

Considering that by 1st January, 1973, ICOMOS possessed 45 National Committees in all, we must start by expressing our regret that only twenty should, either at the end of the year or at the beginning of 1974, have sent the Secretariat a written report on their activities.

The reports received came respectively from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic and Federal Republics, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

They make encouraging reading, for they reflect the enthusiasm and perseverance with which the more long-standing of the Committees are going ahead with their activities and the dynamic way

in which those most recently set up have been getting to work. Certain reports contain particulars of the activities of national restoration departments or other organizations. We shall not be mentioning these here: they will be appearing in the "News" section of N° IV of the ICOMOS Bulletin, covering the year 1973. In the report which follows, the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre has adopted the system recommended by the Advisory Committee and summarized the information received from the National Committees under a series of headings covering the various types of activity.

## I. ACTIVITIES ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

### 1. STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The National Committees organize themselves in their respective countries in the light of national requirements and legislation, adapting their structure to suit the tasks that face them. In some cases they subdivide themselves into regional branches or specialized sub-committees.

Thus the Argentine Committee has chosen certain of its members as "coordinators" responsible each for a different region of their enormous country. The Committee further did its best last year to put ICOMOS and its work on the map in Argentina as far as the political and administrative authorities and public opinion were concerned; the President of the Republic paid a visit to the ICOMOS headquarters and the event was widely reported in the press.

The Danish Committee opened headquarters on the premises of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and secured the funds required to run its office and enable its members to participate in its various activities.

The National Committees are striving to increase their membership, and several of them — those of Belgium and Bulgaria, in particular — mention that in 1973 they continued their campaign to find new associate members (though in Bulgaria the foreign currency restrictions are a problem). The Swiss Committee's efforts in this direction bore fruit, since in 1973 it was the National Committee with the biggest number of associate members (46 including 9 group members).

The United States Committee succeeded in 1973 in taking a most important step forward; it secured the status of a voluntary organization entitled to receive subscriptions and donations and to deduct their amounts for purposes of income-tax.

The Ghanaian Committee set up a sub-committee to study the best means of publicizing its existence and of circulating news of ICOMOS activities: it is envisaging a travelling exhibition as one way of achieving this end.

The Hungarian Committee now does its work through sub-committees dealing with the following individual subjects;

- a) Publications
- b) Conservation (this sub-committee is further subdivided into commissions on stone, wall-paintings, wood, metal and rendering).
- c) Vernacular architecture.

Several Committees report that they held an election to enable a number of changes to be made in their membership: one of these was the Committee of the German Federal Republic. The French Committee adopted new articles of association providing for regular changes in active membership and enabling its members as a whole to take a far larger part both in the running of the Committee and in its activities. It also elected new officers.

The Swiss Committee held an election for the replacement of one-third of its active members. Its Chairman was re-elected for a further term of three years.

### 2. THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND THEIR COUNTRIES CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND RESTORATION WORK

#### a) *Weathering of stone*

The Committee of the German Federal Republic continued to take a keen interest in the research on the conservation and weathering of stone being done by the Scientific Institute for Materials of the University of Erlangen and at the Federal Testing Institute in Berlin.

#### b) *Implementation of the Hague Convention (1954) on the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict*

In connection with the implementation of the Hague Convention, the Committee of the German Federal Republic and the Association of Conservators of Historical Monuments of the G.F.R. helped to devise a system of punch cards to be used for the inventorying of the country's cultural heritage.

The Austrian Committee continued to take part in the work being done inside the country to fulfil the provisions of the Convention. It thus helped to ensure that in several regions the monuments were identified by the special signboard, contributed to the preparation of maps on a scale of 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 300,000, primarily intended to show the locations of elements of the cultural heritage though serving also for the use of tourists and for town and regional planning, and was instrumental in organizing a prize-winning competition for members of the armed forces.

The Committee of the German Democratic Republic took part in the preparatory work preceding ratification of the Convention by the G.D.R.

c) *Vernacular architecture*

The Hungarian Committee is taking a very special interest in vernacular architecture. At the beginning of 1973 it set up a sub-committee on the subject under the resolutions adopted at the Brno symposium (1971), and this was extremely active, arranging for exchanges of practical experience, critical studies of work performed, and studies of theoretical problems as well as promoting protection work. It is now most anxious to be in regular touch with National Committees working in the same field.

A working party set up by the Italian Committee devised a standard data sheet to serve for the compilation of a systematic bibliography on vernacular architecture. The sheet was submitted for information to other National Committees which had requested to see it.

d) *Training*

The Argentine Committee hopes to be able to run a post-graduate course for the training of restoration specialists in 1975. It has already begun to make preliminary arrangements, and in 1973 invited a large number of architecture students to join in its operational activities, thus providing them with practical experience of ancient buildings, which it supplemented by a number of lectures.

e) *Inventorying*

The Work under this heading initiated by the Argentine Committee in 1972 continued throughout the country. The data sheet adopted is of the same type as the one used by the Council of Europe and its final form is to be decided on in the light of the practical results now being obtained.

f) *Legislation*

The Committee of the German Federal Republic remained alive to the problems arising out of the amendment, by certain *Länder*, of their legislation on the protection of monuments and sites.

The Argentine Committee was requested by the Ministry of Education and Culture to prepare the draft of a Bill on the defence of the country's ancient buildings: the Bill is to be examined by Congress before the end of 1974.

The Austrian Committee continued its efforts to secure amendment of the federal law on historical monuments.

g) *Protection of monuments in jeopardy. Restoration work*

The Argentine Committee of ICOMOS was put in charge of a number of pilot operations which were started in 1973 and are to continue in 1974. The list of these is as follows;

- i) The "Manzana de la Luces" in Buenos Aires; a group of 17th- and 18th- century buildings which are being cleared of some unsightly additions,
- ii) Ancient centre of San Isidro; determination of the exact limits of the ancient town and proposals for its preservation.
- iii) Ancient centre of Corrientes (now being inventoried); determination of its exact limits.
- iv) Buenos Aires; inventorying of the town centre, proposals for its preservation and drafting of suitable protective regulations; inventorying of the southern quarter of the town.

The Committee is also taking part in the UNESCO inter-regional programme on the Jesuit missions in former Guaraní territory, and surveys of the most important mission buildings are now in progress.

Meanwhile it took action with a view to the revitalization of several individual buildings, of which it began by making an exhaustive study: these were the Tapiales Estate (18th century), the Marco del Pont Building (mid-19th), and the Barragen Fortress (17th or 18th).

The Colombian Committee participated in two programmes of restoration work carried out by the *Pontificia Universidad Javeriana*, i.e.

- i) Restoration of the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino at Santa Marta, which now houses a Bolívar museum.
- ii) Restoration of the Church of San Domingo at Tunja.

The Danish Committee continued to be extremely concerned over the damage caused to ancient buildings by heavy lorries, and delegated its Chairman to represent it at the meetings of the *ad hoc* committee which was to prepare a report on the subject. It also informed the Secretary-General of ICOMOS of its apprehensions in this connection.

The Ghanaian Committee took up the matter of the future of the St. George Castle at Elmina, which was recently given over by the police department to the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, and is to be converted into a hotel to accommodate tourists. The Committee requested the ICOMOS Secretary-General to appoint an expert adviser to give an opinion on the technical aspects of the conversion job.

The Committee of the German Democratic Republic continued its research on the reconstruction of ancient towns, in cooperation with the Federation of Architects.

The Rumanian Committee had been invited to take part in the work of the mission of experts sent over by UNESCO and the International Centre for Conservation, as well as in the preparations for its coming. The subjects it came to study were the conservation of exterior mural paintings in Moldavia, of wooden churches of which Rumania has more than 700), and of Dacian fortress towns of the 1st and 2nd centuries.

3. COORDINATION ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL.  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The National Committees are attaching very considerable importance to the possibilities offered them of acting as coordinators of the activities of the various associations and organizations existing on a national scale within their own countries and the contacts they can be instrumental in bringing about between such bodies and international organizations.

Thus the Austrian Committee was frequently in touch with the country's newly-created regional planning department, to make sure that regional planning programmes were not interfering with historical monuments.

The Spanish Committee established close and regular cooperation with the *Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España*. The Italian Committee was frequently and systematically in touch with the Italian National Commission for UNESCO, and requested, among other things, that the Italian delegation to the Extraordinary General Conference of UNESCO should recommend the giving of priority to the problems relating to historic centres. The Committee is now represented on the Italian National Committee for the Preservation of Venice.

The Netherlands committee stresses in its report that it considers its task to be one of "coordination, stimulation and information" in its relations with the administrations and organizations already at work on the protection of historical monuments and sites. Its 1973 activities consisted essentially in the maintenance of contacts with these bodies.

The Swiss Committee arranged its annual general meeting to coincide as usual with the annual meeting of the Federal Commission for Historical Monuments.

II. MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS

1. BUSINESS MEETINGS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The Committees which report the holding of an annual general meeting are those of France (Paris, 21st May, 1973), the German Federal Republic (Mainz, 10th December, 1973), and Switzerland (Simplon, 13th—14th September 1973). Others specify the number of meetings held during the year; the French Committee met six times, the Ghanaian Committee twice, the United Kingdom Committee once and the Czechoslovak Committee three times.

2. PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS ORGANIZED OR ATTENDED.  
EXHIBITIONS

The Belgian Committee gave its patronage to the exhibition on the role of photogrammetry as an aid to the protection of monuments, held by the Tongres Museum from 24th March to 6th May, 1973. It also had a share in the organization of the symposium on the same subject held on 5th May, which served to bring the exhibition to a close.

In April the Bulgarian Committee arranged an exhibition of photographs showing what had been done in the country to preserve and restore historical monuments.

The Committee of the German Democratic Republic announces the holding of a national symposium on new public uses for historical monuments, to which the other ICOMOS National Committees will be invited to send representatives. The dates are 5th to 11th May, 1974, and the Committee will at the same time be holding an exhibition of photographs and drawings illustrating some of the instances in which a new use has been successfully found for an old building.

III. PREPARATIONS FOR EUROPEAN  
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR (1975)

All of the European National Committees of ICOMOS mobilized their forces to start preparing for the activities announced for 1975, and their reports mention the lively interest they are taking in these. The Committees of Austria, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom all specify that they are represented by one or more members on the organizing committee set up in their country.

The countries of Eastern Europe consider themselves equally concerned by the event, and have had numerous contacts with their own authorities with a view to its celebration: their interest in it is in fact expressly mentioned in the resolutions adopted at Vilnius in September 1973. The Rumanian Committee was able to send its Chairman to represent it at the preparatory conference in Zurich, and the Czechoslovak Committee approached the Czech and Slovak Ministries of Culture and has serious hopes of obtaining their approval for its participation in the celebrations.

The Swiss Committee has decided that one of its contributions to the Year will be its inventory of the historic gardens of Switzerland, the working party in charge of which was extremely active in 1973.

Interest in the Year is not confined to Europe, since the Ghanaian Committee has decided to hold a "National Monuments Week" in 1975 and has started preparations for this.

IV. NATIONAL COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

A part of the activity of the National Committees consists in the issuing of publications serving to draw attention to the existence of ICOMOS, circulate its doctrine and provide new of their own achievements.

The Austrian Committee was instrumental in securing the issuing of new editions of the works of Furttenbach, Dezallier d'Argenville and Hirschfeld on garden design.

The Bulgarian Committee regularly has new of its activities and those of ICOMOS published in the journal *Museums and Monuments*.

The Hungarian Committee's sub-committee on publications prepared a complete manuscript in Hungarian of the minutes of the Third General Assembly and the symposium on the introduction of contemporary architecture into historical monuments and ancient groups of buildings (Budapest, 1972). The Rumanian Committee arranged for news of ICOMOS activity to appear in the *Historical Monuments Bulletin*.

The Swiss Committee brought out three publications, namely:

- i) An inventory of Swiss wooden bridges, compiled under its own patronage, which appeared in an issue of *Heimatschutz*.
- ii) A small volume entitled "Le visage de la rue" ("The Streetscape") issued at the time of the Lausanne symposium in conjunction with the *Bulletin Technique de la Suisse Romande*.
- iii) Nos 11 and 12 of the Committee's mimeographed bulletin, "Nouvelles".

The Czechoslovak Committee circulated n° 4 of its bulletin, "News", which contains translations of substantial extracts from the working documents of the first symposium on the protection and restoration of historic gardens. It continued, and is still continuing, to provide the editors of *Pamatkova pece* with accounts of the work of ICOMOS and of its own activities.

The Soviet Committee published an article on the work of the Budapest symposium in N° 9 of *Architecture in the USSR*, under the title of "Architectural Monuments and the Town of Today".

V. INTERNATIONAL ICOMOS ACTIVITIES

The National Committees contribute most appreciably to the implementation of ICOMOS programmes when they accept some or all of the responsibility for certain of the Council's international activities. In such cases they work in close collaboration with the ICOMOS Secretariat and Documentation Centre.

a) ORGANIZATION OF SYMPOSIUMS

1. SYMPOSIUMS HELD IN 1973

The Spanish Committee made an enormous contribution to the work of ICOMOS by enabling two international symposiums to be held in Spain in one and the same year. The first of these was the symposium on the problems relating to the conservation of monuments belonging to different cultures, held in Cordoba between 28th April and 2nd May, 1973, and the second, held in Granada from 29th October to 3rd November, 1973 — was the second of the ICOMOS/IFLA international symposiums on the protection and restoration of gardens of historical interest, the title, this time, being "the Gardens of Islam".

The Greek Committee has not sent in a report, but we must recall here the symposium it organized at Salonica from 3rd to 10th October, 1973, on the conservation and revitalization of vernacular and rural architecture.

The Swiss Committee held an international symposium in Lausanne under the title of "the Streetscape in Historic Centres", lasting

from 17th to 21st June, and a public exhibition illustrating the same subject was held at the Musée de l'Evêché in the town.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet Committees arranged a symposium on the protection of historic centres in the socialist countries, and the organizational problems relating to their revitalization: this took place in Vilnius between 3rd and 7th September, 1973.

## 2. FUTURE SYMPOSIUMS

Other Committees started preparations for meetings to be held at later dates. Thus the Bulgarian Committee secured the agreement of the appropriate authorities for the holding of an international symposium entitled "The Vernacular Dwelling and its Adaptation to Modern Life", to be held in Plovdiv in September 1975. The organizing committee has been set up and held several meetings in 1973.

The Rumanian Committee is concentrating on preparations for an international symposium on the conservation of external wall-paintings, which will in all probability take place in the autumn of 1975. The Czechoslovak Committee took the initial steps with a view to the holding, in 1977, of the fourth international ICOMOS/IFLA symposium on the protection and restoration of gardens of historical interest.

### b) ATTENDANCE AT ICOMOS SYMPOSIUMS AND OTHER MEETINGS

Sending one or more representatives to the business meetings and symposiums arranged by ICOMOS means a serious effort on the part of the National Committees, for the necessary funds must be procured for their travel and their living expenses while abroad, and this is a point which is emphasized in a number of reports. As an example of what may be involved we should recall the size of the delegations sent to the Vilnius symposium by the Czechoslovak, East German, Hungarian and Polish Committees and also by the various Republics of the Soviet Union, or the size of the Bulgarian delegation to Salonica.

### c) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 4th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ICOMOS

The 4th General Assembly is to take place from 25th to 30th May, 1975, and the Committee of the German Federal Republic made a start on its preparations during 1973. It was in touch with the municipal authorities at Rothenburg, where the Assembly is to be held, and it also secured the financial support of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Ministries of the provinces of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. It further drew up a list of publications on the conservation of historical monuments in the German Federal Republic which should be ready in time for the Assembly.

### d) PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

The Austrian Committee continued to collaborate with the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry.

### e) ICOMOS PUBLICATIONS

#### 1. MONUMENTUM

The Belgian Committee continued to assist the editor of MONUMENTUM, and in 1973 obtained a subsidy of \$ 7500 from the Belgian government for the journal.

The United States Committee successfully negotiated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which possesses its own bookshop and agreed to take charge of the sale of MONUMENTUM and other ICOMOS publications in the United States. The arrangement came into force at the beginning of 1974.

Several Committees — the Swiss and Belgian ones among them — report that, in view of the very serious problems known to be facing the editors of the journal, they launched a new campaign to improve circulation, distributing for the purpose large numbers of copies of the leaflet supplied by the editorial office.

The Czechoslovak Committee obtained and sent in several articles for publication.

Volume X (1973) was prepared entirely by the Spanish Committee.

#### 2. THE BULLETIN

The Czechoslovak Committee obtained the agreement of its government and a promise of the necessary financial aid, and is to publish an issue of the Bulletin in 1976.

The authors requested by the Soviet Committee to prepare articles for N° 2 of the ICOMOS Bulletin completed their work, which was translated into French and is to be sent over to the ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris in the course of this year.

#### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

The Czechoslovak and Soviet Committees emphasize in their reports that they make a point of regularly circulating the working documents prepared for the symposiums organized by ICOMOS or by its specialized committees to the appropriate civil service departments in their respective countries and to any professionals who may be interested.

#### f) UNESCO/ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The Austrian Committee continued its preparatory work aimed at facilitating the opening of the Centre. Thus;

- i) It persuaded the Bundesdenkmalamt to purchase, for the Conventions office, equipment identical with that to be subsequently acquired by the Centre (Kodak Miracode unit with IBM composer IV 72).
- ii) With Mr. Foramitti in charge and with the assistance of the staff of the Conventions Office, work continued on the thesaurus and on the code for the indexing of information.
- iii) The Conventions Office prepared an international bibliography guide in which it specially marked the sections which should be processed for the benefit of the National Committees and of the Documentation Centre.

The Austrian Committee also succeeded in obtaining a government subsidy for the Centre for 1973 amounting to \$ 1,400, or 0.50% of the annual Austrian contribution to UNESCO.

The 1973 budget for the Centre was supplemented by a subsidy of \$ 1,050 from the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites de France.

Assistance from other National Committees took a variety of forms, including the regular mailing of periodicals dealing with historical monuments. The following substantial gifts of publications were also received;

A complete set of Nordiska Trästadler, supplied at the request of the Finish Committee

A set of the Annales of the Beirut Museum (Lebanese Committee)

A series of bilingual technical dictionaries (German Democratic Republic)

A complete set of the Inventaire des Monuments d'Art et d'Histoire (Swiss Committee).

The Committees have been making a point of replying promptly to the initial enquiries conducted by the Centre, and the Austrian, Belgian, Bulgarian and Spanish Committees have sent in a large number of data sheets providing particulars of films dealing with monuments, groups of buildings or whole historic towns.

The United States Committee continued to work on its scheme for the organization of trips to Europe for parties of tourists with 20% of the fees going to the Documentation Centre. The first such trip is provisionally planned for 1975, the countries concerned being Belgium and the Netherlands, the National Committees of which are actively supporting the venture.

PGG 23rd of October 1974

Paris, UNESCO/ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

## ACTIVITIES OF THE ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1974

By the beginning of April 1975 the Secretariat had received activity reports from 19 countries out of the 48 where there existed an ICOMOS National Committee on January 1st, 1974.

The present report, which has been prepared by the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre, is thus based on the contents of the reports sent in by the following countries; Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic and Federal Republics, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Rumania, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States and the USSR.

For the benefit of those members who will be receiving this report at Rothenburg when they attend the 4th General Assembly there, it has been attempted to give a more complete picture of our National Committees' activities in 1974 by including certain amount of information derived from the reports read by National Committee Chairmen at the 12th meeting of the Advisory Committee.

### I. ACTIVITIES ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

#### 1. STRUCTURE AND GROWTH

The National Committees have been alive to the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and the detailed information which follows shows that a great many of them have been amending their articles of association (where this had not been done in 1973) to provide for regular changes in active membership and improve the status of associate members. This has made it easier for them to attract new members.

Certain Latin American Committees have envisaged forming a regional group, so as to achieve closer cooperation and render their work more effective within the southern part of the Continent, or "Cono del Sur." This experiment, which was examined with interest by the Executive Committee in November 1974, involves the National Committees of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The Argentinian Committee has adopted a structure in keeping with the requirements of so vast a country. It now has five regional branches, in the north-east, the north-west, the pampas, the centre and Patagonia respectively. Little had previously been done for the conservation or protection of the country's historical monuments, and the Committee's work is, as a result, particularly intensive.

The Committee of the German Federal Republic chose three new active members to bring its total up to the normal fifteen, and is pursuing its campaign to increase its membership.

"ICOMOS/CANADA", as the Canadian Committee is called, had discovered that it needed to revise its whole conception of its task, and during 1974 it drafted new articles of association more

The United States Committee remains in close touch with Mr. Lord, Chairman of the International Documentation Committee, and does its best to facilitate his task and help to finance the trips he is obliged to make to Europe. It has been trying to secure a set of Kodak Miracode equipment free of charge from government surplus stocks, but an initial attempt did not succeed owing to the poor condition of such supplies as were available.

For practical convenience the activities of the various committees have been grouped under the following main headings; Activities at the National Level, Meetings and Exhibitions, Architectural Heritage Year, Publications, and International ICOMOS Activities. Certain of the National Committees have as yet no specific activity of their own on a nation-wide scale, though their members exert an activity and put ICOMOS principles into practice in their professional work in their country's historical monuments administration or inside other official bodies and in the associations to which they already belonged: this is the case in Japan, Jordan and Syria. The news in the reports from Syria and Japan which relates, strictly speaking, to the work of the official restoration departments of those countries will be mentioned in the News section of ICOMOS Bulletin N° V, which will cover 1974.

in keeping with the position in Canada. The Association for Preservation Technology was already very strong in the country, and ICOMOS/CANADA found itself canvassing exactly the same public as the latter. Rather than entering into competition, it therefore decided it would be wiser to establish a statutory connection between the two organizations, and members of APT may henceforward become members of ICOMOS/CANADA with a minimum of formality, and vice-versa, while the two are now to share the same premises and secretariat and arrange joint activities. It should thus be possible for ICOMOS/CANADA to make a fresh start.

The Belgian Committee, which has 44 members (including associate members is now reorganizing in order to broaden its membership and adapt itself to the country's new structure, thus enabling the work of ICOMOS to exert a more effective influence.

The Danish Committee, which has only seven active members, has started a campaign to recruit both individuals and groups as new associate members.

The Spanish Committee prepared new articles of association which were to be submitted to members in February 1975. It has secured the patronage of the National Commissariat for the Artistic Heritage and will shortly have its own office on the latter's premises.

The Finnish Committee obtained a subsidy of 2,000 Finnish marks from its government. The aim it has set itself is to help to safeguard the historic and traditional cultural environment of the country — a country where development, both urban and rural, is ex-

tremely rapid, as are changes in the economic and industrial structures.

The French National Committee started a drive to increase its membership in 1974, and results were encouraging. By the end of the year its members numbered over two hundred, with many group associate members (towns, associations, scientific institutions, etc.). It also decided to set up working parties for the following purposes:

1. Assessment of the progress of research on the materials or products listed below;
  - a) Artificial stones and surface finishes.
  - b) Surface impermeability products.
  - c) Hardeners for stones already in position.
  - d) Products working through capillary action.
  - e) Glues used for the restoration of stones and stained glass.
2. Establishment of a critical documentary assessment of efforts to date for the integration of contemporary architecture into groups of ancient buildings, and of a similar assessment of restoration work accomplished, with reference to the principles of the Venice Charter.
3. A study of the management of historical monuments by public or private bodies and of the economic, social and cultural aspects of the life of groups of ancient buildings.

These working groups are at present being set up and will be starting their work in 1975.

The Italian Committee adopted new articles of association in 1974 which give associate members a more active part in its work.

The Swiss Committee is continuing its drive to find new associate members and by the end of 1974 had brought its total membership up to 68. It is doing its utmost to have specialists to represent it in each of the cantons and also to bring in all the bodies in charge of conservation on the cantonal level.

The Turkish Committee has been reorganized and has adopted its articles of association. In 1974 it was granted a status officially recognized by the Turkish government.

## 2. THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND THEIR COUNTRIES' PROBLEMS AND RESTORATION WORK

The National Committees are taking an active part in the study of the particular problems which arise in their respective countries in connection with the conservation of monuments and sites. Frequently they join forces with other bodies or associations in their attempts to save individual buildings or groups of buildings which are in jeopardy. The problems on which they concentrate may vary from year to year according as the situation develops. The subjects mentioned in reports for 1974 are as follows:

### a) Vernacular architecture

The special committee for the protection of vernacular architecture set up by the Hungarian National Committee in 1973 visited the different provinces and established principles and made suggestions designed to facilitate the conservation of the vernacular building of each region. It is anxious to be in regular touch with the international committee for vernacular architecture whose creation was envisaged at Brno in 1971.

### b) Traffic problems

The Danish Committee continued to concern itself with the danger to ancient districts and villages resulting from the use of heavy lorries and drew the attention of the local Danish authorities and of the Secretary-General of ICOMOS to the problem. As a result of its initiatives the possibility is now being examined of approaching EEC on the subject.

### c) Conservation of historic centres

The Italian Committee studied the general problems relating to the conservation of the country's historic centres and arrived at several conclusions which are to provide the basis for some potential additions to the Venice Charter. Its proposals in this connection are to be submitted in due course to the ICOMOS Executive Committee.

### d) Conservation of materials

The conservation committee set up by the Hungarian National Committee was particularly active in 1974, and established working parties on stone, wood and the protection of surface-coatings and brickwork.

### e) Inventorying

The Argentine Committee obtained a subsidy from the *Fondo de las Artes* for the preparation of an inventory of the country's architectural heritage. The preliminary studies were carried out during 1974 and the field work is to start in 1975.

### f) Legislation

The Argentine Committee was officially requested by the Senate to draft a new law on the protection of monuments and sites.

The Chilean Committee successfully approached the Ministry of Housing and Town-Planning with the request that the concept of "urban renovation" be mentioned in the new regional planning policy.

The Japanese Committee took up the matter of the amending of the law on the protection of cultural property and demanded that articles be included covering the protection and restoration of architectural groups.

### g) Protection of monuments in jeopardy. Restoration work

In this capacity as a body represented on the Commission for the Cultural Heritage of the *Colegio de los Arquitectos* the Chilean Committee requested that measures be taken to protect several ancient buildings of cultural interest.

The Finnish and Swedish Committees approached the Board of the Öland Committee to request that, under the scheme for a new conference building, the ancient municipal restaurant at Mariehamn be preserved.

The Ghanaian Committee concerned itself with the problem of restoring the St. George Castle at Elmina, which was given over to the Ghana Museum and Monuments Board in 1973, and consulted the Secretary-General of ICOMOS on the choice of an expert adviser to give an opinion on the technical aspects of the work to be done.

## 3. RELATIONS ON THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

The ICOMOS National Committees do their best to work in conjunction with other institutions, public or private, which are instrumental in protecting the monuments of their respective countries. There is no need here for detailed lists of these: suffice it to say that where activities are enumerated the words "organized in conjunction with" occur again and again. To give two examples, we may cite the close and constant association between the Canadian Committee and APT, and between the Swiss Committee and the Federal Commission on Historical Monuments (involving a joint annual meeting).

The Committees are conscious of their role as a means of liaison between the specialists of their own country and its public opinion and the international bodies, and they help to facilitate visits for delegations from abroad. In May the French Committee arranged a particularly important international study tour (see p. 8). The Chairman of the Finnish Committee, Mrs. Kairamo, made a study trip to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Committee.

The Chairman of the Japanese Committee, while regretting that his Committee should have been unable to arrange any activities of its own in Japan in 1974, stressed that for each of its members it represented "a window open on the world".

The Polish Committee arranged a study tour of Poland for a group of scholars from the United States, under the cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries.

## II. MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS

### 1. BUSINESS MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Many of the National Committees hold an annual general meeting. For last year, we have received news of the following:

- a) The annual general meeting of the French National Committee, which was prevented from taking place on 27th November owing to the Post Office strike and was postponed until 30th January, 1975.
  - b) Three meetings of the Ghanaian Committee, which amended its articles of association.
  - c) The annual general meeting of the Swiss Committee, held at Winterthur on 11th September, 1974. A business meeting was followed by a local excursion, and the following day a joint meeting was held with the Federal Commission on Historical Monuments at which information was given on the problems relating to the conservation of the ancient quarters of Winterthur.
- On 6th November, 1974, the Netherland Committee adopted its new programme of activity and made some internal changes in its set-up.
- The Scandinavian Committees of ICOMOS chose Denmark as the place of their 1974 annual meeting. This was attended by a Norwegian observer in addition to the representatives of the Danish, Swedish and Finnish Committees.

### 2. PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS ORGANIZED OR ATTENDED. EXHIBITIONS

The Bulgarian Committee held two exhibitions in 1974 on the restoration of historical monuments.

The Canadian Committee put itself in touch with the Canadian organizers of the UN Vancouver Conference entitled "Habitat 2000" (1976).

The UN invited the Chilean Committee to take part in the symposium on the inventorying of the environmental problems of Latin America, held in Santiago in August 1974 (This was a UNAEP-ECL project).

The Finnish Committee arranged a seminar on the purposes of restoration and the technical problems involved, which brought together about sixty town-planners, architects and representatives of the administration. A partial report is to be published in the journal *Arkkitehti*.

The French Committee organized a study tour of conservation sectors which lasted from 12th to 18th May. The programme for this event, which brought together about twenty people (including ten experts from abroad invited at the French Committee's expense), included both lectures on theoretical aspects of the subject and actual visits to the conservation sectors of Paris (the Marais), Chartres, Tours, Saumur and Senlis. At the meeting of the Exe-

cutive Committee in November 1974 several speakers remarked on the enormous interest attaching to the tour and expressed the hope that other Committees might follow the French example.

The Guatemalan Committee organized, from 27th to 30th August, 1974, a regional symposium on the conservation of monuments in earthquake risk areas, which was held in Antigua, and was attended by about forty Latin American specialists. The United States Committee sent over two architects from the National Park Service to attend this meeting.

A national symposium on new public uses for historical monuments was held in the German Democratic Republic from 5th to 11th May, 1974, and was attended by a large number of people from abroad, in addition to the experts from the GDR. The GDR Committee also started preparations for a seminar on the protection of historic centres and their integration into development programmes for towns, which is to be held at Mühlhausen in June 1975. This will likewise be a national meeting, and is being arranged in conjunction with the Union of Architects of the GDR.

A regional seminar was held in San Domingo from 7th to 12th December, 1974, on experience acquired in the conservation and restoration of the part of the architectural heritage dating from the colonial period and the republic. The recently-created Dominican Committee of ICOMOS took part in the preparations for this meeting, which was under the patronage of the Organization of American States and of the Dominican government.

The Rumanian Committee mentions in its report that it had a share in the organization of a large number of meetings and assemblies on specialized subjects, arranged in conjunction with the Institute of Art History, the Institute of Archaeology, the Institute of Architecture and similar bodies. It also held an exhibition in Bucharest in May 1974, to coincide with the annual meeting of the Directorate of the National Cultural Heritage: the exhibit covered restoration work on monuments, excavations, and projects for the renovation of historic centres.

The Czechoslovak Committee gave its patronage to a conference of experts on street-lighting in officially protected ancient districts, arranged by the Scientific and Technical Society of Czechoslovakia, and held in Prague from 20th to 22nd November.

The Soviet Committee initiated the preparations for an international conference on the subject of "Monuments to Victory and Glory", to be held in Minsk in April 1975, and to which members of the National Committees of Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia are to be invited.

The Soviet Committee also took part in the proceedings of the plenary session of the Scientific Methods Council for the Protection of Monuments, the subject of which was; "The Monuments of Historical or Cultural Interest of the Peoples of the USSR: Documentation and Inventorying." Certain of the papers read were based on working papers submitted at ICOMOS meetings which described pioneer projects carried out abroad. The Committee is preparing an exhibition of photographs illustrating the restoration of monuments damaged during the Second World War.

Its members attended the general meeting of the Baltic Republics and the BSSR on the utilization of the artistic and architectural heritage of these Republics (Riga, November, 1974). They also gave public lectures on the artistic and cultural heritage in different towns in the USSR, among them Moscow, Riga, Cheboksansk, Tbilisi, etc.



### III. PREPARATIONS FOR EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR

Preparations for Architectural Heritage Year have involved all the European National Committees, all of which have been actively helping to organize the events which are to mark the occasion in their respective countries. They are in every case represented on their country's organizing committee, sometimes by several of their members, and many of them sent a representative to the various international meetings held in 1974 as a part of the Year's events or of the preparations for them.

Several of the Committees of Council of Europe countries report that preparations for the Year constituted their major activity in 1974: this was the case in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The Luxemburg Committee reports that all its members were involved in preparation for the Year in their capacity as members of the Commission on National Sites and Monuments: their activities in this connection took the various forms listed below:

- a) Illustrated lectures designed for representatives of the local authorities, tourist information bureaux, associations for the enhancement of local places of interest or beauty spots, and youth movements.
- b) Restoration and enhancement of a number of castles and organization of a travelling exhibition.
- c) Plans to renovate historic or picturesque districts in several towns in connection with the Council of Europe competition (Special project; the fish market in the town of Luxemburg).
- d) Arrangement of circular tours for visitors.
- e) Articles in the press as a means of enlightening public opinion: joint action with teachers to increase consciousness on the part of schoolchildren of the value of the architectural heritage.

The countries in Europe which are not members of the Council will likewise be joining in the celebrations, in which they have already shown very considerable interest.

Thus the Finnish Committee sent its Chairman to represent it at one of the meetings of the international organizing committee in Strasbourg. The Hungarian Committee has completed a very full programme of events for the Year: these include scientific meetings, exhibitions, summer-school practical courses in town-planning and the protection of historical monuments, films, etc. The Polish Committee, which is lending its patronage to the celebrations in Poland, has set up an organizing committee under its own Chairman. Mr. Lorentz and sent a representative to a Paris meeting of the international organizing committee.

The Ghanaian Committee, too, has decided to celebrate 1975 and is holding a Historical Monuments Week in April.

### IV. NATIONAL COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

The Committees would appear to have been less active than usual in this field.

The Rumanian Committee published news of ICOMOS activities in the Historical Monuments Bulletin and wrote several articles for specialized professional periodicals in Rumania and abroad (Greece, GDR).

In November 1974 the Swiss Committee published a double issue of *Nouvelles du Comité Suisse de l'ICOMOS*, the cyclostyled liaison bulletin sent out to all its members.

The Czechoslovak Committee continued the regular publication of information on ICOMOS and its work in *Památková Péče*, the journal of the historical monuments department.

The Soviet Committee edited the text of the proceedings of the 1973 Vilnius symposium (protection of historical monuments and problems connected with their revitalization in the socialist countries). This is to be published by the Czechoslovak Committee with French summaries of the different papers.

The members of the Soviet Committee are taking part in the exploratory studies preceding the publication of a "Corpus of Cultural and Historical Monuments of the Peoples of the USSR" in several volumes. They are also working on the albums entitled "The Wooden Architecture of the Slav Countries" which are to appear under the UNESCO programme for the study of the Slavonic cultures, and on a volume entitled "Monuments to Military Glory", which is to mark the 30th anniversary of the Victory of 1945.

### V. INTERNATIONAL ICOMOS ACTIVITIES

The activities listed above were all arranged by the National Committees in their own countries, as a part of their own programmes of work. But the Committees obviously devote a large portion of their efforts and available means to the implementation of the programmes of ICOMOS as such, thus providing invaluable assistance to the elected officers of the Council and to the Secretariat.

In some cases they secure a direct financial contribution from their governments to ICOMOS funds: in 1974 the French government increased its regular subsidy for operational expenses to 90,000 francs, and at the French Committee's request it also made the Council an emergency grant of 20,000 francs to pay taxes and other overheads due for 1971 on the ICOMOS headquarters. The Netherlands government made its usual grant of \$ 1,000.

Other governments paid a subsidy to the Documentation Center (see p. 16): but in a larger number of cases the National Committees made themselves responsible for the organization and financing of one of the activities on the ICOMOS programme.

#### a) SYMPOSIUMS HELD IN 1974

The Polish Committee of ICOMOS actively assisted with the organization of two meetings. The first of these was the ICOM/ICOMOS symposium on the use of historical monuments as museums, held in Warsaw from 10th to 17th September, while the second was the IUA/ICOMOS seminar on the integration of contemporary architecture into groups of historic buildings, which met at Kazimierz between 16th and 19th October.

#### b) ATTENDANCE AT ICOMOS SYMPOSIUMS AND BUSINESS MEETINGS

All the reports lay emphasis on the efforts made by the National Committees to be represented at both ICOMOS symposiums and business meetings. This involves a heavy financial burden, since they are obliged to pay their delegates' travel expenses (and sometimes living expenses as well).

Their delegates take a very active part in the discussions and give serious thought to the significance of the meetings. The Chairman of the Danish Committee, Mr. Wohler, who took part in the work of the Kazimierz seminar, remarks in his report that he feels meetings of the type would be more profitable if a longer time were allotted to organized discussion and less to the reading of papers in the more traditional manner.

#### c) SYMPOSIUMS FOR 1975

The Belgian Committee largely concentrated on preparations for the Bruges symposium on the preservation of historic towns (12th to 15th May 1975). Particular attention is to be paid to political, economic, administrative and financial problems relat-

ing to the conservation of historic towns. The meeting is being organized as an event in Architectural Heritage Year, at the invitation of the town of Bruges, and the organizers will have the cooperation of the municipality and of Mr. Van den Abeele, Co-Chairman of the International Committees of Historic Towns.

The Bulgarian Committee is making active preparations for the international symposium on the vernacular home and its role in contemporary life, which is to be held in Plovdiv from 23rd to 30th September, 1975.

#### d) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE 4th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ICOMOS

Preparations for a General Assembly demand an enormous amount of work and the National Committee of the FRG devoted the greater part of its 1974 activity to this task.

It duly approached the authorities of the different *Länder* concerned and was successful in securing the necessary funds both for the preparatory work and for the Assembly itself. The municipality of Rothenburg is going to tremendous trouble to accommodate the proceedings, which will provide the occasion for the inauguration of the new conference premises in the former hospital barn.

A 5-language invitation booklet, prepared and published by the Committee of the FRG, was sent out to all ICOMOS members in 1974.

#### e) SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES

On 5th, 6th and 7th September, 1974, the Czechoslovak Committee was host in Prague to the Town-Planning Commission of the International Committee for historic Towns. Messrs. Auzelle, Giamza and Hruska attended, and drafted recommendations which were submitted to the Executive Committee.

#### f) ICOMOS PUBLICATIONS

##### 1. MONUMENTUM

In 1974 the Belgian Committee secured an increase in the annual subsidy granted by the Belgian government, bringing it up to \$ 16,500: but the Committee is still very worried about the precarious financial position of the paper.

Its campaign to find new subscribers in Belgium was most successful. Most of the attempts made by other Committees to do likewise produced very little in the way of results, though mention should be made of the achievement of the Polish Committee, which sent in 40 subscriptions.

##### 2. THE BULLETIN

The Czechoslovak Committee has now made all necessary arrangements to take on the printing of the ICOMOS Bulletin in 1976. It has also launched a press campaign for the purpose of making the publications of ICOMOS and of the Rome International Centre for Conservation known in Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet Committee pursued its preparations for the publication of issue N° II of the Bulletin, and the revised typescripts and illustrations were at the printers by the end of 1974.

The Scandinavian Committees of ICOMOS are envisaging making themselves collectively responsible for a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.

##### 3. REPORTS ON SYMPOSIUMS

The Spanish Committee was successful in its attempts to have the General Directorate of Architecture of the Ministry of Housing take charge of printing the proceedings of the 1973 Cordoba symposium (problems relating to the conservation of monuments belonging to several different cultures). The manuscript edited by the Documentation Centre is at present being

translated into Spanish: the work is to appear in Spanish, French and English.

#### g) UNESCO/ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

All the National Committees are helping the Documentation Centre to build up its basic library by regularly sending in copies of the books and periodicals appearing in their respective countries. In 1974 particularly generous quantities of publications were received from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and the United Kingdom.

Other Committees made contributions to the Centre's funds. The Austrian government made a contribution for 1973 equal to 0.50% of its contribution for that year to UNESCO (i.e. \$1400), while \$ 500 were received from Cyprus, \$ 4,000 from the United States Committee (National Park Service), and \$ 1396 from the French Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques et des Sites.

The Austrian Committee very actively continued the work on its share of the preparations for the opening of the Centre. The *Bundesdenkmalamt* had invited the Documentation Committee to meet in Vienna on 10th and 11th April, 1974, and its members were able to see a demonstration made with the Kodak Miracode equipment used under Mr. Foramitti's supervision at the Conventions Office. Mr. Foramitti has now recovered from the serious accident he had in 1973, and has been able, with the assistance of his staff, to resume his work on the thesaurus for the indexing of ICOMOS documentation: this, together with its alphabetical index, had been nearly completed by the end of 1974, and will be translated during 1975. In April 1974 Mrs. Grémont was very kindly invited by the *Bundesdenkmalamt* to spend a week in Vienna making herself acquainted with the practical aspects of the Miracode equipment.

The United States Committee devoted the whole of its activity in 1974 to arranging a study tour of Belgium and the Netherlands, the idea being that 20% of the booking fees received would go to the Documentation Centre. The trip was being organized with the assistance of the Belgian and Netherlands Committees. But it had to be postponed until 1976 for lack of sufficient applicants wishing to join the party.

#### h) RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The United States Committee successfully completed two important tasks it had undertaken at the request of the Executive Committee.

It had previously taken steps to obtain advisory status (Category II) for ICOMOS with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and at its 1896th session the latter officially approved the application. The Executive Committee has since appointed Mr. Charles Ascher to represent ICOMOS in relations with the UN agencies in New York.

The Committee had also taken steps to have "relations of cooperation" established between ICOMOS and the Organization of American States (OAS), and the latter agreed to this on 20th June, 1974. ICOMOS is now to be invited to attend meetings of OAS liable to be of interest to it, and will be receiving OAS publications.

PGG/Paris, 11th April 1975

UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ICOMOS SYMPOSIA 1973—1974 AND OTHER INFORMATION SUMMARY

### 1973:

- ON THE PROBLEMS arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture (Cordoba, Spain)
- ON THE STREETScape in historic cities (Lausanne, Switzerland)
- ON THE PROTECTION of historic town centres and the problems of adapting them to new uses in Socialist countries (Vilnius, Lithuania)
- ON THE CONSERVATION and revitalization of vernacular and rural architecture (Salonica, Greece)
- ON THE CONSERVATION and restoration of historic gardens; the gardens of Islam (Granada, Spain)
- MINUTES of the Fourth Meeting of the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry (Florence 1973)
- NEWS from ICOMOS National Committees — Iraq
- UNESCO: A new step towards the preservation of Borobudur.

### 1974:

- ON NEW PUBLIC uses for historic monuments (German Democratic Republic)
- ON THE CONSERVATION of monuments in earthquake zones (Antigua, Guatemala)
- ON THE CONVERSION of historical monuments to museum use (Warsaw, Poland) — ICOM/ICOMOS.
- ON THE INTEGRATION of modern architecture in old surroundings (Kazimierz, Poland) — UIA/ICOMOS
- RESOLUTION of First Intramerican Seminar on the Conservation and Restoration of the Architectural Heritage of the Colonial and Republican Periods (Santo Domingo, December 1974)
- REPORT of the International Committee on Architectural Photogrammetry 1973—1974
- INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE on Historic Towns, Towns-planning Section (Prague 1974)
- NEWS from ICOMOS National Committees — Syria (1974)
- UNESCO: — Save Moenjodaro
- Liaison Office in Venice
- UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme; Resolution of NGOs concerned with the built environment and its natural elements.
- Meeting of NGO Working on Human Settlements.

## RESOLUTIONS AND INFORMATION IN 1973

### SYMPOSIUM ON THE PROBLEMS ARISING IN THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS BELONGING TO MORE THAN ONE CULTURE

CORDOBA, 29TH APRIL TO 2ND MAY, 1973

#### RESOLUTIONS

- The delegates to the Symposium held under the auspices of ICOMOS at Cordoba from April 29th to May 2nd, 1973, to discuss the problems arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture
- EXPRESS their gratitude to the Municipality of Cordoba, represented by Señor Antonio Alarcón Constant, Mayor of Cordoba, for its initiative in calling the Symposium, for its efficiency in arranging it, and for the warm and generous welcome extended by it to the participants,
- CONGRATULATE the organizing Committee and the Directorate-General of Architecture of Spain on their careful preparation of the technical aspects of the Symposium, and in particular on their exemplary documentation of the historical and structural evolution of the mosque-cathedral of Cordoba.
- Having considered the problem of outstanding monuments whose structure and whose decoration belong, by whatever accident of history, to more than one culture, the delegates
- DRAW ATTENTION to the significance of these works for the Twentieth Century, because of the eloquent historical testimony they provide,

- STRESS the importance to be attached to their study and interpretation in the light of all the available evidence
- ARE OF THE OPINION that any alterations required for their upkeep, restoration or enhancement should be undertaken only after comprehensive study and with meticulous care, and should show implicit respect for their cultural significance,
- BELIEVE that these monuments deserve special attention for their artistic excellence, which is due in large part to the ingenuity called for by the exigencies of their construction and to the reflection in their contrasting elements of the spirit of successive civilizations: and that this special character makes them symbols of the transitory nature of past conflicts and hostilities.
- These observations apply with equal force to whole groups of buildings within cities and to more modest structures which similarly reflect the meeting of cultures.
- For its beauty, the mosque-cathedral of Cordoba is universally renowned and it is an outstanding expression of the meeting and fusion of Christianity and Islam; indeed, so perfectly does it answer to the description of a monument belonging to more than one culture that it must be considered one of the most striking examples of this phenomenon anywhere in the world: it is on these grounds that it forms an integral part of the cultural heritage of mankind.
- It is therefore of universal importance that it should be the subject of exhaustive study, that it should be properly maintained and, if possible, enhanced.
- THE DELEGATES to the Symposium held in Cordoba to discuss the problems arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture

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CONGRATULATE the Municipality of Cordoba, its officers and the Chapter of the Cathedral on setting an example by their efforts to ensure the future of this incomparable monument, and make the following RECOMMENDATION:

that on being asked by the competent authorities to express a view on the Spanish Government's request to UNESCO, that the mosque-cathedral of Cordoba should be recognized as a monument of universal importance under the terms of the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, the Executive Committee of ICOMOS should make a favourable response.

Cordoue, 2nd May 1973

### LAUSANNE SYMPOSIUM

#### THE STREETScape IN HISTORIC CITIES

The international symposium arranged in Lausanne by the Swiss National Committee from 17th to 22nd June 1973, which dealt with the subject of the streetscape in historic cities, aroused a very lively interest. The participants strove to determine the value and historic function of the street as an urban space on the human scale, and to define its vocation and social significance as well as its communal role as a place for meeting and exchanges.

A series of analytical studies with numerous examples to illustrate them served to bring out the multiple uses the street has come to have. The meeting then attempted to specify the correct means of combating its potential degeneration, both within an economic and social context and as regards its physical lay-out, the treatment of its structural features and its "furniture".

This would appear to have been the first time research had been undertaken on this specific subject, which moreover has its rightful place within a wider field of ICOMOS study, and findings were presented in two different forms:

- a) A preliminary collection of documentary material obtained from National Committees which had gone to the trouble of letting us have their studies sufficiently early, had been published in a 64-page booklet printed before the symposium started. This booklet includes a large amount of material contributed by The Swiss National Committee.

The compilation of its contents had involved a number of difficulties, since little material was initially available, so that its value and the interest attaching to it are all the greater.

- b) The other vehicle for presentation consisted in the lectures and papers delivered by the participants attending the symposium and the discussions which followed these.

A number of excursions to neighbouring towns in French Switzerland, including one as far as Berne, provided an opportunity of seeing numerous examples of what had been achieved in that country.

The participants — thirty or so from a total of sixteen countries abroad and about twenty Swiss delegates — met in the Salle du Grand Conseil of the Vaud Canton, which offers a fine illustration of the kind of internal decoration typical of the early years of the 19th century. Each of them made a contribution to the work of the symposium, either by presenting a paper, by taking part in the discussions, by joining the excursions or by helping to word the final resolution.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Marc-Henri Ravussin, Chairman of the Conseil d'Etat of the Vaud Canton, who gave the welcoming address. The President of ICOMOS, Mr. Piero Gazzola, did us the honour not merely of being present in person but also of taking an active part in our proceedings.

After hearing a short review by the architect Jean-Pierre Vouga, who was our chief rapporteur, of the contents of the documentary material received, the meeting began by examining the historical function of the street as part and parcel of the city. Three informative lectures were given on this subject, respectively by Messrs. André Guitton, Architecte-en-Chef des Batiments Civils et des Palais Nationaux, of Paris, Gérard Bourgarel, President of Civitas Nostra, from Freiburg, and Krzysztof Pawlowski, an architect from Warsaw.

We then successively examined the points of view of the practitioner, the artist and the municipal councillor. Mr. Yves Froidevaux, Architecte-en-Chef des Monuments Historiques, of Paris, dealt more particularly with street-lighting, lamp-posts and road-surfacing; Mr. Bernard Reichart, of the Vienna Bundesdenkmalamt, likewise an architect, examined walls, roofs and windows, and Professor René Pêchère, of the Brussels Advanced School of Architecture and Visual Arts, gave us a most lucid approach to the problem of the presence or absence of vegetation in streets and squares.

Lastly, Professor Conrad-André Beerli, of Geneva, Dr. Meckes, an architect from the Denkmalamt at Freiburg in Germany, and Professor Giancarlo Nuti, of Pisa, dealt more specifically with the historical crisis of the street and its significance in urban life.

To coincide with the symposium, the Musée de l'Evêché in Lausanne held an exhibition at which the public was able to see a large portion of the documentary material assembled in Switzerland, and also a few achievements from abroad which it had not been possible to include in the introductory booklet. This was a most worthwhile exhibition and meant that the population of Lausanne was able to share to some extent in our research and studies.

On reaching the close of their proceedings, the participants drew up the resolution of which the complete text will be found below.

Swiss National Committee of ICOMOS

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE SYMPOSIUM DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF "THE STREETScape" IN HISTORIC TOWNS

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, 17TH TO 22ND JUNE 1973

The participants in the Symposium of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, devoted to the study of "The Streetscape in Historic Towns", held at Lausanne from 17th to 22nd June, 1973,

EXPRESS their sincere thanks to the Swiss National Committee of ICOMOS for the warm welcome extended to them, and their gratitude to the Federal, Cantonal and Municipal Authorities, who enabled them to hold the meeting,

TAKING as their basis the full documentation provided by the National Committees, the papers read by the experts invited and the excursions made to a number of historic towns in Switzerland,

RECALLING the views put forward in the Recommendations and Resolutions of previous ICOMOS Symposiums, notably those held at Caceres and Tunis on the protection and revivification of centres of historic or artistic interest, and at Graz on Traffic problems in Centres of Historical Interest,

CONSIDERING that the street is the natural environment of the town-dweller, that the evolution of society has brought about a lack of awareness of the street as an urban phenomenon, causing it to deteriorate and to lose its original function, and that there is today a revival of awareness of the importance of the street in urban and social life,

OBSERVE

that buildings contributing to an ensemble, without themselves being of exceptionnal value, have often been defaced or replaced by the most unfortunate creations, of the wrong scale, materials and colour, that original buildings lines have been upset and the pattern of holdings obliterated, that trees, fountain, stalls, terraces of cafes, porches and other elements of the streetscape have gradually been disappearing and have been replaced by a jumble of ill-consorted street-furniture, that loud advertisements intrude everywhere by day and by night, that the invasion of motor traffic threatens the happy balance of the town centre and disturbs the relation between the street and its users, that the congestion of traffic has eventually affected trade, which, in moving to other sites, has called into question the future of the street, that introducing of new uses and the property speculation which both results from and fuels this process, are driving the residents out of inhabited districts, thus taking a way their animation, that the everyday life of the street has decayed, and its spatial and social balance have been destroyed.

In historic towns the street is a necessary element for the equilibrium and identity of the town-dweller, and is equally an essential part of the common heritage of mankind.

The participants in the symposium held at Lausanne therefore propose the following recommendations for the approval of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS;

That public opinion and the relevant authorities should, as a matter of cardinal importance, be alerted to the irreplaceable contribution of the streetscape in historic towns to the wealth and balance, both cultural and human, of town life.

That the progressive deterioration of ancient streets ought therefore to be halted, and to this end the upkeep of buildings ought to be strictly enforced,

That, since the animation of the street is closely linked to the internal structure and life of the houses and blocks along it, rather than to the restoration of façades alone, inner plot-sizes and characteristics proportions should be respected,

That analysis of the fabric of society and study of the policies applicable to it should be carried on parallel to the drawing up of townplanning programmes,

That to keep its human scale, the regenerated ancient street should preserve, or even recover, its diversity of social composition and range of activities,

That any additional construction which proves necessary should be designed in a contemporary idiom, taking into account the harmonious character which is typical to ancient towns,

That traffic should conform to the structure and activities of the town. Motor traffic should so far as is possible be excluded from the historic centre. Quick and easy links should be provided by public transport of an appropriate type and scale, which should not cause pollution,

That uninterrupted and attractive areas should be reserved for the pedestrians, so as to promote exchanges, stimulate trade and improve leisure. Great attention should be paid to the contours and paving of the ground: subdued lighting should be installed with the greatest care and advertising kept in control: street furniture should be of a consistent design,

That all the advantages of modern life should be introduced into our ancient towns, in the form which is best suited to the particular character of each town.

Lausanne, 21st June, 1973

**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC TOWN CENTRES AND THE PROBLEMS OF ADAPTING THEM TO NEW USES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES**

VILNIUS, LITHUANIA, 3RD TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1973

RESOLUTIONS

Having heard and discussed the papers read to the Conference and the other communications which were made on the protection, rehabilitation and reanimation of historic towns, the Soviet and Czechoslovak National Committees of ICOMOS and representatives of the National Committees of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

TAKE NOTE of the considerable successes already achieved by the concerted efforts of the member countries of ICOMOS. The general principles governing the regeneration of historic towns and the reanimation of the architectural heritage have been worked out and put into practice. Moreover, varying methods have been devised to redress the balance between old and new buildings and to adapt buildings of great historical or aesthetic value to the needs of today.

Life is, however, far too diverse to abide by codes and regulations. The rehabilitation and regeneration of historic towns must therefore take account of social effects and of local conditions and peculiarities, and the latter may turn out to be the determining factors in policy decisions.

Experts in the conservation of monuments feel that the climate is most favourable in Socialist countries to the modernisation and regeneration of historic towns, and that this offers an excellent starting-point for dealing with the problems of the protection and use of the urban heritage according to new social, economic and cultural principles, for the benefit of working people.

The particular circumstances obtaining in the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union must be emphasized and studied in depth. Their policies have the following distinguishing features;

(i) a perspective in which the modernisation of historic towns must create a pattern designed to ensure that the whole of the ancient heritage conserved is reintegrated into modern life and society, and that it enjoys the same social standards as the rest of the country;

(ii) optimal use, as required by socialist culture, of all features of value in the urban, historical or architectural heritage.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE AIMS REQUIRES:

(i) that the problems of the modernisation and regeneration of towns should be subject to the most comprehensive approach — such as is attainable only in a planned system of national economy, culture and social property (including both land and buildings), which gives priority to social interests;

(ii) that the value of the existing urban fabric should be taken into account from the earliest stages in the planning procedure, by evolving, if need be, a branching system of spatial and territorial links between different historic towns, architectural ensembles and isolated monuments so as to create favourable conditions for their existence and for their cultural and educational use;

(iii) that when master plans for modernisation and rehabilitation are under preparation, historic districts and valuable groups of buildings in towns should be given optimal treatment, to ensure their conservation and use within the urban structure. The special role of historic buildings in towns should in any case be borne in mind in all schemes for traffic management, redevelopment areas

and urban green spaces. The decisions taken at this stage will determine the fate of the existing structure, the effectiveness of its contribution to the character of the town and the achievement of successful solutions to ideological problems;

- (iv) that the educational function of historic towns or of their remains should be understood and elaborated, and that the emotional and aesthetic expressiveness of ancient cities should be given full rein. Particular attention should be attached to the growing importance of the urban environment in the education of the people, the strengthening of moral principles and the development of feelings of patriotism and socialist internationalism;
- (v) that the requirements of socialist culture should in no way be compromised. All tendencies to mistaken stylisation in the inside or outside decoration of old buildings should be suppressed, as should all architectural and aesthetic features from the past, including all petit bourgeois pastiches, in modern constructions;
- (vi) that every possibility afforded by the planned socialist economy should be exploited so that the best adapted uses of the architectural heritage prevail. In this context, finding an appropriate use for a monument is the best way of integrating it into contemporary life and ensuring its conservation. The interest of the working man in the architectural and artistic heritage and the mass character of socialist culture demand a high level of aesthetic value and interest in the end-product. All new construction should blend perfectly into the traditional fabric of the town;
- (vii) that scholars of our countries should undertake a thorough theoretical study of the problems of rehabilitation and regeneration of towns possessing a wealth of monuments of historical, artistic or architectural interest. To this end a wide exchange of opinions and experiences is required, and a dialogue must be set up in order to identify and define the correct principles and techniques.

Scholars of the Soviet Union and of the Socialist countries of Europe must meet regularly, within the framework of ICOMOS, to discuss regional questions concerning the rehabilitation and regeneration of historic towns. They will also consider ways in which they might take part in European Architectural Heritage Year, which will be celebrated in 1975.

The participants in the Conference thank the authorities of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania and all those concerned in the organisation of the meeting for the outstanding efforts they have made for the preparation, both practical and scientific, of the Conference.

**RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE 2nd SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF VERNACULAR AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE**

THESSALONIKI, GREECE, 3RD TO 10TH OCTOBER 1973

1. THOSE ATTENDING the 2nd symposium on the conservation vernacular and rural architectural express their admiration and gratitude to the Greek authorities, to the Hellenic National Committee of ICOMOS, and above all to the organizers of the meeting, for its extraordinary success and the exceptionally warm welcome extended to them.
2. AFTER HEARING and discussing reports presented by about thirty eminent specialists belonging to more than twenty countries, and
  - a) considering the social and cultural importance of the heritage of vernacular and rural architecture as a living and lived-in image of the diversity of humanity and as a remarkable expression of the richness and variety of the responses of societies and individuals in different regions and at different periods to the crucial question of how man is to house himself,
  - b) considering that such houses, viewed within the framework of contemporary life, are a remarkable embodiment at once of the passage of time and of the human scale of things and offer an unequalled lesson in town-planning and architecture, by reason of their simplicity, poetic quality, and nearness to nature and to life,
  - c) considering the multiple and immediate dangers which threaten the survival of villages and rural architecture as a result of widespread industrialization, mechanization of agriculture, concentration of the population in urban built-up areas, intensification of motor-traffic, changes in social structures and the consequent disaffection for traditional surroundings,
  - d) considering that such homes are nevertheless almost always capable of being internally modernized, improved, and adapted to meet the requirements of present-day housing without excessive expenditure or the sacrifice of their basic characteristic or their aesthetic value,
  - e) considering that old houses form a no less essential part than new ones of any solution to be offered by contemporary society to the housing problem. Growing numbers of people wish to live and seek self-fulfilment within a setting marked by the authentic presence of the past, and they are as much entitled as those who prefer living in towns and in new buildings to have their requirements satisfied where society possesses the means of satisfying them,
  - f) considering that the heritage of old houses, whether in town or country, is growing tragically poorer day by day and that for this very reason the possibilities of meeting the need for variety in living accommodation are diminishing, so that any unjustified destruction of ancient quarters or houses is nothing than the wanton spoliation of an asset which is essential to man's upbringing, self-realization and happiness,
  - g) considering that the preservation of nothing but outstanding monuments will not suffice as a valid means of expressing the continuity of a people's history, and that it is equally necessary to preserve so called lesser or vernacular architecture,

THE PARTICIPANTS HEREBY RECOMMEND;

1. that the competent authorities take all necessary measures to ensure that this heritage is preserved. Its conservation can be ensured only by a coherent policy involving internal modernization of the houses concerned and their reinstatement within the ambit of contemporary life. The operations described during the symposium show that the survival of ancient quarters or



villages can proceed only from multi-disciplinary regional and town-planning studies if they are to find a place, a purpose and a setting compatible with the preservation of their specific merits, while answering the general requirements made of them;

2. that these same authorities see to it that the national administrations in charge of the preservation of this heritage are provided with the services of the necessary experts, the requisite means, and the appropriate legislative backing, to ensure the preservation and revitalization of ancient quarters and villages of historical interest;
3. that the transfer of specimens of vernacular architecture to open-air museums be resorted to only in exceptional cases where conservation in situ is found to be impossible;
4. that, as already recommended by the first symposium on the protection of vernacular architecture, held in the High Tatra Mountains (Czechoslovakia) in 1971, all groups of vernacular buildings of outstanding value, either in themselves or by reason of their natural setting, be listed forthwith in order to ensure their immediate protection and that of their surroundings;
5. that national and regional conservation departments, specialized institutions, universities, and schools of architecture and town-planning pursue or undertake the systematic study of type and form in vernacular dwellings, stage by stage and region by region, thus promoting an improved knowledge of the historical development of such dwellings and of the merits of each successive attempt to solve the problem of housing, adaptation to climatic conditions and choice of materials. Such knowledge is a prerequisite for the conservation and restoration of vernacular houses and for their satisfactory adaptation to suit new requirements. It may also serve as a basis for further thought for those who are seeking to solve the problem of designing for the new techniques, materials, and requirements of the present-day, while not rejecting traditional values which have hitherto given the homes of mankind their richness and variety;
6. they express the hope that the International Union of Architects will collaborate with ICOMOS in the promotion and exploitation of these studies.

#### APPEAL TO THE GREEK AUTHORITIES<sup>1</sup>

The experts attending the Thessaloniki Symposium, after being privileged, thanks to the generosity of the Greek authorities and of the Technical Chamber of Greece— to both of whom they wish to express their gratitude — to visit certain towns and other groups of vernacular buildings in Macedonia;

Observing the great importance of the towns and villages of northern Greece as examples of town-planning and architecture and from the historical and artistic points of view, express the hope that these vital testimonies to the culture of Greece— cradle of western civilization — may be given protection, and that to this end the appropriate administrative departments may be provided with the means required for so urgent and difficult a task.

ICOMOS is ready, if required, to provide assistance in this matter through the UNESCO-ICOMOS International Documentation Centre, through exchanges of experts, and by arranging secondments for special training in countries with long experience in the field.

After visiting the town of Kastoria on the very kind invitation of the local authorities — whom they would here like to thank — they wish to express their anxiety at the disfigurement recently suffered by certain portions of this remarkable ancient town, largely as a result of the erection of large blocks on a scale at variance with the protection of other buildings, civil or religious, which past generations have with such exquisite generosity given on trust to the generation of today, and which the generations of the future have the inalienable right to inherit in their turn.

They express the hope that the conservation of all outstanding buildings and ancient streets preserved until their own day, and their reinstatement within the life of the town will be the subject of examination and study within the framework of national plans, a regional development scheme and a town plan. They are convinced that such a policy will lead to a solution well adapted to the requirements of present-day life, fully capable of giving expression to the historical continuity of the town of Kastoria, and in keeping with its richness, beauty and harmonious development.

#### 2nd INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF GARDENS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

GRANADA, SPAIN, 29TH OCTOBER TO 3RD NOVEMBER, 1973

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Second International Symposium on the conservation and restoration of gardens of historical interest, devoted to the gardens of Islam, held at Granada from 29th October to 3rd November, 1973, on the initiative of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA),

EXPRESSES its sincere thanks to the Spanish authorities, the Ministry of Education and Science, and especially the Directorate General of Fine Arts, the Patronato de la Alhambra y del Generalife de Granada, the Governing Council of the Colleges of Architects in Spain, and especially the College of Architects of Eastern Andalusia, for the exemplary organization of the Symposium and for the warmth of their hospitality;

CONGRATULATES the authorities responsible for the Alhambra and the Generalife on the meticulous care with which these buildings and gardens of exceptional interest are conserved and presented to the public;

STRESSES that all works of rehabilitation and enhancement of gardens of historical interest should be carried out, in the same way as all works affecting historical monuments, in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, and hopes that it may be possible to revise the text of this document in order to make specific reference to the case of gardens;

RECOMMENDS that a list of the general questions relating to gardens of historical interest be drawn up, including, among other things:

- (i) the need for a special branch of archaeology to deal with gardens of historical interest, making use of the most up-to-date techniques (stratigraphic excavations, pollen analysis, radio-carbon dating, dendrochronology, etc.);
- (ii) the closest possible cooperation between landscape architects, architects, archaeologists, botanists and other specialists;
- (iii) the need for botanical studies of plant species, to enable an informed choice to be made in accordance with date and region;
- (iv) the special training of landscape architects in the problems of gardens of historical interest;

HOPES that, within the general framework of the growth of tourism, it will be considered how the physical damage to monuments, and in particular to gardens, inevitably caused by excessive numbers of visitors can be kept to a minimum;

SUGGESTS that existing lists of gardens of Islamic origin should be brought up to date;

REQUESTS that an analytical bibliography of gardens of historical interest should be drawn up, and particularly that, in the light of the present Symposium, the bibliography of Islamic gardens should be brought up to date; this task to be realised with the cooperation of the Unesco/ICOMOS Documentation Centre.

Granada, 2nd November, 1973

#### WISHES

Granada 2nd November 1973

The Second International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Gardens of Historical Interest, devoted to the gardens of Islam, held at Granada from 29th October to 3rd November, 1973, on the initiative of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)

CONGRATULATES the Patronato de la Alhambra y del Generalife de Granada on its decision to restore to its original state and replant the Riad de la Alberca, and hopes that these works will be put in hand in the near future;

CONGRATULATES the Patronato de la Alhambra y del Generalife de Granada on its recent decision to reintroduce plants into the Court of the Lions;

HOPES that an experimental enclosure will be laid out in order to make as complete a collection as possible of plants known, from historical sources, to have been in use in Granada in the Fifteenth Century; this garden to be situated in the immediate surroundings of the Alhambra, in a position where it can be viewed but not entered by the public;

RECOMMENDS that measures be taken to enable private owners to preserve and restore the carmenes and gardens of Granada with the assistance of specialists of the Patronato de la Alhambra, and recalls the Resolution adopted by the Symposium at Fontainebleau which drew „the attention of the public authorities and the legislator to the educational value of historic gardens and their value as a relaxation to the mind and to the grave consequences of any ill-adapted legislative and fiscal policy. The garden must not be considered an anachronistic luxury“.

II The Second International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Gardens of Historical Interest, devoted to the gardens of Islam, held at Granada from 29th October to 3rd November 1973, on the initiative of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)

EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the gardens of Shalimar (Kashmir) and the gardens of the Red Fort at Delhi will be restored.

III The Second International Symposium on the Conservation and Restoration of Gardens of Historical Interest, devoted to the gardens of Islam, held at Granada from 29th October to 3rd November, 1973, on the initiative of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)

RECOMMENDS the establishment by the public authorities of the countries concerned of greenhouses and nurseries for the cultivation of species appropriate to historic gardens of different ages.

Granada, 2nd November, 1973

#### MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY

(28. 9. — 2. 10. 1973)

The fourth meeting of the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry (ICAP) took place in Florence (Italy) between 28th September and 2nd October, 1973.

The actual meeting of the Committee, of which the minutes are given below, occupied 28th and 29th September, and was held in the Military Geographical Institute. On the Sunday, 30th September, the members of the Committee went on an excursion in the neighbourhood of Florence, and on the Monday (1st October) they were taken over the Institute, whose photogrammetry department they were shown in some detail.

An international meeting of museum curators was being held at the same time, and that evening the Chairman of the Committee gave a lecture in this connection at the Strozzi Palace, entitling it: “The contribution of photogrammetry to the surveying of monuments and *objets d’art*”; on 2nd October, he visited the restoration laboratory of the museums of Florence, where treatments are continuing on works damaged during the floods in 1966 (It will be recalled that photogrammetry has been used as a means of recording the successive changes in certain of these works, in which the effect of moisture has led to continued distortion over a long period). October 5th was devoted to a visit to the manufacturing firm, Officine Galileo, which possesses a large photogrammetry equipment department, and to discussions on problems of camera design for architectural photogrammetry.

The ICAP meeting came at the end of a big international symposium on architectural photogrammetry, held from 23rd to 27th September at Lucca, which revealed among other things the very considerable progress achieved in Italy in the direction of improved cooperation between the photogrammetrists on the one side and the architects, archaeologists and art historians on the other. This symposium, which had been arranged to coincide with the annual Convention of the Società Italiana di Fotogrammetria e Topografia (SIFET), and was held on the joint invitation of the SIFET, ICAP and the Centro Internazionale per lo Studio delle Cerchia Urbane (CISCU, Lucca), was presided over by the Chairman of ICAP. An exhibition of photogrammetric surveys of monuments and works of art representing nearly twenty countries and containing a large number of exhibits, frequently of a very high standard, was on view in the vaulted galleries of the San Paolino Bastion.

Our Committee would like, to take this opportunity of expressing its warmest gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of the Lucca and Florence meetings, and particularly to the Mayor of Lucca, Professor Mauro Favilla, to the President of the CISCU, Dr. Giovanni Martinelli, to Dr. Gino Parenti, President of the SIFET, to General Celestino Revelli, Director of the Military Geographical Institute, to the General Manager of the Officine Galileo, to Professor Mario Fondelli, who acted as secretary to the Convention, the symposium and the Lucca exhibition, and to the tourist authorities of Lucca and Florence. It would like most particularly to thank the Italian member of ICAP, Professor and former General Giulio Schmiedt, for the trouble he took over the organization of all the various events and for the kindness and warmth of his welcome.

Five ICAP members attended the symposium and the Florence meeting, namely, Messrs. Schmiedt, McDowall, Erder, Jifinec and Carbonnell. Dr. H. Foramitti and Professor F. Löschner, both of whom were prevented from travelling — the former owing to a serious accident and the latter owing to ill-health had sent their



apologies, and the Committee would like a speedy recovery. The ICAP meeting was also attended by Professor J. Badekas, Director of the Photogrammetry Laboratory of Athens Technical University, who was there in connection with the arrangements for the 1974 meeting, which he had very kindly thought of inviting the Committee to hold in Athens.

#### 1. ICAP REPRESENTATION AT NON-ICAP MEETINGS AND EVENTS

##### 1.1. Annual meeting of ICOMOS Executive and Advisory Committees.

On 5th and 6th December, 1972, Mr. Carbonnell had attended these meetings as a member of the Advisory Committee. The minutes of the previous ICAP meeting had been given out and commented on, and the problem of a new eighth member had also been brought up. Messrs. Foramitti and Erder had likewise been present, in other capacities.

##### 1.2. Trip to Mexico.

Between December 1972 and January 1973, Mr. Foramitti had been in Mexico on a number of different missions, the most important of which had been connected with photogrammetry; he had lectured to the recently-formed photogrammetry section of the Department for the Restoration of the Cultural Heritage and provided it with practical assistance. In his lectures he had been able to speak as a member of ICAP and provide information on the work of the latter.

##### 1.3. Trip to Japan.

This had likewise been the case during Mr. Foramitti's second important mission abroad, in February and March, 1973. In Japan he had had an opportunity both of making the Committee's activities known and of collecting a very considerable body of data on the photogrammetric equipment produced by Japanese firms and on the surveys of monuments and works of art made in Japan. A large part of his report on the mission was devoted to the information thus acquired.

##### 1.4. Architectural and archaeological photogrammetry exhibition.

This exhibition, which had been open from 24th March to 6th May, 1973, had been arranged by the Provincial Department for the Cultural Heritage and the Provincial Gallo-Roman Museum at Tongeren (Tongres) in Belgium, with the support of the Belgian National Committee of ICOMOS. It had received about 2,500 visitors, its exhibits amounting to over sixty and representing five countries in all. The ICAP brochure, "Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites", had been available to the public, and the closing event, on the afternoon of 5th May, had been an information and study meeting, with Mr. Foramitti as one of the speakers.

##### 1.5. Symposium for architectural historians.

Another ICAP member, Mr. Robin McDowall, had represented the Committee at a symposium arranged by himself in Cambridge from 16th to 19th August, 1973, and attended by members of British and American associations of architectural historians. Half a day had been devoted to architectural photogrammetry, and there had been contributions from other members of ICAP: Professor Erder had been represented by Mr. A. Özdural, who had read a report on the photogrammetric survey made of the Roman amphitheatre at Side in Anatolia, and Messrs. Carbonnell and Jiřinec had sent in papers which were read by Professor P. Borchers. Of the two hundred persons, attending the symposium, fifty had been present at the photogrammetry session, although this clashed with sessions on other subjects. A small exhibition of surveys had been specially arranged.

According to Mr. McDowall, who reported on this meeting to the Committee, it had shown how lively was the interest aroused in photogrammetric methods among specialists who for the most part had previously been almost totally ignorant of the subject. The Committee felt that it must make every effort to be represented at future symposiums on the history of architecture, and to provide literature on its work in cases where this was not possible. It was agreed that Professor Erder would keep the Committee informed of the dates and places of such symposiums.

1.6. It was felt that during the past year the members of ICAP had made a satisfactory contribution to the development of architectural photogrammetry, especially if allowance was also made for the activities of each in his own country. The Committee was beginning to be widely known and was now being readily approached for advice.

#### 2. THE NETWORK OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

It was being found difficult to expand this network any farther. At the end of 1972 available, ICAP publications had been widely circulated, together with a letter inviting those to whom they were sent to become corresponding members; but results had been disappointing. The present figure of 195 for corresponding members could doubtless be considered satisfactory, as could the number of countries represented (38), and the fact that all five continents were covered. However, membership was far too unequally shared out among the countries.

#### 3. ICAP PUBLICATIONS

3.1. The brochure entitled "Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites" had been well received. Since its publication the Committee had circulated 2,720 copies, either to individual persons or in bulk, generally through such suitable international organizations as UNESCO, ICOMOS or the International Centre for Conservation. The financial contribution which this latter body had promised to provide out of its funds for 1973 had now been paid in, amounting to five hundred U.S. dollars, and it had thus been possible to refund the amount advanced by ICOMOS towards the cost of publication. The Committee once more wished to thank the Rome Centre for this very valuable assistance.

3.2. The annual composite report entitled, this year "Architectural Photogrammetry in 1972", which had, as previously, been prepared by the Chairman of ICAP from information received from a variety of sources and submitted to members of the Committee for examination before the final touches were put, had been printed in time for the Florence meeting. It followed the plan adopted at the previous meeting and dealt successively with conferences and symposiums on architectural photogrammetry, with new equipment and improvements in method, with the development of specialized centres, with fields of application and with teaching programmes. It concluded with a bibliography whose contents, when added to the similar data given in previous reports, brought the number of publications on architectural and archaeological photogrammetry up to 554. The report had been published in French and was illustrated with photographs and drawings of surveys; an English translation of the text was provided in the form of a small stapled document.

Three categories of people would be receiving the report, i.e.:

- Corresponding members;
- Members of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS and of the Board of the International Society for Photogrammetry;
- Chairman of the ICOMOS National Committees and of the national photogrammetry societies.

#### 4. AUDIO-VISUAL METHODS

4.1. Professor Erder informed the Committee that the photogrammetry section of his Faculty's restoration department had been the subject of a programme on Turkish television. The Chairman stated that the film on architectural photogrammetry which was being made in France by the IGN would be ready by the end of 1973.

##### 4.2. The ICAP slide-collection

Professor Löschner had done a large amount of preliminary work on this, and the Committee was able to make a final list of titles, which would be divided into two series of 24. The photographs in Series 1 would cover principles, equipment and methods, while Series 2 would show practical applications. On the basis of Professor Löschner's suggestions, the Committee was also able to choose most of the actual subjects for the slides.

It was decided that the texts would be in three languages, French, English and German, with individual captions as short as possible. For Series 2, the captions should as far as possible give the purpose of the survey (general information, restoration work, etc.).

#### 5. TECHNICAL STUDIES

5.1. In the absence of Mr. Foramitti, who had been made responsible for this question, the Chairman gave an account of the attempts made, with the support of Commission V of the International Society for Photogrammetry, to interest either Eastman Kodak or Ciba-Geigy in the production of special plates for colour photography. Nothing had so far come of these attempts and it was pretty certain that they would not succeed. At the same time, ICAP had approached manufacturers of terrestrial photogrammetry cameras and had tried to persuade them to work on designs for devices enabling colour films to be used while offering sufficient guarantee that there would be the requisite flatness during exposure. For the moment, only Carl Zeiss Jena had made such a device, and this had been designed to suit the UMK-10/1318; it had enormous possibilities (film-magazine containing 60 exposures, automatic shutter-release at regular intervals, etc.), but these were rather more than was required for architectural photogrammetry, and it was therefore extremely expensive.

##### 5.2 Technical research on the structural features of monuments and on distortions in monuments

Under this heading, and in accordance with ICAP recommendations, further work had been done in Italy between 1972 and 1973 on the insides of domes in Florence, for the purpose of determining the geometrical shapes of their groins. In Czechoslovakia there had been work on deformations in the Romanesque portions of a church in Moravia, and in Great Britain on late 18th-century iron bridges (the earliest of their type), and on old brick railway bridges.

##### 5.3. Detailed studies of surface deterioration

The Architectural and Archaeological Photogrammetry Centre of the IGN (France) had been pursuing the tests undertaken in conjunction with the Historical Monuments Research Centre. Certain portions of Strasburg Cathedral had been chosen as subjects, following the completion of work on the church doorway at Moissac, and work would shortly start on the dome of the Invalides in Paris. A method had now been devised which could give the requisite accuracy: the "erosion" of the surface was examined, not point by point, but in small unit areas, for each of which an average was obtained on the basis of a large number of points.

##### 5.4. Standardization of photogrammetric surveys of monuments

Mr. Jiřinec informed the Committee that different institutes in Czechoslovakia were jointly preparing a set of standards for geodetic and photogrammetric surveys. A first volume was ready, and the second would be completed in 1974. It was decided that, if both were finally ready in time, the Committee would examine them at its next meeting and see whether they could derive from them some general conclusion on which to base the rules for the making and presentation of surveys; such rules could then be circulated in the form of recommendation.

##### 5.5 Choice of reference plates for surveys

Of the technical notes of which preparation had been envisaged at the 1972 meeting, only one — by Mr. Foramitti — had materialized: this was a long note on the above subject. A condensed version, illustrated and translated into English, should be available for circulation during the coming year.

The Committee also expected to be in a position to circulate a technical note on the problems relating to the conservation of photogrammetric archives (i.e. photographs) and on the results which might be achieved, in the case of a serious catastrophe, on the basis of plates re-enlarged from the microfilms made from the original photographs. Work on the subject had been started at the IGN and interrupted for lack of time, but could now be resumed.

M. Carbonnell, Chairman

#### NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

##### IRAQ

The following is a brief catalogue of the work undertaken in the ancient cities of Iraq in 1973 for the stabilization and restoration of monuments or the protection of sites.

At Hatra, the Hellenistic city which flourished in the first three centuries A.D., restoration work concerned two stone structures, one of them devoted to the worship of the Hatran triads and the other, supposedly, to that of Mithras.

In the Assyrian capital, Nimrud, the brick walls of certain chambers in the north-western palace were partially restored and given protective treatment. In the same building the marble slabs dating from the 9th century B.C. were re-erected in their original positions.

At Nineveh, the water-gate in the city walls was partially restored.

Débris was removed from a large section of the southern palace in Babylon, as a preliminary to the repair of its walls, badly damaged owing to the humidity of the subsoil and to the presence of salts.

At Baghdad, the northern wing of the Abbasid palace was rebuilt on its original foundations. The Mustansiriyyah School of the 13th century A.D. was finally cleared of all the shops built against its facade about a hundred years ago, and restoration work began immediately afterwards, the aim being to repair the cavities in the facade and re-instate the Kufic inscriptions which had long been stored away.

Conservation and restoration work were also started at the Friday mosque at Samarra.

At Basrah the fine minaret and the Timurid dome of the Al. Kawwaz Mosque were restored and re-tiled in accordance with their original colourful designs.

An atlas showing the geographical locations of all the ancient sites in Iraq was prepared and will shortly be ready. It contains about 150 maps, each covering a given administrative district.

Dr. Isa Salman  
Chairman of the Iraqi  
National Committee of ICOMOS

## A NEW STEP TOWARDS THE PRESERVATION OF BOROBUDUR

The Executive Committee for Borobudur held its second meeting on 6th, 7th and 8th August 1973 at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, with His Excellency Mr. T. Suyama (Japan) presiding. The task of this Committee is to advise the Director-General of UNESCO on all those general questions which may arise in connection with the work of restoring the sanctuary.

We would recall here that the research and the very thorough technical studies carried out during the five preceding years by international experts and consultants already offered an adequate basis on which to build a detailed scheme for Borobudur.

During the meeting the Committee expressed, among other things, its opinion that the international character of the undertaking as a whole was sufficiently guaranteed by the contract which the government of the Indonesian Republic had signed, the other signatory being the joint venture set up by the Indonesian firm of Nindya Karya and the Construction and Development Corporation, which was a Philippine firm.

It recommended the following further preliminary operations to the Director-General;

- a) A fresh study of the available soil mechanics data and soil stability calculations, to enable the volume of uncertainties still outstanding to be reduced to an acceptable level.
- b) A technological assessment of stability in the event of earthquakes.
- c) Further studies on the conservation of stone, with more particular reference to methods and techniques for treatment in situ.
- d) A photogrammetric survey of the whole north face of the building, with plotting of the first and second terraces to a scale of 1 : 20.

The above studies, which will enable a final dismantling scheme to be prepared in the spring of 1974, are independent of the preliminary work of preparing the site (provision of access roads, temporary structures, lighting, etc.), which was inaugurated by General Suharto, President of the Indonesian Republic, on 10th August.

Besides examining these technical matters, the Executive Committee looked into the financial aspects of the project and expressed the hope that member states would as soon as possible pay in the contributions they had promised: these, together with the amounts available from the Deposit Fund, at present represent a little over two million US dollars. At the same time it recommended that the Director-General transfer the funds required for the launching of the project to the Indonesian government, in accordance with the approved scheme for paying over amounts to a maximum value of \$ 1,130,000 to the contracting party as the funds became available.

Lastly, members of the Committee stressed the need to pursue and intensify the campaign to promote interest in the venture, which the Organization had launched, by exploiting all available media, and to approach public and private sources of funds, either directly or through the National Commissions for UNESCO or any other bodies within the Member States.

International solidarity, which had already succeeded in preserving Abu Simbel and Philae, should thus furnish the means of preserving a further gem of the cultural heritage of humanity — the Indonesian temple of Borobudur — for future generations.

RESOLUTIONS AND INFORMATIONS  
IN 1974**NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NEW PUBLIC USES  
FOR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, ORGANIZED  
BY THE ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 5–11 MAY, 1974.

Those attending the symposium, whether experts from the German Democratic Republic or guests representing the National Committees of ICOMOS in other countries,

EXPRESS their gratitude to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, to the Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments in Berlin, and to the municipal authorities of the towns visited, for the warm welcome extended to them,

and CONGRATULATE the National Committee of ICOMOS of the German Democratic Republic on the exemplary manner in which the symposium was organized;

CONSIDERING that knowledge of the past serves to further man's self-realization and cultural development as well as helping to find solutions to the problems of society at the present day, and that the use of the cultural heritage to serve community ends is one of the essential means of making that heritage an organic part of society;

OBSERVING that historical monuments are a particularly eloquent testimony to the events of the past and to bygone civilizations, are of educational value in that they provide an illustration of the progressive development of mankind in the political, scientific, technical and artistic fields, and thus provide contemporary man with a better understanding of the tasks of today, viewed in the light of the past;

RECOGNIZING the vital importance of monuments as a part of the townscapes and rural landscapes of the German Democratic Republic;

RECALLING the theoretical studies submitted to the Dresden symposium of 1971 on the conservation of monuments in the German Democratic Republic, and at other international gatherings;

BEARING IN MIND the study trips made to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Prenzlau, Neubrandenburg, Güstrow, Schwerin, Havelberg, Jerichow, Leitzkau, Magdeburg and Hamersleben, and the documentary material prepared by the Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments,

RECOMMEND that the conservation of monuments should be viewed as an intrinsic part of the urban and rural planning schemes of the Republic;

that legislative measures be prepared for the protection of monuments, their immediate surroundings, and complexes of buildings of historical interest;

that greater efforts be made to find suitable social uses for buildings at present standing empty;

that as far as possible the public should be admitted in large numbers to buildings so used;

that the necessary measures be taken to protect such buildings and the areas immediately surrounding them from the damage liable to be caused by the presence of excessive numbers;

that all interested persons be enabled to benefit from the experience already acquired in the matter, so as to facilitate the solution of those problems which invariably endanger the existence of buildings from which life has been withdrawn;

AND ADOPT the basic conclusions prepared by the Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments and attached to the present recommendations, which deal with the social and economic

principles which will determine the choice of the use to be made of a building, and with the architectural and practical considerations involved in the harmonious introduction of a new activity of a social nature into such a building with due regard for its initial character. This document provides the basis for restoration work on historical monuments in the German Democratic Republic and is to be brought to the notice of the Advisory and Executive Committees of ICOMOS.

Those attending the symposium have learned with interest of the programme of activities envisaged for the coming years with a view to including the architectural heritage in the general scheme of urban and rural development in the German Democratic Republic, which provides for:

1. An exhibition in 1975 on the inclusion of monuments of historical and artistic interest — particularly those which are a reminder of the Liberation of 1945 — in the reconstruction programmes for towns and villages.
2. A symposium to be held in 1975, in conjunction with the Federation of Architects of the German Democratic Republic, on the inclusion of the architectural heritage in the reconstruction schemes for small and medium-sized towns.
3. A regional conference of ICOMOS to be held in 1977 in the towns of the Baltic coast to consider ways of associating young people with the reconstruction of urban centres of historical interest.

Magdeburg, 10. 5. 1974

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SEMINAR  
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS  
IN EARTHQUAKE ZONES**

THE SEMINAR on the Conservation of Monuments in Areas where Earthquakes are liable to occur, meeting at Antigua, Guatemala, from 27th to 30th August, 1974, on the initiative of the Guatemalan National Committee of ICOMOS,

## RECOMMENDS

- I. The preparation of a guide to the emergency operations which must be effected on monuments which have suffered earthquake damage;
- II. The establishment of a register, to be regularly kept up to date in each country, containing all experience and relevant data in connection with damage caused by earthquakes to historical monuments, and the creation of an international documentation centre which will compile and circulate such information, and of a restoration centre located in the town of Antigua, Guatemala;
- III. The promotion of studies on the materials and buildings methods adopted at the different periods in the traditional cultures of each region;
- IV. The urgent establishment of closer relations between the government institutions and the technical institutions in charge of restoration, for the furtherance of the protection of the cultural heritage of the American continent;
- V. Urgent measures for implementation by interdisciplinary teams of specialized personnel of programmes of study, protection, consolidation, restoration and enhancement of cultural property.
- VI. The holding, by ICOMOS or similar institutions, of meetings attended by specialists belonging to the disciplines concerned with the study, protection, consolidation, restoration and enhancement of cultural property,

## AND REQUESTS

the organizing committee which arranged the present Seminar to circulate the above resolutions by the most suitable means on the national, regional and international levels.

Antigua, Guatemala 30th August, 1974

## ICOM-ICOMOS SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONVERSION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS TO MUSEUM USE

POLAND, 10TH—17TH SEPTEMBER 1974

### RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERING

- (i) that the discussions held and visits arranged during the Symposium have enabled the specialists taking part to appreciate the varied but exemplary museum installations which have been or are being introduced into historical monuments in Poland;
- (ii) that a distinction can be made between, on the one hand, museums in the strict sense of the word which display collections in a systematic and, above all, scientific way, and, on the other, those monuments in which the first aim has been to recreate their atmosphere by the display of suitable objects (wherever possible those which were to be found there in the past); the object of this latter type of museum-monument being, apart from the entertainment of visitors, the conservation of a historic setting and the evocation of a civilisation or, on occasion, a famous person; but that it has to be admitted that in some cases a mixed solution, taking in elements of both of these major types of museographical presentation, is appropriate;
- (iii) that the interrelationship between museology and the conservation of the architectural heritage, which is growing daily in importance, also poses complex technical problems; the members of the Symposium adopt the following conclusions:
  - (i) they hope to see further joint Symposia organized as frequently as possible by ICOM and ICOMOS, to deal with specific topics relevant to the aims of the two institutions;
  - (ii) they express their gratitude to the organizers of the Symposium for the interest of the meetings and visits and for the hospitality with which they were greeted;
  - (iii) finally, they congratulate the Polish authorities which honoured with their patronage this Symposium — itself be but the first of a fruitful series; thus enabling the specialists taking part to benefit from the notable experience of a country which has shown such outstanding devotion in the maintenance, restoration and resurrection of its cultural heritage.

Warsaw, 17th September 1974.

## SEMINAR ON THE INTEGRATION OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN OLD SURROUNDINGS

### RESOLUTION

The International Seminar on the Integration of Modern Architecture in Old Surroundings, organized by the International Union of Architects and the International Council on Monuments and Sites, in collaboration with Europa Nostra, and held, thanks to the valued cooperation of the Society of Polish Architects, at Kazimierz Dolny, Poland, from 16th to 19th October 1974,

### ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:

All human settlements, if they are to remain living entities, must adapt to changing circumstances. Their continuous evolution is

at once a determinant of their identity and poses a threat to it, which is best met by the preservation and enhancement of the spatial arrangements inherited from earlier generations.

The introduction of new elements into old surroundings is both feasible and, to the extent that it affords the opportunity of enriching the social, functional and aesthetic character of the existing fabric, desirable.

Many successful examples have shown that the integration of such new elements is possible, without damage to the identity of a town or village, in the following circumstances:

- In all planning schemes for historic areas, which should be prepared by interdisciplinary teams of experts in which architects should play a leading role, the existing fabric in its natural environment must be acknowledged as the framework for its own future development; if of intrinsic value it will be appropriate to retain this fabric.
- Spatial arrangements and relationships should be subjected to systematic analysis for any proposed action to be properly evaluated, as intuition by itself is not a sufficient guide; scientific research should play its part in investigating the fundamental relationships between society and the architectural inheritance of the past, with all the material factors (including archaeological and historical elements) which impinge upon these relationships.
- Any change of function or introduction of a new use must not destroy the physical structure of an area of historical or architectural value or vernacular interest, nor disrupt the life of established communities living therein.
- Modern architecture, making conscious use of present day techniques, must respect the structural, aesthetic, historical and social qualities of its old surroundings and be sensitive to the local vernacular.

The careful design of the new and the care of the old must go together as parts of a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of an area. Such a scheme must also cover the amenities of the street, the control of motor traffic and the planning of the landscape. None of these factors can be considered in isolation.

THE SEMINAR CONCLUDES that continuing close collaboration between creative architects and town planners and others responsible for the conservation of the architectural heritage is essential. Collaboration is also necessary between the International Union of Architects and the International Council for Monuments and Sites, and between their national sections, and similar links between these organizations and the International Federation of Housing and Planning and the International Federation of Landscape Architects are equally desirable.

THE SEMINAR RECOMMENDS that the International Union of Architects, the International Council on Monuments and Sites and Europa Nostra prepare an illustrated brochure expressing the principles enunciated above, to be sent to public authorities and other interested bodies throughout Europe as a contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year 1975. This brochure should also draw attention to the need for an informed public opinion and an adequately financed programme of professional education, particularly for architectural and town planning students. It should call upon the appropriate authorities to provide the necessary legal, financial and administrative framework for integrated conservation policies.

Kazimierz Dolny, 19th October 1974

## FIRST INTERAMERICAN SEMINAR ON THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF THE COLONIAL AND REPUBLICAN PERIODS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Santo Domingo, DECEMBER 2ND TO 8TH, 1974

(Sponsored by the Organization of American States and organized with the cooperation of the National Committee of ICOMOS of the Dominican Republic)

Aware of the importance for the protection of the Latin American architectural heritage both of the Venice Charter and of the "Normas de Quito" and in view of the pressing need for guidelines covering as a matter of priority the operational policies which make possible the protection of these irreplaceable cultural assets,

the Interamerican Seminar on the Conservation and Restoration of the Architectural Heritage of the Colonial and Republican Periods considers that it is time to draw up a document containing such guidelines, and therefore proposes the following recommendations:

### A. AT THE SOCIAL LEVEL

The safeguarding of historic towns is a social as well as a cultural concern; it should become an integral part of housing policy, which can thus take account of the resources potentially offered by historic towns.

Consequently, any programme directed towards the conservation of an historic town should include comprehensive plans for rehabilitation which will ensure the maintenance and improvement of the existing social structure.

### B. AT THE ECONOMIC LEVEL

Financial support from private initiative constitutes a fundamental asset for the conservation and enhancement of historic towns. It is recommended that all governments foster such contributions from the private sector with economic incentives and assistance, and, through legislation.

### C. AT THE LEVEL OF THE PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

The difficulties relating to the preservation of historical monuments make necessary a groundwork of documentary and archaeological research in order to assemble as many data as possible on the history of a given site. The concept of a historic centre, upon which we rely, should be enlarged to encompass the notion of safeguarding the traditions and the natural resources of the zone in question.

### D. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

1. In conformity with the "Normas de Quito", the Interamerican Centre for the Inventory of the Historical and Artistic Heritage, created recently in Bogota, should procure — in cooperation with the Spanish and Portuguese governments — the documentation on ancient monuments and towns existing in their respective national archives. The Interamerican Centre should, as a matter of priority, draw up an inventory of those monuments of the Americas which are inalienable parts of the world cultural heritage.
2. Educational programmes should include courses on the significance of the cultural heritage. International organizations such as O.A.S. and U.N.E.S.C.O. should prepare appropriate teaching materials for such courses.

3. It is necessary to create an Interamerican Association of Architects and Specialists in the Protection of the Architectural Heritage: this Association will disseminate information on its members' work through a publication produced by a special centre or institute. (This Association was constituted at Santo Domingo, and the delegates to the Interamerican Seminar on the Conservation and Restoration of the Architectural Heritage of the Colonial and Republican Periods are to be founding members. Moreover, the specialists who attended the Seminar and who pay regular subscriptions will also be members, in accordance with rules to be established.).

4. Recognizing the constructive work done by "The Technical Unit for the Cultural Heritage" of the Department of Cultural Affairs, responsible for the "Project for the Protection of the Historic and Artistic Heritage" instituted by O.A.S.,

and aware that within the domain of preservation of the architectural heritage of the Americas there still remain needs as yet unfulfilled by the Project, owing to the lack of necessary resources, it is highly desirable that at the next General Assembly of the O.A.S. important credits be allocated to this project so that it may fulfil the purpose for which it was created.

5. It is recommended that member nations of O.A.S. create an emergency fund earmarked for the allocation of credits to the least developed American countries to protect their cultural assets — of world importance — that are currently in danger of being lost to future generations.

6. Projects for the conservation of historic towns should be part of a comprehensive programme of enhancement covering not only historic and architectural aspects, but also their future maintenance and, above all, potential for socio-economic developments that could benefit their inhabitants.

7. Tourism being one means of assuring the preservation of a historic monument, careful planning for its development should help attain the chief objectives for the protection of the cultural heritage of the Americas.

8. The Interamerican Centre for the Restoration of Cultural Property, in Mexico City, should be responsible for the collecting and dissemination of information on current activities in the domain of conservation of architecture in the countries belonging to the Interamerican System.

9. In addition to the central source of information mentioned above (§ 8), it is indispensable to generate personal exchange of experiences through Seminars following the example of this Seminar, which would meet every two years under the auspices of O.A.S., in one of the member countries: the Second Seminar will take place in Columbia in 1976.

10. The creation of workshops to train efficient craftsmen to aid in the restoration of monuments is also of primary importance, together with support for the expansion of the Workshop-School of Stonemasonry, which is located at the "Museo de las Casas Reales" in the Dominican Republic, to an Interamerican level.

11. Latin American culture having begun at Santo Domingo — formerly Hispañola —, and in view of the fact that the Dominican Republic possesses, in the "Museo de las Casas Reales", a centre devoted to the study of this cultural phenomenon, the Seminar recommends that this centre's activities be expanded to function on the international level, and that both in research and in academic training it should cover the entire continent so as to bring about a larger understanding of the cultural identity of the Americas.



**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY**

October 1973 to October 1974

Last year's report covered the activities of the International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry (ICAP) up to and including its 1973 meeting in Florence, which lasted from 28th September till 2nd October. During the year which has elapsed since then the Committee's existence has been gravely perturbed by the personal misfortunes occurring to several of its members. Dr. H. Foramitti, who had been injured in a car accident in July, 1973, was unable fully to resume his professional activities until the beginning of this summer, and meanwhile, in May 1974, Professor G. Schmiedt met in his turn with a serious accident and was obliged to spend a long period in hospital. But the worst blow of all was the sudden death of our Czechoslovak colleague Mr. Miloslav JIRINEC on 29th January, 1974. In him ICAP loses a competent and active member keenly attached to its work, and also a deeply regretted friend.

The fourth ICOMOS representative has been lacking ever since the Committee was originally set up. The Secretary-General of ICOMOS and the Chairman of ICAP had several times approached the Polish authorities in the matter, and finally, in April 1974, the latter proposed Mr. Wojciech Kolataj, an architectural engineer and head of the photogrammetry section of the Warsaw historical monuments department. ICAP has informed Professor Majewski, Conservator-in-Chief of the Historical Monuments of Poland, of its provisional agreement to the appointment of Mr. Kolataj, and now submits this decision for approval to the ICOMOS Executive Committee.

**1. ICAP ACTIVITIES FROM OCTOBER 1973 TO MAY 1974**

1.1. As a member of the Advisory Committee of ICOMOS, Mr. Carbonnell attended the meetings of the Executive and Advisory Committees on 29th and 30th November, 1973, and submitted the report on the 4th annual meeting of ICAP. He further submitted a recommendation regarding surveys made in foreign countries for the approval of the Executive Committee, the wording of this being as follows:

"It is clear from information received from a number of countries that photogrammetric surveys of monuments and sites are sometimes made by persons or firms from abroad without the knowledge of the appropriate authorities.

"The International Committee for Architectural Photogrammetry strongly recommends that, in a spirit of international cooperation and with the desire to further knowledge of works of art and documentary records of them within the country in which they are actually located, missions carrying out photogrammetric survey in any foreign country should duly inform the historical monuments department of that country and provide it with a copy of each survey".

1.2. ICAP network of corresponding members. This has slightly increased in size and has now reached a total of 225 members. The Committee felt that individual countries were too unevenly represented in the network and decided to send a letter to all Chairmen of ICOMOS National Committees enclosing a list of their country's corresponding members with the request that this be checked through and any missing names added. The letters were sent out on 22nd November, 1973.

1.3. Further copies of the brochure entitled "Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites" were sent out, in answer to requests from various countries. By May a total of 3,200 copies had been circulated.

1.4. The Chairman of ICAP prepared an article for MONUMENTUM entitled "The Extension of Photogrammetric Applications in Connection with the Conservation of Monuments and Sites". This article gives an overall account of the principal present-day trends in the use of architectural photogrammetry, illustrated by examples from a number of different countries, and it also includes an account of the progress of that part of the programme of research recommended by the Committee which concerns the structural aspect of buildings.

**2. THE ATHENS SYMPOSIUM (May 1974)**

A further international symposium on photogrammetric surveys of monuments and sites took place in Athens from 12th to 16th May, 1974, arranged by the Technical University (or Polytechnic) with the assistance of ICAP and under the auspices of the Minister of Culture and Science. The Minister presided at the opening ceremony and at an official dinner, and Professor C. Conofagos, Rector of the Technical University, was there to receive the participants on their arrival. The meeting has been organized by Professor G. Weiss, Dean of the School of Rural Engineering and Geodesy, Professor S. Sinos, who is an architect, and Professor J. Badekas, Director of the Photogrammetry Laboratory. It was Professor Badekas who had taken on the heaviest portion of the work involved, and our Committee has pleasure in congratulating him on the success of the symposium.

Mr. Carbonnell represented the Chairmen and Secretaries-General of ICOMOS and of the ISP, and Messrs. Löschner, McDowall and Kolataj were also present.

In all the symposium brought together 90 people, representing 19 different countries, some of whom were members of photogrammetry institutes or of private photogrammetry firms, while the remainder belonged to the world of architecture, town-planning or archaeology. There were few archaeologists, however, and the stress was mainly on applications involving monuments and sites.

From the technical point of view the symposium provided some interesting information on a number of points, the chief of which were:

- a) Work carried out in countries about which little had been known previously (Iran, the Socialist Republic of Lithuania, Bulgaria).
- b) Technological progress:
  - (i) Use of an analytical plotter (Canada)
  - (ii) Progress in the use of orthophotography for architectural surveys (Italy, German Federal Republic)
  - (iii) Advantage of accurate photogrammetric surveys for the study of acoustic phenomena in monuments:
  - (iv) Extension of methods of representing historic centres (France) and use of these methods for recording architectural complexes (Turkey) and groups of ancient rural buildings (New Mexico, U.S.A.).

The symposium also provided an opportunity for Greek architects and town-planners to specify more accurately what their precise requirements were as far as surveys were concerned and what they were hoping photogrammetry would have to offer them. The answer to these expectations of theirs emerged relatively well from the papers presented, for these gave an extensive picture of all the possibilities offered by photogrammetric techniques for the surveying of monuments and sites, and certainly helped to persuade the Greek authorities that it would be in their interest to develop these techniques in their country. The exhibition held at the same time, which showed a large number of surveys, sent in by about fifteen different countries and many of them of extremely high quality, was a further eloquent argument in favour of photogrammetry as a method of survey.

At one of the sessions there was a showing of "Nos monuments... demain", the film just made by the French Institut Géographique National. The closing session was held at Delphi, at the end of a day spent visiting the archaeological treasures of the famous archaeological site.

**3. FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, ATHENS  
(17TH AND 18TH MAY, 1974)**

On the invitation of the Athens Technical University and at the initial suggestion of Professor Badekas, ICAP held its annual meeting during the two days immediately following the Symposium. And here we would like once again to thank Professor Badekas both for his invitation and for the very hearty welcome he extended to us.

The Committee meeting was attended by the ICAP members present in Athens, Messrs. McDowall, Erder, Löschner and Carbonnell, and also by Mr. Kolataj, as well as by Professor Badekas himself, who took an active part in the proceedings.

3.1. The Chairman presented an account of the activities of the Committee from October 1973 to May 1974. He informed its members of the desire of ICOMOS, expressed at the November 1973 meeting of the Executive Committee, to have an international card-index made covering existent photogrammetric surveys, and the meeting set to work to devise a standard index-card, for approval by the Executive in November 1974.

The Committee also examined a further request made by ICOMOS, which concerned the drawing-up of a list of all firms capable of making photogrammetric surveys of architecture. It was observed that, while it would be perfectly easy to draw up a list of official bodies such as State institutes or specialized departments, university laboratories, etc. . . carrying out such surveys, it was far more difficult to draw up a list of private firms doing similar work. Certain firms with which ICAP was well acquainted had effectively acquired sound experience of the job and were doing excellent work, but this could not be said of all of them and the Committee could neither single out a certain number nor vouch for any of them. Further, some firms were constantly altering their set-up and changing their managers and even their very name. For all of these reasons the ICAP members present at the Athens meeting unanimously decided they must confine themselves to listing the official bodies.

3.2. The I.G.N. film on architectural photogrammetry was now ready, and had had its first public showing during the Athens symposium, as mentioned above. It was decided that there would be an official showing in January 1975 at UNESCO, by joint invitation from UNESCO and the I.G.N. The latter was looking into the possibility of having foreign language versions made.

3.3. The first series of ICAP slides on architectural photogrammetry had now been made in France, on the basis of Professor Löschner's suggestions, and was shown to the meeting by Mr. Carbonnell. Each plate was minutely examined, and a large number of improvements were decided on, for technical or didactic reasons: this meant that the whole series (on principles, materials and methods) must be completely revised. At the same time the list of photographs to be included in the second series (practical applications) was re-examined and amended.

Since Professor Badekas had reiterated his proposals and secured the necessary approvals, the Committee, after warmly thanking him, agreed that the Athens Technical University should take charge of the publication and circulation of the slides.

3.4. Technical research: progress achieved in research into the structure and deformation of buildings had been dealt with in the article for MONUMENTUM.

The detailed studies on surface deteriorations in building materials had continued at the I.G.N. Architectural Photogrammetry Centre, in cooperation with the Historical Monuments Laboratory; France would appear to be the only country in which photogrammetric methods had been tried out for this particular purpose. Despite serious technical difficulties the exact potentialities of photogrammetry in this field were gradually becoming clear. Dr. Jiřinec was to have sent ICAP some material on the standards for geodetic and photogrammetric survey of monuments prepared by the various Czechoslovak institutes, and his death had temporarily deprived the Committee of these. However the meeting examined the initial programme of work drawn up in France as a result of research undertaken on similar lines in that country.

Owing to lack of time, and also for financial reasons, it had not yet been possible to finish preparing the technical notes whose circulation had been envisaged at the previous meeting of the Committee (on choice of reference planes and on the conservation of photogrammetric plates).

**4. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE BETWEEN MAY  
AND OCTOBER 1974**

The main points to be mentioned are as follows:

- 4.1. A new ICAP report containing facts and conclusions is in the process of being written. The information it is to include has not, however, been reaching the Committee at a satisfactory rate, and for this reason — as well as for reasons of economy — the report this time, will be entitled; "Architectural Photogrammetry in 1973 and 1974". We anticipate being able to send it out during the first quarter of 1975.
- 4.2. The Board of the International Society for Photogrammetry met in Paris on 23rd and 27th September, 1974, and requested Mr. Carbonnell to give a brief account of the activities of ICAP. The possibility of granting the Committee financial assistance had been discussed by letter earlier in the year, and the Board now examined this question and decided to grant a subsidy of 2,000 French francs for 1974. Our Committee would like here to thank the Chairman of the Board of the ISP once again for his support and for this financial contribution for 1974 over and above that already granted annually by the Société Française de Photogrammétrie (The Committee's other two sources of financial support are ICOMOS and the I.G.N. the latter providing considerable assistance in the form of personnel and practical services).
- 4.3. As Chairman of ICAP, Mr. Carbonnell was invited over by Zagreb University (Institute of Photogrammetry, Faculty of Geodesy) during the week lasting from 14th to 20th October. He was able, while in Yugoslavia, to give several talks on architectural photogrammetry, show the I.G.N. film, and have numerous contacts with the various institutes in Croatia responsible for having surveys made of historical monuments and with the photogrammetrists (mainly from the Zagreb Photogrammetry Institute) who do the work. This was an extremely useful trip, and he was able to go more thoroughly into certain technical points which had previously been raised, at the 1973 symposium at Lucca in particular.

M. Carbonnell, Chairman

RECOMMENDATIONS

The members of the Town-Planning Section of the Committee, meeting for a working session in Prague on 2nd, 3rd and 4th September, 1974, deeply regretted the absence owing to ill-health of their Chairman, Professor Zachwatowicz, and trust he will make an excellent recovery. With Mr. Hruška acting as Chairman in his stead, the following questions were examined;

1. SUBJECT OF THE ICOMOS 1975 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SYMPOSIUM IN ROTHENBURG

"How may we revitalize small towns possessing a historic centre?"

The members of the Commission feel that, from the town-planning point of view, there is need, in the first place, for the organizational questions to be clear; in regional planning it is essential to determine the economic, social, cultural and administrative function of each site in an area. Once these functions are known they will provide the direction which regional and urban planning are to follow, and determine the basis on which are to be made those investments essential to the conservation of historic both values, and of a human environment for contemporary society. But to be able to choose the method of revitalization, decide which elements are worth protecting and know in which direction to plan it is necessary to secure the cooperation of a fully-informed public.

Though the social aims will be different, in a liberal as in a planned economy the aims of cultural policy are in principle the awakening of the public's intellectual interest and the integration of the past into the creative work of today and into the plans made for tomorrow. However, the means employed to achieve these ends will be dissimilar. (See Attached note by Mr. Robert Auzelle on the means to be adopted in a liberal economy.)

2. FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES

The members of the Commission hope that the National Committees of ICOMOS will arrange regional conferences on the progress of theory and practice relating to the integration of the ancient quarters which are a part of the cultural heritage into the fabric and structure of towns as a whole, for they consider that the ancient centre is not an isolated sector but forms an integral part of the make-up of the town. It is recommended that records be regularly kept up-to-date (if possible by the ICOMOS Documentation Centre) on all activities, national or international, relating to these urban planning problems.

3. The members of the Commission observe, lastly, that, in a world which is striving to preserve peace, ethnic, social, economic and similar problems are still frequently being solved by military means, and that the catastrophes thus caused involve the destruction of outstanding monuments and archaeological sites (as, for example, in Cyprus). The Hague Convention is not sufficiently effective, and they ask how the international associations and organizations can intervene more successfully for the avoidance of such irreparable losses and the protection of a cultural heritage which, in the last analysis, is the property of us all.

Prague 4th September, 1974

Professor Robert Auzelle, France

Professor Jonas Glemza, U.S.S.R.

Professor Emanuel Hruska, Czechoslovakia

METHODS APPROPRIATE TO A LIBERAL ECONOMY,  
FOR REVITALIZING SMALL HISTORIC TOWNS

The members of the ICOMOS Committee on Historic Towns (town-planning section), during the course of their meetings of the 2, 3 and 4 of September 1974, at Prague, determined the *prime objective* for all efforts directed towards the revitalization of historic towns and cities. They also determined a *basic principle* for handling the complex problems relating to the renovation of such towns, and admitted finally that the *means of action* should vary according to the economic structure of the individual country.

The betterment of the *quality of life* on both national and international levels should be the *prime objective* of all effort to revitalize historic towns.

This general improvement should affect both the existing inhabitants and the newcomers in a town, to whom a whole range of different kinds of job opportunities should be made available. In some cases the historic town might become the site of secondary residences or "retreats" for the inhabitants of large cities. All residents should benefit from cultural and touristic advantages stemming from the restoration and conservation of urban historic centres. Judging from past experiences in various countries, it appears that the *basic principle* must be to work towards the institution of a comprehensive plan that covers, at the level of a region of greater or lesser importance, all social and economic factors, and, above all the implications — which are necessarily long-term — of the maintenance, conservation and restoration of historic quarters.

As far as the *means of action* are concerned, socialist countries are able, thanks to the effective coordination, imposed at a higher — generally regional — level, of the programmes of the various government departments involved, to obtain precise results in implementing regional planning directives.

In liberal economies, government action, if it is to be effective, must be geared down to the regional and local levels. It must ensure the widest and most open availability of information in order to stimulate public awareness. Public pressure can be channelled through the activity of amenity societies. Government programmes can then be put into effect through mixed-economy bodies (with both public and private shareholdings) responsible for regional planning, which can enjoy financial and tax incentives from the state in order to get private backing for community aims. It is desirable for such bodies to be able to coordinate state investments controlled by different ministries in order for these to be concentrated on carefully chosen areas where they will have the greatest impact as "seed-money" on regional development.

4th September 1974

R. AUZELLE

NEWS FROM ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES  
SYRIA (1974)

The activities of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in connection with the conservation of monuments in 1974 are outlined below.

1. Work continued on the project to preserve the cultural heritage in the Euphrates Valley area which is subsequently to be submerged. This involved;
  - a) Operations effected by the Excavations Department
  - b) Reconstruction of two terracotta minarets and a Roman temple.
  - c) Restoration of the citadel of Ja'bar, which was given a reinforced concrete casing to protect it from the surrounding waters.
  - d) The organization of an exhibition on the discoveries made in the course of the international campaign to preserve the antiquities of the Euphrates Valley and the publication of a book on this exhibition.
2. Evacuation of the area containing the Roman baths at Chahba.
3. Continued excavations at Bosra to uncover the monuments of the site.
4. Expropriation of the owners of a number of historic buildings with a view to their restoration, their preservation and their conversion into museums devoted to art and culture.
5. Restoration of a number of citadels and historical monuments throughout Syria.

UNESCO:

SAVE MOENJODARO

*Appeal by the Director-General of Unesco*

In the province of Sind, Pakistan, on a hill beside the Indus, lie the remains of MOENJODARO, extending over an area of some 700 hectares. Only part of them, the upper city, has been exposed to view during the last fifty years, but what has been discovered is sufficient to show that this is an archaeological site of unusual importance. One of the main centres of the culture that flourished in the Indus Valley five thousand years ago, extending its influence over an enormous region taking in parts of present-day India and Iran as well as Pakistan, MOENJODARO, earlier than the cities of Sumer, provides the earliest instance of exemplary forms of town planning and community organization. It is one of the very first examples of that civilization, based on an agrarian economy combined with an urban political structure, that prevailed in the world up to the industrial era, recollection of which today is inevitably accompanied by a secret nostalgia for a lost golden age. But, unless radical measures are taken immediately, MOENJODARO is in danger of total destruction within the next thirty years. Apart from floods on the nearby river — last August's nearly submerged the lower areas — the buildings, mostly of half-fired or even unfired bricks, are being gradually eroded by the capillary rise of saline groundwater, the level of which is considerably higher since the construction of the Sukkur Dam in 1932 and the growth in the number of irrigation channels in the vicinity.

We must not grudge, and still less must we condemn, this necessary lifesustaining operation. But it must be supplemented by the preservation of the cultural heritage without which present-day life cannot be fully appreciated and understood. And in this instance, as in the cases of Nubia and Venice, we have called upon modern technology to supply the means of remedying the disturbances that its own action in the service of hurrying progress has produced in particularly delicate states of harmony or balance.

Measures whereby MOENJODARO may be saved have thus been devised by the Pakistani authorities with the help of Unesco experts. They have a three-fold purpose; stabilization of the right bank of the Indus, lowering of the water-table, restoration and

conservation of the buildings. To this programme we must add the construction of facilities and the landscaping of the site in order to develop it as a tourist attraction. The total cost of the priority work is \$ 7,500,000, and it will take 5 years.

It is obvious that, for a task of this magnitude, the technical and financial resources of a country which has to meet so many needs cannot suffice, however skilled its technicians and however determined its leaders. The Government of Pakistan has, therefore, asked Unesco to make an appeal to international solidarity for the financing of the project to save MOENJODARO, to the amount of five million dollars.

Accordingly, as my predecessor, Vittorino Veronese, did thirteen years ago on behalf of the ancient monuments of Nubia, and as I myself did in 1966 for Venice and last year, for Borobudur, that great sanctuary of the spirit in Java, I am once more appealing to the conscience of the world for help to MOENJODARO.

It is, indeed, a question of conscience. By the generous provision of money, equipment and services required for carrying out the great task that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is about to undertake, governments, public and private institutions and private individuals in Unesco's Member States will not be helping merely to save a precious record of man's past. They will also be visibly demonstrating and strengthening that intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind on which, according to the Organization's Constitution, true peace must be founded: today more than ever we need to bear in mind that such solidarity, besides being a paramount duty, has a power that nothing else can replace.

René Maheu, Paris, 11 January 1974

UNESCO:

UNESCO OPENS LIAISON OFFICE IN VENICE

Following the adoption by the Italian Parliament, in April 1973, of a special law guaranteeing the financing of priority preservation work in Venice, the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. René Maheu, has decided to open an office in the city to provide on-the-spot liaison between international action in favour of Venice and the national authorities. To head the office Mr. Maheu has named Joseph Martin, Deputy Director of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa and a former town-planning adviser to the cities of Montreal and Ottawa.

With the international loan which the law authorizes, the Italian Government will collect 300 billion lire (around \$ 510 million) for urgent works in the next five years. These include protecting the lagoon against the sea, combating and reducing pollution, installing new systems of water supply and drainage, restoring Venice's monuments and works of art and finally refitting and modernizing dwelling houses.

In response to the appeal to international solidarity made by the Unesco Director-General at the Italian Government's request after the disastrous 1966 floods, several governments and some 30 private organizations (national committees, foundations and cultural institutes in various countries) have already made contributions worth 1,500 million lire to preserve the city's artistic heritage. This is on top of Unesco assistance for the preservation of monuments and works of art, aid to scientific research on the city's special problems and to stimulating its cultural life.

In future, Unesco's role will be to promote and coordinate campaigns and undertakings across the world which will link up with the Italian Government's efforts and meet its request for technical advice on carrying out the programme of priorities approved by Parliament. On this basis, the law which has been passed provides that the commission set up to supervise execution of the programme should include a Unesco representative.

## UNEP:

### UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) granted ICOMOS advisory status on May 15, 1976, during its 89th Plenary Session. ICOMOS had expressed its special interest in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in ECOSOC's activities in the areas of urban development, construction and habitat.

The participation of NGOs in UNEP is regulated by an Environment Liaison Board, which met in Geneva (July 1973) and in Nairobi (March 1974) before the 1st and 2nd sessions of the UNEP's Administrative Council. ICOMOS was represented by Mr. Gazzola, its President. The Liaison Board includes several working groups: ICOMOS belongs to a group dealing with Human Settlements.

At the first meeting of the Board, it became clear that, although the Governing Council of UNEP had given the highest priority to the problems of human settlements, the built environment was not receiving the attention it deserved. The President of ICOMOS called a meeting of NGOs directly concerned with the built environment and its natural elements, which was held at the Hotel Saint Aignan, on February 22, 1974. It was resolved to establish, on a permanent basis, a common programme of activity related to UNEP.

The NGO working group dealing with human settlements has since met, on July 2, 1974, at ICOMOS headquarters, to define the NGOs' contribution to the Conference — Exposition and parallel NGO Forum at Vancouver. This contribution was to take the form of special projects, multidisciplinary studies and suggestions for demonstrations and discussions. However, the most significant contribution was to be made on the national level, through the collaboration of national NGO sections to ensure a thorough preparation for the Conference-Exposition and to obtain representation within each national delegation.

For the Vancouver Conference-Exposition, the working group examined the following subjects;

- human settlements, seen comprehensively as the creation and development of a site, including its man-made and natural elements and its physical, social and economic factors,
- the needs of the users and their contribution to the creation and evolution of their environment,
- the economical use of building materials.

### RESOLUTION OF NGOs CONCERNED WITH THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDING ITS NATURAL ELEMENTS) WITH REFERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (U.N.E.P.)

*Approved at a meeting held in Paris on 22nd February 1974 at the initiative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites.*

With regard to the NGO Environment Liaison Meeting to be held in Nairobi from 7th to 10th March 1974 in preparation for the U.N.E.P. Governing Council's Session to be held from 11th to 22nd March 1974, the undermentioned Non-Governmental Organizations;

- IAMBE — International Association for Medicine and Biology of the Environment
- ICOMOS — International Council of Monuments and Sites
- IFHP — International Federation for Housing and Planning
- IFLA — International Federation of Landscape Architects
- IUA — International Union of Architects
- IULA — International Union of Local Authorities
- AIT — Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
- IAL — International Association of Lawyers

CONSIDERING the importance of the built environment, including its natural elements, for "the health and well-being of man and his family" (Art. 25 Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and for the improvement of the quality of life;

CONSIDERING that it is desirable that, within Working Group "E" (Human Settlements) of the NGO Environment Liaison Meeting, NGOs having specific professional qualifications should coordinate their basic and applied research with a view to identifying alternative policies for the built environment, have decided in the spirit of cooperation, and mindful of their responsibilities to undertake a joint and continuing programme of action;

EXPRESS their determination to cooperate fully with the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme for the protection and enhancement of the quality of life and in particular of the Human Habitat,

AND PLACE THEMSELVES AT THE DISPOSAL of the executive officers of U.N.E.P. for the purposes of carrying out any research or other action which may be called for in their respective fields of competence.

### MEETING OF N.G.O. WORKING GROUP IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

*HOTEL SAINT AIGNAN — 2ND JULY 1974*

PROFESSOR GAZZOLA, PRESIDENT OF ICOMOS

I am very happy to welcome today, to the ICOMOS Headquarters, the representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations belonging to the NGO Working Group on Human Settlements, in the context of the United Nations Conference/Exposition on the subject to be held in Vancouver in 1976.

We are delighted by the importance attached, from the outset, by the U.N. Environment Programme, to the problems of human settlements. All the NGOs gathered here have an overriding interest in this vital programme. At successive meetings of the UNEP Governing Council, at Geneva and at Nairobi, the widest priority was given to "human settlements", above all in developing countries. We all know how this priority has been translated into action through the creation of a Habitat and Human Settlements Fund, and by the choice of this theme for a most important manifestation backed by UNEP, the UN Conference/Exposition which is being organized in Vancouver from 31st May to 6th June 1976.

I should like to stress that ICOMOS is itself vitally concerned with the question of habitat, of "shelter". Whether the basic problems of shelter are approached from a social, economic or purely technical point of view, we feel that there can be no environmentally sound solutions which do not take account of the existing architectural heritage.

At the present day, it is a sad fact that all too often the traditions of vernacular architecture, with its structural advantages, economy, compatibility with the climate, way of life and financial and technical constraints of different regions, have been abandoned in favour of a brutal and ill-conceived modernism, poorly adapted to local conditions. This new architecture, wasteful of energy and relying on imported forms and materials, often turns out to be incapable of answering the physical needs and social aspirations of the people, in a period of rapid urbanisation. The wealth and variety of mankind's architectural resources are threatened and thrown away for nothing.

I should also like to confide in you a misgiving which I feel about the very concept of the Vancouver Conference/Exposition. It must not be a mere opportunity for certain states (or certain companies) to give a *de luxe* presentation of a few prestigious projects. The NGOs must help to define the themes to be dealt with by the Conference, and to avoid a lack of homogeneity in the material produced by the various national sections. The goal of the conference should be to make clear what the chief problems of "human settlements" are and how various countries plan to solve them. In order to draw the attention of ICOMOS National Committees to these matters and to the role played by UNEP, I circulated a letter last year asking Chairmen of National Committees to work towards the inclusion of experts in the field of human settlements in their countries delegations to Nairobi. At our initiative, a small group of NGOs concerned with the built environment (including its natural elements) met at the Hotel Saint Aignan, on February 22 and decided to work together in cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme.

I am very pleased to welcome a much larger group today, which includes in addition to the NGOs present representatives of several inter-governmental organizations and I am convinced that under the excellent chairmanship of Mr. Van Putten we will succeed in defining the contribution that should be made by NGOs in preparation for Vancouver.