NAJI M. AL-HASANI
NORMAN R. WEISS
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CONSERVATION OF
WAR-DAMAGED STRUCTURES
IN DOWNTOWN BEIRUT

MICHEL PARENT
LES PATRIMOINES ASIATIQUES
A LA CROISEE DES CHEMINS

VJEKOSLAVA SANKOVIĆ SIMČIĆ
TOURISM AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS AND COMPLEXES

NOUVELLES - NEWSLETTER

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METHODOLOGY FOR CONSERVATION OF WAR-DAMAGED STRUCTURES IN DOWNTOWN BEIRUT
Naji M. al-Husaini
Norman R. Weiss


It may sound odd to speak of conservation when Beirut bears the deepening scars of a lingering epidemic of war. In the late 1970s, plans for the downtown area lost their momentum, as every attempt to reconstruct the Central Business District became stalled by security considerations. One of those plans was the Plan Directeur of 1977, proposed by the District-Municipal office of the city of Beirut. Two years earlier, fighting in the downtown area had resulted in moderate damage to structures, largely from fire. The Israeli invasion of 1982 resulted in more severe destruction, with many buildings levelled. But soon thereafter, in spite of the results of these air raids, reconstruction and restoration went forward at a considerable pace, commencing with the clearing of debris, mainly from al-Maarak, and Allenby and Weygand Streets. This activity, which included the dangerous and difficult removal of mines, continued in 1983 and early 1984. Architects, planners, restoring contractors and architects were mobilized. Their surveys generated plans which were to give rise to a variety of buildings with historic and religious significance, to demolish those that were deemed structurally unsound or out of fashion. In addition, new buildings were proposed by French consultants in coordination with the Lebanese Ministry of the Environment and the American University of Beirut, which presented a plan to the President suggesting a preservation strategy for the downtown area (the Bahal). In addition, in January 1983, faculty and students at the American University, in collaboration with the Goethe Institute,
la naturaleza y la amplitud de los daños, y una quinta categoría que comprende las causas especiales.

Las recomendaciones técnicas van desde la estabilización de las estructuras en los casos graves o especiales hasta la construcción de apuntalamientos temporarios en madera o en acero y la limpieza por medio de chorros de baja presión antes del reemplazo de los materiales y las operaciones de relleno. Las estructuras inadecuadas pueden reforzarse por medio de fisuraciones en acero inoxidable o en cobre colocados en la argamasa, y por injerencias de mortero. Los autores sugieren alinear el relleno de la junta con argamasas de cal. La actividad continua de la ciudad facilita el reemplazo de las piezas y la realización de la mayor parte de los trabajos de manutención, que pueden ser ejecutados según las técnicas tradicionales. El relleno mixto utilizado para el tratamiento en superficie de las construcciones en graso o en caliciccia puede realizarse ya sea con la mezcla de cal, paja de ladrillo y arena o con la mezcla de piedra triturada, cal y cemento blanco. Se ha podido comprobar la eficacia de las mezclas a base de cal utilizadas para las construcciones de principios del siglo XX. Finalmente se señalan los distintos instrumentos legislativos utilizados para la conservación de Beirut al nivel nacional (plan munto de 1977, revisado en 1983), y a nivel internacional (normativa de la Convención de La Haya de 1954, aprobación de las Naciones Unidas de la resolución 39/14 para la asistencia a la reconstrucción y al desarrollo del Líbano, etc.). Las conclusiones de los autores destacan la urgencia de la elaboración de un plan de conservación/rehabilitación para el centro de la ciudad y la importancia de establecer una cooperación con organizaciones internacionales como la UNESCO, el ALESCO, el ICONOS y el ICCROM.

Le misure di conservazione prese nella città bombardata di Beirut dopo l'eliminazione del piano regolatore del 1977, sono state presentate dopo una evoluzione geografica, geologica e storica della città, la cui architettura è stata caratterizzata dall'occupazione successiva dei Romani, degli Osmanì, dei Crociati, della dominazione islamica (ispidad, dei Turabi Schelti) così come dal suo abbandono nell'epoca medievale e della costruzione di numerosi edifici nel XVI, XIX ed inizio del XX secolo. L'assetto stradale dell'ambiente costituito è stato assottigliato dalla mancanza di correnti della pianorubbia urbana. Dopo una ricerca sui luoghi, recisa nel 1983, gli autori hanno messo a punto una diagnoz ed una classificazione delle costruzioni che sono state in quattro categorie, in funzione della loro natura e del grado di danno, mentre una quinta categoria comprende i casi categorici. Le raccomandazioni tecniche vengono condivise dal consolidamento delle strutture, per i casi gravi e speciali, fino alla costruzione di pantellature provvisorie in legno o in acciaio e pasta resilina con getti a bassa pressione prima della sostituzione dei materiali e le operazioni di riforma. Le strutture inadeguate possono essere rinforzate con mezzi di ancoraggi in acciaio inossidabile o in rame, fissati con malta e iniezioni di malta. Gli autori suggeriscono anche la rinominatura con malta di calce. L'attività continua dei cantieri facilita la sostituzione e la realizzazione della maggior parte dei lavori in maniera che sponsored a symposium called "Beirut ofTomorrow," whose proceedings carried out for the protection of significant structures, such as churches, mosques and institutional buildings. It is rather unfortunate that no cohesive conservation plan for the area as a whole was proposed, nor did any study attempt to suggest appropriate technology to deal with questions of structural repair and masonry restoration. A number of individual structures were restored at this time by Oger-Liban—a construction company—and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). Oger-Liban, established in the early 1980s, is a sister company of Saudi-Oger and Oger-France. It is largely owned by Raki al-Hariri, a Lebanese-born Saudi entrepreneur. The CDR is an agency of the Ministry of Public Works, created in 1977 to supervise reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. Its work included the bulk of the Al-Ma'dar, the Parliament, the Municipal Building, and a number of religious structures. Funding for such projects was provided by Arab countries, which had committed a total of $2 billion, a quarter of which was spent in 1982-83. The resumption of fighting virtually ended the Council's activities; none of the remaining money has been expended.

Issues of architectural conservation thus constitute a very sensitive problem, especially in the context of a civil war. It is senseless to restore historic city centers while allowing people

— who give life and meaning to cultural patrimony—to perish. Restoration, although often seen as a luxury, can play an important political role in offering a more promising future through continuity with the past. Thus, it is our responsibility, as members of an educated public, to address issues of conservation from an optimistic point-of-view, and to encourage
The Municipal Building is typical of early 20th century institutional buildings in Beirut, and somehow all of Islam's identity. Restoration work commenced in the summer of 1983.
(Source: N.M. al-Hawzi.)

6. St. George Church (Maronite) managed to escape heavy shelling. It only displays very minor damage. It is built on the famous Roman basilica school destroyed in the earthquake of 351 A.D. (Source: N.M. al-Hawzi.)

7. A medieval minaret in Kout el-Taoucheh under restoration by CDL and Oger-Liban. This structure was to be the downtown headquarters of Oger-Liban. (Source: N.M. al-Hawzi.)

The reformation of architectural heritage. The success of any comprehensive plan relies upon the establishing of both legal and technical mechanisms for conservation. The former would require legislation, leading ultimately to the designation of what survives in downtown Beirut as an historic district; the latter is more focussed on the structure and material fabric of Beirut's buildings, but both are the subject of this paper.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The city of Beirut is the capital of the Republic of Lebanon. It lies along the eastern Mediterranean coast within the 35th degree of latitude. Its promontory forms a natural harbor, excellent for navigation. The city has been expanding since classical antiquity, when the settlement, called Qalatif el-Beh, was continued within defensive walls. Its location between other cities that were important in this area (Tripoli and Byblos to the north, Sidon and Tyre to the south) made it an important satellite city. Its population at present is about one and a half million people.

The yearly climatic cycle in Lebanon consists of rainy winters, with snowfall only above about 1,000 meters; an early spring with the last rainfall in May; four hot, dry summer months; and a mild autumn with light drizzle. In general, the climate may be characterized as moderately warm. During the summer season, Beirut and other coastal towns are hotter and more humid than the rest of the country. 6 Daily maximum temperatures surpass 22 degrees C from May and reach 32 degrees C in August. Mean daily temperatures surpass 24 degrees C from June until late September. 9 Buildings are constructed for summer ventilation by breezes from the southeast. Orientation of buildings and wall opening eliminates most direct penetration of solar radiation into interior spaces. In winter, heating becomes necessary during stormy periods.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Beirut was singled out by the Romans as a base for the eastern Mediterranean fleet. Augustus granted it the name of his only daughter, Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Beirut. During that period, the city was most famous for its commercial center (on the site of the present downtown area), as well as for its law school. 9 Surviving Roman structures were largely destroyed in the earthquake of 351 A.D., which was followed closely by a tidal wave and fire.

Over the rubble of this destruction, another walled city rose, under control alternately of the Arabs and the Crusaders, who fortified the port using salvaged granite columns and limestone blocks. 9 With rise of the Omayyads to the Islamic caliphate in Damascus, Beirut became the port of Damascus due to Caliph al-Walid I's personal interest in the city. Thus, in the early years of the eighth century, its celebrated role in maritime supremacy was revitalized.

There seems to be no evidence of the Abbasids in Beirut, which went into a period of decline in the late eighth and ninth centuries. The tenth century featured a revival of Islam in the city under the Fatimid dynasty, which rules from its base in Egypt. 6 With rise of the Seljuk Turks in the eleventh century, relations between the Muslims and Byzantians worsened. Suppression of the crusaders by the Seljuks led to the alteration of many crusader edifices which were used for other functions under the Seljuks and Ayyubids. An example of this sort of conversion is the present Omayyad Mosque on al-Masarak. It was a crusader church (St. John's Cathedral), converted into a mosque under Saladin, at the end of the thirteenth century (Fig. 1). Additions were made to it later, during the Mameluke rule; it stands in excellent condition to day after a major restoration by Oger-Liban in 1983.

Most of the urban fabric of medieval Beirut fell into ruin (Fig. 2), except for a few prominent structures, such as the Omayyad Mosque, the Emir Mu'tamer Mosque, the Bab el-Saraya Mosque, the Churches of St. Elie and St. George and some of the khams (caravan-sarais). 7 One wonders how these edifices survived while so many others were destroyed. This raises the issue that those buildings that disappeared may have been built less solidly or perhaps of less durable materials, that is, of material poorer than the common limestone and sandstone used in most of the structures that can be seen today. Many structures from that period, both religious and civic buildings, managed to survive in other parts of Lebanon, in spite of identical structural technology.

The sixteenth century witnessed a building boom in the construction of civic structures under the rule of Emir Fakhreddin Maan II, who fostered a fusion of Tuscan and Middle Eastern architectural styles. Unfortunately, nothing substantial of it survives within the city. His successors, the Chehab Princes, were also fond of building in stone in the ablaq technique. (Ablaq is a Damascene and Mameluke technique of using colored stone for architectural definition of elements and for decoration.) 10 It continued to be used through the end of the nineteenth century; many of these late buildings survived the bombs and shells of the recent war. Sources mention the location of the Chehab Palace in the vicinity of the Emir Mu'tamer Mosque of Weygand Street, and slightly above Bab-Idris. 9 This was also the site of Emir Fakhreddin II's Palace of the Gardens, which has completely disappeared.

The late nineteenth century was a period of decline; the Ottoman Empire was in a state of disintegration. This made it possible for foreigners to intervene in the region. The Russians, who were pursuing the Turks, briefly established an encampment along the eastern city walls, at the Place des Canons (adjacent to al-Bourj), also known as the Place des Martyrs (Fig. 3). 18
In the period between the World Wars, the French established their mandate over Lebanon and Syria (Fig.4). As a result, we witnessed the appearance of Western architectural elements of the Art Deco Style, successfully amalgamated into the local building genre. An evolving eclecticism of the post-World War II period stimulated the construction of buildings in the International Style, which are without respect for the spirit of Beirut’s historic fabric. This was (and still is) a serious urban design problem, due largely to the lack of strong action on the part of civic authorities, who failed to create guidelines to protect the historic buildings, or to guarantee that new structures would be appropriately designed to be sympathetic to the scale, materials and modes of old downtown Beirut.

**TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF BUILDING STONE**

There are three main divisions of rocks in Lebanon, the Lower Limestone, the Sandstone and the Upper Limestone.10 The formation of sandstone between the two limestone layers has occurred as a result of earth movements that disrupted the stratigraphy. The Lower Limestone in Lebanon is several thousand feet in thickness. Most of it is a dense, grey limestone, with flints at certain depths, but for the most part poor in fossils. In many parts of Lebanon, the Lower Limestone is exposed and has weathered very slowly over a period of time. Its base has nowhere been exposed in the country since its formation in the Upper Jurassic age.

Sandstone in Lebanon is a northern extension of the Nubian Sandstone of Upper and eastern Egypt, Sinai, Arabia and Transjordan. Its brown or dark red color in most localities makes it easily recognizable from a distance. (It may also be black or white, or in various shades of bluish-grey or pink.) It provides a favorable environment for the growth of pine trees. The thickness of this formation is from a few hundred to a few thousand feet. In Transjordan, its thickness exceeds that in Lebanon; it measures several thousand feet in Wadi Araba near Petra.

Its hardness varies considerably. The texture is typically fine, but in the lowest strata can be coarse and gravel-like. In its uppermost layer, it becomes somewhat calcareous, exhibiting an abundance of small fossils. The top of the Nubian Sandstone is Lower Cretaceous in age. These rocks can be seen at many sites within Lebanon (especially along the coast) and throughout the Middle East. In its lower portions the sandstone ranges from Upper Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous.

The Upper Limestone sits on top of the sandstone. It can be observed at heights varying from sea level to the summits of several mountain ranges. These mountains are largely giant anticlines, oriented in a north-south direction, in which the fossiliferous Upper Limestone has not eroded. Most of the Upper Limestone is white or pale grey in color.

Limestone is a commonly used material both in the mountains and in Beirut; sandstone is predominantly used in Beirut and other coastal cities.11 Sandstone quarries within Beirut have survived to the present time at the sites of Ain El-Tineh, Raouche and Verdun. The sandstone is used for most purposes, except for steps, flooring and beauteering. The Upper Limestone has been quarried in the southern outskirts of Beirut where it is soft and chalky, and in the mountainous Shouf District and Akkar, where it is considerably harder and sometimes yellow in color. The use of the softer variety is often limited to party walls and terracing. It is occasionally used for exterior structural purposes, but not in walls exposed to direct rain.

The Lower Limestone may have been quarried in a few sites in the jagged peaks of the northern Shouf Mountains (between Barak and An-Safa), and in a similar-looking district located within the northern Lebanese mountain range of Ktirovan (Nabi el-Laban).

**BUILDING CONDITION**

Definition of the problem has been established from actual building conditions. The assessment of conditions is the result of a very detailed on-site survey conducted by one of the authors in August, 1983. Two additional visits were made, but they were only limited opportunities to re-examine the buildings because of continuing sporadic fighting. Four basic categories are identified, characterized by the nature and extent of damage, ranging from those structures that are considered good to those that have been entirely destroyed. A fifth category is utilized for unusual cases.

The categories have been graphically represented on a map of the downtown area (Fig. 10). Note that some of the terminology has been modified since the completion of field work.

1. Good: Buildings with 10% or less damage can be described as being in "good" condition (Fig. 6). A very limited number of structures in the downtown area survived shelling because they were physically shielded by surrounding buildings. Examples of this are St. Elie Church, the Post Office Building, and a group of buildings along the Sha’ari al-Massari. Many of the structures in this category are those already restored by Oger-Liban (Fig. 7). The amount of damage in these buildings was typically 20-30%, but as they were structurally sound, they were able to be totally restored in 1983; some have been partially damaged again. Buildings in good condition (through survival or restoration) make up about 20% of the entire historic fabric of the downtown area.

2. Moderate: Buildings with 10-25% damage are in a second category of "moderate" condition. Their structural members are generally sound. The exteriors exhibit some scarring from bullets, short-range hand bombs, and mortar shrapnel. There are limited areas of soil from the combustion of smaller wooden elements, principally door and window frames, sash and shutters. The majority of these structures are entirely repairable. Typical examples of this category are on Abdul-Malik Street (adjacent to the Municipal Building on Weyland Street, Figs. 8 and 9), and a number of buildings on al-Maarad, a portion of which was already restored in 1983. These structures make up about 20% of the downtown area.

3. Acute: Buildings with 25-75% damage are in this third category. Many of their structural members are seriously weakened or have failed as a result of mortars and shells fired by heavy weapons, often from long range. These structures were in the main target zone of downtown Beirut. Significant portions of their facades have been lost. Extensive areas of soil can be seen on the remaining exterior masonry. Exhibiting these conditions are buildings located in proximity to open areas, mainly along the port (Allenby Street), and the Place des Martyrs (al-Shahada, Fig. 10). These structures make up about 50% of the downtown area (Fig. 11).

4. Lost: Buildings in this category represent two sets of circumstances. The first is that of structures already demolished or collapsed; the second includes those that have suffered very severe damage, and are, therefore, scheduled for demolition in the
near future. Together, they make about 10% of the downtown area. Their destruction was the result of more constant shelling by more sophisticated weapons. A few interesting architectural features remain among the piles of debris. An example of a group of buildings that have been demolished is what were the Souk-e–Saghah (jewelry market) and Souk-Sursock, located west of the Place des Martyrs.

5. Unusual Cases:
These are the few very small buildings that have substantial structural losses yet have managed to retain significant amounts of the architectural details of their facades. One example of this condition is the "Passage Badawi" building on Allenby Street (Fig. 12). This category represents no more than 1% of the downtown area.

TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon assessment of the problem in terms of categories of damage, it becomes feasible to set up a restoration and/or conservation plan. This plan should address each category by choosing the best strategy that leads to stabilization and reconstruction through use of appropriate technology.

Some helpful guidelines can be derived from the experience of European cities that suffered war damage, such as Warsaw, Coventry, Vienna and several German towns. These examples have provided some technical information in terms of specific rehabilitation or conservation techniques, mainly in the areas of roofing and of church restoration. However, the applicability of this information may be limited in Lebanon, because of significant differences in building technology, and the lack of financing.

After establishing a priority list, structures that are in the "unsalvageable" and "acute" categories should be considered for engineering stabilization. These are vulnerable to collapse, and therefore require immediate intervention. Most have not yet received any attention. The use of temporary wood or steel shoring to support the remaining structural elements is urgent, especially for structures that have become free-standing. These are particularly sensitive to wind loading and vibration; double shoring must be provided. A typical example of such a situation is the 1911 "Passage Badawi" building on Allenby Street.

When safe conditions are established, cleaning should be carried out on surviving portions of the masonry. This masonry should be cleaned before replacement and patching operations take place. Cleaning of masonry can be done by several different methods—chemical, mechanical and manual procedures, and combinations thereof. Limestone, marbles, calcareous sandstones and glazed ceramics may be able to be cleaned with water alone, using pressure rinsing or prolonged water spraying. Less pressure rinsing is probably the best general method, except in case of especially heavy soiling. (Most of the masonry surfaces in downtown Beirut exhibit moderate amounts of contamination.) Buildings that exhibit graffiti will require solvent cleaning, using gels and/or poultices.

On-site operations should be performed, if possible, by laboratory-pretesting on sampled materials of the same material. This should be followed by test cleaning of a substantial area of the masonry surface in a location representing typical conditions. A very substantial body of literature exists on the subject, and should be made available to those given the responsibility for reviewing these tests, and for supervising the work.

Most of the structures in downtown Beirut are built of load-bearing masonry. Reconstruction of missing portions of masonry can be carried out with salvageable original material and/or identical stone, using traditional building techniques established in the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for relief, reconstruction and development. It is probably most applicable to those structures described in a "moderate" condition. Lime mixed with brick powder and sand could be used to produce a material closely simulating sandstone. Crushed stone, shell lime and white cement would make an excellent match for the most common limestone. Patching formulations based on a resin binder have been used in the repair of the early 20th century buildings in al-Maram. These have yielded acceptable short-term results, and should be compared with test batches of mill-made composites before additional work is undertaken (Fig. 14).

past policies

In 1954, the Hague Convention raised the issue of protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict; the Lebanese Department of Antiquities was represented at those meetings. The protocol presented on June 1, 1960 (sections I and II) was ratified by Lebanon on June 23, 1960. At the time of the Hague Convention, a particularly important UNESCO publication was issued (see footnote 16). Of special interest is the third part, which offers technical remarks on the protection of buildings and works of art in times of war. The fourth part of the book deals with the organization of protection on administrative levels from local to international. Unfortunately, this detailed compilation of information deals almost entirely with the situation in which a country is on the threshold of entering a war. For Lebanon, that threshold was passed in 1973. It was at that time that the government and other national and local authorities should have commenced activities for the protection of Lebanese cultural and architectural heritage.

In 1977, the Department of Urbanism of Ministry of Public Works consolidated its efforts on drafting the new plan for downtown Beirut. The outcome was the "Plan Directeur," which called for the preservation of most of the historic urban fabric. Pedestrian and vehicular zones were delineated. The port basin was redesigned for further expansion, and the area around it opened for new development (Fig. 15). But the plan did not go into any detail concerning specific procedures or goals for restoration, rehabilitation and preservation. In fact, the whole scheme was defined as a "voie littorale." On December 20, 1978, Resolution 35/140 on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The action taken by UNESCO for the same purpose was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 107th session. By its resolution, the General Assembly 1) affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for relief, reconstruction and development; 2) endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General for international assistance to Lebanon; and 3) requested it to establish in Beirut a Joint Co-ordinating Committee of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate their assistance and to advise the Government of Lebanon on all matters relating to reconstruction and development. This resolution was implemented in 1979, whereby UNESCO offered its assistance in its fields of competence.

For its part, the Security Council, in its Resolution 459 (1979), took note of the measures taken by the Lebanese government to impress upon the international community the need to protect the archaeological and cultural sites of the city of Tyre, in south Lebanon. These activities were in accordance with international law and with the Hague Convention of 1954.
which established that historic towns, sites and monuments form part of the heritage of all mankind. The city of Tyre is significant in terms of its record of Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, medieval and Ottoman cultures. This is also clearly the case for the city of Beirut. We believe that such a resolution would similarly be appropriate for the protection of Beirut's historic sites and monuments against the perils of continued war. What can be derived from these resolutions is that there is a legally established liaison between Lebanon and UNESCO. ULACOCO’s materials-conscious staff and initiatives have had considerable experience in working in the Middle East, and could prove to be a significant factor in the planning of a comprehensive conservation effort in downtown Beirut.

A considerable part of the “Plan Directeur” was implemented by Oger-Liban, whose work in the area began in 1982 and continued until February 1984, when they moved most of their activities to Sidon, in south Lebanon. Present work by the CDR is only in the Parliament Square area. Some short-term results of these activities were noted in this text earlier. One cannot but thank these institutions for their encouraging work, but it is hoped that more emphasis could be put on proper conservation techniques in the near future. The lack of laboratory facilities for the study of historic building materials has resulted in some inappropriate stone cleaning, such as the sandblasting of the local limestone. Engineering work appears to have been done more successfully, due largely to the fact that traditional construction methods have been used, providing local craftsmen with opportunities to revive the stone craft.

The city is the memory and to change the whole milieu would contradict the city fabric. Therefore, we should go on to improve the quality of the old traditional buildings (markets) and monuments.

Those were the words of the Minister of Public Works, Pierre el-Khoury, as he delivered the keynote speech addressing the symposium “Beirut of Tomorrow”, in January, 1983. Those words convey the message that the Lebanese government understands the value of its historic sites and accordingly has some commitment to their preservation. This level of awareness is shared by some officials, academics, students and many others, especially in the last three or four years. The symposium called for the revision of the “Plan Directeur”, and came up with general recommendations for reconstruction of the town center, of which three items deal directly with preservation/reuse issues:

• a comprehensive archaeological investigation and the integration of significant discoveries in the new designs;
• the conservation of architectural elements as points of reference to the past and in inspiration of new designs;
• and adoption of by-laws to preserve and reanimate traditional buildings, re-animation of souk-type trades and discouragement of department store or supermarket type commerce.

The symposium also requested the

• delineation of archaeological zones for an immediate international archaeological campaign to collect buried vestiges and chart the archaeological evidence before new construction commences as well as the conservation of conservation zones in which renewal and repair may take place right away.

A STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE

These recommendations remain too vague. A more specific necessity is the drafting of a conservation/rehabilitation plan. This must include legal mechanisms to permit building stabilization; the authorities must acknowledge this as a planning priority.

In order for this plan to be successful, it must deal with the downtown area as a whole, of which individual buildings are only a part. Partial restoration and preservation can be sacrificial to the larger architectural context. The aim is not to recapture a monolithic image of the former ‘downtown’, but to re-establish a lively, animated milieu where the visitor and shopper find varied points of attraction, especially if the ruins are exposed and conserved. Ruins kept in poor conditions interest the public, who in turn give life and meaning to them.

The site that could embody this vision is that of the old Souk-Sourock and El-Sagha, west of the bourt. A local precede-nt is the Place de l’Etoile, which can serve as a small-scale model for archaeological stabilization elsewhere in the downtown area.

The Italian city of Vicenza has exposed its excavations as part of the city fabric. In this way, the history of Beirut could be even more fully revealed from classical antiquity, to the present. Some of the recent buildings deemed as irreparable could be stabilized as ruins—or incorporated into contemporary designs—and interpreted as significant relics of modern history, as was done in Coventry and Berlin.

The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCCROM), based in Rome, is an important repository of technical reference information for such conservation schemes. Establishing some kind of cooperation between Lebanon and ICCROM is therefore essential; a similar relationship is, of course, desirable with ICOMOS. Both of these organizations share interests with UNESCO and ALECSO (Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on an international and regional level.

On the national level, close coordination between the Lebanese Department of Antiquities and other governmental sectors, such as the Urbanism Department of the Ministry of Public Works, is a necessity. Local institutions operating in these spheres—archaeology, reconstruction, preservation, conservation—such as the ULACOCO, the Preservation of Sites and Old Buildings (APSAD), the CDR, and the local municipalities should all work together, with stronger affiliation to the national authorities.

It is the task of those institutions and of individuals who are active friends of Lebanon’s architectural heritage to prove the legitimacy of historic preservation in Beirut. This is also the responsibility of architecture schools in Lebanon, such as the Lebanese University, Beirut Arab University and the American University of Beirut. These educational institutions are largely responsible for the shape of the nation’s built environment; they must incorporate courses taught by preservation experts into their academic curricula, and should also play a more active role in nurturing public interest.

If the historical significance of the downtown area is fully recognized, treating it as a “neutral” zone may be possible first step toward reconciliation of the many warring factions. With proper security, the resumption of parliamentary meetings in downtown Beirut would provide an improved climate for revival of the varied public and private activities that once characterized the area.

Throughout their history, the Lebanese people have found, in their intensely positive spirit and their belief in progress, a strength to overcome crises. We are confident that they will survive to rebuild their architectural heritage. The work of Oger-Liban and the CDR in the downtown area is already a demonstration that the appreciation of the past is becoming an important national movement. With a strong cultural attachment to the land there is surely hope; perhaps other nations will learn from Beirut’s exceptional experience. A wise peasant was quoted by an American reporter: “The bombs come in and go, but the seasons are forever...!”

Notes


2 DORSETTE, L., Carte Géologique du Liban, Beyrouth, Ministère des travaux publics, 1955. See also charts published by Raouf Observatory, Beyrouth.


5 For a description of Beirut in this period, see MAQUADAL, “Description of Syria, including Palestine,” Palestine Pilgrims’ Text Society, III, 29, 1892.

6 In the year 1047, a Persian traveler, Na’ith-Khousar, described a magnificent arch spanning the road by which he entered Beirut. He stated that the arch was fifty feet in height. The side walls were built of immense blocks of white stone, each of which weighed one and one-half tons. On top were marble columns fourteen or fifteen feet in height, and so large that two men could hardly embrace them with their outstretched arms. He also described the arcade, commenting on its likeness of cowering and the means to the entry. See NA’ITH-KHOUSAR, “Diary of a journey through Syria and Palestine in A.D. 1047,” Palestine Pilgrims’ Text Society, IV, 9-11, 1893.
When considering the architectural heritage of Asia, the Occidental must question his usual criteria, including those concerning the conservation and restoration of certain types of buildings, which are inserted in traditions of repeated reconstruction. To begin, he must avoid making any amalgam; culturally speaking, there is not one Asia but several. Geography and history have created very different entities. The great spiritual movements crossing the continent—Taoism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam—have heightened the original differences and have found different expression in places far from each other. Nevertheless, the common characters of the architectural heritage of Asia lies in that belief in the inseparable character of the sacred and the secular, the spirit and the material, the interior and the exterior, the human microcosm and the macrocosm of the universe, the monument and life, nature and symbol. The Kaaba temple of Mecca expresses an archaological metaphor of this philosophy. The thought and practice of the Occidentals are on the contrary founded on dualism. Modern science and its applications are born of Greek, then cartesian thought which, as a whole, poorly understand the sacred. Asia practices these expressions of the modern world with a technological society and is still inspired by that of its initiation. However, what price will be paid by its heritage and its traditional "sacred isles" Since Asian heritage is conceived as a whole, the very rapid disappearance of its vernacular architecture raises a problem. In profound identity is in question, with the alternative of a development which Asians cannot ignore. Of course sacred areas remain, with palatial architecture and corresponding gardens, kept alive and well looked after. And many archaeological sites exist, conceived in an exemplary manner. As for the rest, the symbols between nature and man remain a lake, a rock are often closely related to the most humble of monuments. Furthermore, Asia has far more experts than it generally believes. The memory of restoration is in its hands, but it is also in the modern hands of those with the knowledge of traditional abilities. They represent a wealth which should be considered in the interest of the Occidentals. Asia could even be the issuing of a heritage from which today emerge the greatest monuments, but whose global theme has been disturbed and remains endangered.

At consider the patrimony archeoarchitectural of Asia, the Occidental must review its criteria, including those concerning the conservation and renovation of some types of monuments in traditions of reconstruction repetitive. Primarily it must avoid any amalgamation; in the plane cultural, every Asia and its "Asia". The geography and history create in the continent entities very distinct. In grandeur monuments, in the main religious, that are attributable to the Asia, the Taoism, the Buddhism, the Hinduism and Islam are, in the religious and the world, the spirit and the material, the interior and the exterior, the human microcosm and the macrocosm of the universe; in the rustic and the religious, the Kaaba temple of Mecca expresses an archaological metaphor of this philosophy. The thought and practice of the Occidentals are on the contrary founded on dualism. Modern science and its applications are born of Greek, then cartesian thought which, as a whole, poorly understand the sacred. Asia practices these expressions of the modern world with a technological society and is still inspired by that of its initiation. However, what price will be paid by its heritage and its traditional "sacred isles" Since Asian heritage is conceived as a whole, the very rapid disappearance of its vernacular architecture raises a problem. In profound identity is in question, with the alternative of a development which Asians cannot ignore. Of course sacred areas remain, with palatial architecture and corresponding gardens, kept alive and well looked after. And many archaeological sites exist, conceived in an exemplary manner. As for the rest, the symbols between nature and man remain a lake, a rock are often closely related to the most humble of monuments. Furthermore, Asia has far more experts than it generally believes. The memory of restoration is in its hands, but it is also in the modern hands of those with the knowledge of traditional abilities. They represent a wealth which should be considered in the interest of the Occidentals. Asia could even be the issuing of a heritage from which today emerge the greatest monuments, but whose global theme has been disturbed and remains endangered.

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naturale e del simbolo. Il tempio Ka'aba di Eilona espone una metafonia architettonica di questa filosofia. Poiché l'aspetto, il pensiero e le pratiche occidentali si fondano nel dualismo. La scienza moderna e le sue applicazioni usurparono del pensiero greco primo e del pensiero cartesianiano degli anni, umiliando pietà per eccellenza. L'Asia, che pratica questa modernità con i progressi tecnologici conseguenti, supina molto a menarlo a sue iniziative. Perciò, a che punto per tale pensiero e sua tradizionale "sabotage"? In quella nella quale il senso del patrimonio asiatico è globale, la moltissima desaparición di la sua architettura incarnata plasta un problema. E non è stato ammesso la sua identità profonda, alternativa a un sviluppo che gli asiatici non possono permettersi di ignorare. Benemo, esistono am pie, architetture dei palazzi e dei loro superbi giardini, in generale visibili e ben mantenuti. Tuttavia, è certo che esistono numerosi siti archeologici in una tra quanto più frequentemente. Per il resto, la simbiosi tra natura e cultura, un lago e una roccia sono in stretta corrispondenza con il più fragile dei monumenti. Inoltre, in Asia si trovano più spazi per quanti si permettono immaginarli. Essi sono gli autori dei restauri, però sono anche modelli detenuti delle conoscenze tradizionali. Tutti questi rappresentano una ricchezza nelle cui mani si trova, infine, il futuro di un patrimonio, di cui oggi emergono i maggiori monumenti, di cui il tesoro globale, però, è stato detronizzato e costituisce un esercito minaccioso.

Agné prendendo la Chine, il Boudisme avait a son tour fait surgire en Japon una architettura de bois fidele au fond originel et dont la solvitié formelle e intempesto contraste avec celle, toutefois etparée de couleurs et de formes surabondantes, de tant d'altres Asie.

Enfin l'Islam des conquérant mongols a suscité en Inde et au Pakistan ainsi que dans leurs prolongements une architecture inspirée d'abord par l'art persan, mais qui, au contact du fond indien, a créé des formes nouvelles de maîtrise et de résidences d'une grande exemplarité, mais encore marquées par la continuité de la tradition sculpturale indienne. Et il ne se pose pas moins, à propos de cet art indo-musulman, l'énigme de certaines convergences surprenantes avec l'Occident "remaniante".

Era d'altro dire che la unicità di molti carrefours, come quello di architettura frane de Sulhulaih, crescevano significativi della simbiosi degli artisti, indiani e indigeni. An che, questo approccio non è inversibile ma il pensiero che l'invenzione asiatica que: elle fleurit différemment à chaque pas.

EN ASIE LE PATRIMOINE, C'EST L'UNIVERS ET LA VIE

Car le second préalable consiste précisément à saisir qu'à travers les situations les plus hétérogènes qui soient, les patrimoines culturels ont pourtant ici en commun surtout autour du Boudhisme et de l'hindouisme cette philosophie essentielle : l'unité de l'être. La pensée et la vie sont unis, comme l'intérieur et l'extérieur, le microcosme de l'être et le macrocosme de l'univers. Et le jeu de l'éternel renverse, le passé et le futur fusionnés dans un éternel présent: seul s'entend l'alternance du jour et la nuit, la complémentarité du masculin et du féminin pour créer le renouvellement perpétuel.

On dit volontiers en Occident que les termes de telle dualité sont liés. Tel n'est pas le cas en Asie: ces termes que l'Occident distingue pour s'efforcer ensuite de les unir ne sont pas même concevables en Orient séparément. C'est ainsi que le patrimonio y es totalmente immerge dans la vie, la vie dans le sacré, et le quotidien dans le symbolo. Je prendrai pour méaphore architettonica di questa problemi. Non c'è a caso minaccia e la sua profonda identità alternativa ad uno sviluppo che gli asiatici non possono permettersi di ignorare. Benemo, esistono am pie, architetture dei palazzi e dei loro superbi giardini, in generale visibili e ben mantenuti. Tuttavia, è certo che esistono numerosi siti archeologici in una tra quanto più frequentemente. Per il resto, la simbiosi tra natura e cultura, un lago e una roccia sono in stretta corrispondenza con il più fragile dei monumenti. Inoltre, in Asia si trovano più spazi per quanti si permettono immaginarli. Essi sono gli autori dei restauri, però sono anche modelli detenuti delle conoscenze tradizionali. Tutti questi rappresentano una ricchezza nelle cui mani si trova, infine, il futuro di un patrimonio, di cui oggi emergono i maggiori monumenti, di cui il tesoro globale, però, è stato detronizzato e costituisce un esercito minaccioso.

philosophie le célèbre grand temple Kailasha d'Eilona en Inde (Fig. 1, 2) qui explicite, par la façon dont il fut réalisé dans l'espace, cette unité sous-jacente de tous les actes de la création. Les artistes qui, au XVe siècle, le conquèrent, en taillèrent la masse pyramidales dans la roche d'une colline, y creusèrent les salles du dedans, y sculptèrent partout la figuration et la symbolisation d'une immensurable hindouisme sur ses parois extérieures et internes, guidés pour assurer la rigoureuse correspondance de la taille du dedans et du dehors, par le seul ton de l'impact de l'outil sur la roche. Et ils intégrèrent aussi à l'ouvrage sculpté et figurer la paroi interne de la colline qui enveloppe ainsi le temple surgissant au centre de cet e-space creux. Quant à l'espace interne que enveloppe le temple lui-même, le nom Kailasha en livre le sens: c'est celui de la montagne cosmique au cœur de laquelle se déploie la résidence paradisiaque de Shiva et Parvati sa partenaire. Oeuvre monolithique, une et indivisibile jusqu'au dernier de naitre qu'elle n’est pas faite de pierres sur des pierres, mais surgi de la roche-mère; ce temple explicite avec son côme la correspondance de la terre et du ciel, de la nature et de la culture, de l'espace et du temps.

EN FACE DE L'ASIE: LE DUALISME OCCIDENTAL

A l'inverse, toute l'histoire de la pensée de l'Occident et son patrimoine se fondent sur le jeu de dualités universelles. De caractère dualiste est la séparation occidentale du sacré et du profane, de l'esprit et de la matière, de la spiritualité et de la vie, de l'éternel et du temps, de l'au-delà et de l'au-delà. Le dualisme est le fondement du dualisme de la pensée et de la réalité. Et le concept d'un patrimoine juridiquement protégé en Europe pour compenser l'effondrement des traditions architecturales distingue lui-même la justification historique du document et la justification antinomique qui entendent pérenniser l'émotion. Et cette conception de l'architecte, qu'elle soit d'ordre rationnel ou de contact sensoriel, se distingue également de la vie qui habite — qu'on y réduise à une "fonction" — et plus à force raisonnable, de la vie qui l'a fait. Pour la question de l'art dans son ensemble consacré, dans toutes les cultures, et pas seulement en Asie, à conférer au savoir-faire la capacité d'émerveiller: c'est dans la finalité du patrimoine de garantir à l'esprit sa pérennité en gravant de sa marque la matrice douée, voire indestructible qui en sera le support, comme le granit ou le marbre, c'est aussi à l'inverse dans l'objectif de la volonté patrimoniale de conférer la durée à une matière fragile comme le plâtre, l'argile ou le bois tendre, en la métamorphosant et la protégeant lorsque elle est le support d'un signe de l'esprit qui risquerait de périr.
Historiquement issu du "nid écologique" du Moyen-Orient, le Christiaïsme, dans le fondement de ses Mystères, a dépassé certains dualismes, mais l'Occident est néanmoins resté marqué par celui de la philosophie grecque de Pythagore à Platon et à Aristote, qui l'a communiqué au Moyen-Âge et à la Renaissance. Et le géral explorateur de ces "bois" organisait de l'espace qui ont fondé la science moderne, en a renouvelé et façonné le contenu: pour Descartes, pensée et essence sont des catégories éternelles; aucune propriété de l'âme ne peut appartenir au corps et vice-versa.

**LE PATRIMOINE DESTABILISÉ**

Certes, l'Asie d'aujourd'hui, pas plus que le reste du monde, n'est victime des déserts des prairies de l'Occident. Il y a d'ailleurs acclimaté les types de son patrimoine du XIXe siècle et cet apport n'est pas négligeable: qu'on se souveille aux grandes perspectives de New-Delhi, aux anciens quartiers d'Hanoï, à Macao, et à Goa que l'Inde n'a pas hésité à faire figurer au patrimoine mondial 1.

Mais l'Occident a aussi diffusé en Orient ses idéologies où elles ont été assimilées selon des façons qui lui sont propres. Mais, concernant le patrimoine architectural, ce fut plus encore l'effet-choc du dualisme cartésien de la science moderne et des réussites fascinantes des technologies industrielles qui ont marqué les espaces asiatiques ces derniers lustres. S'orientalement l'Asie y a même dépassé ses propres initiations, mais aussi elle les dépasse dans le niveau du désordre environnemental qu'engendre l'impact de cette irrésistible modernité. Et sous l'effet de l'attraction du patrimoine asiatique le tourisme n'est pas ici la moindre manifestation de ce choc désagréable.

Mais comment voudrait-on, pourrait-on s'opposer à ce désir de tant de peuples de participer au banquet de la vie moderne, à sa production mais aussi à sa consommation? Certes la désorganisation de son environnement est un défi à l'unicité des cultures de l'Asie. Le "progrès" attendu comme un impératif de social sera-t-il payé de ce prix là? En fait, la capacité d'assimilation des Asiatiques ne tiendrait-elle pas justement à ce supplément de force intérieure que leur confère cette unité de l'âme intime? Ou bien, à l'inverse, les commodités des dualités d'origine occidentale, consistant à fragmenter les problèmes pour les résoudre ne mettent-elles pas en cause cette unité foncière un jour ou l'autre jusqu'à une perte d'identité fondamentale? Et ici où le patrimoine architectural traditionnel n'est-il déjà plus qu'un souvenir?

**LES VILLES EN QUESTION**

C'est là le grand questionnement de l'avenir des patrimoines asiatiques. Leurs destinies se jouent dans ce choix entre une pénétration encore plus affirmée ou un effondrement progressif et irréversible. A ce niveau, les situations sont d'aujourd'hui, inévitables diverses.

A Singapour il ne peut déjà être plus guère question que d'y savoir non l'architecture de l'Asie traditionnelle naïvement, mais ce qui reste de saveurs de l'ère coloniale, et on s'y emploie d'ailleurs activement. 

Hors de leurs aires sacrées, le plus grand nombre des grandes villes historiques de l'Asie ont perdu leur architecture vernaculaire urbaine à laquelle s'est substituée la plupart du temps non pas un nouvel urbanisme cohérent mais une situation chaotique. On cite comme des miracles Srinagar et Jaipur en Inde, Suzhou en Chine et les grandes villes du Népal telles que Bhaktapur (Bakhtapur), Patan, ou encore Kathmandou déjà menacée.

**AIRES SACRÉES, PALAIS ET JARDINS**

Ce qui masque cette perturbation de fond c'est l'ampleur considérable des aires sacrées qui font la fascination de Kyoto, de Nara, de Pagan en Birmanie ou même de Bangkok. Dans ces aires sacrées, l'intégrité du patrimoine demeure au sein d'une force et d'une familiarité exemplaires. Et l'on va de l'une à l'autre dans une même ville pour y contempler des "ensembles architecturaux" d'une telle richesse, que l'espace qui les sépare est pour le visiteur, comme le temps du repos de l'âme, où le corps reprend son souffle, où les yeux se ferment pour que l'esprit de repose sur la maintenance du souvenir étouffé de ce qu'il vient de découvrir.

Telle est en tout cas la démarche de la jeunesse ou des étrangers qui passent allègrement le reste par profit et perte d'autant plus aisément qu'ils ne l'ont pas connu. Mais il a existé.

Outre les aires sacrées, les grands ensembles funéraires et palatiaux comme Agra, et leurs jardins comme ceux de Lahore, généralement organisés constituent des pôles architecturaux grâce auxquels les Asiatiques d'aujourd'hui communiquent encore avec le message vivant de leur patrimoine. La "Cité Incroyable" et le "nouveau" Palais d'État de Pékin se sont ouverts à la jeunesse chinoise avide de cette communion, et les jardins de l'ancien Palais d'État y sont en voie de reconstitution grâce aux travaux des jeunes eux-mêmes.

**NATURE ET CULTURE: SYMBIOSE A GARDER ET A RETROUVER**

C'est le moment de souligner que si les grandes villes asiatiques sont aujourd'hui meurtries, le rapport de la nature à l'architecture garde en Asie le secret de sa grande symbiose culturelle. Des villes moyennes comme Kandy au Sri Lanka perpétuent cette relation de même que les grandes capitales disparues et dont témoignent aussi les vestiges archéologiques au sein de lieux choisis en fonction de leurs vertus magiques, comme l'artéria Hampi en Inde.

Les cités religieuses du "triangle culturel" du Sri Lanka, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, émergent d'écrins de verdure, et la montagne insigne de Sigiriya dont la grotte sommitale
est ornée de fresques surgi au dessus du tracé régulier d’admirables perspectives. Et au cœur de l’Inde qu’y a-t-il de plus discrètement beau que le paysage de Badami dont le petit temple de pierre se mire dans un lac en face de rochettes creusées elles-mêmes de sanctuaires? Le Japon et la Chine, au-delà de trop de leurs villes défaillantes retrouvent dans de telles harmonies locales de la nature avec de petites architectures l’authenticité de leur message. C’est le mérite tant des peintres que des charpentiers ou des jardiniers de l’Avoir perpetué.

Dans ces conditions tout l’avenir de ces Asies là est certes dans les mains expertes des grandes institutions professionnelles de la conservation, et nous en connaissons les riches personnalités qui les composent, beaucoup très compétentes, et informées des moyens les plus sophistiqués de la science de la conservation des matériaux et des structures. Mais il est aussi dans la perpétuation des savoir-faire. La reproduction à l’identique d’un élément dégradé n’a pas le même sens qu’en Occident, tant pour des raisons philosophiques que techniques. Certes les grands sites archéologiques peuvent et doivent vivre à l’heure de la Charte de Venise, mais il est un autre patrimoine dont l’archéologie vivante a épuisé le rythme et le sens de ce renouvellement à l’identique que lui enseignent les cycles naturels de la végétation et de ses saisons, des hommes et de leurs générations.

C’est par ces ouvertures conformes à son génie spirituel que l’Asie pourra peut-être, au cours du Troisième Millénaire, renouer avec la permanence de ses "génies des lieux". Face aux empêchements technologiques qu’elle est entrain de forger et qui sont incontournables, elle a le choix de s’y laisser enfermer ou de se préparer et faire épanouir ce qu’elle a de meilleur et qui est intemporellement le secret de sa célèbre Sagesse.

Notes

1 J’ai moi-même ici une pensée attendue pour Pontcharra, note de Brecht suggérant d’interdire à Montréal, où d’autres ont vu l’Ecole française d’Extéme-Orient.


Le phénomène touristique est né à la suite d’un fort développement économique et social. Son existence et sa popularité sont liées à la qualité de l’entourage, ainsi qu’à la protection et son aménagement. L’originalité, l’authenticité, la diversité et la conservation du patrimoine culturel et historique sont autant de facteurs qui stimulent l’économie touristique. En analysant le développement actuel et passé des centres anciens, nous constatons que dans les villes anciennes dont l’existence et l’avenir sont liés à certaines potentialités économiques et industrielles, le tourisme n’est qu’un des éléments contribuant à leur développement, et en perdant leur importance politique, économique et culturelle originelle, beaucoup de centres anciens deviennent uniquement sur le tourisme pour assurer leur existence et leur développement. La protection active du patrimoine des centres anciens n’est pas toujours conforme aux principes modernes de la protection et la décision de faire rénover les tours dans des secteurs urbains protégés a des conséquences financières considérables; elle entraîne aussi une forte concentration de personnes qui nécessite la construction d’hôtels. Dans le cas du tourisme de transit, la situation est un peu moins délicate. car la pression sur les zones protégées est moins forte.En Yougoslavie, la politique de développement touristique a favorisé la cité Adriatique; en particulier les environs de Dubrovnik, au détriment de la région continentale dont le potentiel est pourtant considérable. Cependant à Poitou-Charentes, petite agglomération urbaine de type oriental, la revitalisation toute sur le tourisme de transit a permis de conserver ses valeurs historiques et ethniques. Dans cet article l’accent a été mis surtout sur les conséquences négatives du tourisme, non pas à cause de l’absence d’expériences positives, mais pour mettre en garde notre société contre le choix de solutions qui ne garantiront pas la protection du patrimoine.

Le phénomène touristique naît comme conséquence d’un fort développement économique et social. Sa consistance et sa popularité est liée à la qualité de l’entourage, ainsi qu’à la protection et son aménagement. L’originalité, l’authenticité, la diversité et la conservation du patrimoine culturel et historique sont autant de facteurs qui stimulent l’économie touristique. En analysant le développement actuel et passé des centres anciens, on peut constater que dans les villes anciennes, qui ont des potentialités économiques et industrielles, le tourisme est une des forces qui contribuent à leur développement, et en perdant leur importance politique, économique et culturelle, beaucoup de centres anciens deviennent uniquement sur le tourisme pour assurer leur existence et leur développement. La protection active du patrimoine des centres anciens n’est pas toujours conforme aux principes modernes de la protection et la décision de faire rénover les tours dans des secteurs urbains protégés a des conséquences financières considérables; elle entraîne aussi une forte concentration de personnes qui nécessite la construction d’hôtels. Dans le cas du tourisme de transit, la situation est un peu moins délicate, car la pression sur les zones protégées est moins forte. En Yougoslavie, la politique de développement touristique a favorisé la cité Adriatique; en particulier les environs de Dubrovnik, au détriment de la région continentale dont le potentiel est pourtant considérable. Cependant à Poitou-Charentes, petite agglomération urbaine de type oriental, la revitalisation totale sur le tourisme de transit a permis de conserver ses valeurs historiques et ethniques. Dans cet article l’accent a été mis surtout sur les conséquences négatives du tourisme, non pas à cause de l’absence d’expériences positives, mais pour mettre en garde notre société contre le choix de solutions qui ne garantiront pas la protection du patrimoine.

Tourism is a social and economic phenomenon, a consequence of an intensive economic and social development. This important element of social life is justifiable, especially in the context of present-day rapid industrialization and urbanization. Our modern interest in recreation, health and broadening our minds intensifies migrations in the modern world. The basic prerequisite for the development of tourism is the existence of certain natural and man-made valuable complexes, their protection and conservation being essential to the future development of tourism. Man’s interest in the cultural, historical and artistic heritage has been growing all over the world, for this heritage enriches us spiritually and brings us closer to the civilizations of the past (Fig.1). The existence of these monuments and complexes brings a constant spring of emotions and is reliable evidence of the past times in which they were created. Because of that, cultural heritage must be given priority in the place it deserves in our life, and any damaging, inadequate and destructive treatment of it must be effectively prevented.

While the institutions for the protection of cultural heritage pay equal attention to all the parts of that heritage regardless of its location, tourism pays great attention to the element of location, that is to the position of a monument in relation to the historical centre and the main communications. It insists on accessibility and the construction of communications opening these monuments to a large number of people.
considerabile. No, altrimenti, in Polonia, una popolare aggregazione urbana di tipo orientale, la revalorizzazione basata sul turismo di massa peggiorerebbe i suoi valori storici e artistici.

L'evento turistico è visto come conseguenza di un forte sviluppo economico e sociale. La sua esistenza e la sua prosperità sono legate alla qualità dell'ambiente, così come alla sua protezione ed alla sua conservazione, l'originalità, l'autenticità, la varietà e la conservazione del patrimonio culturale e storico sono allettanti fattori che stimolano l'economia turistica. Realizzando il sviluppo attuale e passato dei centri antichi, consigliamo che nelle città antiche, la cui esistenza e ampiezza siano legate ad alcuni potenziali economici ed industriali, il turismo non è che uno degli elementi che contribuiscono al loro sviluppo, perdendo la loro importanza politica, economica e culturale originale, molti centri antichi

Inadeguatezza nella valorizzazione e monumenti complex causes degradation of the heritage and permanent destruction of the monumental and artistic features essential for their status and conservation.

It is our duty to incorporate the elements of our heritage into our daily life and activities, to give them new functions, but in a manner which would enhance and not destroy their original values. All these cultural monuments represent different civilizations, nations, social and ethnic groups must be made accessible and presented to the modern man interested in the new and unknown, the original and the exotic.

Through precise analyses and expertise each monument can be given a function that will incorporate it into modern life, providing again that the adaptations envisaged are not damaging to its status and degree of conservation. Every expert and successful adaptation, even if more costly than some other solutions, will be ultimately more profitable to the cultural heritage, to all of us and to tourist industry. The conservation and protection of cultural heritage requires a long-term policy and an adequate status. For the erosion and destruction of our cultural and natural heritage means a rapid and irreparable disappearance of the evidence of our identity and of the inherited culture.

It is evident that in the tourist industry there are great potentials for the provision of financial means and the revitalization of cultural heritage, but it is essential that these problems be treated in a complex, objective and expert manner.

In view of the fact that the tourist industry development depends on the natural and man-made complexes, the policies in this sphere should not only be profit-oriented, but should pay attention to the conservation and revitalization of these complexes.

The disappearance of the natural and cultural-historical elements of our heritage cannot and should not be expressed in financial terms, for the values lost represent our culture and way of life and strengthen our sense of identity both as individuals and as a society.

OLD CENTRES: POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT

Our analysis of the present and future development of some old cultural-historical centres shows the following:

- There are some old centres which base their existence and their future development on their commercial and industrial potentials, of which tourism is just one factor. Cultural and historical monuments are invaluable for the identity of these centres, but they are also a basis for development of tourism (Fig. 3); and

- Having lost their original political, economic and cultural importance, some old centres base their existence and their future development exclusively on tourism. In these centres, tourist industry has created the economic basis for their revitalization and future development (Fig. 6).

Historical centres which do not rely exclusively on tourism in their development (Fig. 7, 8), but on other economic activities are subjected to transformations and delegations of space as a consequence of such activities. Tourism in such cases can have a negative influence on the heritage but cannot be held entirely responsible since other economic activities, as a rule, exert a strong fiercer negative impact (radical reconstruction works, sudden growth of settlements, a great pressure on the historical core, etc.).
The development and type of tourism does not depend only on the existing economic potentials but also on the natural and man-made monumental complexes. Numerous other factors determine the character of tourism, the most significant difference being that between the stationary and the transit tourism.

The stationary type of tourism is of course more profitable, but it means large concentrations of tourists in the protected area and the construction of large tourist facilities, which is a negative development from the standpoint of the conservation and protection of environment.

As for the transit tourism, the situation is somewhat more favourable, as the pressure exerted on the protected area is lighter.

Very frequently the most attractive natural and man-made complexes are inadequate for the masses attracted by them. Great concentrations of tourists require large food facilities and other related structures. The attractiveness of hotels depends on their location and the uniqueness of the natural and man-made surroundings. The desire to provide facilities for the tourists in the very monumental core or in its immediate vicinity opens possibilities for numerous degradations of valuable complexes. The new tourist facilities often oust the original historical centre and interfere with as well as diminish the essential characteristic of the core. A tourist sojourn in a town centre or in its immediate vicinity is more profitable for the tourist industry, but it is also conducive to the erosion and degradation of the core. In most cases the capacities of the centre are overwhelmed by the tourist demand.

The policy of tourist industry should include a concern for the conservation of natural, cultural, historical and aesthetic values instead of their degradation as they are essential to the development of that industry. It is necessary to find the optimum solutions in order to preserve these values for the future generations and to ensure the future development of the tourist industry. Also, the tourist industry should be obliged to contribute a part of their profits to the cost of conservation, restoration and protection of the heritage. It would ensure the creation of permanent funds for this important and complex activity dictated by our obligation to keep our heritage in its authentic form.

SOME YUGOSLAV EXPERIENCES

Yugoslavia is rich in natural and cultural-historical monuments. Throughout its history different national, ethnic and religious groups have been in contact, which has resulted in the existence of numerous different materials and spiritual cultural monuments.

The influences from the West have been close from Central Europe and the Mediterranean, while the eastern ones have been Byzantine and Turkish. The immediate contact of these cultures has given very specific characteristics to some Yugoslav regions.

Along side with the growth of the standard of living, the construction and modernization of the roads and tourist facilities, numerous cultural and natural complexes have become accessible to the masses. Today there is a vivid interest in Yugoslavia throughout the world. The Adriatic Coast is the most attractive area of all, owing to its natural and climatic characteristics, as well as to its urban and monumental ensembles of Mediterranean type. In the policy of the development of tourism in Yugoslavia, priority has been given to this area. The development of tourism in the hinterland has been unjustifiably neglected, for there are great potentials for its growth. One of the leading Yugoslav cultural and historical centres with highly developed stationary tourism is Dubrovnik (Fig. 6, 9), which has been put on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Within the city walls, it represents the best preserved historic centre, despite the fact that it has been surrounded by some urban and architectural failures.

DEGRADATION OF NATURAL, HISTORICAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE OF DUBROVNIK

A few years ago there was the acute problem of protection of the area of St Jacob (Sv. Jakov), an area which represented the last preserved remnant of the natural frame of the city. It included the Benedictine Monastery, a cultural-historical and architectural complex of monumental importance (Fig. 10).

The only correct way of protecting this area would be a total ban on the building of tourist facilities. But this place, across the port of Dubrovnik, has precisely the site of the new hotel "Belvedere". This is obviously one of the most attractive locations promising high profits, because of the excellent view of the city and because of the harmony of natural and man-made surroundings (Fig. 6).

The quality of this location has promised high profits, which seem to be the principal motivation of the tourist industry, and which was the reason for neglecting all other considerations such as the size of the building and the consequent concentration of tourists on that spot. The construction of the hotel has degraded the only remaining part of the natural surroundings of the old city of Dubrovnik, and the view from the city of that area. This has caused a great damage to our entire heritage, a damage that cannot be expressed in financial terms.

A great concentration of tourists on the Dubrovnik riviera has caused overpopulation, i.e. saturation of the historical centre of Dubrovnik, since all the tourist circulation is oriented towards the old centre—an area of multiple significance. The town gates cannot let through all the eager visitors at once, thus it is inevitable that circulation has been organized alternatively in both directions. Long waiting periods before entering the city or leaving it, crowded space, impeded functioning, cannot be considered to be a pleasant experience, not even in the case of the values Dubrovnik has to offer. Financial assets gained by the tourist trade are large, however
causing inevitable multiple degradations (destruction of ancient environments, their transformation, deviation of the contact zones, etc.). The 1979 earthquake brought damage to Dubrovnik and to other towns of the South Adriatic and opened up new problems for the society and the protection services. It was soon followed by repair and restoration works on all the monumental facilities, archaeological sites were discovered beneath the Cathedral, which has brought changes in the previous knowledge of the history of the settlement; generally speaking a great deal has been done. Most of the discussions were concerned with the Pansiona locality where valuable eighteenth century sites are permanently inhabited by the local population (Fig. 11, 12). It has been proposed that after repair the site should be transformed into an exclusive hotel and that the population should be rehoused outside the town gates one of the recently erected housing estates. The proposal, however, was rightly countered by considerable indignation of both experts and citizens. Elimination of the active inhabitants and the exclusion of the authentic designation of the ancient palaces as well as their occasional utilisation (during the tourist season) would mean dullness and artificiality of space. Since every historical centre, ensemble or individual monument can attain the highest domain of protection through its authenticity in all the aspects of existence.

The Yugoslav public has not been surprised by the attitude of Dubrovnik citizens since in this town there had always been a present great love towards the heritage as well as an awareness of the necessity for its preservation.

POČETJE TOURIST CENTRE OF THE TRANSITIONAL KIND

It might also be useful to explain problems encountered by another historical entity which is not so famous internationally but which also loses its prosperity on transitional tourism. Početje, a small historic walled town, represents an urban ensemble defined and self-contained both topographically and in terms of space. Its position in relation to the nearby river Neretva, as well as its walls and bastlements reminded somewhat of Dubrovnik (fig. 13).

Its role was not strategic, because of the position of its town and bastlements on a prominent cliff. At the end of the XVIIth and the beginning of the XVIIIth centuries it reached its maximum development both in terms of population and in the number of houses. Its internal organisation suggested an oriental type of settlement typical of the period of Turkish rule since the XVIIth century. At the end of the XIXth century it lost its strategic importance and rapidly fell into disrepair. After the Second World War, it became a typical dead town.

The construction of the modern road through the valley of the Neretva created a chance for Početje to come alive and to become a tourist centre of the region. The road has created the problems connected with the future of the town and it has not solved them. The first steps in the reanimation of Početje were the adaptation of the old medersa into a restaurant and the adaptation of the residence of the Početje captains into the residence of the Painters’ Colony.

In a short time the interest in Početje has increased considerably. It has been visited by numerous tourists on day excursions from Dubrovnik, which has had important financial effects and has given Početje a high reputation on the tourist market. Despite significant restoration works, a general impression a visitor gets in Početje is that the ruins outnumber the restored houses. This stresses the historical character of the town and is in terms of tourist attractions an advantage. However, the currently strong idea that the town should be fully restored collides with the idea that it should retain its present appearance. On no account must Početje become a town hotel, for then it would lose the charm of its urban organisation underlying its life in history. For that reason it is necessary to encourage, by economic measures and means, the inhabitants of the old town to stick to those activities which promote the tourist development of Početje. Tourism in this settlement can be only of the transit type, as it has been so far.

Another problem is that of the construction of new houses within the town walls, which is not to be discouraged in principle, but all these undertakings should be subjected to conscientious scientific scrutiny, in order to prevent possible negative consequences for the historic and aesthetic values of the old town.

Through a respectful treatment of the existing old town, a preferential treatment given to the prominent houses, historical elements, and the visual qualities of the urban structure, and through the correct choice of the new functions for the empty houses and buildings, this part of our cultural heritage should be preserved for the benefit of the future generations.

In the presentation of this paper a special emphasis is directed towards the negative effects of crassly illustrated by some Yugoslav examples, not because certain positive achievements are not present in our environment, but because the negative effects on the heritage should be decreased and our activities in space should be directed along the right course. Also our attitude concerning the correct combination of heritage and tourism is clearly stated.

Today our perception of the values of heritage and its preservation are at a considerably higher level. An active protection of the heritage is the only way for it to be preserved for the future generations but it is understood to mean the selection of the means of utilisation which will not put the natural and the environmental values into a subordinate position. For this reason we must try to choose optimal solutions for the heritage itself provided that they do not hinder the general progress.

Bibliography


Note: All the photographs were taken by the author, except Fig. 2.
Ouvrages Receus


L’Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e História (Inah) et le Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) ont organisé en 1986 à Mexico, un colloque international sur les problèmes de conservation en site des sites archéologiques et des objets de fouilles. Ce volume largement illustré présente les interventions de spécialistes du monde entier, invités à exposer les expériences menées dans leurs pays sur les sites et leur environnement, ainsi que sur les matériaux et éléments de décoration mis au jour (brûlures créoles, peintures et métaux en particulier). La réussite partielle de l’ouvrage est consacrée à de prestigieux sites mexicains, parmi lesquels Tichenochtli, Teotihuacan et Cacachten.

Information: The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6577 (Etats-Unis)


ISBN 88-7040-082-4


Information: Dr. Rosella Dini, Giustizia Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Riccardi 21, 50123 Florence (Italie)

Diffusion gratuite


ISBN 3-345-00175-6

Une sélection des contributions au colloque international organisé à Rostock et Dresden en 1984 dans le cadre de la 7e Assemblée générale de l’Icomos, fait l’objet de cette publication, où les spécialistes de nombreux pays ont traité des liens indissociables qui unissent la culture et la patrimoine. Les exemples choisis pour illustrer leurs propres approches à plusieurs types de patrimoine (archéologie industrielle, archéologie, villes) et s’appuient aussi sur les pratiques de la restauration et de la conservation.

Information: Dr. Detters, Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstraße 13, 102 Berlin (Rép. dém. allemande)


L’expérience présentée dans cet ouvrage est une entreprise commune du Conseil de l’Europe et du Ministère français de la culture et de la communication, qui a abouti successivement: les tendances du mécanisme en Europe, les résultats des questionnaires qui ont porté sur le financement de la culture en général, l’offre de mécanisme des particuliers et des entreprises, les liens entre le mécanisme et les médias et enfin la situation dans 14 pays d’Europe. On trouve en annexe des adresses utiles: celles des principales administrations publiques et des organisations privées compétentes.

Information: La Documentation française, 29-31 Quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris cedex 07 (France)

Price: FF 280 / US $ 50


The Convention on the Conservation of the Overseas and the cultural and natural sites

La Convention du patrimoine mondial de l’UNESCO et les sites culturels et naturels inscrits sur la liste aux objets de ce volume comprennent illustré que publiée la Nationale Geographic Society. Depuis 1977, le Fonds du patrimoine mondial soutient les projets de restauration, de conservation et de formation de spécialistes, qui sont réalisés sur des sites culturels et naturels inscrits, par exemple au Montenegro, pour aider à la restauration du patrimoine détruit par le tremblement de terre ou au Népal pour enrayé la déforestation. Les sites sont ensuite présentés de manière détaillée, accompagnés d’un notice historique et d’une description de leur état de conservation. Ce livre est un très bon complément aux ouvrages déjà publiés sur la Convention.

Information: The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C. 20036 (Etats-Unis)

Price: US $ 25.45 /FF 140 (Etats-Unis), US $ 30.25 /FF 200 (Etats-Unis), fr. de l’us. $ 42.50 /FF 250 (étranger, éd. de luxe)

Regiis térmite saucénos, Metamorphouses, Giustizia Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Riccardi 21, 50123 Florence (Italie)

Free distribution

Infomation: Dr. Rosella Dini, Giustizia Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Riccardi 21, 50123 Florence (Italie)

Price: FF 280 / US $ 50


Unesco’s World Heritage Convention and the nomination list of cultural and natural sites are the subject of this book magnificently illustrated and published by the National Geographic Society. Since 1977, the World Heritage Fund has supported restoration and conservation projects and experts’ training taking place at nominated cultural and natural sites; for example, in Montenegro with the heritage restoration destroyed by the earthquake, in Nepal - the slaying up of deforestation. The sites are then presented by theme together with a historic note and a description of their state of conservation. This book is a very good complement to the works already published on the Convention.

Information: The National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 20036 (USA)


ISBN 88-7040-082-4

This book groups together the proceedings of the 6th International Symposium dedicated to the conservation of historic gardens, which was held in Florence in 1981. The debates were oriented towards "the conservation and valorization of small historic gardens" and also discussed the Charter for historic gardens ratified at Rostock-Dresden in 1984 under the title of the Charter of Florence, its entire text is published in conclusion of the works.

Information: Dr. Rosella Dini, Giustizia Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Riccardi 21, 50123 Florence (Italie)

Free distribution


In April 1986, the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) organized in Mexico, an international conference on the problems of in situ conservation of archaeological sites and finds. This widely illustrated book is a collection of expert’s papers from throughout the world, in which they detail their experiences led in their respective countries on sites and their environment, as well as on materials and on decorative elements discovered (adobe, paintings and metals in particular). The third part of this book is dedicated to the first meeting of the Symposium among which figure Teotihuacan, Tichenochtli and CasaCenac.

Information: The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6577 (USA)

Price: FF 60 / US $ 11
IN MEMORIAM

C'est avec tristesse que nous avons appris le décès, fin 1987, de M. Vaille Dragot qui fut, Président du Comité roumain de l'Iconom, Inspecteur des monuments historiques, responsable de la Direction du patrimoine culturel national puis Représentant du l'Institut des Beaux Arts "Nicolaie Grojocescu" de Bucarest, M. Dragot avait présidé le Comité roumain depuis l'année à Paris à l'Iconom. Nous adressons nos vœux sincères et doléances à sa famille, ses collègues et amis.

18 AVRIL 1988 : JOURNEE INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MONUMENTS ET LES SITES

Comme chaque année, cette Journée sera l'occasion de manifestations organisées par les Comités nationaux de l'Iconom, pour sensibiliser le public à la protection du patrimoine architectural. Quelques Comités ont déjà fait part de leur programme au Secrétariat international en URSS, le Comité s'est associé au Fonds scandinave de la culture et aux Unions artistiques pour organiser des expositions et des conférences ; en Belgique, on s'interroge toujours à l'abordé le rôle du 1er ministre du commerce de l'Iconom, en RDA un collège est organisé à Berlin par le Comité national et l'Institut pour la conservation des monuments historiques sur le thème de "la conservation du patrimoine comme une part de la politique culturelle" alors que d'autres manifestations se dérouleront simultanément à Copenhague, Erfurt, Halle, Quedlinburg, au Danemark, le Comité organise un colloque sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur les monuments ; en Israël une conférence a été organisée à Jérusalem par le Comité national en collaboration avec le Département des antiquités sous l'épiscopat du Ministre de l'éducation, et à l'occasion de la journée, nous rendons hommage à ceux qui ont œuvré dans les domaines de la culture et de la décoration.

NOUVELLES

18 OCTOBRE 1987, WASHINGTON D.C. (ETATS-UNIS)


Le programme comportera deux thèmes : la conservation et protection des monuments, quartiers et sites ; technologies, techniques et formations pour la présentation et la conservation, monuments en relation avec leur environnement bâti et naturel et contexte historique, la gestion des monuments en tant que ressource nationale — qui a caractérisé l'ensemble des interventions, parmi lesquels les ont peut notamment citer :

- les débats sur la nature des problèmes traités, bien que concernant des régions et des époques dédiées spécifiques et traitants des problèmes différents par exemple le manque de coordination entre les différents acteurs du processus de gestion du patrimoine ;
- l'expression du besoin de formation à tous les niveaux : école primaire, université et public ;
- le besoin de développer la recherche fondamentale, en particulier sur le caractère de dégradation des matériaux ;
- le désir de voir les spécialistes de la conservation plus associés à la vie politique afin de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une politique de conservation ;
- finalement, la réutilisation des bâtiments comme une des moyennes les plus efficaces de les conserver.

COMPROMIS ET RECOMMANDATIONS RELATIVES À CHAQUE SÉMINAIRE

Le sous-résumé 1 traitait des problèmes relatifs aux villes et quartiers à long terme étudier ceux de l'insertion des bâtiments nouveaux dans les zones urbaines anciens et des arrivées que, sous le motif, il n'y ait plus de menace d'être les lieux, histoire et, sur une meilleure harmonisation de la restauration et des contributions architecturales. Le sous-résumé 2 a évoqué à la fois les problèmes de formation et en particulier de la formation des jeunes, ainsi que les techniques et la recherche pour la restauration. Les cours ont été exposés des images des rues dans le Nord d'Europe et des contributions nouvelles ; le sous-résumé 3 a permis de beaucoup de perfectionner et d'optimiser les techniques d'application. Les participants ont rappelé la nécessité de développer la recherche sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur le patrimoine, et souligné d'autre part le rôle déterminant du Comité international par les travaux de la commission des propositions à entreprendre dans ce domaine, notamment pour la formation des jeunes.

Fait dans le cadre du développement de techniques de restauration des matériaux nouveaux, comprende en deux volets : une série de ces contributions nouvelles qui ont rappelé la nécessité de développer la recherche sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur le patrimoine, et souligné d'autre part le rôle déterminant du Comité international par la commission des propositions à entreprendre dans ce domaine, notamment pour la formation des jeunes.

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Les détails au sujet des informations sur les décisions prises et le programme des activités de l'Iconom vous seront envoyés sur demande au Secrétariat international Iconom, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

NOUVELLES DES COMITES NATIONAUX

- États-Unis : du 25 au 5 septembre le Comité propose à ses membres un voyage à l'État du Vermont, en Belgique, en France, en Angleterre à l'occasion du 1er Congrès mondial de l'Iconom à Bruxelles.

- Mexique : le Comité national a élu un nouveau président : M. Alberto González Poo, qui succède à M. Caballero. La nouvelle adresse du Comité est la suivante : Paseo de los Angeles, 21, Colonia Centro, México D.F.


- Italie : le Comité italien a organisé une conférence sur la protection des sites archéologiques, qui a eu lieu à Rome.

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NOUVELLES


* Copam : le comité a organisé une réunion à Paris le 9 février dernier sous la présidence de M. Di Stefano et le Copam sera représenté à la Bourse internationale de la mer (Naples, 5-12 juin 1987), et sa présence au congrès de l’Icomos de Varsovie en août 1988 est envisagée (voir calendrier). 

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* Réunion du groupe de coordination et de gouvernance en matière d’environnement humain (Icomos) : le 7 mars 1987 à Paris. 

Le phrasé des organisations des comités représentés a été soumis à la réunion. Il était question de la répartition des rôles des comités représentés dans la rédaction du manuel, et de la manière dont les comités représentés pourraient être encadrés pour assurer la continuité du projet. 

L’Icomos a renouvelé les contacts avec les groupes et organisations dont les domaines d’intérêt sont les plus proches des siens. Les activités de chaque comité ont été présentées et des communications plus précises sur les calendriers de leurs manifestations seront demandées. La participation des comités à la réunion de lundi matin sera assurée par une délégation de M. Pierre Vago, Président du Comité, et de l’Icomos, 56, ch. de Grenelle, 75133 Neuilly-sur-Seine (France).

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NOUVELLES

l'invitation, à l'exception de l'Indonésie : l'Afghanistan, le Bangladesh, la République populaire de Chine, l'Inde, les Maldives, le Népal, le Pakistan, les Philippins, le Sri Lanka et la Thaïlande, Etats parties à la Convention, ainsi que le Bouchain, la Malaisie, la République populaire démocratique de Corée, la Corée et le Japon qui n'ont pas encore ratifié la Convention.

La séance a été inaugurée le lundi 14 décembre à l'hôtel Kantishka par Hlaing Phyo Soe, Ministre d'État chargé de l'Éducation et de la Culture au Ministère du Développement et des Ressources humaines, après quoi M. Vardaranjan, Secrétaire d'État à la Culture ait souhaité la bienvenue à l'assistance. M. Lopes da M. Parent ont pris la parole pour remercier le gouvernement indien de son hospitalité et pour présenter le texte de la Convention du patrimoine mondial ainsi que son esprit et sa philosophie. M. Pressouyre a ensuite expliqué les différents critères d'inscription sur la Liste, et les sessions de travail ont débuté sous la présidence de M. R.C. Tripathi (Inde) assisté de M. Kamalur Bababin Buyung (Malaisie) au poste de rapporteur. Les délégués des 15 pays présentent ont fait une présentation du patrimoine de leur pays avant d'en discuter les similarité et la diversité. Des listes indicatives ont ensuite été soumises au Président de séance, ainsi que des recommandations portant sur :

1. la ratification de la Convention du patrimoine mondial par les pays d'Asie qui ne l'ont pas encore fait ;
2. la création de comités nationaux de l'Iconos dans les pays d'Asie qui en sont dépourvus ;
3. la préparation d'un répertoire des institutions et organisations s'occupant de la conservation du patrimoine culturel en Asie ;
4. l'établissement d'un centre régional traitant de la conservation du patrimoine en Asie ;
5. la formation de personnel spécialisé en utilisant les ressources d'organisations existantes : l'Iconos, les Iconos, l'Icom, le Pnat et la Banque mondiale ainsi que les centres déjà en activité en Asie ;
6. des actions de promotion en faveur du patrimoine ;
7. l'instauration de comités spéciaux et d'une agence de coordination pour conserver et promouvoir les biens du patrimoine mondial ;
8. l'utilisation optimale des qualifications des artisans spécialisés et des matériaux traditionnels ;
9. l'établissement dans chaque pays d'un laboratoire spécialisé en conservation ;
10. la création d'un centre régional de recherche et d'information. Mme Paul Phaya, Conseillère pour le patrimoine et les ressources culturelles auprès du Premier ministre, a précisé la cérémonie de lancement et souligné l'importance de revitaliser l'artisanat et de développer ses activités en relation avec la conservation du patrimoine. M. Lopes da M. Parent ont ensuite chaleureusement remercié les autorités indiennes pour l'extrême gentillesse de leur accueil et l'excellente hospitalité du séminaire.

* Études thématiques et contrats de missions financées sur le Fond du patrimoine mondial, les études et les contrats de ministère sur des biens culturels pour les sites de la Convention, organisés par l'Iconos.

* Études thématiques :
  - les ouvrages : Mme Taylor, cette étude concerne les textes situés dans les pays suivants : Algérie, Egypte, Iran, Iraq, Malaisie, Mau-
  - les villes universitaires : Athènes et le temps moderne : cette recherche de niveau général qui peut être utilisé pour les grandes Horizon, en particulier, à qui sont sous l'Europe et dans les pays en voie de développement. Pour atteindre cet objectif, tous les efforts de diversification seront mises en œuvre.

* Contribution au Réseau international pour la protection du patrimoine culturel créé par l'ICOMOS, réseautage : le réseau est accessible au public depuis octobre 1987 et le Centre de communication peut vous servir de relais. La liaison directe qui existe entre le Centre de documentation de l'Icomos et le Centre de documentation du patrimoine mondial permet de faire les recherches bibliographiques sur demande. Nous vous rappelons que le Réseau est constitué notamment de bases de données de l'Iconos, de l'Icomos (Art et Archéologie Technical Abstracts) et de bases de données de la documentation mondiale, collaborées, abonnés, sur la conservation du patrimoine mondial. Vous pouvez ainsi vous adresser à l'Iconos :

- Mise en place d'un programme d'échange avec les bibliothèques des grandes universités.
- Coordination, sous l'égide du Conseil de l'Europe, des activités documentaires des institutions liées à la protection du patrimoine.
- Amélioration de l'accès aux informations en facilitant l'accès des données stockées en Europe aux pays en voie de développement et en facilitant l'accès aux données produites dans les autres pays. Ce programme nécessite un budget d'acquisitions et le soutien de personnel qualifié pour traiter différentes langues.
- Développement du rôle de formation des CENTRE, qui se concrétise cette année par les initiatives de deux Comités nationaux : la Tunisie, qui détache pendant un mois une bibliothécaire qui s'initiera au fonctionnement du Centre et au logiciel documentaire CalIs, et la Norvège qui fait venir un documentaliste à Paris pendant une semaine pour qu'il apprenne la méthode d'indexation. Ces deux personnes pourront ainsi, de retour dans leur pays, dresser des données bibliographiques sur le Centre, étudier la compatibilité entre les systèmes documentaires, et débiter un référent de l'indexation. Nous espérons que d'autres Comités suivront ces deux initiatives intéressantes, permettant ainsi d'établir des relations plus étroites avec le Centre international de documentation.

Le Centre de documentation est à votre disposition ; n'hésitez pas à nous envoyer vos suggestions et vos commentaires à l'adresse suivante : Centre de documentation, 75003 Paris (France).

IN MEMORIAM

We are sorry to inform our membership of the passing away, at the end of last year, of Mr. Vaulis Dragoit, Chairman of the Romanian Icomos Committee, Inspector for Historic Monuments, Head of the Central Office of the National Cultural Heritage, then Director of the Fine Arts Institute (Nicu Grigorescu) at Bucharest, Mr. Dragoit had chaired the Romanian Committee since the admission of Romania to Icomos. We wish to express our sincerest condolences to his family, colleagues and friends.

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MONUMENTS AND SITES: 18 APRIL 1988

As for previous years, this day will be the occasion for holding the events organized by the Icomos National Committees using this opportunity to more widely express their awareness of its role in conserving its architectural heritage. Several Committees have already forwarded their programme to the International Secretariat. In USSR, the Committee has associated itself to the Soviet Trust for Culture and to the All-Union Union for the organization of exhibitions and conferences in Belgium, a seminar open to all, deals with the theme of “Heritage’s Economic Role”; in the German Democratic Republic, a symposium is organized by the National Committee and Institute for the Conservation of Historic Monuments on “Heritage Conservation as Part of Cultural Policy” whilst other events will be taking place at the same time at Rouen, Erfurt, Halle, and Breda/Nijmegen. In Denmark, the Committee is organizing a symposium on the effects of atmospheric pollution on monuments; in Israel, a conference is being held in Jerusalem, organized by the National Committee in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education. Let us know what you have planned in your country and contact your National Committee Chairmen so making 18 April “The Day for Monuments and Sites”.

MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT OF ICOMOS WITH THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO, 8 FEBRUARY 1988

This meeting was held just before the Icomos I Bureau meeting and provided the occasion for Mr. Di Stefano to recall that Icomos is an organization composed of professionals who wishes to cooperate with Unesco on a coherent and systematic basis. Numerous subjects were discussed among which, the necessity to train experts in conservation, Mr. Mayor has in other ways enthusiastically encouraged Icomos to make proposals directed at supporting the efforts undertaken by Unesco for the protection of cultural heritage.

The Chairman, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer-General met on several occasions, with Mr. Rabinov, Director of the Cultural Heritage Division at Unesco and his colleagues. They reaffirmed their willingness to maintain close contact with the Division and to investigate new forms of cooperation with other Unesco divisions.

RESEARCH AND DOCTRINE

OLD CULTURES IN NEW WORLDS, 10-11 OCTOBER 1987, WASHINGTON D.C. (USA)

Held during the 8th Icomos General Assembly, this scientific symposium was the subject of a report drafted by Mr. Perot Rapporteur General, and of various recommendations. Here is a resume of the report and the recommendations:

Some statistics: 240 abstracts were submitted to the Rapporteur General, Presidents and Rapporteurs of the four sub-themes; 142 authors were retained; they submitted their presentation and their publication and 100 others were presented orally. Common features of the 4 sub-themes: Conservation and preservation of monuments, structures and sites, field heritage and training in preservation and conservation; monuments in relation to their natural and built environments and their historical contexts; managing monuments as a national resource—characterized the papers given and the following emerging:

The similarity in nature of the problems treated, regardless of the geographical distance between regions and the difference in the types of heritage; for example the lack of co-ordination between those responsible for heritage management;

the strong need for training at all levels from primary school to university including the public;

the necessity to develop basic research and in particular, on the causes of material deterioration;

the problem of the conservation experts associated more closely to politics so that they can contribute to the elaboration of a “conservation policy”;

and finally, the re-use of buildings as one of the most efficient means of conserving them.

Comments and recommendations relevant to each sub-theme:

Sub-theme no. 1 which dealt with the problems of towns and districts and had largely deliberated on the ones arising from the infill of new buildings into old urban fabric and from restorations, which often did not take the existing environment into account. The participants also emphasized the need to harmonize development and conservation plans and to make public authorities and the private sector aware of the economic value of their heritage. In addition, the recommendations stressed the need for training in this area, for promotion by the National Committees of the Charter which was adopted in Washington on the conservation of historic towns and urban areas and on a better harmonization of architectural conservation and creation.

Sub-theme no. 2 raised the problems of training and, in particular, one of the youth training, as well as those of techniques applied and proposed. The participants for Latin America exposed the dangers incurred when using in Latin America and even in Europe even new techniques and revealed that there was a certain tendency to neglect the regular upkeep of buildings, other applying the preference for new construction and for new techniques. In their recommendations, the participants recalled the need to develop research on the effects of atmospheric pollution on monuments and sites and underline the prominent role of the Icomos International Committee for Training in the field of conservation to be taken in this area, especially in youth training.

Sub-theme no. 3 studied in detail the common elements which link cultural heritage of its national and regional differences, pinpointing the close physical and spiritual relationship which exists between a monument and its environment and also, between a monument and its economic, administrative and political context. Finally, the participants raised the fact that the general conservation principles were to be adapted to each region and recall the necessity of regularly discussing conservation methods and restoration techniques.

Sub-theme no. 4 was dedicated to the management of monuments and expressed the feeling that native architecture was very often less likely to be considered than colonial architecture for example in America, Australia, Pacific area, Africa and in certain parts of Asia. In their recommendations, the participants stressed the role of Icomos as co-ordinator in the promotion of improving the knowledge, the formulation and the implementation of policies and systems used throughout the world, and at innovator in encouraging the protection of certain cultural properties which, up to the present, have been neglected as historic areas.

The Rapporteur concluded with the following words: These are all but different expressions of the growing evidence of our solidarity with our concerns. The 8th General Assembly and its symposium emphasized both our oneness as a species and our variety and individuality. Yet, an international conference of this size is the result of our collective patriotism, we seem to be over-concerned with our interests, recognizing not only interdependence in the evolution of forms but complete mutual dependence in the development of our own nations and what they represent, for the future.

Information Mrs. Terry Morton, Uniccom 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (USA).

The symposium proceedings are available (details as above): Old Cultures in New Worlds 2 volumes, with 142 papers published in French, English or Spanish with abstracts. Price: US $ 28.00.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

MEETING OF THE BUREAU 1-2 MAY 1988

The first Bureau meeting was held in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. Di Stefano, with Meess. Steliar, Secretary-General, Guadens, Treasurer-General, Silvs, Tchadi- Madben and Mrs. Smith, Vice-Presidents, attending. Messrs. Glemma and Latias, Vice-President, were unable to attend. The President addressed the Members of the Bureau on the actual situation of the organization and on his ideas for the future actions to be taken. Decisions were then made by the members present, a member or workgroup composing several members being responsible for their implementation. The main decisions made were the following:

Icomos support for Unesco for international campaigns;

Consolidation of relations made with international organizations, in particular, Icomos, Iexe, Itoch and Kilem whose directors will be contacted very shortly.

Development of cooperation with the Getty Trust on other than documentation;

Official representation of Icomos at a larger number of symposia;

Study on relations between Icomos and its International Committees of and the coordination of National Committee works;

Proposal for the creation of a Specialized International Committee on relations between culture and economy and the organization of an International week of the study of the Acropolis problems;

Study on procedures for prosecution and votes at the General Assembly;

Re-activation of National Committees in the whole world and creation of Committees in Africa and Asia;

Proposal for the opening of a bank account for socialist country membership fees;

Fund raising from ministries, foundations and airlines;

Designation of Members co-opted to the Executive Committee to be submitted at its first session in May.

Icomos Information: new contract negotiations and preparation of new membership form;

Nomination of Mr. Parent to the post of Director of Editorial Adviser; request for articles to be published in the Journal in finally, the date of the Bureau II and of the Executive Committee was fixed for 2-6 May 1988. Details and further information on the decisions made and the Icomos programme of events will be sent to you on request to the Icomos International Secretariat, 25 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES NEWS

Mexico: The National Committee has elected a new Chairman, Mr. Alberto Gonzalez Poo who succeeds Mr. Manrique, The Committee’s new address is Plaza Carlos Pacheco, 21, Colonia Centro, Mexico D.F.

USSR: The National Committee met in January in Moscow with Messrs. Steliar, Secretary-General, Glemma, Vice-President and Chvidkovski, Chairman of the National Committee, attending. Mr. Steliar gave the broad outlines of Icomos policy and emphasized the wish to intensify the organization’s activity. The Soviet Committee had, for its part, decided to undertake positive action in conservation matters, supporting Icomos participation in the Unesco World Decade for Cultural Development and encouraging the Soviet government to ratify the World Heritage Convention. This September, the Committee hosts the meeting of the International Committee for Wood and Vernacular Architectures (see International Committee News).

United Kingdom: 140 people attended the international symposium organized by the National Committee on English Gardens in September 1987. UK/Icomos will also host the International Committee for Training in Edinburgh in 1989. The next meeting, the framework of a symposium, with “The Interpretation of Historic Buildings” as its theme (see Calendar). Lastly, the exchange agreement between US/Icomos and UK/Icomos, this year, allows 6 people to participate in the conservation works for three months in each country.

United States: The Committee is offering its members a study tour of Prague, Budapest and Vienna which has been organized in close association with the Icomos National Committee concerned from 25 August to 5 September.

Meeting of the South Cone National Committee is planned for 12-14 December at Buenos Aires. It will follow on from the World Heritage Convention meeting (Buenos Aires 5-9 December 1988).

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE NEWS

Adobe: The Chair of Committee by Mr. Di Stefano.
Eder met in Rome (Italia) on 22-23 October 1987 on Icomos, the International Centre for Research and Application for Earth Construction (CRI-Terre) and the Grenoble School of Architecture initiative. The aim of this 5th meeting was to update on the actual state of the research being carried out in this domain and to clarify its future directions. The recommendations stressed that there should be a better distribution of information, the drafting of a selective, annotated bibliography, the establishment of a 6 to 8 week working course at Grenoble, an improved coordination between the Committee and the industrial laboratories, support for the creation of national sub-committees, the elaboration of a detailed inventory of outstanding adobe architecture throughout the world and finally, the drafting of a multi-disciplinary report on the existing situation of the adobe built heritage. The papers given by the participants will be published in France thanks to a contribution from the French Government. The next annual meeting will take place in 1989. Information: Mr. Ceven Eder, Icicom, 13 via di San Michele, 00133 Rome (Italy).

*Historic Gardens: the Chairman, Mrs Amon-Feliu, and the Founding Chairman, Mr. Pichichi, attended the meeting organized in Paris within the framework of the World Heritage Convention with the aim of highlighting the problems of gardens likely to be included on the World Heritage List. This tentative list will be finalized at the time of the Committee’s annual meeting which is to be held at Menton and Nice (France) in May 1988, the Icomos/Ilha Committee members would like to draft a bibliography on garden restoration, give preference to the distribution of the Florence Charter and prepare the 11th ICOMOS International Conference which is planned for 1989 in the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of Lenin’s 200th anniversary.

Information: Mrs. Carmen Amon-Feliu, Il-1 19, 11, 00133 Rome (Italy).

*Photography: On 30 and 31 October 1987, Mr. G. C. T., Festival de Módena, followed by a visit to the sites of Módena, took place. Following on after the international symposium whose theme was: "Photography and Representation of Architecture" which had been organized with the cooperation of the Spanish National Committee, 125 people attended the symposium. The papers presented brought out the importance of a representation of architecture in surveys made using photogrammetric methods, thus ensuring greater support to experts' needs in architectural analysis, conservation and restoration. The papers also demonstrated that the actual development of equipment and photogrammetric methods not only increased the amount of care taken in the representation of architecture but also in the training of those carrying out the surveys. Two resolutions concerning these two aspects were proposed and adopted at the end of the symposium. The Committee is actually preparing a "theoretical test" on the agreement of photogrammetric survey methods applied to historic town centres bearing in mind the spirit and recommendations of the International Charter for the Protection of Historic Towns and Urban Areas and a particular effort will be made with the problems of training. In addition, the minutes for the Paris 1986 and Strasbourg 1986 meetings are in the process of being printed and Cipa hopes to publish in 1988, a report on the theme "Photogrammetrical Application to Architectural and Town Heritage in Seismic Areas: the example of Venece (Italy)."

Finally, the 11th International Symposium will be held at Sofia from 4-7 October (see Calendar), organized by Mr. Maurice Carbone, 31 avenue Pasteur, 94610 Saint-Mandé (France).

*Stone: During 1987, the Committee’s work essentially consisted in guiding the final report on the experimental methods used to evaluate the efficiency and durability of masonry. The following two techniques -methods and cleaning of monuments, the techniques and products for the use of hydrophilic on monuments. In the future, the workgroup wishes to apply the knowledge to the study of trials of suitable materials for achieving efficiency, durability and in situ restoration of hardstones. The amount of information available in this domain has yet to be increased and it would be advantageous to set up ad hoc committees, interested in pooling their resources to this aim. Mr. Marc Lapeyre, the Committee’s Chairman, will be willing to receive all possible cooperation from experts and be contacted at the Cebep following address: Domaine de Saint Paul, 78470 Saint Rémy-les-Chevreuse (France).

*Training: UK/Icomos will receive the International Committee for Training which will hold an annual meeting and participate in the conference works on "The Interpretation of Historic Buildings" at Edinburgh on 21-25 June 1988. The three conference themes will be studied within the light of training problems: training and archives, training and investigation, heritage presentation; the working sessions will close with a comparison on an international scale of the methods and experiments used in the training of conservation specialists. Information: Cf Conference Manager, Department of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DP (United Kingdom).

*Historic Architectural and Wood: The two Committees will meet at the Soviet Icomos Committee’s invitation on 5-11 September this year, the meeting being held in Petrozavodsk in Karelia. The annual meeting will take place at the same time with a symposium being organized on Conservation of Wooden Vernacular Architecture; a study tour in Karelia will be proposed to the participants. Information: Prof. Oleg Chvichkovich, 2 Zaischtskiy, Komp. 3, G-14 Moscow (USSR).


The majority of the members organization of Cog were represented at this meeting which was held at Unesco’s Headquarters in Cica (International Committee of Architectural Critics, Icic) (International Council of Architectural Critics) Icomos (International Society of City and Regional Planners), IIA (International Federation of Landscape Architects), Wcc (World Craft Council), Atap (Association internationale des architectes professionnels d’architecture), and Icomos who were represented by the ad interim Director. This meeting provided the occasion for Icomos to renew its contact with the group and the organizations whose fields of interest were nearest to its own. Each organization’s activities were presented and more detailed information on their events programme will be sent to you on request to Mr. Pierre Vago, Chairman of Cog, le Valparaiso, 16 chemin du Croissant, 77123 Noyon-En-Itte (France).

*COMAP

The meetings was held in Paris on 9 February, the meeting being chaired by Mr. Di Stefano, where the calendar was finalized. Comap will be represented at the "International Biennial of the Sea" (Naples, 5-12 June 1988) and will hold its General Assembly during which the members of the Director board will be reelected; a seminar on Charters will be organized at Marseille in cooperation with the French Section of Icomos (October 1988) and a symposium on the "Architects and Town on Four Mediterranean Towns at the invitation of the Spanish National Committee (see Calendar)."

*PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

*Meeting of the World Heritage Committee, 7-11 December 1987. The 11th session of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco’s Headquarters from 7 to 11 December, in Paris (France) and was attended by 20 members of the Committee, representatives from Unesco, Icomos and 27 State Parties to the Convention. The session was opened by Mr. Kadimuthu, Director General of the Science Sector and welcomed all participants on behalf of Unesco’s Director General, Mr. Collinson (Canada) was re-elected Chairman of the Committee and Ms. Sanchez (Bulgaria) as Rapporteur in the Secretary’s report, Mr. von Droste, Director of the Division of Ecological Sciences mentioned that the number of countries having ratified the Convention is now 99 and that several others such as Cape Verde, Congo, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia and Uruguay had indicated their intentions to ratify prior to the meeting; the number of State Parties to the Convention has increased to 96 and several projects for technical assistance and training have been approved and the number of requests for technical cooperation have clearly increased during 1987.

Testament List: The number of States which had submitted the tentative list of their cultural and natural property and the number of States which had submitted the list of their cultural property had risen to 18 and 12 respectively. The Secretariat reminded members that Icomos had organized several regional meetings for the harmonization of tentative lists (see minutes of New Delhi meeting below) and that the States wishing to do so could ask for preparatory assistance for the drawing up of the tentative list of properties.

Nomination: The Committee examined 61 nominations, taking account of the recommendations formulated by Icomos and Icoms, from which 41 cultural or natural properties were included, 16 were deferred, 4 not accepted and the extension to the Kalalik National Park of El Salvador (Ecuador) was also included. List of the 33 cultural properties included:

City of Pozo (Bolivia)
Brasilia (Brazil)
Mount Taishan; the Great Wall; Imperial City of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Mogao Caves, the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor; Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (People’s republic of China)
The Hamentic City of Libeck (Federal Republic of Germany)
The Archaeological Site of Delphie; The Acropolis, Athens; Rhodopean Temple, Thassos (Greece)
Budapest, the banks of the Danube with the districts of Buda Castle; Holloko (Hungary)
Group of monuments at Petra; Petra; Fujairah Castle; Bahalubain, Temple, Thavar (India)
Yemen and its jagans; Plaza of the Duomo; Pisa (Italy)
Pre-Hispanic and National Park of Oaxaca; Pre-Hispanic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco; Pre-Hispanic City of Tula; Historic Centers of Oaxaca and Archaeological site of Monte Alban; Historic Centre of Puerta del Sol (Madrid)
Kum-Tur Ben-Hadid (Morocco)
Baltic Fort (Oman)
The Cathedral of Alexandria and the Archive of Icomos in Invasive (Spain)
 connected Day (Turkey)
Blimpion, Palace of (Cire of Bath); Hadrian’s Wall; Palace of Westminster; Abbey of Westminster and Saint Margaret’s Church (United Kingdom)

*Check Cultural National Historical Park, Montecello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America). Monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural properties nominated to the List of World Heritage Sites had been created on the Committee’s request during the 10th Session in order to examine the problems raised by the establishment of a monitoring system on the state of conservation of nominated cultural properties. A questionnaire has been elaborated and will be sent to all the State parties concerned. The proposed system invited a wide exchange of views and in particular, on the fact that it should be considered by the States as a motivating factor for preserving their nominated properties and not as a means of control. It was also suggested that Icomos should be more closely associated with the proposed system. The Director of the Cultural Heritage Division then went on to cite numerous examples of included cultural properties where the Division had intervened. Lastly, faced with an ever growing number of nomination proposals together with the problems which could arise when evaluating them, the Bureau had expressed its wish that the Committee should envisage the possibility of limiting this number in the future. A working group had been formed. Further meetings are planned and to make its suggestions at the next Bureau session on 14-17 June 1988.

*Regional Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, 1-10 December 1987, New Delhi (India).

Within the framework of the Convention and on the request of the World Heritage Committee, Icomos had organized previously in Tunisia and Brazil several regional meetings. Tentative lists submitted by countries from Europe (1983 and 1984), the Maghreb (1983 and 1986) and the African Sub-Sahara Countries (1987). In order to accept Asia its participation in such a process the Australian delegation and the Icomos and the World Heritage Division of Unesco appealed to the Asian States and their representatives who accepted this invitation, except for Indonesia who was unable to attend due to its current economic difficulties. Pakistan attended as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Maldives, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Australia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand plus the
NEWSLETTER

countries of Brunei, Malaysia, Populak Republic of Korea, Korea and Japan who have not yet ratified the Convention. The official opening was held on Monday, 14 December at the Hotel Kanaihita given by Mr. Kinrih Sabi, the Hon. Minister of State for Education and Culture within the Ministry of Development and Human Resources. This was followed by the welcoming address being given by Mr. Vadarangsen, Secretary of State for Culture. Mr. Lopes and then the Parent spoke, offering their thanks to the Indian Government for its hospitality and proceeded with the presentation of the text of the World Heritage Convention as well as its spirit and philosophy. Mr. Panosvly explained the different criteria for nomination on the List and the working sessions began under the chairmanship of Mr. R.C. Tripathi (India) assisted by Mr. Kamalur Babnus Boyong (Malaysia) as Rapporteur. Delegates from 15 countries gave a presentation of heritage in each of their countries before discussing their similarity and diversity. The tentative list was then submitted to the Chairman of the meeting together with ten recommendations on:
1. The ratification of the World Heritage List by the Asian countries who have not yet done so;
2. The creation of an Icomos National Committee in the Asian countries where there isn’t one;
3. The preparation of a directory of institutions and organizations dealing with the conservation of cultural heritage in Asia;
4. The establishment of a regional centre responsible for heritage conservation;
5. The training of specialized Personnel using the resources of existing organizations such as Unesco, Icomos, Icom, Undp and the World Bank as well as centres already operational in Asia;
6. Action through a promotional programme for heritage such as the organization of a “World Cultural and Natural Heritage Week”, translation into several languages of literature available to tourists, exhibition of the Convention’s logo at each site nominated on the List;
7. The setting up of special committees and a coordination agency for the conservation and promotion of world heritage properties;
8. The maximum use of craftsmen’s expertise and of traditional materials;
9. The establishment of a specialized laboratory in conservation in each country;
10. The creation of an advanced conservation research laboratory. Mrs. Populak Jayakar, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Cultural Heritage and Resources, chaired the closing ceremony and stressed the importance of revitalizing the traditional crafts and of developing its activity in relation to the conservation of heritage. Mesur. Lopes and Parent then warmly thanked the Indian Government for its extreme generosity and efficiency ensuring the success of the seminar.

- Study of the 1988 nomination files by Bureau II.
- Thematic studies and contracts for missions financed from the World Heritage Fund, the studies and the contracts for missions accomplished on cultural properties, on behalf of the Convention, are organized by Icomos. Thematic studies.
- Oasis; Mrs. Taylor is responsible for this study concerning the oasis situated in the following countries: Egypt, Syria, Chad and Tunisia.

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INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE L'YCOMOS

1. ASPECT ECONOMIQUE

2. ARCHITECTURE RELIGIEUSE

3. TEMPLE

4. TEMPLE

5. TEMPLE

6. IDENTITE CULTURELLE

7. CONSERVATION DES JARDINS HISTORIQUES

8. CONSERVATION DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

9. PROTECTION CONTRE LES SEISMES
de bâtiments à vocation sociale, culturelle et religieuse, l’un des plus célèbres étant le béla- 
lýse Sileymane), le quartier commerçant au 
cœur duquel se trouve le bazar, le palais de 
Topkapı et les rives du Bosphore. L’istan- 
bul des 19e et 20e siècles, son développement 
moderne et ses créations contemporaines sont l’objet 
de la 2e partie de cet article, abor-
dant aussi le problème de la rénovation urbaine qui a gravement endommagé Beyo-
gil, un quartier où l’alcool des maisons 
etait en boîte. Les auteurs soulignent que 
dans ce pays où le service des monuments historiques dépend du Ministère de la 
culture et du tourisme, les choix en matière 
de réhabilitation sont parfois sujets à cauc-
tion. Une patrimoine architectural : analyse du 
tissu urbain – étude historique – réhabilita-
tion. * 

Concept Media Pub Ltd, 1 Grange Road, 
05-1122, Orchard Building, Singapore 0293. 
ISSN 0219-8372.

11. ARCHEOLOGIE

Kwiecinski, T. E. Prehistory and Beyond the Place of 
Archaeology, The American Mosaic, Pre-
serving a Native’s Heritage. U.S.A., 

Ce n’est que depuis le National Historical Pre-
servation Act of 1966, qu’aux Etats-Unis l’
archeologie et la conservation du patrimoine 
sont développées parallèlement et que les 
faut pour l’évolution. Contrairement à 
qui se passe dans d’autres régions du 
du monde, l’archéologie est très liée à l’archa-
ologue et à l’étude des systèmes de cultures 
passées et présentes. La profession est ainsi 
concernée par tous les types de biens histo-
riques et contribue à donner de nouvelles 
perspectives dans l’analyse et l’évaluation du 
patrimoine. C’est pourquoi par exemple, la 
littérature archéologique que pratiquent les 
archéologues les conduit à étudier systémati-
quement les maisons de condins construites 
dans les années 30 en Alaska par les pros-
peleurs d’al. Toutefois, les relations entre 
les professionnels de l’archéologie et de la 
conservation sont souvent difficiles et le futur 
de l’archéologie au sein de la conservation 
reste encore à définir.* conservation des 
monuments historiques - politique de con-

12. REHABILITATION

Rossi, A. Contrasts and Parallels: Two Con-

13. RECONVERSION DES BATIMENTS

Lassart, G. « A bit of a dream » in New 

14. PIERRE

Suquet-Auger, R. Stone Conservation - 

15. ART RUPESTRE

Seleziuai, F. Les surfaces de l’art rupe-
tre en plein air. relations avec le micro-

16. REUTILISATION

Wenz, E. Die Nikolaikirche in Berlin, Archi-

veggard, C. Greenland and Thorpe 

Hall, transparent of the Ancient Monuments 
Society, no 32, 1988, p. 73-100, ill., ang. (9/181)

Cet article décrit l’approche théorique de 
la conservation, qui précède la réhabilitation 
de deux importantes bâtiments en ruine, 
l’un à Wiltshire et l’autre près de Norwich 
at Royaume-Uni. Le premier objet qui 
concernait lui deux opérations était de faire revi-
e l’histoire des bâtiments, et le second, tout 
important, était de conserver ces structures 
historiques, même si l’examen du premier 
objet aurait permis de sa réalisation. Les 
approches différentes étaient dans essentiel-
lement aux altérations subies par les bâti-
ments au cours des siècles et aux possibilités 
de restituer l’aspect original; cette question 
s’est posée surtout au Thorpe Hall où des 
interventions du 19e siècle avaient profon-
dément altéré la construction du 16e. 
La réhabilitation de Wiltshire a obtenu le prix 
de l’artisanat décerné par la société locale 
des architectes, et le bâtiment appartenait à 
un ensemble récemment par le Civic Trust 
in 1986. * analyse comparative - travail de 
restauration - Royaume-Uni - consolidation * 
The Ancient Monuments Society, St- 
Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria 
Street, London ECA 9DE (Royaume-Uni). 
ISBN 94-96993 03 2

Les travaux de restauration et de 

1966, ont duré 7 ans et ont été accomplis dans le 
respect de l’aspect original du monument. 
L’archéologie est aujourd’hui l’objet de de 
conservation permanente du musée Mûritz. 
L’article décrit les différentes étapes de la 
conservation historique et des travaux de re-

* église - travail de restauration - musée - 

Verlag für Bauwesen, Französische Strasse 
13/14a, Berlin 1966 (Repub. Dém. allemande). 
ISSN 0033-9413.
A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Pierre Pichard, Architect E.F.E.O., P.O. Box 151, Pondicherry, 605001 (India).

The ICOMOS Analytical Index (IAI) is based on recent publications received at the Unesco-ICOMOS Documentation Centre. We have selected those references pertaining to the technical aspects of conservation and restoration and presented them in the following order—author, title of article or chapter, title of the periodical or book, volume, number and year of publication, number of pages, illustrations, bibliography, and the languages in which the articles and summaries are written. The Centre shell and registration numbers are given in parenthesis. The heading refers to the first key word used for integration into the ICOMOS database. The others keywords follow the summary and are placed between asterisks. The references end with the address where the work may be obtained or the ISBN and ISSN numbers. Please send your comments and suggestions to the Unesco-ICOMOS Documentation Centre, 73 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. ECONOMIC ASPECTS


Taking its title from one of the round tables organized by the Paris Symposium in 1987, this chapter presents its conclusions and terms to demonstrate that heritage conservation and its revitalization have an economic logic which is not necessarily financial. Beginning with the French experience, the author treats the financing of heritage upkeep by the State and by the other partners— municipalities, private owners and patrons—so arriving at the conclusions that today, State loans must be used more as a lever than as main financial factor. He adds that architectural repair and re-insertion of buildings into the economic activity is a challenge directed at all those who influence economy and not only at the experts. * conservation policy—financing—rehabilitation—France.*

2. BUILDINGS


The account of the restoration (now accomplished), of the Cistercian Abbey at Fontenay (France) as well as an explanation of the doctrine which guided the restoration plans, was published in the notes and sketches recorded by René Aymard who directed the works. At the end of the Revolution, the Abbey was in ruins and the church was transformed into a stone quarry but on the contrary, its buildings were restored and the church was reconstituted. On the collapse of a building mill which was installed to house the ruined, redundant monastic dwellings and which stopped production in 1903. The restorers’ work was one of “cleaving Fontenay of its industrial gangrene” thus allowing the ensemble of medieval

buildings to be exposed. The restoration of the cloisters, the clausual buildings, the abbey church and the forges is described in detail and is widely illustrated. The works which lasted for six years were unanimously accepted by the scientific world. * monastic and conventual buildings—restoration works—historical surveys—France—industrial architecture—demolition—World Heritage List.*

Editions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, 3-5 Bd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris (France). ISSN 2-7103-0995-0.

3. RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

Conservación de los monumentos vivaínales en Bolivia, Instituto Boliviano de Cultura, La Paz 1985, pp. 69-75 (Spanish).

A presentation of the restoration carried out on the architectural monument in Bolivia, mainly in churches in La Paz, Oviedo and Potosí. Each survey contains a brief history of the building and its decoration, a diagnosis of its state of conservation and a description of an accomplished works. Photographs of “before” and “after” give a precise idea of the work carried out. *conservation—restoration works—conservation of wall paintings—Bolivia.*

Mrs. Teresa Guisert, Directora del Instituto Boliviano de cultura, apartado 669, La Paz (Bolivia).

4. TEMPLES


5. EARTHQUAKE PROTECTION


Measure to be applied to seismic zones require a considerable investment of time and money but reveal themselves by extremely profitable when historic monuments are damaged by earthquakes. The compilation of documentation is the first step to be taken (grouping of plans, photographs, historical research reviews, gathering of testimonies, photogrammetric surveys). The author also recommends making an inventory of the furniture and fittings, drafting a regulation which unites the different administrations departments involved with disasters sites, maintaining the upkeep of the monuments and also providing information to the public on the preventive measures which can be taken. *historic monuments—guidelines—Icicom, 11 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italy) and Getty Conservation Institute, 45300 Glenoaks Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537 (USA). ISBN 0-89236-128-X.

6. USE


This article is one of the papers given at the symposium organized in April 1987 by the International Institute for Historic Castles on: * The re-use of redundant military buildings.* A valuable contribution that of the 150 castles listed on the inventory, 5 were inhabited, the other 100 were in ruins. The restoration projects, began in 1945, concern 45 castles among which is Buda Castle which is preserved by the organizers concerns the. The Nagyszand Castle which exhibits are held, the Kisnyr Castle which is transformed into a hotel, etc. The positive result produced from these projects, even if it is difficult to evaluate in financial terms, is the impact on the public. * military architecture—conversion of buildings—Hungry.*

7. CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC GARDENS


Imagined a little more than a 100 years ago, on the ancient suburbs of the 4th surrounding wall of Namur (Belgium), the Louise-Marie Park was already created in 1891, a date when the Town Council was looking to sell it for private ownership or to be handed over to a part of it to a developer. Neither of these decisions having been taken, the Park went through some rather better than worse difficult phases. Permanent trees were eliminated as kitchen gardens in 1940-45, block dismantled and replaced in 1980 before it was classified in 1986. Today, the regeneration programme is committed to express care who give born to the programme’s head outline: felling of about a hundred trimmed trees, choice of variety of trees allowing the role of “three levels” to be used again, reinforcement of the pool’s banks, etc. *park restoration works—rehabilitation—planning—Belgium.*

Espace verts et art des jardins, 31 rue Magent, 1060 Brussels (Belgium).

8. CULTURAL IDENTITY


This paper (contribution to a symposium organized in March 1986 at Jerusalem, is to determine the reasons affecting the historical and cultural discontinuity in traditional settlements. In the first part the author discusses the cultural and historical continuity of traditional human habitation. In the second part, taking his inspiration from the example of Anatolian traditional houses, he attempts to explain the changes produced in the form of the vernacular habitat. Trends are then deter-

mined thus obtaining a definition of the inter-

A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

minations between the habitat sub-systems and the community cultural core elements. *vernacular architecture—historical surveys—social aspects—Turkey.*

Dr. Mr. Michael Turner, clo Beazeld, Academy of Arts and Design, P.O. Box 7314, Jerusalem 91701 (Israel).

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES


This article covers the restoration undertaken since 1976 on the necropolis site of Meiroch in Sudan, where the determination of the pyramids has been accelerated over the last 160 years, due in particular to the treasure hunts led by the first investigators. Structural works were necessary (reinforcement of the deteriorated monuments, protection against harmful climatic and human elements), so that the fallen and scattered blocks could be invented and put back into place; and finally, to create a site museum open to the public and which would provide a protection against "tourist erosion." The technical data on the reinforce-

ment and restoration works is illustrated with sketches and photographs. *cemeteries—postrestoration works—archaeology—Sudan.*


10. HISTORIC TOWNS


Edited by the French Institute of Architecture and printed in English by Mimar this supplement gives a very wide view of the town from its Byzantine times up to its modern, metropolitan aspect of today. The history of Istanbul's planning and its monuments’ organization is described by district, the accent being placed on the külliyye buildings ensembles of a social, cultural and religious vocation, one of the most famous is the Külliyye of the commercial district in the heart of which
12. CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS


The wooden floor mill at Egmont was built between 1865 and 1867 and, powered by a steam engine, had been operational until 1896. It was one of the most advanced and expensive mills in New Plymouth (New Zealand). Situated in a commercial quarter of the town and known as a "witness" monument to the past, it was the subject of reconversion surveys and was finally transformed into a restaurant and amusement place. The author looks at the negotiations which took place between the different parties (private and municipal) and describes all of the works completed - in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter - which led to the success of this operation. * mills - conservation - New Zealand *

New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Private Bag, Wellington (New Zealand).

13. REHABILITATION

Bassi, A. Contrasto contro Paradi, Two Conservation Case Studies: Greenwich and Thorpe Hall, Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Lab., no. 32, 1988, pp. 73-100, Ill., Eng. (K-181)

This article describes the theoretical approach to conservation which preceded the rehabilitation of two important ruined buildings, one of which is at Wotton-under-Edge and the other is near Norwich in the United Kingdom. The first common objective to the two operations was to make the buildings "live again", and the second, just as important, was to conserve the historic structures without which the first objective would have lost its interest. The different approaches used were essentially based upon the alterations made to the buildings throughout the centuries and to the possibility of reinstating their original aspect; this question was particularly studied at Thorpe Hall where alterations effected during the 19th Century had greatly changed the 16th Century construction. The rehabilitation of Wotton-under-Edge won the craftsmen's prize awarded by the local architects' society and the building belongs to an ensemble rewarded by the Civic Trust in 1986. * comparative analysis - restoration works - United Kingdom - reinforcement * The Ancient Monuments Society, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 5DE (United Kingdom). ISBN 0-946996-03-02.

14. STONE

Sm eighteen, R. Stone Conservation - Review and Perspectives. Advanced Methods and Techniques for the Study of Stone Decay, Cleaning and Conservation, Pavia 1987, pp. 139-149, Eng. (K-30 - P. 326)

Stone conservation is an interdisciplinary science and a review of the stone conservation techniques and products shows that the scientific basis of stone conservation is very small. It proposes focusing research on the problems of the weathering processes, which are the fundamental basis for developing products and testing methods. Like in every scientific field of research, the transfer of results to the restoration practice is very important and has to be improved and it must be stressed that the aim of any conservation is not the treatment or the copy, but the preservation of the authenticity of the monument. * conservation - conservation techniques - consolidants *

Fernando Venturi, Ugo Zezza, Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli studi di Pavia, Sezione mineralogica petrografica, Via A. Bassi 4, 27100 Pavia (Italy).

15. ROCK ART


Rock art, prehistorical and historical, occupies immense areas in the open air all over the world. Methods used for studying engraved manifestations and/or painted on a rock base are different according to their situation, in depth (cave art) or on surface (open-air art). Using examples taken from the open-air sites in the Algerian Sahara and in the French Alps, the author reviews the main aspects of a naturalistic approach to art in the open air. Emphasis is paid to the modifications and aspect changes of the rock surfaces during the course of time, a complex ensemble of processes which can be defined as a true "ecotype" occurring on the rock/atamosphere interface. * deterioration - climatic factors - erosion - laboratory tests - Algeria - France - World Heritage List *


16. USE


The Nikolai Church is the oldest monument in Berlin's Nikolai district and had been severely damaged during the Second World War. The restoration and partial reconstruction works terminated in 1986, had taken seven years to be completed, fully respecting the original aspect of the monument. Today, this church is a permanent exhibition hall for the Märkisches Museum. This article describes the different stages of the historical research and restoration works. * churches - restoration works - museums - German DR *

Verlag für Bauwesen, Fröbelstraße 13/14, Berlin 1086 (German Dem. Rep.). ISSN 0323-3413.
LA RECHERCHE SUR LA PROTECTION DES VITRAUX

Le dernier colloque du Comité International de l’Icomos pour le Vitrail et le Comité Technique international du Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi a eu lieu à Amsterdam en mai 1987 pour traiter des problèmes de la protection des vitraux anciens par la poire d’une verrerie extérieure. Les conclusions apportées par les experts en cours dans les différents pays sur les résultats obtenus sont résumées dans les “Instructions” ci-dessous:

La protection isothermique des vitraux, c’est-à-dire la protection par une verrerie extérieure avec espace vitrail-protection vitrée est devenue, dans beaucoup de pays, depuis la 2ème guerre mondiale, un des moyens les plus importants pour assurer la conservation des vitraux du Moyen Âge. D’après les experts et les recherches récentes sur la protection des vitraux en danger, la verrerie extérieure permet de mettre les ouvertures dans les meilleures conditions de conservation sans qu’il soit nécessaire de traiter directement.

Cette protection entraîne les effets suivants:
1) Protection contre les dégradations physiques (jets de pierre, grêle, pression du vent, vibrations sismiques, etc.);
2) protection contre les intempéries (pluie neige, etc.);
3) les vitraux ne font plus seul fonction de barrière climatique entre l’extérieur et l’intérieur de l’édifice.

Les problèmes des vitraux de grandes dimensions ou comportant des armatures de forme complexe sont également à rassurer; le problème esthétique de l’édifice peut en effet être modifié par le choix des supports et du vitrail.

Cependant, cette protection n’est efficace que lorsque le support est de réaliser de manière suivante:
1) la verrerie extérieure doit être bien étanche à la pluie et au vent;
2) elle doit résister aux fatigues mécaniques temporel du verre de sécurité, feuilleté, etc. qui peuvent provoquer de graves dommages;
3) le vitrail doit être suffisamment flexible pour permettre un écartement entre les joints et les peintures très vulnérables (siles vissés, finesses, etc.).

A partir des expériences acquises depuis de nombreuses années, on peut conclure que les vitraux de grandes dimensions ou comportant des armatures de forme complexe sont également à rassurer; le problème esthétique de l’édifice peut être d’autant plus modifié que le choix des supports et du vitrail est bien réfléchi.

La protection isothermique des vitraux a pour objectif principal de conserver le verre dans les meilleures conditions de conservation possibles.

La mise à la disposition de plaquettes de verre testé par le Fraunhofer Institut für Silicatforschung de l’Allemagne se révèle être un excellent moyen de protection contre la corrosion du verre ancien. Ces plaquettes devraient être placées sur le plus grand nombre de sites possibles où seront réalisées de nouvelles mesures climatiques indispensables.

Le Comité International de l’Icomos pour le Vitrail et le Comité Technique International du CVMA publient chaque année la Nouvelletier qui traite des problèmes de recherche sur la conservation des vitraux anciens. Cette publication est destinée à tous ceux qui sont concernés par la sauvegarde de ces œuvres: maîtres verriers, historiens de l’art, chercheurs, inspecteurs, architectes, etc.

Pour les abonnements ou l’achat de numéros des années précédentes des intéressés peuvent s’adresser au:
Comité International du Vitrail, Greiner de Loesli
2800 Chantiers (France)

RESEARCH IN THE PROTECTION OF STAINED GLASS

The last symposium of the Icomos International Committee for Stained Glass and of the International Comité Technique of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi was held in Amsterdam in May 1987. It dealt with the protection of historic stained glass through external double glazing. The conclusions reached from the experiences developed in various countries are summarized in the following “Instructions”:

1) Since the end of World War II “isothermal glazing” double-glazing with a ventilated space between the original stained glass and the protective glazing has proved to be the most important method for the protection and conservation of stained glass. At the present stage of research and experience in the conservation of endangered stained glass isothermal glazing constitutes an improvement of stained glass protection without intervention on the work of art itself.

2) The effect of isothermal glazing is as follows:
   a) protects against mechanical damage (stones, storms, wind pressure, ball, sonic boom, etc.);
   b) protects against rain, snow, dew and consequences of corrosive air pollution (SO2, etc.);
   c) prevents condensation on the particularly delicate painted inner side of the glass painting.

However, the protection of double-glazing can only be effective when its installation guarantees that: 1) the outside glazing is wind and rain proof;
2) the outside glazing resists mechanical damage (use of security glass or application of a metal screen in the case of simple window glass);
3) the isothermal space provides adequate, free circulation of air (sufficient distance between the glass panel and outside glazing, provision of openings on top and bottom and both sides, of applied glazing if necessary);
4) Due to the fact that the actual state of our environment does not allow us to control exactly the dimension of the required or optimal openings, it may be advisable to plan the construction in such a way that corrections are always possible;
5) A review of the actual level of experience in every country may be resumed as follows: if as the arithmetical dimension of protective glazing, various solutions have been found — glazing panels in geometrical patterns, or by a simplified lead-structure of the original panels behind, non-reflecting or structured large-scale panels, etc. — which allow the integration of the protective glass into architecture. Even the problems of huge windows with complex trowels and tracer-rows seem soluble. The artistic soundness of the inside view of minor importance since light-dots, framing of the panes, etc. are easy to hide; blands, however, should not hinder the circulation of air;

3) in the light of investigations and experience it is evident that the majority of countries prefer interior isothermal glazing as opposed to exterior glazing. More research is going on;
4) execution of protective glazing allows a variety of possibilities. Great importance is attached to the fact that the constructions being simple, easy to execute and to handle as insipid as possible. Priority is given to these constructions respecting to the highest possible degree the substance of the monument itself (masonry, iron-work, etc.);
4) every material used (especially metal) has to be carefully examined as to its compatibility with surrounding materials.

We have learned from our experience that the effect of protective glazing has to be controlled on a regular basis and that this control can only be guaranteed if it is executed by experts; a control is also desirable through maintenance contracts with qualified restoration workshops. It goes without saying that adequate documentation accompanies each step of the supervision process.

There is a need for exact measures supporting this control throughout the whole process in order to obtain reliable long-term data on the construction and the effectiveness of the various protective glazing systems. The measurements have to comprise: temperature, relative humidity of the atmosphere, and air stream speed in the ventilation space. Efforts should be undertaken to optimize and standardize instruments for measurements and measurements of the different degrees of required or optimal openings. The experts which could be made available on an international level. As a first step towards comparable results of the effective protective glazing, special “chips” of glass developed by the Fraunhofer- Institut für Silicatforschung will be used for tests on as many stained glass monuments as possible, this can be eventually combined with climate measurements.

The Icomos International Committee for Stained Glass and the International Comité Technique of CVMA have a yearly publication called Newsletter. This journal deals with problems of research on the conservation of historic stained glass and it is used for all people interested in the protection of these works of art: stained glass craftsmen, art historians, scientists, curators, architects, etc.

For subscription and acquisition of previous issues, and for any further information, individuals and institutions should write to:
International Centre for Stained Glass,
Grenier de Loesli
2800 Chantiers (France)
In un tempo di grandi stravolgimenti ambientali, la volontà di recuperare per Ischia un rapporto con la storia è assunto fondamentale di questo libro. E, mentre si rivolge un’attenzione particolare a situazioni contestuali — quali la revisione critica di Ischia come paese —, la distaccamento delle prime sedi umane, le strategie angioine ed aragonesi per il Castello, le difficoltà situazioni ambientali dell’età vicenale, l’attività costruttiva fino ai giorni nostri — non mancano analisi di settore e specifici approfondimenti, sostenuti sempre da una rigore verificata delle fonti. Indagando nei contributi letterari e iconografici, nonché nelle testimonianze ancora in situ, Ischia di oggi esce da una identità negata dalla violenza speculatativa ed dall’assenza di una gestione culturale. La struttura organizzativa del contributo — che si avvia dal rapporto costante tra luoghi e storia — è tale da proporre questo testo per le scelte tematiche e per le riflessioni sulla politica dei beni culturali.

1987, pp. 448, 334 ill., lic. L. 80.000
ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization bringing together people and institutions actively concerned with the conservation of buildings, groups of buildings and larger units of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. Both nationally and internationally it is directed by its members and its effectiveness and the scope of its influence are dependent on their number, their competence and their dynamism. It is their General Assembly which elects the Executive Committee, the members of which are responsible for the administration of the Council and for the general policy guiding the work of the Secretariat since it is they who are called on to implement the programmes adopted triennially by the General Assembly (Cracow 1965, Oxford 1969, Budapest 1972, Rothenburg 1975, Moscow 1978, Rome 1981, Rostock-Dresden 1984).

The aims of Icomos, as set out in its Statutes, are the furthering of the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites. To this end, it strives to bring together all individuals or bodies (official or private) taking an active part in conservation. The scope of its membership has broadened as the concept of the architectural heritage itself has developed. At the same time, Icomos is in regular close contact with numerous international organizations, governmental, professional and private.

When, in 1964, the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments decided to set up a permanent association, it was encouraged to do so by Unesco and, as early as 1970, Icomos was included by Unesco among its international non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative and associate status. Besides providing Icomos with regular assistance in the form of a subsidy supplementing its members' subscriptions and the subsidies paid by several governments, Unesco finances specialized assignments under contract. Icomos thus had an important part in the preparation of the World Heritage Convention (1972), in the organization of exchange and training programmes in the field of preservation of historic quarters (1980, 1982, 1984) and in the preparation of various recommendations.

The Assembly at which the Council was founded decided that its headquarters should be in Paris. Since 1971 it has been accommodated in the service wing of the Hôtel Saint-Aignan, a historic building made available to it by the Paris City Council. The Secretariat consists of a small staff of four persons, whose work comes under the direct supervision of the Secretary General and the Treasurer General. It carries out the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and is in charge of the day-to-day activities of the Council along the general lines laid down by the President. The Unesco/Icomos Documentation Centre, which is responsible for building up and keeping up to date a body of reference material on the conservation, protection, use and rehabilitation of the architectural heritage is financed under a special Unesco contract. It has a staff of two and its material may be consulted either personally or by letter.

Icomos National Committees may be set up in all Unesco Member States and admit all categories of Icomos members (individual, institutional, supporting or honorary). Each Committee has its own international regulations, programme and activities, in accordance with the Council's Statutes and aims. The Committees take an active part in Icomos international activities. At the time of the 1965 Icomos General Assembly there were only a few National Committees, most of them in Europe. Since then, a great effort has been made to increase the number of National Committees, 8 in Africa, 20 in America, 9 in Asia, 1 in Australia and 27 in Europe. Furthermore, Icomos has well as associate members in ten other countries which have not yet their own National Committee.

Icomos has established a network of Specialized International Committees which are bodies of experts concerned with the study of particular problems and which are active within its own framework of regular cooperation with other international bodies. Those established thus far are concerned with rock art, vernacular architecture, wood, mud, brick, training, archaeology, historic gardens, stone, photography, seismology, cultural tourism, historic towns, and stained glass. The Icomos advisory body is the Advisory Committee, the members of which each represent either a National or a Specialized International Committee.


Les buts de l'Icomos, définis dans ses Statuts, sont de «promouvoir la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments, ensembles et sites». Pour atteindre ces buts, l'Icomos a cherché à regrouper toutes les personnes et tous les organismes (officiels ou privés) qui concourent à la conservation. Son domaine de recrutement est d'ailleurs élargi en même temps que se développaît le concept même de «patrimoine architectural».

L'Icomos entretient, d'autre part, des relations étroites avec de très nombreuses organisations internationales, gouvernementales ou professionnelles.

En 1964, lorsque le IXe Congrès International des Architectes et des Techniciens des Monuments Historiques avait décidé la création d'une association permanente, l'Unesco avait encouragé cette initiative.

Dès 1970, l'Unesco admettait l'Icomos au nombre de ses organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, avec le statut de consultation et d'association. L'Unesco octroie au Conseil une aide subventionnée (une subvention annuelle), qui s'ajoute aux cotisations des membres et aux subventions de plusieurs gouvernements et lui confie des tâches spécialisées. L'Icomos a ainsi joué un rôle important dans la préparation de la Convention du Patrimoine Mondial (1972), dans l'organisation de programmes d'échanges et d'information dans le domaine de la préservation des quartiers historiques (1980, 1982, 1984), et dans la préparation de recommandations diverses.

Le siège de l'Icomos a été fixé à Paris par l'Assemblée Constitutive. Il occupe, depuis 1971, une aile de l'Hôtel Saint-Aignan, monument historique mis à sa disposition par la Ville de Paris. Le Secrétariat comprend quatre personnes salariées travaillant sous le contrôle direct du Secrétaire Général et du Délégué Général aux Finances, il met en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée et du Comité Exécutif et assure la gestion quotidienne du Conseil selon les orientations définies par le Président. Le Centre de Documentation Unesco/Icomos, dont le rôle est de rassembler et de tenir à jour une documentation sur la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments et des sites, bénéficie d'un contrat particulier de l'Unesco. Il emploie deux personnes et peut être consulté sur place ou par correspondance.

Des Comités Nationaux de l'Icomos sont constitués dans les États membres de l'Unesco. Ils regroupent tous les individus (institutions, bienfaiteurs, d'honneur) qui comptent l'Icomos dans leur pays. Ils ont leur propre règlement intérieur, leur programme et leurs activités propres, en accord avec les Statuts et les objectifs de l'Icomos. Ils participent largement à ses activités internationales.