



English-Speaking Committee

NEWSLETTER

December 1985

Vol:VI No:2



Anna Kozlowski

CONGRESS 85

ICOMOS CANADA'S FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS
OTTAWA NOVEMBER 2-3, 1985
THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF PRESERVATION

It gathered 80 Canadian professionals; they came from all over the country; it was exciting; if you weren't there, you truly missed a good opportunity to have a fruitful exchange with professional colleagues.

PANEL ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE:

The Saturday morning session was filled by a panel of 4 professionals each working in different professional environments.

Phillip Wright, archaeologist with the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, discussed the professional practice of preservation in a provincial government setting with the major advantages of a strong heritage mandate and high professional standards. Problems identified arose from the size of the area to be covered, and conflicts of jurisdictions.

Linda Fardin, landscape architect with Parks Canada, stressed the difficulties of working in a federal government environment where one can feel the effects of political pressures on projects, and where responsibilities are defined in terms of the contemporary profession. On the other hand, the interaction of multidisciplinary teams, the opportunities for training and professional challenges made it all worthwhile.

Julia Gersovitz, restoration architect in private practice, explained the difficulties of working in the private sector where clients are

often not very sensitive to old buildings and contractors think only of protecting themselves. She noted that professional tariffs are not suited for restoration work and the Order of Architects does not recognize the fact that specialized knowledge is required to do restoration work.

Jacques Dalibard, restoration architect/manager, stressed the advantages of practicing preservation in an institution dedicated to heritage preservation. The milieu is favourable to research and development of the profession; there is flexibility; the bureaucracy is at a minimum, and it is possible to work at the leading edge of the profession which he defined as being "the Management of Change".

PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOPS:

In the afternoon, 6 workshops of 10 to 15 participants were organized around the subjects of the Icomos International Specialized Committees, and in most cases were chaired by the Canadian representative to that Committee.

Julian Smith chaired the session on Doctrine; Robin Letellier chaired the one on Recording and Documentation; Walter Jamieson chaired the Historic Towns session; Claude Moulin the one on Cultural Tourism; Herb Stovel chaired the workshop on the Vernacular and Marc Denhez the one on Heritage Legislation. Each attendee was asked to select a workshop according to his/her area of interest and this resulted in lively discussions on the various topics.

The detailed report or resolution of each workshop can be obtained from the Icomos Canada secretariat. Should you be interested in a particular subject, you are requested to write to the session chairs listed above at the Icomos secretariat in Ottawa.

PARKS CANADA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PRESERVATION MOVEMENT:

The following day at the General Assembly we were fortunate to hear Al Davidson, Assistant Deputy Minister for Parks Canada speak on its role in the preservation field.

Mr. Davidson explained how the preservation context is changing and that the framework of Parks Canada's 100th anniversary provided a good occasion to look back at what had been accomplished and to look ahead for the future.

Parks Canada's mandate is to preserve sites of national significance; it believes in a bridge between the natural and the built heritage. Its priority is historic parks, but political influence occasionally changes that.



Anna Kozlowski

Parks Canada has turned to other institutions and organizations for help and support to achieve its goals: other departments, levels of government and non governmental organizations.

Mr. Davidson gave an historical overview of Parks Canada's evolution from the first military sites to the creation of a critical mass of trained professionals, to its leading role in various fields such as underwater archaeology.

Mr. Davidson also looked at the next 10 years:

With capped government expenditures and increased expectations from Canadians, Parks Canada has no choice other than to team up to achieve its objectives. Cost sharing projects, cooperation and appeals to volunteers are tools whose use will be intensified.

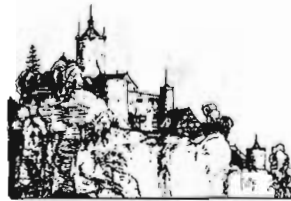
Parks Canada's professional resources are insufficient for the task ahead. Icomos Canada can help Parks Canada to work to meet the highest professional standards.

In the past, Parks Canada was an example for others to follow. In the 1980s, a new threshold has been reached; perhaps the situation is now reversed and Parks Canada will look to others for new ways to accomplish its mission effectively.

The closing session of the conference was a series of reports by the Chairman of Icomos Canada, Jacques Dalibard, the Secretary-Treasurer, François Leblanc, the Chairman of the English-Speaking Committee, Herb Stovel and the Chairman of the French-Speaking Committee, Vianney Guindon.

Next year's Congress promises to be equally exciting. We hope to see you then. ♦

ICOMOS NEWS



LIVING HERITAGE

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A SERIES OF SIX LECTURES, MARKING THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND CENTURY OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION MOVEMENT IN CANADA, SPONSORED BY:

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ICOMOS



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INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED EXPERTS WILL PRESENT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS THAT CONTINUE TO BE VIABLE TODAY

FEATURING

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Tuesday evenings - 7:30 to 9:30 - January 21 to February 25, 1986
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Admission by subscription: \$40.00 for 6 sessions (\$32 TAX DEDUCTIBLE)
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For further information phone: (613) 238-1972

QUEBEC CITY: A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

In December 1985, at the annual meeting of the World Heritage Committee, Quebec City was acclaimed as a World Heritage Site, one of 200 presently on the World Heritage List.

Half the countries of the world have now adhered to the 1972 World Heritage Convention; every year, their representatives meet to review and assess nominations to the World Heritage List prepared by the countries themselves.

ICOMOS experts evaluate the cultural nominations, and The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) the natural sites.

Quebec City's nomination was based on two criteria:

a) it is a unique property: it is the only remaining French colony on the North American continent, still surrounded by its fortification walls and holding buildings and archaeological remains illustrating its urbanistic evolution from its foundation in 1608 to the present day; no other city in North America can tell the story of the French colonization of America with the same intensity;

b) it is the cradle of the French civilization on the American continent and for several hundred years played an important role in its development. Quebec City exerted great influence on architecture, town planning, economy, culture and religion over a span of time in this cultural area of the world.

Both Icomos Canada and Heritage Canada have played important roles in seeing this nomination become a reality, and in catalysing municipal, provincial and federal governments to pull in the same direction.



François Leblanc

Canada now has 9 sites listed on the World Heritage List:

1. Nahanni National Park (N.W.T.)
2. L'Anse aux Meadows (Newfoundland)
3. Dinosaur National Park (Alberta)
4. Kluane National Park (Yukon)
5. The Rocky Mountains (British Columbia)
6. Anthony Island (British Columbia)
7. Head-Smashed-In-Bison-Jump (Alberta)
8. Wood Buffalo National Park (Alta. & N.W.T.)
9. Québec City (Québec)

Canadian preservationists can be proud of this nomination which should help them in their efforts to protect this wonderful city for future generations and to raise the level of heritage awareness of Canadians. ♦

ICOMOS SCHOLARSHIP

LYNE FONTAINE GETS THE ICOMOS CANADA \$3,000 SCHOLARSHIP

The Icomos Canada scholarship went to Lyne Fontaine, restoration engineer with Parks Canada. Congratulations

She presented a research proposal on seismic retrofitting of traditional masonry with deteriorated mortar.

This subject is of great interest for the protection and appropriate restoration of Canadian historic structures.

As Lyne notes, "Presently, a traditional masonry building is considered to be a hazardous structure by most professional structural engineers in our country. They strongly believe that even though the old masonry buildings have withstood yesterday's earthquakes, they will not necessarily withstand tomorrow's.

Try to find a professional structural engineer who will accept liability for an old masonry structure when, during a site visit, he discovers that the lime mortar crumbles in his hands by to dismantle the structure and rebuild it with contemporary materials and techniques that conform to the Canadian Building Code ... so much for authenticity ...

To remedy this situation, we need a reference work that will help Canadian engineers to design ways of reinforcing traditional masonry buildings in which the mortar has deteriorated. The solutions have to render the old buildings



Lyne Fontaine

earthquake resistant, while preserving the integrity of the original masonry to the fullest extent possible."

This is precisely the purpose of Lyne's research project.

Some expertise already exists in other parts of the world. It needs to be drawn and adapted to Canadian needs. Lyne will gather and review existing literature, meet with experts in California, southern Italy and Belgium and prepare a technical report. It should be ready by December 1986. A copy should be available for you in early 1987. ♦

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR NEWSLETTER IS READ ABROAD ...

Peter J. Stokes replies to Prof. Lemaire of Belgium, former Icomos President...

"Thank you for your letter regarding the short article appearing in our Icomos Canada newsletter.

The form of construction shown, a type of cellular wall made with bricks, laid upright instead of in the usual fashion to form a solid wall, is referred to as rowlock or rowlock bond construction.

However the reference to Flemish is to describe the pattern of the bond, namely "headers" (bricks laid so that the ends show on the face) alternating with "stretchers" (bricks laid lengthwise) both horizontally and vertically. This in contrast to English bond where courses of stretchers alternate with courses of headers or common or American bond where several courses of stretchers (anywhere from three to six in number usually) alternate with a course of headers or bond bricks.

The origin of Flemish as the descriptive term for the brick bond mentioned is somewhat dubious for the particular pattern has a long history, from Mediaeval times both in Britain and in a number of European countries. It was possibly common in the Low Countries which might be the original derivation of Flemish, being from the region of Flanders.

It is interesting that you note that the construction illustrated, namely the cellular wall, has no known Flemish precedent for I would have been surprised if it had, this being the sort of innovation one might expect from the New World rather than the Old.

However if you can pin down the origins of Flemish as applied to brick bonds or patterns, and it has been in English parlance for many centuries, it would be of great interest. This pattern was particularly popular in English Georgian and Regency buildings and also occurs regularly in colonial work. In Canada, particularly in the early nineteenth century, it was usually reserved for the principal fronts of buildings and common bond used on other walls where an appearance of quality which such bond gives was not important. For Flemish bond is more difficult to construct, requires greater skill and, incidentally, uses more face brick therefore being more costly.

With best wishes, Sincerely, P.J. Stokes."

(Those wishing to read the article that prompted this letter, see the June 1985 version of the Newsletter, page 4.) ♦

THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS

During the Icomos Canada General Assembly, I had the chance in front of a surprisingly lively Sunday morning crowd to talk about the recent past of Icomos Canada's English-Speaking Committee, and its future prospects.

I described the past in terms of modest accomplishments, but accomplishments which nevertheless constituted a beginning, a new beginning for the organization after Jacques Dalibard's initial efforts in the 1970's. I described some of those modest beginnings, - a start on promoting exchange, with the Newsletter (kicked into reality by its first editor, Anna Kozlowski) and the push to place Canadian members on international committees - a start on giving Canadians a voice abroad, with our submitting 10 of the 99 papers prepared for the 1984 Icomos General Assembly in Rostock, East Germany - a start on articulating shared principles and standards, in the development of the Appleton Charter - and a start in bringing the word to the public, in Shemdin/Stumes lecture series held primarily in Ottawa.

And I talked about the next phase, about moving from a period of beginnings, to a period of stabilization and growth: developing a regular publications program, greater use of features and subject analysis in the newsletter, increased focus on standards and principles on behalf of the federal government and various provincial programs, stronger and more importantly looking for more opportunities to continue the dialogues begun during the General Assembly.

First before I sat down, I called attention to the very recent rejuvenation of the French-Speaking Committee and expressed pleasure at the prospects for future co-operation and mutual benefits signalled by that event. I had planned to elaborate on this point in French, but the wide-awake faces plus my own nerves got to me and I chickened out, leaving 50 individuals happy in their blissful ignorance of the state of my French. But the points I didn't get out bear repeating here.

I feel we must keep firmly in mind, as Icomos Canada develops, the reason we have two committees in this country.

We don't have two committees because the French and the English refuse to work together. We don't have two committees because the French and English find it impossible to collaborate. We don't have two committees because the French and English separate goals and ideologies.

No; rather it is my belief that two committees in recognition of the practical constraints involved in managing the organization's affairs and progress to the satisfaction of two groups who do not share a common language or cultural origin.

It's a large country. Some might say the cultural basis of Maritime life is as distinct from that of Québec as it is from that of the Prairies; so why not a Maritime Committee, or a Western Committee? In my mind, that would be fine: regional entities whose boundaries define practical limits of association. Indeed, that is Icomos Canada's approach at the moment to encourage Board members outside Ottawa, outside the centre, to generate Icomos activity in their own area.

The General Assembly made it very clear that preservation professionals, whatever their language, can find common benefit in meeting together to discuss problems of professional prac-

tice. In one room, in one moment, it is evident that the goals and aims we hold are clearly shared.

So, while it may be practical for the two committees to maintain separate newsletters or to develop separate programs of publications or lectures, I trust this will not lead to separate representation on international committees, or to separate Canadian sub-committees within the country. These subject-based committees, unlike the English and French Speaking committees, do not need to meet administrative needs: they are concerned primarily with promoting exchange and improving work in a single field, with the furtherance of ideals shared by all professionals in the country. These committees need to speak with a strong voice - one voice - in councils abroad, and to offer a clear focus - one focus - for Canadian interest at home.

I trust as the French committee gains in strength and vigour, that professionals from both language groups will find ample opportunity to work side by side, in common pursuit of shared goals and principles. ♦



MOVING HISTORIC BUILDINGS CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS...

Paul Stumes

CONFERENCE IN GHENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

Iccrom and the University of Ghent co-sponsored a three day conference in Ghent, Belgium, Nov. 6-8, 1985, concerning "Preventive measures during excavation and site protection". The conference followed by two years the initial congress organized by Iccrom in 1983 in Cyprus in this area (conservation on archaeological sites).

The Ghent Conference, organized by Nicholas Stanley-Price of Iccrom, gathered more than 50 conservators and archaeologists from Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and Australia. Twenty-six papers were presented in six general areas:-

- problems & approaches;
- techniques;
- protection of underwater sites;
- roofing & in situ protection;
- shelters & roofs;
- protection & preservation of monuments.

Canadians presented three papers:

- André Bergeron - "Conservation & archaeology in Québec";
- Charles Hett - "Soil section transfers - molding & casting";
- Adam Zielinski - "An approach to on-site conservation at the Dahkleh Oasis in Egypt".

As following the Cyprus Conference, all papers presented will be published in book form by Iccrom.

A.K. Zielinski ♦

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS

FOUR CANADIANS REPRESENTED US AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

In the autumn months, four Canadians attended meetings of Icomos International Specialized Committees.

Photogrammetry:

Robin Letellier attended the meeting of the Architectural Photogrammetry Committee held in York, England conjointly with photogrammetry seminars held in Paris and York during the last week of September of the first week of October, 1985.

The three day Paris Seminar was put on by French government officials to sensitize professionals to the value of using photogrammetry in their work. Following a basic grounding in photogrammetry principles, attendees explored the use of an analytical plotter, permitting analysis of specific formal problems in three dimensions without intermediate plotting.

A final discussion focussed on the relative merits and costs of competing recording systems. Robin Letellier's presentation summarized many important and shared concerns and pointed out that:

1. each recording problem deserves to be analyzed on the basis of distinctive recording needs;
2. "needs" derive from the client, but posterity should be served where possible;
3. a long term recording action plan is essential;
4. all recording techniques should be considered at the planning stage;
5. photogrammetry may be effective without plotting.

A two day seminar in York reviewed a draft document entitled "Guidance Document on the Use of Architectural Photogrammetry" prepared for use by English Specialists. Discussion focussed on the growth in interest in photogrammetry in recent years in England, and the accompanying need to develop standards for scale and accuracy. Robin Letellier again exposed Parks Canada's approach to these problems.

Sessions of CIPA (International Committee on Architectural Photogrammetry) were held integrally intermitted with sessions of the York seminar.

Four key issues were dealt with:

1. Encouraging national delegates in each supporting country. Robin Letellier reported on the formation of the Icomos Canada Recording and Documentation Committee.
2. Relationship of CIPA activities to the Venice Charter. Only clause 16 of the Venice Charter stipulates the uncompromising need for photogrammetric documentation and recording.
3. Relationship between CIPA and other Icomos specialized committees. Agreement to support greater connection among all Icomos committees with CIPA was to be pursued by Maurice Carbonnell, Committee Chair.
4. Participation in the ISPRS (International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing)

meeting to be held in Ottawa in June '86. A two day seminar, on June 14 & 15 has been organized in advance of the ISPRS seminar, to allow Canadian professionals to take advantage of the expertise of visiting committee members.

Vernacular and Wood:

In October, 1985, a joint meeting of the Specialized International Committees on Vernacular Architecture and Wood was held in Bulgaria. In attendance from Canada were Martin Weaver, Chairman of the Wood Committee, and Herb Stovel, an associate member of the Vernacular Committee.



Herb Stovel

The meeting provided an opening session in Sofia, and working sessions "en route", as the thirty members present followed a loop leading from Sofia, down to the Black Sea and back again.

The opening session commemorated Icomos 20th anniversary, and included a dissertation on the history of Icomos by M. Mintchev of Bulgaria. Herb Stovel introduced the 80 experts present to the difficulties of conservation work in Moose Factory, Ontario. Martin Weaver submitted his report on the 1985 activities of the Wood Committee, and chaired a session devoted to papers presented by members of that Committee.

Five days of the seven day meeting were devoted to travel. Apart from introducing Committee members to memorable Bulgarian hospitality several times a day, the visits permitted exploration of a number of important philosophical points:

1. Bulgaria is to be commended for the extraordinary sums devoted to conservation of rural vernacular ensembles. Activity here outpaces that found in all neighbouring Balkan countries.
2. Considerable evolution in attitudes to conservation is evident. Earlier attempts like those in Nessebar or Sozopol may have been over-zealous; often appear brand new: commonly, wood skins have been applied to concrete frames in restoration. These approaches appear to have now been superceded by approaches which place increasing emphasis on preserving the "aura" and context of vernacular sites. Members were invited to suggest means for conservation in Brachlian, a remote border village of aging population, to preserve village form without loss of character.
3. Many excellent examples of sensitive and honest modern infill were seen. Houses in contemporary materials conform in formal terms to these surroundings and employ traditional motifs or themes, without any attempt to imitate their historic appearance.

4. Criticism was directed to ongoing and intensive use of toxic substances like pentachlorophenol in preservation, and to evident wide spread loss of the urban vernacular (districts of cottage housing etc.), being replaced by massive developments of blocks of flats.

During business meetings of the Vernacular Committee, progress was made in several areas. First, a committee (Stovel: Canada, Sezgin: Turkey, Moutsopoulos: Greece, and Kaila: Finland) was created to review the draft Charter of Plovdiv and to include a variety of regional concerns. This committee with present proposals at a meeting of the committee, scheduled for Istanbul, Turkey, in June, 1986. The Vernacular Committee's goal is to issue the charter during the 1987 General Assembly in the U.S.

The Wood Committee and the Vernacular Committee also planned a joint meeting, at the invitation of Russian member Boris Gnedovski. A working session, entirely devoted to the technical and philosophical problems of the open-air site of Kizhi, in Karelia (near Finland) is to take place in September 1986.

Historic Towns:

In September 1985, Walter Jamieson attended the Historic Towns Committee meeting held in Hungary. The Committee, first formed in March 1984, has 10 permanent members from Europe, India, Tunisia and Canada, and a larger number of associate members.

The Committee visited a number of historic towns in Hungary, including Sopron, Gyor, Esztergom and Eger. Site visits were led by government staff and reflected a "restoration" approach to historic towns. The following points, common to all the site visits, were worth noting:

1. scale of operation - extremely high, relative to western countries;
2. degree of political support - again very high, relative to levels of support achievable in the west;
3. philosophical approach - reintroduction of elements of medieval facades to replace the baroque: very common, and very disturbing, particularly without "interpretation" to explain the result to visitors;
4. sophistication of technical solutions - low, by western standards, outside Budapest.

The visits were meant to provide a working basis for discussion of draft Charter of Eger, the sole pre-occupation of the Committee in its first year and a half of existence.

The first draft of the Historic Towns Charter put forward a number of principles and concepts for the protection of historic areas:

- is designed to complement the Venice Charter
- is interested in social, economic, cultural and architectural values;
- emphasises that the needs of the inhabitants must be satisfied while protecting the cultural resources;
- stresses the role of planning in protection and enhancement;
- states that protection must allow for changing needs;
- stresses pedestrianization for all historic areas.

In reviewing the charter, Walter Jamieson had comments on the following:

- the lack of discussion of concern for economic realities;
- the fact that pedestrianisation is very often not a suitable response;

- the lack of principles to guide what should be protected in an area: everything, or only some elements, or the style and essence of the architecture and development of an area.

The development of the Charter will help to provide some basic principles for protecting historic areas.

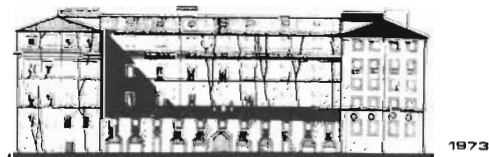
ICCROM

LETS LOOK AT ICCROM

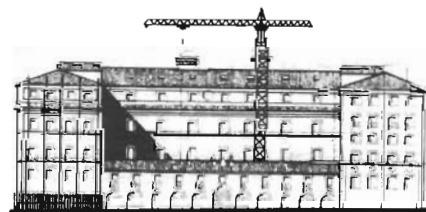
One of the most frequently used acronyms on the international stage is ICCROM. Just another sub-committee of Unesco? A synonym for Icomos? A school in Rome? If you said the latter, you're hot - but you still may need to read on to understand the full dimension, the mission performed by this near legendary institution.

The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, better known as Iccrom, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1984. Founded as an inter-governmental organization by Unesco, Iccrom has four main functions:

1. to collect and disseminate documentation concerned with all aspects of preservation;
2. to coordinate and initiate research in the field through international meetings, publications, and the exchange of specialists;
3. to provide advice on the restoration of cultural property of all kinds;
4. to train professionals in all aspects of the preservation field and thereby raise the standard of restoration work.



1973



1985

Iccrom is located in a renovated 18th century hospital on the banks of the Tiber in one of Rome's oldest neighbourhoods, Trastevere.

It offers a series of four courses on an annual basis in Rome and as well staff members teach short courses around the world. In these ways, Iccrom is able to branch out into many different areas and provide training to those who may be unable to leave their work and come to Rome. The four courses offered are:

1. Architectural Conservation (6 months).
2. Conservation of Mural Paintings (4 months).
3. Scientific Principles of Conservation (4 m.)
4. Preventive Conservation in Museums (18 days).

Courses include between 15 and 25 participants from a wide variety of applying countries. The working languages are English and French.

CALENDAR

HISTORICAL RESOURCES INTERN PROGRAMME

Faculty of Environmental Design
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta, CANADA

March 17-19, 1986
19th and Early 20th Century Painting and
Graining. (\$134.00)
Faculty: Prof. Martin Weaver

This workshop will discuss the prominent types of paints used in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Students will learn basic rules in the field as well as gain an understanding of color changes in old paints due to light oxidation. Pigments and binders, paint deterioration, paint removal methods, modern paints and specific paint problems in rehabilitation will be examined, along with modern materials and techniques for conserving old paints. The origins, techniques and materials involved in graining and marbellizing will be discussed.

March 20-21, 1986
Floor and Wall Coverings. (\$95.00)
Faculty: Joni Monnich, Prof. Martin Weaver

This course will deal with early 20th century wall finishes and floor coverings. Topics relating to wallpapers include their history, examination of traditional production methods, and surface preparation and application procedures. The course will also examine colour combinations, types and size of paper used, dating wallpapers, caring for originals, choosing reproduction papers and finding typical combinations of wallpaper and woodwork colors. Floor coverings will be the topic of an afternoon forum.

May 1-3, 1986
Principles of Rehabilitation. (\$134.00)
Faculty: Maximilian Ferro

This course deals with the theory and practicalities of recycling a building in the private sector. The course will examine the process of successful rehabilitation from the planning stages through to the management of the completed project. Specific topics to be covered include: the role of building codes, zoning regulations and safety standards; the role of the architect; economic considerations and financing; how to make a detailed survey of the structure; energy conservation considerations; the special nature of final plans and specifications; bidding procedures and construction contracts; and maintenance concerns for the future.

ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1987

The Icomos 1987 General Assembly will be held in Washington D.C. from October 10 to 15, 1987. The theme of the scientific symposium will be: OLD CULTURES IN THE NEW WORLD.

Professional colleagues will be coming from all over the world to participate in this unique gathering. You should plan on being there... We will forward information to you as it becomes available.

Colleagues from foreign countries have been informed that if they wish to come and visit us either before or after the General Assembly, that we would take good care of them through the Icomos Canada network. We might call on you to host foreign colleagues in 1987.

ICOM COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION

8th Triennial Meeting, Sydney, Australia, September 6 - 11, 1987.

The International Council on Museums invites members to attend the 8th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM International Committee for Conservation. The Committee brings together conservators, curators and conservation scientists from all over the world. It also promotes conservation research and application in those developing parts of the world which have conservation needs and where the conservation profession is relatively young.

Papers:
All inquiries about contributions to the 1987 Meeting should be sent to Working Group Co-ordinators. A list of Working Groups, Co-ordinators and their addresses can be obtained from:

Ms. S. Inman
Administrative Secretary
ICOM Committee for Conservation
C/- ICCROM, 13 Via di San Michele
00153 Roma, ITALY

CONSERVATION

Identification of Fibres; Stone: Technology and Conservation; Synthetic Resins and their Use in Conservation; Navigational Instruments Conservation Workshop; Conserving Photographs; Greek Pottery Restoration Workshop; Ancient Jewellery; Wall Paintings Restoration Techniques; Conservation of Archival Material; Protection of Archaeological Sites; Ethnographic Conservation Workshop; Science for Conservators; Colour, Dyes and Pigments; Photography of Objects; Ceramics Technology; Pest Control in Museums; Climate Control in Museums; The Restoration of Porcelain; Textile Conservation Workshop; Metallography of Ancient Metals; Making High Quality Replicas of Museum Objects.

Most courses run for five days. To avoid disappointment early application is advisable, particularly for those wishing to attend several courses. To receive further details please write to James Black, Summer School Co-ordinator at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
SUMMER SCHOOL
31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY, ENGLAND.

The programmes for July/August 1986 offer a selection of individual short courses covering the following topics:

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Protection of Archaeological Sites; Identification of Plant Remains; Drawing of Archaeological Finds; Archaeological Field Techniques; Disease: The Archaeological Evidence; Functional Analysis of Flint Tools; The Civilizations of Ancient America; Surveying for Archaeologists; Roman London; Identification of Roman Coins; Geoarchaeology; Stone Tools Technology; Underwater Archaeology; Identification of Animal Bones.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATING COURSE ON STRUCTURAL CONSOLIDATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS LEUVEN (BELGIUM) 19 - 24 MAY 1986

INVITATION

A large number of well-known specialists will be in Leuven to report on the present state of their theoretical and practical research. A must for structural restoration engineers and architects.

Subjects covered: evolution of stability concepts; photo-elastic analysis; non-destructive analysis using flat jacks; use of photogrammetry in stability analysis; precise measuring and monitoring methods; measuring deformations; mathematical models; protection in seismic zones; root piles; grouting; reinforcement; structural consolidation.

Languages: English and French.
Registration fee: 15,000 Belgian Francs.

Correspondence: K.U. Leuven - Conservation 1986
Prof. R. Lemaire, Groot Begijnhof 95, B-3000
Leuven Belgium; Telex 25941 ELEKUL B; Tel: 016-
22.45.09. ♦

OPINION

ICOMOS MEETINGS IN PARIS: NOT VERY PRODUCTIVE

The Icomos Advisory (Chairmen of National Committees) and Executive Committees met in Paris last November. These two Committees meet once a year to discuss Icomos business. Colleagues from all over the world gather for the occasion.

J. Dalibard, Icomos Canada President, and F. Leblanc, elected member of the Executive Committee, represented Canada.

These meetings in Paris were quite disappointing, three weeks following the "high" achieved during Icomos Canada's annual meeting in Ottawa. For four consecutive days, discussions centered on administrative matters; frankly, both Canadian representatives felt these discussions to be wasted time.

Our national meeting in November provided a basis for a real exchange of opinions and experiences; it also strengthened old friendships and helped to create new ones. The Canadian platform was truly a professional one. This is what Icomos is all about: the provision of fora where professionals can exchange experiences and opinions on the fundamental principles of their discipline.

The Paris meetings were exactly the opposite: 3 1/2 days of monologues, 1/2 day of slide presentations; no real opportunity for dialogue. What a waste to sit next to your colleagues from Brazil, Japan, Australia, Russia, and not be able to exchange experiences or problems because the agenda provided only for discussions on membership fees and activity reports.

The International Committees on Historic Towns and on the Vernacular are preparing international charters in their specific fields. The drafts were not discussed. Six or seven National Committees have held important scientific symposiums in their countries. The findings or conclusions were not presented.

Unfortunately, it appears that the international platform is becoming more and more "administrative" while the National Committees are making their best efforts to favour exchange at a professional level. Lets hope that the gap will soon close and that both the National Committees and the International Secretariat will pull in the same direction for the benefit of the professionals involved in the conservation of historic buildings and sites. ♦

DON'T



LIGHTING SCHEMES HAVE RUINED MANY GOOD PROJECTS

Here, a lighting scheme largely influenced by the pioneering work done in central Brussels, Greater Glasgow and London England.

We are impressed by the deeply felt sympathy for the history and rythm of serenissima by the way...

From: Art & Design, September 1985. ♦

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ICOMOS CANADA ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER

Editors : Herb Stovel and François Leblanc

Material for publication, letters of opinion, letters to the editor or Board members, request for information and membership queries should be addressed to:

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