Resolutions on Venice

The Third General Assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Sites, meeting in Budapest from 25th to 30th June, 1972,

— wishing to associate itself with the worldwide concern for the future of Venice,
— considering it its duty to make any contribution within its power to the rescuing of the city and the lagoon, and desirous of seeing a rapid solution found to the problems relating to its monuments and environment,
— trusts that
1. the authorities in charge will as promptly as possible take those measures which will at once and the same time obviate any further decay of the town and of its surroundings, and, through positive intervention, ensure the preservation of its character and the continued vitality of its traditions;
2. UNESCO will be prepared to intervene on behalf of Venice by urgently calling for the above-mentioned measures, and will succeed in creating a fresh burst of enthusiasm and bringing together under its influence those cultural forces for which the future of the town is a matter of concern; and for this purpose the Assembly instructs the statutory bodies of ICOMOS to place themselves at the disposal of the above-mentioned organizations in order to ensure, within the overall programme, the availability of research and assistance to provide for:
   a) the hydraulic equilibrium of the lagoon, through preservation of the ecology and environment throughout the ancient centre of the City of Venice;
   b) the removal or neutralization of sources of pollution and industries and industries prejudicial to the life of the lagoon;
   c) the rehabilitation, conservation and restoration of the town, with due respect for its social structure, applying a properly coherent system of procedure.

Third General Assembly of ICOMOS

Budapest (Hungary), 25th to 30th June, 1972.

The third General Assembly of ICOMOS was held between 25th and 30th June, 1972, in Budapest, on the invitation of our Hungarian National Committee and of the National Historical Monuments Department.

The Assembly approved the activity report and financial statements presented by the officers of the Council for 1969, 1970 and 1971. It established the general outlines of the Council's programme for the future, attaching particular importance to the holding of symposiums on scientific and technical subjects and to the opening of the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre for the protection and restoration of monuments and sites.

It then went on to elect the new Executive Committee for the period ending with the next Assembly in May 1945. The leading officers of the Council were re-elected, so that the membership of the Committee is now as follows:

— President
Mr. Piero Gazzola, Italy
Vice-Presidents
Mr. Gabriel Alomar, Spain
Mr. Robert R. Garvey, Jr., USA
Mr. Vladimir Ivanov, USSR

Secretary-General
Mr. Raymond Lemaire, Belgium
Chairman of the Advisory Committee
Mr. Stanislas Lorentz, Poland
Treasurer
Mr. Maurice Berry, France
Members elected:
Mr. Werner Bornheim gen. Schilling, German Federal Republic
Mr. Dzsó Derségnyi, Hungary
The Duke of Graz tier, United Kingdom
Mrs. Maija Kaitamo, Finland
Mr. M. N. Deshpande, India
Mr. Rodrigo Marquez de la Plata, Chile
Mr. Gamal Mokhtar, Egypt
Mr. Vladimir Novotny, Czechoslovakia
Mr. R. B. Nunoo, Ghana
Mr. Alfred A. Schmid, Switzerland
Mr. Masaru Sekino, Japan
Mr. José Villagran Garcia, Mexico
Mr. Ivan Zdrankovic, Yugoslavia.

Members coopted by the Committee (at its first meeting in Budapest):

Mr. Jacques Dalibard, Canada
Mr. Guglielmbo de Angelis d'Ossai, Italy
Mr. Cevat Erdar, Turkey
Mrs. Gertrude Tripp, Austria.

The General Assembly proper was followed by a symposium, the subject of which was "The Introduction of Contemporary Architecture into Ancient Groups of Buildings". The conclusions adopted at this meeting are printed below:

The international symposium on the introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings, meeting in Budapest on 27th and 28th June, 1972, at the time of the Third General Assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

Expresses its heartiest thanks and congratulations to the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS and to the Hungarian Government, by whom it has been so warmly and efficiently received, and

After Hearing the Contents both of the papers presented during its sessions on questions of doctrine and on certain significant achievements, and of the subsequent discussions, Recognizing that, at the present state of development of civilization, technological and economic questions unduly divert attention from human and social values, that the increasingly rapid growth of towns renders it urgently necessary for systematic provision to be made for the environment of daily life and for the preservation of historic monuments and groups of buildings, and that such preservation, which thus become vital, is feasible only if the latter are made to play an active part in contemporary life.

Considering that groups of buildings of historical interest form a fundamental part of the human environment, that architecture is necessarily the expression of its age, that its development is continuous, and that its past, present and future expression must be treated as a whole, the harmony of which must be constantly preserved, and that any historical monument or complex of buildings possesses an intrinsic value independently of its initial role and significance which enables it to adapt itself to a changing cultural, social, economic and political context while fully retaining its structure and character,
Horsby Adopts the Following Conclusions:

1. The introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient towns is feasible in so far as the town-planning scheme which is part involves adaptation of the existing fabric as the framework for its own future development.

2. Such contemporary architecture, making deliberate use of present-day techniques and materials, will fit itself into an ancient town without affecting the structural and aesthetic qualities of the latter only in so far as due allowance is made for the appropriate use of mass, scale, rhythm and appearance.

3. The authenticity of historical monuments or groups of buildings must be taken as a basic criterion and there must be no risk of any alterations which would affect their artistic and historical value.

4. The revitilization of monuments and groups of buildings by the finding of new uses for them is legitimate and recommendable provided such uses affect, whether externally or internally, neither their structure nor their character as complete entities.

5. Recommendations are to be made on regular discussions meet- ings on the harmonious introduction of contemporary archi- tecture into ancient towns at which codes of procedure and achievements in this field may be examined in the light of the above conclusions.

Budapest, 30th June, 1972

Executive Committee


The Executive Committee approved the reports and financial statements for the year and made the decisions to be found under the following headings:

Budget

The Committee elected three further members of the Bureau, which is now as follows:

President of ICOMOS:
Mr. Perro Gazolla, Italy
Secretary:
Mr. Raymond Lemaire, Belgium
Chairman of the Advisory Committee:
Mr. Stanislaw Lorentz, Poland
Treasurer:
Maurice Bert, France

Members elected by the Executive Committee:
Mr. Gabriel Spone, Spain
Mr. Alfred Schmid, Switzerland
Mrs. Gertrude Tripp, Austria.

1973 General Assembly

The Committee agreed to the proposal made by the ICOMOS National Committee of the German Federal Republic, to organize the 4th General Assembly, to be held in Rothenburg in May 1973. It was decided that the subject of the sym- posium is to be the conservation of surviving historic towns.

It was also decided that the National Committee of the Federal Republic would be responsible for publishing the third issue of the ICOMOS Bulletin, to appear in the second Assembly.

ICOMOS Secretariat

The Executive Committee agreed to the provisional appointment of a director for the Secretariat in 1973, provided the Bureau considered that Mr. Rodgers, the applicant recom- mended by the Duke of Grafton, was suitable for the post.

Documentation Centre

UNESCO had asked ICOMOS for a subsidy of $24,000 for the Documentation Centre for 1973-1974, and the Committee expressed the hope that efforts in the direction of the ICOMOS National Committees would continue with a view to persuading the latter to:

a) contribute to the Centre's operational funds;

b) help to purchase equipment;

c) devote publications.

International Specialized Committees

ICAC
Mr. Carbounell presented the ICAC activity report, which appears in full on p. 178 of this Bulletin.

Tourism Committee
Mr. Haoul, Belgian General Commissioner for Tourism, was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

Historic Gardens Committee
A joint ICOMOS/IFLA Committee for gardens of historical interest was officially set up, under the chairmanship of Mr. René Feuillère.

Wood Committee
It was agreed that Mr. Martin should pursue the action he was taking to get this Committee set up.

New National Committees
The Committee approved the creation of National Commit- tees in Ethiopia, Greece and Guatemala.

Committee on Statutes and Membership
The Executive Committee adopted the conclusion of the Committee on Statutes and Membership, which had met on 4th December with Mr. Garvey in the Chair. It thus decided that work on the revision of the Statutes would officially start in 1973, with a view to clarifying the provisions cover- ing elections and Executive Committee members' length of office.

A reception for members of the ICOMOS Executive and Advisory Committee was held at the Hôtel de Sully on 6th December, at the invitation of the French National Com- mittee.

The Sandeford Symposium
A regional symposium on wooden towns in Scandinavian countries was organized in Sandeford in Norway on 22nd and 24th September, 1972. It had been arranged on the initia- tive of the ICOMOS National Committees of Denmark, Finland and Sweden, and there was an attendance of about two hundred, including persons in charge of official conser- vation departments in all the countries, numerous architects, and several representatives of the local authorities. The Norwegian Minister concerned, Mr. Oddvar Nordl, was present at the opening session, while ICOMOS was officially represented by Mr. Ernest Martin, Chairman of the International Wood Conservation Committee; and the Chairman was organized by the National Institute of Fine Arts and the Norwegian National Board of Antiquities and History.

1. The conservation of towns and sites of historical interest is a fundamental part of the coherent socio-cultural develop- ment process

2. In view of the limited economic resources at the disposal of the peasants of western Europe, an economy for them to make use of everything built in the past.

b) The effects of regional planning on the protection of ancient towns.

c) The administrative, social and economic problems con- nected with the housing of the residents of the ICOMOS National Committees would continue with a view to persuading the latter to:

The following was the resolution adopted at the close of the proceedings:

The two hundred politicians and experts from the Scandi- navian countries, meeting in conference in Sandeford to discuss the state of Scandinavian wooden towns, unani- mously adopt the following resolution and submit it to the governments and planning authorities of their respective countries: 'Historic towns in our day have an essential value for the urban environment; a value so precious that it is our duty to preserve it wherever it is still to be found. They have long been neglected in the doubtful and sometimes exaggerated expectation of renewal.

1. Ancient buildings must be kept in good repair to prevent their further deterioration. Their neglect or demolition means an irreparable loss. Perfectly habitable and well-preserved buildings must be saved, since these are partly to deteriorate partly because State credits have been available only for new buildings.

We recommend that funds should be made available by the governments of the Scandinavian countries for the upkeep and restoration of old buildings, in the same way as for new developments.

2. Town-planning schemes have for years been based pri- marily on the physical alteration of the structure of towns, and this tendency has in many cases been followed by new projects after the engulfing of existing structures; their splendour has been neglected and many of them have become dilapi- dated. This is particularly true of old dwellings-houses, we recommend that planning authorities at all levels in the Scandinavian countries should design new projects and safeguard against any such a way that a greater importance is given is to the existing pattern of develop- ment. Conservation areas should be clearly identified. Only thus will it be possible to enhance the qualities of old towns and to bring new life into them.

3. The participants in the symposium concur with the opin- ions expressed by the Minister, Mr. Oddvar Nordl, in his opening address.

Resolutions Adopted at the Mexico Symposium
Mexico, 9-13 October, 1972

The following resolutions were adopted by those taking- part in the international symposium on the conservation of towns, in which the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America in accordance with the principles laid down in the Venice Charter, which met from 9th to 13th October, 1972, on the initiative of the International Wood Conservation Committee, and was organized by the National Institute of Fine Arts and the Mexican National Board of Antiquities and History.

1. The conservation of towns and sites of historical interest is a fundamental part of the coherent socio-cultural develop- ment process

2. In view of the limited economic resources at the disposal of the peasants of western Europe, an economy for them to make use of everything built in the past.
The meeting was devoted to a review of the Committee's various activities between 1971 and 1972 and to preparation of its programme for 1972-1973.

1. ICAP participation in outside events

1.1. International symposium on the conservation of monuments: This symposium, held in Brno from 28th June to 2nd July, 1971, and attended by representatives of the holder of the 1972-1973 period were planned.

1.2. International Symposium on Architectural Photogrammetry: ICAP had been invited to participate in this conference, which was held at the Technical University of Bologna, Italy, from 9th to 13th September, 1971. The symposium covered the latest developments in the field of architectural photogrammetry, with a focus on recent advances in digital and non-digital techniques. It was attended by over 150 participants from around the world, including representatives from universities, research institutes, and government agencies. The symposium included plenary sessions, poster presentations, and workshops on various aspects of architectural photogrammetry, such as data capture, processing, and analysis. The symposium concluded with a closing ceremony, where the keynote speeches were delivered, and a summary of the main findings and conclusions of the symposium were presented.

1.3. ICAP publication: ICAP had been invited to publish an article on its activities in the International Journal of Architectural Photogrammetry. This article would include a summary of the activities of the committee during the past year, as well as a report on the future plans and initiatives. The article was scheduled to be published in the March issue of the journal.

2. ICAP network of corresponding members

This network had continued to develop since the previous year, with new members being invited to join the network. The committee had also held several meetings with representatives of national and international organizations, and had established new partnerships and collaborations. The committee had been actively involved in various projects and initiatives, and had made significant contributions to the field of architectural photogrammetry. The committee had also been successful in securing funding and support for its activities, and had been able to continue its work and achieve its goals.

3. ICAP publications

3.1. "Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites": This book had been published in 1972, and had been widely distributed. It had been used by many institutions and organizations for training purposes, and had been well received by the readers. The book had been translated into several languages, and had been distributed to researchers, students, and practitioners worldwide.

3.2. "Architectural photogrammetry from 1968 to 1972": This was the first of ICAP's reports on the status of progress achieved and information on progress achieved and present a comprehensive picture. It had appeared in the Bulletin of the French Society for Photogrammetry, which had been established in 1969. The committee had also produced a report on the progress made in the field of architectural photogrammetry, which was included in the journal.

4. Audio-visual methods for the teaching of architectural photography

4.1. The French Institute Geographique National was envisaged to and considered the importance of using audio-visual methods for teaching architectural photography. This approach was considered to be a valuable tool for teaching complex concepts, and had been successfully used in various educational settings. The institute had also organized workshops and training sessions for teachers and students, and had published several articles and books on the subject.

4.2. Proposed ICAP collection of slides: Practical experience in 1971-1972 had shown that the collection of slides, which had been established in 1968, was proving to be a valuable resource for teaching purposes. The committee had also received a number of requests for access to the slides, and had agreed to make them available to interested parties.

4.3. Documentation centre: The committee had also received a number of requests for access to the documentation centre, which had been established in 1969. The centre had been successful in providing researchers and practitioners with access to a wide range of information and resources, and had been well received by the users.
6.6. Meeting of ICAP in 1973
As mentioned at the end of the minutes of the 1971 meeting, Professor Schmidt is appointed to hold the next meeting to be held in Florence during the first fortnight in October 1973, between the 8th and the 14th or thereabouts. In addition to the matters already referred to, there will be a symposium intended for Italian conservation and photographie specialists. In this connection the Committee expressed its warmest thanks to Professor Schmidt.
For the Committee meeting, out with Professor J. Badek, of Athens Technical University. The idea is for ICAP to hold its meeting in Greece as the guests of the University, and for members to give a series of lectures.
The project was unanimously approved by the Committee in its meeting, and thanks were expressed to Professor Badekas for his active and friendly cooperation.
M. Carbonell
Chairman.

Activities of National Committees in 1972

Since the beginning of 1973, twenty-four National Committees have sent in their activity reports for last year, namely those of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the USSR, the United States, and Yugoslavia.
Many of these reports are extremely detailed, and they provide a large amount of information both on the activities of the individual members themselves and on those of the administrations and other associations likewise concerning themselves with monuments. The work of these latter bodies is not included in this report, but will be mentioned in the news section of issue No. 3 of the ICOMOS Bulletin.
The Documentation Centre has carefully examined all the reports that have come in and the summary below gives their contents under type of activity.

1. Activities on the National Level
1.1. Structure and Development of the National Committees
The Executive Committee's suggestions regarding the structure of the National Committees and the periodical replacement of the national officers were most favourably received by the Committees as a whole, and several of them in Denmark, Italy, and other countries, have new officers in 1973 and make changes in their membership.
The French and Italian committees, anxious to comply with the wishes of the Executive Committee, drew up and adopted new articles of association providing for regular changes in their membership as a matter of course.
Mr. Carbonell undertook to perform the necessary tests in his own department.
1.2. A further question raised at the meeting was that of photographic survey equipment available or obtainable in the country from persons abroad who neither informed the executive of the equipment available to them nor provided them with copies of their work. The Committee felt that its action could not go beyond the issuing of recommendations demanding a survey programme, where possible to be made more readily available, and it was decided that ICOMOS would be requested by the member country to supply it with a copy of the available equipment until such a time as the equipment available in the country was to be submitted to UNESCO; however, the Chairman of ICAP would consult the Secretary-General of ICOMOS before anything was actually done in the matter.

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The Cypriot Committee looked into the possibility of restoring the long abandoned monestary of Agia Napa, and also understanding better the preservation of archaeological sites of Salamis and Curium and the reno-
Vation and enhancement of the Venetian moat and ramparts at Paphos.

The Danish Committee is extremely worried about the effects of tourism on the professional activities of the nation. The size and weight of lorries are at present limited by law, but these limits may cease to apply now that Denmark has joined the Common Market. In 1972 the Committee approached the authorities in the matter together with the Association of Danish Architects, emphasizing how disastrous it would be if larger lorries were allowed on the country's roads.

The Italian Committee set up a study group to make a card-
index of works on vernacular architecture. After some pilot research in southern Lattium, it submitted an application for financial aid to enable it to extend this work. It also passed a resolution in response to a SICOMOS National Com-
mittee proposal to take part in the campaign to save Venice.

In Mexico, the National Committee approached the author-
ities on numerous occasions in the past year in connection with the protection and conservation of ancient buildings, acting in liaison with the Institute of Anthropo-
logy and History.

The Rumanian Committee interest itself in the second stage in the work of cleaning and consolidating the frescoes on the walls of the monastery Church at Humor. It has undertaken to compile a list of the historic gardens of Rumania, using the system of data sheets devised for the Fontainebleau.

The Yugoslav Committee took part in the exploratory work undertaken with the collaboration of the International Centre for Conservation (Rome) on the problems raised by the transfer of the manuscripts of the manuscript collection of certain monasteries at Koper (Carnia). It also joined other bodies in preparatory work on the transfer of the Arslanagca Moor bridge near Trebinje.

D. Listing

The separate concern of the Argentine Committee is to make a rapid inventory of the national heritage, and it has started work on a standard data sheet for use in all parts of the country. In Ghana, the sub-committee for listing set up by the Na-
tional Committee has prepared 20 applications for national inves-
tigations of the national monuments and sites of Ghana, a copy of which has been sent to the Documentation Centre.

E. Legislation

The Austrian Committee took part in the studies undertaken as a prelude to the main effort of the law governing histori-
cal monuments. The new provisions rendering it compulsory to present a building plan in a proper state of upkeep have met with lively opposition. The Ghanaian sub-committee on legislation continued the work begun on the amendment of the existing laws in force; its aim is to secure improved state protection for monuments.

F. Coordination on the national level. International relations

A. The Statutes of ICOMOS assign an important role to the National Committees as coordinators, in a certain extent, of the work of the numerous bodies, private or official, which in each country need to pool their capacities to the protec-
tion and restoration of monuments and sites.

B. Professional meetings and exhibitions

Many National Committees arrange meetings of a profes-
sional nature on the national level or take part in similar events organized by other institutions, sometimes lending their patronage. Thus the Austrian Committee put itself in touch in 1972 with the members of the ICOM National Committee who work in the restoration workshops of the Kunsthistorisches Museum and the two Committees together made the arrangements for a symposium to be held at St. Wolfgang some time this year on the restoration of the Michael Pacher altarpiece. Similarly, the Bulgarian Committee helped to organize:

a) "Museums and Monuments Week", held in October;

b) a national exhibition of "cultural property, held in Decem-
b)er;

c) a number of seminars or problems relating to groups and com-
plexes of historic buildings.

Several members of the United States Committee took an active part in the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, at which they read papers on the activities of ICOMOS. The Netherlands Committee helped with the preparations for the symposium organized by the town council of Manneslhi to mark the completion of restoration of the Wool Exchange building on the "Freia-
straat"; it also informed the other National Committees of the plans for this event, which took place on 11th, 12th and 13th April, 1973.

The Swiss Committee joined the Conservation Institute of the United States National Committee for Historic Monuments in giving its patronage to a one-day conference on the renovation of monastery andbridework, held in Zurich on 23rd March, 1973. The Swiss Committee organized a travelling exhibition of photographs of vernacu-
lar architecture in the open-air museums; this was shown in Munich in 1972 and was sent to be shown in 1973.

A group of representatives of the Czechoslovak Government at the revitalization of historic centres in the socialist countries was arranged in 1972 by the Czechoslovak Parliament as a prelude to the international symposium on the subjects held in Víšov (Netherlands) in 1973. It was attended by European, as well as articles in specialist periodicals, and there have been a long way towards making ICOMOS widely known, both among experts and among the public at large.

The Sofia Committee has had a Russian translation made of ICOMOS publications on cultural tourism and on architectural photography and arranged for their circu-
lation to the appropriate administrations.

V. International ICOMOS activities

Very visibly, one of the main effects of ICOMOS is the National Committees is expended in the direction of the international activities of ICOMOS. The reports frequently refer to the importance given to the meetings and the conferences of the National Com-
mmittees, to their participation in the annual meetings of the International Council, and to their contributions to the developments in ICOMOS's work and activities. This is particularly obvious in the work of the Committee on the coordination of the meetings held in different countries, fractions, and national authorities, or, for example, the number of the Office of the National Committees, or the circulation of ICOMOS publications, or the assistance in connection with the Documentation Centre.
1. MEETINGS

The Spanish Committee devoted most of its activity in 1972 to the preparation for two meetings which have taken place this year. These were:

a) A meeting of experts on the conservation of monuments belonging to different cultures (Cordeiro, 29th April to 3rd May, 1972).

b) The international conference on the protection of historical interest, held in Granada from 29th October to 3rd November, 1972, the subject being the gardens of Islam.

The Hungarian Committee, which so perfectly organized the 3rd General Assembly and the symposium on the introduction of contemporary architecture into historical monuments and groups of buildings, rendered an incalculable service to ICOMOS. All these meetings, which were in Budapest were nothing short of delightful, both with the welcome they received and with the most interesting discussions and visits arranged by the Committee.

The Finnish Committee helped to organize the regional symposium on the problems relating to the wooden towns of Scandinavia, held at Sandefjord from 22nd to 24th September, 1972. An exhibition was arranged in connection with this meeting which was very popular.

The French Committee held a reception in honour of the ICOMOS Gala Dinner on 24th December, 1972, when its members were in Paris for their annual meeting. It was enabled to do this by a special subsidy from the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques.

The Mexican Committee arranged a regional symposium on the restoration of towns and villages in Latin America in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter; this took place in Mexico from 9th to 13th October, 1972.

The greater part of the Swiss Committee's efforts went towards the organization of a symposium on the streetscapes in centres of historical interest, which took place in Lausanne from 17th to 21st June, 1973.

We cannot close this chapter without mentioning the first international symposium on the conservation of burnt brick buildings, organized by the Iranian national Committee of ICOMOS in Shiraz on 21st to 24th April, 1973, which we were unable to attend due to a report from the latter. This meeting was held jointly by the Committee and by the Ministry of Culture and Art, and took place from 25th to 30th November, 1972, at Ayt.

The Bulgarian Committee of the German Democratic Republic had both invited the president of ICOMOS and his secretary to visit their countries, with all expenses paid. During the two trips the President gave some lectures on ICOMOS and replied to queries on miscellaneous technical problems.

2. ICOMOS Publications

A list of publications would take up too much space, and we must therefore content ourselves with a few remarks.

The Belgian Committee, which prepares the manuscripts for this, received assistance from the National Committees under the following headings:

a) Regular provision of bibliography (Austria, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, the United States).

b) Original articles (German Federal Republic, Poland, USSR, United States).

The Committee in Belgium, France, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States organized publicity campaigns in their respective countries, making a wide use of the special leaflets introducing the journal.

We must recall here that the Belgian Committee has an annual subsidy from its government to cover the cost of "Building Conservation", and that, with the help of the University of Louvain, the administration is looked after by the office of the Secretary-General of ICOMOS.

B. The Bulletin

The first issue of the ICOMOS Bulletin, prepared by the Hungarian Committee, and circulated in 1972, is to be hoped that the Committees which are to print subsequent issues will take their cue from this first one, which is outstanding, alike in its contents, its presentation and its illustrations.

The Soviet Committee, which has undertaken to print No. 2 — to appear in 1973 — set up a special editorial board in 1972 which decided on the subjects to be included and shared the articles out among the various authors.

3. UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre

The National Committees have shown that they share the anxiety of the officers of ICOMOS about the setting up of the Documentation Centre and the provision of the nucleus of documents for its library. Details of the procedure for making its contents available to the public will be found in the note on the Centre circulated to all National Committees in June 1972.

Stress should, however, be laid on the outstanding contribution made, from the outset by the Austrian and United States Committees. In 1972, the Austrian Committee suggested that its government should pay ICOMOS annual subsidy towards the cost of running the Centre amounting to 1.000, or 0.500% of the annual contribution. It is an example of the traditional setting in which their lives are at risk.

In this connection we have prepared nearly half of the thematic microforms representing typical of our age which will be particularly instructive to examine available to the Centre. A second and, an enormous need for renewal, expressing itself as much on the spiritual and moral as on the material level and effectively contributing to the training development of science and technology. On the other hand, we have the increasingly necessary — and then the presence of the past, a past which has bestowed on our environment, as a result of a dialogue which has gone on between man and his surroundings and which has lasted for years, a scale, a variety and a degree of perfection rarely achieved in any period in the history of man. It is also the very moment when, for the first time in his history, he is coming to realize the value of the traditional shell which protects his life as an individual and as a member of the community, and the extent to which his own equilibrium depends on the function of the shell and in particular on the value of the factors making for its destruction.

The percentage of the number of people in widely differing finds. We find old houses modernized — often clumsily enough — to serve as week-end cottages (which are the kind of house that people go to reduce his own house, his true self); we find copies of period styles, not only in architecture; everything seems to be the same as before, and we have the quest for antiquity, genuine, or fake and, on top of it. This is one reason why it is found unnecessary to build the present on the basis of the past. To attempt any action to enrich our own culture with everything valid bequeathed not only by the past centuries of its own history but also by the very concept of beauty, is in the face of a human race everywhere the same notwithstanding its differences in form and substance, which are as real as is a movement or the addition of similar sources of riches for present-day man.

Our town-planning and our architecture generally suffer too much from technological and economic pressures, and the result is widely deplored. In our mind, the fact of the consequent disappearance of that special harmony which links the achievements of the past to the dimension of man, his environment, to his garments, ideas and aspirations was created by a hierarchy in things corresponding to a conception of the man that is only partially true for the past, and one which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be the expression of an obligation, a need or a desire most clearly familiar to him but also perfectly comprehensible, since each was a reflection of a relatively incomparable way of living.

There has long since been a basic reappraisal of all and every value, and at a fantastic rate, under our very eyes, a new civilization has grown up which has struck a fatal blow at some of the fundamental assessments we imagined to be adopted once and for all. The moral damage could obviously not spare the physical wrappings of our life, that "environment" which, more than any other of man's creations, mirrors the way he lives and the way he thinks. The inevitable and almost compulsory dissonance concomitant with the contrast between the two centuries has been created in this century by a human race conscious for the first time of its unity and of the joint responsibility of all its members, finds a part of its expression in the disorderliness in the setting in which that race lives. Absence of balance in man's individual and social life is marked by imbalance in his environment. The violence of individual and social conflicts, the immediate disapp}
The second condition is recognition of the growing diversity of men's needs — especially with regard to environmental and housing conditions. As our cultural level becomes higher, the paradox is that, while the rights of the individual have grown and the expected changes in social structures and ways of living are infallibly causing shifting pressures to be exerted on him by the community, the main points of support for his well-being, his physical and mental health, are those of his own inner life, of his self-satisfaction, of his sense of being what he would like to be. Such an attitude is unquestionably the mark of one of the most original and complete forms of our civilization — the type of civilization which most appreciates the legacy of the past.

For a third class of people, the only acceptable styles for contemporary man and contemporary society in town-planning and architecture are the present-day ones. Any interest the past may retain is for them the understanding of some object of historical value, removed from life and preserved — should it be worth preserving as a relic, a "monument" in the sense of a testimony to past whose life is over.

It is true that the more violent reactions exhibited at one time by certain distinguished figures in modern architecture and town-planning against the kind of "surroundings" that used to be lived in have finally not had much of an effect.

The essential conclusion to be drawn from this rapid analysis is that our surroundings must have variety, both on the general and the individual level, for it is the duty of any civilized society worthy of its name to provide its members with an environment which gives them the possibility of self-fulfillment, that fundamental prerequisite of any enjoyment of life.

Whether we like it or not, however, a realistic view of things involves accepting the co-existence of the old and the new, for it is becoming increasingly clear that needs are developing infinitely faster than the means for satisfying them. A part of our requirements in housing and urban facilities will clearly need to be met by buildings dating from earlier periods for some long time to come. In fact, in our age it is not so much the environment that is being provided for, but for all generations have used any suitable buildings left by those which preceded them to house themselves or their government offices, as it is the needs of our religious needs or their trading activities, while at the same time putting up new buildings to meet new requirements, which were collapsing from age, or — more occasionally — simply out of date. It therefore needs to be realized that in the problems facing us today, the new age from the neatest of our needs and the scale they have attained, and also the powerfulness of our technological progress. If we were to ignore the fact that the size where in the past a town would be modernized one small unit at a time, so that the slow pace of development was not the same as the time that people living there, now have wholesale demolition of complete areas, which are promptly rebuilt to look different, unexpected and often unwelcome, much as it is difficult to come to the human being. They make men feel cut off from their roots, deprived of traditions, view and structure their adaptation to fit in with the requirements of modern life and finally to integrate themselves into the city. This is in fact the only way in which the whole range of varied needs — born of the differences which, happily, do not mean that the same sort of political or social importance as the problem of housing as we generally see it; in other words, it becomes one of the most important points on the government's programme. It is essentially, of course, a matter of bringing good to the highly-developed areas of the world; but is not anxiety over the decay of the environment effectively the 62 and under tangible certain advanced industrial civilisations? Are we to expect a new form of life, new customs, new amenities, new tastes? If the answer is no, the question will become one of the most important in the future.

The fight to preserve this past is not inspired by any "love of the dead alone" to quote Puckish's words, it is based on the discovery, once he has reached a certain level of civilization and well-being, that the past exudes an intense form of life, meaningful in itself, and is an element of the wholeness of the present and certainty of the future as well.

Prof. Dr. R. M. Lamotte
Secretary General of ICOMOS
Leuven, 25 May, 1971

II. Meetings Held by Non-Governmental Organizations Concerning Themselves with the Environment
Of the international transforming official relations, both with the UN, through ICSOC, and with UNESCO, a great many are feeling concern, in one or two highly-developed areas of much need of clarification of many things. For others, past and present should complete each other — if they were not co-existing but through a blending of the past and the present. Ancient and modern-Renaissance — the buildings of the past and those of today are not to be considered as hostile or opposed to one another but as fundamentally complementary.

The same argument can be made by a world which is familiar, and dominated or crushed by an unenlightened dispositions of technical vacuity and an unbridled search for novelty. The size and the changes of the speed — not to say the revolution — in our surroundings is such that no one today is beyond the reach of their effects and a problem which used to pass as a mere incident by one of our most difficult social issues. It can no longer

be viewed as belonging to the area of architecture or town-planning "doctrine", charter-issuing or "philosophy", but must be seen in relation to what man — man of the future as well as of the past — theory is on over and any action in connection with environments of this kind.

The need for a proper framework in particular must be based on a thorough examination of many critical points in the development of new needs, on a psychological analysis of individual man and society, and on determination of the conscious and unconscious needs of the one and other with regard to their surroundings.

If the problem is conceived in this way, a place will easily be found for what remains over from the past, particularly for those remain which are still — or which may once more become — an integral part of our life. From the above rapid sketch of the attitude of our contemporaries it will have been clear that a great many frequently feel a need for the physical presence of the past; it is essential to their equilib-rium, their moral security, their self-fulfillment. Whatever the deep-seated causes of these needs, and whatever judgments on them we may express, it is the duty of a civilized society worthy of its name to do all in its power to satisfy them.

Such means exist in many parts of the world, but they are becoming progressively rarer owing to the large-scale destruction perpetrated whenever, in connection with a renovation or rehabilitation scheme for an ancient town, the problem is not correctly understood. In the absence of an awareness of the decisive importance for contemporary man of what is involved, certain countries — particularly in Western Europe — which once possessed a wealth of splendid towns in a danger of being deprived of these almost completely. The essential characteristic of any such heritage is indeed its uniqueness, not only from the historical and artistic point of view, but also by reason of the fact that a town has bestowed on works which have provided the setting for the lives of so many generations.

Few are the national authorities who have the special funds or those of the interests of the public realize, when they rule that an ancient quarter is to be razed to the ground, how exceptionally broad are the interests of those men who have, in the course of time, become part of the heritage of the whole community. It is absolutely essential for a positive policy with regard to this heritage to be found. The aim must be to preserve not only the environment for a time to come, but also make the intrinsic value for society as its presence as part of the rich and multifaceted resources.

A fundamental part of any complete programme covering living accommodation and environment must be devoted to the conservation and protection of the historic towns, in accordance with our adaptation to fit in with the requirements of modern life and the necessity of integrating themselves into the city. This is in fact the only way in which the whole range of varied needs — born of the differences which, happily, do not mean that the same sort of political or social importance as the problem of housing as we generally see it; in other words, it becomes one of the most important points on the government's programme. It is essentially, of course, a matter of bringing good to the highly-developed areas of the world; but is not anxiety over the decay of the environment effectively the 62 and under tangible certain advanced industrial civilisations? Are we to expect a new form of life, new customs, new amenities, new tastes? If the answer is no, the question will become one of the most important in the future.

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A Liaison Committee of NGO's on the environment was set up under the joint responsibility of Mr. Henrik Beer (Lea- tion, Community Development Foundation, New York), and with UNESCO, a great many are feeling concern, in one or two highly-developed areas of much need of clarification of many things. For others, past and present should complete each other — if they were not co-existing but through a blending of the past and the present. Ancient and modern-Renaissance — the buildings of the past and those of today are not to be considered as hostile or opposed to one another but as fundamentally complementary.

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in the matter. They were anxious, therefore, to have their official share in the work of the Secretariat for the Environment. They felt that the UN should be set up, on the same lines as that established by UNESCO for similar purposes.

It was the view of the experts that the UN must establish a permanent system of its own for the circulation of information and for mobilizing public opinion in such a way as progressively to draw more and more citizens into the campaign to save the environment.

Particular stress was laid on the role of the developing countries, and in this connection the following two conclusions were adopted:

1. These countries should have as wide a representation as possible among those in charge of the international organizations, governmental and otherwise, concerned with the environment.

2. Encouragement must be given to the organization of regular activities (meetings, research programs, working parties) coming directly under the UN Secretariat or arranged by the NGO's, in which local experts would be called on to participate, with the requisite means of so doing.

Arrangements were made for the holding of a General Assembly of NGO's concerned with the environment from 18th to 19th June, 1973, in Geneva, the purpose of this meeting being to establish procedures for cooperation between the NGO's concerned and for their role in the implementation of the UN Environment Programme.

III. United Nations Action Following the Stockholm Conference

On 15th December, 1972, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted three important decisions. In addition to approving the conclusions of the Stockholm Conference, it adopted two permanent bodies whose task it was to be put into effect a world policy for the environment, namely, the UN Secretariat and the Governing Council for the UN Environment Programme.

The Secretariat for the Environment is to have a limited staff, including a director, who will be responsible for maintaining, in the nearest possible neighborhood of the Angkor precincts.

And that they are "not used for military ends."

To comply with the above conditions, the Egyptian government undertakes, in its request, to refrain from any use of the aerodrome at Siou, 1 km from the nearest inhabited neighborhood of the Angkor precincts, as an aerodrome, and that they "are not used for military ends."

Ex condemn UNESCO that government troops have already been formally instructed not to open fire within the Angkor precincts.

The Hague Convention provides that entry into the international community is possible only if a government's request is accepted by a majority of the members of the international community.

The assembly accepted Kenya's proposal and decided Nairobi for the headquarters of the Secretariat. This choice is a reflection both of the readiness of the UN to turn its attention to the world's environmental problems, and of the newly acquired readiness of the developing countries to make environmental problems a subject of major importance. The Secretariat for the Environment will continue to have offices in New York and Geneva as well.

The Permanent Committee for Environmental Programmes has now been elected and has 58 members, chosen by a review of geographical representation, each of whom will hold office for three years. The Governing Council's task is to superintend the work of the UN Secretariat, and the committee is to be established at the request of the Environmental Programme, and is to be in charge of large-scale projects which are of great interest to the architecture.

The United Nations has made and is making grants to the Environment Fund are used in an appropriate manner.

The Council, in its first meeting, which took place in Geneva in June 1973, under the auspices of the United Nations, two new non-governmental organizations have been recently set up to deal with certain aspects of environmental problems. These are:

1. The International Institute for Environmental Affairs (IIEA), which has just taken up its headquarters in London and whose President, the late Sir John Summerson, has been associated with the Institute for many years.


Request by the Government of the Kingdom Republic for Entry of the Angkor Monuments in the International Register of Cultural Property Enjoying Special Protection.

In April, 1972, the Director-General of UNESCO received from the government of the Kingdom Republic a request for the Angkor Monuments, which house movable cultural property, such as the famous temple of Angkor Wat and other religious monuments, to be included in the International Register of Cultural Property for which special protection is provided, under the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict.

Under this Convention, adopted at the Hague in 1954, special protection may be offered to a limited number of places of refuge sheltering movable cultural property, groups of monuments, and other pieces of cultural property of outstanding importance, provided these are "at a sufficient distance from any important military objective consti- tuting a vulnerability point, such as an aerodrome, and that they "are not used for military ends."

These conditions are necessary for the full protection of the buildings and are essential for their preservation.

The participants in the Symposium emphasized that buildings of unbaked brick and earth can be preserved, restored and made perfectly fit for habitation, because of the satisfactory response which they characteristically provide to the problems of habitat, being among other things well adapted to the prevailing social, economic and climatic conditions.

They also undertook a programme of research into the best techniques of conservation for buildings of unbaked brick and earth to be safeguarded without delay; and that, whatever stage of development there may have reached, all such buildings which can be saved and are in a state of repair must be properly maintained. Particular attention should be paid to the regular inspection of roofs and guttering and drainage, and to the making good of occasional damage. Moreover, that no ill-considered km should be driven through towns or villages built of unbaked brick or earth, nor would the public works be undertaken which would destroy their fabric; but that decisive measures for their rehabilitation, conservation and modernization should be worked out.

The town of Yazd, in view of the exceptional interest of its monuments and the development of the Town itself, a joint project for the preservation of a town built of unbaked brick, in the context of Architectural Heritage Year, 1973. Yazd, 1 November, 1972.

UNESCO: Launching an Appeal by the Director-General of programme of international excursions and would assist the missions take place in this manner.

UNESCO: A World Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

On 28th June, the 60th Congress of UNESCO member states adopted, in April 1972 at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, a draft international convention for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage.

This draft was submitted as a matter of information to the United Nations conference on the environment held in Stockholm in June, but was being presented for adoption to the next session of the UNESCO Conference in October-November 1972. It will then be up to member states to ratify it.

Among other provisions, the draft includes the creation of a "World Fund for Monuments and Sites", to be financed by contributions from member states and to finance projects for the protection and preservation of monuments and places of natural beauty which are in jeopardy. The fund would be managed by a World Heritage Committee, initially composed of fifteen of the states signing the Conven- tion,

On 19th July, 1972, the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. René Maheu, sent an appeal from Tunis to the universities, foundations and scientific institutions of all the countries, to take part in the campaign to protect and enhance these places of beauty.

This site, which owes its renown to the great civilizations by which it has been successively occupied, is also one of the best places of the whole Mediterranean system, esteemed today by the urban development which the country's growth and progress, has made it necessary to the surrounding territory and, in particular, to the Tunisian authorities [to be preserved, and the Tunisian authorities [°] to their preservation.

It is also suggested that the Secretariat of ICOMOS should reopen its enquiries among the National Committees of ICOMOS throughout the world on this subject, and that some other topic in the light of the Symposium:

(1) that a cohesive policy should be evolved for the rehabilitation and bringing of new life to urban and rural settlements built of unbaked brick and earth, as has been done for towns and villages built of other materials. Only if they are integrated into a living environment which rewards their efforts will they receive the care and maintenance which is indispensable to their preservation.

(2) that what stage of development there may have reached, all such buildings which can be saved and are in a state of repair must be properly maintained. Particular attention should be paid to the regular inspection of roofs and guttering and drainage, and to the making good of occasional damage.

(3) that a continuing programme of research into the best techniques of conservation for buildings of unbaked brick and earth should be inaugurated without delay;

(4) that the materials necessary for their conservation and modernization should be worked out.

(5) that no ill-considered km should be driven through towns or villages built of unbaked brick or earth, nor would the public works be undertaken which would destroy their fabric; but that decisive measures for their rehabilitation, conservation and modernization should be worked out.

(6) that the town of Yazd, in view of the exceptional interest of its monuments and the development of the Town itself, a joint project for the preservation of a town built of unbaked brick, in the context of Architectural Heritage Year, 1973.

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UNESCO: Launching an Appeal by the Director-General of UNESCO on Behalf of the Site of Carthage, at the Request of the Tunisian Government

On 19th July, 1972, the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. René Maheu, sent an appeal from Tunis to the cities and is anxious to show its gratitude for any assistance it receives. It has therefore drawn up a special set of regulations governing coordination of the exploitation work throughout the Carthage area, under which provision is made for gifts or long-term loans from archaeological funds, and for permanent cooperation between the two organizations. These will have every facility granted them and will also receive scientific and administrative assistance from the Tunisian authorities, the nature and extent of which will be fixed by separate agreement in each case.

For over two years now UNESCO has been working, with the aid of assistance granted it under the United Nations Development Programme on a project for the enhancement of the monuments of Tunis and Carthage as a factor in economic development. The Director-General of UNESCO has declared that the international experts cooperating in this work would help the Tunisian authorities to organize the programme of archeological excursions and would assist the missions taking part in this manner.

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The Convention could thus serve to provide the machinery for the rescue of monuments or complexes of historical or artistic interest to the peoples of all countries, national parks, and ecological areas, either damaged by earthquake shocks or imperilled as a result of schemes for the construction of dams or motorways.

The draft stipulates that the obligation to protect and enhance the cultural property thus enjoying international protection rests primarily with the states within whose territory it is located.

The Committee of Experts, which was presided over by Mr. Rafik Said (Tunisia), also adopted a draft recommendation intended as a guide to states drawing up a national policy for the protection of their cultural and natural heritage.

This draft was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 1972.

Announcements
Mr. Guglielmo de Angelis d'Ossat, former Director-General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, and Professor of Architecture at Rome University, has just been appointed UNESCO General Commissioner for Jordan, Lebanon, the Egyptian Arab Republic and Syria, under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict. Mr. de Angelis d'Ossat has been a member of the Executive Committee of ICOMOS since 1965.

The Academy of Architecture, which is a prominent association of French architects, has just awarded its restoration Medal for 1972 to Professor Raymond Lemaire, Secretary-General of ICOMOS.

The President of ICOMOS, Professor Piero Gazzola, has been made an honorary doctor both of the University of Cracow (Poland) and of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece).

Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Under-Secretary of State and Chairman of the ICOMOS National Committee of the Egyptian Arab Republic, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Montpellier (France).

Albania
The Institute of Cultural Monuments of the People's Republic of Albania has just published the first and second volumes of a periodical entitled "Monumentet" ("Monuments"), which is concerned with the restoration and enhancement of the country's monuments and other cultural property.

The Institute proposes to establish an exchange service with all other institutes and periodicals specializing in the conservation of the cultural heritage. Any concrete proposals in this connection should be sent to Professor G. Strazimiri, Director, Institute of Cultural Monuments, 7, rue Alqi Kondi, Tirana (Albania).

Netherlands
Documentation Centre on Contemporary Architecture in the Netherlands
The documentation centre on contemporary architecture, whose creation in the Netherlands we announced in issue No II of our Bulletin, is a section of the country's Department for the Conservation of Monuments; it houses a collection of drawings, photographs and records connected with the work of Netherlands architects of worldwide repute. When the Centre — to be known as the "Netherlands Architectural Documentation Centre" — was officially opened, in September 1972, the "Architectuurmuseum" Foundation marked the occasion by making over its own collections to the State so that they might henceforward be housed at the Centre.

Under the provisions of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, any buildings or monuments to benefit from such protection must be identified by a special emblem — a pointed shield, quartered diagonally in blue and white. In 1972 this emblem was affixed to the principal museums and monuments in all parts of the Netherlands except for the north.