 1980. From 1980 to 1986 he was in charge of UNESCO's international campaigns to safeguard monuments and sites and of training in the field of conservation.

Canadian/US Cultural Resources

Broadening Horizons

Jerry L. Rogers

Anyone who travels across the US/Canadian border will quickly notice the sometimes subtle and sometimes striking differences between the two countries, but there are also great similarities, especially in our field of endeavor. Certain historical forces, such as the fur trade, ranching, farming, lumbering, mining, and fishing, hardly recognized the boundary at all. Obviously none of the prehistoric traditions relate to the boundary, and several American Indian tribes and other Native groups today recognize homelands that lie in both countries.

Even more striking is the similarity among problems faced by preservationists. Both are modern highly developed nations that cherish newness and are sometimes wasteful of history. Both are peopled with self-reliant individuals who may be persuaded but cannot be forced to preserve things. Both have strong state and provincial governments, which are essential to the success of any federal effort on behalf of the national heritage. Both have extensive national park systems that include natural, cultural, and scenic wonders, and both acknowledge that even the remotest natural park will contain cultural resources. Both have programs that reach out to assist and encourage preservation by the private sector and others, and both have major national non-profit organizations to support the cause.

Every 18 months, more or less, the Washington leadership of the US National Park Service has traditionally met with the Ottawa leadership of Parks Canada. We review general trends in the two countries and compare notes on the approaches each Service employs to deal with them. Sometimes we plan cooperative efforts on specific problems or at specific places along the border. Next summer, NPS and Parks Canada will meet at Campobello to discuss documentation, preservation, and interpretation of museum collections.

I was very pleased during our September 1990 meeting when my Canadian counterpart, Director General of National Historic Sites Christina Cameron, praised *CRM* and stated that her agency distributes it widely to Canadian Historic Site managers and others throughout the country. She suggested that we explore the possibility of US/Canadian cooperation on the journal. Unbeknownst to Dr. Cameron, I had long harbored a desire to draw more effectively upon Canadian expertise in order to augment the technical information available to preservationists in the United States, so I quickly agreed.

Lumber from Washington State and from British Columbia is devoured by termites, baccilli, and fungi, sans portfolio. Brick in Manitoba and in Minnesota may have been fired of similar clay or laid with similar mortar, and will suffer the same deterioration from rising damp or the freeze-thaw cycle. Sod houses in North Dakota and Saskatchewan, log buildings in Maine and New Brunswick, gold rush sites in Alaska and the Yukon all face similar problems and need similar solutions. Archeological sites face the same hazards of looting, vandalism, development, erosion, and contamination from oil spills. I am pleased that preservation technology available through *CRM* is being used in Canada, and I want to make Canadian knowledge available throughout the United States (see following article).

Cooperation and mutual benefit will not be limited to printed material. Our first major US/Canadian issue of *CRM* was in fact an expression of a joint training workshop that took place June 15-18, 1992, in Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Other similar training ventures are planned. When the Center for Preservation Technology and Training is fully operational it will be able to reach all parts of both countries through satellite links. Even its location in Natchitoches, LA, astride the old frontier between New France and New Spain, will symbolize historical forces that shaped the destiny of all of North America.

This expansion of reach will not dilute the utility of *CRM* to the person who uses its information in his or her local setting. Serving that person is our only goal. We will occasionally feature international subjects, as exemplified by this issue, but articles will not become vague and generalized, as is common among journals that attempt to bridge major cultural gaps. Instead, we will draw from a larger pool of expertise to solve the same kinds of problems we have dealt with all along. We still need our readers to write up their experience in identifying, analyzing, and solving specific problems. We still need their advice and guidance on subjects that should be covered.

We hope and believe that this broadening of horizons will produce benefits to many, and we welcome our Canadian colleagues to our partnership. In Gulfport and Guelph, in Yellowknife and Yuma, we are all in this together.

Jerry L. Rogers is the NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources.

Cultural Tourism

Gold Mine or Land Mine?

Christina Cameron

In one way, cultural tourism is the raison d'être of our heritage institutions; yet in another way, it threatens their very existence. Our challenge is to get the right balance.

The concept of cultural tourism is new in Canada. Our knowledge of available products and the expectations of the international and domestic markets is somewhat limited. Research conducted by Tourism Canada clearly shows that our international visitors are no longer just interested in our magnificent landscapes, but also want to discover Canadian society with its different cultural manifestations.

Cultural Tourism as Gold Mine

Tourism Canada conducted a number of market studies in the late 1980s. The 1986 Longwoods study found that Canada's cultural distinctiveness was the single most important factor attracting Americans to Canada. The 1987 study concluded that culture is a major draw to urban areas: "The concentration of museums, galleries, theatres, historic sites ... forms a vital component of an urban experience, capable of attracting large numbers of visitors. Cultural activities, while not always the prime motive for travel to an area, may help to lengthen the stay and enrich the trip experience."[1] The 1989 study, again by Longwoods, revealed a relatively high degree of interest among American urban tourists, touring visitors, and business/pleasure travellers in heritage institutions, in particular historic sites. The 1991 study from Tourism Canada reaffirmed the desire from international tourist markets for more opportunities to discover the nature of the people of Canada. There is a consistent pattern here. And finally, to round off this overview of market studies, in March 1993 the Canadian Tourism Research Institute, part of the Conference Board of Canada, reported that there is an emerging trend in the important Japanese travel market towards "an increase in history- or culture-related tours."[2]

The World Tourism Organization predicts that global tourism will be the world's largest industry by the year 2,000, reaching an anticipated billion travellers annually by the year 2,010. By way of comparison, this same organization reported less than half that number of international tourist arrivals in 1991, at 450 million. What is more relevant to our discussion today is the trend away from sun and sand holidays to cultural and eco-tourism.

In support of the thesis that cultural tourism in Canada will continue to grow are the emerging demographic and psychographic trends. I refer here to the rising education level of the world's population, the most significant factor in cultural participation. I refer also to the increasing age of the population of the Western world. Statistics show that cultural and heritage activities increase through middle age to peak between 45 and 65. By way of example, the number of Americans aged 55 or older will increase by over 40 percent in the next 20 years. Moreover, a new factor, environmental degradation, may further lead to greater demand for cultural tourism. There is no doubt that factors such as ozone depletion and exposure to ultraviolet radiation will affect leisure patterns as people move from outdoor activities to indoor pursuits.

Unfortunately, there is little scientific information from which we can clearly understand the exact part the heritage institutions play in the cultural tourism industry.

We do have statistics on the economic benefits of tourism in general. In 1990, for instance, international and domestic travellers spent approximately $26 billion while travelling in Canada. It is estimated that tourism generated nearly $18 billion in direct income and provided direct employment for more than 600,000 Canadians. As well, it generated $12 billion in revenue for all levels of government.[3]

But we do not have good statistics on the economic benefits of cultural tourism. This is not to say that heritage institutions have paid no attention to measuring these benefits. I know that the museums and art galleries do undertake such analyses from time to time, as does CPS. Take, for example, the 13 national historic sites administered by CPS in Nova Scotia (the Fortress of Louisbourg, Halifax Citadel, Fort Anne, and the Alexander Graham Bell complex at Baddeck, among others). The overall economic impact of these 13 sites amounts to $30 million and 650 person-years of employment. In the Annapolis Valley alone, the four CPS-administered sites generate $3.5 million and 75 person-years of employment.[4]

What we have failed to do is estimate the global contribution of heritage institutions to the economic benefits of tourism. The job is not a simple one. It may be easy enough to estimate the impacts of the 1,200 museums in Canada with their 24 million visitors,[5] or the impacts of our 800 heritage institutions, as defined by Statistics Canada. It is feasible to capture the economic benefits of the 115 national historic sites administered by the federal government, with their 7 million visitors, and even the cultural dimensions of our 36 national parks, with their 20 million visitors.

But then it gets more complicated. There are another 600 or so national historic sites in Canada, not administered by the government, not statistically identified as "heritage institutions," but nonetheless important generators of cultural tourism. I'm thinking here of historic streetscapes and districts like Rennie's Mill Road in St. John's, historic Lunenburg, and, of course, the historic centre of Québec City, a listed world heritage site. I'm also thinking of landmarks like Christ Church Cathedral in Fredericton, Bonsecours Market in Montréal, the Parliament Buildings here in Ottawa, Union Station in Toronto, the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg, and Stanley

Park in Vancouver. Taken together, this network of nationally-significant sites contributes greatly to attracting and retaining visitors, both domestic and international.

I am convinced that heritage institutions are a gold mine for the tourism industry. Even with the inadequate data available, studies indicate that heritage institutions attract more tourists than the performing arts do.[6] Museums and historic sites are portals to the cultural landscape, offering tourists authentic experiences of our regions and country. This appears to be what the markets of the future will be seeking. So I conclude this section by affirming that, yes, cultural tourism is a gold mine for the country, and heritage institutions are an essential element. I would suggest that we would be well advised, in times of scarce resources, to work with the tourism industry to identify clearly the contribution that heritage institutions make to the tourism economy.

Cultural Tourism as Land Mine

The concept of cultural tourism as land mine deserves some nuancing. This is a "good news, bad news" scenario. Most heritage institutions have been founded to serve the public. Visitors are the lifeblood of most heritage institutions I know. We take pride in our visitors and strive to ensure that they both enjoy and learn from our special places. At a more pragmatic level, we are all in the game of counting numbers of visitors, to prove that these institutions are wanted and needed by the constituency that ultimately pays for them.

On the positive side of the ledger, it can be argued that tourism has done as much as any government or industry to protect the heritage of this country. Whether it is the establishment of museums and galleries, the renovation of old buildings, the setting aside of conservation areas, or the establishment of historic sites, all these efforts are due in part to their accompanying tourism potential. It may please us to believe that funding for the protection and presentation of heritage resources is driven by the spirit of social good. But the reality is that it is more often the promise of economic benefits through tourism development that loosens the purse strings of investors, be they from the private or the public sector.

It can be a virtuous circle. Visitors spend money that in turn is spent, among other things, on improving the "heritage product" on offer. These improvements help to attract more visitors, greater expenditure, further improvements, and so on. Given proper management, this cycle is good for the heritage institutions and the economy.

On the other hand, there is the issue of wear and tear. Without proper management, environmental problems can result from large volumes of traffic and people; historic fabric can become eroded; and heritage resources can be spoilt by unsympathetic alterations or by being "over-restored" in the name of enhancing the visitor experience.

We who are responsible for heritage institutions are charged with protecting that heritage for the benefit of this and future generations. Cultural tourism has come under attack for undermining, alienating, and sometimes enslaving local cultures through its intrusive infrastructure, its commoditization of meaningless cultural products, and its creation of staged unauthentic experiences.[7] But perhaps the biggest downside of tourism is that, if successful, it can destroy through excessive use not only the heritage resources of a site, but also the quality of the cultural experience that brought the visitor in the first place.

There are many examples in Europe, where cultural tourism has thrived for centuries, examples that show how excessive tourism has led to overcrowding and ultimately to the destruction of the heritage resources. Floors and paths are particularly vulnerable. The rare black and gold marble floor at St. Paul's in London, the mosaic floor at St. Mark's in Venice, and the stone floor at Notre-Dame in Paris are all disappearing under the footfalls of thousands of visitors each day. Hiking trails on the Devon coast and the historic footpath beside Hadrian's Wall look like tracks from dune-buggy races. The issue here is one of physical carrying capacity.

Excessive tourism not only puts pressure on the physical resources; it can also destroy the cultural experience that drew the tourists in the first place. Let us take the example of Stonehenge. Until recently, this circle of megaliths stood magnificently alone in an open field. Visitors used to be able to stop their cars and walk up to it without bother. But because of vandalism and the pressure of too many people, this world heritage site is now surrounded with a wire fence. It receives over a million visitors a year. At any moment there are several hundred visitors milling around the site. Lost forever is the haunting, quiet experience of this mysterious, ancient temple. This is what I refer to as spiritual carrying capacity.

I have chosen these examples from Europe because these countries have enjoyed—or endured—intensive cultural tourism for so long. And the pressure continues to mount. In the United Kingdom, for example, over the past decade visits to heritage attractions have increased 21%. Canada has an advantage in that we are on the rising wave of cultural tourism that is far from its crest. We still have time to do things differently.

But lest we get too complacent, here are some Canadian examples. Québec City's historic district received over 4 million visitors in 1990, a 25-percent increase in the last decade. Clearly this outnumbers the permanent residents by a six-to-one ratio, as residents and former residents know only too well. Or take Green Gables in Prince Edward Island National Park. During the summer months, this small, two-storey wooden cottage that inspired the Anne stories groans under the weight of 5,000 visitors a day. Surely this is well above both its physical and its spiritual carrying capacity. Then there are the upper lockstations of the Trent-Severn heritage waterway, say around Bobcaygeon or Fenelon Falls, on a warm summer weekend. The search to tie up cruisers, houseboats, and runabouts has stripped the bark off all the trees at water edge and eroded the shoreline. Moreover, onshore facilities in these small communities are completely overwhelmed. Or take the example of the West Coast Trail in Pacific Rim National Park. Overcrowding and deterioration of the trail have led CPS to limit its use. Like golfers, hikers now have to reserve starting times, sometimes weeks in advance. And then there is Banff.

*(**Cameron**—continued on page 30)*

(*Cameron—continued from page 29*)

Sustainable Tourism

If we accept the premise that cultural tourism in Canada will increase, then those of us who manage heritage institutions will be challenged to find the balance between consumption and conservation; we will be challenged to attain sustainable tourism.

Inherent in this concept is the notion of trusteeship. Those entrusted with the management of heritage institutions have a responsibility to pass them on in good condition to future generations. This approach is consistent with the goal of sustainable development, a concept given global endorsement as a result of the Brundtland report, *Our Common Future*. In line with our discussion of sustainable tourism is Brundtland's definition of sustainable development: "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."[8]

The United Kingdom has taken the lead in examining this issue of sustainable tourism. In 1991, government sponsored a task force, with members from the private and public sectors involved in industry, environment, heritage, and employment. Their work resulted in a key report entitled *Tourism and the Environment: Maintaining the Balance*. It is an important declaration for sustainable tourism, based on maintaining the balance among the three poles: tourism, environment, and local communities.

The task force developed a set of principles to manage the relationship among the visitor, the place, and the host community. Reading some of these principles will give you the flavour of this forward-looking approach.

The environment has an intrinsic value which outweighs its value as a tourism asset. Its enjoyment by future generations and its long term survival must not be prejudiced by short term considerations.

Tourism should be recognized as a positive activity with the potential to benefit the community and the place as well as the visitor.

Tourism activities and developments should respect the scale, nature and character of the place in which they are sited.

In any location, harmony must be sought between the needs of the visitor, the place and the host community.

The tourism industry, local authorities and environmental agencies all have a duty to respect these principles and work together to achieve their practical realisation.[9]

The U.K. report goes on to describe case studies and suggested techniques for controlling excessive tourist use, conserving heritage resources, and ensuring maximum benefit for host communities. Its fundamental message is the need to create strategic alliances and partnerships among all those who have stakes in attaining sustainable tourism.

In Canada there are hints of this kind of activity. The heritage institutions are wrestling individually with notions of carrying capacity. The management of blockbuster exhibitions and the West Coast Trail are examples. But it will require more effort and a systematic application of conservation science before we have credible standards of carrying capacity.

What about the tourism industry? As part of the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, Canada's Tourism Industry Association has recently produced a *Code of Ethics for Sustainable Tourism*. The code is based on the belief that a high-quality tourism experience depends on the conservation of natural resources, protection of the environment, and preservation of our cultural heritage. There are separate codes for the industry and the tourists.

For the industry, the code calls for members to encourage an appreciation of heritage, to respect the values and aspirations of the host communities, and to strive to achieve tourism development in a manner that harmonizes economic objectives with the protection and enhancement of heritage.

For the tourists, the code calls on visitors to enjoy our diverse heritage and help in its protection and preservation, and to experience our communities while respecting our traditions, customs, and local regulations.

In addition to these codes of ethics, the package also includes detailed guidelines for all participants, including accommodations, food services, tour operators, and ministries of tourism. These are fine words and the basis for sustainable cultural tourism. What remains to be seen is whether the tourism industry will take them to heart and translate them into meaningful action.

A promising model is the emerging eco-tourism movement. Eco-tourism combines travel experiences with low impact on natural resources, environmental conservation, sustainable economic activity, and learning by the consumer. Eco-tourism recognizes that the natural and cultural resources of a region are the key element of the travel experience and accepts therefore that there are limits on use. It requires that there be an educational experience for all participants associated with the activity—visitors, travel agents, and local communities. Finally, eco-tourism promotes environmental ethics and seeks that all participants abide by an ethical framework.

What has not yet happened in Canada is the development of the strategic partnerships that cut across various sectors of activity. There is lots of sporadic ad hoc partnering springing up. For example, many of our park and site superintendents become members of local Chambers of Commerce or tourist boards, giving them opportunities to forge partnerships with neighbouring heritage institutions and infuse heritage concerns into the decision-making process. CPS's well-known public consultation process for its management or master plans for field units also provides a forum to exchange views and develop shared values for sustained use of the parks or sites. And there are the newly formed interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees tasked with ensuring that heritage is factored into decisions on land use around the world heritage district at Québec City.

But these are mere beginnings. If we are going to meet the challenge of sustainable tourism in a postindustrial era, we will need to develop broadly based alliances to integrate competing conservation and development goals. The individual interests of the heritage conservationists and the tourism industry are converging.

Collectively we need to demonstrate the economic benefits of tourism, so that our heritage institutions enjoy stable financial support. We need to develop meaningful standards of carrying capacity to ensure conservation of the heritage resources for this and future generations. We need to develop marketing and de-marketing strategies

in light of carrying capacity. And we need to ensure that cultural tourism is managed in such a way that it enhances, not destroys, the environment that is its key attraction.

Notes

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I wish to thank Robert Moreau, Visitor Activities, Interpretation Branch, Canadian Parks Service, for his support in the preparation of this paper.

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This article has been excerpted from a paper presented at the Communications Canada conference for employees of its Arts and Heritage Sector, Ottawa, June 1-2, 1993. In the summer of 1993 the Canadian Parks Service was returned to its former name, Parks Canada.

The United States Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS)

US/ICOMOS is one of 73 national committees forming a worldwide alliance for the study and conservation of historic structures, districts, and sites. It is the focus of international cultural resources exchange in the United States and as such shares preservation information and expertise globally. As the American preservation movement's window on the world, US/ICOMOS assists representatives of other countries in studying US preservation techniques, adaptive use, community action, tax incentives and many other aspects of preservation, conservation, and rehabilitation in the United States. US/ICOMOS carries out international programs of mutual interest under agreements with such organizations as the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the US Information Agency (USIA), and US

(US/ICOMOS—continued on page 32)

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(*US/ICOMOS—continued from page 31*)

Agency for International Development (USAID). US/ICOMOS is also directly involved with assisting the Department of the Interior—which is responsible for US coordination of the World Heritage Convention—with the preparation of nominations to the World Heritage List.

Publications

Published monthly, the US/ICOMOS Newsletter keeps members informed of its activities in the United States and in world preservation. Member discounts, as available, are announced in the Newsletter for new and classic American and foreign books on preservation, history and architecture. These publications are listed in the US/ICOMOS Booklist, which is updated regularly. Other US/ICOMOS publications include a series of monographs on "Historic Preservation in Other Countries" and a series of "Occasional Papers."

All members receive ICOMOS Information, a quarterly journal published by the ICOMOS Secretariat. This publication contains scholarly articles, technical reports, case studies, news items, a calendar of events, a review of recent publications and the ICOMOS Analytical Index, which is a selection of technical literature compiled from recent acquisitions of the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre in Paris.

International Documentation Centres

ICOMOS is a clearinghouse of technical information from around the world through its publications and the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre. This international documentation centre is linked by computer to the information resources of International Council of Museums (ICOM) in Paris. Since its creation in 1982, the ICOMMOS (ICOM and ICOMOS) database has reached a total of 14,000 on-line bibliographical references, available from two terminals at the Centre.

US/ICOMOS also has a collection of international preservation information, including books, slides, articles, papers, speeches and an assortment of more than 200 UNESCO publications on cultural heritage.

Conferences, Meetings, and Lectures

US/ICOMOS initiates and cosponsors preservation conferences in the United States and abroad. It advises individuals and groups on conference speakers and participants as well as on the full range of preservation topics relevant to conference agendas.

Lecture programs are held frequently in Washington, DC, and occasionally elsewhere, featuring Americans and foreigners speaking on international preservation topics.

International General Assemblies and Scientific Symposia are held every three years. In 1996, the 11th meeting will be in Sofia, Bulgaria.

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