ACTIVITIES OF THE ICOMOS
NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1973

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

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

They make encouraging reading, for they reflect the enthusiasm and perseverance with which the more long-standing of the Committees are going ahead with their activities and the dynamic way in which those most recently set up have been getting to work. Certain reports contain particulars of the activities of national restoration departments or other organizations. We shall not be mentioning these here: they will be appearing in the "News" section of No IV of the ICOMOS Bulletin, covering the year 1973.

In the report which follows, the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre has adopted the system recommended by the Advisory Committee and summarized the information received from the National Committees under a series of headings covering the various types of activity.

1. ACTIVITIES ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Vernacular architecture.

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

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

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

a) Weathering of stone

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

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

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

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

The Committee of the German Democratic Republic took part in the preparatory work preceding ratification of the Convention by the G.D.R.
The Colombian Committee participated in two programs of restoration work carried out by the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, i.e.:
1. Restoration of the Quinta de San Pedro Alcántara at Santa Fe, Bogotá, which now houses a public library, and the German Federal Republic (Mainz, 10th December, 1973), and Switzerland (Simpson, 13th-14th September 1973). The other sessions, the French Committee met six times, the Ghanian Committee twice, the United Kingdom Committee once and the Czechoslovak Committee three times.

3. PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS ORGANIZED AT ATTENDED.
EXHIBITIONS
The Belgian Committee gave its patronage to the exhibition on the role of phonographs as an aid to the protection of monuments, held by the Tongres Museum from 24th March to 16th May, 1973. It also had a share in the organization of the symposium on the same subject held on 5th May, which served to bring the exhibition to a close.

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

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

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

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

The Spanish Committee established close and regular cooperation with the Consejo Superior de las Ciencias de Arquitectura y Urbanismo.

The Italian Committee was frequently and systematically in touch with the Italian National Commission for UNESCO, and requested, among other things, that the Italian delegation to the Extraordinary General Conference of UNESCO should recommend the granting of a grant to help the Committee to hold the conference in Rome. The Committee has been in correspondence with the President of the Zagreb Union of Architects, and is also in contact with the Spanish Committee for Architectural Heritage.

The French Committee is in regular contact with the Conservation of Historic Monuments, and has serious difficulties in obtaining its approval for their participation in the exhibitions.

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

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

The Austrian Committee was instrumental in securing the issuing of new editions of the works of Wurttenbach, Dussler or Argen- ville and Hirschfeld on garden design.

The Bulgarian Committee was deputed to its Chairman and of the Austrian and of the Committee moved twelve institutions and monuments to the Austrian and of the Committee moved.
Several Committees - the Swiss and Belgian ones among them - report that, in view of the very serious problems known to be facing the existing facilities, they launched a new campaign to improve circulation, distributing for the purpose large numbers of copies of the leaflet supplied by the editorial office. The Czechoslovak Committee obtained and sent in several articles for publication.

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN 1974

By the beginning of April 1975 the Secretariat had received activity reports from countries out of the 48 where some interest has expressed ICOMOS National Committee on January 1st, 1974. The present report, which has been prepared by the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre, is thus based on the contents of the reports sent in by the following countries: Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Rumania, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United States and the USSR.

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

I. ACTIVITIES ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. STRUCTURE AND GROWTH

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

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

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

The Committee of the German Federal Republic chose three new active members to bring its total to at least 20 members and is pursuing its campaign to increase its membership.

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

2. PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

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

e) ICOMOS PUBLICATIONS

1. MONUMENTUM

The Belgian Committee to continue to assist the editor of MONU- MENTUM, and in 1973 obtained a subsidy of $ 7500 from the Belgian government.

The United States Committee successfully negotiated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which possesses its own bookshop, and sent in a large number of data sheets providing particulars of films dealing with monuments, groups of buildings or whole historic towns.

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

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Paris, UNESCO/ICOMOS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

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

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

1. Assessment of the progress of research on the materials or products listed below:
   a) Artificial stone including all finished forms.
   b) Surface impermeable products.
   c) Hardeners for stones already in position.
   d) Products for the protection of walls.
   e) Glues used for the restoration of stones and stained glass.

2. Establishment of a critical documentary assessment of efforts to date for the integration of contemporary architecture into groups of ancient buildings, and of a similar assessment of restoration work accomplished, with reference to the principles of the Venice Charter.

3. A study of the management of historical monuments by public or private bodies and of the economic, social and cultural aspects of the life of groups of buildings in the cities of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Vernacular architecture

The special committee for the protection of vernacular architecture established by the Hungarian National Committee in 1973 visited the different provinces and established principles and made suggestions designed to facilitate the conservation of the vernacular architecture which should be in regular touch with the international committee for vernacular architecture whose creation was envisaged at Erice in 1971.

b) Traffic problems

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

c) Conservation of historic centres

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

d) Conservation of materials

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

e) Inventorying

The Argentine Committee took a stand against the Fundo de las Artes for the preparation of an inventory of the country's architectural heritage. The preliminary studies were carried out during 1974 and the field work is to start in 1975.

f) Legislation

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

The Chilean Committee successfully approached the Ministry of Housing and Town-Planning with the request that the concept of "urban renovation" be mentioned in the new regional planning policy. The Japanese Committee took up the matter of the amending of the law on the protection of cultural property and demanded that articles be included covering the protection and restoration of architectural groups.

There is no need here for detailed lists of these: suffice it to say that where activities are enumerated the words "organized in conjunction with" occur again and again. To give two examples, we may cite the close and constant association between the Canadian Committee and APT, and between the Swiss Committee and the Federal Commission on Historical Monuments (involving a joint annual meeting).

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

The Chairman of the Japanese Committee, while regretting that his Committee should have been unable to arrange any activities of its own, invited those of its members who represented a "window on the world".

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

II. MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS

1. BUSINESS MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

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

a) The annual general meeting of the French National Committee, which was held on 27th October from 20th November owing to the Post Office strike and was postponed until 30th January, 1975.

b) Three meetings of the Ghanaian Committee, which amended its articles of association.

c) The annual general meeting of the Swiss Committee, held at Winterthur on 20th September, 1974. A business meeting was followed by a local excursion, and the following day a joint meeting was held with the Federal Commission on Historical Monuments at which information was given relating to problems relating to the conservation of the ancient quarters of Winterthur.

On 6th November, 1974, the Netherlands Committee adopted its new programme of activity and some internal changes in its set-up.

The Swedish Committee of ICOMOS chose Denmark as the place of their 1974 annual meeting. This was attended by a Norwegian observer in addition to the representatives of the Danish, Swedish and Finnish Committees.

2. PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS ORGANIZED OR ATTENDED

Exhibition at the University of Copenhagen

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

The Congress on 11th October with the Canadian organizers of the UN Vancouver Conference entitled "Habitat 2000" (1976).

The Canadian Chairmen decided to take part in the symposium on the inventorying of the environmental problems of Latin America, held in Santiago in August 1974 (This was a UNAFRIC-ECL progress report).

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

The French Committee organized a study tour of conservation sectors which lasted from 12th to 18th May. The programme for this event, which brought together about twenty people (includ ing ten experts) prepared and invited at the French Committee's expense, included both lectures on theoretical aspects of the subject and actual visits to the conservation sectors of Paris (the Marais), Chartres, Tours, Saumur and Sens. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in November 1974 several speakers remarked on the enormous importance attaching to the two meetings and expressed the hope that other Committees might follow the French example.

The Guatemalan Committee organized, from 25th to 29th August, a round table meeting on conservation in earthquake risk areas, which was held in Antigua, and was attended by forty Latin American and United States Committee members and two architects from the National Park Service to attend this meeting.

A national symposium on new public use for historical monuments was held in the German Democratic Republic from 5th to 10th May, 1974, and was attended by a large number of people from abroad, in addition to the experts from the GDR. The GDR Committee also started preparations for a seminar on the protection of historic centres and their integration into development programmes for towns, which is to be held at Mülhausen in June 1975. This will likewise be a national meeting, and is being arranged in conjunction with the Union of Architects of the GDR.

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

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

The Czechoslovak Committee gives its particular thanks to a conference of experts on street-lighting in officially protected ancient districts, arranged by the Scientific and Technical Society of Czechoslovakia, and held in Prague from 20th to 22nd November. The Soviet Committee included the preparatory documents for an international conference on the subject of "Monuments to Victory and Glory", to be held in Novosibirsk in April 1975, and in October 1974 the National Committees of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were to be invited.

The Soviets Committee also took part in the proceedings of the plenary session of the Scientific Methods Council for the Protection of Monuments, the subject of which was: "The Monuments of Historical Cities in the Pacific of the USSR". This is being prepared as an exhibition of photographs illustrating the restoration of monuments damaged during the Second World War. Its layout has been prepared by the General Council of the USSR and the BSSR on the utilization of the artistic and architectural heritage of these republics (Riga, November, 1974). They also gave public lectures on the artistic and cultural heritage in different towns in the USSR, among them Moscow, Riga, Chabok-tinski, Thilisi, etc.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ICOMOS SYMPOSIA 1973–1974 AND OTHER INFORMATION

SUMMARY

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

1974:
- ON NEW PUBLIC uses for historic monuments (German Democratic Republic)
- ON THE CONSERVATION of monuments in earthquake zones
- ON THE CONVERSION of historical monuments to museum use (Warsaw, Poland) — ICOM/ICOMOS
- ON THE INTEGRATION of modern architecture in old surroundings (Kazimierz, Poland) — UAI/ICOMOS
- RESOLUTION of First Instramural Seminar on the Conservation and Restoration of the Architectural Heritage of the Colonial and Republican Periods (Santo Domingo, December 1974)
- NEWS from ICOMOS National Committees — Syria (1974)
- UNESCO — Sao Paulo: 
- Liasson Office in Venice
- UNESCO: United Nations Environment Programme
- Resolution of NGOs concerned with the built environment and its natural elements.
- Meeting of NGO Working on Human Settlements.

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

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

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

CORDOBA, 27TH APRIL TO 2ND MAY, 1973

RESOLUTIONS

The delegates to the Symposium held under the auspices of ICOMOS at Cordoba from April 26th to May 2nd, 1973, to discuss the problems arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture.

EXPRESS their gratitude to the Municipality of Cordoba, represented by Mr. Antonio Alberti Comment, Mayor of Cordoba, for its initiative in calling the Symposium, for its efficiency in arranging it, and for the warm and generous welcome extended to it by the participants.

CONGRATULATE the organizing Committee and the Directorate-General of Tourism of Spain on their careful preparation of the technical aspects of the Symposium, and in particular on their exemplary documentation of the historical and structural evolution of the mosquiekathedraal of Cordoba.

Having considered the problem of outstanding monuments whose structure and whose decoration belong, by whatever accident of history, to more than one culture, the delegates draw ATTENTION to the significance of these works for the Twentieth Century, because of the eloquent historical testimony they provide

STRESS the importance to be attached to their study and interpretation in the light of all the available evidence.

ARE OF THE OPINION that any alterations required for their upkeep, restoration or enhancement should be undertaken only after comprehensive study and with meticulous care, and should show implicit respect for their cultural significance.

BELIEVE that these monuments deserve special attention for their architectural excellence, which is an integral part of the innumerable details of the individual work, and for the reflection of their contrasting elements of the spirit of successive civilizations and that this special character makes them symbols of the transitory nature of past conflicts and hostilities.

These observations apply with equal force to whole groups of buildings within cities, and to more modern structures which similarly reflect the meeting of cultures.

For its beauty, the mosquiekathedraal of Cordoba is universally admired and is an outstanding expression of the meeting and fusion of Christianity and Islam; indeed, so perfectly does it answer to the description of a monument belonging to more than one culture that it must be considered one of the most striking examples of this phenomenon anywhere in the world: it is on these grounds that it forms an integral part of the cultural heritage of mankind.

It is therefore of universal importance that it should be the subject of exhaustive study, that it should be properly maintained and, if possible, enhanced.

THE DELEGATES to the Symposium held in Cordoba to discuss the problems arising in the conservation of monuments belonging to more than one culture.

LAUSANNE SYMPOSIUM

THE STREETSCAPE IN HISTORIC CITIES

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

A series of analytical studies with numerous examples to illustrate them served to underpin this need, for the streetscape has always been a reflection of the cultural and physical evolution, the treatment of its structural features and its "furniture".

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

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

b) The compilation of its contents involved a number of difficulties, since little material was initially available, so that its value and the interesting number of contributions made to this symposium.

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SYMPOSIUM DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE STREETSCAPE IN HISTORIC TOWNS

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, 17TH TO 22ND JUNE 1973

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

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

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

RECALLING the views put forward in the Recommendations and Resolutions of previous ICOMOS Symposia, notably those held at Castro at Turin on the protection and renovation of centres of historic or artistic interest, and at Graz on Traffic problems in Central of Historical Interest.

CONSIDERING that the street is the natural environment of the town-dweller, that the concentration of traffic is a lack of awareness of the street as an urban phenomenon, causing it to deteriorate and to lose its original function, and that there is today a revival of awareness of the importance of the street in urban and social life,
RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE 2nd SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF VERNACULAR AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE

THESALONIKI, GREECE, 3RD TO 7TH OCTOBER 1973

1. THOSE ATTENDING the 2nd symposium on the conservation of vernacular and rural architecture should take an active and positive attitude towards the Greek Network of ICOMOS, and above all to the organizers of the meeting, for its extraordinary success and the exceptionally warm welcome given by the Thessaloniki Council to the delegates.

2. AFTER HEARING and discussing reports presented by about thirty eminent specialists belonging to more than twenty countries and considering the social and cultural importance of the heritage of vernacular and rural architecture and the present day's situation and the threat that the pace of change and of the human scale of things and offer an unparalleled lesson in town-planning and architecture, by reason of their simplicity, poetic quality, and intenseness to nature and to life, considering the multiple and immediate dangers which threaten the survival of this architecture as a result of widespread industrialization, mechanization of agriculture, concentration of population in urban built-up areas, intensification of mechanization of agriculture and the consequent disafforestation for traditional surroundings, considering that such homes are nevertheless almost always the last to be left and to be abandoned, and to invite people to meet the requirements of present-day housing without excessive expenditure or the sacrifice of their basic characteristics or their aesthetic value, considering that old houses form a non essential part that new ones of any solution to be offered by contemporary society to the housing problem. Growing interest of people wish to create and seek self-sufficiency within a setting marked by the authentic presence of the past, and they are more interested in the past to the present living in town or countryside and the buildings to have their requirements satisfied where society possesses the means of satisfying them.

3. Considering that the heritage of old houses, whether in town or country, is growing tragically poorer day by day and that for this very reason the possibilities of meeting the need for variety in living accommodation is diminishing, so that any unqualified destruction of ancient quarters or houses is nothing than the wholesale spoliation of the historical root of a nation, so that is equally necessary to preserve so called leaser or vernacular architecture.

The PARTICIPANTS HEREBY RECOMMEND

1. that the competent authorities take all necessary measures to ensure that this heritage is preserved. Its conservation can be ensured only by a coherent policy involving internal modernization of the houses concerned and their reintegration within the ambit of contemporary life. The operations described during the symposium show that the survival of ancient quarters or
villages can proceed only from multi-disciplinary regional and town-planning research and pilot projects. A purpose and a setting compatible with the preservation of their specific merits, while answering the general requirements made of them; 2. that these are a basic and necessary condition for the effective support of the Historic Preservation and the Revitalization movement in the region of the ancient cities and in the keeping with its richness, beauty and harmonious development.

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

GAVANAZ, SPAIN, 28TH OCTOBER TO 3RD NOVEMBER, 1973

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Second International Symposium on the conservation and restoration of gardens of historical interest, devoted to the gardens of Islam, held at Granada from 26th October to 3rd November, 1973, on the initiative of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA). Expresses its sincere thanks to the Spanish authorities, the Ministry of Education and Science, and especially the Director General of Fine Arts, the Patronato de la Alhambra y del Generalife de Granada, the Governing Council of the Colleges of Architects in Spain, and especially the College of Architects of Eastern Andalusia, for the exemplary organization of the Symposium and for the warmth of their hospitality;

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

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

RECOMMENDS that a list of the general questions relating to gardens of historical interest be drawn up, including, among other things: (i) the need for a specific architecture and art dealing with gardens of historical interest, making use of the most up-to-date techniques (botanical excavation, pollen analysis, radio-carbon dating, dendrochronology, etc.); (ii) the closest possible cooperation between landscape architects, architects, archaeologists, botanists and other specialists; (iii) the need for botanical studies of plant species, to enable an informed choice to be made in accordance with date and region; (iv) the special training of landscape architects in the problems of gardens of historical interest;

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

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

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

Granada, 2nd November, 1973
1. ICAP REPRESENTATION AT NON-ICAP MEETINGS

1.1. Annual meeting of ICOMOS Executive and Advisory Committees.

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

1.2. Trip to Mexico.

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

1.3. Trip to Japan.

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

1.4. Architectural and archaeological photogrammetry exhibition.

This exhibition, which had been open from 24th March to 6th May, 1973, had been arranged by the Provincial Department for the Cultural Heritage and the Provincial Gallo-Roman Museum at Tongeren (in the Province of Liège, Belgium, with the support of the Belgian National Committee of ICOMOS). It had received about 2,500 visitors, who had found interesting and quite varied five countries. An exhibition on “Photogrammetry of Monuments and Sites” had been set up, and it was not open to the public, and the closing evening, on 6th May, had been an information and study meeting, with M. Foramonti as one of the speakers.

1.5. Symposium for architectural historians.

Another ICAP member, Mr. Robin McDowall, had represented the Committee at this Congress. It had been held in Cambridge from 16th to 19th August, 1973, and attended by members of British and American associations of architectural historians. Half a day had been devoted to the examination of the various papers and had been contributed from other members of ICAP: Professor Erder had been represented by Mr. A. Oufdor, who had read a report on the photogrammetric survey made of the Roman amphitheatre at Side in Anatolia, and Messrs. Carbonnel and Midhane had been present in papers which were read by Professor P. Bontchier. Of the two round table symposium, fifty had been present at the photogrammetry session, although this clashed with sessions on other subjects. A small exhibition of surveys had been specially arranged.

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

It was felt that during the past year ICAP had made a satisfactory contribution to the development of photogrammetric techniques, and that the Society for the Conservation of Monuments and Sites, which was divided into two series of 24. The photographs in the activities of educational and training methods, with the society to be beginning to be widely known and now being more readily approached for advice.

2. THE NETWORK OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

It was being found difficult to expand this network any further. At the end of 1972 available, ICAP publications had been widely circulated, together with a letter inviting those to whom they were sent to become corresponding members; but results had been disappointing. The present figure of 195 for corresponding members could doubtless be considered satisfactory, as could the number of countries represented (16), and the fact that all five continents were covered. However, membership was for too unequally shared out among the countries.

3. ICAP PUBLICATIONS

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

3.2. The annual composite report entitled, this year “Architectural Photogrammetry of the 20th Century”, had, as previously been prepared by the Chairman of ICAP France, been made available from a variety of sources and submitted to members of the Committee for examination before the final touches were had in print in time for the Florence meeting. It followed the plan adopted at the previous meeting and dealt successively with conferences and symposia. In Country, with new equipment and improvements in method, with the development of specialized centres, with fields of application and with teaching projects. The report concluded with a bibliography whose contents, when added to the similar data given in previous reports, brought the number of publications on architectural and archaeo- logical photography and air photography to the number which appeared stated in French and was illustrated with photographs and drawings of surveys: in English translation of the text was provided in the form of a small fold-out document.

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

a) Corresponding members:

b) Members of the two Composite Committee of ICOMOS and of the ICAP:

c) Chairman of the ICOMOS National Committees and of the ICAP photogrammetry societies.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL METHODS

4.1. Professor Erder informed the Committee that the photogram- metric section of the UNESCO Education and Development Department had been the subject of a programme on television. The Chairman stated that the film on architectural photography which had been made in France by the IGN would be ready by the end of 1973.

4.2. The ICAP slide-lecture

Professor Lochtner had done a large amount of work in preparing this, and the Committee was also to make a final list of titles, which would be divided into two series of 24. The photographs in the activities of educational methods, which were beginning to be widely known and now being more readily approached for advice.

5. TECHNICAL STUDIES

5.1. In the absence of Mr. Foramonti, who had been made responsible for this question, the Chairman gave an account of the attempts made, with the support of Commission V of the International Society for Photogrammetry, to interest either Eastman Kodak or CEPA-Geigy in the production of special plates for colour photography. Nothing had so far come of these attempts and very little could be expected.

5.2. At the same time ICAP had approached manufacturers of secular photographic apparatus and had tried to persuade them to work on designs for devices enabling colour films to be used for the faithful photogrammetric documentation that wouls be required for the accurate representation of sites. For the moment, only Carl Zeiss Jena had made such a device, and this had been designed to follow the SUK-PAT/13135; it had enormous possibilities (film magazine containing 60 exposures, automatic shuttle-release at regular intervals, etc.), but these were rather more than was required for architectural photogrammetry, and it was therefore extremely expensive.

5.3. Technical research on the structural features of monuments and on distortion in monuments. Under the agreements with D’ICAP recommendations, further work had been done in Italy between 1972 and 1973 on the insides of domes in Florence, for the purpose of deter- mining the structural features of such monuments. In Country, with new equipment and improvements in method, with the development of specialized centres, with fields of application and with teaching projects. The report concluded with a bibliography whose contents, when added to the similar data given in previous reports, brought the number of publications on architectural and archaeo-

5.4. Standardization of photographic surveys of monuments

Mr. Johnstone informed the Committee that different institutions in Czechoslovakia produced almost identical photogram- metric and photographic surveys. A first volume was ready, and the report received in the autumn of 1974. It was decided that, if both were finally ready in time, the Committee would examine them at its next meeting and see whether they could derive from some general principles and common base the rules for the making and presentation of surveys; such rules could then be circulated in the form of recommendation.

5.5. Choice of reference plates for survey.

Of the reference plates, it was known that the evaluation had been envisaged at the 1972 meeting, only one — by Mr. Foramonti — had made the selection; this was a long note on the subject. A condensed version, illustrated translated into English, should be available for circulation during the coming year. The Committee also expected to be in a position to circulate a technical note on the problems relating to the conservation of photogrammetric archives (i.e. photographs) and on the results which might be achieved, in the case of a serious catastrophe, on the basis of plates re-enlarged from the microfilms made from the original photographs. Work on the subject had been started at the IGN and interrupted for lack of time, but could now be resumed.

M. Carbonnel, Chairman

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES

IRAQ

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

At Hara, the Hellenistic city which flourished in the first three centuries A.D., restoration work concerned two stone structures, one of them dedicated to the worship of the Haran triads and the other, supposedly, to that of Mitrians. In the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, the brick walls of certain chambers in the northern-western palace were partially restored and given protective treatment. In the same building the marble slabs dat- ing from the 9th century B.C. were re-erected in their original locations.

At Nineveh, the water-gate in the city walls was partially restored. Debris was removed from a large section of the southern palace in Babylon, as a preliminary to the repair of its walls, badly damaged owing to the humidity of the subsoil and the presence of salts.

At Baghpad, the northern wing of the Abbeville palace was rebuilt on its original foundations. The remains were cleaned of all the cleanups it had built against its facade about a hundred years ago, and restoration work began immediately afterwards, the aim of the operation being to clean it of the dust that had been stored away.

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

At Bazan the fine masonry and the Timurid dome of the A. Kawas Mosque were restored and re-erected in accordance with their ori- ginal colourful designs.

An atlas showing the geographical locations of all the ancient sites in Iraq was prepared, in co-operation with the Ministry of Antiquities, to the scale of 250,000 maps, each covering a given administrative district.

Dr. A. Salem

Chairman of the Iraqi National Committee of ICOMOS
RESOLUTIONS AND INFORMATIONS IN 1974

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NEW PUBLIC USES FOR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, ORGANIZED BY THE ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 5—11 MAY, 1974.

These attending the symposium, whether experts from the German Democratic Republic or guests representing the National Committees of ICOMOS in other countries, EXPRESS their gratitude to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, to the Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments in Berlin, and to the municipal authorities of the towns visited, for the warm welcome extended to them, and CONGRATULATE the National Committee of ICOMOS of the German Democratic Republic on the exemplary manner in which the symposium was organized;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AND ADOPT the basic conclusions prepared by the Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments and attached to the present recommendations, which deal with the social and economic principles which will determine the choice of the use to be made of a building, and with the architectural and practical considerations involved in the harmonious introduction of a new activity of a social nature into such a building with due regard for its original character. This document provides the basis for restoration work on historical monuments in the German Democratic Republic and is to be brought to the notice of the Advisory and Executive Committees of ICOMOS.

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

1. an exhibition in 1975 on the inclusion of monuments of historic and artistic interest — particularly those which are a reminder of the Liberation of 1945 — in the reconstruction programmes for towns and villages;

2. a symposium to be held in 1975, in conjunction with the Federation of Architects of the German Democratic Republic, on the inclusion of the architectural heritage in the reconstruction schemes for small and medium-sized towns;

3. a regional conference of ICOMOS to be held in 1977 in the towns of the Baltic coast to consider ways of associating young people with the reconstruction of urban centres of historical interest.

Magdeburg, 10 S. 1974

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

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

RECOMMEND

I. The preparation of a guide to the emergency operations which must be effected on monuments which have suffered earthquake damage;

II. The establishment of a register, to be regularly kept up to date in each country, containing all experience and relevant data in connection with damage caused by earthquakes to historical monuments, and the creation of an international documentation centre which will compile and circulate such information, and of a restoration centre located in the town of Anigua, Guatemala;

III. The promotion of studies on the materials and buildings methods adapted at the different periods in the traditional cultures of each region;

IV. The urgent establishment of closer relations between the government and institutional institutions in charge of restoration, for the furtherance of the protection of the cultural heritage of the American continents;

V. Urgent measures for implementation by interdisciplinary teams of specialized personnel of programmes of study, protection, conservation, restoration and enhancement of cultural property;

VI. The holding, by ICOMOS or similar institutions, of meetings attended by specialists belonging to the disciplines concerned with the study, protection, conservation, restoration and enhancement of cultural property.
AND REQUESTS
the organizing committee which arranged the present Seminar to circulate above reservations by the most suitable means on the national, regional and international levels.

Antogu, Guatemalan March, 1974

ICOM-ICOMOS SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS TO POLAND, 10TH—17TH SEPTEMBER 1974

RESOLUTIONS

CONSIDERED

(i) that the discussions held and visits arranged during the Symposium have enabled the specialists taking part to appreciate the varied but exemplary museum installations which have been or are being introduced into historical monuments in Poland;

(ii) that a distinction can be made between, on the one hand, museums in the strict sense of the word which display collections in a systematic and, above all, scientific way, and, on the other, those monuments in which the first aim has been to recreate their atmosphere by the display of suitable objects (whatever these might be which were to be had) in the object of this latter type of museum-monument being, apart from the entertainment of visitors, the conservation of a historic setting and the evocation of a civilization or, on occasion, a famous person; but that it has to be admitted that in some cases a mixed solution, taking in elements of both of these major types of museographical presentation, is appropriate;

(iii) that the interrelationship between museology and the conservation of the architectural heritage, which is growing daily in importance, also poses complex technical problems;

(iv) the members of the Symposium adopt the following conclusions:

(i) they hope to see further joint Symposiums organized as possible by ICOM and ICOMOS, to deal with specific topics relevant to the aims of the two institutions;

(ii) they express their gratitude to the organizers of the Symposium for the interest of the meetings and visits and for the hospitality with which they were greeted;

(iii) finally, they congratulate the Polish authorities which honoured with their patronage this Symposium — itself but the first of a fruitful series, thus enabling the specialists taking part to benefit from the experience of the country which has shown such outstanding devotion in the maintenance, restoration and regeneration of its cultural heritage.


SEMINAR ON THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN OLD SURROUNDINGS

RESOLUTION

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

All human settlements, if they are to remain living entities, must adapt to changing circumstances. Their continuous evolution is at once a determinant of their identity and poses a threat to it, which is best met by the preservation and enhancement of the spatial arrangements inherited from earlier generations.

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

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

In all planning schemes for historic areas, which should be prepared by interdisciplinarian teams of experts in which architects should play a leading role, the existing fabric in its natural environment must be acknowledged as the framework for its own future developments; if of intrinsic value it will be appropriate to retain this fabric.

Spatial arrangements and relationships should be subjected to systematic analysis for any proposed action to be fully evaluated, as invasion by itself is not a sufficient guide; scientific research should play its part in investigating the fundamental relationships between society and the architectural inheritance of the past, with all the material factors (including archaeological and historical elements) which impinge upon these relationships. Any change of function or introduction of a new use must not destroy the physical, social and aesthetic or architectural value or veracious interest, nor disrupting the life of established communities living therein.

Modern architecture, making conscious use of present day technical techniques, must respect the structural, aesthetic, historical and social qualities of its old surroundings and be sensitive to the local vernacular.

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

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

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

Kazimierz Dolny, 19th October 1974

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

POLOGA PUBLIC, Santo Domingo, December 2nd to 5th, 1974

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

Awards of the importance for the protection of the Latin American architectural heritage both of the Vence Charter and of the "Normas de Quico" and in view of the pressing need for guidance in the formulation of the major priorities the operational policies which make possible the protection of these irreplaceable cultural assets, the Interamerican Seminar on the Conservation and Restoration of the Architectural Heritage of the Colonial and Republican Periods considers it is time to draw up a document containing such guidelines, and therefore proposes the following recommendations:

A. AT THE SOCIAL LEVEL

The safeguarding of historic towns is a social as well as a cultural concern; it should become an integral part of housing policy, public works and the formulation of other civic policies which affect cultural assets — of world importance — that are currently in danger of being lost to future generations.

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

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

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

9. In addition to the central source of information mentioned above (IB), it is indispensable to promote personal exchange of experiences through Seminars following the example of this Seminar, which would meet every even-numbered year. The A.S.I. is one of the member countries: the Second Seminar will take place in Columbia in 1976.

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

11. Latin American culture having begun at Santo Domingo — former Hispanic capital, that in which the Dominican Republic possesses, in the "Museo de las Casas Reales", a centre devoted to the study of this cultural phenomenon, the Seminar recommends that this activity be expanded to form a foundation on the international level, and that both in research and in academic training it should cover the entire continent as to bring about a larger understanding of the cultural identity of the Americas.
METHODS APPROPRIATE TO A LIBERAL ECONOMY, FOR REVITALIZING SMALL HISTORIC TOWNS

The members of the ICOMOS Committee on Historic Towns (town-planning section), during the course of their meetings of the 23 and 4 September 1974, at Prague, determined the prime objective for all efforts directed towards the revitalization of historic towns and cities. They also determined a basic principle for handling the complex problems relating to the renovation of such towns, and admitted finally that the means of action should vary according to the economic structure of the individual country.

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

This general improvement should affect both the existing inhabitants and the newcomers in a town, to whom a whole range of different kinds of job opportunities should be made available. In some cases the historic town might become the site of secondary residences or "retreats" for the inhabitants of large cities. All residents should benefit from cultural and touristic advantages stemming from the restoration and conservation of urban historic centres.

Judging from past experience in various countries, it appears that the basic principle must be to work towards the institution of a comprehensive plan that covers, at the level of a region of greater or lesser importance, all social and economic factors, and, above all the implications - which are necessarily long-term - of the maintenance, conservation and restoration of historic quarters.

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

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

4th September 1974
R. AULZELLE

NEWS FROM ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEES

SYRIA (1974)
The activities of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in connection with the conservation of monuments in 1974 are outlined below:

1. Works continued on the project to preserve the cultural heritage in the Ephesus Valley area which is subsequently to be submerged.
   a) Operations affected by the Excavations Department
   b) Reconstruction of two terracotta minarets and a Roman temple.
   c) Disappearance which was given a reinforced concrete casing to protect it from the surrounding waters.
   d) The organization of an exhibition on the discoveries made in the course of the work of the Ephesus Valley and the publication of a book on this exhibition.
   e) Excavation of the area containing the Roman baths at Chalba.
   f) Continued excavations at Bosra to uncover the monuments of the site.
   g) Expropriation of the owners of a number of historic buildings with a view to their restoration, their preservation and their conversion into museums devoted to art and culture.
   h) Restoration of a number of tilest and historic monuments throughout Syria.

UNESCO:
SAVE MOHENJODARO

Appled by the Director-General of UNESCO

In the province of Sind, Pakistan, on a hill beside the Indus, lie the remains of a city which is believed to have been the setting over an area of some 700 square miles. Only part of them, the upper city, has been excavated to date during the past ten years, but what has been discovered so far has shown that this is an archaeological site of unusual importance. One of the main centres of the culture that flourished in the Indus Valley five thousand years ago, extending its influence over an enormous region taking parts in present-day India and Iran as well as Pakistan, MOHENJODARO, earlier than the cities of Summar, provides the earliest instance of exemplary forms of town planning and community organization. It is one of the very first examples of that civilization, based on an agrarian economy combined with a local structure of cities that prevailed in the world up to the industrial era, recollection of which today is inevitably accompanied by a secret nostalgia for a lost golden age.

But, unless radical measures are taken immediately, MOHENJODARO is in danger of total destruction within the next thirty years. Apart from floods on the nearby river - last August's nearly submerged the lower areas - the buildings, mostly of half-built or even unworked bricks, are being gradually eroded by the capillary rise of saline groundwater, the level of which is considerably higher since the construction of the Sukkur Dam in 1923 and the growth in the number of irrigation channels in the vicinity.

We must not grudge, and still less must we condemn, this necessary intervention. But it must be supplemented by the preservation of the cultural heritage which without present-day action cannot be fully appreciated and understood. And in this instance, as in the cases of Nubia and Venice, we have called upon modern technology to supply the means of removing the dangers that its very success in the service of hurrying progress has produced in particularly delicate states of harmony or balance. Measures whereby MOHENJODARO may be saved have thus been devised by the expert team of the UNESCO experts. They have a three-fold purpose; stimulation of the right bank of the Indus, lowering of the water-table, restoration and conservation of the buildings. To this programme we must add the construction of facilities and the landscaping of the site in order to develop it as a tourist attraction. The total cost of the priority work is $7,500,000, and it will take 5 years. It is obvious that, for a task of this magnitude, the technical and financial resources of a country which has so many needs cannot suffice, however skilled its technicians and however determined its leaders. The Government of Pakistan has, therefore, applied to UNESCO for the financing of the project to save MOHENJODARO, to the amount of five million dollars.

But, in addition, by a resolution of the parliamentary assembly of Histoire, Vedone, thirteenth years ago on behalf of the ancient monuments of Nubia, and as I myself did in 1964 for Venice and last year, for Borobudur, that great sanctuary of the spirit of Java, in both cases appealing to the conscience of the world for help to MOHENJODARO.

It is, indeed, a question of conscience by the generous provision of money, equipment and services required for carrying out the great task that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is about to undertake, taking into account the extensive material and human investment that must be poured into the task, and that in the process the work that I had the honour of starting at Meroe in Nigeria, and which I am pleased to confirm is proceeding according to the plan, must also be continued.

UNESCO:
UNESCO OPENS LIASON OFFICE IN VENICE

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

With the international loan which the law authorizes, the Italian Government will collect 300 billion lire (around $150 million) for urgent work in Venice and already made: 292 billion lire (about 150 million) for the construction of new harbours for the protection of the lagoon against the sea, combating and reducing pollution, installing new systems of water supply and drainage, restoring Venice's monuments affected by the flood and ensuring the beauty and cultural life of the city.

In response to the appeal to international solidarity made by the Italian Government, UNESCO decided in December 1972, in the aftermath of the disastrous 1966 floods, several governments and some private organizations (national committees, foundations and cultural organizations) in various countries had made contributions worth 1,500,000 lire to preserve the city's artistic heritage. This is in line with UNESCO's assistance for the preservation of monuments and works of art, to aid scientific research on the cities' special problems and to stimulate its cultural life. In future, UNESCO's role will be to promote an organized campaign and widespread action across the world which will link up with the Italian Government's efforts and meet its request for technical advice on carrying out the programme of works approved by Parliament, and for which UNESCO has been passed provides that the commission set up to supervise the execution of the program should include a UNESCO representative.

Professor Robert Azelle, France
Professor Jona Glenza, U.S.S.R.
Professor Emman Fywa, Czechoslovakia

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UNEP:

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) granted ICOMOS advisory status on May 15, 1976, during its 19th Plenary Session. ICOMOS had expressed its special interest in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and in ECOSOC's activities in the areas of urban development, construction and habitat.

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

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

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

For the Vancouver Conference-Exhibition, the working group examined the following subjects:

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

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

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

With regard to the NGO Environment Liaison Meeting to be held in Nairobi from 9th to 10th March 1974 in preparation for the U.N.E.P. Governing Council's Session to be held from 11th to 23rd March 1974, the aforementioned Non-Governmental Organizations;

JAMBE — International Association for Medicine and Biology of the Environment
ICOMOS — International Council of Monuments and Sites
IFHP — International Federation for Housing and Planning
IIA — International Federation of Landscape Architects
IUL — International Union of Architects
IAL — International Union of Local Authorities
AAT — Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
IAL — International Association of Lawyers

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

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

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

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

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

HOTEL SAINT AIGNAN — 2ND JULY 1974

PROFESSOR GAZZOLA, PRESIDENT OF ICOMOS

I am very happy to welcome you today, to the ICOMOS Headquarters, the representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations belonging to the NGO Working Group on Human Settlements, in the context of the United Nations Conference/Exposition on the subject to be held in Vancouver in 1974.

We are delighted by the importance attached, from the outset, by the U.N. Environment Programme, to the problems of human settlements. All the NGOs gathered here have an overriding interest in this vital programme. At successive meetings of the UNEP Governing Council, at Geneva and at Nairobi, the widest priority was given to "human settlements", above all in developing countries. We all know how this priority has been translated into action through the creation of a Habitat and Human Settlements Fund, and by the choice of this theme for a most important manifestation backed by UNEP, the UN Conference/Exposition which is being organized in Vancouver from 31st May to 6th June 1974.

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

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

I should also like to confide in you a misgiving which I feel about the very concept of the Vancouver Conference/Exposition. It must not be a mere opportunity for certain states (or certain companies) to give a de luxe presentation of a few prestigious projects. The NGOs must help to define the themes to be dealt with by the Conference, and to avoid a lack of homogeneity in the material produced by the various national sections. The goal of the conference should be to make clear what the chief problems of "human settlements" are and how various countries plan to solve them. In order to draw the attention of ICOMOS National Committees to these matters and to the role played by UNEP, I circulated a letter last year asking Chairmen of National Committees to work towards the inclusion of experts in the field of human settlements in their country delegations to Nairobi.

As our initiative, a small group of NGOs concerned with the built environment (including its natural elements) met at the Hotel Saint Aignan, on February 22 and decided to work together in cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme.

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