16th General Assembly:

Opening Speech by the Honorary President of the General Assembly

Summary Report of the Rapporteur

2008 Gazzola Prize: Carmen Arlon Fellü

2008 Jacques Dalibard Medal: Herb Stovel

ICOMOS Officers and Executive Committee 2008-2011

International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage

News:

Piero Gazzola Centenary Celebrations

Strategic Work Plan 2008-2011

18 April 2009: Heritage and Science

The Raymond Lemaire International Fund

Central Supplement:

Resolutions of the 16th General Assembly

Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place

ICOMOS Directory

International Day for Monuments and Sites 2009: Heritage and Science
Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium</td>
<td>3-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Speech by the Honorary President of the 16th General Assembly</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICOMOS Canada – the Jacques Dalibard Medal</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Report from the Rapporteur</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 2008 Piero Gazzola Prize: Carmen Añón Feliú</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICOMOS Officers and Executive Committee 2008-2011</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getty Foundation Grant and Victoria Falls Fund</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In memoriam</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piero Gazzola Centenary Celebrations</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Work Plan 2008-2011</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call for Interest: Redefining ICOMOS’ Visual Identity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The International Day for Monuments and Sites 2009</td>
<td>18-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage and Science</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Scientific Heritage: some introductory remarks</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Raymond Lemaire International Fund</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New ICOMOS Publications</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICOMOS News is the printed newsletter published by the International Council on Monuments and Sites in English and French for its members. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not commit ICOMOS in any way and are the sole responsibility of their authors.

ICOMOS News is complemented by the electronic news bulletin – ICOMOS e-news. To subscribe to this, send an e-mail message (in “text” and not “html” format) to majordomo@icomos.org with “subscribe doc-centre” as the only line in the message body.

ICOMOS News is the printed newsletter published by the International Council on Monuments and Sites in English and French for its members. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not commit ICOMOS in any way and are the sole responsibility of their authors.

ICOMOS News is complemented by the electronic news bulletin – ICOMOS e-news. To subscribe to this, send an e-mail message (in “text” and not “html” format) to majordomo@icomos.org with “subscribe doc-centre” as the only line in the message body.

Donate to the Victoria Falls Fund with your 2009 membership fee payment

Set up following a resolution by the 14th General Assembly (2003), the Victoria Falls Fund contributes to the costs of travel and stay of ICOMOS members facing financial difficulties to attend scientific and statutory meetings of ICOMOS, in particular the General Assembly. It supplements the existing support offered, for example through the grants awarded by the Getty Foundation.

The Fund is mainly financed through annual contributions by ICOMOS members, but it can also accept public or private donations. The voluntary contribution by the members (for example an additional 15% or more on top of their international membership fee), is paid each year by the National Committees to the International Secretariat, at the same time as the Committee’s international membership fee. The Fund is managed by the ICOMOS International Secretariat so as to ensure its neutral and equitable use, based on agreed criteria and under the supervision of the ICOMOS Executive Committee. The International Secretariat keeps detailed administrative and audited financial records of the use of the Fund and reports annually to the Executive Committee and the donor Committees.

Join the colleagues of ICOMOS Belgium, Australia and Finland, and encourage your National Committee and fellow members to collectively donate to the fund – the International Secretariat is at your disposal if you have any queries.

ICOMOS Membership Database

So as to provide you with ICOMOS membership services (mailing of newsletter, printing of membership cards), the ICOMOS International Secretariat keeps electronic records of your membership data, destined for use by the International Secretariat. In conformity with Articles 39, and following, of the French Law on Information Technology & Civil Liberties (6 January 1978, rev.) you have the right to access and modify your membership data.

If you wish to exercise this right and obtain a copy of your membership data, please contact the ICOMOS International Secretariat, 49-51 rue de la Federation, 75015 Paris, France, secretariat@icomos.org.

Please make sure that your National Committee has your up to date mailing or professional contact details!
Opening Speech by the Honorary President of the 16th General Assembly

Her Excellency, the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada was the Honorary President of the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Scientific Symposium and presided over the Opening Ceremonies in Quebec City’s Palais Montcalm on 30 September 2008. She delivered a thoughtful message, reproduced in full below, that was much appreciated by the delegates and invited dignitaries.

I am so pleased to welcome such ardent champions of heritage to this city steeped in history, rather appropriately known as the Gibraltar of North America, particularly as we celebrate this year the 400th anniversary of its founding by explorer Samuel de Champlain.

We are here in the heart of the Historic District of Québec, at Place d’Youville, in a building built on the foundations of an old market. This public market, once one of the busiest in the region, was converted into a concert and performance hall that became very popular with artists. It is said that the acoustics in this room are perfect, as though, like a musical instrument, the sound had mellowed over time.

To understand the spirit of this place, you almost need to close your eyes and listen. Listen for the sound of merchants and farmers calling out the price of their wares. Listen for the sound of lively conversations between shoppers moving from stall to stall. Listen for the sound of the strings of Les Violons du Roy, of the warm, deep voice of Félix Leclerc, the great Édith Piaf, the mythical B. B. King, resonating within these walls. Listen and imagine. Imagine the hustle and bustle outside, in the square, long before cars filled the streets once travelled by horses. Imagine the traditions, the cultural and religious practices, the currents of thought passed from generation to generation, in this very place.

The visible traces of our time here on Earth are little more than the material representation of the values, beliefs, myths, and customs that shape who we are and influence our vision of the world and how we live in it. They are the privileged witnesses to all of those intangible things embedded in the deepest recesses of our collective memory that define the essence of each civilization. It is through these traces and witnesses that the soul of a people is revealed, and it is in that revelation that we find meaning. The meaning of history. The meaning of life.

We all share a profound belief that this intangible heritage must exist beyond the reach of time, archived and conserved, safe from every threat, just as we do with the most extraordinary building projects and important archaeological sites. Failure to do so would be to betray or undermine the meaning—the spirit—of those places that we have inherited and that enrich our present.

In some parts of the world, and this is true of the Americas, preserving intangible heritage has reached a critical point. When the Europeans arrived on these shores, they saw the Americas as a new world. Because of this, they made a clean sweep of a world that was very real, that had been the cradle of ancient civilizations. The people that had been living here for thousands of years and their descendants were dispossessed of themselves, of their languages, of their cultures.

As an example, barely two hundred years ago, an entire people, the Beothuk, who roamed across the island of Newfoundland in search of food, was decimated. Thankfully, an explorer and philanthropist, William Cormack, took into his care the last of the Beothuk. Her name will not be forgotten: Shawnadithit. For six years, Shawnadithit taught Cormack the rudiments of her language and the customs of her people. Through drawings, she illustrated the tools used...
by the Beothuk, their dwellings, their way of life. The result is that the history, culture, legends, myths—in other words, the intangible heritage of that semi-nomadic people—are remembered to this day. Without Shawnadithit and Cormack, the Beothuk would not only have disappeared; the very essence of their spirit would have been snuffed out, and they would have fallen into oblivion.

Likewise, it has taken a great deal of historiographical work to restore entire chapters of the history of the Americas that had been wiped from memory, whose meaning had been twisted or simply tucked away into shadow. Work that is by no means finished.

In Canada, nothing is cause for greater concern than the decline of Aboriginal languages. According to a study by the Assembly of First Nations, of approximately 53 Aboriginal languages in Canada, 50 are on the verge of extinction. In the case of many languages, only the elders speak them regularly; the young know the languages but use them less often. Which is why nothing is as moving, why nothing makes me happier, than to see and hear young Aboriginal artists reconnect with their first language and use it with pride. I recently heard Samian and Shauit, two young Montagnais singers who rap in Algonquin and Innu. They are part of that music scene so rich in possibilities. Others are doing the same in Cree, Inuktitut and Mohawk. In their own way, these young artists are protecting our heritage and keeping it alive. It is a responsibility they take on with determination, and one that we must encourage.

Without language, the principal vehicle for passing on cultural values and traditions no longer exists. An entire way of life and a wisdom dating back thousands of years risk disappearing if we are not careful. And being careful means looking beyond the straight line of the present in which we are all too often mired in this era of instant access and seeing things in a broader perspective. I think Chesterton said it best when he said, “all the men in history who have really done anything with the future have had their eyes fixed upon the past.” This is why it is so important for us to refocus our concerns on history, to give history its rightful place in the public space and to promote heritage, particularly among our youth.

To do this—and I know that you understand this, for you are holding a youth forum as part of this symposium—we must include youth in our reflections on the preservation of heritage. I have made youth my priority because I love that almost organic and vital way they have of turning cultural expression into essential and incredibly effective tools for social change and handing down values. Young people will keep us moving forward. They define themselves in relation to the past. The future is already their present. We must never forget about them, and we must remember that the history of peoples and civilizations exists beyond the time of our own lives and forms the memory of the places we live.

That memory is what we leave behind and what you are helping to perpetuate through your work and commitment. In all of those places around the world, where the past is alive and can be seen, touched and felt, every fragment whispers with the voices of a civilization, revealing the essence of those who came before us. These places speak to us, if we know how to listen. Of places near and far, of yesterday and today, of those around us and those who have not yet crossed our path. This is how the spirit of these places guides us to look to the past to find roots that dig deep; how it compels us to strive constantly and forever to improve the fate of humanity.

Thank you for undertaking this very important work, and may you find the spirit of this magnificent place, where Europe and the Americas meet. Thank you.

Her Excellency, the Right Honourable Michâëlle Jean
Governor General of Canada
Source: Office of the Secretary to the Governor General

ICOMOS Canada
The Jacques Dalibard Medal

On the occasion of the 16th General Assembly in Quebec, Herb Stovel received this year’s Jacques Dalibard Medal.

This Award was conceived to commemorate the dedication and many contributions of Jacques Dalibard to heritage conservation over more than 30 years as, in numerous capacities: ICOMOS Canada President; Founding Director of Heritage Canada and a founder of The Association for Preservation Technology.

The nominee for this award must have demonstrated a significant contribution to fulfilling the objectives of ICOMOS Canada. He or she shall have a proven commitment and an exemplary performance in the promotion and safeguarding of our shared cultural heritage at the Canadian or international level.

Since 2002, ICOMOS Canada has been honoured to present this Award to a fellow member who has had a distinguished career in the field of heritage conservation. Jacques Dalibard was the first, followed by Christina Cameron, Martin Weaver, Francois and Renee LeBlanc, and Robert Grenier. In 2007, the Jacques Dalibard Medal was posthumously presented to Robin Letellier.

Herb Stovel began his career at the Ontario Heritage Foundation where he worked from 1978 to 1984. From 1984 to 1988, he was Director of Education for Heritage Canada's Main Street Programme. He was Director of ICCROM's Heritage Settlements in Rome from 1990 to 1998. From 1989 to 1991 he was President of APT. From 1990 to 1993 he was ICOMOS Secretary General and President of ICOMOS Canada from 1993 to 1997. He is currently professor at Ottawa's Carleton University.
Summary Report from the Rapporteur

The 16th General Assembly was held in Quebec, Canada, from 30th September to 4th October 2008 and was a resounding success. There were over 800 delegates from 70 countries worldwide.

Formal opening and official guests
The formal opening took place in Palais Montcalm on Place d’Youville. After the arrival of the Governor-General of Canada, Michéaëlle Jean, a purification ceremony was performed by Chief Max ‘Oné-ont’ Gros-Louis. The Governor-General then addressed those present with a very stirring and thought-provoking speech referring to the ‘spirit of place’. (See p. 3 for the full text of her speech).

The Master of Ceremonies, Mr. François Moisan of the City of Quebec, informed the delegates that Xi’an has been twinned with Quebec City. He then welcomed and named the distinguished guests on the podium.

Mr. Laurent Lessard, representing the Government of Quebec, Ms. Denise Trudel, representing the Mayor of Quebec, and Mr. Larry Ostola, representing Parks Canada spoke of our sacred duty towards the past and that the protection of heritage, both in its tangible and intangible forms, was a collective responsibility. This could not be done without the help of experts and that was where ICOMOS came in, representing a broad range of expertise. There were many challenges ahead and in moving forward we had to protect the memory of the past and integrate it into the future.

Other speakers included Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Director of the World Heritage Centre, who expressed great pleasure to represent UNESCO in Quebec. ICOMOS was one of the pillars of the World Heritage Convention and, with UNESCO, together they faced the new challenges of conservation. Mr. Bandarin paid tribute to Michael Petzet, outgoing President of ICOMOS, saying that it had been a great privilege to work and go on missions together. Mr. Michael Petzet stressed that ICOMOS was a non-governmental organisation which believed in collegiality and working together with others. He also spoke of a new initiative, the Young Professionals Forum, which had taken place in the city at the weekend (see p. 12).

Mr. François LeBlanc, President of ICOMOS Canada, thanked all his Canadian colleagues who had participated in the organisation of this event, particularly Mr. Michel Bonnette who had chaired the Organising Committee. He also thanked the ICOMOS Secretariat, the financial sponsors, Parks Canada, the provincial and federal governments, the City of Québec and the Getty Foundation for their support. Mr. Moisan then concluded the session and called on Mr. Zhang Bai, President of the 15th Session of the General Assembly in Xi’an (China). Mr. Zhang Bai wished ICOMOS well with its General Assembly and Symposium on Finding the spirit of place. He then declared the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS open and, as is the custom, the President of the Organizing Committee, Mr. Michel Bonnette, was invited to chair the Assembly.

Partner organisations out in force
Many of ICOMOS’ partner organisations were present at the official opening. Mr. Francesco Bandarin of UNESCO said that he hoped both organisations would face the challenges of the future together and that he was honoured to have been invited. The theme had attracted many excellent scientific papers which would bring forward the debate on how to interpret, manage and conserve our heritage. Mr. Gamini Wijesuria, representing the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), referred to the spirit of place being distinctively charged, speaking to people and engaging their emotions. He expressed appreciation for strengthening the working relationship between both organisations. Our sister organisation, the International Council of Museums (ICOM) was represented by François Tremblay who said that ICOM was working very closely with the ICOMOS Scientific Council and he spoke of sharing the new headquarters in Paris, creating an ‘International Heritage House’.

Working in partnership was essential and both Lee Minaidis of the Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) and Louise Cox of the International Union of Architects (UIA) focused on working agreements and the need to collaborate. The importance of partnership was echoed by Diane Menzies, representing the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) and she was proud to announce that a Memorandum of Understanding had now been agreed between both organisations which have the same vision and goals in conservation, connecting to place memory and spirit of place. She made a presentation to Mr. Petzet and the memorandum was duly signed and witnessed by the Chairman to great applause.

Ioana-Irina lamandescu spoke on behalf of the International Committee
for the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and emphasised the common purpose in relation to preserving industrial heritage. Additional speakers included Nora Mitchell of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Susan MacDonald of the Getty Conservation Institute who was very appreciative of the work of ICOMOS and H.E. Msgr. Jose Manuel del Rio Carrasco of the Holy See who brought greetings from Pope Benedict XVI who was considering the whole issue of the church and heritage conservation.

The General Assembly kicks off
Following the establishment of the committees for the General Assembly, the statutory reports by the President, Secretary General and Treasurer General of ICOMOS were presented. Full length hard copy versions were made available to delegates. Once the committees had reported back the Chairman then called on the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to address the assembly.

Address by Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre
The relationship between ICOMOS and UNESCO is so fundamental that it was particularly appropriate for Mr. Bandarin to address the audience. For him this General Assembly was effectively a convention of world conservators in the area of cultural heritage. The theme was of very great interest. The symposium had generated a huge collection of papers and the work of the symposium would revive and reinforce the relationship between both organisations, which were institutional and structural partners in cultural heritage preservation. He said there would be 3 issues, which would come to the fore during the next triennium:
- The World Heritage Convention. It was important to open up a reflection on the future of the convention with an assessment of the long-term cycle of activities.
- Drafting new recommendations in relation to historic and urban landscapes. Urban conservation dealt with the big challenges today. There was a need to address a number of processes through the institutional system in working towards recommendations.
- There was a need to consolidate capacity-building efforts. Institutions cannot manage things only from the centre. In recent years a number of institutions have been founded but this effort must be strengthened.

There was an intense debate within UNESCO on the different tools required for cultural heritage conservation and some were directly related to the work of ICOMOS. There was a need for dialogue and cultural coherence but this coherence was not in place. He said that ICOMOS’ intellectual support was needed to help UNESCO. He expressed thanks to ICOMOS for facilitating exchanges and dialogue.

Adoption of Resolutions
The Chairman, Mr. Werner von Trützschler (Germany), and the Rapporteur, Ms. Joan Domicelj (Australia), made the report on behalf of the Resolutions Committee. The Rapporteur expressed the General Assembly’s recognition for the significant contribution to the work of ICOMOS by members who had passed away since the last General Assembly. Additional names were added to the existing list. Those present then stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect.

Resolutions are an important link between the members and the ICOMOS Executive Committee. They suggest new directions for the organisation. A series of resolutions had been submitted and, for the benefit of clarity, some re-wording had been agreed. The resolutions had been coordinated in order to present them to the General Assembly in a balanced way. There were 32 resolutions in all and they had been re-grouped under three headings: Current Issues, Organisation and Doctrine. These were then debated and amended as required and then voted upon and passed by the General Assembly (See p. 1-9 of the central supplement for a full list).

Doctrinal Texts
Two charters were presented to the General Assembly for approval, one on Cultural Routes and the other on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites. Both were fully endorsed by the General Assembly.

The Scientific Symposium
Two-and-a-half days were devoted to the Symposium, the theme of which was Finding the Spirit of Place. It was structured around four sub-themes – re-thinking the spirit of place; threats to the spirit of place; safeguarding the spirit of place; and transmitting the spirit of place. The scientific committee
had gathered 40 evaluators together for the selection process and over 600 proposals had been received. The whole procedure had been rigorous and there had been good regional representation with a wide range of disciplines included. Those texts, which had been submitted by the cut-off date, had been included on a CD already distributed, containing about 250 papers.

Scientific Coordinator Dr. Laurier Turgeon reported back to the assembly that the scientific calibre of the papers given had been excellent and that the symposium had been very successful. Major strides forward had been taken in the understanding of the concept to include both the tangible and intangible aspects. This will lead to a better perception and management of monuments and sites of World Heritage and help improve the interpretation of such sites. A paper-based publication with 25 to 30 papers will appear in mid-2009.

**Thematic Workshops were a great success**

On the evening of the second day of the Symposium a series of very successful thematic workshops was held and reports on the workshops were subsequently presented to the General Assembly.

Tamás Fejerdy reported on the workshop, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Convention, which gave an overview in relation to the World Heritage Convention and the evaluation of nominations by ICOMOS as advisor to the World Heritage Committee. The workshop focused on presentations and was informative rather than discursive. The presentations covered ICOMOS’ work in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, authenticity & integrity and management issues in relation to World Heritage sites, the evaluation process for nominations and monitoring the state of conservation of heritage properties, the compilation of the new ICOMOS database of experts whose role is to carry out work to the highest possible level and, in conclusion, a thought-provoking presentation on misunderstandings in relation to World Heritage and the history of the convention, current trends and future prospects.

Pamela Jerome reported on the workshop, Heritage and Climate Change, which was effectively a follow-up meeting to the symposium held in Pretoria one year ago. Global climate change presented both threats and opportunities and there were a series of presentations, with several ICOMOS International Scientific Committee (ISC) represented, followed by much discussion and feedback. Suggestions included developing a monitoring toolkit that could be deployed at sites and developing a questionnaire on preparedness in consultation with the ISCs. There needed to be more collaboration with IUCN and the ISCs.

Dennis Rodwell reported on the workshop, Historic Urban Landscapes, which traced a linear progression of the historic urban landscapes initiative from 2003 to 2008. Existing methods applied to historic cities were helpful but they were insufficient to meet contemporary and emerging needs. Thus, an updating of guidelines was required. There were 3 areas, which now needed to be addressed - the image and the city and threats to it from conflicting developments; the dynamics and processes of urban planning, functional and socio-economic changes and human settlement patterns; and the confluence of tangible, intangible and natural elements and all of the constituent parts of spirit of place. This goes beyond traditional scientific practice and engages in multi-disciplinary and cross-sector interests. It will be an important collaborative endeavour between ICOMOS and UNESCO and the charters and recommendations were the baseline documents. Three areas needed to be addressed - clear statements of significance; clear definitions, auditing and monitoring of authenticity and integrity; and indicators and policies to guide balanced development.

William Moss reported on the workshop, Networks for the Interpretation and Presentation of Archaeology, which presented and discussed examples of archaeological networks at different scales. Parks Canada’s national network was described as seen through the management tool of commemorative integrity statements, which provided the coherence needed for effective multidisciplinary collaboration. Networks at a regional and municipal scale were also examined whose collective efforts painted a picture of archaeological heritage as a whole rather than of specific corporate mandates. Another presentation dealt with the manner in which an established museum infrastructure created networks within the community. In contrast, another described the manner in which a commercial for-profit venture established partnerships with local and provincial governments. The final presentation offered theoretical considerations and practical observations, addressing the question of the creation of collective memory.

Dinu Bumbaru reported on the workshop, Heritage and International Development, the goal of which was to understand how the conservation of cultural heritage was taken into consideration within the framework of international cooperation policies, programmes and projects as carried out by agencies and institutions. Presentations were made on the work of the Swedish International Development Agency and the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Out of this workshop there were five suggestions for future action by ICOMOS - documenting the potential initiative from 2003 to 2008.

The workshop, International Heritage and International Development, the goal of which was to understand how the conservation of cultural heritage was taken into consideration within the framework of international cooperation policies, programmes and projects as carried out by agencies and institutions. Presentations were made on the work of the Swedish International Development Agency and the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Out of this workshop there were five suggestions for future action by ICOMOS - documenting the potential initiative from 2003 to 2008. Out of this workshop there were five suggestions for future action by ICOMOS - documenting the potential place of cultural heritage in the work of international cooperation agencies; developing an ICOMOS statement on the integration of cultural heritage in the work of these agencies; developing an ICOMOS perspective on Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) to include cultural heritage; establishing contact.
with such agencies; and developing guidelines and a database of volunteers for post-disaster missions.

**Adoption of the Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of the Place**
The draft of this declaration had been circulated well in advance of the General Assembly and responses from the ICOMOS membership and the Youth Forum had been taken on board. The declaration had been structured into ten points under four headings and was adopted by the General Assembly (see full text on p. 10 of the central supplement).

**New Executive Committee**
The Chairman introduced the new electronic voting system, which had been reviewed and experienced by both the Bureau and the Executive Committee. The Head Teller, Britta Rudolf, explained the system to the assembly saying that it had been checked for accuracy. There were several control points under the supervision of the Head Teller, 25 Assistant Tellers and the Secretary General of the General Assembly, all of whom had received training beforehand.

Following reports from the chairs of both the Credentials and Candidatures Committees, Mr. Donald Hankey (UK) and Mr. Augusto Villalon (Philippines), each of the 26 candidates standing for election were given a short slot to present their platform. Subsequently there were two rounds of voting for the officers and one round for the Executive Committee (See p. 10 for the list of the newly elected members of the Executive Committee).

**Our next General Assembly in Isfahan**
Rasool Vatandoust Haghighi of ICOMOS Iran made a presentation to the assembly on the 17th. General Assembly which will take place in September 2011 in Isfahan. He showed a short video and made a PowerPoint presentation, saying that having the session in Iran would give ICOMOS more visibility in the Middle East and Asia. The focus will be on the issue of Disaster Preparedness.

The Scientific Symposium would cover such topics as the reinforcement of earthen structures, preventive conservation against earthquake damage, securing of historic sites during disasters and disaster management. A special exhibition would be organised on World Heritage sites in the region. There would be receptions, excursions and entertainments and a range of post-General Assembly tours to places like Qazvin, Kashan and Shiraz. When he had finished the Chairman presented Mr. Vatandoust with the ICOMOS flag.

**Close of the Assembly**
The Chairman invited the new President of ICOMOS to address the assembly. Mr. Gustavo Araoz first thanked Canada and ICOMOS Canada for hosting the General Assembly and for their great support. It had been a most professional assembly. He congratulated the new Bureau and Executive Committee on their election. He said that the Executive Committee could not work alone but needed the participation of the ICOMOS membership worldwide. Mr. Michael Petzet also thanked the organisers of the General Assembly. He was retiring after 9 years as President of ICOMOS and his last official duty was to hand over the chain of office to the incumbent. Mr. Araoz closed by saying that he was both awed and humbled in his new position.

The outgoing Secretary General, Dinu Bumbaru said that a number of members had served tirelessly for many years and that ICOMOS wanted to recognise them: Axel Mykleby, Carlos Pernaut, Tamas Fejery and Giora Solar. After he made presentations to them he presented the outgoing President, Michael Petzet, with a soapstone dancing bear in recognition of his great talents as a dancer!

The Chairman of the General Assembly, Michel Bonnette, thanked Ms. Esther Bryan, artist, author and coordinator of the textile work of art, Quilt of Belonging, which had been unveiled in the hall at a reception on Tuesday 30th September. He then thanked all his colleagues for their dedication over the last three years to make the 16th. General Assembly of ICOMOS such a success. The motion to close the meeting was then proposed by Jan Anderson (USA) and seconded by Gordon Dewis (Canada).

Grellan D. Rourke  
**Rapporteur of the 16th General Assembly**

Visit the ICOMOS web site for more information on the results of the 16th General Assembly. Besides the Resolutions and the Quebec Declaration, you will also find: the full texts of the two new Charters adopted by ICOMOS, the full length report by the General Assembly Rapporteur, a very complete ICOMOS Canada special electronic newsletter on the event, and various other reports.

The full proceedings of the Scientific Symposium will be made available on-line in the coming months.
The 2008 Piero Gazzola Prize: Carmen Añón Feliú

Honouring one of ICOMOS’ greatest defenders of historic gardens and cultural landscapes

In 2008, The Piero Gazzola Prize was awarded to Ms Carmen Añón Feliú – Landscape architect, specialized in historic gardens, Professor of the history of gardens and restorer of historic gardens, Member of ICOMOS Spain, Honorary President of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee on Historic Gardens (now Cultural Landscapes), Former President of the Advisory Committee of ICOMOS (1992-1997) – for her outstanding contribution to the work of ICOMOS, for over thirty years, in particular in favour of the cause of historic gardens and cultural landscapes.

The nomination dossier highlights that:

"Many are the young professionals who have benefited from her enlightened teaching at the post-graduate centres of Madrid, Louvain, Versailles, ... and to whom she has transmitted her passion for the heritage of gardens and landscapes”

"Among her many contributions ranging from teaching in Madrid, Paris, Leuven ... to the active restoration of historic parks in Spain, South America ... through to her numerous publications, it seems to me that ICOMOS held a very important place in her professional commitment. At her instigation, among others, the restoration of parks and gardens has become more scientific by developing a methodology based on both theoretical knowledge and practice. One should also note that Carmen Añón published in 1997, under the aegis of the European Commission, a book considered a reference work: “Historic Gardens - saving a European heritage”. It takes the Venice and the Florence Charters as the basis for reflection, but somehow provides them with a framework by putting them into context, giving philosophical, conceptual, methodological, and bibliographical benchmarks and references as well as an action guide. It’s a true vade mecum, a most useful tool that makes the work of ICOMOS and its Committee on Historic Gardens [now Cultural Landscapes] widely accessible”

Ms Añón Feliú received the commemorative prize medal from the hands of Michael Petzet, outgoing President of ICOMOS, and Benjamin Mouton, Chair of the Jury.

Further information on the Prize and its previous laureates, as well as the full list of ICOMOS Honorary members, are available on www.icomos.org

Honorary members

On the same occasion, 10 members were made Honorary members of ICOMOS for their distinguished service in favour of the preservation of monuments and sites:

- Juan-Benito Artigas Hernandez (Mexico)
- Cyro Correa Lyra (Brazil)
- Heman Crespo Toral (Ecuador) – posthumously
- Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary)
- Jonas Glemza (Lithuania)
- Zahi Hawass (Egypt)
- Birgitta Hoberg (Sweden)
- Michel Jantzen (France)
- Gilles Nourissier (France) – posthumously
- Kiyotari Tsuboi (Japan)

Established in 1979, and awarded every three years in memory of ICOMOS’ founding President, whose centenary we celebrate this year (see p. 14), the Prize is the highest honour conferred by ICOMOS to an individual or a group of people who have contributed with distinction to the aims and objectives of ICOMOS, and for many it is the closest equivalent of a Nobel Prize in Heritage Conservation.
ICOMOS OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2008-2011

President
Gustavo Araoz (USA): Lecturer on conservation theory and site management, University of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Preservation Architect (Catholic University of America and Georgetown University, USA); Executive Director of US/ICOMOS. Completed the International Architectural Conservation Program, Paul Coremans Institute (Mexico). Former Vice President of ICOMOS in charge of the ISCs (2002-2008).

Secretary General
Bénédicte Selfslagh (Belgium): Cultural Heritage consultant in private practice. Civil Engineer / Architect specialised in cultural heritage preservation (University of Leuven, Belgium). Alumna of the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation. Member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (2005-2008), board member of ICOMOS Belgium and ICOMOS Flanders-Brussels.

Treasurer General
Jadran Antolovic – (Croatia): Professor, Graduate School for Cultural Management, Croatia; Special Advisor to the Minister of Culture of Croatia. Former Secretary of State at the Croatian Ministry of Culture (2004-2008). PhD in Economics (University of Rijeka); Degree in Law from the University of Osijek. Graduate of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia. Former Vice President of ICOMOS Croatia (1999-2005).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kristal Buckley (Australia): Heritage Consultant in private practice; Chair of the National Cultural Heritage Forum Australia. Trained in archaeology, anthropology and public policy. ICOMOS Vice President since 2005; Former President of ICOMOS Australia.

Guo Zhan (China): Director, World Heritage Expert Committee of China; Senior Researcher and Professor in History and Archaeology, Peking University and China National School of Administration. Masters Degree in History; Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Degree in Archaeology, Peking University. Vice President of ICOMOS since 2005; Vice Chairman / Secretary-General of ICOMOS China.

Andrew Hall (South Africa): Director of Heritage, Northern Cape Provincial Department of Sport, Arts & Culture. MSc in Historic Preservation, Univ. of Pennsylvania, BA Honours Degree in History, University of the Witwatersrand. Founding President of ICOMOS South Africa (1996-2006); President of ICOMOS Advisory Committee (2000-2003), ICOMOS Executive Committee member (2000-2003, 2005-present).

Francisco Lopez Morales (Mexico): World Heritage Director, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico; Expert Advisor, UNESCO World Heritage Committee. PhD in Urbanism, University of Grenoble II, France; Architect (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico). ICOMOS Executive Committee Member (1996-2000).

Olivier Poisson (France) Inspector General for Historic Monuments for the regions of Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Corsica, and Réunion. Researcher and Lecturer, Universitaires de Montpellier, Perpignan, and Barcelona. Architect, government diploma; Art Historian, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. Vice President of ICOMOS France and Co-opted member of the Executive Committee (2007-2008).

Alfredo Conti (Argentina): Deputy Director, Laboratory for Research on Territory and Environment, Commission for Scientific Research of the Province of Buenos Aires; Adviser, National Commission for Historic Monuments and Sites; Professor at La Plata University; Architect (University of La Plata); Building Conservator (University of Buenos Aires). Former Vice President and Secretary General of ICOMOS Argentina, President of ICOMOS Argentina since 2007.

Gideon Koren (Israel): Founding partner, Ben Zvi-Koren & Co. Law Offices. LL.B and LL.M with distinction, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Secretary General of ICOMOS ISC on Legal, Administrative and Financial matters (ICLAFI) since 2003, President of ICOMOS Israel since 2004.

Kirsti Kovanen (Finland): Architect in charge of the care of the cultural environment, Regional Environment Centre of South Savo (Finland). M.A., Conservation Studies, University of York (UK); Diploma in Architecture, Technical University of Helsinki. President of ICOMOS Finland since 2006; Former Secretary General of ICOMOS ISC on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV).
Thanks to the Getty Foundation grant and the Victoria Falls Fund, 34 colleagues were able to benefit from attending the General Assembly in Quebec: 9 from Asia, 6 from Europe, 10 from South America, 3 from Central America, 2 from the Middle East and North Africa and 4 from Sub-Saharan Africa.

Our grateful thanks go to the Getty Foundation for its longstanding support to ICOMOS and the cultural heritage community in general - www.getty.edu/foundation/

Through our own Victoria Falls Fund, the ICOMOS membership was for the first time directly able to support the attendance of colleagues at an ICOMOS event.
The International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage

The first ever ICOMOS International Forum dedicated to young researchers and professionals in cultural heritage was held on 27 and 28 September at the École des Ursulines de Québec in Canada, just prior to the ICOMOS 16th General Assembly and International Scientific Symposium. Over 130 young professionals, aged between 25 and 40 and coming from thirty different countries, enthusiastically participated in the event that was structured around four workshops discussing the main theme: Finding the spirit of place.

The theme of the first workshop was “the role of memory”, the second focused on “the fragility of spirit of place” and the third on “safeguarding and transmitting the spirit of place”. Each workshop began with lectures from four speakers who highlighted one aspect of the theme through their research and projects. Grouped into teams of eight, participants were then asked to answer one of three questions selected by the Forum’s Scientific Committee coordinator Célia Forget to the ICOMOS delegates and professionals. Each group’s conclusions were then summarized into a short statement that was shared in plenary session. All participants were then able to exchange on the issues raised in those conclusions with everyone present.

The fourth workshop focused on the draft Quebec Declaration. Participants were asked to reflect on one of the four themes of the Declaration and comment or make suggestions on points that needed to be defined in the Declaration. The majority of these comments were integrated into the final version of the Declaration. Participants could also present their research and projects on posters that were exhibited in the room where Forum participants took their meals and breaks, and where the Saturday night cocktail was held to welcome the ICOMOS National Committee delegates.

The conclusions of this reflection were summarized and presented by the Forum’s Scientific Committee coordinator Célia Forget to the ICOMOS delegates during the General Assembly’s Scientific Symposium Plenary session on 2 October. There again, the results were warmly welcomed. Without listing them all, here are some of the most important points raised by the young professionals participating in the Forum: 1) involvement of the local population in the definition of spirit of place to ensure that memory is not imposed from the top (politicians and scholars) to the bottom (the population), 2) warning against the misuse of memory that may lead to overexploitation (folklore or Disneyland type approaches) of the spirit of place as well as the misuse of forgetfulness that may lead to the deterioration of the spirit of place, 3) Decompartmentalization of disciplines to ensure that young researchers and professionals develop a common vision on what is spirit of place, 4) to make the transmission of everyone’s heritage as accessible as possible.

Since today’s youth makes ever increasing use of new technologies in a variety of fields, the International Forum welcomed the general public, within the framework of the Quebec Culture Days, to an open information technology workshop presenting the most recent 3D technologies as well as the Forum participant’s posters.

The technologies presented allow the recreation of the spirit of a place through virtual images and sound. A short video on an emblematic place within the Ursuline Monastery was presented on a large screen to highlight these new technologies. During this workshop, participants also discovered another aspect of Quebec’s heritage through a video on people who are bearers of traditions, still possessing special knowledge typical to Quebec and who share it with the new generations who are ready to perpetuate this knowledge.

The main objective of the Forum’s organizers was to provide young researchers and professionals with an opportunity to update their knowledge while having the possibility to meet and exchange with colleagues studying in related disciplines from all over the world. The aim was also to encourage the exchange of knowledge and new ideas at the national as well as the international level.

According to the comments received, the participants greatly appreciated the Forum’s approach. The Forum organizers are particularly proud that a resolution was adopted by the ICOMOS General Assembly (see resolution n° 14, p. 5 of the central supplement) to hold a youth forum at all future Assemblies. Everyone involved in making this event a success can therefore proudly say “mission accomplished”.

In addition to the opportunity of being together with young people from all over the world, comes the satisfaction at the great dynamism of the round table discussions and exchanges amongst participants in plenary sessions and the rigour with which the Forum’s scientific content was presented. Those were the keys to the success of this event that managed to make its mark on the international scene.

Marie-Josée Deschênes  
Coordinator of the International Youth Forum

Célia Forget  
Scientific Coordinator of the International Youth Forum
Composition of the Committee - President: Werner von Trützschler (Germany); Rapporteur: Joan Domicelj (Australia); Members: Beverley Crouts-Knipe (South Africa), Francois Leblanc (Canada), Michèle Prats (France), Ruth Shady Solis (Peru), Jordi Tresseras (Spain).

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Québec, Canada, in October 2008:

• Expresses ICOMOS’ gratitude to Canadian Officials and organisers, and especially to the Canadian Government, Parks Canada, the Government of Québec, the City of Québec and the University of Laval for the success of this General Assembly. We also express our gratitude to the many volunteers who have assisted in the success of the conference, in particular to all those who contributed to the First International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage,

• Accepts with pleasure the invitation by the Iranian National Committee to hold the 17th Session of the General Assembly in Isfahan in 2011,

• Expresses appreciation to the Getty Conservation Institute and The Getty Foundation for their support of international programmes and for the granting of funds to support attendance at this General Assembly by those unable to attend otherwise,

• Expresses support for UNESCO Director General, Koïchiro Matsuura, and the World Heritage Centre in increasing significance and effectiveness of the World Heritage Convention,

• Expresses appreciation to ICOMOS’ partner organisations, ICCROM, ICOM, IUCN, IFLA TICCIH, UIA, DoCoMoMo and OWHC,

• Recognizes the significant contribution to the work of ICOMOS of the following members who have passed away and expresses condolences to their families and the National Committees: Emmanuel Esteves (Angola), Freddi Guidi (Argentina), Yarazdat Harutunyan (Armenia), Gertrud Tripp (Austria), Jacques Dalibard (Canada), Robin Letellier (Canada), Claire Mousseau (Canada), Edgar Vargas Vargas (Costa Rica), Marta Arjona (Cuba), Mario Gonzalez Sedeno (Cuba), Pefkios Georgiadiis (Cyprus), Hernán Crespo Toral (Ecuador), Anna Nummi Nielsen (Finland), Gilles Nourissier (France), Andras Roman (Hungary), Bagher Shirazi (Iran), Alfred Steinmetzer (Luxembourg), Jaime Litvak King (Mexico), Constantino Reyes Valerio (Mexico), Rob Apeli (Netherlands), Stephan Tschudi-Madsen (Norway), Nabi Ahmed Khan (Pakistan), Kausar Bashir Ahmed (Pakistan), Richard Howland (USA), Hamilton Morton (USA), Saidee Newell (USA), Jan Hird Pokorny (USA), Robert Stipe (USA), Ann Webster Smith (USA)

In memory of these persons, a minute of silence is asked.

*It should be noted that: Resolutions act as a link between ICOMOS members and the ICOMOS Executive Committee. The Resolutions Committee studies and coordinates all resolutions for balance in substance and in form. It assesses questions of validity and relevance, but not financial implications nor factual accuracy. That analysis is the responsibility of the Executive Committee. Following adoption by the General Assembly, the resolutions are circulated to all members and ICOMOS partners. The outcome of the resolutions is reported annually to the Advisory Committee by the President of ICOMOS.
A. Current Issues

1. Protecting vernacular heritage in the aftermath of natural disasters

Considering that:
- In the words of the Charter on Built Vernacular Heritage, which was adopted in 1999 by ICOMOS, it would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve the traditional harmonies that constitute the core of man’s existence, even in the aftermath of natural disasters of immense proportions,
- Vernacular heritage constitutes a continuing process including necessary changes and adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints,

Recognizing that:
- In the aftermath of the terrible tragedies affecting several parts of the world - tsunamis in Asia and hurricanes in America and the earthquake in China just to name a few - there is a pressing need to ensure the recovery of familiar environments and traditions transmitted by previous generations,
- In the haste to provide emergency shelter and rebuilding, vernacular traditions are increasingly threatened and forgotten,
- It is important that the planning of reconstruction be based on sound traditional characteristics, as well as to review those that have failed on the affected region,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Address to the countries afflicted by disaster an expression of its profound solidarity and assurance that the most experienced experts and specialists are at their disposal to assist, if necessary, in the drawing up of emergency measures for the salvaging, conservation and restoration of vernacular architecture.

2. Nomination of World Heritage properties in the Pacific Ocean region

Bearing in mind the extraordinary cultural diversity of the wider Pacific Ocean region and its under-representation on the World Heritage list, and bearing in mind also that paramount chief Tumu Te Heuheu of New Zealand has finished his term as chair of the World Heritage Committee,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Extend its best wishes to Chief Tumu and to wish him well in all his future endeavours for his people, and
• Call on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to take all steps possible to support the processes leading to the nomination of properties in the Pacific Ocean region.

3. Support for the Province of Sichuan (China)

ICOMOS members have been deeply moved and concerned by the severity of the earthquake that hit the Chinese province of Sichuan on 12 May 2008. It greatly affected the local population and the cultural heritage in all its aspects.

This event mobilized all Chinese provinces and administrative authorities, which came to the rescue of this province in a most efficient and prompt way to evaluate damages and first aid actions.

For its part, ICOMOS answered the call of its Chinese colleagues, for which these latter were extremely grateful.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Express its most sincere solidarity to the Chinese population and wishes to provide its total support to ICOMOS China in these extreme circumstances, and in its work in favour of the preservation, conservation and restoration of its cultural heritage. After a proper overview of the situation, ICOMOS China proposed that an international workshop should be held in the earthquake area. The involvement of ICOMOS Scientific Committees and international colleagues will be warmly welcomed.

4. Alburnus Maior (Romania)

Regarding the Roman site of Alburnus Maior in Roşia Montana, an outstanding mining settlement and cultural landscape in Romania, as a potential World Heritage Site,

With reference to:
- The Resolution n° 20 of the 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS held in Madrid, Spain,
- The Resolution of the 14th Extraordinary General Assembly, held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe,
- The resolution of the ICOMOS Conference, held in Pécs, Hungary, 22-27 May 2004,
- The ICAHM Statement on the mining concept at Roşia Montana in Lyon, France, at the European Archaeological Association Conference on 9 September 2004,
- The Resolution of the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005,
- The resolution of the XXIII World Congress of the UIA – the International Union of Architects, in Torino in 2008, and

Taking into consideration:
- The official statements of the Romanian Academy, those of all the religious communities involved and also those of professional bodies, such as the European Council of Architects and the Romanian Chamber of Architects,
- That the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Romania interrupted the licensing procedure for the mine proposal and suspended the evaluation of the environmental impact study prepared by Roşia Montana Gold Corporation,
- Recent irrevocable court decisions in Romania that annulled an archaeological discharge certificate issued earlier to exploit the Carnic Massif and also ascertained the illegality of Roşia Montana’s urban plans, and also
- Recent information about steps taken for starting mining operations in Roşia Montana and also other similar threats upon the archaeological, architectural and historical heritage of the cultural landscape of the Apuseni Mountains,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Reiterate its deepest concern about the planned mining
operations that have led to and threaten to continue the destruction of the archaeological site of Alburnus Maior in Roşia Montana, Romania, and its surroundings.

- Call for the urgent intervention of the National Authorities to ensure the appropriate protection of the site,
- Call for further evaluation of the significance of the site as a cultural landscape and its archaeological, architectural and ethnographic heritage together with its spiritual values in the context of the cultural heritage of Europe and the world, and
- Express once again its will to collaborate with the Romanian authorities and other organizations to achieve these actions and calls for the involvement of the relevant ICOMOS International Scientific Committee and UNESCO for that purpose.

5. The destruction of the historic cemetery of Jugha (Autonomous Republic of Nachitchevan, Azerbaijan)

One of the famous Armenian sites, Jugha, was the hub of commerce and crafts since historic times. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was recognized as a center of vernacular architecture, epigraphy, writing, the processing of precious stones and tapestry. The historic cemetery of Jugha, as one of the outstanding examples of historic monuments, was composed of tens of thousands of khatchkars (cross stones) that bore witness to the talent of construction and to the artistic skill of the master masons of Jugha.

Given that in recent years the historic and cultural heritage has suffered from wars, conflicts and political tensions, this heritage that once enjoyed its worthy place among the treasures of the world’s heritage can no longer be transmitted today to future generations,

Considering that despite international efforts in heritage protection, and particularly the measures taken by ICOMOS in the field of World Heritage in Danger, as recommended by the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS on the protection of cultural heritage outside borders,

With the aim of preventing that such events are repeated, the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Draw the attention of the Azerbaijani authorities, as a State Party to the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, to the destruction of the Jugha cemetery and to transmit to them the concern of the international community of conservation experts,
- Ask the Azerbaijani authorities to facilitate the access of an expert delegation from UNESCO and/or ICOMOS in order to study the site and inform the international community of the results.

6. Heritage in danger in Peru

Considering that:
- The declaration of sites and monuments as Peru’s cultural heritage is achieved through technical dossiers drawn up and evaluated by professionals, following national and international regulations in force,
- The cultural heritage is being affected by the action of “demonumentalization”, which is to withdraw the monument status from monuments that had already been declared as national assets, to facilitate their destruction, without complying with the technical procedure,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Recommend to the National Institute of Culture and the Government of Peru that the decision to remove the monument status of an asset declared cultural heritage can only be the responsibility of a “technical committee”, composed of experts, with the participation of ICOMOS Peru, and based on the respective technical dossier, prepared by specialized personnel.

7. Response to articles in the popular media that glamorize looting of archaeological sites

Considering that:
- The scientific and historic value of artefacts can only be fully realized if they are found and recorded by professional archaeologists in situ,
- In the past year, articles recommending artefacts taken from archaeological sites as investments have appeared in TIME magazine, and numerous television shows have appeared on the Travel Channel that encourage the looting of archaeological sites for excitement and profit,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- ICOMOS will, to the best of its ability, publicly condemn pieces appearing in the media (including magazines, newspapers, television shows, and websites) that extol the collecting or purchase of artefacts obtained inappropriately from archaeological sites.

8. Tomo-No-Ura (Japan)

Considering that Tomo-no-Ura is recognized as a place of exceptional significance as it is a historic port town with temples dating from the 15th Century, merchant houses and streetscapes from the 18th Century, stone harbour facilities, and a relationship with the sea which has long been recognized as exceptionally beautiful,

Recognizing that the port, town and landscape of Tomo-no-Ura, as a unique ensemble of international significance, cannot be considered separately and that their conservation should embrace the visual environment, including the adjoining sea, the islands and mountain backdrop and consider the historical role of the port including its function, especially as part of the cultural route between Japan and Korea,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Urge the National Government of Japan:
  - to suspend the authorization of the Tomo bridge project by the Government of Hiroshima Prefecture and the Government of Fukuyama City,
- Ask the Government of Hiroshima Prefecture:
  - to respect the value of the port, town and landscape of Tomo-no-Ura as a unique and inseparable ensemble,
- to withdraw its application for the authorization of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism,
- to abandon the bridge building project and reconsider the alternatives that will not harm in any way this unique ensemble.

• Ask the Government of Fukuyama City:
- to respect the value of the port, town and landscape of Tomo-no-Ura as a unique and inseparable ensemble,
- to withdraw its application for the authorization of the Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture,
- to abandon the bridge building project and reconsider the alternatives that will not harm in any way this unique ensemble.

9. Heritage Protection in Moldova

Considering the rich heritage of Moldova, a country at the crossroads of many cultures in history and facing increased vulnerability from economic and social changes,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Call for the authorities of Moldova to enhance its protection and conservation system along the lines of Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention, which it signed in 2002, in cooperation with scientific and professional organizations,
• Offer the assistance of ICOMOS, and its professional and international network, for the benefit of Moldova and its cultural heritage.

10. Twentieth Century Heritage at Risk

Noting the:
- Extraordinary contribution of Russian modernism to Twentieth Century heritage, and the threats and deterioration which are currently occurring to many places of outstanding international significance in Russia including the Rusa Kovrus Workers Club, the house and the studio of the architect Konstantin Melnikov and the neglected Narkomfin building,
- Imminent threats to the Gettysburg Cyclorama, designed by Richard Neutra in 1962, determined eligible for the U.S.A National Register of Historic Places in 1998 but not protected from demolition; and the Third Church of Christ, Scientist and Christian Science Monitor Building, designed by I.M. Pei, completed in 1971, a designated landmark building in Washington, USA, currently the subject of a demolition proposal,
- Recent international competition by the Regione Sicilia to conserve The Hangar at Augusta, Sicily, Italy, now vacant, designed for the Italian Air Force in 1920, a rare survivor of the era of airship transport and the important wartime heritage of Sicily, and
- Ongoing evolution of development proposals for visitor and religious community facilities in close proximity to the Ronchamp Chapel, France, designed by Le Corbusier 1954/55, to ensure that it reinforces the authenticity of the outstanding landscape which is inseparable from this outstanding building.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Note that there is a threat to the heritage of the Twentieth Century worldwide,
• Urge the relevant national authorities and professional organizations in Russia, the United States, Italy and France, and other countries, to act with urgency to safeguard their conservation and maintenance, to prevent ongoing deterioration or loss, or damage to their settings and secure their sustainable future as important components of the heritage of the Twentieth Century.

11. The restoration of the historic Manège militaire de la Grande Allée, in Québec, Canada

Considering the historical and architectural significance and remarkable presence of the Manège militaire de la Grande Allée in the historic ensemble of Québec and its designation as a National Historic Site by the Government of Canada,

Considering the considerable damage caused to the Manège by the April 2008 fire but also the fact that the building remains significantly present,

Considering ICOMOS promptly offered the Prime Minister of Canada assistance after the fire to help in the approach and methods for the restoration of this historic monument,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Call upon the Government of Canada to repair the Manège militaire de la Grande Allée and protect its remains from winter and the weather in an adequate manner during the development of a model conservation project for this historic building with the aim of ensuring the continuity of the heritage values associated with this national historic place of Canada,
• Renew the offer of ICOMOS to assist the Government of Canada in defining an appropriate approach to make this an outstanding restoration project,
• Encourage the Canadian authorities to take all preventive measures to reduce the risk of such disasters happening again with historic buildings under their authorities.

12. The historic centre and World Heritage Site of Québec (Canada)

Considering the remarkable and fruitful setting given to the meetings and symposiums of the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS by the city of Québec, embellished and lively on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of its foundation,

Considering that the historic district of Québec has been inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of its outstanding universal value and the firm commitment of governmental and municipal authorities to ensure the protection and conservation of the Old Québec as a historic urban ensemble,

Noting the existence of private and public construction projects, demolition works or uncertainty on the protection and enhancement of important elements of the architectural or archaeological heritage of the World Heritage Site and
adjacent heritage areas, all of which remind of the persisting challenges relating to the management of the site as required by its inscription on the World Heritage List.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Thank profoundly the authorities of the Governments of Canada and Quebec, the City of Quebec and all the other partners, professionals and volunteers who made it possible to hold such a memorable meeting in the beautiful historic city of Quebec,
- Call for all the authorities in charge of the management, protection and conservation of the World Heritage Site and the adjacent heritage areas to reinforce their commitment for a development model that ensures that precedence is given to the protection, conservation and enhancement of this designated heritage over construction pressures which are or could affect it, and to implement policies and best practices consequently.
- Offer to the Canadian and Quebec authorities and to the City of Quebec the availability of its professional network to assist them in this work so as to make Quebec the model of excellence in appropriate policies and practices in the conservation of historic cities.

13. Representation of membership diversity

Considering that:
- ICOMOS aspires to having a global reach which reflects the cultural diversity of humanity,
- ICOMOS National Committees are not fully inclusive of this diversity,
- At ICOMOS statutory meetings, there is frequently a limited representation of National Committees particularly from certain regions of the world,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Call upon the Executive Committee to commission a study to investigate and clarify the insufficient outreach of ICOMOS in the regions, the barriers to full participation in statutory meetings of ICOMOS and to take appropriate measures to resolve the issues addressed in the study.

14. Institutionalization of youth participation

Considering:
- The necessity of encouraging and supporting the involvement of young researchers and professionals in the field of heritage in ICOMOS,
- The success of the First International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage held in Quebec, Canada from 27 to 28 September 2008,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to encourage:
- ICOMOS and its committees to pursue efforts to welcome and encourage the involvement of a greater number of young researchers and professionals,
- ICOMOS to continue the initiative of organising the International Forum of Young Researchers and Professionals in Cultural Heritage,
- The involvement of young researchers and professionals in the issues, goals and actions discussed by the ICOMOS Executive Committee, the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly,
- The International Scientific Committees to inform young professionals, especially participants of the Forum, of their activities via the ICOMOS International Secretariat,
- The National Committees to take the necessary proactive measures to welcome and involve a greater number of young researchers and professionals, and assure them a sufficient representation.

15. Timing of statutory meetings

Considering that:
- ICOMOS National and Scientific Committees comprise members of diverse cultures and faiths, and that
- These faiths have holy days which involve fasting, festivals and rituals which might be tied to specific localities and are not conducive for travelling away from home,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that:
- When determining the timing of statutory meetings of ICOMOS, the Executive Committee should seriously consider the religious holy days of its membership, as communicated to the International Secretariat by its National Committees, in order to facilitate the broadest possible participation in such meetings.

16. National Committee Statutes

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
- Warmly welcome the new model statutes for National Committees, drawn up by the International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI) and to request the Executive Committee to promote their consideration by National Committees.

17. ICOMOS support for the Open Access to scientific literature

Considering that:
- The evolution of new technologies is provoking a true digital revolution in the sharing of scientific information across the internet,
- The politics of management of the publishing houses, and above all the disproportionate increase of subscription prices to Journals, has instigated over the past few years several initiatives and demonstrations which have led to the creation of the Open Access Initiative (OAI), a movement for the free access to scientific publications through the internet. The OAI is linked to projects or initiatives that favour free access, open and without restriction, to all of the works produced by scientific communities, that is to say a free access, without economic barriers, but which nonetheless reaffirms the rights of the authors over the articles,
- ICOMOS, being the only organization working at the international level dedicated to promoting the theory, methodology and technical applications to the conservation, protection and promotion of monuments and sites, should support and subscribe to the Open Access Initiative, by signing the Budapest Open Access Initiative.
- The creation of an open access archive in ICOMOS (already approved by the Executive Committee in January 2007) in order to simplify the distribution of all scientific works could fall within ICOMOS’ responsibilities (Article 5 of the Statutes of ICOMOS) and at the same time could increase the organization’s visibility and prestige through the heritage scientific community,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Support the Open Access Initiative, understanding by “open access” the open access through the internet of all full-text scientific documentation, permitting every user to read, download, copy, distribute or print these texts, while at the same time respecting the existing legal rights of the authors,
• Recommend that ICOMOS sign the Budapest Open Access Initiative,
• Encourage all National and International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS to make available all their scientific documentation through the ICOMOS Open Access Archive.

18. Integrating Spanish in General Assemblies and Committee Meetings

Considering:
- That the Iberic American countries in ICOMOS represent an important portion of it, and that they are composed of 24 countries of which 14 are present today,
- That ICOMOS holds cultural diversity as one of its principles,
- That language represents an important factor in intercultural understanding,
- That in the General Assemblies, Advisory Committee and Scientific Council meetings, as well as in the documents produced by them, Spanish translation is neither mandatory nor frequent, even though Spanish speaking members use one of the four official languages of ICOMOS,
- The need to guarantee the equal access by the members to the valuable information produced during the above mentioned meetings and documents,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Request the hosts of the 17th General Assembly to consider and to use their best endeavours to provide Spanish translation in the 17th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium,
• Request the Executive Committee to assess the financial, practical and statutory implications of introducing Spanish as a working language and to report back to the 17th General Assembly on the outcomes of this assessment.

19. Raymond Lemaire International Fund

Considering Resolution 29 adopted by the 12th General Assembly in Mexico aiming at the establishment of a Raymond Lemaire International Fund designed to raise funds for training young heritage professionals,

Considering that the funds collected will serve to provide scholarships to young heritage professionals, enabling them to take part in post-graduate courses or traineeships in conservation and restoration throughout the world, thus ensuring highly qualified membership,

Considering that the Fund has received support from eminent ICOMOS members and that the sum of 5000 Euros has been raised,

Considering that the Fund, endorsed by the Executive Committee in March 2008, has been presented at the Youth Forum organised within the framework of the present General Assembly,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to request the Executive Committee to:
• Disseminate information concerning the Raymond Lemaire Fund for next generation skills to all ICOMOS members and invite them to contribute to the Fund,
• Conclude cooperation agreements with training centres in conservation and restoration in the world,
• Develop criteria for attributing scholarships,
• Entrust the management of the Fund to the International Secretariat,
• Organize the attribution of the scholarships during the triennial General Assemblies together with the Piero Gazzola Prize, so that the names of the two founding fathers of ICOMOS are reunited by two different but complementary initiatives.

20. Financial management of ICOMOS

Considering that:
- The ICOMOS Executive Committee has important financial responsibilities, managing an annual budget of more than €1 Million and providing membership services to more than 9,000 members,
- The policies and procedures used by the ICOMOS Executive Committee and the ICOMOS International Secretariat for financial management, accounting and governance should be regularly reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate and relevant,
- Recent changes in the world’s economy are likely to affect the economies of most States and also the operations and finances of ICOMOS in the coming years,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that:
• The Executive Committee consider setting up two standing committees, a Finance Committee and an Audit Committee, made up of Executive Committee members and others with competence, including experts who are not necessarily ICOMOS members, to advise the Bureau of ICOMOS on financial policies and planning, accounting procedures, risk analysis, corporate governance and disaster recovery, in order that ICOMOS can adapt and thrive in changing times.
21. Transparency in Consideration of Scientific Symposia Papers

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that:

• The provisions for evaluation of proposed papers submitted for the Scientific Symposium be revised, in order to improve transparency in the evaluation process, by providing in advance the methodology adopted by the evaluation committee as well as the evaluation criteria.

22. Assessment Framework for Twentieth Century Heritage

Noting the recommendation of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee WHC-07/31.COM/24 to "prepare an evaluative framework for a thematic study on modern architecture",

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada in October 2008 notes the increasing urgency of such work for the conservation of Twentieth Century Heritage places in general and resolves to:

• Urge ICOMOS to seek extra budgetary funding to prepare an evaluative framework for a thematic study on Twentieth Century heritage in 2008/2009, which includes designed landscapes, town and urban planned environments, industrial sites as well as architectural structures. The project will be supervised by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage in consultation with the International Committee for documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the modern movement (DOCOMOMO) and the International Union of Architects (UIA).

23. Heritage Alerts Programme: Pilot study

Recognising the frequency of requests for ICOMOS to react to threats to heritage sites and monuments, the Scientific Council and Advisory Committee have endorsed a project proposal from the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage (ISC20) to trial a system of Heritage Alerts. The ISC20 Heritage Alerts project aims to deal systematically with the increasing need to respond to the urgent threats which impact the conservation of the heritage of the Twentieth Century. An assessment process to understand the threats to individual sites is proposed, together with an electronic information distribution methodology. A trial period is proposed, after which a refined project will be offered for adoption by ICOMOS Scientific and National Committees more generally. It may become a component of the ICOMOS Observatory.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada in October 2008 notes the useful scope and applicability of this work and resolves to:

• Urge the ICOMOS Executive Committee to provide modest logistical support to the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage to undertake a pilot study for Twentieth Century Heritage Alerts and report back to the Scientific Council and Advisory Committee on the results of such a trial.

24. Criteria for ICOMOS Doctrinal Texts

Considering that ICOMOS and its Committees have furthered the protection and conservation of heritage with the development and dissemination of Doctrinal Texts to professionals and institutions in the field, using a set procedure to that effect,

Considering the valuable work of the ICOMOS International Committee on the Theory and Philosophy of Conservation in examining the current corpus of such Doctrinal Texts at the request of the Executive Committee as part of the 2005-2008 Triennial Action Plan, and its conclusions which were supported by the Advisory Committee at its meeting in Quebec, Canada, on 28 September 2008,

Underlining the interest for clearer definitions, format and sources for future Doctrinal Texts for ICOMOS,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that:

• The survey of current Doctrinal Texts and Declarations of ICOMOS, including those presented to the 16th General Assembly at its meeting in Quebec, Canada, be completed in order to draft criteria for guiding the production of future Doctrinal Texts for ICOMOS, including those planned for submission to the 17th General Assembly in 2011,

• Draft criteria be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its meeting in 2009 for its consideration and recommendation to the Executive Committee for adoption of such criteria in Doctrinal Texts being planned for the 17th General Assembly in 2011.

25. Inventories and Listing Processes

Considering the fundamental importance of the identification of monuments, sites and other types of heritage places as a primary action and prerequisite to their protection and conservation, a point stressed in the World Heritage Convention's Article 5 in relation to each country's entire heritage,

Considering the necessity to develop and improve the means to identify heritage as part of an adequate conservation system at the national and local levels, in particular the inventories, registers and listing records of monuments and sites, their settings and intangible dimensions or traditions,

Considering the work of many ICOMOS National and International Committees, among others that of CIPA on documentation and recording methods and technology, for the benefit of an interdisciplinary and effective approach to fulfil ICOMOS aims,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:

• Encourage the various competent authorities in each country to reinforce their inventory and listing processes at the national, regional, local or community levels in a coordinated way in support for improved protection and conservation of heritage structures, sites and areas, their setting, associated objects, commemorative or living intangible dimensions, and uses,
• Ask National and International Committees of ICOMOS to identify, collate, and share examples of best practices in inventory and listing processes and their effective use in the protection and conservation of such heritage so as to develop recommendations and interdisciplinary and regional cooperation in support of this action.

26. Heritage at Risk Series

Considering the publication since 2000 by ICOMOS of five World Reports on Monuments and Sites in Danger and three special editions on Underwater Cultural Heritage, Soviet Heritage and European Modernism, and Natural Disasters and Cultural Heritage, with numerous contributions from our National and International Committees as well as ICOMOS members and partners, constituting the Heritage at Risk Series,

Thankfully noting the support of UNESCO, the German Federal Government Commissioner for Cultural Affairs and the Media for this ICOMOS initiative,

Noting the impact of the Heritage at Risk Series and its dissemination in printed or web format, to raise a more global awareness of the state of heritage sites, structures and areas around the world and on the effectiveness of their protection and conservation to face threats of increasing diversity and intensity,

Considering the decisions of the Executive Committee on the establishment of an ICOMOS “Observatory” (working title) on the protection and conservation of monuments, sites and other types of heritage places as part of the 2005-2008 Triennial Work Plan,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:

• Request National and International Committees to reinforce their contribution to the content, production, dissemination and discussion of the World Reports and Special Editions with their members and partners,
• Request that the Heritage at Risk Series and ICOMOS «Observatory» project be coordinated through the International Secretariat to enhance their consistency and impact.

27. Preventive Monitoring

Considering the importance of pre-emptive measures to ensure the protection and the conservation of heritage sites, structures and areas as noted in the ICOMOS charters as well as the World Heritage Convention,

Considering the useful context provided by the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines defining monitoring as a professional and cooperative mechanism to improve the state of conservation of heritage sites, and by the experience of ICOMOS as an Advisory Body to support the work of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, in particular related to monitoring activities for World Heritage properties,

Noting the valuable initiatives, activities and experiences of many National Committees to monitor World Heritage sites and other aspects of conservation practice in their country, often resulting in more effective interventions by ICOMOS,

Taking note of the positive discussions at the Advisory Committee of the message sent by the President of ICOMOS to all Committees, encouraging them to take an active part in Preventive Monitoring in coordination with the International Secretariat and of the work of the Executive Committee on the proposal of an ICOMOS “Observatory” (working title),

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:

• Acknowledge and stress the importance of preventive actions and monitoring as keys to successful protection and conservation of heritage,
• Request that the concept of an ICOMOS Observatory be further developed and implemented through national, regional or thematic pilot projects as part of the next triennial work programme,
• Invite all National and International Committees to take part in and contribute to this initiative, and request that they report their observations, requests and recommendations to the International Secretariat of ICOMOS to avoid potentially detrimental effects of addressing them directly to other bodies like UNESCO where they relate to World Heritage sites and ensure the effectiveness of the interventions of ICOMOS.

28. Monuments of Nature initiative

Considering that Cultural Landscapes and Monuments of Nature had been proposed by ICOMOS as the theme of the 2007 International Day of Monuments and Sites on 18th April, resulting in activities and reflections by ICOMOS Committees and members on this theme, not only on that day but in general in 2007, particularly the holding of an international meeting in Manaus, Brazil, to reflect the concept of Monument of Nature used by Alexander von Humboldt in his 1799 exploration of the Amazonia,

Considering the increased acknowledgement of the fundamental importance of human dimensions in the heritage value of natural sites due to their spiritual, cultural, aesthetic, scientific or memorial values, and the need to raise awareness so that they are effectively respected and safeguarded in the protection and conservation of these sites,

Considering the many uses of the concept of “monument” in laws, by-laws and policies, including the World Heritage Convention to designate a diversity of natural sites including, for example mountains, waterfalls, geological formations or remarkable trees, and the resulting increasing interest for a closer dialogue between the fields of cultural and natural conservation for which ICOMOS needs to be prepared,

Noting the invitation made to all National and International Committees to inform ICOMOS on the general concept of “Monuments of Nature” in terms of illustrative cases in their country and examples of legal or other relevant references,
and the creation of a Task Force under the President to further the subject in the framework of ICOMOS’ statutory aims and objectives and its activities, particularly in support of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention through interdisciplinary activities.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Urge all National and International Committees of ICOMOS to continue to reflect on the concept and the values of “Monuments of Nature” in their cultural context and on actions to be taken to understand their cultural associations and ensure their conservation,
• Request that ICOMOS reinforces its cooperation with other organisations, including the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), to support and enhance this initiative,
• Request the National and International Committees to identify a contact person among their members to help in the development of this initiative.

29. Energy Savings and Sustainable Development

Recognizing the legitimate concern of reducing energy consumption and the use of fossil fuels, and of developing new energies,

Recalling the declaration adopted unanimously in Paris on 13 November 2000 by the Advisory and Executive Committees of ICOMOS: Heritage is a cultural exception ... where regulatory standards which are not adaptable to it cannot be applied. A moratorium should be imposed immediately ... to start the work of experts and specialists for specific and appropriate responses... and that transitional measures are appropriate.

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Urge the members of ICOMOS to approach their respective governments and the European Commission to develop specific responses for existing built heritage and for landscapes, using a comprehensive and qualitative approach based on a case by case diagnosis, by heritage specialists, for an appropriate and consistent application of sustainable development objectives compatible with heritage preservation taking advantage of the heritage assets,
• Urge the ICOMOS International Secretariat to provide a well-publicised on-line forum for the continuous reporting by members of their efforts and results,
• Urge the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues to provide periodic up-to-date reports on tax and incentive structures that result in a reduction of energy consumption while encouraging the conservation of heritage.

30. Working themes for the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees for the next triennium

Noting the spirit of the Eger-Xi’an Principles, the work of the Scientific Council since 2005 and its primary mandate to advance interdisciplinary scientific research, and acknowledging the challenge to conservation in the 21st century due to Social, Technological and Climate Change:

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Welcome the development by the Scientific Council of a scheme for interdisciplinary scientific cooperation for the next triennium entitled, Changing World: Changing Views of Heritage, the impact of global change on cultural heritage, and to
• Warmly invite all ICOMOS National Committees, International Scientific Committees and members worldwide to participate and contribute in its elaboration in relation to the diversity of cultures, regions and disciplines of ICOMOS.

31. Access to Grey Literature by Legitimate Researchers

Considering that:
- When public funds are expended to conduct archaeological research, the results are not always disseminated beyond sponsoring agencies,
- Too often information from such ‘development archaeology’ is unavailable as ‘grey’ literature, and that
- It is understood that certain information must be kept confidential to protect heritage values, but other research results are needed to meet the ethical obligations of archaeological inquiry to inform the public and ensure future generations have knowledge of the cultural past,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that
• ICOMOS and its National Committees encourage government heritage agencies to enable public access to the results of archaeological inquiry undertaken as part of development projects, environmental impact statements and other non-research based archaeology.

32. Places of Worship

Considering the joint proposal by ICOMOS Palestine and ICOMOS Israel, the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:
• Recommend that places of worship be accessible to all humans, respecting the feelings of the relevant communities and their sensivities and religious practices,
• Recommend that local communities be consulted and participate in the planning process of archaeological excavations in their locations. The communities should enjoy and benefit from the sites, improving their quality of life and economy and enriching their culture. All historic periods should be respected, studied and enhanced, in accordance with the Venice Charter, the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, and other relevant documents.
Québec Declaration

On The Preservation Of The Spirit Of Place

Adopted at Quebec, Canada, by the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS

4th October 2008

Available in French and soon in Spanish on www.icomos.org

Preamble

Meeting in the historic city of Québec (Canada), from 29 September to 4 October 2008, at the invitation of ICOMOS Canada, on the occasion of the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS and the celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of the founding of Québec, the participants adopt the following Declaration of principles and recommendations to preserve the spirit of place through the safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage, which is regarded as an innovative and efficient manner of ensuring sustainable and social development throughout the world.

This Declaration is part of a series of measures and actions undertaken by ICOMOS over the course of the past five years to safeguard and promote the spirit of places, namely their living, social and spiritual nature. In 2003, ICOMOS focused the scientific symposium of its 14th General Assembly on the theme of the preservation of social intangible values of monuments and sites. In the ensuing Kimberly Declaration, ICOMOS committed itself to taking into account the intangible values (memory, beliefs, traditional knowledge, attachment to place) and the local communities that are the custodians of these values in the management and preservation of monuments and sites under the World Heritage Convention of 1972. The ICOMOS Xi’an Declaration of 2005 draws attention to the conservation of context, defined as the physical, visual and natural aspects as well as social and spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge and other intangible forms and expressions, in the protection and promotion of world heritage monuments and sites. It also calls upon a multidisciplinary approach and diversified sources of information in order to better understand, manage and conserve context. The Declaration of Foz Do Iguaçu, drawn up in 2008 by ICOMOS Americas, specifies that the tangible and intangible components of heritage are essential in the preservation of the identity of communities that have created and transmitted spaces of cultural and historical significance. The new ICOMOS charters on Cultural Routes and on Interpretation and Presentation, formulated after extensive consultations and presented for ratification at the present 16th ICOMOS General Assembly, also recognize the importance of intangible dimensions of heritage and the spiritual value of place. Because of the indivisible nature of tangible and intangible heritage and the meanings, values and context intangible heritage gives to objects and places, ICOMOS is currently considering the adoption of a new charter dedicated specifically to the intangible heritage of monuments and sites. In this regard, we encourage discussion and debates in order to develop a new conceptual vocabulary that takes into account the ontological changes of the spirit of place.

The 16th General Assembly, and more specifically the Youth Forum, the Aboriginal Forum and the Scientific Symposium, have provided an opportunity to further explore the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage, and the internal social and cultural mechanisms of the spirit of place. Spirit of place is defined as the tangible (buildings, sites, landscapes, routes, objects) and the intangible elements (memories, narratives, written documents, rituals, festivals, traditional knowledge, values, textures, colors, odors, etc.), that is to say the physical and the spiritual elements that give meaning, value, emotion and mystery to place. Rather than separate spirit from place, the intangible from the tangible, and consider them as opposed to each other, we have investigated the many ways in which the two interact and mutually construct one another. The spirit of place is constructed by various social actors, its architects and managers as well as its users, who all contribute actively and concurrently to giving it meaning. Considered as a relational concept, spirit of place takes on a plural and dynamic character, capable of possessing multiple meanings and singularities, of changing through time, and of belonging to different groups. This more dynamic approach is also better adapted to today’s globalized world, which is characterized by transnational population movements, relocated populations, increased intercultural contacts, pluralistic societies, and multiple attachments to place.

The spirit of place offers a more comprehensive understanding of the living and, at the same time, permanent character of monuments, sites and cultural landscapes. It provides a richer, more dynamic, and inclusive vision of cultural heritage. Spirit of place exists, in one form or another, in practically all the cultures of the world, and is constructed by human beings in response to their social needs. The communities that inhabit place, especially when they are traditional societies, should be intimately associated in the safeguarding of its memory, vitality, continuity and spirituality.

The participants of the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS therefore address the following Declaration of principles and recommendations to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, national and local authorities and all institutions and specialists in a position to contribute through legislation, policies, planning processes and management to better protecting and promoting the spirit of place.
Rethinking the Spirit of Place

1. Recognizing that the spirit of place is made up of tangible (sites, buildings, landscapes, routes, objects) as well as intangible elements (memories, narratives, written documents, festivals, commemorations, rituals, traditional knowledge, values, textures, colors, odors, etc.), which all significantly contribute to making place and to giving it spirit, we declare that intangible cultural heritage gives a richer and more complete meaning to heritage as a whole and it must be taken into account in all legislation concerning cultural heritage, and in all conservation and restoration projects for monuments, sites, landscapes, routes and collections of objects.

2. Because the spirit of place is complex and multiform, we demand that governments and other stakeholders call upon the expertise of multidisciplinary research teams and traditional practitioners in order to better understand, preserve and transmit the spirit of place.

3. Since the spirit of place is a continuously reconstructed process, which responds to the needs for change and continuity of communities, we uphold that it can vary in time and from one culture to another according to their practices of memory, and that a place can have several spirits and be shared by different groups.

Identifying the Threats to the Spirit of Place

4. Since climatic change, mass tourism, armed conflict and urban development lead to the transformation and disruption of societies, we need to better understand these threats in order to establish preventive measures and sustainable solutions. We recommend that governmental and non-governmental agencies, and local and national heritage organizations develop long term strategic plans to prevent the degradation of the spirit of place and its environment. The inhabitants and local authorities should also be made aware of the safeguarding of the spirit of place so that they are better prepared to deal with the threats of a changing world.

5. As the sharing of places invested with different spirits by several groups increases the risk of competition and conflict, we recognize that these sites require specific management plans and strategies, adapted to the pluralistic context of modern multicultural societies. Because the threats to the spirit of place are especially high amongst minority groups, be they natives or newcomers, we recommend that these groups benefit first and foremost from specific policies and practices.

Safeguarding the Spirit of Place

6. Because in most countries of the world today the spirit of place, in particular its intangible components, do not currently benefit from formal educational programs or legal protection, we recommend the setting up of forums and consultations with experts from different backgrounds and resource persons from local communities, and the development of training programs and legal policies in order to better safeguard and promote the spirit of place.

7. Considering that modern digital technologies (digital databases, websites) can be used efficiently and effectively at a low cost to develop multimedia inventories that integrate tangible and intangible elements of heritage, we strongly recommend their widespread use in order to better preserve, disseminate and promote heritage places and their spirit. These technologies facilitate the diversity and constant renewal of the documentation on the spirit of place.

Transmitting the Spirit of Place

8. Recognizing that spirit of place is transmitted essentially by people, and that transmission is an important part of its conservation, we declare that it is through interactive communication and the participation of the concerned communities that the spirit of place is most efficiently safeguarded, used and enhanced. Communication is the best tool for keeping the spirit of place alive.

9. Given that local communities are generally in the best position to comprehend the spirit of place, especially in the case of traditional cultural groups, we maintain that they are also best equipped to safeguard it and should be intimately associated in all endeavors to preserve and transmit the spirit of place. Non-formal (narratives, rituals, performances, traditional experience and practices, etc.) and formal (educational programs, digital databases, websites, pedagogical tools, multimedia presentations, etc.) means of transmission should be encouraged because they ensure not only the safeguarding of the spirit of place but, more importantly, the sustainable and social development of the community.

10. Recognizing that intergenerational and transcultural transmission plays an important role in the sustained dissemination and the preservation of the spirit of place, we recommend the association and involvement of younger generations, as well as different cultural groups associated with the site, in policy-making and the management of the spirit of place.
ICOMOS Directory December 2008

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
ICOMOS International Secretariat
45-51 rue de la Fédération
75015 Paris
FRANCE
Tel: +33 1 45 67 67 70
Fax: +33 1 45 66 06 22
Email: secretariat@icomos.org
Web: www.icomos.org

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
If you wish to contact a member of the Executive Committee, please do so through the
President
Gustavo ARAOZ (United States of America)
Secretary General
Bénédicte SELFLAGH (Belgium)
Treasurer General
Jadran ANTOLOVIC (Croatia)
Vice-Presidents
Kristal BUCKLEY (Australia)
Andrew HALL (South Africa)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
President
John HURD
3 Mapaloe Close
Sawley, LINCOLNSHIRE LN13 0BE
UNITED KINGDOM
hurdon@ymail.com

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Dosto SINDU
Direction du Patrimoine Culturel
B.P. V. 39
Direction du Patrimoine Culturel
B.P. 490
MINSK 220029
Belarus

NATIONAL COMMITTEES
ALBANIA
Valter SHTYLLA
Rr. Fadil Rada,
B. P. 13725
SH. MAI MUHAMMAD AL KHALIFA
ICOMOS BAHRAIN
Secretariat
P. O. Box 13725
BAHRAIN

ARGENTINA
Alfredo CONTI
ICOMOS Argentina
Perú 272
Soviet, LINCOLNSHIRE LN13 0BE
UNITED KINGDOM
hurdon@yahoo.com

ATLANTIS
Enrico DILME
Ardu, Filer i Rossell, 71, 2º
ESCALDES-ENGORDANY
Tel: +376 837 201
EMIRICA BLUMA 7/11
ICOMOS BAHRAIN

AUSTRALIA
Peter PHILLIPS
Australia ICOMOS Secretariat
c/o Faculty of Arts
Deakin University
221 Bunyip Highway
Burwood, VIC 3125
Tel: +61 3 9251 7131
Fax: +61 3 9251 7158
Email: australicoms@deakin.edu.au
Email: georgia.meros@deakin.edu.au
Web: www.icomos.org/australia

BOLIVIA
Mireya Munoz
P. O. Box 5240
LA PAZ
Tel: +591 2 988 56 56
Fax: +591 2 988 61 52
Email: mireymunoz@hotmail.com
Email: icomosbolivia@gmail.com

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Vječnica SANKOVIĆ SIMIĆ
ICOMOS BIH
Emirka Bluma 7/11
11000 SARAJEVO
Tel: +387 33 443 833
Email: vsimic@gmail.com

BULGARIA
Hristina STANEVA
Comité National Bulgare de l’ICOMOS
11 place Slaveykov
1000 SOFIA
Tel: +359 2 980 60 50
Fax: +359 2 980 56 50
Email: icomosbg@bgnet.bg
Email: hristina@techno-link.bg
Email: hristina@yahoo.com
Web: www.icomos.bg

CAMBODIA
Ros BORATH
APSARA Authority
Département des Monuments et de l’Archéologie
Angkor Conservation Compound
SIEM REAP
Tel / Fax: +855 63 96 33 22
Email: apsara.dob@online.com.kh

CAMEROON
Moham HAMAN
4 square d’Aquitaine
75019 PARIS
FRANCE
Tel: +33 1 42 45 09 49
Email: hamam.moham@wanadoo.fr
Email: moham.hamam@yahoo.fr

ICOMOS Cameroon
s/o Emmanuel MOYO
BP 3060
YAOUNDE
CAMEROON
Tel: +237 999 73 72 81
Email: icomoscam@yahoo.fr
Email: emmayves@yahoo.fr

CANADA
François Leblanc
ICOMOS Canada
CP 737
Succursale B
OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5P6
Tel: +1 613 244 0519

ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CENTERS
ICOMOS International Conservation Center
– Xin’an
68 West Yoyuu Road
710068 Xi’an Shaanxi
CHINA
Tel / Fax: +86 29 8524 6378
Email: secretariat@icc.org.cn
Web: www.icc.org.cn

BOGUSŁAW SZMYGIN (Poland)
Hristina STANEVA (Bulgaria)
Angela ROJAS (Cuba)
Hae-Un RII (Korea)
Yasuyoshi OKADA (Japan)
Wilfried LIPP (Austria)
Philippe LA HAUSSE DE LA LOUVIERE
Kirsti KOVANEN (Finland)
Gideon KOREN (Israel)
Alfredo CONTI (Argentina)
Sofia AVGERINOU-KOLONIAS (Greece)
Guo Zhan (China)

Members of the Executive Committee
Sofia AVGERINOU-KOLONIAS (Greece)
Alfredo CONTI (Argentina)
Gideon KOREN (Israel)
Kirsti KOVANEN (Finland)
Philippe LA HAUSSE DE LA LOUVIERE (Mauritius)
Wilfried LIPP (Austria)
Christoph MACHT (Germany)
YasuYoshi OKADA (Japan)
Hee-UN RII (Korea)
Angela ROJAS (Cuba)
Hristina STANEVA (Bulgaria)
Boguslaw SZMYGIN (Poland)

Honorary Presidents
Michel PARENT (France)
Michael PETZET (Germany)
Roland SILVA (Sri Lanka)
New advisory body status – UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention

At their meeting in Istanbul in early November 2008, the State Parties to the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Convention approved the registration of ICOMOS as one of the advisory bodies to the convention. This places ICOMOS in a position to assist the work of the ICH Convention regarding the connection between ICH and sites, or what the convention refers to as ‘place’.

Over 40 organisations have been accepted as advisory bodies in this first round of applications and it is anticipated the work will be very different to that with which ICOMOS is already involved concerning the World Heritage Convention. An informal meeting has already been held between members of the ICOMOS Bureau and staff of UNESCO’s ICH Section.

For more information on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention (2003):
ICOMOS has an International Scientific Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In memoriam:
ICOMOS mourns the loss of several eminent members. Our condolences go to their families and colleagues


Hamilton Morton member of US ICOMOS, architect, National Preservation Institute consultant

Saidee Newell former member of the US/ICOMOS Board of Trustees, Local Co-Chair of the 2004 US/ICOMOS Natchitoches International Symposium

Jan Hird Pokorny member of US ICOMOS, Professor at Colombia University, founder of JHP Associates, former Commissioner of NY City Landmarks Preservation Commission

Emmanuel Esteves founding member of ICOMOS Angola

Mario Gonzalez Sedeno founder of ICOMOS Cuba, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, Technical University of Havana, Laureate of the Cuban National Prize for his life achievements in architecture
Piero Gazzola Centenary Celebrations 1908-2008

Current relevance of the thought and work of Piero Gazzola

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of Piero Gazzola’s birth, the city of Verona – at the Palazzo della Gran Guardia – hosted an important conference entitled “Piero Gazzola, a strategy for the architectural heritage in the second half of the twentieth century” (28-29 November 2008).

The Piero Gazzola Centenary conference was supported by the Veneto Regional Authority, the Culture Department of Verona City Council and the Castelvecchio Museum, dear to Carlo Scarpa, and has involved the work of over sixty researchers and University Professors in the Departments of Restoration, History and the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage. (www.centenario.gazzola.comune.verona.it)

At the same time, the Third International Exhibition of Building Restoration Piero Gazzola Centenary Celebrations 1908-2008 continues to receive public and critical acclaim after its stops in Rome and Reggio Calabria. It features a large number of accounts and presentations of projects carried out all over the world, beginning with a dutiful homage to the four protagonists of the Venice Conference 1964 – in order of birth: Roberto Pane (1897-1987), Piero Sanpaolesi (1904-1980), Guglielmo de Angelis d’Ossat (1907-1992) and Piero Gazzola (1908-1979).

The recent Centenary Conference in Verona was dedicated to the current relevance of the work of the youngest among the four, Gazzola, an untiring researcher and efficient promoter at the international level of the institutional safeguarding of our built heritage (as founder of ICOMOS, curator of IPCE, the Inventory of the European Cultural Heritage and promoter of the Italian Castles Institute).

The ICOMOS members know Gazzola above all as the founder and first President of ICOMOS and as a dynamic promoter and co-author (with Roberto Pane) of the Venice Charter which, almost half a century after it was written (1964), and following translation into all the leading languages, is still today recognized as the fundamental international text for architectural restoration.

The important Verona event comes just weeks after a successful parallel conference (“Roberto Pane between history and restoration: architecture, urbanism, landscape”) organized in Naples by the Scuola di Specializzazione in Restauro (Specialist Restoration School) directed by Stella Casiello, dedicated to the equally tireless and impassioned work of Roberto Pane for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage.
Despite their very different characters and cultural backgrounds (Gazzola, from Piacenza, studied at the Milan Polytechnic and was influenced by the teachings of Ambrogio Annoni, starting work alongside Gino Chierici in the Soprintendenza ai Monumenti of Milan, whilst Pane, a true Neapolitan, was influenced by frequent meetings with Benedetto Croce and dedicated himself to teaching the History of Architecture in the new Architecture Faculty of Naples University), both men had a decisive influence on the just cause of the safeguarding of monuments and the environment, through their extraordinary theoretical coherence and their unshakeable faith in the necessary cathartic capacity of new, quality architecture. The basis of the Venice Charter, promoted and signed by them, is the recognition of the necessarily fundamental dialogue between the ancient and new, that is to say the reasons for preserving the ancient as opposed to the reasons for building anew, both perfectly legitimate, on the one hand respect, protection and the handing down of the existing heritage to future generations, and, on the other, the search for new quality architecture, compatible with the ancient. As is well-known, this unavoidable dilemma became a battleground with Art historians such as Salmi, Brandi and Bonelli, who considered the historic fracture between the old and the new in Italy’s stratified historic cities, between ancient and modern fabrics and construction techniques, irredeemable and total, and contemporary architecture unable to be inserted in ancient cities with the same dignity as old buildings. Hence the immediate declaration in 1964, by the exponents of “critical restoration” against the Venice Charter, considered to be an unacceptable attack by the architects against the art historians, who until then had been the exclusive and influential defenders of the great historiographic tradition (and of the selection) of the great Art of various eras.

After his debut on the two great works of his time in Milan (the restoration of Palazzo Reale and the Peace Arch) and Como (the reconstruction after fire of the dome of Como Cathedral, originally built by Juvarra), Gazzola became Superintendent in Verona and was dramatically involved in limiting war damage to the city (the bridge of Castelvecchio and the ancient Roman stone bridge): he worked on over five hundred projects between 1946 and 1956, attracting the attention of UNESCO which, in 1952, on the occasion of the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt, awarded him the international competition for the safeguarding – through moving - of two ancient temples in Abu Simbel. The work was carried out between 1959 and 1961 and was an exceptional technical feat: the monumental ensemble of the two temples, built on two enormous rocky spurs, was raised using hydraulic jacks, and moved 62 meters up the mountain side, where it was reassembled.

In addition to the strenuous defence of historic city centres and the landscape against new building developments, both Pane and Gazzola were also active and much appreciated architects in their own right. Pane designed the Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences and reconstructed the Santa Chiara Church in Naples, (he was also an accomplished artist, painter, engraver and photographer). Gazzola took care (with Libero Cecchini) up to the last details of the lengthy project phase and works (for almost 25 years, from 1956 to 1979, the year of his death), of the new Citadel of Culture and Museums in Cagliari, a modern cultural acropolis.

Besides fighting hard to establish a new public architecture carried out with greater awareness, the two instigators of the 1964 Venice Charter also deserve recognition for having extended the scope of protection and safeguarding beyond the monuments to the environment and landscape, as expressed in Article 1 of the Charter: “the concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting”.

We hope that the works underway at the Citadel in Cagliari, under the aegis of Zaha Hadid, in view of the creation of the new Mediterranean Museum of Nuragic and Contemporary Art will be seen as an opportunity to enhance and not to betray nor compromise this long-awaited project so passionately developed by Piero Gazzola in his time.

Marco Dezzi Bardeschi
Former President of ICOMOS Italy
Strategic Work Plan (2008-2011) – the new ICOMOS Executive Committee’s seven priority areas

As this issue of ICOMOS News rushes to the press, I am still energized by the intellectual and emotional fuel of the 16th General Assembly in Quebec, which gloriously ushered us into a new ICOMOS triennium.

The success and transcendence of our Quebec meetings were no accident; they were the result of years of unrelenting work and sacrifice guided by the enlightened vision of Michel Bonnette and his brilliant ICOMOS Canada team, to whom we owe immense gratitude. By having brought their vision to reality, the memory of Quebec serves both as a reminder that the real authority of ICOMOS lies in the total sum of the knowledge its members, and as a metaphor for the ICOMOS that we are setting out to shape: a multicultural global forum abuzz with fresh ideas and experiences; an inter-generational meeting place where the voice of the young is heard with the same clarity as that of their seniors; a celebration of our multi-cultural composition; an homage to the success of our predecessors; and an incubator for greater achievements yet to come.

Quebec was also the place where you elected your new Executive Committee and where you overwhelmed me with your trust in picking me as your 7th President. I can only attribute the massive contributions that its many members wanted to make. This conviction that a better ICOMOS is possible was shared resonated in my own experience as a member of ICOMOS for over 30 years, where I realized that ICOMOS did not have the mechanisms to accept the massive contributions that its many members wanted to make. This conviction that a better ICOMOS is possible was what drove me six years ago to seek the Vice Presidency of ICOMOS. It was there that I discovered that many, from the Executive Committee and on down through the full membership, shared the same aspirations; but perhaps no one saw our future with more clarity and optimism than my good friend, the late Gilles Nourissier (ICOMOS Executive Committee member 2005-2007, former Secretary General of ICOMOS France). He remains a major inspiration to many of us, and to him I dedicate whatever success I may have as your President.

Over the past two years, the advice and support that you afforded my candidacy as a determination on the part of your voting delegates to be part of the renewal that I have proposed for ICOMOS. As many of you know, this transformation is not exclusively my personal plan. Over the past year I wrote to the leaders of our organization and to hundreds of members all over the world so that I could better grasp where ICOMOS had succeeded and where it had fallen short. I used the views of many to begin building a shared vision for an ICOMOS that will strengthen and link the daily work of all members in defending and protecting the heritage of every culture in every corner of the world.

In the face of such a challenge and the uncertainty of our times, being President of ICOMOS could be daunting proposition, but I embrace it without hesitation or fear with the knowledge that I will not be alone; together we will reshape the new ICOMOS from the bottom up and from the top down, always building on the precious legacy of those who came before us.

The expansion of ICOMOS into this more dynamic, authoritative, responsive and participatory organization will require a careful reassessment of what merits to be kept, what needs to be restructured, which obsolete elements need to be abandoned and which new ones we will have to invent. This is the steep climb and the noble adventure that lies ahead of us. For your new Executive Committee, it presents us with the double challenge of ensuring that the ongoing work of ICOMOS will continue uninterrupted and seamlessly while we achieve our institutional renewal.

To reach our goals, I have developed a strategic work plan that distills our vision into seven priority areas of work. As with any plan, it will require lots of research and discussion, plus the gentle guidance and coordination of your elected leadership. Our ultimate success will depend on the willingness of each of you to contribute with your work, your ideas and your expectations. Repeating the renaissance of the International Scientific Committees made possible by working together through the Internet, we will use and improve this model to mobilize and engage you at an unprecedented scale.

I invite each of you to study the Strategic Work Plan’s seven priority areas in order to decide where you want to express your opinions. Note that the description of each priority has been kept intentionally short to allow the working groups that will work on them to expand and refine them.

Priority 1: Secure financial stability.
(Chair: Jadran Antolovic)
Consult expert financial advisors from outside ICOMOS (and inside, if such

Call for Interest: Redefining ICOMOS’ Visual Identity

ICOMOS is looking for qualified members who could redefine its visual identity, redesign its logo and develop guidelines for its use.

Members who would like to volunteer for this work are kindly invited to send their contact details with 2 examples of recent work to the International Secretariat at secretariat@icomos.org by 31 January 2009 with the mention “Visual Identity” in the header. A detailed description of the work, process and timetable will be sent to them.
Candidates will be requested to make a proposal for a design concept with 4 key application products that will be submitted to a selection committee. ICOMOS will entrust the design of all products and the development of accompanying guidelines to one candidate selected on the basis of the recommendations of the selection committee. It is expected that some products can be implemented starting in May 2009.

Bénédicte Seiflachg, Secretary General
exist) to evaluate the public image, management and financial operations and revenue sources of ICOMOS, with the objective of establishing mechanisms that will increase managerial efficiency and revenue.

Priority 2: Strengthen and activate the existing National Committees; and foster the creation of new ones where none exist.
(Chair: Andrew Hall)
Building on the work done in the past two years by the Advisory Committee, and working with regional groups (and sub-regional as needed), identify the main issues, needs, assets and opportunities for each of the regions, countries and/or specific communities in order to create mechanisms to achieve parity among all regions, expand the membership, support the work of the National Committees and foster cooperation within and among the regions.

Priority 3: Continue to strengthen the International Scientific Committees (ISC) and fully empower the Scientific Council (SC).
(Chair: Kristal Buckley)
Develop mechanisms for the full implementation of all operational and programmatic aspects of the Eger-Xi’an Principles regarding both the Council and the ISCs. Build more effective links between the ISCs and the National Committees in order to create a truly symbiotic cooperation. Study the effectiveness of partnerships with affinity organizations. Identify potential international sponsorships from institutions and corporations with interests in the SC areas of concentration. Consider the role of the ICOMOS Xi’an Center in relationship to the ISCs.

Priority 4: Continue to strengthen the performance of ICOMOS in relation to its World Heritage duties.
(Chair: Olivier Poisson)
Building on the results to be provided by the ongoing outside expert evaluation, continue to analyze the overall processes and performance of our World Heritage Unit, consultants, experts and the World Heritage Working Group. Determine the role and participation of National Committees and International Scientific Committees in the evaluation of new nominations; the State of Conservation Reports (SOC’s); the elaboration of global context studies, the report “Filling the Gaps – An action plan for the future” in the context of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and well-balanced World Heritage List, and other initiatives in which ICOMOS can exercise its leadership; and the development of protective recommendations regarding the full range of World Heritage issues.

Priority 5: Broaden the ICOMOS pool of advisors.
(Chair: Guo Zhan)
Study and determine the best means to provide for the permanent involvement of senior members and past officers who wish to remain involved in the work of ICOMOS. Study and determine the permanents means to engage, ensure the participation, and serve the needs of young professionals.

Priority 6: Improve, expand and intensify the means of communications, first, with and among members; second, with the heritage community at large; and third, with the media and the wider public.
(Chair: Francisco Lopez Morales)
Examine and evaluate existing means of communication with members, partner institutions and the general public - periodicals, meetings, e-news, website, etc. in order to improve and expand them. Develop permanent communication mechanisms with the media to allow for effective use of press releases and press conferences.

Priority 7: Evaluate the professional programmatic structure and activities of the ICOMOS Secretariat.
(Chair: Bénédicte Selfslagh)
Assess current international programs of ICOMOS in light of its mission, cost/time effectiveness, relevance and need, and actual or potential success, to include all publications, the Gilles Nourissier membership database, the Heritage at Risk programme, member services, ICOMOS’ participation in the International Committee of the Blue Shield, the ICOMOS Documentation Centre, the ICOMOS Observatory, the role of the International Conservation Centre in Xi’an, etc. Meet with affinity organizations and with development banks and agencies to explore areas of possible partnerships.

This is the time for action. We look forward to hearing from you.

Gustavo Araoz
President of ICOMOS
There are two major streams to the theme of Heritage and Science that has been chosen for International Day for Monuments and Sites 2009: one being the role that science (and the scientific process) has played in the creation of heritage, and the other being the contribution that science (and technology) offers to the study of heritage.

It is now difficult to separate science and technology; whilst science (as a system of processes and a body of knowledge about the physical world) can often exist without technology, the converse is not true. Technology is a system of tools and procedures concerned with modifying the physical world, and to a great extent is based on science.

The bulk of the World’s tangible heritage, excluding perhaps completely natural landscapes, is the result of this practical application of knowledge. A structure like the Ironbridge (UK) clearly shows the influence of science and technology in its construction; not only the bracing that disperses the load but also the mining, smelting, transport infrastructure and organised labour components that made the structure possible. The Temples of Angkor (Cambodia) not only illustrate an understanding of astronomy, but also of hydrology, mechanics and the requirements for tools suitable for the quarrying of the stone, placing the blocks, and the execution of the reliefs and frescos. The site of Maritime Greenwich (UK) is noted for its association with the science of astronomy and the determination of position and time; whilst being architecturally significant, it is primarily a monument to scientific endeavour. It is also a monument to the practical application of science, as the manufacture of the transit telescope and the precision timepieces depended on the availability of suitable materials and tools. Fundamentally, without science and technology, no monument or structure could exist.

The contribution that science and technology can now make to the conservation, preservation and even understanding of cultural heritage is rapidly evolving and expanding. For example: the use of lasers for the treatment of surfaces and the measurement of shape and form; non-destructive methods of exploration and examination; chemicals and compounds for treating artefacts and structures; isotope analysis to determine causes of stone deterioration; the analysis of compounds using X-ray diffraction and mass spectrometers; the use of information systems to store and analyse data; structural analysis and finite element modelling as a means of planning repair works; and even the use of communication technology for the dissemination of research and developments. Unfortunately, not all contributions are positive; the development of modern weapons explosives also facilitated the reduction of the Bamiyan Buddhas to rubble, and destroys much other tangible and intangible heritage on a daily basis.

The selection of the theme for the International Day for Monuments and Sites offers an opportunity to review and acknowledge the role of science (and technology) in cultural heritage from the two points-of-view mentioned above. It also provides an incentive to discuss potential benefits and threats that science may provide in the future, with respect to the safeguarding of the ‘things we want to keep’.

The Scientific Council’s Initiative - Technological Change

The United Nations has declared 2009 the International Year of Astronomy – for which UNESCO has been designated lead agency, and the World Heritage Centre continues to develop its “Astronomy and World Heritage Initiative”. To complement this, ICOMOS will celebrate its International Day for Monuments and Sites on 18 April 2009 under the working title, Heritage and Science. One of the ways ICOMOS will contribute to the
The International Day for Monuments and Sites

On the proposal of ICOMOS, 18 April was endorsed as The International Day for Monuments and Sites by UNESCO in 1983. This special day offers an opportunity to raise public awareness concerning the diversity of the world’s heritage and the efforts that are required to protect and conserve it, as well as to draw attention to its vulnerability. For several years now, ICOMOS suggests a topic to be highlighted on this occasion. This has allowed our members and our committees to hold activities, conferences, colloquia or other events to raise awareness on this cultural heritage among the public, the owners or the public authorities by linking a global theme to local or national realities.

We thank you in advance for all your initiatives and ask you to inform the ICOMOS Secretariat, as early as possible, of the activities you plan to undertake for 18 April, but also to share their results with us (programme, participation, publications). This will help us to disseminate information and to gather conclusions on all your activities, so as to be able to testify of the vitality of ICOMOS’ network.

For further information on the Day, previous themes, support material and the calendar of activities foreseen in 2009 – consult http://www.international.icomos.org/18thapril/index.html. We will post information as it comes in.

Interesting links:
- ICOMOS Germany- International Symposium “Cultural Heritage - Astronomical Observatories (around 1900) - From Classical Astronomy to Modern Astrophysics” - Hamburg, 14 - 17 October 2008 http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/spag/ign/events/icomos08.htm
- International Year of Astronomy : http://www.astronomy2009.org/
The Scientific Heritage: some introductory remarks

The issue of scientific heritage is today placed before the international community. It appears as a relatively new challenge, both for its definition and for its assessment criteria. It has become commonplace to recall that this heritage is today underrepresented on the World Heritage List. Indeed, few cultural properties explicitly acknowledge this dimension as being dominant or simply even present in the analysis of their outstanding universal value. In fact, for ICOMOS, the concept of scientific heritage has so far only been one of the cultural dimensions associated with a cultural property, often a minor, even implicit, dimension. Here a first observation can be made: if we want to promote this new category of heritage, we must review the cultural properties where it is already present, and explain how and why. There is no doubt much that can be done by simply taking a fresh look at already recognized heritage places. However, we can not do this alone; we must broaden the base of our expertise. Input from specialists on science is essential. In effect, the scientific world itself is increasingly concerned about these issues, particularly in Europe, for reasons which are interesting to explore. What is more, there are already scientific heritage specialists who share many of our concerns and our methods: the historians of science.

Methodological questions will have to be examined thoroughly first so that we can work together. The need for this is evident; the methodological question must not be underestimated, as it raises complex questions both about the legitimacy of this approach as well as about the epistemological implications. Scientists are not necessarily best placed to study heritage places and they may end up “reinventing the wheel”, but on the other hand a heritage professional who uses scientific heritage as a pretext for...
simply re-serving us known concepts from the domains of urbanism or architecture is hardly credible either!

Another observation is necessary here: the scientific heritage has a close and rather strong link with the technical and industrial heritage, which should help us in relation to methodology, both practically and in terms of efficiency. In the field of knowledge, there is a strong link between science and technology, as is evident, but not exclusively, in the modern and contemporary world. Any technological practice employs comparison, classification, as well as trial and error, and is based on Man’s rationality in the interaction with Nature. Besides, monumental technological properties, such as bridges, canals, factories, railways, mining, etc. are already inscribed on the World Heritage list. This must guide us, and we have already conducted effective operations together with specialists on industrial heritage and the history of technology. However, we have to remember the following important difference: Technology aims to produce material artefacts in the service of man (objects, production tools, infrastructure), that is to say heritage potentially falling under criteria (i) to (v) of the World Heritage Convention. This is not the case of science, whose aim is to produce knowledge, concepts and laws! Fundamentally, the scientific heritage, as the result of science, is intangible, that is to say, it falls under criterion (vi), which cannot be used alone in terms of the Convention! We must be aware of this particularity of the heritage field, while for the scientist; heritage forms an evident global entity.

Yet science is closely linked to the material, which is the basis of any heritage in terms of the World Heritage Convention: 1) its purpose, the study of nature; in this sense the field of science can offer significant heritage places linked to natural sites, 2) its tools, i.e. its instruments of observation and research sites, 3) its social gathering places and the places of its transmission, which are the cornerstones of its insertion into society. In any case, the analysis of the value of the cultural properties falling under these categories can only be made in close consideration of their scientific significance, which lies in the realm of the intangible.

Some further elements to complete this brief, therefore schematic, observation. Instruments are essential to the field of experimental sciences, but not to mathematics, which we should nevertheless not exclude a priori from our reflection on scientific heritage! Moreover, instruments are not always monumental in nature and not always immovable cultural properties. These are common heritage concepts, but they are unrelated to the scientific value: it is the quality of the instrument and its historic use which is the key factor. The concepts of integrity and authenticity will also have to be examined in the context of the scientific world, where an instrument, a laboratory, or a place are by nature intended to evolve, to adapt, to be supplanted by other facilities, other devices, and other sites better suited for research.

Michel Cotte
ICOMOS World Heritage Advisor

THE UNESCO-ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE BLOG

http://icomosdocumentationcentre.blogspot.com/

The UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre has created a blog in order to provide information on new documentation and publications to the conservation community. Focusing on documentation, it offers latest news, information about publications and events, announcements about free publications available to download, and a list of links to the most important databases in the field of conservation of cultural heritage. The blog integrates also other tools, like Twitter (with news from ICOMOS and the Documentation Centre), del.icio.us (a list of favorite links to share) and RSS. It aims at keeping people updated about new documentation in the conservation field, not only from ICOMOS but also from other institutions.

In the Blog you will find:
- Information about new publications in the field of cultural heritage (books, proceedings of conferences, scientific journals, etc.)
- Links to the most important bibliographic resources on conservation of cultural heritage (ICOMOS Database, AATA online, ICCROM Library Catalogue, BCIN Database, Getty Research Library, ICOM Bibliographies, IFLA Resources, IUCN Web Catalogue, etc.)
- News from the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre and from ICOMOS (Twitter)
- News from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (RSS)
- List of favourite links (del.icio.us)

If you have suggestions, feedback, or would like to request additional information, please contact documentation@icomos.org
The Raymond Lemaire International Fund

Programme for Next Generation Skills

"ICOMOS was not conceived as a place for people to boost their own sense of self-worth, but as a way of serving the universal community". That is how, when in 1993 he retraced how ICOMOS had come into being, Raymond Lemaire emphasised the need at that time to bring together people from all the disciplines of the conservation and restoration of the heritage. He wanted an association of members who were highly professionally qualified, guaranteeing scientific seriousness and at the same time being open to and respectful of differences of conception and sensibility. ICOMOS "is not a platform for vanity, but for dedication. The idea of servus servorum cultuae is the very core of the responsibilities we agree to bear. That is what makes it possible to promote understanding and friendship". For Raymond Lemaire, "the special contribution of ICOMOS to peace and understanding between men is not a secondary objective".

About the Fund

Professors Piero Gazzola and Raymond Lemaire, two of the founders of ICOMOS, attached the greatest importance to training young professionals and welcoming them into the ICOMOS family.

Since 1981, at every General Assembly, ICOMOS has awarded the Gazzola Prize to a person or group of persons who has worked with distinction towards the objectives of ICOMOS. In 1999, the General Assembly in Mexico passed Resolution 29, which envisaged the creation of an International Fund named after Raymond Lemaire designed to raise funds for training young heritage professionals. Thanks to study bursaries and cooperation arrangements with training organisations, these young heritage professionals would be enabled, throughout the whole world, to take part in post-graduate courses or traineeships in conservation and restoration.

With the creation of this Fund, endorsed in March 2008 by the Executive Committee, the names of the two founding fathers of ICOMOS are reunited by two different but complementary initiatives. The Fund has received particular support from Carmen Arón, Jean Barthélémy, Françoise Choay, Maria Pia Gazzola, Marie-Jeanne Geerts, Bernadette Gradis, Donald Insall, Jukka Jokilehto, Mark Laenen, François Leblanc, Jean-Louis Luxen, Andries Van den Abeele, ICOMOS Belgium and the children of Raymond Lemaire. The sum of 5000 Euros has been raised to launch the Fund.

About Raymond Lemaire

Born on 28th May 1921 in Uccle, Brussels, into a family of architects, Raymond Lemaire was trained in History, Art History, and Archaeology at the Catholic University of Louvain. His doctorate thesis (1949) was on “The Origin of the Gothic Style in Brabant”. A lecturer since 1947, he was appointed to a professorship in 1954.

He is one of the authors of the “Venice Charter”, which he drafted during the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Monument Technicians in 1964, at the request of his colleague and friend Piero Gazzola. The “Venice Charter” later became the basis for the creation of ICOMOS in 1965. After almost ten years as Secretary General of ICOMOS, Raymond Lemaire succeeded Piero Gazzola as President of ICOMOS in 1975.

A teacher in many Universities, Raymond Lemaire was above all a “visionary, a master and a conservator without equal”, in the words of Dr. Roland Silva, past president of ICOMOS. During his life, he was particularly concerned with the education of young professionals. In 1976, he founded, as part of the College of Europe in Bruges, the Centre for Conservation of Historic Towns and Buildings, under the patronage of ICOMOS. In 1981, the Centre moved to the K.U.Leuven. It has up to this date trained more than 700 young heritage professionals and today bears the name “The Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation” (RLICC).

In her tribute at his funeral in 1997, Françoise Choay summed up the essence of Raymond Lemaire’s personality as follows: “For all of us who came from the four corners of the world to the Centre to study, search, work, explore our potential, for all us students, educators, researchers, and also for his colleagues, he was simply ‘The Professor’: an affectionate designation which did not just indicate his knowledge and authority, but also the effect of his presence, that fatherly spirituality which, in conversation with him, made the other person bring out that what was best in themselves”.

This, then, shall also be the aim of the Raymond Lemaire International Fund.

Donate to the Fund

By donating to the Fund, you will be helping the professionals of tomorrow to secure the best training.

By enabling them to hone their skills in the best centres all over the world, you will help young people to develop that frame of mind so dear to Raymond Lemaire: learning to respect the differences of conception and sensibility of all peoples and all civilisations.

The Executive Committee of ICOMOS will decide on the method of disbursal and the Fund will be managed by the International Secretariat.

If you want to help the Fund, send your donations to the ICOMOS account:
IBAN: FR76 3007 6023 5211 5890 0020 018
BIC / SWIFT Code: NORDFRPP
Please mark your donation “Fonds Raymond Lemaire” ICOMOS - 49/51, rue de la Fédération 75015 Paris – France
NEW ICOMOS PUBLICATIONS


[For members: 20 € (economy) / 25 € (priority) - For non members: 25 € (economy) / 30 € (priority)]

With its 75 definitions and 117 illustrations, this glossary constitutes an outstanding document on stone deterioration. It includes terms related to stone material as an individual element within a built object or sculpture, and describes deterioration patterns observable by the naked eye. The glossary is the result of 8 years of research, including careful examination of pre-existing glossaries, selection of appropriate terms and illustrations, elaboration of definitions and translation into French. The 35 authors, volunteer experts for the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Stone (ICOMOS-ISCS) originate from 19 countries all over the world. The ISCS glossary constitutes an important tool for scientific discussions on decay phenomena and processes. It is also an excellent basis for tutorials on stone deterioration.


Following on from and completing the volume Monuments and Sites XII “The World Heritage List, Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future”, published in 2005, this new volume takes a comprehensive look back at the work done among other by ICOMOS since 1976 as an advisory body of the World Heritage Committee in relation to the criteria for the outstanding universal value (OUV) required by the Convention as a precondition for the inscription on the World Heritage List. It contains chapters on: the development of the OUV concept; characteristics of the OUV criteria i.) – vii.) and their justification; different aspects of using the criteria; other requirements for inscription; reasons for non-inscription; as well as conclusions and recommendations and a series of annexes, some of which represent previously unpublished material.


[To order the publication, please consult the IPHC website at http://www.polarheritage.com]

This second publication from the ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC) is a compilation of 13 presentations made to the IPHC conference held in Barrow, Alaska in September 2007. This conference was an official event celebrating the 4th International Polar Year 2007-09, and not only promoted presentations dealing with sites ranging from the historic huts of Antarctica to the remains of German meteorological bases in the Arctic from WWII, it also gave conservation experts from both polar regions the opportunity to discuss topics such as management, conservation techniques, accessibility and the recording and dissemination of data and information. Contributors are members and associates of the International Polar Heritage Committee who gave presentations on a variety of subjects related to their own areas of expertise.


[To order: write to Alain Dejeans ou Alain Prince, 1097 rue St.-Alexandre, bureau 303, Montréal, QC CANADA H2Z 1P8]

This volume was published in the context of the ICOMOS 16th General Assembly and International Scientific Symposium by ICOMOS Canada professionals who wanted to share their point of view on the Symposium’s theme *Finding the Spirit of the Place* with their colleagues from the international community.

What does spirit of place mean in Canada? What gives Canada’s spirit of place its spirit? Where does spirit of place reside in Canada? Natural, built, urban or rural, living or intangible... Where is spirit of place particularly evocative in Canada? How does one identify and preserve Canada’s spirit of place? What must be done to protect spirit of place? These are some of the ideas we explore in this publication.