

MILESTONES

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

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List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1998-99

Citing a list "astonishing in its breadth and in the variety and beauty of the sites it includes," the Hon. Cyrus R. Vance, Co-Chairman of the World Monuments Watch International Committee of Honor, opened the ceremony that announced the second endangered list on September 5, 1997 in the Collector's Room of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House on Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan. See page 8.

The World Monuments Fund® (WMF) is a private nonprofit organization founded in 1965 by individuals concerned about the accelerating destruction of important artistic treasures throughout the world.

To date WMF has orchestrated more than 165 major projects in 52 countries. Today, with affiliates established in Europe—in Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain—the World Monuments Fund sponsors an ongoing program for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide. WMF is currently involved with 62 projects in 46 countries. The World Monuments Watch, launched in 1995 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the World Monuments Fund, aims to enhance the organization's unique capacity to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and leverage financial and technical support for their preservation.

For additional information, please see WMF's Web site at <www.worldmonuments.org> or contact WMF at 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10028, U.S.A.

MILESTONES:

The Newsletter of the World Monuments Fund

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EARTHQUAKE FUND FOR ASSISI

The Friends of Assisi, an emergency appeal to assist Italy's recovery from the recent earthquakes that have struck the center of the country, has been founded in association with WMF. Since September 26, 1997 a series of powerful tremors and strong aftershocks have damaged parts of Umbria and the Marches. At the Basilica Superiore of the Church of San Francesco in Assisi, the tremors caused a section of the irreplaceable frescoed vault to collapse, killing two monks and two Italian government engineers who were inspecting damage from the earlier quake. Throughout this part of Italy, where many characteristic late-medieval and early Renaissance townscapes were so thoroughly preserved, dozens of towns have sustained major damage and hundreds of buildings and works of art are now on the brink of being lost.

As in 1966, in response to the flooding that devastated Florence and Venice, the World Monuments Fund will participate in a grassroots effort mobilizing individuals to help rescue the irreplaceable historic heritage of Italy. Once the geological situation has stabilized, WMF will work with the Friends of Assisi and the Italian authorities to identify a restoration project. Checks can be made out to the World Monuments Fund/Assisi, 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10028. Direct inquiries may be made to Barbara Gimbel at the Friends of Assisi, (212) 585-2695, or to Laurie Beckelman at WMF, (212) 517-9367.

New Publications

Financing Cultural/Natural Heritage and Sustainable Development. 123 pp.; black-and-white photographs and diagrams.

Portada de la Majestad, Colegiata de Toro. Spanish with English summaries. 141 pp.; color photographs and illustrations.

Preah Khan Conservation Project, Historic City of Angkor. 82 pp.; black-and-white photographs and diagrams. Appendix to Report VII, 87 pp.

World Monuments Watch: 100 Most Endangered Sites 1998–1999. 80 pp.; black-and-white illustrations.

For price and ordering information and to receive WMF's complete publications list, please contact the New York City headquarters (212) 517-9367, e-mail: publications@wmf.org

WMF and Easter Island Committee Co-Publish *The Easter Island Bulletins of William Mulloy* Dr. Mulloy's field reports, published by WMF (then the International Fund for Monuments) in 1968, 1970, 1973, and 1975 have been reprinted in one volume, with two additional papers. The book is being distributed by the Easter Island Foundation. For information please contact the EIF at P.O. Box 6774, Los Osos, CA 93412-6774, fax: (805) 534-9301, or email: rapanui@compuserve.com

Whither Cambodia?

On July 4, John Stubbs and I were on a plane out of Dubrovnik, after a week of grappling first-hand with the staggering challenge of rebuilding the countries that were once Yugoslavia. Reading the newspaper we learned that Prince Ranariddh, First Prime Minister of Cambodia, had fled the country, ousted by Second Prime Minister Hun Sen.

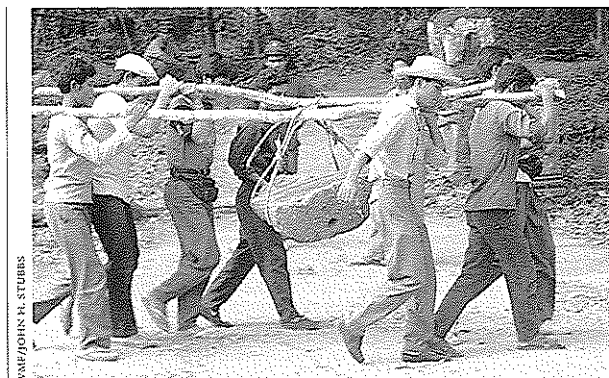
The summer had already seen dramatic events in Cambodia, including the first images of Pol Pot in decades, as he impassively confronted a strange "trial" by his former followers. The world began talking about bringing him to justice before an international tribunal.

Then, following the news of Ranariddh's ouster, violence erupted in Phnom Penh. Ranariddh's support-

The ensuing weeks were full of worry for our team in the field at Angkor. Communications were cut off, and we pored over newspapers and Internet reports wondering how our more than 60 Cambodian workers were faring, and how to proceed with the field program at Preah Khan that has become, over the last eight years, the World Monuments Fund's biggest program investment anywhere in the world. We were horrified by the violence and felt called upon to take a moral position. But we could not imagine abandoning the people we had carefully trained and nurtured. We debated the impact of our assistance and considered the consequences of further violence, if it should strike our site. We decided to suspend work, but couldn't reach the team in the field to give the order.

Eventually, e-mail messages began arriving from UNESCO in Phnom Penh. They reported that the situation was stable, and that people there felt little fear of personal danger. At Angkor and Siem Reap, all was very quiet. Our team was working, and hadn't missed a day.

In early September we sat down to plan for the coming year's field work program with few beacons to guide us. In light of uncertainty about the country's stability and its ability to regain diplomatic recognition, we decided to reduce our budget by half and to retain all our trainees and workers on a part-time basis.



TRANSPORTING SCULPTURE FOR SAFEKEEPING IN STORAGE AT SIEM REAP CONSERVATION FACILITY.

At that moment of great concern about the immediate future, we also began to make new long-term plans to underscore our educational mission in Cambodia. By the year 2000, we hope to establish a small training and research center that will welcome scholars in our discipline, who will use the center as a base to discover, and conduct research at, the wonderful site of Angkor while giving young Cambodians access to expanded graduate-level educational opportunities.

The critical problems of Cambodia today can be overcome only through the restoration of an educated citizenry, which the Khmer Rouge obliterated. By continuing to educate Cambodians to care for Angkor, we feel we are also contributing to the solution of the country's humanitarian problems. We hope our supporters agree.

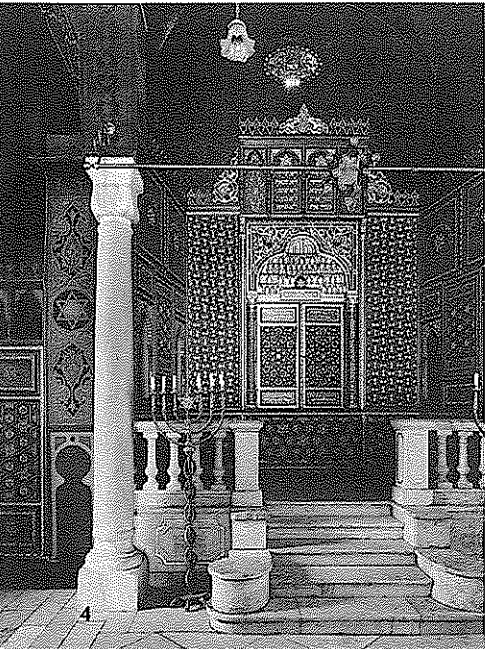
BONNIE BURNHAM, President



WMF FIELD TEAM AT PREAH KHAN.

ers were executed in flight, and shops and airports were looted of everything soldiers could carry away. Civilians fled for their lives across nearby borders, and the cycle of Cambodian strife seemed to be resuming.

Phyllis Lambert Receives 1997 Hadrian Award



View of the ark, Ben Ezra Synagogue, Cairo, Egypt. The Ben Ezra Synagogue Restoration Project, 1981–1994, Phyllis Lambert, director.

The World Monuments Fund's 10th annual Hadrian Award Luncheon took place on October 24, 1997 at the Plaza Hotel. His Highness the Aga Khan, the 1996 honoree, presented the award to Phyllis Lambert. Ms. Lambert, founder and director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal, directed the Ben Ezra Synagogue Restoration Project in Cairo as well as other notable preservation efforts. WMF is pleased to reprint her acceptance speech.

To be presented the Hadrian Award of the World Monuments Fund is a great honor, and to be presented with this medal by you [H.H. The Aga Khan], who works so extensively and effectively, intensifies the honor. May I also thank my brother Edgar, an extraordinary partner in much of my work, as well as David Culver, John Weinberg, Marilyn Perry, and my colleagues, friends, and friends of the World Monuments Fund, for your support.

To be associated with the World Monuments Fund has a particular importance to me for the word "monument" stands as a powerful mark denoting the public realm, which I consider to

be the focus of all work. In Mies's office we didn't speak of monuments, but if you think of the word in its essential meaning, derived from the Latin, a monument is "something that reminds," a marker "that by its survival commemorates a person, action, period, or event." *

This definition embodies three issues of vital concern: first is commemoration, memory, without which there is no continuity, no history, and therefore no civil society, no public realm. History is also bound with the second attribute through which the subject of the monument—a person, an action, a period, an event—implicitly involves public recognition. Finally survival is a condition required of a monument; to create a monument is an act of imagination addressed to a community of people, who will its survival, for the monument holds memory, and without it, as the common expression has it, out of sight is out of mind. The survival of monuments, survival of public memory, and continuity of the public realm, is what the World Monuments Fund is about.

* Oxford English Dictionary

I would like to elaborate on the meaning of the public realm. Each monument has its individual story, but even if it could be viewed as a self-contained landmark, like the Ben Ezra Synagogue in Cairo, it does not and cannot stand alone, for the building represents the beliefs and the daily lives, and the history of the generations that built and maintained and revered it. Above all, through its very survival among numerous Coptic churches and, nearby, the first mosque built in Egypt, [the synagogue] is emblematic of the interaction, over a millennium, of the three monotheistic religious communities—Jewish, Christian, Islamic. The intention to restore the Ben Ezra Synagogue was to encourage and to nourish dialogue between Muslim and Jew. In a drastically politicized and antagonistic present, to focus on the evidence of dialogue shows this essential civility to be the rule of the public realm, not the exception. If the synagogue did not stand, this history would be mute.

As the public realm signifies the engagement of private citizens, the private citizen must also be

engaged in the public realm. This has been especially applicable to the corporate world of the twentieth century. The moment business or professional organizations decide to build, they claim responsibility and take a moral position affecting all those who walk by or who enter their building, affecting the larger area around them, and the city as a whole. The recognition of exchange, creating a permeability of

outside and inside involving public with the private, private with the public, has been one of the profound ethical positions of modernism in this century. Its great architects created a new vision of the public realm, one that has been championed by the World Monuments Fund in the Russakov Club in Moscow, the Radio and Television Building in Brussels, and today, the Seagram Building in New York.

I am excited and tremendously grateful to know that the World Monuments Fund programs make common cause with

communities, encouraging citizen action to save and manage great sites and historic cities. The existence of the *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* has motivated the White Mountain Apache Tribe to plan the preservation of its built heritage; it has encouraged

the people of Prague to plan the vital protection of the city's historic center. These are only two examples. And the Fund has used the

Hadrian Award to recognize the Aga Khan's projects which strengthen urban communities in all their dimensions—economic, social, architectural—all at once. The Aga Khan Prize in Architecture has engendered public and private partnerships whereby people with low income can obtain access to ownership, and with it, the ability to increase their skills, and control their own lives and community. It is this human dimension, in Hyderabad and Medina and in similar work I undertake in the neighborhoods of Montreal, that makes the maintenance

of monuments sustainable, and our work worthwhile.

The worldwide loss of community and therefore of human history continues to take a mounting toll in this century, in war and peace. A dramatic fight took place against the perversion of public responsibility during the 1960s and 1970s, the period of so-called urban renewal that devastated the cities of North America. Today we see the continuing lack of understanding of the role of government as guardian of the public realm in the dam projects that will flood vast populated areas of the Yangtze River Valley in China and sweep away ancient tribal cultures with the Narmada River project in India. In these places as

well as those identified by the World Monuments Watch, and alas many others, there is much work to do. Fortunately we have the World Monuments Fund as an effective advocate and a clearing house. This private organization forms and joins public-private partnerships in the efforts to stop destruction and to reinvigorate our cities, proving we can advance the extent and the quality of the immensely important work we undertake. To demonstrate alternatives, to demonstrate that there are ways to develop sanely, and to maintain our history and our humanity, is to maintain the public realm. I am happy to be part of this.



Phyllis Lambert (left), recipient of the 1997 Hadrian Award, with 1996 award recipient His Highness the Aga Khan and WMF Chairman Marilyn Perry.

A Decade of European Preservation Grants

Kress Foundation Funding for 108 Projects in 27 Countries

Challenge grants from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the World Monuments Fund have revitalized restoration projects throughout Europe over the past 10 years, employing American patterns of matching funds to inspire greater local involvement. The President of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Marilyn Perry, describes some of the background to the program.

HOW LONG HAS THE SAMUEL H. KRESS FOUNDATION BEEN INVOLVED IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION? The preservation of European cultural heritage is the foundation's oldest programmatic commitment. Samuel H. Kress's first major act of philanthropy—in 1929, the year he created the Kress Foundation—was a

munificent personal donation to the Italian state for the restoration of monuments in Crotona, Mantua, Ravenna, and Spoleto. In the 1940s and '50s the Foundation supported post-war reconstruction in Europe.

THE FOUNDATION COUNTS ITSELF AMONG THE EARLIEST DONORS TO THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND; HOW DID THIS RELATIONSHIP COME ABOUT?

In the wake of the devastating Venetian flood in 1966, the nascent World Monuments Fund (then the International Fund for Monuments) issued a call to American organizations for help in joining the UNESCO campaign for Venice. In 1970, the Kress Foundation "adopted" the entire church of the Pietà, a major restoration project that lasted for several years. This established a pattern of working with

WMF on other selected, long-term projects in Italy, and eventually at the Cathedral in Toledo, Spain, and also in Ireland. These projects continued well into the 1980s.

WHAT WAS THE IMPETUS FOR ESTABLISHING THE KRESS FOUNDATION EUROPEAN PRESERVATION PROGRAM?

Several site visits prompted the Kress trustees to reconsider sustained commitments to specific sites. Throughout Europe, countless important historic buildings and works of art stood in dire condition for many reasons—neglect, natural disasters, pollution, conflict—and chronic funding problems

often discouraged local action. Rather than another long-term project, we felt that what was needed was a mechanism to invite greater private-sector initiative and support. The program was established in 1987.

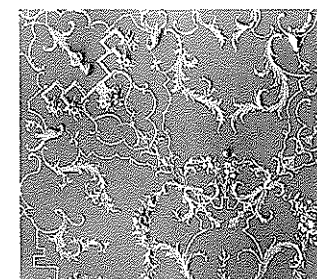
ARE THE RESULTS GRATIFYING?

The new approach has had a heartening success. Over the past decade, the Kress Foundation has

Over the past decade, the Kress Foundation has granted \$4.4 million to WMF for European preservation activities.

granted \$4.4 million to WMF for European preservation activities, supporting 62 field projects as well as publications, project planning, and training. Funds have been matched at least three-to-one—and often much more—in great part by local donors.

NO. 20 DOMINICK STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND ~ Detail of stucco ornamentation of front room ceiling.



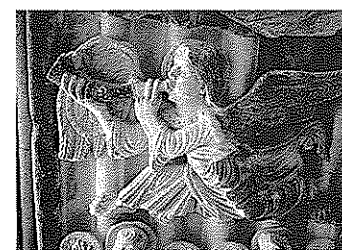
ARE THERE NEW CHALLENGES AHEAD?

The Kress Foundation has made its most important contributions to the preservation movement through our participation with WMF, and through WMF's expanding international role. A decade ago the Kress challenge gave WMF the opportunity to reach beyond field supervision to the full range of preservation activities in

preservation community—the World Monuments Watch. The purpose of the World Monuments Watch program is to draw attention to sites throughout the world that are in imminent danger. It is also a small grants program that shares many elements of the Kress Foundation's efforts in Europe. The World Monuments Watch has opened a new chapter for WMF—and by extension for WMF's donors—and is already providing new awareness of the need for the protection and maintenance of the great artistic

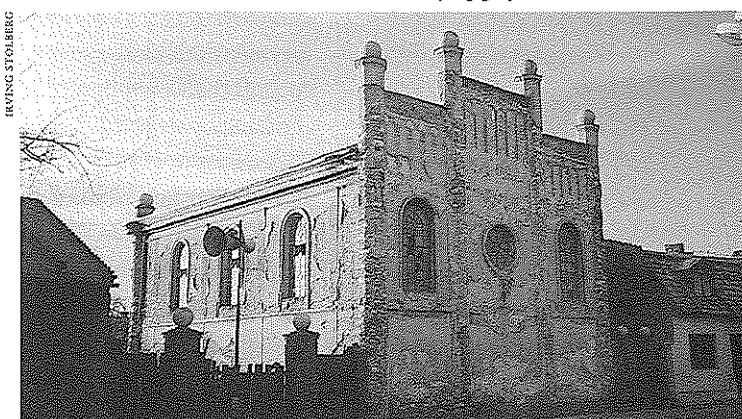
treasures of our world. Like the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program,

the World Monuments Watch offers a tangible demonstration of international concern to dedicated local groups that care about preserving their heritage. Both programs are beacons of hope.



ST. TROPHIME, ARLES, FRANCE ~ Detail of portal figure during restoration.

SYNAGOGUE IN SPISSKE PODHRADIE, SLOVAKIA ~ Synagogue facade.



ZEYREK CAMII, ISTANBUL ~ View of the Middle Church, looking east.

KRESS FOUNDATION GRANTS

European Preservation Program 1987-1997

Albania • Butrint: Butrint Archaeological Site
 Armenia • Survey of churches damaged by 1988 earthquake – Ererouk: Basilica of Ererouk
 Bosnia and Herzegovina • Village of Počitelj
 Bulgaria • Rousse Region: Ivanovo Rock Chapels
 Croatia • Assessment of war damage and photographic exhibition
 Czech Republic • Brno: Tugendhat Villa – Prague: Belvedere at Prague Castle – Telč: Church of the Holy Ghost
 Egypt • Mount Sinai: Holy Monastery of St. Catherine Mount Sinai
 Estonia • Tartu: St. John's of Tartu
 France • Arles: Church of St. Trophime – Châtillon-sur-Saône: Great Tower – Compiègne: Théâtre Impérial – Les Eyzies: Château de Commarque – Paris: Dome of the Hôtel des Invalides – Maintenon: Château de Maintenon, Church of St. Nicolas – Marly-le-Roi: Désert de Retz, Broken Column folly
 Georgia • Tetritskaro District: Pitareti Monastic Complex
 Greece (Crete) • Hania: Etz Hayim Synagogue
 Hungary • Pécs: Pécs Cathedral Museum
 Ireland • County Cork: Doneraile Court – Dublin: No. 20 Dominick Street
 Israel, Ramle Municipality: Ramla White Mosque
 Italy • Florence: Church of Santo Spirito; Galleria Palatina in Pitti Palace – Meolo: Church of San Giovanni Battista – Modena: Galleria Estense – Narni: Church of Santa Pudenziana – Rome: Cryptoportico; Villa Torlonia Catacomb – San Gimignano: Taddeo di Bartolo frescoes at Church of Santa Maria Assunta – Salerno: Grottoes of San Michele – Venice: Ca' Zenobio; Church of San Sebastiano
 Jordan • Petra: Byzantine Church; Southern Temple
 Latvia • Jurmala Town: No. 3 Juras Street
 Lebanon • Tyre: Ancient Tyre
 Norway • Vågåmo: Vågå Old Church
 Portugal • Lisbon: Tower of Belém
 Russia • Kemi Province: Paanajarvi Village – Tsarskoe Selo (St. Petersburg): Alexander Palace
 Slovakia • Spišské Podhradie: Synagogue
 Spain • Guadalupe: Cloister and Garden of the Royal Monastery; Toro: Church of Santa Maria la Mayor; Portada de la Majestad; Trujillo: Casa-Museo Francisco Pizarro
 Sweden • Isle of Öland: Borgholm and Kalmar Castles
 Turkey • Aphrodisias: Tetrastyle – Istanbul: Zeyrek Camii
 United Kingdom • Caernarfon, Wales: No. 6 Palace Street – Glasgow, Scotland: Ingram Street Tea Rooms; Mackintosh frescoes – Dulwich, England: Dulwich Picture Gallery – Lincoln, England: Lincoln Cathedral – Liverpool, England: St. George's Hall – Oxfordshire, England: Ditchley Park – Thornham Parva, England: St. Mary's Church – Winchester, England: Winchester Cathedral
 USSR • Armenia: USIA/National Park Service Survey of earthquake damage – Russia: Pavlovsk: Imperial Palace

In addition to field projects, the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program has supported the 1988-89 traveling photographic exhibition "Donatello at Close Range"; conservation training through grants to WMF's ongoing work in the Czech Republic at the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape and ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property); courses in book, paper, and stone conservation in Venice. Grants totaling \$185,000 have supported eight planning meetings supporting preservation advocacy and projects in Austria, the Czech Republic, the Czech and Slovak Republics (in 1992), Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Romania. The program has also provided \$257,000 in sponsorship for 25 WMF publications.

WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

List of 100 Most Endangered Sites 1998-99

On September 5, 1997 WMF announced the 1998-99 List of 100 Most Endangered Sites at the Collector's Room of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House on Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan. In a moving keynote speech, White Mountain Apache Tribe Chairman Ronnie Lupe described how a master plan to conserve and interpret the endangered Fort Apache compound—built by the U.S. cavalry in 1871—will share the story of a clash between two cultures, while teaching a new generation how to care for its built, natural, and linguistic heritage—"There has been great pain throughout the world, and now many places have become symbols of great change and healing. Fort Apache can be such a place for the Apache people."

Since the announcement of the first endangered list in 1996, the World Monuments Watch WMF has, in many cases, provided short-term emergency funding. Over the past year, WMF's catalytic small grants—provided by corporations, foundations, and individuals—have mobilized other support. To date, WMF has provided a total of

"In Apache, we believe *igoya'i bee goz'aa*, 'wisdom sits in places.' Our mountains, our springs, other places all hold stories that tell us who we are and how to live. We say that the wisdom from places is like water. As long as we drink from these places, the wisdom we receive from them never dries up. And we drink from places by remembering everything about them. We learn their names, and remember what happened at them. If we do these things, we will walk a long way and live a long time. We will be wise."

Ronnie Lupe, Chairman, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Arizona



Committee of Honor, opened the occasion at the Custom House. American Express Company Chairman and CEO Harvey Golub, WMF Chairman Dr. Marilyn Perry, WMF President Bonnie Burnham, and WMF Vice President for Programs John Stubbs also addressed the gathering.

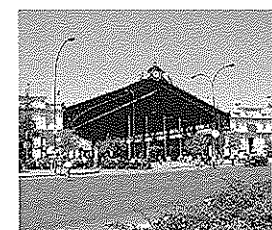
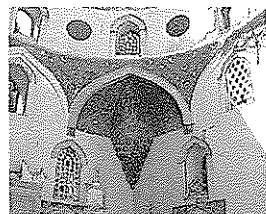
\$3.37 million to 54 listed sites. The World Monuments Watch review process included the reevaluation of all 1996 sites. WMF's selection panel determined that 25 of these sites continue to face preservation challenges critical and urgent enough to warrant renewed listing.

To respect and preserve the world's heritage in a cogent fashion requires effective planning and global action. In many cases, lack of concern and recognition cannot be overcome without outside help. Many of the sites on the 1998-99 list confront the same problems—a lack of coordination among authorities, and a failure to recognize the importance of preserving tangible sites. The sites cannot be separated from their environments, just as organisms cannot be separated from their habitats. Heritage preservation must find its place among other values that are being promoted on a community level; cultural heritage must be seen as part of the social fabric, as a tool for economic growth, an asset for development, and a source of well-being.

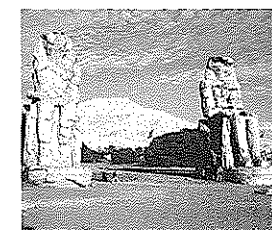
Hon. Cyrus R. Vance, co-chairman of the World Monuments Watch International

Site Name, City, Country

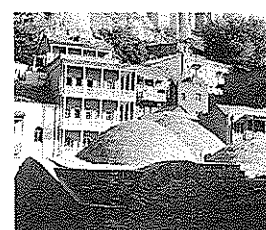
- 1 Herat Old City, Herat, Afghanistan
- 2 Butrint Archaeological Site, Sarande, Albania
- 3 Ushuaia Prison, Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina
- 4 Previous Radio and Television Building, Brussels, Belgium
- 5 Tour and Taxis, Brussels, Belgium
- 6 Wortel Colony Estate, Hoogstraten, Belgium
- 7 Royal Palaces of Abomey, Abomey, Benin
- 8 Arani and Callapa Churches, Bolivia
- 9 Rio Lauca Prehistoric Burial Towers, Department of Oruro, Bolivia
- 10 Village of Počitelj, Počitelj, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 11 Madara Horseman, Kaspichan, Bulgaria
- 12 Banteay Chhmar Temple of Jayavarman VII, Thmar Puok, Cambodia



- 13 Gulf of Georgia Cannery, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada
- 14 Alameda Railroad Station, Santiago, Chile
- 15 Tulor Aldea, San Pedro de Atacama, Chile
- 16 Jufu Hall, Xian Nong Tan, Beijing, China
- 17 Namseling Manor, Drachi, Tibet, China
- 18 Palung Tibetan Monastery, Babang Village, Sichuan, China
- 19 Ducal Palace, Zadar, Croatia
- 20 Franciscan Monastery Library, Dubrovnik, Croatia
- 21 Reina Cemetery, Cienfuegos, Cuba
- 22 Follies and Conservatory in Lednice Park, Lednice and Valtice Villages, Czech Republic
- 23 Heavenly Father Chapel, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
- 24 Nebilovy Mansion, Nebilovy, Plzen District, Czech Republic
- 25 Prague's Historic Center, Prague, Czech Republic
- 26 Mortuary Temple of King Ahmenhotep III, Gurna, Luxor, Egypt
- 27 Suchitoto City, Suchitoto, Cuscatlán, El Salvador
- 28 Mentewab-Qwesqam Palace, Gondar, Ethiopia

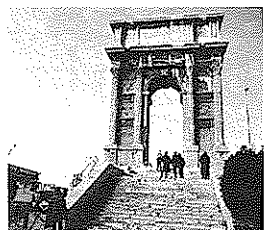


- 29 Levuka Township, Levuka, Fiji
- 30 'Galerie des Actions de Monsieur le Prince,' Chateau of Chantilly, Chantilly, France
- 31 James Island, James Island, Gambia
- 32 Tbilisi Historic District, Tbilisi, Georgia
- 33 Spa Center Historic Ensemble, Balatonfüred, Hungary
- 34 Ahmedabad Walled City, Ahmedabad, India
- 35 Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India
- 36 Gemeindehaus, Haifa, Israel
- 37 Ramla White Mosque, Ramle Municipality, Israel
- 38 Ancient Pompeii, Pompeii, Italy
- 39 Arch of Trajan, Ancona, Italy
- 40 Botanical Garden of Padua University, Padua, Italy
- 41 Etruscan Painted Tombs of Tarquinia, Tarquinia, Italy
- 42 Limonaia at Boboli Gardens in Florence and Gardens of Villa Medici at Castello, Florence, Italy
- 43 Neopitagorica Basilica, Rome, Italy
- 44 Palazzo Doria Pamphili, Valmontone, Italy
- 45 Rupestrian Churches of Puglia and the City of Matera, Italy
- 46 Terra del Sole Prison Cells, Castrocaro Terme and Terra del Sole, Italy
- 47 Old Iron Bridge, Spanish Town, St. Catherine, Jamaica
- 48 Petra, Wadi Mousa, Jordan
- 49 Vat Sisaket, Vientiane, Laos
- 50 Abava Valley Cultural Landscape, Kurzeme District, Latvia
- 51 Enfeh, Enfeh (Tripoli), Lebanon
- 52 Vilnius Town Wall, Vilnius, Lithuania

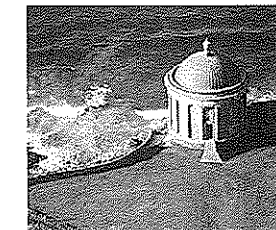
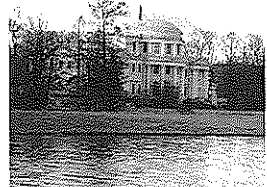


Site Name, City, Country

- 53 Kampong Cina River Frontage, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
- 54 Mnajdra Prehistoric Temples, Mnajdra, Malta
- 55 Carolina Hacienda (Main House), Chihuahua, Mexico
- 56 Madera Cave Dwellings, Chihuahua, Mexico
- 57 Metropolitan Cathedral, Mexico City, Mexico
- 58 Monasteries of San Juan Bautista, Tetela del Volcán and Tlayacapan, Morelos, Mexico



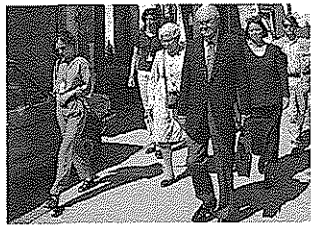
- 59 Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, Mexico
- 60 Teotihuacán Archaeological Site, San Juan Teotihuacán, Mexico
- 61 Vega de la Peña Archaeological Site, Filo-Bobos, Veracruz, Mexico
- 62 Bogd Khaan Palace Museum, Ulaanbaatar Town, Mongolia
- 63 Gombas of Upper Mustang, Lo Manthang, Mustang, Nepal
- 64 Wooden Architecture of Trondheim, Trondheim, Norway
- 65 Uch Monument Complex, Punjab Province, Pakistan
- 66 San Lorenzo Castle and San Gerónimo Fort, Colón and Portobelo, Panama
- 67 Apurlec Archaeological Site, Lambayeque, Peru
- 68 La Quinta Heeren, Lima, Peru
- 69 "Ransom Room," Cajamarca, Peru
- 70 Kabayan Mummy Caves, Kabayan, Benguet, Philippines
- 71 San Sebastián Basilica, Manila, Philippines
- 72 Debnó Parish Church, Nowy Targ, Poland
- 73 Vistulamouth Fortress, Gdańsk, Poland
- 74 Brancusi's Endless Column, Târgu-Jiu, Romania
- 75 Romano Catholic Church, Ghelinta, Romania
- 76 Agate Pavilion of the Catherine Palace, Tsarskoe Selo, (St. Petersburg), Russia
- 77 Alexander Palace, Tsarskoe Selo, (St. Petersburg), Russia
- 78 Irkutsk Historic Center, Irkutsk, Russia
- 79 Paanajärvi Village, Kemi Province, Russia
- 80 Russakov Club, Moscow, Russia
- 81 Yelagin Island Palace and Park Ensemble, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 82 Hell House, Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia
- 83 Wind Mills of Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain
- 84 Ani Archaeological Site, Ocarli Köyü, Kars, Turkey
- 85 Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey



- 86 Patara Archaeological Site, Patara, Turkey
- 87 Masaka Cathedral, Kitovu Village, Uganda
- 88 Ancient Chersonesos, Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
- 89 Hadlow Tower, Tonbridge, England, United Kingdom
- 90 Mussenden Temple, Castlerock, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom
- 91 St. Francis Church and Gorton Monastery, Manchester, England, United Kingdom
- 92 The St. Vincent Street Church, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 93 Bodie State Historic Park, California, U.S.A.
- 94 Fort Apache, Arizona, U.S.A.
- 95 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- 96 Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, U.S.A.
- 97 South Pass Cultural Landscape, Wyoming, U.S.A.
- 98 San Francisco Church, Coro, Falcón, Venezuela
- 99 My Son Temple District, Duy Xuyen District, Vietnam
- 100 Shibam Historic City, Shibam, Yemen

Bosnia « Mostar 2004 workshop » **Croatia** « a delegation from Zadar » **Czech Republic** « emergency stabilization of bas-relief panels » **France** « Chateau Aqueduct designated » **Greece** « the only surviving Jewish monument » **Latvia** « a specially protected cultural territory » **Morocco** « stopping urban encroachment » **Norway** « funding to preserve a wooden church » **Russia** « The first post-World War II visit »

WMF and the World Monuments Watch impact sites around the world ~ a selective view:

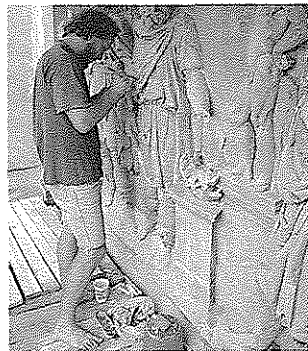


HON. CYRUS VANCE (RIGHT) WITH MRS. VANCE (LEFT) AND BONNIE BURNHAM IN MOSTAR.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Mostar 2004 Workshop
Hon. Cyrus Vance, co-chairman of the World Monuments Watch Committee of Honor, WMF President Bonnie Burnham, Vice President John Stubbs, and Projects Coordinator Jon Calame attended the inauguration of the third annual Mostar 2004 workshop, July 2-7, 1997, held in Mostar for the first time. Burnham and Stubbs then visited war-damaged Počitelj, included on the 1996-97 as well as the new List of 100 and recipient of a Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant.

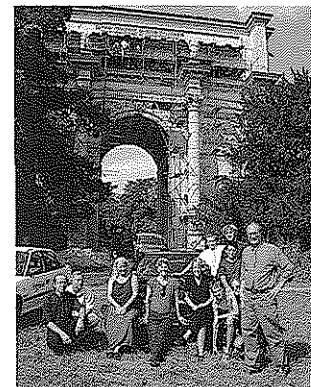
Croatia Dalmatian Coast
While in the Balkans,

Burnham and Stubbs visited other World Monuments Watch sites: the Old City Harbor in Dubrovnik (1996-97 list); the Franciscan Monastery in Dubrovnik (1998-99 list; American Express grant recipient) and Lopud Franciscan Monastery on an island near Dubrovnik (1996-97 list; Samuel H. Kress Foundation grant recipient). In addition, a delegation from Zadar met WMF representatives in Dubrovnik to discuss the Ducal Palace, which is on the 1998-99 list of 100.



CONSERVATION OF BAS-RELIEF SCULPTURE, RENDEZVOUS FOLLY.

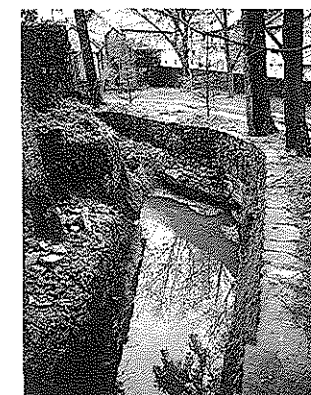
Czech Republic Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape
The second conservation training exchange took place June 28-August 21. With sponsorship from the Samuel H. Kress



CONSERVATION PROJECT TEAM IN FRONT OF RENDEZVOUS FOLLY.

Foundation, two U.S. architectural conservation students joined four Czech counterparts to carry out emergency stabilization of bas-relief panels on the Rendezvous Folly.

France Chateau Aqueduct
World Monuments Watch listing helped attract the attention of the French preservation



CHATEAU AQUEDUCT.

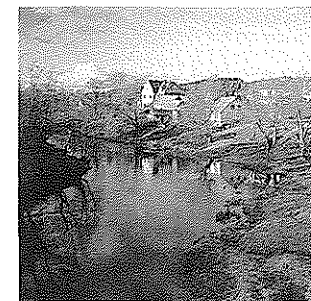
community, as well as the local and national governments. A government commission designated the site as a registered historic monument, affording special legal protection and public subsidies for preservation.



ETZ HAYIM SYNAGOGUE.

Greece (Crete) Etz Hayim Synagogue
Nikos Stavroulakis, who has single-handedly led an extraordinary effort to preserve the only surviving Jewish monument on Crete, notes "indicating that the project is under the aegis of the World Monuments Fund has been an enormous plus since it substantiates credibility and also the seriousness of the project." The recognition helped him to raise funds in Greece and the United States over the past year. Though no longer listed on the World Monuments

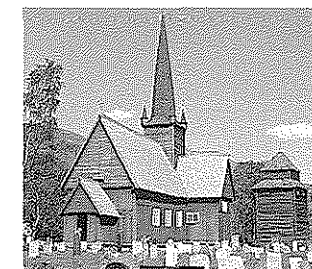
Watch, the synagogue's conservation is an ongoing project of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.



ABAVA VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.

Latvia Abava Valley Cultural Landscape
Ojars Arvids Feldbergs, site nominator and now administrator of this national "Specially Protected Cultural Territory," reports that World Monuments Watch listing facilitated this new status. As a result, local governments in the valley are hoping to be eligible for tax relief this year. Further workshops and seminars aimed at preserving the valley are being held with the assistance of the Council of Europe's Cultural Heritage Division and the King Baudouin Foundation of Belgium.

Morocco Medieval Sijilmassa
The Moroccan-American Mission in Sijilmassa successfully petitioned the government of Morocco to recognize Medieval Sijilmassa as a national historic site. World Monuments Watch listing has been indirectly responsible for the construction of a perimeter around the site's historic core to protect it from encroachment by the modern town. Prof. James Miller, a Clemson University archaeologist leading the excavation work has government support for an exhibition on Sijilmassa to be held in Morocco and the U.S.



VAGA OLD CHURCH.

Norway Vaga Old Church
In 1996 and 1997 the Norwegian Heritage Foundation obtained significant funding to

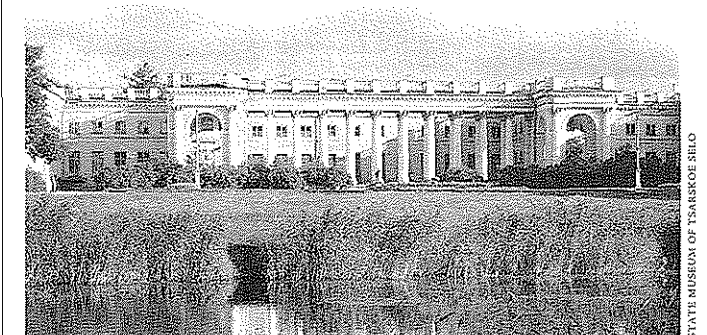
preserve the Vaga Old Church. Following World Monuments Watch listing and the award of \$15,000 to install a surveillance system, the Municipality of Vaga allocated \$50,000 for a sprinkler system. In addition, two Norwegian corporations provided grants totaling \$12,000.

Russia Alexander Palace
From June 26-July 2, WMF Trustee Patricia Falk, Vice President John Stubbs, and consultant Baron Lobstein treated members of the Garden Club of America to the first post-World War II visit to the of the imperial suites of Nicolas II and Alexandra. Provisional restoration of these spaces was completed for public

viewing in August. World Monuments Watch grants from American Express have been credited as the source of these breakthrough developments. The group also toured the Catherine Palace, including the unrestored Agate Pavilion (which is on the new World Monuments Watch endangered list).

WMF's representatives also visited new World Monuments Watch sites: the eighteenth-century Yelagin Island Palace and Park Ensemble in St. Petersburg, and the remarkable Russakov Club in Moscow.

Information about WMF and its World Monuments Watch program can now be accessed via our Web site <www.worldmonuments.org>.



ALEXANDER PALACE, TSARSKOE SELO (ST. PETERSBURG).

H. Peter Stern

WMF Vice Chairman

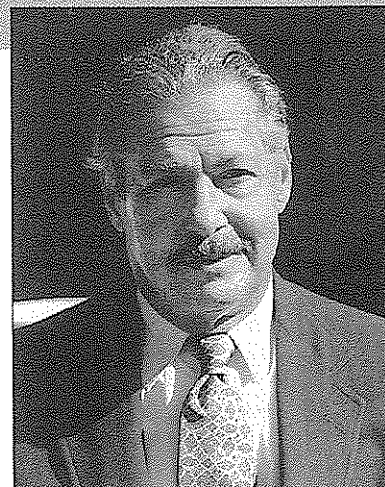
In 1971, Col. Jim Gray, who had established the International Fund for Monuments in 1965, invited Peter Stern to lunch to make his acquaintance. By dessert, Stern had become a board member and vice chairman of the International Fund for Monuments. At that time, the organization was principally active in Venice; the new trustee immediately made possible the restoration of the organ and other parts of the Church of Santa Maria del Giglio. In recognition of this and other philanthropic commitments, the Italian Government awarded him the Order of Merit in 1979.

Peter Stern was born in Hamburg in 1928. His paternal grandfather established the largest oil company in Germany, while his maternal grandfather was a leading lawyer in the Rhineland. In the year of his birth, the family moved to Romania, where his father took over the management of Shell Oil Company. At age nine, after the German school he attended turned Nazi, he "commuted" between Bucharest and St. Bedes' School, Eastbourne, Sussex, England. Following the outbreak of World War II, Stern

attended the École Internationale in Geneva, Switzerland before arriving in the U.S. in 1940.

While attending Scarsdale High School, Stern often visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art and read voraciously about art and history. He graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard, followed by degrees from Columbia University's School of International Relations and Yale Law School. Stern left his legal career in 1956 to take over Star Expansion Company, a family business. In 1960 Storm King Art Center was founded in Mountainville, NY and he became Chairman and President. Under his ongoing leadership, the Art Center has become the leading outdoor museum for modern sculpture.

As of 1974, Stern turned the daily management of Star Expansion over to others. He had read Toynbee's autobiography and decided to follow the historian's example and see all the great historical and architectural sites of the world. Over the following 20 years, Stern largely accomplished this goal. Notwithstanding the demands that Storm King has placed on his time, Stern has continually lent his expertise to the management of the World Monuments Fund. As chairman of the nominating committee for 25 years, he helped to recruit many trustees, including Lucius Eastman (chairman from 1984-89), Marilyn Perry, and J. Carter Brown. Together with Eastman and Marilyn Perry, he



COURTESY STORM KING ART CENTER

recruited Bonnie Burnham as director in 1985.

Over the years, Stern has been instrumental in broadening WMF's vision and geographic scope. For example, in December 1969 he visited the Historic City of Angkor, a few months before it was overrun by the Khmer Rouge. The safety and preservation of the site haunted Stern in the years following. Once the political situation made access to the site possible in 1989, he urged WMF's Board of Trustees to make the conservation of Angkor a key priority. Elsewhere in Asia, in the early 1970s he sent Professor Sol Lewin, the leading stone restorer, to Borobudur, Indonesia for a two-month study of the deteriorating friezes on this Buddhist temple, a World Heritage Site. And between 1973 and 1978, Stern and Jim Gray organized the Easter Island program. During this period, Stern financed the work of the distinguished archaeologist William Mulloy, whose leadership in restoring the monumental altar figures remains the most important work that has been done on Easter Island to date. Stern also recruited his friend Thor Heyerdahl as honorary chairman of the Easter Island Committee and, in 1988, helped to establish WMF's dynamic and successful Jewish Heritage program, which is chaired by Ambassador

Ronald Lauder, a fellow WMF vice chairman.

Stern's three children, Lisa, Beatrice, and John Stern, are involved today in the governance of the Storm King Art Center and share many of his cultural and philanthropic interests. Stern's cultural interests have grown ever wider over the years. In the late 1970s he took up acting and seriously considered joining a traveling troupe. His second wife, research biologist Dr. Margaret Johns, persuaded him instead to take up the violin again, and Stern now plays late Beethoven string quartets.

Together they built Cedar House in Mountainville with its collection of Indian and Islamic art. As a research biologist, Johns established the relationship between mammalian physiology and the vomeronasal organ, part of a second olfactory system. The discovery was published in the scientific journal *Nature* in 1978. Today she devotes her time to pastel painting and writing.

For his dedication to the World Monuments Fund over two decades, Stern was the first individual to receive the WMF Gold Medal at the 25th anniversary Hadrian Award dinner in London in 1990. Just last

year, he was the first contributor to WMF's effort to restore Brancusi's *Endless Column* in Romania, which he and many others consider the leading twentieth-century European sculpture. This project brings together his interest in outdoor sculpture and restoration. The only twentieth-century sculpture on the inaugural World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, Brancusi's masterpiece has been retained on the new list. Peter Stern is happy that WMF does not rest on its laurels, but finds new challenges and opportunities—and meets them.

PRESERVATION LEADERSHIP

Philanthropists Support Monumental Tasks

European Preservation Program Marks 10th Anniversary

In 1987 the Samuel H. Kress Foundation launched a joint program with WMF to identify and sponsor outstanding preservation activities in Europe. Through the program to date, WMF has awarded 108 grants totaling \$2,045,489. WMF's chairman Dr. Marilyn Perry, President of the Kress Foundation, discusses the rationale and success of the program on pages 6-7.

Robert W. Wilson Challenge for Conserving our Heritage Awards First Grants

Through the generosity of vice chairman and treasurer Mr. Robert W. Wilson, WMF has the capacity to allocate as much as \$1 million annually to selected projects, provided that non-U.S. donors match these funds. Grants are awarded for sites of great architectural and artistic merit. Gifts from

non-U.S. private donors to WMF or its affiliates are matched 1:1.

Contributions from foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations are matched 1:2 (one dollar from WMF matching two dollars contributed by the sponsoring organization).

GRANTS TO DATE

Czech Republic
Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Southern Moravia
Valtice Chapel

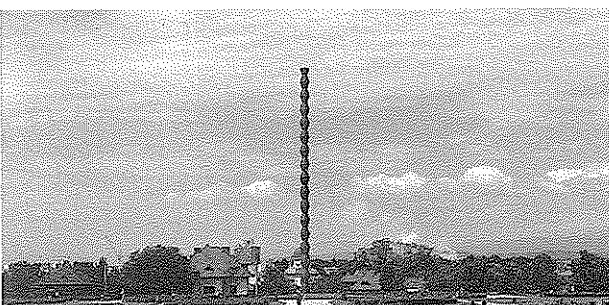
Italy
Temple of Hercules, Rome
Neopitagorica Basilica at Porta Maggiore, Rome
Nero's Palace, Rome

Nepal
Sulima Ratnesvara Temple, Kathmandu
Kulima Narayan Temple, Kathmandu

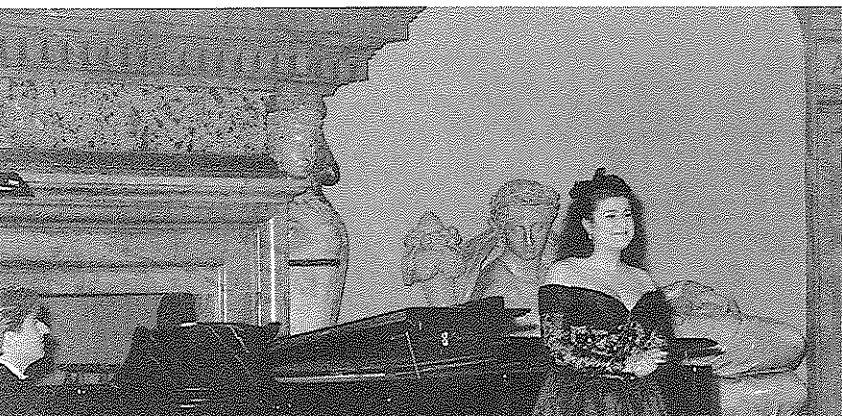
Portugal
Tower of Belém, Lisbon

Spain
Romanesque Church of San Quirze, Durro (Catalonia)

President's Discretionary Fund for Program Development
Generous support from H. Peter Stern has allowed WMF to establish a special fund to support the development of new projects. Funded with \$500,000 over five years from the Ralph E. Ogden Foundation, the commitment will give the staff flexibility to respond quickly to urgent and important challenges anywhere in the world, for which funds would otherwise not be available.



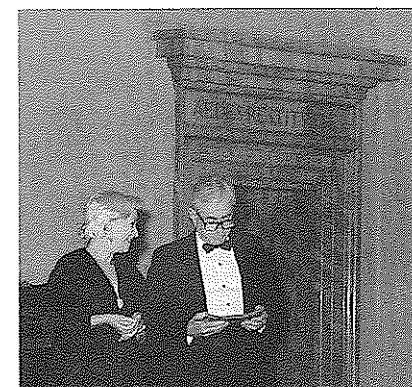
H. PETER STERN



Jean-Yves Thibaudet and Cecilia Bartoli performing at WMF's Gala Romano.

Special Events

On May 8, 1997 WMF hosted the **Gala Romano**—a recital at the Palazzo Farnese by Cecilia Bartoli and Jean-Yves Thibaudet for 400 distinguished guests followed by a formal dinner. Count Paolo Marzotto received the WMF Gold Medal in recognition of his leadership of WMF's first European affiliate, the Comitato Italiano, founded in 1989.



WMF Chairman Dr. Marilyn Perry presents the Gold Medal to Count Paolo Marzotto at the Gala Romano.

The second **World Monuments Watch Dinner** took place on June 11 at Windows on the World in New York. The event honored the recipients of 1997 grants awarded to sites on the 1996-97 *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*.

On June 26, exhibition curator Helen Jessup led a special private tour of the **Khmer Art Exhibition** at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. for 50 major donors to WMF's Angkor program. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geniesse hosted the cocktail reception following.

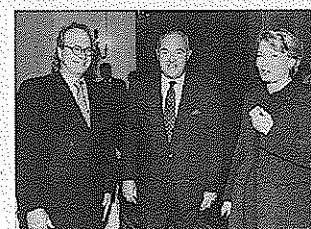
At the 1997 Hadrian Award Luncheon, October 24, 1997



ALICE CARY BROWN, WMF TRUSTEE LEE BROWN, AND VICE CHAIRMAN H. PETER STERN.



ISABELLE DE BROGLIE, WMF EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE, AND WMF TRUSTEE PETER SICHEL.



JOHN STUBBS, VICE PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAMS (LEFT) AND MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GARDINER.



GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

On September 8, 1997 American Express presented a \$50,000 grant to the St. Vincent Street Church (1857-59, designed by Alexander "Greek" Thomson), a **World Monuments Watch** site in Glasgow, Scotland. Pictured holding a Quaich—a traditional Celtic drinking cup—created to commemorate the occasion (left to right): The Rt. Hon. Donald Dewar, secretary of state for Scotland; Dr. Marilyn Perry, chairman of the World Monuments Fund; The Rt. Hon. Pat Lally, lord provost of Glasgow; and Chuck Farr, vice chairman of American Express.

American Express has to date hosted award ceremonies at more than 20 sites throughout the world. The St. Vincent Street Church presentation took place during the 1997 American Society of Travel Agents conference. On September 6-7, American Express hosted a golf tournament to benefit the **World Monuments Watch** at the renowned St. Andrews course, raising a total of \$76,700 for the program. In addition, a special *Travel & Leisure World Monuments Watch* supplement—featured in the October 1997 issue—made its debut at the conference.

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Paolo Viti
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Board Welcomes New Trustees

Paul Beirne, a partner in the investment research and global money management firm Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., Inc., has recently been elected to the Board of Trustees. Philanthropist and art collector **Prince Ayn Aga Khan** has also honored WMF with his acceptance. The board is proud to welcome back **Peter M. F. Sichel**, a trustee from 1984-91 as well as a founder, benefactor, and advisor of WMF's Jewish Heritage Program.

In Memoriam

WMF Trustee Daisy Belin The WMF board and staff mourn the death of Daisy Belin, who was elected to the Board of Trustees in

1989. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the entire Belin family.

Thirza Cleveland, Venice Benefactor

It is with much sadness that WMF reports the death of Mrs. Thirza Cleveland, a indefatigable member of the Minnesota Chapter of the Venice Committee. Most recently, Mrs. Cleveland spearheaded the effort to secure funding to restore the angels in the Church of San Giovanni in Bragora in memory of Deacon Bartlett, the late husband of chapter president Georgia Bartlett. To date, WMF has received over \$5000 in contributions in Mrs. Cleveland's name, earmarked for a restoration project in Venice.

Trips for Members

WMF is pleased to announce its travel schedule for the next six months. If you would like to be on our "Trip Mailing List," or for more details about any specific trip, please write to WMF's headquarters, 949 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10028, Attention: Trips.

January 17-24, 1998

Historic City of Angkor The week begins with a welcome dinner in Phnom Penh, followed by a full day of sightseeing, including the Royal Palace and the National Museum. The next four and one-half days are spent at the Historic City of Angkor in Siem Reap: visit WMF's project site at Preah Khan; renowned Angkor Wat, with its 800 meters of bas-

reliefs; and other monumental temple sites in the jungle.

April 21-29, 1998

Easter Island Begin with a day in Santiago, Chile, and a private tour of the Pre-Colombian Museum. Spend four full days on Easter Island to see the famous giant *moai* statues, the summit of Orongo and its famous petroglyphs, stone quarries, caves—including one with famous rock paintings—and the village of Hanga Roa. Spend the final morning in the port city of Valparaíso, whose pedestrian funicular elevator system was included on the 1996 *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites*.

ENSURING THE FUTURE OF MANKIND'S HERITAGE

The support of our friends has been crucial to the growth of the World Monuments Fund over the past 30 years, enabling us to orchestrate over 165 major conservation projects in 52 countries. However, our work has just begun and your support is crucial to our efforts in the future.

An ideal way to help sustain our projects around the globe is by including World Monuments Fund in your will. A bequest to WMF can help ensure the preservation of mankind's most important artistic and architectural heritage for generations to come. It can also provide significant estate tax savings.

For more information and suggestions for bequest language, please contact Laurie Beckelman, Vice President, World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10028. If you have already remembered World Monuments Fund through your will, please let us know—we would like to thank you for your generosity.

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