INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

AG2/4
Rome, 7th January 1963
(Translated from the French)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2nd Session
Rome, 23, 24 and 25 April 1963

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
(from 1st January 1961 to 31st December 1962)
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I Preface

The International Study Centre for the conservation and restoration of cultural property had its origin in a resolution of the UNESCO Conference held in New Delhi in December 1956, and it was established in Rome, following an agreement concluded in Paris on 27 April 1957 between UNESCO and the Italian Government, and ratified by the Italian Parliament on 1 June 1960.

According to this agreement, considerable advantage were to accrue to the Centre. For example, the essential administration staff was to be provided by the Italian Government: Executive Secretary, Accountant, Documentalist, Assistant Documentalist, two bilingual Stenographers and three Housemen. These posts would be filled by Italian civil servants permanently attached to the Centre on condition that they would be paid by the Centre an indemnity amounting to that which they would continue to receive from the Government. Besides staff, the Government provided offices and furniture and the technical collaboration of six specialized Italian Institutions as follows: l'Istituto Centrale del Restauro (Rome), l'Istituto di Patologia del Libro (Rome), la Scuola Centrale Antincendi (Rome), l'Istituto d'Arte per la Ceramica (Faenza), la Scuola del Mosaico (Ravenna) and l'Opificio delle pietre dure (Florence).

For its part, Unesco was to provide moral support as well as financial support amounting to an annual subvention of 12,000 $ during the first four years of its existence (1958-1962).

Furthermore, member countries would pay an annual subscription fixed, provisionally, for the period leading up to the first General Assembly, at 1% of the total subvention paid by them to Unesco in 1957. Subsequently it would be for the Assembly to fix the rate of subscriptions.

In conformity with Article 15 of the Statutes stipulating that the said Statutes would come into force after five countries had signified their adherence to the Centre, the Centre began its official existence in May 1958, but it was not until 1 March 1959 that it could begin to function effectively, with a skeleton staff consisting of the Director and his Deputy, the Executive Secretary, one Stenographer and Houseman.
Until the first meeting of the General Assembly of representatives of member countries was called, the powers of the Assembly and those of the Council, as defined by the Statutes, were vested in a Provisional Council (Statutes art. 12). The latter considered itself fortunate at the first session held in Rome on 16/18 December 1958 to be able to obtain the services of Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith, C.B.E, M. C., Ph.D., L.L.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., lately Director of the Research laboratory of the British Museum, as Director of the Rome Centre, and of Mr. Paul Philippot, Professor of the History of Art in the Université Libre of Brussels, as Deputy Director, both appointments being made for a period of five years.

The General Assembly held its first meeting in Rome on 14/16 December 1960. The activities of the Centre have been developed during the post two years on the basis of the decisions then taken, and these form the subject of the present Report which is submitted, herewith, by the Council for approval by the second General Assembly.

II Organisation.

1. Council
   a. Composition

   The Council is composed as follows:

   Statutory members

   - The Representative of the Director General of Unesco : M. J.K. Van der Haagen (first session), M. H. Daifuku (second session), M. G. Rosi (third session).

   - The Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro : Prof. C. Brandi (first session), Prof. P. Rotondi (second and third sessions).

   - The Director of the Institut royal du patrimoine artistique (Brussels) : M. P. Coremans.

Members elected by the General Assembly

- Mme G. Tripp, Staatskonservator, Bundesdenkmalamt, Vienna (Austria).

- M. Fr. Gysin, lately Director of the Musée National Suisse, Zurich (Switzerland) and President of the Consultant Committee of Icom.

- M. St. Lorentz, Director General of the National Museums, Warsaw (Poland).

- M. Ahmed Sefrioui, Head of the Service of historical monuments, the Arts and of Folklore, Rabat (Morroco).

- M. A. van Schendel, Director General of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (Netherlands).

Observer

- M. G.H. Rivière, Director of the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

b. Meetings

The Council has held three sessions in Rome between December 1960 and December 1962: 16/17 December 1960, 16/19 October 1961 and 15/18 October 1962.

At the first session the Council unanimously elected M. Fr. Gysin as President and M. St. Lorentz as Vice President.

In conformity with the decision of the General Assembly, the Council has considered and prepared an amendment of the Statutes in order to give the Council a more representative character without impairing the specialist competence which must constitute its essential quality. The member countries were informed in October or the beginning of November 1962, of this amendment, which has had the unanimous approval of the members of the Council and of Unesco.
The President and the Secretary have also undertaken a revision of the Rules of the General Assembly (C3/3), the Personnel Statutes (C3/4) and the Rules of the Council (C3/2) in order to balance these documents with the amended text of the Statutes.

In conformity with article 24 of its Rules (CP1/2 Rev.), the Council has approved the adhesion of the Direzione Generale dei Monumenti, Musei e Gallerie Pontificie, the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana and the Archivio Segreto Vaticano as associate members of the Centre.

2. Personnel
   a. Composition

International Personnel:

- Director : Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith
- Deputy Director : Dr. Paul Philippot

Italian Personnel:

- Executive Secretary : Dr. Italo C. Angle
- Accountant : Dr. Giulio Catena
- Documentalist and Librarian : Dr. Fiammetta Gamba
- Assistant Documentalist (acting) : Mr. Antonio Tito
- Stenographers : Sig. na Gemma Regoli
- " : " Elena Monti

b. Observations

Following the applications made by Unesco, the Centre and the Italian representative of the Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has accorded Diplomatic Status to the Director and the Deputy Director. This decision will only take effect at the conclusion of the administrative and legislative procedure which is now taking place.

In accordance with the wish of the General Assembly, the Centre has the collaboration Dr. C. Catena, "Procuratore del Registro" of the Italian Ministry of Finance, from 1 September 1961, as part time Accountant.
Signorina F. Gamba, the Documentalist and Librarian since June 1963, had to leave the Centre in October 1962, provisionally, having been chosen from a competition by the Ministry of Public Instruction to teach at the Istituto d'Arte per la decorazione del libro, at Urbino. She continues to spend part of her time at the Centre, as an external collaborator, and the Council very much hopes that she will be able to achieve transference to Rome for the academic year of 1963-64, to enable her to return regularly to her work at the Centre.

3. Offices and Equipment

The generosity and understanding of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Provveditorato Generale dello Stato (Treasury) has enabled the Centre to acquire the bookshelves and furniture necessary for the installation of a library which the authorities had been able to consider by reason of credits put at the disposal of the Centre by the Gulbenkian Foundation for the purchase of books.

The Centre has also acquired the necessary photographic facilities and has installed in the offices a small room equipped for photographic work.

III Members and Publicity

1. List of members on December 31, 1962

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<td>India</td>
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Associate members

Direzione Generale dei Monumenti, Musei e Gallerie Pontificie; Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana; Archivio Segreto Vaticano; The International Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (I.I.C.).
2. Observations

Since the first meeting of the General Assembly the number of members has now risen by 9, to a total of 30. At the same time it must be said that the cooperation of the "grands pays" whose help had been anticipated, has not yet been registered. Many specialists however have been anxious for such cooperation.

An extension of membership demands publicity, which involves expense. Until now it has been necessary to make the Centre known without brochures but a prospectus has been prepared. Notices of the activities and publications of the Centre have been published in "Studies in Conservation", "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Kunst und Denkmalpflege", "Nouvelles de l'Icom", "Chronique des Arts", "St. Galler Tagblatt", and in the "Bulletin de l'Institut royal du patrimoine artistique" of Brussels. The Director has also given interviews transmitted by the "Voice of America" and the "B. B. C.". But these measures are unlikely to reach the appropriate powers in the countries who are not yet members, and who still remain ill-informed of the realisations of the Centre.

At the end of 1960 the American Museum Association expressed the wish that the United States should join the Centre.

IV Activities

1. Publications

The publications of the Centre from a series entitles "Works and Publications". These are concerned with studies made in the Centre as well as into those carried out under its aegis or with its collaboration. (1)

Published before December 1960

- International Inventory of Museum Laboratories and Restoration Workshops, 274 pages, Rome 1960. Published in conjunction with the International Museums Council.

(1) It should be put on record that some 540 publications of the Centre have been freely distributed to institutions and qualified individuals in our Member Countries.

Published since December 1960


The first of these publications is an elaboration by the Centre of a report by M. R. Sneyers on a commission of the Committee of Icom for Museum Laboratories. The second is a survey under the patronage of the Centre, by Dr. Deschiens, "chef de Service" of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, and Chr. Coste, archivist of the same Institute.

In preparation

- Synthetic materials used in conservation. Detailed report by a group of the Committee of Icom for Museum Laboratories and the Commission of Icom for the treatment of paintings, composed of Messrs Feller, Thomson, Van Schendel et Werner, and published by the Centre in conjunction with Icom.

- Tests of artificial ageing and the procedure of bleaching paper. Report presented by Mme F. Flieder to the Committee of Icom for Museum Laboratories.

The costs of printing and distribution of this and the previous publication will be divided between the Centre and Icom.

- Air conditioned cases for the transport of works of art, by N. Stolow. This publication is to be issued by the Centre thanks to a special subsidy from Unesco.
- The conservation of metal objects. Report presented by Mr. R. Organ to the Committee of Icom for Museum Laboratories.

- The conservation of antiquities and works of art. French translation by the Centre of the work of Dr. H.J. Flender-leith.

- First aid in archaeological excavations. The realization of this work of practical use which was foreseen two years ago in the programme of the Centre, has had to be delayed due to the many activities of the last two years.

2. Library and documentation

The resources of the Centre having been inadequate for a library, the Director called on the generosity of the Gulbenkian Foundation, which has gladly granted a subsidy of $10,000 for the purpose to be divided between the years 1962 and 1963. Due to this decisive support the Centre has been able to lay the foundations for a technical library essential for the realization of its functions. Since the beginning of 1962 it has been possible to start systematically buying the basic specialized books. On 31 December 1962 the library contained ca. 400 works. The Council wishes to express here their deep gratitude to the Gulbenkian Foundation.

There has also been prepared a systematic index of the Library which covers, as well as books, all the publications reviewed in the "Abstracts of technical studies in Art and Archaeology" (1943 - 1952) by R. J. Gettens and B. M. Usilton and by the "I.I.C. Abstracts" (1955-1962). The index contains more than 10,000 cards.

The Prevention of Deterioration Centre of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington has generously given the Centre free copies of the "Prevention of Deterioration Abstracts" including all the back volumes which were still available. The Council and Secretariat would like to express their thanks and also to make grateful acknowledgment to all countries, institutions and persons who have given copies of their publications and by these contributions have helped to make the library grow more comprehensive.
3. Consultations

It is impossible to enumerate here all the requests from private persons or institutions for information or advice that the Centre receives regularly in its correspondance. These come both from institutions and from private individuals and are answered as completely as possible. The following examples may be cited: a report was provided on legislation relating to the protection of monuments at the request of the Ministry of Culture and Education of Israel (13.5.61); advice was given on conservation of prehistoric mural paintings to the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara (Report prepared by Professor Mora); and a contact was arranged between the Italian Union of Cineclubs and Icom, to which this Union is now affiliated.

4. Scientific missions

a. Missions of the Director

Since the General Assembly of December 1960, several delegates have extended an invitation to the Director to visit their countries to give his opinion on the main problems of conservation and thus provide a basis for future collaboration. In accordance with such invitations the Director has visited Bulgaria, Rumania and Israel. Added to these are the journeys, undertaken for Unesco, to Southern Korea, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco; those to Austria and Jordan were respectively at the invitation of the Bundesdenkmalamt of Vienna and the American School of Oriental Research and Palestine Archaeological Museum. Finally a visit to London and two to Brussels were made for purposes of research into the conservation of stone in collaboration with the Institut royal du patrimoine artistique of Brussels. Throughout, the Director has been welcomed most warmly and the sharing of interests and information has secured the success of his mission. The Council and Secretariat would like to thank all those who have thus contributed, through the Centre, to international cooperation.

1. Missions relating to research into conservation of stone (London and Brussels)

The Director went to London on 22 February 1961 to consult various institutions and to Brussels on 1 June 1961 to discuss a programme of research in collaboration with l'Institut royal du patri-
moine artistique under the auspices of the Icom Committee for Museum Laboratories.

2. Holland (15/16 February 1961)

The Director visited Holland on 15/16 February 1961 at the invitation of Dr. A. Van Schendel, the Director General of the Rijksmuseum, for a consultation on methods of saving the many wrecks discovered in the Zuiderzee.

3. Bulgaria (15/24 June 1961)

The Director was invited by the Institute for the protection of historical monuments to visit a large number of monuments in Bulgaria for consultations on their conservation, particularly the mural paintings of the Church of Boyana (11-13 centuries) and the Thracian tomb of Kasanlik decorated with frescoes of the 4th and 3rd century B.C., for which he has given various suggestions for climatisation. He was also consulted about the problems of conservation in museums.

4. Rumania (25 - 30 June 1961)

The Institute for the protection of historical monuments of Rumania invited the Director to visit the country. He was particularly consulted about the conservation of the large Roman mosaic of Costanza, of the "tropaion" of Trajan at Adamklessi, and of the inscriptions on the walls of the ancient Church of Bassaravi. A conference was organised at Bucarest where he replied to a series of questions. One consequence of this visit was the constitution of a central restoration laboratory at Bucarest, and the establishment of contacts with IIC through the Centre.

5. Southern Korea (15 July - 21 August 1961)

The Director visited southern Korea as an expert of Unesco, covering 4,000 km and visiting about 50 monuments giving advice on conservation. The most important of these was the famous Buddhist temple of Sokkulum, threatened with infiltrating water. A detailed report was sent to Unesco.
6. "Pacific Science Congress" (24 August - 4 September 1961)

Profiting by his presence in the Far East, the Director represented the Centre at the "Xth Pacific Science Congress" at Honolulu where he gave a broadcast talk and collected documentation of special interest.

7. The United Arab Republic (Egypt) and the Sudan (6 January - 4 February 1962)

This visit was in connexion with the action taken by Unesco to safeguard the Nubian monuments. The Director presided over the work of the technical Committee at Cairo and Abu Simbel, and then went to the region of Wadi Halfa, at the invitation of the Government of the Sudan, to give advice on the conservation of the temples of Aksha and Buhen. His report was sent to Unesco and to the Ministry of National Education of the Sudan.

8. Israel (14 - February 1962)

The Ministry of National Education of the State of Israel had invited the Director to visit their country at the General Assembly of 1960. This visit was possible on the return from the Sudan. The Director particularly studied the problems of conservation in museums and during archaeological excavations. A meeting of conservators was arranged and in addition the Director gave a lecture at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In returning to Rome, the Director stopped in Cyprus, to meet the conservator of the museum of Nicosia.

9. Austria (3 - 6 March 1962)

The Director went to Austria, at the invitation of Prof. O. Demus, President of the Bundesdenkmalamt, to be consulted on the cleaning of a XIth Century reliquary cross from Carinthia and on the conservation of the XIIth Century cross of S. Paul of Lavaux.


This journey was undertaken at the invitation of the American School of Oriental Research and the Palestine Archaeological Museum
The preceding unrolling of Dead Sea Scrolls, and to advise the authorities of the Antiquities Department of Jerusalem on its conservation. The Director on this occasion drew up a report on the conservation of the manuscripts collection of the Palestine Archaeological Museum. This enabled him to renew collaboration with Père de Vaux, President of this institution and M. Dajani, Director General of the Antiquities of Jordan.

11. Tunisia (1-13 April 1962)

The Director and Dr. Coremans were invited by Unesco to visit the museums and archaeological sites of Tunisia, and to propose suitable methods for the conservation of her cultural property. With the agreement of the authorities of the country, this mission was enlarged to include a project for the reorganisation of the archaeological and artistic services. In the Tunis district attention was given particularly to the Bardo Museum, the Islamic Art Museum, the Lapidary Museum and the Lavigerie's Museum of Carthage and its excavations, and further afield to the archaeological sites of Mousti, Dougga, Kairouan, Sousse, Hammamet, Monastir, El Djem, Sfax and Gabés.

Meetings were held at the National Archaeological Institute and at the office of the Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs and Information, and a detailed report submitted to Unesco. This particularly suggested the creation of a technical department under the administration of Service du Patrimoine Artistique and the training of specialist staff.

12. Morocco (3-21 May 1962)

The Director was invited by Unesco to go to Morocco with Dr. Gysin to visit the archaeological sites, museums and monuments, to recommend a programme of conservation and to help to put this in action. The regions of Marrakech, Fes, Meknes, Tangier and Tétouan were visited during three journeys from Rabat. The Unesco experts were received by the Minister of Information and Tourism, M. Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, and by M. Hadj Ahmed Benani, the Director General of Fine Arts with M. Ahmed Sefrioui and Melle Naina Khatib, Head of the administration of the Museums. They also had discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Public Works.
A report was submitted to Unesco, containing a series of suggestions for developing a general policy of conservation in the museums.

13. **Poland (7 - 17 June 1962)**

The Director visited Poland from 7 - 17 June at the invitation of M. Stanislaw Lorentz, Director General of the National Museum of Warsaw, to participate in the centenary celebrations of Warsaw National Museum. He had the privilege of visiting at the same time many museums and monuments throughout the country.


The Director visited the Sudan as Chief Advisor to the Sudan Government on technical problems relating to the salvage of the Nubian Temple, taking with him as consultants (Drs. Mora and Torracca) from 13 December 1962 - 13 January 1963, to study the problems concerning the conservation of the temples of Buhen and Sumna and other important monuments in Sudanese Nubia.

15. **United States of America (20 October - 7 December 1962)**

See (International collaboration) section 5 Paragraph f. page 24.

b. **Missions of the Deputy-Director**

1. **Germany (16 - 22 May 1962)**

The Deputy-Director visited Germany from 16 - 22 May 1962 to study the restoration work at the Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen and the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege at Munich. He was particularly interested in the problems of architectural restoration presented by the latter institution (the "Residenztheater," Munich, and the theatres of Erlanger and Passau) and the restoration of polychrome sculpture. He gave a lecture at the restoration workshop of the Denkmalpflege at the request of K. J. Taubert, the head of the restoration workshop on the problem of the integration of lacunae in the restoration of paintings.

2. **Austria (23 May - 3 June 1962)**

The Deputy-Director visited Vienna at the invitation of the Bundesdenkmalamt where he lectured on the integration of lacunae
in the restoration of pictures; and at the History of Art Institute of the University he lectured on Flemish XVth century painting. He also visited the restoration studios of the Bundesdenkmalamt and the Kunsthistorisches Museum and was particularly interested in the problem of architectural ensembles, visiting the cloisters of Zwettl and Altenburg with Mme G. Tripp, and the Romanesque mural paintings of Nonnberg and Lambach.


From 15 to 31 July 1962 the Deputy-Director visited Yugoslavia where he studied the mural paintings of Serbia and Macedonia and their conservation under the guidance of the Federal Institute for the Protection of Historical Monuments (Mme A. Skovran). This research was within the scope of the general survey of the technique and conservation of mural painting undertaken by the Centre and the Icom Committee for museum Laboratories.

For meetings of Icom see section 5, paragraph b.

c. Mission of the Executive Secretary

Venice (22 - 24 May 1962)

The Executive Secretary represented the Centre at the International Congress on the technique and law of modern archaeology, organised at Venice by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in conjunction with the Larici Foundation, Milan and the Giorgio Cini Foundation of Venice. On this occasion he drew the attention of the members of the Congress to the position of the Centre in promoting international collaboration in research. This was done in response to a wish expressed before the Congress to see established an International Centre for the coordination of research.

d. Mission of the Librarian

London (18 - 31 July 1962)

Profiting by a personal visit to England, the Librarian spent 15 days in London drawing up a list of English books to be bought for the library of the Centre.
5. International collaboration

a. Unesco

A large part of the work of the Centre is undertaken in collaboration with or at the request of Unesco. Such was particularly the case with the missions of the Director, to the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, southern Korea, Tunisia and Morocco; other examples are in welcoming holders of Unesco scholarships to the Rome Centre and in giving various consultations. These activities have been discussed in various parts of this Report and it is sufficient here simply to underline again the importance of this collaboration.

b. Icom

The close collaboration between the Centre and Icom is the basis of the whole of our programme of activities. The fact that the Director and the Deputy-Director are, respectively, President and Secretary-General of the Icom Committee for Museum Laboratories assures this coordination. While Icom can invite contributions from numerous groups of specialists in preparing reports on special conservation questions, the Centre can act as coordinator and scientific secretariat, thanks to its position and technical competence, thus realizing the publication and diffusion of the finished works.

Apart from the publications listed in paragraph IV. I., the communal programme of the Centre and the Icom Committee for Museum Laboratories decided since the Barcelona meeting of 1-3 October 1961 and the Hague meeting of 3 July 1962, includes:

- The conservation of textiles : report by Miss L. Bellinger
- The conservation of paper : report by Mme F. Flieder and Mr. L. Santucci
- The conservation of manuscript illuminations : report by Mme F. Flieder
- The conservation of stone : report by Mr. R. Sneyers
- The conservation of metal : report by Mr. R. Organ and Mr. R.J. Gettens
- The conservation of wood : report by Mr. N. Brommelle
- The conservation of musical instruments : report by Mr. N. Brommelle
- The conservation in tropical and subtropical climates : report by Mr. P. Coremans and Dr. H.J. Plenderleith
The conservation of mural paintings: report by Prof. F. Mora.

The Director and the Deputy-Director attended the meeting in Barcelona from 1-8 October 1961 of the Icom Committee for Museum Laboratories, and the General Conference of Icom in The Hague from 2-11 July where the Director lectured on "General Problems concerning the conservation of cultural objects".

The Deputy-Director represented the Centre at the consultation of Icom held at Neuchâtel (Switzerland) from 17-23 June, 1962 on museums in the countries now rapidly developing. He spoke on the problems of conservation in these countries, particularly of the creation of laboratories and workshops and the education of specialists.

c. General conference of the International Institute for the conservation of historic and artistic works (I.I.C.)

The I.I.C. decided to hold their first General Conference in Rome from 25-29 September 1961. The Centre gave their support in the preparation and organisation of the Congress, which consisted of about 160 specialists and permitted a fruitful interchange of ideas in the different provinces of conservation.

d. The organisation of courses at the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University for architects wishing to specialise in the restoration of monuments

Through the Austrian representative at the Council it was suggested that the Centre might arrange a specialized course for architects wishing to study the restoration of building, and it appeared that the most suitable place was the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Rome. This course was organised experimentally and in collaboration with the Centre, a series of 4 lessons were given during 1962 by Dr. Plenderleith, the Director of the Centre, Dr. S. Augusti, the Director of the Laboratory of the Museum of Capodimonte, Naples, Mr. Leone of the Istituto Sperimentale dei metalli leggeri, Novara, and Prof. F. Mora, chief restorer of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro. These lessons were given to Italian students only but in 1963 the course will be open to include foreign architects and special study grants provided for them.
e. Participation in the course organised by the Institut royal du patrimoine artistique in Brussels.

The Council has welcomed with deep satisfaction the initiative of training in conservation on an international scale at the I.R.P.A., Brussels and the full support of the Centre in this project is promised. The Director and the Deputy-Director will take part in the training course during 1963.

f. A course at the Conservation Centre of New York University

The Director visited New York from 25 October - 7 December 1962 at the invitation of Mr. Sh. Keck, Director of the Conservation Centre of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, to give a series of lectures on various conservation problems. At the same time, he attended a symposium on mural paintings and visited Toronto to lecture and Ottawa to make contact with the conservation department of the National Gallery of Canada.

6. Scholarships and visitors

a. Academic year 1961-62

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs having generously put at the disposal of the Centre four 3 month scholarships for the academic year of 1961-62, the Centre conceded these grants to the following persons:

- John Bruce Falmer, archeologist and ethnologist, Professor at the Teacher's College of Wellington, New Zealand (Oct. 61 - March 62). This grant was given at the request of the Archaeological Association of New Zealand. Mr. Falmer studied the problems of restoration and the organisation of a conservation department, at the Instituto Centrale del Restauro, the Lateran Museum and the Etruscan Museum in Villa Giulia. He participated in excavation expeditions of the British School and followed the courses organised by the Italian Aviation at Guidonia (Tivoli), of the archaeological interpretation of aerial photographs.

- A second grant was divided between two young Polish restorers at the request of the Polish authorities. Mr. Julius Bursze (Oct. 1961 -
February 1962) and Nelle Agnieszka Koszlowska (March - June 1962). Both spent some time at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, studied in the library of the Centre and visited the restoration workshops and conservation laboratories of Florence and Naples and various other Italian towns.

- At the proposal of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, the third grant was given to Mr. Thomas Schneider (Germany), a particularly gifted young restorer, to enable him to finish his work at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, where he was taking part in a course, and completing as a report a systematic essay on his restoration of a Trecento painting.

- The fourth grant, which was provisionally reserved for a Moroccan candidate, was divided between Miss Margaret Hey, chemist at the National Gallery, London, and Mr. Norbert Szunke, restorer (Poland). Miss Hey worked at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, being especially concerned with problems of chromatography and the experience of the Istituto in the transference of pictures. The remaining part of the scholarship was granted to Mr. Szunke at the request of the Ethnological Museum of Torun. He worked at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and the Istituto Centrale del Restauro.

b. Academic year 1962 - 63

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs having renewed its offer of 4 scholarships for the Academic Year of 1962-63, the Centre sent letters advertising this possibility to all the Governments of the Member Countries and to the Institutions of these countries listed in the catalogue of restoration laboratories and workshops, inviting them to present candidates. Thirty nine requests were received, among them fifteen from India. After a careful examination of the candidate's qualifications, and keeping in mind a fair division between member countries, the Secretariat has decided to award the four grants as follows:

- Miss Silvia Nelly Giger, chemist, Swiss National Museum, Zurich, 8 months.
- Mr. G. Shri Kumaran Nair, chemist, assistant at the National Museum of India, New Delhi, 8 months.
- Mr. Joseph Shenhav, restorer, Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel), 4 months.
Mme Anika Skovran, conservator, Federal Institute for the protection of historical monuments, Belgrade, 4 months.

- One scholarship of 8 months still remains to be given.

The Centre hopes to be able to gain the disposition of a larger number of grants from the Italian administration in the future. It would also like to be able progressively to coordinate the distribution of grants to encourage the rational education of conservation specialists, with the help of Unesco, Icom and the International Cultural Agreements.

c. Visitors

Apart from the actual grants, the Centre has often been able to help specialists from different countries visiting or applying to it. Most notably those with bursaries from Unesco; among them Mr. R. Ratchev, Bulgarian architect, whom the Centre has helped in his studies of architectural conservation and archaeological excavations. The Centre has also assisted a group of British archaeologists from the Ministry of Works and the London County Council, Historic Building Section, who had come to Rome thanks to a subsidy from Unesco, to contact the Superintendence of Latium, and to have guided visits organised by the Centre, Similar help was given to the Polish architects Mr. R. Rzechowski, assistant at the Polytechnical Faculty of Warsaw and Mr. Przylecki, superintendent of the monuments of the province of Wroclaw.

V Development and Finance

The development of the Centre is clearly allied to its financial possibilities, of which there is a detailed statement in the Financial Report, and the Prospectus of the budget for 1963-64. It will suffice to recall here that by the terms of the Statutes (Art. 12), the Centre is financed by the Member Countries and provisionally by Unesco, which has undertaken to pay 12,000 $ per year for the first four years, i.e. up to and including 1962. For the years 1963 and 1964 Unesco has decided to reduce its contribution to 10,000 $ per year. The contributions of the Member Countries are fixed on the basis of the decision of the General Assembly, which maintained the original reckoning of 1% of the Member Countries' contribution to Unesco for 1957, or, if their connection to Unesco was subsequent to 1957, for the year in which the connection was made.
It was hoped that the increase of members in the first four years might bring the total amount of contributions to a point which would enable the Centre to realize its responsibilities, after 1962, without further dependance on Unesco. Events, however, have not equalled these expectations. The Centre started its work in 1959 with five member countries and since then the number has constantly grown, to reach 30 in 31 December 1962. But these are mainly countries which, although they have great need of the work of the Centre, pay only small subscriptions and it must be added that some of these are always behind in payment. At the creation of the Centre was impossible to foresee that the larger countries whose contribution is essential for normal development should be so backward in giving their support. It is for this reason that Unesco having studied the development of the Centre for the first four years, has decided to continue its support with an annual contribution of 10,000 $ for the years of 1963 and 64.

The examination of the financial documents shows that even with the help of Unesco, the budget of the Centre has not yet allowed it to employ all the personnel foreseen by the Statutes and the Agreement between Italy and Unesco. As already mentioned, the generosity of the Gulbenkian Foundation has enabled the library to be created which is of primary importance to the functioning of the Centre; the programme of publications could never have been realised without the financial cooperation of Icom (see above); and almost all the missions for scientific purposes have been financed by Unesco, or the receiving countries and it most also be added that the expenses of the first General Assembly were covered by an exceptionally generous contribution given for that purpose by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In these conditions and when the annual receipts are already insufficient to cover the annual expenses (see the Financial Report), it must seem premature and unjustified to speak of development. However the facts clearly show that the activities of the Centre correspond to the needs of the world today and that the Centre is called upon with increasing urgency to help in all matters within its competence. An increasing number of countries have joined the Centre, because it appears to many as the sole institution capable of suggesting solutions of many types of problems with which the world is faced today. The Centre has acquired a significant and recognized position, in four years, through its technical documentation, practical advice, missions of experts, specialised publications, the practical help it has been able to afford on occasions, the distribution of grants, and the coordination and orientation of research. Thus has started a movement which it is essential to maintain, perfect and develop. For such reasons it has seemed indispensable to make prevision
in 1964 for a laboratory specialist capable of continuing the scientific work of the Director in his absence, and conducting the research necessitated by the varied missions of the Centre as this work constitutes the main reason for its existence. An assistant documentalist is no less indispensable if the new library and documentation department, is to function with the maximum satisfaction.

A glance at the Financial forecast suggests that these wishes, which seem so justified, are in the realm of fantastic hopes. However a few additional members - and especially those, on whom from contacts made previously, Unesco had thought it possible to depend after the first years of the work when the Centre had proved itself - would completely change a constricted situation into one not only free, but full of possibilities for future development.