

REPORT OF THE DISCUSSIONS.

The inaugural session was held on Wednesday, the 15th March, at Trujillo, in a room of the Technical Institute of Secondary Teaching. It was opened at 5:00 P.M. in the presence of Mr. Gratiniano Nieto Gallo, Director General for the Fine Arts, of Doctor Iarra, Civil Governor of the province of Caceres, and of Mr. Ezechiel de Pablos Gutierrez, Mayor of Trujillo.

The representatives of the Spanish Authorities welcomed the participants and said how honoured they were to receive one of the first conferences of the International Council of Monuments and Sites in this wild region of Spain. President Gazzola thanked them warmly in the name of the Council and affirmed how touched everyone was by the very friendly welcome of the Authorities and of the Spanish National Committee.

I. The General Rapporteur's Statement.

The proceedings got under way in a room of the Parador de Merida on Thursday the 16th at 9.30 A.M. with a statement by Mr. Sorlin, General Rapporteur.

The text of his report having been given to the participants in advance, in his address Mr. Sorlin insisted on the points which seemed most important to him and illustrated them with slides.

A. Report.

The idea of protecting "centres of historic or artistic interest" has only begun to command attention quite recently. Until then, the protection of several isolated monuments had been watched over without bothering about the numerous "secondary buildings" that make up their surroundings. The task of the Congress of Venice in 1964 was to define in its final resolution, known as the "Charter of Venice", the notion of historic urban site and to extend the notion of monument to more modest works.

Following on this new orientation, several large countries have put a system of protecting their centres into effect. They have proceeded to an inventory of these centres and studied methods of revivifying them. It is time that this was done, for extensive works already completed have affected our heritage, either by destroying centres or by putting up out-size buildings near them which do them harm.

The causes of the defacement and desertion of old centres have been studied for some time. Thus, the Council of Europe has taken the initiative in gathering together experts from different countries in "confrontations" and submitting several fundamental aspects of these problems for their study.

Among these causes the devitalization due to the rural exodus must be pointed out. The mechanization of agriculture has involved a considerable reduction of the labour force. These have abandoned the ancient rural centres drawn by the new industrial centres. The expanding cities hold a large part of the population which comes there drawn by jobs and new and comfortable lodgings. This urban concentration in new agglomerations involves the desertion of historic centres by their former inhabitants. A population of more modest means comes to live there which only pays low rents. The buildings deteriorate and the proprietors find it impossible to undertake the necessary work.

After having outlined the process of abandonment and deterioration of ancient centres, the general rapporteur emphasized the necessity of a scientific study of historic centres. They belong to different types according to their geographical situation and their historic origin. They must answer certain criteria of homogeneity and integrity. When the centre, or rather the ensemble of historic or artistic interest, has been well defined, a detailed inventory must be taken and effective legislation for its protection must be sought. Mr. Sorlin pointed out that the other rapporteurs would deal with these questions.

He presented several special aspects of the problems raised by the protection of centres :

1. It is necessary to preserve old passageways, to preserve series of buildings whose individual interest is small but which form the "connecting fabric" assuring the harmonious joining of important monuments (example of Bath in the United Kingdom). It will be necessary to protect them against degrading commercial uses : - the question of shop framework and advertising. A certain relation of

scale between large monuments and old buildings which go with them should be carefully safeguarded when it still exists. The particular harmony of certain sites obtains from this relation : the approaches to cathedrals (Quimper, Bourges), the relation between the castle and the village (Combours), for example.

2. Right away it must be stated that the problem of the restoration of centres is different from that of historic monuments. There can be no question of the application of the long and costly techniques that are used for the restoration of large monuments. Above all, a certain atmosphere must be safeguarded. Thus Mr. Sorlin outlined the accomplishments planned for the old centre of Chartres which is one of the first "protected Sectors" in France, in virtue of the law of the 4th August 1962. This example furnishes a complete illustration of the difficulties and the problems raised by these operations.

The improvement and revivification plan for this district which extends around the cathedral and the three ancient churches and which is made up of gabled houses dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, was drawn up by the architect after a thorough study of each building. It is accompanied by a large work in which the rules of architecture which should guide the restoration are defined. This architectural study was undertaken in conjunction with town-planning studies which assigned a residential, cultural and artisanal function to the centre and which was inserted into the development plan of the region.

3. The revivification of an ancient district should necessarily be inserted into the framework of a group of economic and social measures. This method will allow for a real revivification of the sector and, by furnishing suitable lodging, will once more attract a whole population installed in housing at moderate rents. This renovated housing should be equivalent to that offered in modern cities. The respect of economic and social necessities is primordial if we want to make historic centres live again.

4. Mr. Sorlin approached the delicate problem of the integration of modern architecture into old centres by presenting the conference with the work which is being accomplished in the "Quartier de la Balance" in Avignon. Whether the solution adopted be modern or traditional architecture, in any case it is not possible to consider a break in the scale and volume between modern and ancient buildings. This harmony of the relations between historical and contemporary construction should be especially respected in the case of the district of Avignon which extends to the foot of the Palace of the Popes.

In conclusion the general rapporteur drew the attention

of the experts to the new urgency of the question of training specialists in restoration. The work of revivification supposes the existence of teams capable of undertaking it. However, in France, for example, the teams of technicians and workers hardly suffice for the needs of Historic Monuments. Qualified labour is drawn by the high salaries in public enterprises and is lacking in restoration work... an even greater reason for the immense work of restoring the urban fabric of our historic centres. Mr. Sorlin proposed that this problem be placed on the agenda of the Rome Centre and suggested that a conference be organized on this theme.

B. DISCUSSION.

Following the questions of Mr. Pimental, Mr. Valcarcel and Mr. Lal, Mr. Sorlin pointed out that the term "Historic Centre" has a very wide signification and can be better applied than "Monumental Centre" to the group formed by the monuments and groups of private houses that make up an ancient urban or rural centre.

Some of the delegates having raised questions concerning the particular aspects of these problems in their own countries or very precise technical questions, Mr. Sorlin and Mr. Lemaire called to mind that all of these points could not be dealt with in the framework of the first conference. It is important to proceed to a general study of the question and to define the broad outlines which will guide the development of a programme of further meetings.

Mr. Leone, the representative of the Council of Europe, traced a rapid sketch of the activity undertaken by the Council for Cultural Co-operation, with the help of its technical councillors. The Council has organized a series of "confrontations" bringing together participants from 20 member states.

Confrontation A, 1965, Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca
"The study of criteria and methods for a protection inventory of historic or artistic sites or ensembles with a view to their defence and use".

Following the recommendations voted at Palma, a work group has produced a model inventory index card which will soon be tried in Malta.

Confrontation B, 1965, Vienna,
"Problems raised by the revivification of monuments in their aesthetic or natural surroundings having a cultural interest,

which no longer fulfill the functions for which they were conceived".

Confrontation C, Bath 1966,
"The principles and methods of preserving and revivifying sites and centres of historic or artistic interest".

Confrontation D, The Hague, 22nd to 27th May 1967,
"The active preservation of sites, monuments and centres of historic or artistic interest within the framework of the disposition of land".

Confrontation E, Avignon, October 1968, will conclude with
"Putting into effect a policy of protection and use of sites and centres of historic or artistic interest".

In order to complete these studies, more specialized research will be confided to experts : awakening public opinion to these problems, a study of air pollution, automobile traffic in ancient cities.

The Council of Europe is exercising its activity on the governments which are members. The recommendations which are voted at the end of these meetings are transmitted to them after approval by the Committee of Ministers.

This programme is in conformity with the philosophy which guides the work of the Council of Europe. Faced with the industrial civilization which he has created, man is surprised and lost. By defending the testimony erected in the past, the Council takes part in the defence of man and humanism.

II. Inventory for Revivification.

As Mr. Libal was unable to attend the conference, his report was distributed to the participants.

III. The Dangers which Threaten Centres.

Mr. Zachwatowicz presented his report on the dangers which threaten centres in the countries of the East, especially in Poland. His address followed faithfully the text which had been given to the assembly.

He insisted on the fact that, when an inventory is undertaken, it should not be forgotten that the ancient city is being prepared for a new life. From the first moment the best uses for each monument should be indicated. All of our activity should be based on solid economic and social considerations. This should prevent

us from adopting too romantic an attitude towards historic centres

The President, Mr. Gazzola stated that, in fact, an inventory card is not complete if it does not deal with the future of the monument. The role of the conservator is not limited to an analysis of the centre from the point of view of the history of art. He should remain with the town-planners, the architects and sociologists, participate in their teamwork and take part in the revivification operations.

The meeting was adjourned and resumed the 17th March at 10:15 A.M. in the Town Hall of Caceres. Mr. Alomar took the chair.

The Dangers which Threaten Centres in America.

A. Reports.

Mr. Feiss read his report which presented the dangers which threaten historic centres in America. He expressed his pleasure at the presence of delegates from Mexico and Peru who would be able to complete the American panorama.

Mr. Feiss then remarked that, the history of the United States being recent, as much importance was given to the protection of the accomplishments of great contemporary architects as to that of the old centres of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. They are also included in the preservation programmes of the National Trust.

The new federal law which is being voted by the Houses will permit a more effective protection of centres. The extensive destruction which has already taken place is to be deplored.

Revivification problems present special characteristics in the United States. Thus, an attempt is made to convert historic centres into residential zones while these are generally situated far from the urban centre.

Some funds from the federal government have been granted for the purchase and improvement of old centres that had become slums. But then, the problem also arises of re-housing the poor population. A particular tendency which must be fought is that of "false ancient architecture" which is used too willingly.

In reply to a question from Mr. Alomar, Mr. Feiss stated that an inventory of monuments and historic centres is being undertaken at the present time. Lacking effective protection, they are demolished at a quick rate. About thirty large cities still possess an historic centre. Two hundred and fifty villages in New England or Ohio merit preservation.

Mr. Flores Marini outlined the situation in Mexico where, as in the whole of Latin America, only the protection stage has been reached. Revivification operations have only been undertaken exceptionally. He exposed the main dangers which threaten the future of historic centres :

- 1 In Mexico, the expansion of tourism affects the integrity of numerous archaeological sites. Hotels have been built near monuments (the Mayan ruins of Chitchen Itza) or old centres and archaeological sites are cut up by putting through roads.
2. The extremely rapid growth of the Mexico City, the population of which is now 7,000,000, has brought about the desertion of numerous small old centres whose population has moved to the neighbouring city. The revivification is desirable but not easy to accomplish. It is difficult to give them all the functions compatible with their origin - cultural functions in particular. It is much feared that the sub soil of the capital in which are buried the substructures of the pre-Columbian city "Tenochticlan" destroyed in 1521, will be shaken by the excavations for the Underground.
- 3 In Latin American countries, political events often affect and damage the monumental heritage ; for example, the bombing of the cathedral and citadel of Columbus in Santo Domingo. In his opinion, it is necessary to draw up an effective system of laws for the protection of monuments during armed conflicts.
- 4 It is necessary to be prepared for the disasters and natural catastrophes which are frequent in this region, earthquakes, fires such as the one which has just destroyed half of the cathedral in Mexico City. In these cases it would be necessary to plan for urgent, rapid and immediate intervention.

Mr. Pimentel Gurmendi outlined the dangerous situation of the historic centres of Peru and the efforts undertaken to protect them. They are especially threatened by :

- the absence of protective regulations,
- real estate speculation which is responsible for the destruction of valuable buildings.

It is regretful to notice the upsetting of the scale between modern construction and old buildings the horizontal lines of which made up harmonious groups broken only by vertical bell towers. The special rhythm of Peruvian colonial cities is being rapidly lost. Public squares, which played an important role in community life, are now only parking lots.

Mr. Gurmendi illustrated his outline with several slides giving precise examples of this situation. The case of Lima is very

eloquent and especially serious ; the monuments which still exist should be preserved within their framework of old buildings. The Parade-Ground of Lima is an especially distressing case of the damage caused by a poorly understood "respect" of the past. After having destroyed the old buildings, large buildings of re-inforced concrete were built the style of which was inspired by the buildings of the Vice-Regal period. Thus, a monstrous, out-of-scale "neo-colonial" style was created which overwhelms the rare authentic witnesses of those periods.

Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital, is the city which has retained the most charm and authenticity until now. The same mistakes are being made there and the recent construction of a large neo-colonial hotel on the site of a magnificent old building is to be deplored. Imitations such as these are very numerous. Often these outrages against true cultural values are the work of certain "progressive" mayors.

Mr. Pimental concluded that a long fight will be necessary so that those who are responsible will become aware of the cultural and economic interest of the heritage of which they are the trustees.

B. Discussion.

Mr. Lemaire noted that Mr. Feiss's report introduced a new subject of study, viz the moving of monuments that have been overwhelmed and isolated by their modern surroundings. This constitutes a serious doctrinal problem which could be included in a future programme : can the historical meaning of the situation of buildings be broken up ?

To complete Mr. Flores Marini's report, Mr. Feiss mentioned several interesting experiments in the preservation of colonial centres which have been carried out in Mexico (Tasco, for example). He regretted that an international fund that would permit rapid intervention in the event of a catastrophe had not been able to be set up. He suggested that ICOMOS could concern itself with this matter in concert with other international organizations.

Mr. Lemaire called to mind that this problem had already been discussed with UNESCO. The greatest difficulty lies in the fact that it would be impossible to obtain voluntary and regular contributions from states, this being the only way to keep the fund going. A long preliminary study and a campaign to create a movement of public opinion in favour of this international fund will be necessary in order to influence the authorities. A measure of the difficulties to be overcome is given by the half-success of the Nu-

bian salvage operation, this being however, an exceptional case.

Mr. Leone confirmed this point of view by pointing out that marked resistance has been noted at the governmental level each time that this matter had been taken up by the Council of Europe.

Mr. Sorlin returned to the notion of "tourism and monuments", emphasizing that the Council of Europe and UNESCO have applied themselves to this new theme for reflexion. These relations bear serious dangers for monuments, among others :

- modification of their framework without respecting proportions,
- excessive transformations to give them new uses.

Mr. Leone pointed out that the Council of Europe was carrying out a model draft inventory for the revivification of these centres.

Mr. Lemaire announced that, at the request of UNESCO, the National Committees will be consulted on this matter and the Council will take part in the meetings and studies that will be organized on this theme.

The participants expressed their regret that the security services, firemen in particular, do not always know how to fight disasters that affect historic monuments and sometimes cause more damage than the fire itself (the amphitheatres of Verona, the Cathedral of Mexico City). The President, Mr. Gazzola, pointed out that the convention of The Hague on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict (1954) provides for the setting up of a body of specialized personnel in each of the signatory countries. In these circumstances why could they not be used in peace time for training purposes ?

The Dangers which Threaten Centres in Asia.

1. The report of Mr. Sekino from Japan (who was unable to come) was distributed to the participants.

2. In a short address, Mr. Lal presented some aspects of the problem of preserving monuments and centres in India.

Although a legal system of protection of monuments and archaeological sites has been established which places them, according to their importance, under the protection of the federal government or local governments, it seems that many difficulties have been encountered in assuring them effective protection.

According to the degree of protection given to the monument, these regulations provide :

- either that no building can be erected in their neighbourhood,
- or that these buildings be submitted to previous authorization

which determines the general lines (volume, height etc.) and which must be respected.

However, these provisions are not always effective for many do not pay attention to them especially in regard to centres. Thus, distressing things have been put up in the old districts of New Delhi. The old district where the artisans lived and which was situated at the foot of the Taj Mahal has been changed, thus affecting the monument itself. This is also the case of the religious buildings around the great temple of Madera which have disappeared.

Thus the problem exists in a crucial way in India which is so rich in very ancient centres because, in fact, legislation is powerless to assure their protection even when these buildings constitute the surroundings of great monuments.

Address by the Mayor of Caceres.

Mr. Bustamente gave an address on the problems of traffic signs in historic centres. He spoke to the assembly of the experiments carried out in Caceres where the size of the sign boards has been reduced below the norms established by international regulations. These fix the diameter of traffic signs at 60 cm ; this is especially shocking and anachronistic in monumental cities. The Mayor of Caceres expressed the hope that the conference would intervene with the competent international authorities in this field to request a revision of the conventions.

The Secretary General announced that ICOMOS would first undertake an investigation to study the possibility of effective intervention with the competent inter-governmental authorities.

The meeting was adjourned at noon and resumed at 6:00 P.M.

IV. Remedies.

A Economic, Juridical and Financial.

1. Report.

Mr. Watkin read his report on the solutions advocated in Western Europe. He excused himself for not being able to do justice to all that had been accomplished, in this brief outline of the measures adopted in all the countries of Europe.

2. Discussion.

Mr. Watkin, together with the entire Assembly, deplored the lack of finances which hinders the application of the measures taken throughout the world for the protection of monuments. This

must be urgently remedied otherwise the transitory measures which are adopted will not prevent the loss of our ancient cities and villages. The Rapporteur proposed two immediate means :

- increase the revenue from tourism,
- take better advantage of the laws on town-planning and sites.

Confirming Mr. Watkin's outline, Mr. Sorlin indicated that because of the financial provisions that it implies, at the present time the "Malraux Law" only allows for the protection of important cities which can assume a part of the operation costs.

Mr. Feiss pointed out the great role that "foundations" play in this field in America. Their capital often comes from large industries which profit from tourism.

Mr. Insall pointed out certain dangers presented by these solutions. In spite of appearances they can give tourism an orientation which is unfavourable to the preservation of centres.

Mr. Lemaire pointed out that, in its 1967-68 programme, UNESCO will look for the means of linking the protection, maintenance and revivification of the artistic heritage to tourism.

Spain has already taken several measures in this direction. These were outlined by Mr. Ribera, the observer delegated by the General Direction of Tourism :

- the establishment of paradores in historic monuments, of which they permit the maintenance,
- a percentage of the tourism taxes collected for monuments.

Mr. Leone warned the assembly against several illusions raised by "cultural tourism" and the false hope of obtaining funds from tourism for the profit of monuments. It is especially necessary to avoid the increase of taxes which would weigh heavily on some regions and on an industry which lives of seasonal tourism.

The President, Mr. Gazzola emphasized the great importance of these financial problems. He concluded that it would be necessary to undertake a study of the cost of improvement work since he had noticed some divergence of opinion concerning the price and profit of such undertakings.

B. Technical Remedies

- Planning in the field of the protection and revivification of historic centres.

1 Report.

In his statement, Mr. Ostrowski, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on "Historic Urban Sites" of the F.I.H.U.A.T.,

developed some of the themes rapidly indicated in his report.

In contemporary town-planning, the notion of "planning", a more dynamic notion which refers to a process in continuous elaboration, has been substituted for that of plan. Representatives of the different disciplines concerned should be present along with the town-planners in the groups in charge of planning.

The improvement of laws on town-planning allows for the hope of a more favourable and controlled expansion of whole cities. In spite of everything, the town-planner can be compared to the military man who leads a campaign and draws up a plan of strategy that he can change according to the circumstances ; however, he needs the support of the nation, of man-power, and of arms...

Plans and laws are not enough to assure the harmonious development of cities according to economic and social requirements and needs. In this campaign, the role of conservators is closely bound up with that of town-planners. The fate of historic centres depends on the possibility that will be given to planners to overcome the processes of emigration and chaotic development which have been unleashed. The problem of historic centres must not be isolated from the general framework of contemporary town-planning of which it is one of the aspects.

The key problem of the preservation of monuments and historic centres is the relation between form and function, between "container" and "contained", because of the fragility of the ancient structures which, however, must be re-integrated into contemporary life. Can the town-planner assure a harmonious relation between these two requirements ? In order to establish this equilibrium "container-contained", a thorough investigation into the social requirements which must be satisfied is indispensable and should suggest a solution.

After this introduction, Mr. Ostrowski returned to the danger of "museum districts" that had been pointed out by Mr. Sorlin. He agreed with him in recognizing that dead or artificial districts are not desirable. However, a museum can sometimes be a living element in a city. In so far as the society can allow it, the number of museums could be increased.

On the other hand, if revivification is necessary, we are well aware that any "over-animation" would be dangerous.

Following his address, Mr. Ostrowski gave, in the form of a commentary, precise examples illustrated by slides.

new centres alongside historic centres :

In Cracow, automobile traffic and public transport have been moved to the outside of the historic centre ; a modern centre has been created for the activities that the mediaeval city could not longer contain (drawing by Mr. Simon, present at the conference). Stockholm offers the example of a city where the old centre of the urban agglomeration has been preserved. Economic functions have been moved to the north and to the railway station, thus relieving the historic city of a large part of the traffic.

the problem of automobile traffic is crucial. They have suffered a good deal from the countless damage caused by the fascination for speed and traffic which has spread over the world since the beginning of the 20th century.

Today the position of town-planners is different : Doxiadis and other futurist town-planners have provided for underground communication routes in their cities of the 21st century. The Buchanan report on automobile traffic in cities (published in Great Britain, translation in French and English) has considered the situation from a new angle by asking what the "capacity" of the population to endure traffic is. It is agreed then, that automobile traffic must be eliminated from the centre of historic or modern cities or placed underground and pedestrian traffic re-established. One of the first accomplishments in this direction after the war was a commercial street in Amsterdam.

Concerning automobile traffic in historic cities, town-planners have adopted an attitude which corresponds favourably to our concerns. In Sarlat (France), the plans drawn up by Mr. Prunet try to re-unite the two sectors of the old city that were separated in the 19th century by a large rectilinear route and to allow for pedestrian traffic between them once a large part of the automobile traffic has been diverted. At Torun (Poland) underground parking lots are planned around the ancient zone.

- Improvement and Revivification.

The rapporteur mentioned several examples of accomplishments since the war in Poland :

At Torun, the revivification of a small island has been accomplished by several simple measures : the removal of artisans' workshops, cleaning of court-yards...

At Gdansk, a compromise solution has been adopted. Only the ancient facades which hide modern buildings have been preserved. After the war, the general appearance of a street of the suburbs

of Cracow was restored on the basis of a picture by Canaletto. However, all the ugly buildings which have marred the centre since the end of the 18th century have been eliminated. Some re-vivification work has permitted the disengagement of the general plan of the old city and to give it outline its full value : Lubeck, the mediaeval city of Warsaw.

However, sometimes the town-planner might be led to decide that the preservation of the old condition is not necessary and that reconstruction should be abandoned. Then the problem of the introduction of modern architecture into the historic surroundings is raised. It being agreed that imitations are to be rejected, too rigid an attitude should not be adopted and the good architect should be left free to adapt himself to the framework (cf. the railway station of Rome). For his building, he will choose volumes and colours in accord with the surrounding buildings.

In conclusion, Mr. Ostrowski recalled that the problem of historic districts is not distinct from that of modern districts which will be historic tomorrow. Too many "protected sectors" should not be created, but a contemporary appearance for our cities must be composed which corresponds to our needs and our aspirations. We should not be ashamed of our urban milieu.

Good laws are necessary but are less useful than effective means of accomplishment. For this, the support and the help of the entire population are necessary and should sustain our activity. How can society and the authorities be awakened to this understanding ? An entire education must be undertaken with the help of schools and city and regional museums. The campaign for historic centres should not rest only on constraint provided for by laws, but on a moral basis freely agreed to.

The meeting was adjourned at 8 00 P.M.

The proceedings resumed on Saturday the 18th March at 4:00 P.M. in the Conference room of the Savings Bank of Plasencia under the chairmanship of Mr. Alomar.

2 Discussion.

Replying to two questions asked by Mr. Sorlin, Mr. Ostrowski emphasized that the problem of cutting an ancient city into two or several distinct districts is a particular problem each time. In the specific case of Sarlat, it seemed to him possible to treat the entire city as a whole once the automobile traffic will have been reduced to a minimum on the central street by the creation of a deviation route beyond the old city.

Concerning the tragic problem of old cities that were left completely in ruins by the war, he expressed a purely personal opinion on the reconstruction of Saint Malo. It seemed to him that this had resulted in the creation of a new world since the size of the thoroughfares, the scale of the buildings, in spite of the precautions taken, have hardly any relation to those of the destroyed city. The reconstruction of the old city of Warsaw was mentioned by Mr. Zachwatowicz who insisted on the political and sentimental reverberations of this operation. However, it was carried out with a concern for adapting the buildings to the uses that they would have to fulfill.

Mr. Valcarel's Report.

Mr. Valcarel, Architect for the area visited by the conference, was eager to present this region to his guests. He insisted on certain problems encountered in putting it to use, especially on questions of automobile traffic, the necessity of external parking lots, and the respecting of the ancient paving.

- Preservation and Revivification.

1 Report.

Mr. Alomar read his report.

2. Discussion.

A discussion was begun on the primordial problem of modern architecture and its relation with the ancient surroundings. Mr. Feiss judged that the respect of the urban or natural framework in which he builds is a necessity that the intelligent architect understands very well.

The President, Mr. Gazzola, regretted that, in the field of contemporary construction, one deals rarely with true creative geniuses who know perfectly well how to adapt their buildings to the different frameworks which are offered to them. Conservators should then try to limit the possibilities of error by providing the limits and directives to be imposed on modern constructors, in a word, the "parametres" that will guide their work.

Mr. Zachwatowicz remarked that the conference should not adopt the point of view of even a cultured tourist who passes through the ancient city and does not wonder how it lives when he has left it. Are we to judge that the development of an ancient city should stop in our own time and that we should not introduce any "future" monument but simply leave homogeneous groups of architecture from past eras. Mr. Gazzola suggested that these decisions be taken by committees where all the citizens are represented, in order that all will be able to decide what their city of tomorrow will be.

It would be advisable to awaken the creative sensibility of new generations so that all those who are to assume responsibilities in administration, business, etc., have a certain opening to these problems and be able to take an active part in their solution. Mr. Leone called to mind that the question is being considered in the Council of Europe by the work group on "the awakening of the creative faculties".

However, as Mr. Sorlin and Mr. Ostrowski expressed it, neither general rules nor a rigid doctrine can be enacted for use by modern architecture in an old centre. The constructors are in the presence of a series of particular cases which they encounter with their sensitivity and their personal talents. Each time, different regulations in accord with the local historical and natural data should be elaborated to guide their creation.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:30 P.M.

V. Meeting of the Commission for Drawing up the Conclusions.

The Commission met on Sunday, the 19th March at 10:00 A.M. in the large hall of the Parador of Jaradilla. It was made up of Mr. Alomar, Mr. Frodl, Mr. Gazzola, Mr. Lemaire, Mr. Pimental Gurmendi, Mr. Sorlin, Mr. Watkin and Mr. Zachwatowicz. Mr. Feiss, Mr. Leone, and Mr. Valcarel attended the discussions. Mr. Lemaire read the draft of the conclusions emphasizing that the text was only a recommendation to the Executive Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites. A definite version was adopted after the examination of several points of detail concerning the form to be given to this document. It was a question of specifying that it indicated several non-limitative suggestions for the drawing-up of a work programme.

VI. Closing Session.

The closing meeting was held at the entrance of the Monastery of Yuste on Sunday, the 19th March at 2:00 P.M. in the presence of the Prior of Yuste.

The Secretary General read the conclusions arrived at by the commission.

The three motions were unanimously voted.

The President of the International Council of Monuments and Sites thanked the Spanish Authorities who had permitted the meeting and who had followed the proceedings. He expressed his gratitude to the Spanish National Committee which had undertaken the practical organization.

Mr. Leone and Mr. Ostrowski then expressed their thanks, their admiration and their good wishes.

In the name of all the participants, Mr. Feiss, Mr. Lal and Mr. Flores Marini expressed their gratitude to the directors of the Council and to the Spanish Authorities for having prepared and for having allowed them to participate in the proceedings.