

ICOMOS

Assemblea  
generale

VI<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS Gene  
Assembly

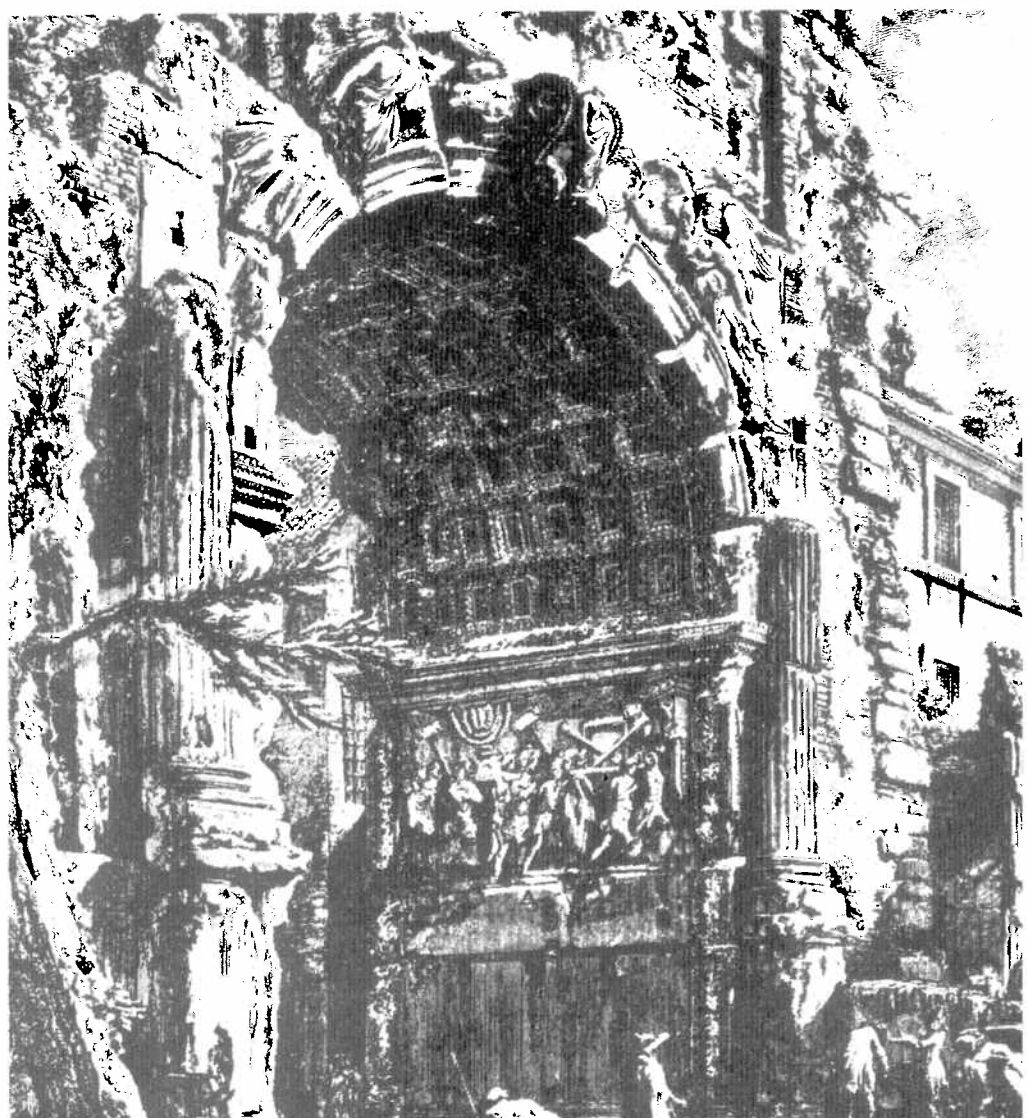
International  
Council on  
Monuments and  
Sites

Roma 1981  
25/31 Maggio

Roma Bari  
Firenze Verona



"Nessun futuro senza passato"



ICOMOS  
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

SUMMARY REPORT  
ON THE VI<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Roma - Bari - Firenze - Verona  
25-31 maggio 1981

## *I. Opening of the General Assembly*

The VIth General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was opened at the Campidoglio in Rome, Italy, on May 25, 1981 at 10:00 a.m.

### 1. ELECTION OF THE ASSEMBLY'S CHAIRMAN

Mr. Alexandre Haltourine (USSR), Vice-President of ICOMOS, Chairman of the Vth General Assembly in Moscow, pronounced the session opened. Mr. Haltourine expressed the gratitude of the Council and of all members present to the ICOMOS Italian National Committee for its invitation and its cordial welcome to Rome, one of the oldest and most beautiful cities, cultural witness to history, and symbol of the perennial grandeur of human genius. Yet to safeguard the cultural heritage of humanity, we must unite our efforts to protect the world from pitiless and destructive war. Peace is necessary to the safeguarding of cultural heritage, the safeguarding of our civilization.

On Mr. Haltourine's proposal, the Assembly elected Prof. Roberto Di Stefano, Chairman of the Italian National Committee of ICOMOS, Chairman of the VIth General Assembly.

Prof. Di Stefano expressed his thanks to the Assembly for the honor bestowed on him.

### 2. WELCOMING SPEECH

Prof. Vittoria Ghio Calsolari, Professor at the University of Rome and Deputy Mayor for the historic Centre of Rome, welcomed the participants representing a great number of the United Nations member states and other international organizations.

### 3. COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF UNESCO

Mrs. Anne Raidl, representing the Director General of Unesco, Mr. Mahtar M'Bow, expressed the Director General's wishes for success on the occasion of the General Assembly. She emphasized the important contribution of ICOMOS and its members, as a result of a closer and closer collaboration, in the realization of Unesco programmes. This collaboration has been intensified since the signing of the World Heritage Convention, which, ratified by 59 states, aims to identify world heritage, to inform the public, and to assist poor countries to preserve listed monuments. Among the 85 cultural and natural sites presently identified is the historic center of Rome. As a professional organization, ICOMOS, with ICCROM, has the difficult but no less essential task of establishing the « World Heritage List », through its recommendations on the proposed inscriptions submitted by member states. Still, the identification of world heritage is not sufficient; it must be preserved. It is to this end that the World Heritage Fund was created, to finance emergency programmes such as the gardens of Shalimar and the Fort of Lahore in Pakistan. Mrs. Raidl noted with pleasure that ICOMOS, in its 1981-1984 programme, gives special attention to the problem of training, which is considered a priority by Unesco.

Mentioning other areas of collaboration, Mrs. Raidl stressed Unesco's future contribution to the publication of MONUMENTUM. ICOMOS's active participation in the publication programme of Unesco, and the important role of the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Center.

Thanking the Italian government and the Italian National Committee for its cordial welcome, Mrs. Raidl expressed her hopes that the same excellent relations which exist among Prof. Lemaire, Dr. Connally, Mr. Sonnier and the Unesco Secretariat will be established among their successors.

### 4. OUTGOING PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Professor Raymond Lemaire, President of ICOMOS, inaugurated its VIth General Assembly. He greeted the members of ICOMOS assembled in the country where, seventeen years ago, our organization was born and where, in 1964, the Venice Charter, basis of our philosophy, was adopted. The first words of his address on May 25th were to warmly thank the organizers of this Assembly; the Italian government, the civil servants, the Mayor of Rome and the Italian National Committee.

« Throwing a glance backwards », he tried « to evaluate both what had been undertaken and the results achieved ». « My aim is not to exhaustively review the various activities of ICOMOS » — two publications, one by the Polish and the other by the Norwegian National Committee, have recently well served this function — « but to limit myself to a few main points which seem important in terms of actual realizations as well as for the reflections that they bring us to bear on our future objectives ».

« I would like to recall that ICOMOS was created mainly to be the world-wide focus of all those who dedicate their work and efforts, whatever their field of activity, to the conservation of world architectural heritage. The need for a permanent framework for meetings and for structures that would become the basis of an international co-operation appeared in 1957... it is then that the idea of a world-wide organization dedicated to international co-operation in the field of conservation took shape; in 1964, at the Venice meeting, the validity of this idea was confirmed and the necessary steps were taken for the creation of this organization... soon afterwards, our organization which involved at first only experts directly concerned with the protection of buildings, in order to become more efficient, had to establish working links with all those who serve the cause of conservation of architectural heritage; thus several of our National Committees have become a forum for reflection and discussion of problems relative to the formulation of a national conservation policy and its implementation.

The contemporary awareness of the interdisciplinary nature of our work is certainly one of the major evolutions in the field of conservation.

The principal activity of ICOMOS is the study of the motivations, the methods and the means of conservation of architectural heritage and the promotion and co-ordination of research in this field; the contribution of the Council has been truly essential, in the framework of its own structures as well as in that of a continuous and constructive collaboration with other international organizations.

The Venice Charter is the basic expression of our philosophy, a philosophy which will continuously evolve with a better understanding of the cultural property to be preserved and of its environment, and of the means, the methods and the techniques used; the Charter is fundamental to the action of most of the world authorities in this area; the evolution of thought and a better knowledge of the dimensions of heritage led us to the firm belief that the Charter must be adapted without misinterpretation. It must be brought up to date, and to extend its scope, transcribed into a relevant text taking into account the wide cultural trends of the world.

The indispensable corollary to the elaboration of a doctrine, for theory to be turned into practice, is research; this is why we have developed a whole range of different fields of research, the management of which has been entrusted to international committees of unquestionable scientific value whose members have contributed major advances in the various techniques of conservation and restoration.

The keystone of our scientific activity is the international Unesco/ICOMOS Documentation Center which will enable everyone to have easy access to the knowledge and past experience in conservation; the Center is already operational thanks to the energy of its administrators and will become more effective in the near future with computerization.

Direct aid for the protection of cultural heritage is not included in the statutory objectives of ICOMOS International; Unesco is competent there. As for ICOMOS, its responsibility is to help Unesco with the choice of specialists and to provide scientific or technical information necessary to the smooth development of the various projects undertaken.

Our action is more direct with regard to the International Convention of the World Cultural Natural Heritage: there our contribution is essentially in the scientifically based opinion given to the Executive Committee on the value and representativity of proposed monuments and sites.

Given the help that an inventory of cultural heritage can bring to its protection in general, we have suggested to the Council to promote first and foremost the listing of cultural property in the historic towns of the member countries. Proposals for inscription on the world list would come from these inventories which, at the national level, would become the specific tool for a cohesive policy of conservation. We have also undertaken with the help of Unesco the drafting of a handbook on methods for setting up inventories.

As to practical action, ICOMOS has also been able to approach several countries or international organizations in order to save threatened monuments or sites.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to conclude from the preceding remarks that ICOMOS has been totally successful in fulfilling its mission.

Our weaknesses do not come from our aims but the means at our disposal to reach them do not always seem clear enough; perhaps we ought to imagine more efficient structures and persuade all our members to concentrate their energy and obstination to serve our cause; of course, we would not even exist without the intelligent contributions and devotion of

several of our members but it is essential that we should be able to draw on a much wider co-operation.

The basic action must take place at the National Committee level: the future of ICOMOS depends on their activities. We are grateful for the great effort of certain of these Committees in recent years, but, nevertheless, the Advisory Committee should look into this matter and make appropriate suggestions.

The National Committees' lack of commitment is reflected in the budget of ICOMOS which depends mainly on their contributions and which should of necessity increase. However, it has often been the poorer countries who made the greater financial effort. For our activities to expand as they should, we need new sources of funds which, no doubt, you will help us to find.

Beyond these material concerns, which are the problems that should be dealt with during the next three years?

First, we should bring forth with realism and generosity a new awareness of the problems of conservation in cultural regions that are outside the scope of the European tradition: it is quite impossible to transplant in Asia or Africa the cultural concepts of preservation as they took shape in the West. A general confrontation of points of view based on different cultural references seems to me urgent and it should precede the revision of the Venice Charter, which will retain its value only in so far as it respects the needs born from the specific role played by monuments in the practical and spiritual life of men of all cultures. Each culture ought to be able to protect its heritage according to its own needs and justifications; any other policy would be doomed to fail. A clear and frank confrontation can only help our deeper understanding of the value of the property we wish to preserve for the next generations, a deeper understanding of men of all races and creeds. The Assembly which will meet in Basel in October 1982 will be devoted to this question.

Another theme should guide our thoughts: the protection of heritage must respect the cultural identity of all creations, particularly in the field of the built environment. The changes in urbanism and architecture during the last half century have endangered this identity. The internationalism celebrated by a whole school is now seen to be a huge deculturization campaign; western modernism is too often one of the inevitable aspects of development. A long urban and architectural tradition is being sacrificed at the moment when, in the West, we are becoming more aware of the vacuity of a type of construction freed from all references to a cultural identity, the fundamental constants of a tradition.

The continuing dialogue between past and future in architecture must be one of ICOMOS' concerns. Creators should be made sensitive to the rich diversity of the basic trends in the art of building such as they have evolved in the various parts of the world without in any way withdrawing from the realities of our time ».

## II. *Official ceremony for the « Piero Gazzola » International Prize*

Professor Lemaire, President of ICOMOS, paid tribute to Piero Gazzola, founder of the Council, and presented the « Piero Gazzola » International Prize:

It is nearly two years since Prof. Piero Gazzola left us. He passed away in Negrar, on September 14, 1979, discreetly, lucidly, with a serene acceptance of an event which was, for a fervent believer as he, but a passage to another life. Our obscure perception of this life did not in the least affect his certitude. His deep faith sustained not only his belief in the hereafter, but also his true sense of measure in the events of this life. His spirituality inspired his unwavering respect for culture. He saw the reflection of the divine in the multitude, the richness, and ultimately, the unity of culture.

For many of us he was a faithful, tactful friend, concerned about others; a trustworthy man of good counsel who, never lacking in discretion, expressed his opinion in clear terms, always consistent with the true depths of his thoughts and judgment. For him, the truth had its unexceptionable rights, in thought or in action, or in the advice solicited from him. His candor had no limits but the anxiety to fall short of justice or to offend the dignity or the feelings of others. Yet when the cause was sacred in his eyes — and humanist culture was for him an example par excellence — he never hesitated to attack. His innate diplomacy warned him of the dangers of an uncertain battle. While allowing no compromise on essentials, he showed himself to be a man of subtle negotiations, reaching agreements by the rigor of his dialectics, the power of his persuasion, the force of his convictions. How many thorny problems he helped to resolve, how many conflicts were avoided thanks to his obstinacy in creating an entente among men.

Those among us who knew him retain an image of a man always friendly, distinctive, at times a little distant, but that attitude was but a guard on his generosity, his natural tendency to offer his friendship.

Friendship — that is indeed what was important to him. His affection was more than a natural fraternity; it was an indefectible asset, a constant obligation to act in consequence, a continuous source of thoughtful attentions, the certainty to be able to count on him.

This universal man had friends the world over. Neither position, nor race, nor language was an obstacle to privileged relations. He was overcome with joy when, having retired from the presidency of our Council, numerous National Committees presented him with books inscribed by all their members. His admirable library, perched at the top of the tower of the baronial hall of San Ciriaco, his haven of peace and meditation, his « buon retiro », thus became a place where this friendship materialized in the form of objects for which he felt a strong passion: the books, well thought, well written, presented with taste. The atmosphere which reigned in this place, where conversation was naturally oriented to serious subjects and where silence became a natural means of communication, was marked by grandeur and austerity in the image of its proprietor.

This man, Piero Gazzola, was the true founder of ICOMOS. I knew him since 1947 and our long friendship was born in the early fifties. He cumulated at that time his functions as « soprintendente » of the Western Veneto with the preparation of the Hague Convention where the International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict was adopted. International collaboration in the field of conservation seemed to him one of the only effective means of assuring the future of heritage.

His collaboration with Georges-Henri Rivière, founder of ICOM, persuaded him of the need to create an organism for architectural heritage similar to that which already existed for several years for museums. This need became obvious at the first International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments held in Paris in 1957. The need was expressed in the form of a vow to create an international organism uniting specialists in the safeguarding of monuments to assure a better exchange of knowledge and experience. To recall that the author of this vow is the Prof. G. de Angelis d'Ossat is to recall the role of his friendship with Piero Gazzola in the creation of ICOMOS. The Congress of Venice in 1964 was his work. The birth of our organization fulfilled one of the most profound desires of the man who was to become the first president and the animator for nearly ten years.

The passing years allow us to better judge the importance of a work. That of Piero Gazzola, large and diversified, will take on its true meaning

with the passage of time. He was one of the great promoters of international collaboration, to which he attributed, beyond the advantage of efficacy, the privilege of promoting entente among men. He was one of the pioneers to employ the most modern techniques to assure the survival of architectural heritage. It is hardly necessary to mention here his project, truly revolutionary, for the safeguard of the temples of Abu-Simbel which, had it been carried out, would have made it possible to raise the mass of rock in one piece. He developed the methodology of restoration with scientific rigor. The anastylose of the Ponte Pietra in Verona, dynamited by the German army on April 25, 1945, a masterpiece of exactitude and meticulousness, admirably illustrates the strict ethics he imposed on himself for historical truth. He was one of the great promoters of scientific training for conservation specialists. For myself, however, the essential contribution of Piero Gazzola to the work of safeguarding the monumental riches of the world is in the realm of doctrine: the philosophy which justifies and inspires it.

For him, the protection of heritage is not justified by the usefulness or the beauty of an edifice, but by its cultural and spiritual message. In the draft of an article which lay on his working table at the time of his death, in which he summarized in about fifteen pages the essential lines of his thought, he clearly expressed this idea: « We are all in agreement on the need to use monuments, provided that one great principle is respected: the operation must not have only an economic end, for the monument has an innate cultural value which is in itself a valid function », and, « We must not let it be forgotten that beyond their material utility, monuments have a spiritual use ».

« Monument and Man » — it was he who imagined this title, a striking evocation of his beliefs, for the publication of the proceedings of the Venice Congress. For him, among human values only those of the spirit, the soul, the heart merit attention and effort. Because monumental heritage, rich or humble, is one of the strongest and truest illustrations of the imagination and the creativity of man, it should be dealt with according to an ethic that goes beyond the material problems of the moment. Monuments possess an eternal message, a meaning and a value which exceeds each generation; they carry the seed of the creations of future generations. Thus, this heritage must be « handed down alive to our successors: it is our duty and our responsibility to the past and the future ».

Preservation, which formerly was predominantly preoccupied with techniques, archaeology, architecture, he raised to the level of a fundamental duty to culture, that is, man's most precious bequest to his descendants.

In this perspective, respect for the truthfulness finds a justification above all compromise: « it is a question of seeing the problem of the relationship man/monument in terms of the adaptation of the social environment to the monument » and not the contrary as, alas, is so often done today.

The only appropriate attitude toward cultural heritage is respect, for « this wealth fascinates and preoccupies our consciences » with a force all the more powerful since « heritage is a means by which the past is introduced into the present with unequaleble force ».

The past is the foundation of all culture. It constitutes the only basis on which new creations can find inspiration and support. All aggression against cultural heritage is an aggression against man, and in destroying the past, impoverishes the generation of tomorrow.

Piero Gazzola felt this truth in his most profound self. His sensitive nature perceived all destruction or alienation of heritage as a wound, an attack on his dignity, and on that of his fellow men. He clearly explains this feeling in these terms: « The relationship between the architecture of the past and man is one of pleasure, of love, and of consolation if we grant to man the right not to become alienated. The violations or mystifications which have obscured the message of the past fall fatally on the man of today ».

It would be hard to give architectural heritage a more important place on the scale of human values. Piero Gazzola helped us to see more clearly the « why » of our enterprise, and in doing so, defined once and for all, its ethical dimension.

A man of great culture, he profoundly grasped the unfathomable bonds which unite today's man to the creative genius of his ancestors and beyond this, his creative capacity to the works, great or modest, of the past. « There is no future without a past », « Nessun futuro senza passato », the theme of our Congress clearly summarizes the profound idea of he who was, and remains, a mentor for most of us.

ICOMOS owes him a very great debt. After creating ICOMOS he inspired and promoted our organization for nearly ten years. He wanted ICOMOS to be not only a channel for exchanging knowledge and experience in the field of preservation of architectural heritage, but also a universal network of friendship among all who work on its behalf. Inspired by his humanist conception of the world and his immense respect for his fellow man, he placed this latter objective above all others.

The prize we have created is destined to honor his memory. It emanates from this feeling of fraternity which he did so much to instil among

us. Every three years, on the occasion of our General Assemblies, it will honor one of us who has contributed to the development of the preservation of architectural heritage in the world through the outstanding work of a lifetime.

Our respect and our gratitude are extended to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Italy, who, by accepting to personally bestow this first Piero Gazzola Prize, has associated himself with the tribute that we pay today to his illustrious compatriot. His gesture constitutes a precious encouragement in an often unequal and difficult battle. He bears witness to the force of will shown by the authorities and men of culture of this country for several centuries in the preservation of architectural and urban heritage.

Our feelings of respect and affection are also addressed to Mrs. Gazzola, who honors us in attending this ceremony. For forty years she was the admirable companion from whom our first president drew the strength of his actions. She was at his side, discreet, yet very much present through her sensitive advice and encouragement. She created for him and for his children a haven of peace, of serenity, and of beauty which gave Piero Gazzola the happiness to live with the qualities he believed in ».

Prof. Lemaire then presented Mrs. Gazzola with the first medal.

After this tribute, Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat spoke in praise of Mr. Jean Marie Trouvelot (France), first laureate of the Prize.

« Jean Marie Trouvelot, architect of great talent, has remarkably served the cause of conservation; he is also a prodigious draughtsman who, since early youth, sharpened his sensitivity through contact with ancient monuments, in particular Romanesque and Gothic.

At the age of twenty-three, he was admitted in the top place at the competitive examination to become Architect of Historic Monuments and began his career in the department of Aisne, devastated by the first world war. From the start, he brought a new conception to the problems of restoration: he refused to reconstruct totally the damaged parts of the monuments, as was then the custom, but pleaded for a very careful remounting of all the recoverable fragments; he also tried to bring back the old feeling, the proper character of a building, in a word, to give it life again.

The monument being for him an art work made for the enjoyment and use of the people, he went beyond the mere protection tasks to show the monument at its best and to give access to the largest possible public; he therefore took care of the environment as well, respecting the general

composition into which the monument was to be integrated; in this respect also, he was a pioneer.

His action concerned small monuments as well as prestigious ones: in the department of Aisne — the Château de Courcy and the Abbaye of Prémontré; in Eure et Loir — Anet, Dreux, and particularly the Chartres Cathedral and the Castle of Châteaudun; in 1940, in the department of Yonne — the Sens and Auxerre Cathedrals, the Cistercian Abbey of Pontigny, the hospital of Tonnerre. In Paris, two major monuments bear the mark of his great talent — the Royal Castle at Vincennes and the great colonnade of the Louvre which he finished.

Abroad, his talents were used as well: in Jerusalem for the Holy Sepulchre and in Egypt for the transportation of the temple of Amada.

Member of ICOMOS from the start, he contributed to the development of the French Section of which he became Chairman. His work is of exceptional breadth and quality and he belongs to the group of experts who, by their work and their ideas, have most helped to understand the essential role ancient monuments have to play in the contemporary world. This is why it was obvious to the ICOMOS members that he should be the first laureate of the Gazzola Prize ».

Dr. Connally, Secretary General of ICOMOS, asked Mr. Yves Boiret, Chairman of the French National Committee of ICOMOS, to accept the second medal along with a hand-lettered diploma and a check for 45.000 FF, in the name of Mr. Trouvelot, whose health did not permit him to be present.

### III. *The outgoing Secretary General's report*

Dr. Ernest Allen Connally (USA), ICOMOS Secretary General, presented his report on the activities of ICOMOS during the period 1978-81, and summarized the principal points of the 1981-84 programme which will be submitted to the Committee on Programme and Budget for an in-depth study<sup>1</sup>.

The Secretary General's report was adopted *nem. con.*<sup>2</sup>.

### IV. *The outgoing Treasurer General's report*

Mr. Jean Sonnier (France), ICOMOS Treasurer, presented his report on the period 1978 to 1981. Presenting a dynamic budget for 1981-1984 which implies an expansion of ICOMOS, he underlined the need for sup-



plementary resources. To this end, the annual subscription for individual members should be doubled; and the minimum annual contribution from the National Committees of \$ 300 US must be paid. On the other hand, the National Committees must make a greater effort to obtain subsidies for ICOMOS if the Council hopes to realize the objectives of the 1981-1984 programme.

The Treasurer's report was adopted *nem. con.*<sup>3</sup>.

#### V. Election of the Committees

On the Executive Committee's proposal, the Assembly elected the following to serve on Committees:

##### 1. Committee for the Verification of Credentials

Chairman: M. Stelzer (GDR)  
Members: M. Van den Abeele (Belgium)  
M. Sengupta (India)  
M. Valente (Italy)  
Mrs. Hoberg (Sweden)  
Secretary: Miss. Keo Kosal (ICOMOS)

##### 2. Committee for the Verification of Candidatures

Chairman: M. Weber (Luxemburg)  
Members: M. Horler (Hungary)  
M. Morton (USA)  
Mrs. Tatic (Yugoslavia)  
M. Mendonça de Oliveira (Brazil)  
Secretary: Mrs. Lapeyre (ICOMOS)

##### 3. Committee for the Programme and Budget

Chairman: M. Martin (Switzerland)  
Members: M. Karki (Finland)  
M. Morris (Australia)  
Mrs. Anguelova (Bulgaria)  
M. Ito (Japan)

(1) to (3) The texts are available upon request to the ICOMOS Secretariat, Paris.

Mrs. Raidl (Unesco)  
Ex-officio: M. Connally (Secretary General)  
M. Sonnier (Treasurer General)  
Secretary: M. Leblanc (ICOMOS)

#### Teller and Assistants

Teller : M. Boiret (France)  
M. Chvidkovski (USSR)  
M. Pernaut (Argentina)

The elected committees met after the adjournment of the afternoon session.

#### VI. International Scientific Symposium: « No future without a past »

##### 1. THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING OF THE SYMPOSIUM

After the opening of the exhibition for publishers specialized in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, the International Scientific Symposium was opened at San Michele, Rome, at 6:00 p.m., by the President of the Symposium, Prof. Jean-Marie Essomba (Cameroon). Recalling that he was elected Vice-President of the Vth General Assembly in Moscow in 1978, Prof. Essomba thanked the officers of ICOMOS for this new honor which strengthens the already excellent relations between ICOMOS and OMMSA.

Stressing the fact that the work of the Symposium is followed with great interest by those concerned with the problems of architectural conservation, Prof. Essomba felt sure that the concrete results and the application of the symposium's scientific data undoubtedly will assure a more secure future for architectural heritage in industrial nations as well as in the Third World.

##### 2. PROF. GUGLIELMO DE ANGELIS D'OSSAT'S GENERAL REPORT

Prof. Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat (Italy), Rapporteur General of the Symposium, underlined the principal points of the four reports in matters of conservation, treating respectively: (1) doctrine, (2) materials, (3) structures, (4) profession.

### 2.1. *Doctrine of knowledge and of restoration of monuments and sites*

Mr. Michel Parent (France) the speaker on this subject, maintains that all interventions should be seen in terms of a « choice between a certain past and a certain future for the work ». He stressed the problems inherent to an ever-growing architectural heritage and the need to extract all necessary information from the monuments (1).

### 2.2. *Conservation of materials and practical applications of scientific research in restoration work*

Reporting on this subject, Dr. Bernard Feilden (UK) spoke of the need for knowledge of all traditional methods, as well as of the various chemical products employed in conservation, and the need to research the typical causes of decay in buildings (insects, atmospheric pollution, and acid-rain) (2).

### 2.3. *Practical applications of scientific research and technology in the analysis of architectural works and their consolidation*

Prof. Di Pasquale (Italy), reporting on this subject, proposed that ICOMOS associate itself with other international institutions which work in the fields of structural engineering and applied and theoretical mechanics, and insisted on the need for theoretical and experimental research on traditional masonry structures before intervention (3).

### 2.4. *Organization of services for the protection of monuments; inventorying; training of specialists*

Mr. Carlos Chanfon Olmos (Mexico), reporting on this theme, adopted the term « conservator-restorer » to designate the professionals in the field, members of ICOMOS. He affirmed the need for a serious professional image, based on an interdisciplinary education at university level, together with practical experience, preferably team work, which ought not to be excluded by specialists, but rather, harmoniously conducted under their direction (4).

The session was adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

For the scientific symposia, the participants were divided according to their field of interest among four different cities, on May 26, 27 and 28:

- (1) Bari : « Doctrine »
- (2) Florence: « Materials »
- (3) Verona : « Structures »
- (4) Rome : « Profession »

The VIth General Assembly was reconvened on May 29th, at 9:00 a.m. at San Michele, Rome, to resume its administrative work.

### VII. *Resolutions submitted to the General Assembly*

The Secretary General, Dr. Ernest A. Connally, put to the Assembly 7 resolutions submitted by members for approval.

1. Mr. Franklin (Interbuildings Record), associate member of ICOMOS, recommended a joint action on the part of international organizations to define a policy and establish international directives in the field of the compilation and inventorying of cultural heritage. The resolution was adopted.

2. The British National Committee put forward two resolutions: to condemn the use of metal detectors in archaeology; and to increase the participation of archaeologists in the work of ICOMOS. The two resolutions were adopted with, respectively, 4 and 1 abstentions.

3. The US National Committee put forward a resolution to safeguard the site of Lumbini, Nepal, birthplace of Buddha. The resolution was adopted nem. con.

4. Mrs. Maija Kairamo, member of the Finnish National Committee, put forward a resolution against armament to prevent war damage to historic monuments. The resolution was adopted with numerous abstentions.

5. The Bulgarian National Committee requested that the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state, which has greatly contributed to the enrichment of world heritage, be conjointly commemorated by the National Committees of ICOMOS and the National Commissions of Unesco. The resolution was adopted with several abstentions.

6. The Italian National Committee recommended that the planning of reconstruction work in the aftermath of earthquakes give priority to the most extensive possible preservation of traditional and cultural values. The resolution was adopted nem. con.

7. The International Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites proposed that historic gardens be considered monuments. The resolution was adopted with two abstentions.

Mr. Merini (Mexico) expressed his wish that ICOMOS be more concerned with the type of heritage in developing nations, and with the heritage of countries which experienced the period of extensive colonization.

Mr. Ludwig Deiters (GDR) invited ICOMOS members to hold the VIIth General Assembly in the GDR in 1984. The proposal was adopted nem. con.

Dr. Ernest A. Connally (USA) invited ICOMOS members to hold the VIIIth General Assembly in Washington, in the autumn of 1987. The proposal was adopted nem. con.

### VIII. *Committee reports*

#### 1. COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Mr. Martin (Switzerland), Chairman of the Committee, read his Committee's report:

« Our Committee has taken note of the projected programme of activities for the period of 1981-84. The programme is structured according to the 6 objectives defined in Article 6 of the ICOMOS Statutes and gives the general orientation of the work to be continued and the new tasks to be undertaken.

The programme can be summarized in four points:

1 - Administrative tasks and co-ordination of the Secretariat, stressing the fact that it is presently under-equipped.

2 - The development of the Documentation Center which will become part of an international network of documentation through the introduction of computerization. For this, generous funding must be allotted to assure the success of the programme.

3 - The entirety of the activities prepared and undertaken by our National and International Committees, the financing of which does not appear in the direct working budget that we will examine, but which, nonetheless, represents a considerable investment in accomplishing the objectives we have adopted.

4 - Contracts awarded to the Secretariat; for example, evaluations of cultural property, inscription on the list of the Unesco World Heritage Convention.

We propose the unqualified approval of the general programme, to be considered as working directives for the triennial period we are now entering.

The implementation of the programme entails important financial expenditures.

The working budget, as it was presented by our Treasurer General, expressed in US dollars, is the reflection of direct expenses incurred in the execution of the ICOMOS activity programme for 1981 and the two following years.

We would like to point out that it does not include so-called « indirect » expenses, such as colloquia and symposia, and various publications, notably MONUMENTUM, which are paid for by our National and International Committees. The total expenditure exceeds at an increasing rate for the three year period, the total of any reasonable estimate of receipts for the same period.

We applaud those who prepared the document for having the courage to present it in this form in order to clearly illustrate to the General Assembly that a great effort must be made to balance the working budget if we wish to pursue our activities — and we must pursue them. It is too easy to draw up a balanced budget, concretizing the stagnation of our work, stagnation which opens the door to regression.

Before analyzing a few posts of the budget, we propose modifying its presentation in the spirit of what was just said. It would be appropriate to add a line under the total receipts entitled « Necessary New Receipts ». On this line would be written the sums corresponding to the indispensable effort to be made to balance the budget. The sums would be in the order of \$ 70,000 US for the first year, and \$ 135,000 US for the second. In this form, with entries balanced, though not assured, the budget would express better than through a deficit, the clear and precise figures of the objective to attain. In general, the principal new expenses are due to:

— the hiring of one person in the Secretariat and of two in the Documentation Center,

— the payment of subsidies to the Vice-Presidents for their travel expenses,

— the International Committees, which generally speaking have no other means of support,

— contracts which are balanced by receipts.

Under the heading of new receipts, there are really only annual dues which could provide a slight amelioration.

Inflation is counted at 15% per year for the whole of the budget.

In conclusion, our Committee proposes that the General Assembly approve the budget, with the above proposed modifications in form, keeping in mind that it is a guideline budget, and attaching the following two conditions:

1. The General Assembly recommends that the administrators of ICOMOS do not commit themselves to any of the proposed budgetary expenditures without an assurance of sufficient financing.

2. The General Assembly mandates the ICOMOS Bureau elect to propose to the Executive Committee at its 1981 autumn meeting, the creation of a suitable structure, permanent if possible, responsible for researching new financial resources.

On the proposal of Prof. Di Stefano and Dr. Connally, the Programme and Budget 1981-1984 was adopted by the Assembly by a show of hands.

## 2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURES

Before reading the list of candidates duly nominated by the ICOMOS National Committees or recommended by the Advisory Committee at its 20th session in October 1980, in accordance with the rules of the Executive Committee elections, Mr. Weber (Luxemburg), Chairman of this Committee, presented the observations of his Committee:

« 1. The Candidatures Committee first considered the correct interpretation of Article 10 (a), 3rd paragraph, where it states that members of the Executive Committee "shall be in active service".

The Committee on Candidatures is of the opinion that a restrictive interpretation should not be given to this passage limiting "active service" to a full-time professional function. All members of ICOMOS who assume responsibilities or participate regularly in the work of National or International ICOMOS shall be considered "in active service".

2. Furthermore, the Committee on Candidatures is of the opinion that as of the moment a candidature dossier is complete, it is not our role to judge whether or not a candidate is able to assume a mandate. The National Committee in concern, however, should inform the General Assembly of the candidate's ability to regularly participate in the work of the Executive Committee.

3. To be complete all candidature dossiers must contain:

a) a curriculum vitae

b) a signed affidavit accepting the candidature

c) — either a nomination letter from a National Committee, signed by at least three members of that Committee and sent to the Secretariat before the 11th of Sept. 1980, or 30 days before the Advisory Committee meeting in Warsaw;

— or a nomination letter signed by at least three members of ICOMOS and sent to the Secretariat before the 25th of April 1981, or 30 days before the opening of the General Assembly.

The above applies to candidates to the Executive Committee. Candidates to the posts of President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer must also submit:

— either letters of support from three members of ICOMOS, representing at least three countries other than that of the candidate, submitted before the 25th of April 1981;

— or letters of support from National Committees of at least three countries other than that of the candidate, submitted before the 11th of Sept. 1980.

4. After applying these criteria, statutory or reglementary, to the candidatures which have been submitted, it was found that all candidates' dossiers are in order but 3:

a) Mr. Erder, candidate to the post of Secretary General, was elected Director of ICCROM in early May. Though the dual role of Director of ICCROM and Secretary General of ICOMOS is not incompatible with the Statutes of ICOMOS, it seems that this is not the case for the ICCROM Statutes. Furthermore, on May 25 Mr. Erder sent a telex to ICOMOS implicitly withdrawing his candidature;

one member of the Committee on Candidatures wished to express his regret that many members of our General Assembly were not informed of Mr. Erder's designation to the post of Director of ICCROM.

b) Mr. Pimentel Gurmendi and Mr. Sy, both candidates to the Executive Committee, have not forwarded a dossier to the Secretariat despite numerous requests to do so. The Committee on Candidatures has concluded that they do not wish to maintain their candidature.

5. As the ruling of November 17, 1977 states that "the names recommended by the Advisory Committee may be accompanied by a distinctive mark" (pt. 5.3.), the Committee on Candidatures has requested that the Secretariat prepare the voting ballots accordingly.

6. Consequently, the Committee on Candidatures, adopting the voting method proposed by the Secretary General in three ballots, submits the following candidates to the General Assembly:

*1st ballot:*

- a. for the post of President:  
Mr. Michel Parent (France): sole candidate, recommended by the Advisory Committee
- b. for the post of Secretary General: 2 candidates:  
Mr. Abdelaziz Daoulatli (Tunisia)  
Mr. Krzysztof Pawlowski (Poland), recommended by the Advisory Committee
- c. for the post of Treasurer General:  
Mr. Jacques Dalibard (Canada): sole candidate, recommended by the Advisory Committee

*2nd ballot:* concerning the 5 posts of Vice-President. 8 candidates are listed:

- Mr. Daoulatli (Tunisia): Recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Di Stefano (Italy)
- Mr. Gazaneo (Argentina): Recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Glemza (USSR): Recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Gonzalez-Valcarcel (Spain)
- Mr. Ogunsusi (Nigeria)
- Mrs. Smith (USA): Recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Thapar (India): Recommended by the A.C.

*3rd ballot:* concerning the 12 posts of Executive Committee member. There are 18 declared candidatures to which will be added the names of those not elected in the first two ballots, or from which will be withdrawn those already elected in the 2nd ballot (for example, Mr. Di Stefano or Mr. Gonzalez-Valcarcel).

- Mr. Alami (Jordan)
- Mr. Bornheim, gen. Schilling (FRG)
- Mr. Bourke (Australia)
- Mr. Breitling (Austria): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Cleere (UK)
- Mr. Da Silva Telles (Brazil)
- Mr. Deiters (GDR): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Di Stefano (Italy): recommended by the A.C.

- Mr. Essomba (Cameroon)
- Mr. Gonzalez-Valcarcel (Spain): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Kobayashi (Japan): recommended by the A.C.
- Mrs. Kairamo (Finland): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Marasovic (Yugoslavia): candidate of the Yugoslav Committee
- Mr. Medellin (Mexico): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Mintchev (Bulgaria): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Roman (Hungary): recommended by the A.C.
- Mr. Tschudi-Madsen (Norway): recommended by the A.C.
- Mrs. Weicherding-Goergen (Luxemburg): recommended by the A.C.

As you see, the Advisory Committee has recommended only 11 candidates to the 12 posts, due to the withdrawal of Mr. Saunders' candidature in the interim between the meetings in Warsaw and Rome, replaced by that of Mr. Cleere.

I would like to recall that our Statutes expressly state that the members of the Executive Committee "shall represent in an equitable manner the different regions of the world" ».

### 3. CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Dr. Helmut Stelzer (GDR), Chairman of this Committee which was in session for more than 12 hours, presented his report, pointing out that in conformity with Article 6 (b) of the ICOMOS Statutes, « no National Committee shall have more than 18 votes at the General Assembly ». He announced that there were 487 voting members present or validly represented at the General Assembly. The Committee was forced to refuse proxies given to non-voting members as well as proxies exceeding the permitted number of votes. He then explained the election process in three ballots:

- the first ballot concerns the election of the President, the Secretary General, and the Treasurer General,
- the second ballot concerns the election of the 5 Vice-Presidents. The candidates not elected become eligible to the election of Executive Committee members,
- the third ballot, the election of the 12 members of the Executive Committee.

### IX. Elections of the new Executive Committee

The Assembly proceeded to the election of the members of the Executive Committee for the period 1981-84, under the supervision of the Secretary General, Dr. Ernest Connally, and the Director of the Secretariat, Mr. François Leblanc (Canada), and with the aid of a Teller and assistants (Ballot Committee) composed of Mr. Boiret (France), Mr. Chvidkovski (USSR), Mr. Pernaut (Argentina), who surveyed the proceedings and counted the votes.

After the first two ballots the session was adjourned at 8:00 p.m. and was reconvened on Saturday, May 30th at 9:00 a.m. for the third ballot of the elections.

Mr. Boiret, announcing the election results, stated that of 487 ballots there were,

— in the first ballot:	432 valid votes
	15 void votes
	40 abstentions
— in the second ballot:	396 valid votes
	2 void votes
	89 abstentions
— in the third ballot:	412 valid votes
	1 void vote
	74 abstentions

Elected by the General Assembly are:

<i>President:</i>	M. M. Parent (France)	393 votes
<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	M. R. Di Stefano (Italy)	258 votes
	M. J. Gazaneo (Argentina)	388 votes
	M. J. Glemza (USSR)	388 votes
	Mrs. A. Smith (USA)	302 votes
	M. B. K. Thapar (India)	306 votes
<i>Secretary General:</i>	M. A. Daoulatli (Tunisia)	257 votes
<i>Treasurer General:</i>	M. J. Dalibard (Canada)	422 votes
<i>Members of the Executive Committee:</i>	M. M. Bourke (Australia)	252 votes
	M. P. Breitling (Austria)	233 votes
	M. H. Cleere (UK)	238 votes
	M. L. Deiters (GDR)	321 votes

Mrs. M. Kairamo (Finland)	216 votes
M. B. Kobayashi (Japan)	295 votes
M. J. L. Medellin (Mexico)	219 votes
M. M. Mintchev (Bulgaria)	259 votes
M. K. Pawlowski (Poland)	274 votes
M. A. Roman (Hungary)	322 votes
M. S. Tschudi-Madsen (Norway)	307 votes
Mrs. M. Weicherding (Luxemburg)	315 votes

The other candidates received the following number of votes:

M. J. M. Essomba (Cameroon)	209 votes
M. T. Marasovic (Yugoslavia)	206 votes
M. A. Da Silva Telles (Brazil)	193 votes
M. J. Gonzalez-Valcarcel (Spain)	161 votes
M. V. Ogunsusi (Nigeria)	113 votes
M. Bornheim gen. Schilling W. (FRG)	101 votes
M. Y. Alami (Jordan)	87 votes

### X. Symposium synthesis report: discussion and adoption of the recommendations

#### I. ROME SYMPOSIUM: « PROFESSION »

Mr. Chanfon Olmos (Mexico) presented the recommendations formulated during the symposium meetings in Rome:

The protection of architectural heritage — a responsibility which calls for the training of specialists in several disciplines, the establishment of inventories and the organization of professional services — is an essential factor in creating a sense of identity and imposes certain duties on each country:

1) To set up training centers at national and regional levels for the development, diffusion and exchange of experiences under the general coordination of ICCROM.

2) To organize post graduate training courses with subject matters and objectives which should be defined in terms of a professional profile reflecting the social realities of each country under the guidance of specialists in educational psychology.

3) In such courses, the theory of conservation upon which the foundations of the profession are built, must serve as a catalyst for the various disciplines involved.

4) In drawing up inventories, the adoption of basic criteria worked out by Unesco will give the opportunity to reconcile established techniques and to give international currency to the data obtained. The Unesco/ICOMOS Documentation Center should provide the relevant bibliography and other information on the subject.

5) Regular meetings should be organized in different regions of the world to stimulate discussion and the exchange of experiences as well as to create a wider awareness of the problems and objectives of the setting up of inventories.

On the proposal of Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat, the recommendations were adopted.

## 2. FLORENCE SYMPOSIUM: « MATERIALS »

Dr. Bernard Feilden (UK) presented the recommendations of the symposium in Florence:

1. Bearing in mind the need to combine theory and practice in conservation projects

a) scientific research and full inspections are necessary before making conservation projects. Schemes must be fully worked out before they are executed.

b) the original materials must be respected and traditional materials should be used in repairs. Substitutions should only be used when traditional materials have failed.

2. Conscious of the increasing damage to the fabric of historic buildings due to atmospheric pollution, ICOMOS urges the National Committees to collect information on the costs of deterioration due to pollution in order to exert pressure in favor of preventive measures. In particular, ICOMOS should ask Unesco to initiate research into preventing emission of pollution from small and medium sized heating plants.

3. With increasing volumes of traffic and larger vehicles with heavier axle weights, the damage to historic buildings from vibrations from traffic is more intense and cumulative. ICOMOS National Committees are urged to press their governments to take appropriate steps to reduce this damage by all reasonable means and to sponsor research oriented to the

special problems of historic buildings. It is further recommended that Unesco should be asked to co-ordinate this research under its medium term plan.

4. Remembering that many chemical preparations have been used in attempts to preserve and consolidate different types of stone, it is recommended that National Committees collect information on their effectiveness and inform the ICOMOS Committee on Stone who will co-ordinate the results.

5. Noting that there have been many failures of « first generation » plastic base paints applied to historic buildings, ICOMOS recommends a joint ICOMOS/ICCROM conference to report on the problems of painting historic buildings.

6. Regretting the damage that has been done to many historic buildings by the wrong and inconvertible use of Portland and other cements, it is recommended that suitable alternatives based on limes with pozzualanic additives should generally be used on historic buildings and the use of Portland cement restricted to where it is structurally essential.

7. Supporting the policy of regular inspections of historic buildings by qualified experts, the example of the Dutch Monument Inspection is warmly recommended as this enables owners of historic buildings to get an annual report on the condition of their building at a remarkably low cost. The ICOMOS Secretariat is requested to translate the Statutes of this Center and to send them to the National Committees for information.

8. Noting that the practice of traditional crafts is declining in most countries, ICOMOS urges the national authorities to take steps to maintain a living knowledge of ancient skills and to record the technology.

9. Recognizing that the history of technology is essential for the understanding of and for conservation action in the preservation of our cultural heritage, and congratulating the authors of books on European and Middle Eastern technology and on Chinese technology, ICOMOS requests that Unesco initiate in its medium and long term plans the production of histories of African, East Asian and Pre-Columbian American technology.

Before moving to adopt these recommendations, Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat stressed the difficulty of resolving such problems, for the National Committees and Unesco would be responsible for any executed works. The recommendations were adopted.

### 3. VERONA SYMPOSIUM: « STRUCTURES »

Prof. Di Pasquale (Italy) presented the recommendations of the symposium in Verona:

Application of scientific and technological research to the analysis and consolidation of architectural and environmental structures.

In the general discussion which followed the work of the session on theme C, there appeared the necessity for creating a working group with the objective of promoting the exchange of ideas and experiences, of directing and suggesting scientific research and coordinating initiatives in this area.

Understanding that historic research, indispensable in itself, cannot alone assure that the architectural heritage will be passed on to future generations; and that technical and technological progress sometimes leads to results that are in contradiction with the theories of restoration, the participants suggested the constitution of a Scientific International Committee to absorb the existing ICOMOS Committee on Seismology, by expanding the themes in its area of research to include the following:

- 1) History of the technique and the technology of building
- 2) Mechanical behavior of materials:

mechanical models, theories and experimental tests.

Dynamics and statics in masonry structures; critical analyses, theoretical and experimental methods of investigation

- 3) Seismology, conservation of territory, special problems associated with the structural conservation of groups of buildings important for their historic or environmental character.

- 4) Diagnosis of static imbalances; theoretical and experimental methods. Critical analysis and controlled use of new materials and technologies; durability characteristics and compatibility with ancient structures (Art. 10, Venice Charter);

the use of traditional technology and the reason for its utilization; intervention techniques for consolidation; emergency interventions; comparative critical analyses

- 5) Legal and technical standards and their international recognition.

On the proposal of Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat, who approved the creation of a working group on structures, the recommendations were adopted with the following amendments proposed by the Assembly:

- « architectural and *environmental* structures »
- « traditional technology » rather than « primitive technology »

### 4. BARI SYMPOSIUM: « DOCTRINE »

Mr. Michel Parent (France) presented the recommendations formulated at the symposium in Bari and the discussion in Rome:

#### *1st recommendation*

The Rome Symposium takes note of the continuing validity of the Venice Charter. It observes that the dilemmas posed by its application do not result from inadequacies in the text but are due to the very complex nature of the criteria on which any consistent policy for the conservation of architectural heritage must be based. In this sense, the Venice Charter has, over time, remained true to its fundamental objectives.

#### *2nd recommendation*

The Symposium notes that, even where there is no ambiguity in the interpretation of the Venice Charter, it is far from being applied in all cases and at all times. It recommends that the Executive Committee's recommendation, calling for a thorough analysis of errors committed in the application of the Charter to restoration projects, should be put into effect.

#### *3rd recommendation*

The Rome Symposium recognized that, beyond questions of drafting, the applicability of the Venice Charter is conditioned by the different cultures in the world. The way in which conservation, restoration, repair and management of architectural heritage are treated is largely a function of the cultural context which produced it and the cultural behavior which gives it life. Even within a given culture, a new situation can arise from various changes. To ensure that the Venice Charter is more faithfully and more broadly applied, the Symposium recommends that ICOMOS set up an international committee on doctrine.



#### 4th recommendation

The Symposium recommends that the texts prepared by the governing bodies of ICOMOS and by this international committee should not separate monuments and groups of buildings (ensembles) into two independent entities. Nevertheless, it is clear that within a single field of study one cannot ignore in practice the specificity and complexity of « integrated » social life in any policy for ensembles.

#### 5th recommendation

The Symposium notes that since the 19th century the criteria for including a work of architecture in heritage have been extended. It expresses its approval of this extension, especially to *vernacular architecture, to industrial heritage and to 19th and 20th century buildings*. It considers that cultural criteria have today superseded the purely artistic criteria of the past. Nevertheless, the Symposium feels that while the broadest anthropological criteria may provide an appropriate yardstick for the definition and inventoring of heritage, in view of the sacrifices which are asked of the social body and of the mastery of restoration techniques, the criteria of *intrinsic value* and *typological representativity* should prevail.

#### 6th recommendation

The participants in the Rome Symposium are aware that ICOMOS exists in a troubled world, wracked by conflict and poverty, and that painful events due to imponderable natural phenomena can also have a traumatic effect on the people of the world.

ICOMOS is also aware that the world has to adapt itself to new conditions in which the conservation of energy, « appropriate technology », the recognition of endogenous methods, can make a more positive contribution to a balanced life than the blind and systematic pursuit of growth.

Being aware that the attention paid by ICOMOS to the world heritage is part of an environmental policy of better husbandry of natural resources and of nature herself, the participants in the Symposium express their conviction that their search for the meaning of man's history throughout the ages, and their research in the quality of contemporary life bring a notable contribution to a better quality of life of men among men.

#### 7th recommendation

The Rome Symposium, as its contribution to these aims, considers that ICOMOS, true to its vocation, anxious to keep to the role it has assigned itself, can and should reaffirm and strengthen its links with other national and international organizations (above all Unesco) having the same or complementary aims; and so long as theory and practice are not divorced, but lend each other mutual support, the participants express their confidence in the national and international Committees of ICOMOS and encourage them to pursue this task in the spirit of the foregoing recommendations.

The recommendations were adopted by the Assembly on the proposal of Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat, Rapporteur General.

Prof. De Angelis d'Ossat closed the scientific symposium, thanking Prof. Essomba and the 4 rapporteurs for the fruitful results of the work that they directed in Rome, Florence, Verona and Bari.

Dr. Bernard Feilden, Director of ICCROM, expressed his most heartfelt thanks to all the members of ICOMOS and particularly to Prof. Lemaire, presenting him with a statue for his lifelong contributions to the promotion of the safeguarding of world heritage.

#### XI. Election of Honorary Members

In the name of the ICOMOS Executive Committee, Prof. Lemaire proposed to the General Assembly that the title of Honorary Member be conferred on two persons who have inspired and directed the work of restoration in their respective countries and who have also played an essential role in the activities of ICOMOS:

— Prof. Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat, President of the National Council for Culture and Environment of the Ministry of Culture and the Environment (proposed by the Italian National Committee)

— Prof. V. Ivanov, Vice-President of the Central Council of the Society for the Protection of Monuments, History and Culture of the RSFSR (proposed by the Russian National Committee)

This proposal was adopted unanimously by a show of hands.

In the speech that follows, the President elect proposed conferring the title of Honorary Member on Mr. Jean Sonnier and Dr. Ernest A. Connally. This proposal was also adopted unanimously.

## XII. *The President elect's address*

« It is usual for the newly elected President to do three things — to thank the assembly which elected him, to recall the role of his predecessor, and last, to present the projects and objectives of the new team which he now directs.

With regard to my thanks, first of all, I will express these with pleasure and enthusiasm, all the more because my words will be reflecting the fervor of friendship.

They will follow the degrees of my accession to the Presidency. For if it is a national candidate that you have elected, from now on I shall not represent one nation only, but all the member nations, all the individual and collective members who will be heard and supported with great regard for equality and fraternal objectivity.

I must say here that my candidature is not of my doing but of my colleagues Jean Sonnier and Yves Boiret who suggested that I should apply when they themselves were the obvious candidates. Then to my French friends solicitude was added the support of the National Committees who kindly recommended my name, the agreement of the Council, and finally, your votes. May they all, may you all be thanked by someone who deeply appreciates the honor that is done to him, who intends to be worthy of it and who also measures the breadth of the task ahead of him.

I would like to convey these thanks especially to the President, my fellowtraveller, my friend Raymond Lemaire, and it is my duty and pleasure both to take act of the trust he and you have put in me and to recall with gratitude the importance of his action amongst us. Raymond Lemaire is one of our « historic heads », a pioneer, a prestigious stimulating spirit; but he is also the man who has taken — who will take — in any work he will do on our behalf the measure of the events of our time either with regard to our basic aims or to the undogmatic but firm way to reach them; he is also the man to tackle the most difficult problems that Unesco may wish to assign to an international expert. He is also a restorer, the life and soul of the Beguinage de Louvain, the urban planner of Louvain-la-Neuve for which the I.U.A. awarded him with the Albert Comby prize.

At the Bari Symposium he was asked to become the Chairman of the Commission on Doctrine. For my part, I suggest that we should reward so many years in the service of our organization by making him Honorary President.

I would like to associate to this homage the Executive Officers who

also leave the Council this year: Ernest Connally, who assumed felicitously the difficult part of Secretary General with the competence and the humor we all know him for; Jean Sonnier, Treasurer General, whose action cannot be dissociated from the Palais des Papes in Avignon where he magnificently brought together conservation and revitalization in one of the largest ensembles of buildings in the world. For both of them I would like to suggest Honorary Membership.

Lastly, I will not forget to salute the outgoing Chairmen: Alexander Haltourine, Gamal Mokhtar and Krzysztof Pawlowski.

Now, it is not towards the past of men that we must turn but to the past of the architectural heritage so as to ensure its future.

When I wrote that a monument was first and foremost confronted with its future, I wanted to say that in our time we are still, alas, able to remain inactive or to take the wrong action. The architectural heritage does not live by itself, it is dependent on our faith, our work and on the fact that we all value it...

A huge task awaits me, I know... We will have to put our programme into practice, adapting to circumstances when necessary. For this we will have to call on everyone's imagination, on the ancients' experience, on precise workmanship and on the devotion of the Secretariat and its Director. We are all in our different ways pedagogues hoping for a future for architectural heritage; we are all futurologists; « No future without a past », this is a meaningful formula to which I would like to add, « No past without a future »; we cannot hope to save the rich products of human culture without experts and general practitioners, technicians and managers, public services and associations and without the help of young people competent and motivated.

Find, create, develop the necessary vocational training in all the countries of the world, this is the appeal I would like to make to the National Committees and to all the members of our organization and this is the main task that the team you have elected will try to fulfil.

I also want to underline that teamwork will be our rule, decentralization of the work our method. As for myself, I intend to take up the responsibilities assigned to me as President, conscious both of their limitations and their scope.

I would like to conclude with thanks to our hosts, our Italian friends and in particular, to the President of the General Assembly, Roberto Di Stefano; to his country, and Rome, « the City » which welcomed us so warmly ».

XIII. *Closing of the VIth General Assembly*

The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Di Stefano, closed the General Assembly, expressing his satisfaction with the results of the work of the Assembly, and his sincere thanks to all who worked without respite to assure its success; to Mr. Leblanc and to the Paris Secretariat, Mrs. Lapeyre, Misses Fouquet and Keo Kosal, and particularly, to Mrs. Genovese and to his colleagues of the Italian National Committee.

In conclusion, the President of the Latium region hopes that the restoration being undertaken in the historic center of Rome will bring new perspectives and innovative solutions to the problems of historic town centers menaced by the rapid extension of cities.

The session was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTEES A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE<sup>1</sup>  
ANNEXE I  
RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
ANNEX I

RESOLUTION 1

Submitted by Interbuildings Record, Associate Member of ICOMOS  
*Considering* the fundamental importance of scientific recording for the purposes of conservation,

*Recognizing* the need to ensure that language shall not be a barrier to international knowledge of the World's Cultural Heritage,

*Advocating* the desirability of facilitating international exchanges of specific experience in the field of conservation of cultural property and the environment,

*Urging* that the dispersion of scarce financial resources be minimized,  
It is proposed that:

Joint action be taken by ICOMOS and other international organizations having similar objectives for a review of universal procedures for recording information on the conservation of cultural property and the environment, for ensuring that language shall not be a barrier to international knowledge of the World's Cultural Heritage, and for making available an integrated method for recording all essential information in ways which ensure the minimization of the dispersion of scarce financial resources in this field.

<sup>1</sup> Les textes sont transmis dans la langue dans laquelle ils ont été présentés.  
The texts are given in the language in which they were submitted.

#### RESOLUTION 2-A

Submitted by the National Committee of the United Kingdom

*In view* of the increasing use of metal detectors by unqualified and unauthorised persons to discover objects of antiquity, often causing irreversible damage to unexcavated archaeological sites, as well as destroying the context and historical significance of the objects uncovered;

*In accordance* with the Unesco Recommendation (1956) on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations, and in particular Articles 4 & 5 (on Protection of the Archaeological Heritage) and 29 (on Protection of Archaeological Sites against Clandestine Excavations and Damage);

It is hereby resolved that ICOMOS condemns uncontrolled « treasure hunting », using metal detectors, as being detrimental to the world archaeological heritage, and calls upon all Unesco Member States to implement legislation banning the unauthorised use of metal detectors on all archaeological sites and historical monuments.

#### RESOLUTION 2-B

Submitted by the National Committee of the United Kingdom

*Recognizing* that archaeological sites and the physical evidence of past civilizations that they contain form an important part of the world cultural heritage;

*Considering* that the archaeological profession, although enjoying a long tradition of international cooperation, expressed mainly through bilateral agreements between archaeological institutes and the authorities of the countries in which they conduct excavations, does not have any specific and permanent representation at the highest international level;

*Considering*, further, that Articles 3 and 6 of the ICOMOS Statutes refer specifically to archaeological sites and to the participation of archaeologists in ICOMOS;

It is hereby *recommended*: that appropriate measures be taken to increase the participation of archaeologists and archaeological institutions both in ICOMOS National Committees and in the Council's international activities;

*that* after consultation with the relevant representative bodies of archaeologists at the national and regional levels selected activities concerning the protection, conservation and exploitation of archaeological sites be included in the ICOMOS programme for the coming triennium;

*that* ICOMOS take an active part in promoting the acceptance of agreed international standards for the excavation, recording, conservation and restoration of archaeological sites;

*that*, in order to further international cooperation between archaeologists of different countries and between specialists in archaeology and other disciplines, the Unesco/ICOMOS Documentation Centre should, in cooperation with archaeological institutions and with the Unesco/ICOM and ICCROM Documentation Centres, take steps to provide improved access to archaeological documentation, with particular emphasis on the legal protection of archaeological sites and on appropriate techniques of investigation, recording, conservation, restoration and preservation of the archaeological heritage.

#### RESOLUTION 3

Submitted by the US National Committee

Remembering that the site of Lumbini in Nepal is the birthplace of Buddha, ca. 600 B.C. and is therefore of great historical and spiritual value to mankind; and

Recognizing that the site has remained remarkably undisturbed by development or change up to the present day and possesses therefore exceptional archaeological potential; and

Being aware that the Government of Nepal has recently halted implementation of the 1978 Master Plan for the Development of Lumbini in order to reassess the possible adverse effect of the Master Plan on the archaeological resources of Lumbini;

The VIth General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites meeting in Rome, May 25-30, 1981, applauds this action and requests the Government of Nepal to review the Master Plan with its authors and to make whatever modifications are needed to avoid all adverse effects upon the archaeological, environmental and spiritual values of Lumbini.

In particular, modifications are requested to protect the archaeological site believed to be that of ancient Lumbini Village located approximately 350 meters southwest of the Ashoka pillar which marks the birthplace of Buddha.

The ICOMOS Secretariat is instructed to transmit this resolution directly to the Director of the Department of Archaeology of the Government

of Nepal and to the Chairman of the Lumbini Development Corporation, Kathmandu, Nepal.

#### RESOLUTION 4

Submitted by the Finnish National Committee

Sixteen years ago when the great damage of the second World War had been reasonably well repaired ICOMOS was born. Confidence that international cooperation helps people to look after their historical heritage and to understand that the monuments and sites created by the past generations are the common property of mankind for which they share a responsibility led to the birth of ICOMOS. There was also a strong belief that international cooperation could prevent the outbreak of a major war in the future.

Now the world situation is different from that of sixteen years ago. We have had a period of peace in Europe, which is the longest within living memory, although there have been local wars in other parts of the world. Suspicion is growing, detente has stopped; as a consequence international economical and cultural cooperation is becoming more difficult. Preparations for a new war seem to be increasing, and all who are concerned about the past and the future need to join forces to prevent war.

The material resources of the world are now realised to be limited and the human problems make it morally indefensible to use this wealth for means of destruction.

Many of the most distinguished scientists are arguing against the preparations for war in the Pugwash movement, and the medical profession has held international meetings to emphasise the madness of war. Finnish and Swedish architects are preparing a motion for UIA to strengthen the action of architects against armament.

The present serious situation obliges us also to act. As experts in the protection of the historical heritage we can foresee the dangers, which threaten monuments, of which the most dangerous is the threat of war.

To succeed in keeping our historical heritage for the coming generations we must courageously face the reality of today's world and the preparations for a new war, which is threatening the whole future of civilisation.

The past will not have any future if ICOMOS while accepting responsibility for the conservation of monuments and sites, does not at the same time make efforts to promote detente and peace.

#### RESOLUTION 5

Submitted by the Bulgarian National Committee

*Recognizing* that each nation has important events connected with their historical and cultural development which in historical perspective extend beyond the bounds of that nation;

*Recognizing* that the joining in marking these important events contributes to international understanding and cooperation;

*Bearing in mind* that 1981 is the year which marks the 1,300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian State which puts her amongst one of the first states in Europe created after antiquity;

*Bearing in mind* that Bulgaria during its 13 century existence has contributed substantially to the enrichment of the world cultural heritage;

*The VIth General Assembly* recommends to the National Committees of ICOMOS to join the National Commissions of Unesco and the Special Committees for the celebration of the anniversary in their countries in marking this important event.

#### RESOLUTION 6

Présentée par le Comité national italien

*Ayant constaté* l'étendue exceptionnelle et la gravité des dommages causés par le récent séisme aux biens archéologiques, architecturaux, artistiques et environnementaux de la région vaste et caractéristique de l'Italie du Sud;

*Préoccupé* par le danger de dispersion et de détérioration d'une documentation historique, artistique et environnementale aussi vaste et variée;

*Ayant constaté* avec la due appréciation le travail immédiat de recherche et de relevés, de documentation et d'étude, entrepris par la région Campanie et les instituts culturels, de façon à prévoir et seconder des interventions indispensables et immédiates et à préparer l'action définitive;

*Souhaite* (ou *recommande*) que la planification des travaux indispensables de reconstruction et leur réalisation à tous les niveaux soient rigoureusement liés à un critère prioritaire: celui de la sauvegarde la plus large possible des valeurs culturelles et traditionnelles (environnementales, architecturales, artistiques) de chaque centre historique, dans le respect des principes de conservation et de restauration affirmés par l'ICOMOS, interprète international de la culture spécialisée.

RESOLUTION 7

Présentée par le Comité international pour les Jardins et Sites historiques

Considérant la résolution prise au Vème Colloque de Bruges en octobre 1979 par le Comité international pour les Jardins et Sites Historiques

*De considérer que le jardin historique est un monument*

Considérant que le Comité Consultatif de l'ICOMOS a soutenu cette motion lors de sa réunion de Paris en novembre 1979

Soumet à l'approbation de l'Assemblée Générale d'entériner ce vœu:

*« Le jardin historique doit être considéré comme un monument »*

FINITO DI STAMPARE NEL MARZO MCMLXXXIV  
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