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

AG6/PV.1-5
(Original in French)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
6th Session
Rome, April 26, 27, 28, 29, 1971

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Note: Requests for corrections should be sent, not later than 30 days from receipt of the present document, to the Secretariat of the Centre, 256 Via Cavour, 00184 Rome. (Art. 33.1 of the Internal Regulations of the General Assembly AG2/2.)
I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1) - Delegates  1
2) - Observers
   - Counsellors  4
   - Associate Members  5
   - Others  5
3) - Secretariat  8

II. MINUTES

P.V. 1 - Opening Session - 26/4/71  9
P.V. 2 - Afternoon Session - 26/4/71  11
P.V. 3 - Morning Session - 27/4/71  17
P.V. 4 - Afternoon Session - 27/4/71  22
P.V. 5 - Morning Session - 29/4/71  26

Annex 1 Composition of the Secretariat  29
1) - Delegates

AUSTRIA: Mrs. Hofrat Dr. Gertrude Tripp
Stellvertreter des Presidenten
des Bundesdenkmalamtes - Vienna

ALBANIA: Mr. Gani Strazimiri
Director Institut Conservation et
Restauration des Biens Culturels -
Tirana

BELGIUM: Dr. René Sneyers
Director a.i. Institut Royal du
Patrimoine Artistique - Brussels

BRAZIL: Mr. V.A. Vasseur
First Secretary - Embassy of Brazil
- Rome

BULGARIA: Mr. Peio Berbenliev
Director Institut National pour la
Conservation des Monuments de la
Culture - Sofia

DOMINICAN Rep.: Mr. Carias Dominici
Ambassador - Embassy of the Domini-
can Rep. - Rome

FRANCE: Mr. Jean Raralon
Inspecteur Général des Monuments
Historiques, Ministère d'Etat des
Affaires Culturelles - Paris

GERMANY (Fed.Rep.): Dr. Bornheim gen. Schilling
Landeskonservator am Landesamt für
Denkmalpflege Rheiland-Pfalz
- Mainz

INDIA: Mr. O.P. Agrawal
Chief of the Laboratory
National Museum
New.Delhi
IRAN:
Mr. Bagher Ayatollahzadeh Chirazi
Directeur du Bureau Technique de l'Organisation Nationale de la Conservation des Monuments - Ispahan

IRAQ:
Mr. Faruq Atiyya
Second Secretary - Embassy of Iraq - Rome

ISRAEL:
Dr. Avraham Biran
Director of the Department of Antiquities and Museums
Ministry of Education and Culture - Jerusalem

ITALY:
Dr. Gino Bacchetti
Ispettore Generale alle Antichità e Belle Arti
Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione - Rome

JAPAN:
Dr. Tomokichi Iwasaki
Scientific Official of Ministry of Education, Chief of Section
Department of Conservation Science, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties - Tokyo

KHMERE Rep.:
Mr. Essaro Sisowath
Ambassadour Unesco - Paris

KOREA:
Dr. Pow Key Sohn
Committee of Cultural Property
Ministry of Culture and Information - Seoul

KUWAIT:
Mr. Ibrahim Ther Al Baghale
Ministry of Information

LEBANON:
Mr. l'Emir Maurice Chehab
Directeur général des Antiquités - Beyrouth
LIBYA:
Mr. Iysa Salem El Aswad
Director of the Department of the Archaeological Researches
- Tripoli

MALAYSIA:
Mr. Sharum Bin Yub
Director of the National Museum
- Kuala Lumpur

MEXICO:
Arch. Luis Ortiz Macedo
Directeur General of Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia
- Mexico City

NETHERLANDS:
Dr. Arthur Van Schendel
Directeur, Rijksmuseum
- Amsterdam

PERU:
Mr. Guillermo Nieto
Ambassador, Peruvian Embassy
- Rome

POLAND:
M. Kazimierz Malinowski
Directeur du Musee de Poznan

RUMANIA:
Prof. Richard Bordenache
Directeur, Service des Monuments Historiques, Comité d'Etat pour les Constructions - Bucarest

SPAIN:
Arch. Alberto Garcia Gil
Jefe, Servicio Monumentos y Sub-comisario General Patrimonio Artistico Nacional - Madrid

SWITZERLAND:
Prof. Emil Vogt
Director, Swiss National Museum
- Zurich

SWEDEN:
Mr. Carl-Filip Mannerstraale
Inspector of Historic Buildings
Centre Office of National Antiquities
- Stockholm
TUNISIA:
Mr. Mohamed Fendri
Directeur des Monuments Historiques
- Tunisie

TURKEY:
Mme. Adile Ayda
Ministre Conseiller
Turkish Embassy - Rome

U.A.R.:
Mr. Jaki Iskander
Directeur Général des Antiquités
- Cairo

UNITED KINGDOM:
Sir Norman Reid
Director, Tate Gallery
- London

UNITED STATES:
Mr. Ernest A. Connally
Chief of the Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation, National
Park Service - Washington, D.C.

YUGOSLAVIA:
Mme. Duvravka Mladinov
Conservateur Institut pour la
protection des beins culturels - Zagreb

2) - Observers
Counsellors

ICOM:
Mr. Hugues de Varine, Director

ICOMOS:
Mr. Raymond Lemaire

UNESCO:
Mr. Hiroshi Daifuku

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DEL RESTAURO: Prof. Pasquale Rotondi
Associate Members

FONDAZIONE LERICI: Ing. R.E. Linington

S'INSTITUT SUISSE POUR L'ARTE: Miss Irmgard Groll

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Mr. Peter Powers
General Counsel

VATICAN: Dr. Redig de Campos
Ispettore dei Musei,
Gallerie pontifici

Others

ALBANIA: Mr. Kleath Dedja
Ministry of Education and Culture
- Tirane

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prof. E. Hruska
Katedra urbanizmu a uzemneho planovania
Stavebna fakulta SVST Gottwaldovo nam.
2 - Bratislava

ETHIOPIA: Mr. Tefara
Cultural Attaché - Ethiopian Embassy
- kome

FRANCE: Mr. M. Laclotte
Conservateur en Chef du Département
des Peintures au Louvre - Paris

GERMANY: Mr. Johannes Taubert
Oberkonservator des Bayerischen Landes-
samtes für Denkmalpflege - Munich

ITALY: Dr. Vito Agresti
General Director delle Belle Arti
Ministry of Public Education - Rome

Prof. Giorgio Rosi
Central Inspector delle Belle Arti
- Rome
Dr. Roberta Bacchetti  
Division Director  
Direction of the Belle Arti - Rome

Dr. Valeria Catani Spinelli  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Rome

Prof. G. de Angelis d'Ossat  
Director, Institute of the History of Architecture - Rome

Dr. Umberto Baldini  
Director, Opificio delle Pietre Dure - Rome

Prof. Colombo Lolli  
President, Istituto d'Arte Statale - Faenza

Prof.ssa Emerenziana Vaccaro  
Director, Istituto di Patologia del Libro - Rome

KOREA:

Mr. Young Chol Ahn  
Counsellor of the Embassy of the Rep. of Korea - Rome

KUWAIT:

Dott. Jawad I. Boushahri

MEXICO:

Prof. José Luis Lorenzo  
Head, Departamento de Catalogo y Restauracion del Patrimonio Cultural "Paul Coremans"

Arch. Sergio Zaldivar Guerra  
Head, Departamento de Monumentos Coloniales del Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia de Mexico

PERU:

Arch. Francisco Stastny  
Director, Museum of History and Art - Lima

POLAND:

Mr. Stanislaw Lorentz  
Director, National Museum of Warsaw
MRS. V. LINDELL-ANDERSSON
Restorer, Kristianstad Museum

MISS S.K. GUITION
Principal, Ministry of Overseas
Development, U.K. Deputy Permanent
Delegate to Unesco - Paris

MR. L.J. MAJEWSKI
New York University, Institute of Fine
Arts - Washington

MR. R. ORGAN
Head, Conservation Laboratory
Smithsonian Institution - Washington

MR. S.K. STEVENS
President, Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation - Washington

MR. C. LAHIGUERRA
US Delegation Unesco - Paris

HON. HANLEY AND HON. AASBROOK
Department of State - Washington

MR. TOMISLAV MARASOVIC
MR. J. MARASOVIC
MR. F. MASTRAPA
Townplanning Institute of Dalmatia
- Split
Dr. H.J. Plenderleith, Director
Prof. Paul Philippot, Incoming Director
Dr. Giorgio Torraca, Scientific Assistant
Dr. Italo Carlo Angle, Executive Secretary
Miss Marcelle Szmer, Secretary
Miss Margherita Bracci, Translator
Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli, Secretary
Mr. Antonio Tito, Technical Services
Mr. Natale Proietti.
II. MINUTES

Opening Session

Rome, April 26th, 1971

The 6th General Assembly of the Rome Centre was opened officially on April 26th, 1971, at the "Villa della Farnesina" in the "Sala delle Prospettive". Delegates and observers of member countries and associate members, the representative of the Director General of Unesco, Mr. H. Daifuku, Prof. Mario Salmi, representing the President of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, and observers from different cultural, national and international organizations were present.

The Italian Government was represented by Prof. Gino Bacchetti, General Inspector of Fine Arts and Antiquities, replacing Prof. Piero Gazzola, Superintendent of Monuments.

Prof. Salmi welcomed the participants and gave a short historic description of the Villa, describing its architecture, the condition of frescoes and the multiple problems of restoration.

Successively Prof. Massari reported on the studies and works carried out to limit the vibrations caused by road traffic on the Lungotevere. It was necessary to raise the road level over beams supported by rubber bearings.

Lastly, Mrs. Tantillo Mignosi gave a detailed description of restoration work carried out on the mural paintings of the Villa.

As a representative of the country having supplied the last session's chairman (art. 21 of the internal regulations of procedure of the General Assembly), Mr. A. Van Schendel, delegate of the Netherlands, temporarily took the chair and introduced Mr. Agresti, Director General of Fine Arts and Antiquities, member of the Italian delegation, who summarized the activities of the Centre in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University. After reminding those present of the Italian Government's commitment to transfer the Centre to San Michele, he thanked Dr. H.J.
Plenderleith, retiring Director of the Centre, and welcomed the Assembly.

On behalf of the Council, Mr. Van Schendel proposed the nomination of Sir Norman Reid, Director of the Tate Gallery of London, as President of the Assembly. The proposal was carried by applause. Sir Norman Reid took the chair and proposed the three following candidates to Vice-Presidency: Messrs. E. Connally, delegate of U.S.A., H. Drissi, delegate of Morocco and T. Iwasaki, delegate of Japan.

Messrs. Connally and Iwasaki expressed their gratitude and the interest of their respective countries in the Centre's activities.

The Agenda (doc. AG6/1) being unanimously approved, the President introduced point 4, putting to the vote the Council's proposals for the election of the three following Committees:

- Credentials Committee: Messrs. Bornheim Gen. Schilling, Vogt and Malinowski;
- Candidatures Committee: Mrs. Tripp, Messrs. Berbenliev, Chehab, and Garcia Gil;
- Programme Committee: Messrs. Agrawal, Biran, Bin Yub, Connally, Iwasaki, Sneyers and Taralon.

The Assembly having approved the Committees, the session was adjourned.
The President opened the session by introducing point 5 of the Agenda. Dr. Plenderleith explained that the accountancy of the Centre has been uniformed to that of international organizations, and Mr. Greig of FAO is now keeping in close contact with Dr. Catena.

Prof. Philippot introduced doc. AG6/2, a financial report for the years 1969 and 1970. In 1969 the General Assembly (doc. AG5/6) forecast an active balance of $47,353; on December 31st, 1970, it was $53,376: the difference was mainly due to bank interests and to the sale of Eyrolles publications (reimboursement of the fund, according to the sales).

As member states do not pay their contributions in January, and as some of them are in arrears with payments, the Centre should guarantee itself with a reserve fund: it is a matter of caution.

Attention was drawn to a particular type of income: the laboratory equipment donated by Unesco.

Mr. Bin Yub, delegate of Malaysia, asked a question about the amount of depreciation listed under the heading "fixed assets" $15,123. It was explained that it is a habit of international regulations, suggested by Unesco accountants.

Dr. Plenderleith introduced the Report of the Council (doc. AG6/3) describing the multiplication of the Centre's activities in the last few years.

I. Administration

1. Since the 1st of January 1969 four countries have joined the Centre: Nepal, Sweden, Tunisia and the United States of America. The Smithsonian Institution of Washington joined the Centre as an associate member.

2. The staff has increased: Mrs. Elizabeth Haswell-Ambrosi, Miss Margherita Bracci and Mr. Gaël de Guichen having joined the Centre. Miss C. Bales-Barkay left her post at the Centre on 31st December 1970. The Centre has temporarily appointed special collaborators, among which various assistants to the courses.
3. Office space has been increased, as well as the number of class-rooms.

II. Activities

Library and documentation service have been considerably developed. As has been said, Unesco provided the laboratory equipment. The library is capable of replying to various quests for bibliographic information; it regularly exchanges lists of acquisitions with other libraries and distributes stencilled copies of the reports drawn up during the meetings of the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Mrs. Amendola keeps a catalogue that can be progressively extended.

A number of works were published, among which "Humid and Unhealthy Buildings"; some will soon be ready, others are still being translated.

The development of lecture notes intended for students attending our courses has led to the creation of a new series of publications in off-set, among which the bibliographic guide, drawn up by Mr. Italo C. Angle for students of the monuments course.

As for the training of conservation specialists in the academic year 1968-1969, students coming from 22 different countries attended the course of specialization in the conservation and the restoration of historic monuments and sites, under the direction of Prof. Guglielmo de Angelis d'Ossat.

They had the opportunity of carrying out detailed analyses at the Medina of Sfax and at Jesi. In Rome, they took part in archaeological excavations. Besides Sfax and Jesi, they made a study trip to Korcula (Dalmatia), where a training session had been organized for them. The works of the stage were supervised by Dr. Marasovic and Prof. Gazzola.

The Director then passed to the description of the course on specialization in the examination and conservation of mural paintings.

The course is organized one year in French and one year in English, alternatively. It requires a minimum knowledge of Italian. The Centre can no longer accept without
selection all of the numerous applications from students wishing to attend the course. Each student has something to learn, both in the practical and methodological field; however, limiting the number of participants is a condition for good quality. Most of the time is devoted to practice.

The creation of homogeneous groups is essential: therefore students are directed by assistants.

As regards the Statute for Restorers, the Centre gives information about the existing national solutions. In the majority of countries, teaching is very difficult, and restorers find themselves in a complicated situation, as they do not have a diploma. The problem of teaching is strictly connected to that of the Statute for Restorers. Only by diffusing the results obtained in various countries, will it be possible to form a dossier.

At this point Mr. Torraca discussed the promotion and coordination of research.

A - Coordination

This is done during certain meetings, as for example the meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation, which was held in Amsterdam in September 1969. This Committee is formed by a number of working groups, and Mr. Philippot has assured the coordination of the "polychrome sculpture" group.

A mixed committee ICOM, ICOMOS and Rome Centre dealing with stone met in Brussels. It is formed by sub-committees or working groups, among which the "treatment" group, that will soon meet in Bologna.

The Technical Committee of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi works in close contact with the Rome Centre, that financed a meeting in Berne in 1969 and contributed to the organization of the Florence Conference held in June 1970.

B - Contracts

They concern, for example, the drainage of walls by electro-osmosis, or the conservation of mud-brick structures. In the latter case, three experimental campaigns were organized in Iraq.
Studies about conservation problems in Venice are still going on. A meeting of eight experts, called by the Centre in 1969, supervised the results of works undertaken by Messrs. Vos and Massari. Various methods were tested against humidity in monuments and the problems of air-conditioning. Unesco assistance proved to be precious. A strict collaboration was established between the Centre, Unesco, CNR and the Istituto di Sanità di Roma.

C - Emergency Missions

In September 1970 Mr. Del Castillo Negrete made a survey on the situation in Peru, after the earthquake of May 1970.

In October-November 1970, at the invitation of the Director of Historical Monuments of Rumania, Messrs. Philippot, Lemaire, Mora and Thomson went to Rumania for a study on the conservation of mural paintings in Moldavia. Technical missions carried out by a complete team over a short period are generally preferable to a longer mission by one expert alone.

Mr. Agrawal then asked for the floor. He suggested that the Centre should be informed about the students' activities when they are back in their countries. The aim of the training, in this case, is not always attained.

As to documentation, Mr. Agrawal proposed decentralization in Mexico, New Delhi and Tokyo, for example.

Mrs. Adile Ayda, the Turkish delegate, expressed her admiration for the results attained by the Centre. She inquired about the organization of missions: are they requested by governments, or institutions like museums, etc? Is there a sort of artistic plan of cultural treasures defining the priority of intervention? What is the philosophy on which the choice is based?

Mr. Philippot answered these questions. In order to assure better information and coordination, a number of missions have been carried out in order to represent the Centre at meetings organized by other organizations. Besides that, there are:

a) ordinary missions included in the research programme of the Centre; the choice is not a geographic one;
b) missions requested by member countries, or Unesco, as the Rumania mission for the examination of mural paintings in Moldavia;

c) emergency missions: financed by the reserve funds of the Centre, as in the case of Piva (Yugoslavia), Kairouan (Tunisia) or Peru after last year's earthquake.

Mr. Iskander, representative of UAR, expressed his interest in the Centre's mission to the Sudan for the purpose of putting an end to the deterioration of stones in the temple of Buhen, a deterioration which started after its transfer from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum.

Mr. Iskander expressed the hope that the Centre would make the final report available to the Egyptian Authorities, the problems of Egypt being similar to those of the Sudan.

Mr. Bordeneche congratulated the Centre on its Rumanian intervention. This mission had been proposed during the last General Assembly.

Mr. Agrawal expressed his belief that a wide diffusion of this kind of report would be extremely useful.

According to Mr. Philippot, this would be possible only if the diffusion were limited to the technical points of the report.

The Tunisian delegate, Mr. Fendri, observed that as regards the mission for the conservation of a Punic wooden sarcophagus, and the request for intervention from the Institut National d'Art et d'Archeologie, there are no doubts. The mission will be undertaken.

Then Mr. Fendri asked if a diploma is awarded to the students before they leave the Centre.

Mr. Philippot answered this question. The monuments course is intended for architects, art historians and archaeologists. In Rome, they follow a course of specialization and the architects can obtain a diploma from the Faculty of Architecture. At the end of the course, those who do not prepare the thesis required by the Faculty of Architecture, can obtain a certificate from the Centre.
As for the students of the mural paintings course, the Centre tried last year to establish a certificate stating that the holder had regularly attended all the lectures and practical work, and in what quality: restorer, candidate restorer or observer, chemist, archaeologist, art historian, etc.

The programme of the course is described overleaf, and an empty space is reserved to personal judgement in this certificate.

Students spending a training period in the various institutions are advised to address themselves to said institutions for a certificate.

Mr. Angle insisted that the diploma of the Faculty of Architecture is given only to architects who have attended the courses at the Centre and presented a thesis. The non architects are given a certificate. However, changes are now modifying the structure of the Faculty of Architecture, and we hope that next year all categories of students will be entitled to the official diploma.

Mr. Bin Yub, delegate of Malaysia, complained about the insufficiency of chemists in restoration, allured by higher remunerations.

In the opinion of Mr. Agrawal, the situation is common to all Asian countries. Among other reasons, the conservation of works of art is still at the beginning. The approach to the object is conditioned by religion. The object is not considered on the basis of its artistic value (it does not matter whether it is ancient or modern), but on that of religion.

The President of the Assembly announced that Mr. Malinowski was ready to consign the report of the Credentials committee.

Mr. Malinowski confirmed that 35 delegates had left regular credentials, while those of the UAR delegate had not yet arrived at the Secretariat.

The President adjourned the session, to be continued the following day with the discussion of point 7 of the Agenda.
Morning session - April 27th

On opening the session the President informed the Assembly that, on behalf of the Centre a telegram will be sent to the Accademia dei Lincei, to thank its President.

A speech by Prof. Pacini on San Michele will conclude the afternoon session of the day.

Dr. Plenderleith then read the programme of the next day, consisting in a visit to San Michele, followed by an excursion to Sermoneta and Ninfa.

The President proposed to examine point 7 of the Agenda. Dr. Plenderleith introduced doc. AG6/4, the Draft programme and budget.

The development of Centre activities and the budget increase have been made possible by:

- the membership of U.S.A.
- a 13% increase in the contributions of Unesco members, influencing the Centre contributions.

Such increases were distributed under various headings of the budget:

- new activities,
- present activities,
- increase of staff expenses and general services.

The Centre is receiving a lot of students willing to spend a training period at specialized institutions. Didactic assistants follow their work in Rome, and in the near future, in London.

The Centre has conceived the idea of organizing regional seminars in cooperation with the Centres of Mexico and New Delhi, and in the U.S.A.

As for the personnel, a system of pensions should be established; the question has not yet been defined. A reserve fund should be set aside for the Centre's installation at San Michele.
The question of funds also raised the problem of those countries in arrears with contributions.

Mr. Philippot continued to illustrate doc. AG6/4.
- The regular activities mentioned in the introduction as being increased are mainly didactic activities;
- the new activities include: new didactic projects, regional seminars.

This means a world-wide increase in the Centre’s interests.

Income -
It consists essentially in contributions from member states, Unesco contributions in the form of contracts (scholarships were not mentioned), and contributions from the Italian Government resulting from the Unesco-Italy Agreement (premises, Assembly expenses).

Expenses -
Part II corresponds to the execution of the programme:

1) The amount for library expenses has not been modified, and corresponds to the rhythm of acquisitions and the volume of activities carried out by the personnel.

2) As for publications and translations, the following points were made:
- interest in the lecture notes intended for students attending the monuments course; their work is furthermore made easier by simultaneous translation into English;
- the book by G. Massari, recently published by Eyrolles (Paris);
- other works that are still in the course of revision or elaboration;
- lastly, the Spanish translation of German texts on polychrome sculptures. In fact, the main part of the literature on this subject is written in German and would be of great interest for Spain, Portugal and Latin America.

3) As regards training, the contribution from Unesco corresponds to $6,000. The equipment for simultaneous translation was also a gift from Unesco.
Presently, the Centre organizes a 6 months course of specialization in the conservation and the restoration of historic monuments and sites, and a 4 months course of specialization in the examination and conservation of mural paintings. In future, we will try to develop practical activities.

Besides, there is the problem of experts. We are going to have an interesting experience in Rumania, that might be extended to other cases. Some of our best students, headed by Prof. P. Mora, will carry out a work on the site, with Rumanian technicians. This will allow the students to qualify as monitors, while the Centre will have the opportunity of checking their practical ability.

Assistants were temporarily engaged for the Centre and the Italian institutions receiving our students. This is a didactic help for students and a promotion for monitors. The formula should be extended to Paris, London and Brussels.

A third annual course will be prepared; it will deal with basic knowledge on conservation and be intended for restorers wanting to get a scientific background, as well as for scientists wanting to specialize in conservation.

We should first experiment the formula with a very limited group of participants. We have at our disposal the laboratory equipment - gift from Unesco - and an assistant, Mr. Gaël de Guichen, specially fit for this didactic aspect of the work.

Lastly, there is also a plan to create a pilot-section headed by Dr. Plenderleith, to show the systematic, archaeological and scientific approach to objects. In this way, Dr. Plenderleith will continue to work with us.

Scholarships granted by the Centre are mainly a sort of "complement" allowing students to face sudden insufficiencies. They are specially meant for people coming from far away, who desire to prolong their stay or to make a journey, and to assure regular attendance to the courses.

Regarding the promotion of research, $12,000 has been allocated for the organization and coordination of meetings
of experts. Priority is given to small groups of specialists.

Mr. Torraca then took the floor and discussed the question of contracts. He mentioned the work carried out in collaboration with IRPA and the Turin University on the conservation of mud-bricks, and the creation in Bologna of a centre of coordination in cooperation with the Superintendence and the ICOM, ICOMOS, Rome Centre stone committee; the Committee is divided in working groups, one of which deals with stone treatment.

In Paris, with the help of the Centre, Mrs. Françoise Flieder will re-inforce the structure of her centre for the conservation of graphic documents.

Among other contracts, Mr. Torraca mentioned the research on atmospheric pollution, carried out in Venice. A subvention has also been given by the Italian Government for the creation of a committee charged with the problem of the lions of San Marco.

Returning to the question of regional seminars, Mr. Philippot announced that the Centre will contribute to the organization of three meetings, held in the regional centres of Mexico, New Delhi and in the U.S.A.

Expenses relative to missions were reduced to $18,500, but it must be remembered that a part of them is recorded under special headings of the budget. Besides that, the transfer of the Centre to San Michele must be taken into consideration, requiring an increased activity of the scientific personnel in Rome.

Chapter III deals essentially with the Secretariat's expenses. Salary raises according to FAO variations must be faced and in addition there is the salary of the Assistant Director. A system of pension or liquidation must also be organized. It will be based on 21% of a year's salary, 2/3 of which at the expense of the Centre.

The budget allows the engagement of a supplementary assistant at the end of the year 1971. Besides, the Centre
also needs part time personnel and a documentalist.

As for equipment expenses, they will be slightly reduced, as important purchases were recently made. Premises are now almost saturated.

The last heading is relative to routine funds and reserves. Contacts with member countries, that is, with national ministries, are not personal: this makes the situation difficult in the case of unpaid contributions. The delegates to the General Assembly keep in contact with the Centre only for a short time. The system of address-lists must continuously be revised.

An amount of $20,000 is kept as a reserve fund for transfer expenses to San Michele.

Missions generally take place during the latter half of the year for practical reasons, the first semester being devoted to the activities connected with the courses in Rome.

At this point the morning session was adjourned.
The President invited the members of the Assembly to discuss the draft programme and budget (doc. AG6/4 Rev.1).

Mr. Biran, delegate of Israel, congratulated the Secretariat on the programme and the results obtained. But he was surprised to see the small amount under the heading "cost of publications and translations"; translations are not indispensable and might be left to editors, while the texts issued by the Centre are necessary. The Centre should be the highest authority on conservation matters.

Mr. Biran asked for an improved diffusion of information about the training programme of the Centre.

Mr. Biran added that he was in agreement with the Centre on the idea of organizing a pilot work in Rumania. Understandably, the Centre cannot afford the total financing of the enterprise; however, it should be ready to accept volunteers from various countries willing to participate in the field training.

As to the projected conservation course (point 3.5) Mr. Brian wondered about its didactic character. As he had already said, the Centre should first of all be the utmost authority giving advice and this course might be the occasion to teach what to do and what not to do in conservation. Mr. Biran himself deals with bronzes and had the opportunity of receiving precious advice in this field from Dr. Flenderleith.

Among other problems, there is the diffusion of new methods employed in restoration. What is their value? Should we wait for expert evaluation before trying such methods?

Mr. Philippot answered the questions raised by Mr. Biran. It is true that $15,000 are insufficient to publish all the mentioned works; a number of them are still in the course of elaboration and will not be ready before 2 years. Mr. Biran proposed that priority should be given to the texts issued by the Centre, but this would take a lot of time. For this reason the work by Mr. Philippot and Mr. Mora is appearing for the 5th time in the programme. However, awaiting the final edition (ready perhaps at the end of the year) copies of the
present draft are distributed to the students.

As to the diffusion of information regarding the courses, booklets containing the programme were sent to the addresses possessed by the Centre, that is ministries and institutions, but not to individual specialists.

Through a special committee coordinating the relations with the Centre, the U.S. can now assure the diffusion of the documents they receive; this might be a good example for other countries. As to the programme of the new course, the choice of conservation methods is not the first problem. The Centre intends to teach the basic principles of conservation science above all. A judgement on actual procedures of restoration can be deduced from the knowledge of basic principles.

Dr. Plenderleith was contrary to the idea of establishing "standards". He said that "we still have a lot to learn and are not in a position to teach definite methods".

The most important thing, according to Mr. Torracca, was to teach the right approach to the object, that is, how to reason upon problems.

As for the pilot-training in Rumania, Mrs. Tripp wondered if technicians of contiguous countries would not benefit from the results obtained; this might also provide an opportunity to establish contacts between restorers, at the expense of the countries interested in the work.

In taking the floor, Mr. Ortiz Macedo, the Mexican delegate, announced that agreements had been reached between the Mexican Government, Mexico Centre of Restoration and the University about the problem of a regional seminar in Mexico. Consequently, he proposed to organize a seminar with the Centre next year.

Mr. Philippot accepted the proposal with pleasure, but, of course, a thorough preparation will be necessary.

Mr. Van Schendel asked if the training assistants must be part of the ordinary staff of the Centre, and if the $20,000 reserve, allocated for San Michele, corresponded to a precise evaluation.
Mr. Philippot answered the first question: if possible, assistants should be taken from the country where they work. The engagement would last 1, 2 or 3 years, just as in Universities, and might be of special interest for students having just completed their studies. They are not considered ordinary members of the staff.

As for the second question, concerning San Michele, it is impossible to establish a precise evaluation of expenses; agreements are still to be made with the Italian Government. The amount of $20,000 was put aside 2 years ago, and it will not be sufficient.

The President then called on the Swedish delegate; Mr. Mannerstraaie suggested that the Centre should follow the students in their activity after the course, as Mr. Agrawal had proposed. A report should be made at the end of each course.

A group of Swedish architects visited the Rome Centre last year. The Stockholm Faculty of Architecture will try to organize visits like this every 2nd year.

Lastly, it was pointed out that people who are working cannot leave their country for a period of 4 or 6 months to attend a course in Rome. Mr. Mannerstraaie therefore proposed to organize shorter courses, as a sort of educational review.

Answering Mr. Mannerstraaie, Mr. Angle confirmed the existence of a report after each course and constituting an internal document of the Centre. The certificates of attendance do not include any judgement on the students.

Short trainings are possible at Split (Yugoslavia) and Segovia (Spain).

According to Mr. Philippot, it would be impossible to accelerate further the courses: 4 months is already too short, and this is the reason for which the Centre can only issue a certificate. The problem is also one of teaching a methodology: one month would be altogether too short for that.

The Tunisian delegate, Mr. Fendri, proposed to encourage the creation of committees for the diffusion of information. Would it be possible to issue a periodical, like "Monuments"?
As for certificates, the absence of a judgement on the student is regrettable; on a national level a judgement would be useful to those who have not a University degree. The Centre should give real diplomas to insure the technicians a solid position in their countries.

Mr. Philippot explained that there was a misunderstanding: there is in fact a white space to be completed with qualifications concerning the student. As for people who have completed a period of individual training, the problem is still under study. At the moment they are given an individual letter.

For the diffusion of information, up to now the Centre has been using ICOM or IIC news-mediums. The creation of a bulletin would require too much time, and there are various difficulties in finding someone to look after its drawing-up. However, the Centre will study this possibility.

Undoubtedly the Centre would be extremely pleased to have better coordination with member countries.

Mrs. Adile Ayda explained the Turkish situation: the richness of its cultural property, bearing witness of past cultures, and its need of assistance. She hopes in a visit of experts to Turkey.

The President assured her that the problem will be discussed by the Council.

Mr. Agrawal returned to the question of reports concerning the students' activities once they are back in their countries and proposed to keep a catalogue. As to certificates, they should be awarded carefully.

The President passed to the work of the Programme Committee, and asked if the Committee was ready to present the report.

Mr. Biran informed the Assembly that the Programme Committee had not prepared any report, because the discussions and remarks of the delegates exchanging their points of view had been sufficiently clear and explicit.

The Council will consider this point.
The report to the council, the financial report and the draft programme and budget were adopted.

The session was followed by a speech by Prof. Pacini on the "Ospizio di San Michele".

April 28th

Visit to San Michele, Sermoneta and Ninfa.

Morning session - April 29th

The President introduced point 11 on the revision of the Statutes. The principle of the revision of the Statutes was approved.

The next Council must nominate an ad hoc committee and present a complete project 6 months before the next session of the General Assembly.

The next point was the nomination of the new Director of the Centre. Upon a proposal by the Council, Mr. Philippot was unanimously elected.

He thanked the Assembly for the confidence demonstrated and assured those present that he will continue the policy followed by the Centre in the past. Mr. Philippot was very pleased to hear that Dr. Flenderleith will continue to work for the Centre.

The President welcomed Mr. Philippot.
Mr. Gazzola expressed his admiration for the activity carried out by Dr. Plenderleith and extended his best wishes to Mr. Philippot, chosen by Dr. Plenderleith as his deputy in 1959.

Mr. Gazzola proposed that Dr. Plenderleith should be nominated "Director Emeritus" of the Centre. This proposal was unanimously approved.

Dr. Plenderleith thanked the Assembly, expressed his gratitude and said that he was very touched by this nomination.

Mr. Philippot added that Dr. Plenderleith is invited to participate in all the sessions of the Council, whenever he so wishes.

The last point of the Agenda dealt with various questions introduced by Member States.

Mr. Agrawal expressed his opinion that an essential aim of the Centre must be the improvement of public conscience in the field of cultural property. Underdeveloped countries do not have the necessary means to insure conservation and restoration of their cultural property. They should therefore be given greater assistance.

Mr. Van Scheniel drew the attention of the Assembly to the conservation of ships in the Netherlands. Hundreds of boats were found buried under the mud in drained lands.

Mr. Biran insisted on the fact that sanctions should be taken against member countries that do not pay their contributions. This is a very important point that should not be neglected.

Lastly, in view of the next General Assembly, Mr. Biran suggested that all documents should be studied and discussed by Committees formed by the General Assembly.

The time saved by this procedure might be used in the discussion of a main scientific or methodological problem.

Mr. Pow Key Sohn, delegate of South Korea, proposed the formation of sub-committees to discuss certain problems
during the Assembly, and the organization of a General Conference between two assemblies.

Mr. De Varine was of the opinion that the Centre should assume policy direction in the field of conservation, ICOM representing the professionals.

Mr. Philippot expressed his gratitude to Mr. Lorentz for acting as President of the Council for so many years, and Mr. Lorentz reminded the Assembly of the glorious past of the Centre.

The President passed to the election of the new Council: he appointed Messrs. Sneyers and Gazzola as tellers.

It was 11:45 a.m. The Mexican delegate being absent, his vote could not be taken. There were 31 valid ballot-papers and one abstention.

The following 9 members were elected by secret ballot. In alphabetical order:

- Mr. O.P. Agrawal
- Mr. M. Chehab
- Mr. T. Iwasaki
- Mr. K. Malinowski
- Mr. L. Ortiz Macedo
- Sir Norman Reid
- Mr. J. Taralon
- Mr. J. Taubert
- Mr. A. Van Schendel.

The President announced that the 1st meeting of the new Council would take place at Via Cavour 221, at 3:30 p.m.

Mr. Angle reminded those present that a cocktail party would be offered to the delegates by the Rotary Club of Rome after the Council meeting.

Sir Norman Reid expressed his thanks to the Assembly; Mr. Biran, in turn, thanked the President.

The session of the 6th General Assembly was closed.
Composition of the Secretariat - 1st May 1971

Director Emeritus : Mr. Harold J. Plenderleith
Director : Mr. Paul Philippot
Assistant Director : Mr. Giorgio Torraca
Training Assistant : Mr. Gaël de Guichen
Executive Secretary and Secretary of Courses :
   Mr. Italo C. Angle
Accountant : Mr. Giulio Catena
Librarian : Mrs. Lucetta Amendola
Secretaries and Typists :
   Miss Marcelle Szmer (reports, secretariat of the ICOM Committee for Conservation, publications, etc.)
   Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli (Administration of the Centre, addressograph, documents and publications, etc.)
   Mrs. Elena Fiorini (Secretary of courses, etc.)
   Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrosi (English correspondence)

Translator and interpreter : Miss Margherita Bracci
Internal Services :
   Mr. Antonio Tito
   Mr. Natale Proietti