Pålsson Elected Chairman of ICOMOS Advisory Committee

Meeting in Moscow, members of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee elected Roland Pålsson, General Director of Sweden’s Central Office of National Antiquities since 1972, to be their new Chairman.

Mr. Pålsson succeeds Stanislaw Lorentz, who has served as Chairman of the Advisory Committee since the establishment of ICOMOS. The new Advisory Committee Chairman was born in Stockholm in 1922 and is a lawyer. He is Chairman of the Swedish ICOMOS National Committee and of the Swedish Royal Theatre. Previously, Mr. Pålsson was with Tidens Publishing House, with Radio Sweden, in the Ministry of Education and was Chairman of the Swedish Film Institute.

The ICOMOS Advisory Committee, in accordance with the Council’s Statutes, is made up of chairmen of the various national and international committees of ICOMOS. The Committee advises and makes recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Executive Committee on matters of policy and of programme priorities. The Advisory Committee chairman serves as a member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee.

Executive Committee Chooses Patrick Arnould to Direct ICOMOS Secretariat

The Executive Committee of ICOMOS, on the unanimous recommendation of the Bureau, has asked ICOMOS President Raymond Lemaire to name Patrick Arnould of Paris to succeed Piers Rodgers as Director of the ICOMOS Secretariat.

Article 15 of the ICOMOS Statutes states that:

The Secretariat shall implement and coordinate the programme established by the General Assembly under the direction of the Bureau. The Secretariat shall be responsible for the day to day operations of ICOMOS, under the direction of the Secretary General and the Treasurer General, within the framework of decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and in line with policy guidelines set down by the President. It shall produce an annual report on its activities. The Director of the Secretariat is appointed by the President on the proposal of the Bureau, subject to the previous approval of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Arnould is now Délégué Général of R.E.M.P.A.R.T., which organizes conservation work projects for young people in cooperation with the French Ministry of Culture and the Environment and with local conservation groups. At R.E.M.P.A.R.T., Mr. Arnould has worked with the ICOMOS Secretariat in the past, in connection with the US-ICOMOS project through which more than 100 American students worked in 1976 on the conservation of chateaux, churches, and other historic properties in conjunction with students from France, Poland, Ghana and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Arnould is 30, married and the father of two daughters. He is a graduate of the Institute of Political Studies of Paris and has had administrative, financial and engineering experience.

Mr. Arnould will report for duty at ICOMOS in November 1978 and will take up his new post on 1 December 1978.

Mr. Rodgers, who became the first Director of the ICOMOS Secretariat in 1973, is returning to England where he will take up a new assignment early in 1979.
CALENDAR

Meetings of interest to ICOMOS Members

SEPTEMBER 1978
4–7 September International Conference on Automatic Elaboration of Her History Data and Documents, Pisa, Italy (Information: Scuola Normale Superiore, Piazza dei Cavalieri, 56100 Pisa, Italy).
25–27 September XVIIth IFLA World Congress, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (Information: IFLA Secretariat, Arcu Velho, Sintra, Portugal).

OCTOBER 1978
1–8 October Fifth Symposium on Conservation, Zagreb, Yugoslavia (Information: ICOM Committee on Conservation, ICOM, c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris).
2–6 October International Symposium on the Problems Posed by Water in Walls, La Rochelle, France (Information: Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Oceanographiques, 73–77 rue de Sèvres, 92100 Boulogne sur Seine, France).
10–12 October Annual Meeting of ICOMOS Committee on Photogrammetry, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. (Information: M. Maurice Carbonnel, Institut Géographique National, Aérodrome de Creil, 60107 Creil Cedex, France).
10–13 October Symposium on Vitality of Historic Ensembles, Ferrara, Italy. (Information: Council of Europe, 67000 Strasbourg, France).
4–5 October Charles IV Celebration: The New City of Prague (ICOMOS and UNESCO), Prague, Czechoslovakia (Information: ICOMOS-Czechoslovakia, 801 00 Bratislava, Hrad, Czechoslovakia).
16–23 October XIIIth World Congress of the International Union of Architects, Mexico City, Mexico (Information: UIA, 1 rue d'Ulm, 75003 Paris, France).
16–18 October Symposium on Specialized Training for Architects, Urban Planners, Civil Engineers and Landscape Architects in the Integrated Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, Ravello, Italy (Information: Council of Europe, 67000 Strasbourg, France).

NOVEMBER 1978
16 November ICOMOS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Paris, France.
17–18 November ICOMOS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Paris, France.
29 November–1 December Third European Symposium of Historic Towns, “Historic Towns and Villages in the Regional Context”, Munich-Landshut, FRG (Information: Council of Europe, 67000 Strasbourg, France).

DECEMBER 1978

1979
1979 Meeting on Inventory Systems, USSR ICOMOS
1979 Meeting of Restoration Specialists, German Democratic Republic ICOMOS
1980
1980 Celebration of the Architecture of Shinkel, German Democratic Republic ICOMOS
1980 The Role and Function of Chateaux in Society, Czechoslovakia ICOMOS
1981
1981 ICOMOS Vtth General Assembly

ICOMOS Committees Choose New Chairmen

Since the appearance of the 1977–1978 ICOMOS Directory of Members, nine ICOMOS Committees have chosen new chairmen.

They are: Australia: Mr. David Saunders, Department of Architecture, University of Adelaide; Denmark: Mr. Erik Skov, Keeper of the Danish National Museum and Chairman of the Special Church Council, Copenhagen; France: Mr. Yves Boiret, Chief Architect for Historic Monuments; Ghana: Mr. Richard Nunoo, Director; Ghana Museums and Monuments, Accra; Iraq: Dr. Muayad Said Demirji, Director General of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture and Arts, Baghdad; Italy: Professor Roberto Di Stefano, Professor at the University of Naples and Editor of Restauro; Jordan: Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Director General of Antiquities; Norway: Mr. Stephan Tschudi-Madsen, Acting Director General, The Central Office of Historic Monuments, Oslo; Turkey: Professor Cevat Erdem, Professor of the Restoration of Monuments, Middle East University, Ankara.
ICOMOS Statutes revised by Vth General Assembly

A major section of the ICOMOS Vth General Assembly meeting at Moscow, 22-24 May 1978, was the adoption of revised Statutes for the Council.

In introducing the proposed revisions to the General Assembly, Secretary General Ernest Allen Connally stressed that the proposed revisions had been considered and edits to the proposed revisions by the ICOMOS Executive Committee and that copies of the proposed revisions in the Statutes had been sent to each member of the Council for review prior to the General Assembly meeting.

Significant changes in the new Statutes relate to questions concerning categories of ICOMOS membership. The new Statutes provide for three categories of members: individual members, institutional members, and associate members. Individual members are professionals engaged in activities concerning the conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites. In exceptional cases individual membership is open to individuals interested in supporting the aims and objectives of the Council. Under the new Statutes the former distinction between active members and associate members no longer exists.

Under the revised Statutes adopted by the General Assembly, institutional membership is open to any institution concerned with the conservation, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, enhancement, or animation of such historic properties. Sustaining membership is open to individual institutions who wish to support the aims and activities of ICOMOS and to contribute to international cooperation in the field of conserving the cultural heritage. The Statutes provide for honorary membership conferred by the General Assembly upon the proposal of a formal committee or individuals who have rendered distinguished service in the field.

Under the new Statutes, the Council will have five (rather than the previous three) vice presidents who will assist or take the place of the President and who may be delegated powers by the President.

In another change in the previous Statutes, the ICOMOS Bureau has been reorganized to include the President, the five vice presidents, the Secretary General, and the Treasurer General of the Council. The Bureau meets between sessions of the Executive Committee and acts on its behalf.

The title of Treasurer has been changed to Treasurer General in recognition of his responsibility, under the new Statutes, for the financial affairs of ICOMOS. Also under the new Statutes, National Committees are called upon to adopt their own rules of procedure and to establish and carry out programmes which are in accordance with the aims of the Council. In addition, National Committees are expected to implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the programmes proposed by the Advisory and Executive Committees.

Each member of ICOMOS will shortly receive a copy of the revised ICOMOS Statutes from the Secretariat in Paris. In addition, each National Committee chairman has been sent a small supply of the Statutes for his use in connection with promoting the activities of the Council. (Copies of the ICOMOS Statutes adopted at Moscow, May 1978, are available from the ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris).

Secretary General Reports on 1975–1978 Activity

In a 72 page report submitted to the Vth General Assembly at Moscow, Dr. Ernest Allen Connally (USA), linked the activities of the ICOMOS Secretariat during the three years that he had served as Secretary General of the Council, to the ICOMOS Statement of Goals and Objectives which had been adopted by the Executive Committee in 1976.

In connection with the first goal, a world organization, Dr. Connally reported on increasing numbers of members and of ICOMOS National Committees. He discussed the proposed revision of the ICOMOS Statutes, adopted subsequently by the General Assembly, and spoke of the important meeting of representatives of national monuments services which had taken place at the Hotel Saint-Aignan in October 1977 (ICOMOS Newsletter 12).

Under the heading of the second goal, information and research, he spoke of the national and international meetings which had taken place since 1975. He discussed the ICOMOS publications, MONUMENTUM, the Bulletin, Proceedings of the Nineteenth and the Council's publications programme as well as the programme in that field foreseen by UNESCO. Also, Dr. Connally reported on ICOMOS's satisfaction of its increasingly important contracts with UNESCO.

Documentation and training were discussed in some detail as were ICOMOS efforts to adopt and to implement UNESCO recommendations and to revise the Venice Charter. And finally, he spoke of the Council's cooperation with national organizations in related fields and with worldwide intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. In concluding, he spoke of the contributions of the Secretariat and of those who had worked with and on behalf of the Secretariat between 1975 and 1978.

In opening his report, the Secretary General commented:

"This year, 1978, marks the 13th anniversary of the International Council on Monuments and Sites an organization which has progressed from infancy and childhood which now looks to an increasingly mature and more highly developed future.

"During the past three years, ICOMOS has continued its healthy growth and expansion. . . . And the Council's growth has been not only in numbers but in intellectual leadership in dynamic activities at both the national and international levels designed to encourage, to promote and to develop programmes so as to protect and to enhance the cultural heritage of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, efforts to which all members of ICOMOS have dedicated their personal and professional concern."

(Copies of the Secretary General's 1975–1978 Report are available upon request to the ICOMOS Secretariat, Paris).

Wood Specialists to Meet in France

The ICOMOS Committee on Wood and other specialists in the field will hold a small symposium in Troyes (France) beginning 16 May 1979. Topics to be considered during the course of the meeting include: the forest and its renewal, the production of wood as a building material (both indigenous and exotic woods), the training of expert craftsmen, and the disinfection and conservation of timbers.

Troyes was chosen as the site of the meeting because it is a city rich in houses of timbered framing in a region where there are many buildings constructed of wood, and because of its proximity to the forest of Argoine.

In organizing the meeting the ICOMOS Committee on Wood hopes that national organizations and specialists in the conservation of wood and related activities will take part in and contribute to its deliberations.

French Photogrammetry Exhibit until 3 December

"Photogrammetry and Historic Monuments" is the subject of an October–November exhibit at the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques, Hôtel de Sully, 84 rue de Sully, 75004 Paris. Developed by the French National Geographic Institute in cooperation with Kodak.
Report from the Treasurer General

Following the death of Mr. Jean Salusse, Assistant Secretary General-Treasurer of ICOMOS, in July 1977, his successor, Mr. Jean Sonnier, was elected to serve out the balance of his term.

At the Moscow General Assembly, Mr. Sonnier was elected to the post of Treasurer General, a new title adopted to reflect the increasing importance of his office as chief financial and budget officer for the Council. At Moscow, Mr. Sonnier concluded his Treasurer's Report to the General Assembly as follows:

"The rate of increase in the ICOMOS budget over the past three years has been rapid, and ICOMOS has now reached the financial period with cash in hand of more than $40,000. It would, however, be wrong to conclude that our finances are in a healthy state..."

"I have already referred to the size of the indirect contribution made, in various ways, by National Committees: secondment of personnel, organization of technical meetings, support for publications, etc. The exact cost of this is not always known (and is often difficult to translate into convertible currency); but it is thought that it must now add up to some 70% of the total cost of the ICOMOS programme, as follows (in annual terms, without counting UNESCO contracts and other exceptional items):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Budget</th>
<th>Activities paid for by National Committees</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$110,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$360,000</td>
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"Against these resources, it has been estimated that ICOMOS's existing programme, as adopted, calls for a budget of between $200,000 and $600,000, without taking account of certain new activities proposed. But it can also be demonstrated that this is the main conclusion I should like to draw that within this increased figure, there is a minimum of some $200,000 to $250,000, which must pass through the central budget. Half of this sum is required, over the next three years, for the development of the Documentation Centre. The other half is needed if ICOMOS is to maintain and improve the quality of its services to its members, to UNESCO and to UNESCO member States.

"As was stressed by the meeting of representatives of historical monuments services, last October, absolute priority must be given to building up ICOMOS's direct budget - whether by direct financial aid, or by secondment of staff to Paris (for greater or lesser periods of time).

"Too many National Committees are still composed of a handful of members. Systematic efforts should be made to increase the number, particularly of institutional members, whose subscriptions can be considerably higher.

"National Committees should also approach their governments with a request for financial assistance of the type already granted by certain countries. The suggestion has been put forward that this could be equal to a percentage (4% of 1% or 0.25%) of the country's annual contribution to UNESCO.

"There remains the difficulty encountered by countries which have foreign exchange restrictions. Efforts should be made by the National Committees to obtain from their governments the authorization necessary for subscriptions and financial contributions to be transferred to ICOMOS. Failing that, all such sums should be paid into a blocked account in ICOMOS's programme, from which money could only be withdrawn with the consent of the International Council.

"There are a few ideas which we should like our National Committees to reflect upon. The efficient execution of the ICOMOS programme depends on a minimum of financial leeway.

(The Treasurer's Report is available upon request to the ICOMOS Secretariat, Paris.)

Four Ratify Heritage Convention

Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Nepal and Italy have ratified the World Heritage Convention bringing the total number of States Party to the Convention to 40.

In addition, the growth in numbers of countries adhering to the Convention will make it possible for the World Heritage Bureau to be increased from its present 15 members to 21 members, a matter which will be discussed at the States Party to the Convention at the time of their Second General Assembly, 24 November, in Paris.

The World Heritage Committee met in Washington, D.C. (USA) 5-8 September and reviewed the first nominations to the World Heritage List. (Press releases accepted for the List will be reported in the next issue of the ICOMOS Newsletter.)

ICOMOS continues to play a vital role in the implementation of the Convention and has worked with UNESCO and with the World Heritage Committee on technical as well as professional reviews of cultural properties nominated to the World Heritage List.

ICOMOS Programme for Protection of Monuments in Earthquake Zones

ICOMOS has adopted an ambitious programme dealing with the protection of monuments in earthquake zones following 1977 meetings of the ICOMOS International Committee for the Protection of Monuments and Sites in Seismic Areas (See Newsletter 12).

One aspect of the programme to be undertaken by the Committee is the development of seismic maps showing major historic sites throughout the world in relation to known seismicity, under the direction of committee member Dr. S.T. Algermissen, U.S. Geological Survey, Boulder, Colorado. In addition, the programme will include the systematic documentation of present and past earthquake damage and the detailed analysis of such damage, or resistance to it, at a limited number of major historic areas. Further activities include research into preemptive techniques for the reinforcement of monuments in earthquake zones and the development of guidelines for conservation of the cultural and architectural heritage in the immediate aftermath of earthquakes.

In response to a request from the President of ICOMOS, UNESCO has agreed to support coordination of the programme and the organization of a 1979 meeting of the Committee which will be held in Central America. ICOMOS and UNESCO consider the interdisciplinary programme to have particular relevance to the needs of certain developing countries, and intend to use it to provide opportunities for training and guidance to architects and conservators who are working in earthquake-prone areas.

(Further information, including copies of recommendations adopted at 1977 meetings, is available from the ICOMOS Secretariat, Paris.)

MONUMENTUM for 1978–1979

The Editorial Offices of MONUMENTUM have announced that three volumes will appear during the balance of 1978 and early 1979. Volume XV–XVI, a 214 page double volume, dealing with vernacular architecture and the findings of the 1975 symposium on that topic at Plovdiv, has been published with the assistance of Bulgarian-ICOMOS.

Volume XVII is devoted to the proposals for the relocation of monuments as a result of major public works projects, which include articles by Professor A. Bahnassi on "The Rescue of Remains from the Submerged Zone of the Ephesians Dam," Professor O. Novak, "Preservation of a Gothic Church in Czechoslovakia," Professor Cevat Erder, "Lessons in Archeological and Monument Salvage: the Kheban Experience," Professor L. Berg on "The Salvage of the Abu Simbel Temples," by Professor A. Skovran on "The Relocation of the Monastery of Montenegro." (For information: MONUMENTUM Editorial Offices, 95 Groot Begaehof, 3000 Louvain, Belgium.)
ICOMOS General Assembly
Chooses New Executive Committee

Members of ICOMOS, voting at the Council's Vth General Assembly at Moscow, chose Prof. Raymond Lemaire to serve a second term as the Council's president.

Biographical information on Professor Lemaire and on the other ICOMOS members chosen to serve three year terms as members of the Executive Committee follows.

PRESIDENT:
Prof. Dr. Raymond M. LEMAIRE (Belgium)
b. 1921. Professor, Catholic University of Louvain, Faculty of Applied Sciences (Architecture).
Has taught at Rome Centre. President, Centre d’Etudes pour la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine urbain et architectural, Conservatoire de l’Europe, Bruges.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Arg. Jorge O. GAZANEO (Argentina)

Alexandre GUSTAFSON (USSR)
Head of Department of Plastic Arts and Protection of Monuments, Soviet Ministry of Culture (since 1973).

H. E. Dr. Gamal MOKHTAR (Egypt)

Prof. Dr. Krzysztof PAWLOWSKI (Poland)
Deputy Director, Museums and Historic Monuments and Assistant Conservator-General of Historic Monuments, Ministry of Culture and Arts of Poland (since 1974).
b. 1934. Doctorate, Faculty of Architecture, Warsaw Polytechnic School. Assistant Professor in charge of history of urbanism, Institute for History of Material Culture of Polish Academy of Sciences. Author of works on architecture and planning in historic towns. UNESCO Consultant (Algeria, Iran). Vice-Chairman, World Heritage Committee, since June 1977.

Shri B. K. THAPAR (India)
Joint Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi (since 1972).
b. 1921. General Secretary, Indian Archaeological Society and Editor, Puratattva (Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society). Author of articles, esp. on prehistoric cultures. Vice-Chairman of Indian Committee of ICOMOS. Vice-President of ICOMOS, 1975–1978.

SECRETARY-GENERAL:
Dr. Ernest Allen CONNALLY (USA)
Associate Director, National Park Service, US Dept. of the Interior (since 1972).

TREASURER-GENERAL:
M. Jean SONNIER (France)
b. 1913. Architecte DPLG.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Prof. Dr. Peter BREITLING (Austria)
Professor of Town Planning and head of Institut für Städtebau und Landesplanung, Technical University, Graz (since 1975).

Jacques DALIBARD (Canada)
Acting Assistant Director, Engineering and Architecture Branch, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, and Acting Director, Recreation and Conservation, Parks Canada.
Professor of Restoration of Monuments, University of Naples, Editor of Restauri. b. 1926. Engineer and journalist. Also Director, Graduate School of Restoration of Monuments and Inst. of Architectural History, Univ. of Naples. Vice-President, Centro nazionale di Studi Urbanistici (Rome) and Istituto di ricerca per il restauro architettonico e urbanistico dei centri antichi (Ravello). Dir. Architectural Photography lab. Author of books and articles. Dir. Patrimonio Architettonico ed Ambientale. Restoration projects in Region of Campania. UNESCO consultant (Argentina). Chairman, Italian National Committee of ICOMOS.

Prof. Nicolas MOUTSOPOULOS (Greece)

(continued)
Conservation in Tropical Areas: Slide Series Available

Under the direction of Professor Derek Linstrum (UK-ICOMOS), the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) has prepared a series of six slide lectures dealing, in particular, with the conservation of historic towns and buildings in tropical areas but also useful in stating principles of conservation applicable to most areas of the world. The slide series also deals with the question of making the best use of existing building stock as part of a conservation programme.

Topics covered by the series include: The Building Heritage: What to Preserve; Evaluation and Recording of Buildings; Open Air Museums; Traditional Buildings and Preservation Techniques in Tropical Areas; Urban Conservation and the Re-Use of Buildings; Cross-Currents: the Effects of Colonization on Architecture.

Each of the six lectures consists of a 20–25 minute tape, a tapescript and 24 slides in a plastic pack at a cost of $20 or £10 (plus 50p postage for lecture, packing and postage).

For further information: Commonwealth Association of Architects, Room 328, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HB, England.

ICOMOS Executive Committee Coopts Four Members

At its meeting at Suzdal, following the 8th General Assembly of ICOMOS, the newly elected Executive Committee coopted four additional members.

Under the ICOMOS Statutes, all members of the Executive Committee are individual members of the Council, in active service, and chosen with regard to their professional standing. In addition to the officers of ICOMOS and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, 12 members of the Executive Committee are elected by the General Assembly and as many as five may be coopted by the Executive Committee itself, with a particular view toward establishing an equitable regional balance within the Committee.

Coopted to the committee were: Mr. Abdelaziz Daoulati of the National Institute of Archaeology and Art, Tunis (Tunisia) who is Secretary-General of ICOMOS in his country; Senator Mohsen Foroughi, Director of the Iranian national Organization for the Conservation of Monuments, and chairman of ICOMOS-Iran; Mrs. Maija Kairamo, an architect with the Finnish National Board of Antiquities and Historic Monuments in Helsinki and former chairman of ICOMOS-Finland; and Jorge Medellin, an architect, and chairman of ICOMOS-Mexico.

New Executive Committee (continued)

Prof. Dr. Cevat ERDER (Turkey)
Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara.
Doctorate, Ankara Univ. (Hellenistic architecture). Member, Inst. for Advanced Study. Princeton Univ. (USA). Professor, Dept. for Restoration and Preservation of Historic Monuments, which he founded at METU in 1964. Author of works on historical environment, education for conservation, salvage of monuments endangered by public works, etc. UNESCO consultant (Baghdad) and Rome Central lecturer. Secretary, Turkish National Committee of ICOMOS. Member, ICOMOS Executive Committee 1972–1978. Member, Architectural Photogrammetry Committee.

Prof. Dr. Bunji KOBAYASHI (Japan)

Prof. Dr. Dobroslav St. PAULOVIĆ (Yugoslavia)

Dr. András ROMAN (Hungary)

Andrew SAUNDERS (UK)

José Manuel GONZALEZ VALCARCEL (Spain)
Chief Architect Conservator of Spanish Castles. Chief Architect of 5th Zone, Centro Patrimonio Histórico. Dr. of Architecture, Escuela Superior de Arquitectura, Madrid, 1940. Attached to Ministry of Housing, General Directorate of Architecture, Historic Towns Section. Responsible for numerous conservation plans and restoration projects in Spain, including flood-lighting and landscaping. Author of numerous books and articles. Expert missions for Org. of American States. Vice-Chairman of Spanish National Committee of ICOMOS.
Pylos and Pyramids: Proposed developments are cancelled

ICOMOS members and conservationists everywhere have expressed their pleasure and satisfaction over two recent planning decisions which will stop development plans which were considered to threaten important historic monuments and sites in Egypt and in Greece.

On May 28, the New York Times reported from Cairo that the Egyptian Government had cancelled the contract for a multimillion dollar resort community that was to have been built in the desert wasteland overlooking the Pyramids of Giza. In an official statement in the Cairo press, according to the Times, President Sadat said that "Egypt's historical heritage should be preserved," and directed that national feelings be considered in undertaking future economic projects. Conservationists had claimed that the development would use land which had previously been reserved for preservation and that contained potentially valuable archeological areas.

On July 18, the Times (London) reported that the Greek Government had decided that the area of Pylos and the historic Bay of Navarino should be preserved for tourist development rather than given over to heavy industry. Conservationists in Greece had been fighting against the proposed industrial and port development since 1975. The Greek Minister of Coordination has announced that the tourist development proposed for the area would "be conducted in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the traditional character of the area and its cultural heritage."

At the request of the Greek National Committee of ICOMOS, the President of ICOMOS had intervened in the case of Pylos, to ask the Government of Greece to reconsider earlier proposals for industrial development at Pylos.

Europa Nostra Conservation Awards

A new programme of annual awards, designed to draw attention to outstanding projects contributing to the conservation of Europe's architectural and natural heritage has been announced by Lord Duncan Sandys, President of Europa Nostra.

The awards, sterling silver medals and diplomas, will be awarded to projects, completed during the past ten years, which conform to the organization's objectives and to its concern for high standards of contemporary architecture and of town and country planning.

Information as to categories from which projects may be nominated and for entry form for nominations may be obtained from Europa Nostra, 86 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PG, England.

Mosaic Conservation Committee Formed

The International Committee for Mosaic Conservation has been established under the presidency of Professor Paolo Mora, with a secretariat located at the offices of ICCROM in Rome. The organization is an outgrowth of the First International Symposium on Mosaic Conservation, November 2–5, 1977, at which 16 countries were represented.

ICOMOS will take part in the committee along with representatives of ICCROM, ICOM, and the IIC. The Committee will publish the findings of its first symposium, which will work toward a possible course in mosaic conservation, will work with specialists in the field, and will develop professional recommendations and encourage documentation on mosaic conservation and restoration.

(For information: International Committee for Mosaic Conservation, c/o ICCROM, 13 Via di San Michele, Rome, Italy.)
Report of ICOMOS Stone Committee

A symposium on the deterioration and protection of stone monuments was held at UNESCO in Paris 5-8 June 1978. It was organized by CEPT (Center for Research and Study of Buildings and Public Works) under the aegis of RILEM (International Group of Laboratories for Testing and Research on Materials and Construction) and the patronage of UNESCO.

The objective of the symposium was to inform architects, conservators, restorers, and specialized contractors, of current information, on experimental methods for measuring the rate of deterioration of materials and for testing the efficacy of methods for treating monuments.

The meeting was multidisciplinary. Physical, chemical, biological and petrographic research in the domain of conservation were treated. The symposium was also open to organizations which develop and use products for treating stone so that they could know the needs of restorers and the experimental requirements which their products or treatments would have to satisfy.

More than 200 participants, representing 27 nations, took part in the symposium.

The themes covered were the following:

- Determination of the causes of deterioration
- Determination of the degree of weathering of stones
- Methods of testing
- Tests on products and processes for treatment
- Restoration of monuments

74 papers were presented. Each presentation lasted ten minutes and was followed by ten minutes of discussion. Discussions were lively. Almost 200 questions and answers permitted an exchange of ideas among interested participants.

The essential points which emerged from the presentations and discussions follow.

One of the first tasks which fell upon those charged with the restoration of a monument is to evaluate the extent of the problem. The subject of the second meeting of the symposium was the determination of the degree of weathering of the stone. Several parameters were considered: the degree of weathering of the material were defined; petrographic criteria, volume of processes, porosities, etc. These have been the object of theoretical research but have not yet been applied in the case of substantial change in monuments.

Another essential point for the conservation of a monument or work of art is to determine the causes of the disorders observed. These can be of diverse origin and can depend either on the structure of the material itself or can be the result of the environmental milieu.

The causes of change, resulting from the structure of the stone, were discussed in a meeting devoted to dealing with the methods of testing. It was shown, for example, that the behaviour of stone in relation to water is defined by a certain number of properties of the material: porosity, the absorptive capacity, capillarity. The ice resistance of stone depends on its porosity and on its capillarity. There exists, equally, a very clear relationship between the porous edges of chalky stones and their behaviour in an environment with a high degree of SO2.

During the session devoted to the study of concrete cases of deterioration of a monument, participants were able to see the importance of factors related to the environment:

- rainwater or groundwater
- increasing amounts of sulphur anhydrides in the atmosphere of cities
- variations in temperature and humidity
- vegetation
- wind damage, etc.

Before restoration, a study of these different points must be made. The importance of precise documentation on the monument to be restored was shown. It must include a study of foundations, an architectural study, an inventory of materials, their state of conservation or weathering and past restoration. This is a fundamental concept, once more, in the advance of conservation in accordance with a precise and, if possible, standard methodology. This should permit a redefinition of the length of the restoration.

The fourth session was devoted to biological phenomena and to their consequences. Micro-organisms, algae, moss, lichens have been identified, but it remains to be determined whether, in certain cases, they might serve as a protection of the material (for lichens, for example) and to know better their interaction with the material. To respond to this point, close collaboration between biologists and petrographers will be necessary.

The role of petrography in the precise description of disorders of any origin which attack stone was emphasized. This description is made in terms of the various minerals which make up the stone.

Basic topics consisted of examining the modifications of the texture of the stone and of identifying the mineral stages involved in the process of deterioration. Methods were applied to seeking out the original qualities of the stone of monuments and those qualities likely to furnish substitute materials.

The last session was devoted to products and processes of treatment revealed considerable differences of approach; differences in the means of investigation appeared to lead to the selection of different procedures of treatment and to determine which would be most effective for the needs of conservation.

The closing discussions after four days showed the necessity of a greater collaboration between the different disciplines which can take part in the restoration of a monument: physical study of the materials, chemistry, petrography, biology, climatology. The problem of the deterioration and the restoration of monuments in stone must be examined in a multidisciplinary fashion. But, as was remarked by M. Mamillan of CEPT, in his comments at the closing session, in most cases it is not possible for individuals charged with the work of acting together to bring together the opinions of specialists from all these disciplines. It is a question of financial means and time. As a result, it would be inappropriate for conservation authorities to call in every expert and issue a document permitting them to orient those who must consult specialists, as it would be appropriate to standardize methods of action which would be employed in all circumstances.

For this last point, a great step was taken: the RILEM working group has chosen some 20 experimental methods used to measure deterioration and the efficacy of treatments. It is hoped that the progress in standardization of the means of investigation will permit a clearer collaboration among researchers and those who work in the field.

(Papers presented during the symposium are on file in the UNESCO, ICOMOS Documentation Centre.)

M. Mamillan
Chairman
ICOMOS Stone Committee

Positions Open at ICCROM

ICCRom is a professionally oriented, intergovernmental organization based in Rome with a network of professional contacts throughout the world. The official languages are English and French.

The following posts are advertised; grading will depend on age and experience.

- Scientist at Grade P 2/3, $14,149/16,978 (Gross single person)
- Archaeologist at Grade P 1/2, $11,215/$14,149 (Gross single person)
- Ethnographer at Grade P 1/2 (as above)

Candidates should have artistic sensibility, scientific appreciation and a zest for travel and adventure.

For profiles of jobs and conditions of engagement write to:
ICCRom, 13 Via di San Michele, Rome 00153.

Teaching Workshops at York

A 4–5 January 1979 workshop on the “Teaching of Architectural History” designed for teachers of history in Schools of Architecture, will be part of a series related to the teaching of aspects of architecture to be undertaken by the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, in England. The two-day seminar has been undertaken because of what is seen as the increasing importance of history as an element of architectural education, as a result of the growing interest in conservation as a part of contemporary architectural practice.

(For further information: Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York, King’s Manor, York YO1 2EP, England.)

Europa Nostra Photographic Service

Encouraged by the success of its film, entitled “Europa Nostra”, which has won prizes at film festivals all over the world, the federation of Europa Nostra has recently established a Photographic Service. This will produce a series of colour slides (diapositives), illustrating the dangers which threaten Europe’s architectural and natural heritage and the measures which are being taken to protect it.

The first set of 48 slides, dealing in a striking manner with all aspects of the problem of architectural conservation, has now been completed. This will be accompanied by an explanatory text, which is available in English, French, German and Italian.

The set can be purchased at a cost of £12 (including postage).

(For further information: Europa Nostra Photographic Service, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AW, England.)
ICOMOS SYMPOSIUM AT SUZDAL: "THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TODAY: THE ROLE OF MONUMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY"

Following the 9th General Assembly of ICOMOS in Moscow, the more than 600 participants travelled to the historical town of Suzdal, 240 Kilometres from the capital of the USSR, to continue their meeting with a symposium on "The Architectural Heritage Today: the Role of Monuments in Contemporary Society." Presiding over the symposium was V. Ivanov, chairman of USSR/ICOMOS, and one of the hosts for this, the largest General Assembly and symposium in the Council's 13 year history.

Themes for the symposium were: "Monuments and Contemporary Humanism," chairman Roland Pålsson (Sweden); "The Educational Role of Historic Monuments," chairman B. K. Thapar (India); "Historic Monuments in the Urban Environment," chairman, J. Houlet (France); "Monuments in the Rural Environment," chairman, Mrs. Majja Kairamo (Finland); "Historic Monuments and Cultural Identity," chairman, Mladen Minchev (Bulgaria); "Historic Buildings, their Role in Economic and Social Development," chairman, Dr. Ekipa Eywador (Ghana); "Monuments and Youth," Mrs. N. Khatib Boujhar (Morocco); "Monuments and Tourism," under the chairmanship of Stephen Halsey (USA).

The session of "Public Opinion and the Safeguarding of Monuments," was under the chairmanship of Professor Alfred Hromadik (Switzerland). The final theme, "Monuments as a Factor in International Cooperation," was under the chairmanship of A. Haltrin (USSR), vice president of ICOMOS and chairman of the General Assembly at Moscow.

The General Rapporteur of the Suzdal Symposium on "The Role of Monuments in Contemporary Society," V. Ivanov (USSR), gave an overview of the symposium and reported to participants on a questionnaire concerning the topic which had been sent to all ICOMOS National Committees.

Mr. Ivanov opened by remarking:

"Nowadays we observe how the interest for cultural and historic monuments penetrates all strata of society all over the world. The wish to learn the human history embodied in monuments covers not only cultural values of the native country, but also those of other nations. ICOMOS has considered various aspects of this phenomenon, and today we shall examine the problem of historic and cultural monuments in modern society."

The rapid growth of science, technology, building and urbanization is typical of the XXth century. This process has given mankind opportunities of which preceding generations could only dream. Yet it has also brought about awareness of negative phenomena which developed while the process of mastering natural powers for the welfare of mankind was going on . . . .

He continued:

"The problem of conservation and use of historic and cultural monuments for the good of the mankind should be treated as a part of the ecological system, moreover, of its subtlest aspects, the moral, ethical and psychological climate of life.

And Mr. Ivanov concluded by speaking of ICOMOS and its activities:

"Our organization has worked successfully for nearly 15 years. It solves practical problems of cultural heritage preservation and simultaneously, it fulfills invaluable humanistic tasks, emphasizing the equality of all the cultures created by all the peoples of the world in their historical development. By educating people in the spirit of respect for the culture of all the nations, in the spirit of respect for the culture of the past, which is to be guarded and handed down to the future generations, we in ICOMOS support peace and friendship between all the peoples. And this is the noblest contribution to the life of our society which ICOMOS is able to make."

Professor Stanislaw Lorentz, retiring chairman of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee and chairman of ICOMOS-Poland, spoke about "Monuments and Contemporary Humanism." In his remarks, he observed:

... As we examine the part played by the monuments of history and of the cultures of the past in contemporary society and their bearing on contemporary humanism, we have a broad range of observations to make. As heirs to the progress of humanist thought over the centuries, we assert our attachment alike to our national traditions and to those of the entire human race. We do not wish man to feel himself a worthless particle of dust - a particle without past or future - in the infinite universe. We want him to have a feeling of continuity, of being linked with the past by the testimonies offered by those monuments. We wish in our turn to leave records behind us as proof of our share in the history of humanity, and we want these records of the past and the present to survive and to reach our children and our grandchildren . . . ."

And he concluded by saying:

"In the world of today, where man is progressively losing his individuality and dissolving himself within society, coming to feel, in the gigantic and monotonous built-up areas of our mechanized universe, ever more like an ant in an ant-hill, it is a tremendous task which we are undertaking for the good of humanity: we are seeking to safeguard the historic areas of the past and to preserve the monuments of our past which man may look up and see the sky above, and also see around him both greenery and architecture - in which he will turn his thoughts not only to our age but also to the development of human thought over the centuries."

In a second paper on "The Architectural Heritage and Contemporary Humanism," Professor Ahmad Husein Dini (Pakistan) said:

"It is the common human effort that creates a building. No matter whether for a friend, a master or slave, Hindu, Moslim or Christian, high caste or deprived artisans, bourgeois or proletarian labourers, aristocrat or serf - all human beings must come together to share their individual knowledge and labour so that a monument is built. In the eyes of God all are men and in the light of Islamic ideal brotherhood of man are no better symbolised than in the creation of a building. It represents a climax of human cooperation for the achievement of mankind's goals; man finds an abiding expression in his own creation . . . ."

The President of OMMSA (Organization of Monuments and Museums of Africa), Professor Joseph-Marie ESSOMB (Cameroon), spoke to the symposium on "Monuments and Cultural Identity," and said:

"One may always in this connection ask oneself what culture is. We will reply here by saying that it is man's attitude towards the universe, or else something Nature has produced for man. We know that as a rule the culture of a given society is to be defined as involving three factors, namely, the intellectual conceptions which engender habits and beliefs by which that society may be characterized, the aesthetic forms which reflect the artistic expression of that culture and its people, and which include monuments, and, lastly, the values derived from tradition and created by the mutual influence of intellectual conceptions and visual forms. A people's cultural identity is all of this.

It is the most interesting task to attempt to determine how peoples express their attitude towards the universe and the manner in which in they adapt themselves to nature through the architectural or other works which belong as "Monuments and Cultural Identity"."

Prof. M. C. Subhadradas Diskul (Thailand) also discussed "Historic Monuments and Cultural Identity" with particular reference to his own country. He spoke of the many artistic periods in Thailand's history and the contributions from other countries and regions: the Indian influences of the 7th until 11th centuries, Indonesian influences which appeared during the 8th until 13th centuries, the Khmer influences from Cambodia during the same period, the contributions stemming from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) during
the 13th and 14th centuries, and the Chinese and European influences which began to emerge during the 19th century. He concluded, "Monuments in Thailand still reflect their Thai genius and originality even though many of them incorporate these evidences of foreign influence into their aesthetic quality, as a part of their own national style."

Professor James Marston Fitch (USA) discussed "The Educational Role of Historic Monuments," and noted that: "Professional preservationists too often assume that the average citizen is only interested in a monument after it has been conserved. The facts are quite otherwise, as is proved by the recent campaigns to save two of Great Britain's great cathedrals - those of Coventry and York. The decision to involve the public in the actual process of conservation by keeping the churches open throughout was extremely successful. Not only were millions of pounds raised but the two great monuments were converted into two of the nation's most important pilgrimage sites: millions now visit them annually where only thousands did before."

He concluded by saying: "Confronted by American experience, where thousands of individual buildings and hundreds of historic districts are now being preserved, restored and returned to viability, although national and local institutions are essential to the process, it is equally true that the most fundamental factor is citizen participation. Nowhere is the educational value of historic preservation more apparent than in such activities."

In discussing the same topic, Professor Bunji Kobayashi (Japan) said: "All of us would agree that it is unnecessary to say that historic monuments are extremely important for the education of the general public and particularly for that of youth. Historic monuments, by their characteristics, provide a visual initiation into people's raison d'être, cultural identification, and appreciation of art. In visiting and observing historic monuments, people become aware of the continuity of generations and the necessity of social cooperation as well as the organic interrelationship between society and the natural environment.

"... People live, think, create, and associate as well as cooperate with others, sometimes beyond the boundary of a nation, by their own knowledge and experience. But their knowledge and experience are limited to their own short lifetimes. In order to live in richness and depth as a human being, and particularly, in order to live in peace, we must observe and consider historic monuments and try to understand what is behind them. Simply put, to understand the fundamental knowledge, experience, and achievements of past centuries.

"Historic monuments are irreplaceable teachers for all of us today and for the generations to come."

In his comments on "Public Opinion and the Preservation of Monuments," Marcus Binney (UK) commented that "... historic buildings are owned and used by a wide range of institutions and individuals... all of whom, in varying degrees, are susceptible to public opinion."

He continued: "Public opinion is effective in a number of different ways: (1) In objecting to a proposal to demolish or mutilate a historic building; (2) In pressuring different types of owner to repair, sell or lease empty or neglected properties; (3) In demanding positive intervention from central or local government - such as emergency listing or emergency repairs; or (4) In developing broader social and economic arguments for protecting individual historic buildings or whole historic areas."

He concluded by saying: "The greatest service rendered by public opinion and publicity is increased awareness and appreciation of historic buildings. What is vital if public opinion is to be most effective is not merely for it to exist, but such specific threats, but to take the initiative in proposing new solutions and policies. Here voluntary bodies and individuals have a vital role to play in informing, educating and in particular, in carrying out much needed research and survey work."

Prof. Roberto di Stefano (Italy) further discussed "Monuments of Historic and Cultural Interest in Contemporary Society," and said: "... the complex of problems relating to what is known as "rural architecture" becomes a part of the general complex of problems connected with the architectural heritage. Hence, while we must guard against the danger of passing fashions based on unwarranted splitting up into sectors (industrial archaeology, rural architecture, etc.)... the need to maintain the settlement within the broadest possible cultural perspective will lead to determination of the true limits within which proper protection and conservation work may be carried out."

And he continued: "... A desire on the part of the community genuinely to undertake conservation can derive only from widespread understanding of the human significance of the monuments of civilization. But achievement of such understanding means effective development of a new type of education - an artistic training conceived as a social phenomenon and aimed at producing a relationship between man and nature of monuments capable both of bringing the influence of historic-artistic and natural values to bear on man and (conversely) of having men, through the medium of public opinion, strive to secure conservation of the concrete incarnations of these values.

"Historic Monuments in the Urban Environment," were examined by Professor Vilhelm Wohler (Denmark), who commented: "Architecture is primarily an applied and not a fine art; its roots are always in the fullment of a human requirement of an essentially practical nature, whatever the interpretation of that requirement is related to a higher spiritual or ideological order.

"An architectural monument which lacks any function beyond visual and aesthetic importance becomes a museum piece, and if, as such, it forms part of an urban environment, that environment will lose life and interest."

In concluding, he noted that, "The rhythm of change and the transitory nature of things are most painfully clear when we come to speak of those thousand anonymous houses of ordinary citizens which over long periods suffered wholesale demolition or neglect. The surviving ones - originally built as dwellings - have very often been turned over to commercial use, with all the consequences we are familiar with in other western cities, which are closely connected with the abandonment of the old city core. The Monument with a capital M needs the presence of these with a lowercase m: That the old-world cities cannot be destroyed without disaster following. Nevertheless, in spite of misuse and carelessness over the years, you will still find that in many vital areas and at many focal points in this city the old balance and unity have been maintained and there is today - and this is a most encouraging fact - a growing understanding among the citizens and their representatives and a growing interest in the rehabilitation of urban patterns through the rehabilitation of individual and humble elements in them."

In a second paper on "The Historic Complex of Buildings in Urban Life," Professor E. Hruska, Chairman of ICOMOS-Czechoslovakia, noted that: "In these days when the depersonalization resulting from the technological nature of our civilization is threatening to efface man's individuality, the wealth of differing forms present in his living environment, and the characteristic image of each of our historic towns, these historic complexes which still survive, testimonies to an atmosphere of a town which was fit to be lived in and possessed a truly human structure and physiognomy, are an element of balance to set against this process of degeneration which needs to respond to experience in the living environment of our towns.

"We have come to recognize the progressive aspect of the historic centre, and it is for this reason that as a place to live in it plays so positive a role in the cultural policy of our society."
Dr. Andras Roman (Hungary), spoke about "Rural Monuments in Modern Life," and said:

"The worldwide discussion on whether or not ancient rural buildings should be treated as a special category has been going on for a long time. In my opinion they should...

"According to the opinion which has progressively come to prevail in Hungary, rural monuments differ from others in the matter of division of labour. Other monuments belong to what, for want of a better expression, we will call 'great' art, and in 'great' art there is a systematic division of labour, with a designer and builder never belonging to the same social category, whereas, in architecture, this is true.

A. Haliturin (USSR), Vice-President of ICOMOS, also discussed "Public Opinion and Monuments Preservation," particularly from the standpoint of such activities within the USSR.

He said:

"...During the first post-war decade more than 2,000 architectural monuments and ensembles were rehabilitated. In the late 1950's, a new public movement came into existence in the USSR. Societies were organized for the protection of historic and cultural monuments which now have more than 31 million members. These societies popularize the cultural heritage, patronize valuable monuments, organize public services and activities, and participate in restoration works performed by State conservation organizations."

He spoke of the 1976 Constitution of the USSR which says that it is the duty and obligation of citizens of the USSR to preserve historic monuments and cultural values. And he continued:

"...The Soviet people realize that their cultural heritage is an element of the world's civilization and culture. Therefore, entertaining a feeling of deep respect for the history and culture of other peoples, we make every effort to preserve the historic and cultural monuments of our multinational country."

Prof. Dr. Ing. Ludwig Detters (GDR), chairman of the GDR-ICOMOS Committee which, in 1977, sponsored a major regional conference on "Youth and Conservation," said:

"Monuments, particularly if they are historical, show the life and aims of people in the past. This preoccupies the imagination of youth, it spurs on their thirst for knowledge. It is a sign of our times that in the process of social and economic development today, youth take far greater interest in the laws governing the development of society, in the battles for progress of human society. And they see the historical buildings and monuments as a means for gaining knowledge. The time has come to solve the problems of their own time. The cultural and historical constructions from the past give witness to the creative powers of mankind through the ages. Young people not only appreciate this creativity, they also develop a desire to contribute to society through their own deeds and work.

In a related paper, "Monuments and Young People," were discussed by Bernard Javault (France), President of R.E.M.P.ART, who spoke of the French associations which bring together young volunteers from France and from other countries, to work on the preservation of the architectural heritage of his country. He concluded:

"It would be useless to encourage young people to restore old buildings if nothing was envisaged in the way of provision for its future, or in other words of finding it another and more lasting function than that of providing a pretext for a young people's working holiday project. For this reason long before the finishing touches are put to the building, the young workers set about revitalizing it by instituting cultural and social activities in line with its character. They do this in liaison with the local population, whose cooperation is absolutely essential.

"Monuments and Cultural Tourism" were discussed in the paper prepared by Mr. Gabriel Alomar (Spain) who said:

"Present day tourism, which is an expanding phenomenon, is to be explained by the need for escape, and intelligent contemplation of cultural treasures is the highest of all forms of escape."

He spoke of the damage to sites as a result of tourism in terms of sheer numbers of visitors and in terms of the damaging secondary effects of tourism, through land speculation and overdevelopment. He concluded that tourism, for cultural purposes, as an instrument for popular education and especially for the education of the young, must be encouraged by governments, and he called for, not only the conservation of monuments and sites, but also for their enhancement and for their equipment to receive the hundreds of thousands of visitors each year.

Professor Arthur Haulot, Commissioner of Tourism for Belgium, discussed the growth and expansion of tourism. He called for an intelligent consideration of the need for balance between economic tourism and the maintenance of the declining value and the rejection which develop when tourism is irresponsibly developed. He cited the importance of the Brussels Charter for Cultural Tourism, adopted by a wide range of public and private organizations concerned with developing tourism in terms which is compatible with the short and long term impact of such tourism on the monuments and sites which attract many hundreds of thousands of visitors each year.

Jorge Gazanelo, Vice-President of ICOMOS and chairman of ICOMOS-Argentina, noted in his paper on "Monuments of History and Culture in Contemporary Society: Their Role is Social and Economic Development, that:

"...there has been a gradual change in the concept of conservation and in the criteria used for the selection of the objects to be preserved.

The isolated object has been replaced by the object belonging to a wider setting, in an attempt to achieve a genuine improvement in the quality of life by such means as these. There has been introduced a social dimension which must become a social responsibility; there must be no confusion between conservation and under-development, and no consequent acceptance of a mere re-whitewashing of the façades as a palliative.

This means that plans for preservation, conservation and enhancement must be an integral part of urban and rural planning...

He continued:

"...with the break-up of the traditional tightly closed village community and the development of a class society, living rural architecture has ceased to exist, at least in countries which are fairly highly developed. What is being built is not rural architecture. Rural monuments, alone among monuments as a whole, have ceased to be built and can only decrease in number; they will never increase again.

"When, 20 years ago, the aspect of our villages began to change, we did not realize it right away; like the rest of the world, we were late with our preservation measures. We have now begun to concentrate on this very important task.

Gerard Bolla, Deputy Assistant Director General of UNESCO, in his paper on "Monuments as a Factor in International Cooperation," began by saying:

"An international symposium whose subject is the fitting of the historical and cultural heritage into contemporary society could not do otherwise than examine the part which may be played by the work of preserving and enhancing that heritage in the furthering of international cooperation. Such work, if it is to be successful, has need of international solidarity and cooperation, and at the same time it is in itself a powerful factor making for understanding between men, whatever their respective cultures and socio-economic systems.

"It will be of no use to remind the specialists who are brought together as members of ICOMOS of the close links which exist, and must continue to do so, between the different spheres of international cooperation namely, scientific and technical research, standardization and training, and specific field of conservation. It must, in effect, be continual osmosis between doctrine and action, between researcher and legislator, and between teacher and director of rescue operations. It is this osmosis which enables the intellectual tasks of research, teaching and law-making to draw on the recent concrete experience as their basis, and enables practical rescue work to benefit in its turn from the results of the vast international intellectual activity in which ICOMOS has the vital role."
Report on UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre

Substantial progress has been made in the first half of 1978 in bringing the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre up to operational capacity. One major task has been completed by the staff of the Centre: the inventorying and preliminary classification of all the Centre's existing holdings (more than 5,000 individual documents together with runs of over 50 specialized periodicals). More detailed analysis of the Centre's holdings in fields covered by ICOMOS International Committees is under way. Information gathering is being put on a more systematic basis and the Centre has been able to give increasingly specific replies to inquiries on a wide range of topics, including many from ICOMOS members. Bibliographies have been compiled, with National Committee assistance, on the conservation of vernacular architecture (published in MONUMENTUM XV-XVI) and on the relocation of historical monuments threatened by major public works (in preparation for the Yugoslav symposium on this subject, now scheduled for summer 1979).

At UNESCO's request, the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre has undertaken an inquiry into the availability of articles on the conservation of the cultural heritage in the press and in non-specialist magazines of selected countries, and into the possibilities of organizing exchanges of such articles under the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference (1975). This inquiry, in which the ICOM Documentation Centre also took part, has yielded basic material for the UNESCO-sponsored meeting of experts on Exchange of Articles from Cultural Publications, held in Finland (Savonlinna) 5-8 September 1978, under the auspices of the Finnish ICOMOS and ICOM Committees.

On 7 June 1978, ICOMOS, ICOM and ICCROM took part in a meeting called by UNESCO to discuss the future relationship between the three organisations in the documentation field, in the light of an expert report commissioned by UNESCO at the end of 1977. It was unanimously agreed that the three Centres should be developed as part of a wider programme to improve and coordinate the international exchange of information of the preservation of the cultural heritage and that this objective would best be met by the creation of a network of coordinated Centres bringing together not only UNESCO and its regional Centres with ICOM and ICOMOS, but also ICCROM and other regional and national organizations as appropriate. (One of the disadvantages of the original proposal to merge the ICOM and ICOMOS Centres was that it made cooperation with ICCROM into a marginal issue.)

The three organizations agreed to use compatible systems of indexing and retrieval, including the UNESCO standard for bibliographical descriptions. A single thesaurus of keywords, shared by the three Centres will provide a "common language" for the whole cultural heritage field, within which each partner will, at the international level, have a specific responsibility for one part. Thanks to the translation of the Austrian Bundesdenkmalamt thesaurus from German into English, completed earlier this year by Mr. James Palms (UK), work has recently been started on the choice of keywords for the ICOMOS Section of the thesaurus.

At the June meeting, Mr. S. Nantier, Director of UNESCO's Documentation Services Division, offered ICOMOS and ICCROM free access to UNESCO software for the computerization of their data-banks.

Thus, the meeting marked a major step forward for ICOMOS, and fully justified the Secretary General's hopes, expressed at the General Assembly, that it would be possible for the Council "to see more clearly the institutional framework within which ICOMOS's Documentation facilities at the Hôtel Saint Aignan must be developed".

However, Dr. Connally also reported that: "Launching of the Centre's activities will call for financial support on a different scale. Even the preliminary budget, while the thesaurus is being compiled, calls for a budget of over $60,000: to make full use of the capacity provided by the thesaurus for indexing and research (with or without computerization), will cost at least twice as much again. Conceivably, part of this could be covered by secondment of qualified personnel to ICOMOS. ICOMOS's President and Secretary General will examine every possibility. But it is clear that a substantial proportion of the Centre's resources must come from within ICOMOS itself, whether in the form of money or of men."

ICOMOS

Raymond Lemaire, President
Ernest Allen Connally, Secretary General

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Ann Webster Smith, Editor