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

AG3/PV.1-5
(translated from the French)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
3rd Session
Rome, 5th, 6th & 8th April, 1965

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Note:-- The minutes of the General Assembly, submitted herewith, are in provisional form. Suggestions for corrections should reach the Secretariat of the Centre, 256, via Cavour, Rome, within 30 days of receipt and at the expiration of this period the text will be considered definitive. (Rules, Art. 37.1)
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Delegates and Councillors :-

AUSTRIA

Mme. Gertrude Tripp, Oberstaatskonservator, Bundesdenkmalamt, Hofburg, Vienna I.

BELGIUM

M. Raymond Lemaire, Professor at l'Université Libre, Louvain.

Councillor :-

M. Paul Coremans, Director of the Royal Institute of Artistic Patrimony, 1, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Brussels.

BRAZIL

Mr. Edson Motta, Chief, Laboratory of the Conservation and Restoration of Paintings, Ministry of Education and Culture, Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA

Mr. Fero Berbenliev, Director of the Institute for the Protection of Monuments, Ul. Stamboulini, 17, Sofia.

CAMBODIA

Mr. Nay Valentin, Cultural Attaché, Royal Embassy of Cambodia, 21, rue Franklin, Paris, 16ème.

FRANCE

Mr. Germain Bazin, Chief Keeper, Department of Paintings, Director of the Laboratory, Musée du Louvre, Place du Carrousel, Paris Ier.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Councillor :-

Mr. Günther Kahl, Director of Section, Ministry of Public Education, Land Rheinland-Pfalz, Mayence.

GHANA

Mr. Richard Nunoo, Director, Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, George Padmore Road, F.O. Box 3343, Accra.

INDIA

Mr. T.R. Gairola, Head, Conservation Laboratory, National Museum, New Delhi.

IRAQ

Mr. Othman N. Al-Aani, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Iraq, 8, via F. di Savoia, Rome.
ISRAEL

Mr. Moshe Dothan, Director of Excavations and Survey, Department of Antiquities and Museums, Ministry for Education and Culture, Jerusalem.

ITALY

Professor Piero Gazzola, Superintendent of Monuments and Inspector of Fine Arts, Lungadige Campagnola 12, Verona.

Members of the Italian Delegation:

- Prof. Bruno Molajoli, Direttore Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti,
- Prof. Marcello Mochi, Consigliere d'Ambasciata, Direzione Generale Relazioni Culturali del Ministero degli Affari Esteri,
- Prof. Mario Salmi, Vice Presidente del Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti,
- Dr. Vito Agresti, Ispettore Generale, Vice Direttore delle Antichità e Belle Arti,
- Prof. Pasquale Rotondi, Direttore dell'Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Roma,
- Gen. Ing. Aristide Ruggeri, Direttore del Centro Studi ed Esperienze Antincendi, Roma,
- Prof. Domenico Andriello, Ispettore dei Servizi Antincendi del Ministero dell'Interno,
- Dr. Ing. Ferdinando Rossi, Direttore dell'Opificio del Pietre Dure, Firenze,
- Prof. Gian Battista Costa, Presidente dell'Istituto d'Arte per la Ceramica di Faenza,
- Prof. ssa Emerenziana Vaccaro, Diretrice dell'Istituto d'Arte per la Ceramica di Faenza,
- Prof. ssa Lidia Bianchi, Diretrice del Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe, Roma.

LIBYA

H.E. Abdulaziz Gibril, Under-Secretary of State for Antiquities, Ministry of Education, Castello, Tripoli.

Councillor:

Mr. Awad Saadawia, Assistant Controller of Antiquities in Eastern Region, Department of Antiquities, Cyrene.

NIGERIA

Mr. Lloyd C. Gwam, Director, National Archives, Ibadan.

Councillor:

Mr. Ekpo Eyo, Deputy Director, Dept. of Antiquities, Lagos.
POLAND
Mr. Stanislaw Lorentz, Director of the National Museum of Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie, Warsaw.
Councillor:
Mr. Jerzy Banach, Director of the National Museum, Cracow.

PERU
Mr. Julio Macera dall'Orso, Cultural Attaché, Embassy of Peru, Via Fo, 22, Rome.

ROUMANIA
Mr. Grigori Ionesco, Director, Service of Historic Monuments, Bucarest, 1, rue Al. Beldiman.

SWITZERLAND
Mr. Frédéric Gysin, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Centre, Senior Director of the Swiss National Museum, Eleonorenstrasse 24, 8032 Zurich.

NETHERLANDS
Mr. Arthur Van Schendel, Director General, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

YUGOSLAVIA
Mr. Mihailo Vunjak, Chief of the Laboratory, Yugoslavian Institute for the Protection of Historical Buildings, Belgrade.

2. Observers:

Direzione Generale dei Monumenti e Gallerie Pontificie Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Archivio Segreto Vaticano:
M.D. Redig de Campos, Director of the Laboratory of Conservation, Vatican City.

UNESCO
Mr. Hiroshi Daifuku, Programme Specialist, Monuments & Museums Division, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7ème.

ICOM (International Council of Museums)
Mr. Hugues de Varine-Bohan, Director, 6, rue Franklin, Paris 16ème.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHIVES
Mr. Leopoldo Sandri, Superintendent of the Central Archive of the State, Fiazzale degli Archivi, EUR, Rome.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE


CYPRUS

M.A. Rosali, Embassy of Cyprus, Via Meropia, 78, Rome.

3. Secretariat:

Dr. Harold J. Flenderleith, Director of the Centre
Mr. Paul Philippot, Assistant Director
Mr. Italo C. Angle, Executive Secretary
The official opening session was held on April 5th, 1965, at the Villa della Farnesina in the "Sala delle Prospettive" in the presence of the delegates and councillors of member countries, the general representative of the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Hiroshi Daifuku, the representative of the Accademia Nazionale di Lincei, Prof. Angelo Monteverdi. Also present as observers were the Marchesa Laura de Felice Olivieri Sangiacomo of the International Federation of Librarians Associations, Prof. Leonoldo Sandri of the International Council of Archives, Mr. Charles H. Olin of the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A., numerous cultural attachés from the diplomatic missions in Rome and directors of the various institutions forming the Unione Internazionale degli Istituti di Archeologia, Storia e storia dell’Arte in Rome.

The Italian Government was represented by the R.H. Pietro Caleffi, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Education, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was represented by Mr. Marcello Mochi, Head of Bureau at the Department of Foreign Cultural Relations, the Ministry of Education by Prof. Mario Salmi, Vice President of the Senior Council of Fine Arts Department, Prof. Bruno Molajoli, Director General of the Fine Arts Department and Mr. Vito Agresti, Vice Director of the same Department. Other Italian institutions collaborating with the Centre were represented by their Directors and Assistants.

Mr. Arthur Van Schendel took his place as provisional President representing the country that had provided the President on the occasion of the last session (Art. 21 of the Internal Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly). Mr. Van Schendel opened the meeting at 11 am. and invited the following to the President's table Messrs. Caleffi, Molajoli, Mochi and Monteverdi. Prof. Monteverdi welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei.

The President called upon the R.H. Caleffi to speak. The R.H. Caleffi welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Italian Government and stressed the importance of international collaboration in the province of conservation. He stated how happy Italy was to have the headquarters of the Centre on her territory and to bring a direct contribution to all the initiatives relating to the conservation of humanity’s artistic and historical patrimony by means of her own specialised organisations.
Passing to point 2 on the Agenda: Election of the President and three Vice Presidents Mr. Van Schendel announced that the Council proposed Mr. Paul Coremans (Belgium) for President and Mr. Gairola, Mr. Gwam and Mr. Motta as Vice Presidents of the General Assembly.

Mr. Coremans, Mr. Gairola, Mr. Gwam and Mr. Motta were duly elected with acclamation and Mr. Van Schendel called upon Mr. Coremans to take the Presidential Chair.

The President thanked the Assembly for the confidence it has shown in him and proposed the adoption of the Agenda (Doc. AG3/1). This was approved unanimously.

Passing to the constitution of committees at the Council's suggestion the President submitted to the Assembly the following proposals:

- Credential Committee: Prof. Gazzola, Dr. Gysin, H.E. Gibril, Mr. Gwam and Dr. Kahl.
- Candidature Committee: Mr. Bazin, Mr. Gairola, Mr. Van Schendel, Mr. Nunoo, Mrs. Tripp.
- Programme Committee: Mr. Coremans, Mr. Daifuku, Mr. de Varine, Mr. Lorentz, Prof. Rotondi and Dr. Diaz Martos.

The Assembly approved these proposals.

The meeting adjourned.

Meeting of Monday April 5, 1965 - 15.10 FV. 2

The President opened the meeting and called on Prof. Gazzola to present the report of the Credential Committee. Prof. Gazzola acknowledged the validity of the credentials presented and proposed to the Assembly that it should provisionally accept the Brazilian, Belgian and Iraqi delegates who had not presented their credentials.

The President thanked the Committee and noted the proposal; the proposal was accepted.

Passing to point 5 on the Agenda: Approval of the Reports of the Council, the President called upon the Director to present the General Report (AG3/2). The Director drew attention to the main points in the report. He said that during the last few years the Centre had proved capable of carrying out all the tasks laid down in its Statutes, and of...
intensifying its activities in the form of missions, consultations, publications and the training of specialists. The documentation service and the library, he said, are by now an invaluable instrument for all those interested in restoration.

After a brief discussion in which Dr. Diaz Martos, Mr. Vunjak and Mr. Bazin took part the General Report was approved.

The President then proposed discussion of the Financial Statement and Budget proposals which were presented by Mr. Philippot. They were unanimously approved. Having been informed of the financial situation the Assembly asked the Council to do all in its power to obtain payment of contributions in arrears. The Assembly recorded the fact that the United Arab Republic not having paid its contributions from 1959-63 was in the position foreseen by Article 13 of the Statutes; the Assembly accordingly asked the Council to continue its efforts to regularise this situation before the next General Assembly.

Passing to point 7 on the Agenda :- Personnel, the President submitted to the Assembly the Council proposal to renew the contract of Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith, Director of the Centre, for a further period of two years. This proposal was unanimously approved.

Point 8 on the Agenda :- Questions submitted by Member Countries. The President first called upon the representatives of the international organisations to express their opinions on problems of international collaboration.

Mr. Daifuku stressed the opportunity of convening meetings of experts and Mr. de Varine looked forward to a more intense activity in the training of specialists. Prof. Gazzola speaking on behalf of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) proposed a meeting in Brussels of a group of experts in the conservation of stone, under the aegis of the Centre, ICOM and ICOMOS. A credit of $2,000. - could be sanctioned for this meeting. It was agreed that the proposal would be discussed later.

The meeting adjourned.
Meeting of April 6, 1965 - 09.15

The President opened the discussion on point 6 of the Agenda: General policy for future activity and collaboration with UNESCO, ICOM and other organisations and stressed the significance of the Centre's new programme as set out in the document AG3/5. He called upon the Director to comment on the essential points of this programme.

The Director emphasized that for the first time the Centre had the possibility of widely developing its activities in the different spheres of conservation. A laboratory, he said, would enable the Centre to effectively ensure the training of specialists.

The President thanked the Director and opened the discussion.

Mr. Bazin pointed out that a technician who has been too rapidly trained can be more dangerous than an untrained technician. For this reason he looked forward to a certain prudence in the organisation of training in the regional centres. Mr. Daifuku supported the observations made by Mr. Bazin and pointed out that they had already been taken into account by UNESCO. He said that the regional centres are only intended to give an elementary basic training. The best students would be sent to the Centre in Rome to learn essential conservation methods. He stated that after such selection it would be possible to send the most gifted students to the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique in Brussels or to other specialised institutes, for a more thorough training.

Mr. Eyo thought it desirable for each regional centre to have a permanent technical assistant with the duty of following the training of young restorers and "museologists".

Mr. Nunoo reminded the Assembly that the regional centre at Jos has done excellent work, and stated that in his opinion the probationary period should be prolonged to allow for the organisation of a preluminary introductory course in conservation.

Mr. Bazin wished to draw the attention of the Assembly to the danger of commercialisation of art: only too often, he said, restoration is carried out by unqualified people without any sort of documentation; the new countries, he said, must fight against uncontrolled commercialisation of works of art and try to make an inventory of their artistic patrimony.

Mr. Lorentz welcomed the fact that for the first time the Centre now has a budget which will enable the realisation of a large scale programme.

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He emphasized the importance of coordination in view of the large number of establishments interested in conservation. He also drew attention to the importance of the role that ICOMCS could play in coordination with the Centre and ICOV.

The President observed that the Centre can be considered as the hope of the regional centres both from the point of view of their own organisation, and for the coordination of their relations with other national and international establishments.

Mr. Vunjak thought the training of restorers ought not to be limited to museum technicians. He informed the Assembly that Yugoslavia is happy to make available for the Centre two scholarships each for a period of six months intended for subjects from the countries in phase of rapid development.

The President opened the discussion on the first part of the document AG3/5 "Creation of a laboratory for the Centre".

Mr. Van Schendel asked whether there were financial provisions for carrying out the laboratory scheme and whether part of the equipment would be offered by UNESCO.

The Director specified that the amount of equipment necessary is not very great and that it will be supplied by UNESCO. He further stated that UNESCO had already helped the Centre in the purchase of basic equipment for the dark-room. Estimates of the cost of setting up and equipping the laboratory were to be studied in detail, he said, but in any case there were good reasons to believe that it would be possible to obtain donations for this purpose. He stated also that he thought the Centre could rely on the help of the Italian Government both for a part of the personnel and also for premises.

Prof. Gazzola drew attention to the fact that the Italian Government had already had difficulties in recruiting technical personnel for its own services and it would not be easy to find the money necessary to cover the cost of premises. He stated, however, that the Government would be happy to see the establishment of such a laboratory on Italian territory and would do everything it could to overcome the difficulties.

The Director specified the requirements of a modern laboratory and expressed his wish to obtain a separate building to provide the possibility of having archaeological material available for the laboratory for research projects being examined.
At the request of the President, Mr. Olin gave an account of the development projects of the Smithsonian Institution Laboratory. He stated that his institute had prepared a long term research programme on the technology of ancient materials.

Mr. de Varine drew attention to the dangers of destruction of artistic material through lack of foresight. He cited example of the recent liturgical reform of the Roman Catholic Church, which could bring about the dispersion of works of art conserved in religious buildings.

As a result it would be necessary to plan a programme of information and coordination by means of modern means of communication. We cannot limit ourselves to reaching a specialised public which is already aware of the problem, he continued; on the contrary what is necessary is a widespread education campaign in schools in order to reach the general public; this, he stated, could be carried out under the aegis of the Centre.

Prof. Redig de Campos informed the Assembly that in Italy the ecclesiastical authorities have already foreseen the consequences of the new liturgy and have given instruction that no changes are to be made to the artistic structure of churches.

Mr. Bazin expressed satisfaction at this initiative but observed that the introduction of the new liturgy had caused devastation in certain churches in France and Belgium.

Mr. Gairola expressed pleasure at seeing the activities of the Centre developing. He hoped for close collaboration with the regional centres, ICOM and UNESCO.

The meeting adjourned.

Meeting of April 6, 1965 - 16.30

The President opened the meeting and called upon the delegates to outline briefly the state of conservation in their respective countries.

Mr. Diaz Martos reported on the creation in 1962 of the Istituto Central de Restauracion in Madrid. The new establishment is fitted with all the necessary equipment and consists of a central school, laboratories, a photographic library and a library with approximately 2,000 publications. The documentation and publication service has already edited five research papers on works carried out. This Institute, he

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continued, intends to concentrate its studies on stone conservation problems, large altar pieces and paintings on wood in general. It is also especially interested in the conservation of ceramics and glass. The Institute is in close contact with the Spanish National Council of Studies and wishes to collaborate with the Rome Centre and other international organisations. This collaboration, he stated, could spread to the problem of stone, the training of restorers and to the exchange of publications and experience.

Mr. Van Schendel recalled the main activities of the central laboratory in Amsterdam which has tackled the scientific research of various restoration questions directing its research, above all, towards the conservation of stone and textiles. The latter were the subject of an international conference held in Delft in 1964. The laboratory has also taken an interest in methods of analysis which Mr. Van Aspern de Boer who in 1964 spent some time at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro has been dealing with. The creation of a central school of restoration is a pressing necessity and is at the present time under review.

Mr. Wolters briefly outlined the history of the Institute of which he is now director and which was set up by Max Doerner in 1938. This Institute has concentrated above all on the technology of paintings and on the structure and decay of ancient materials. The greatest difficulty experienced by the Institute has been the recruiting and training of specialised personnel.

Mr. Motta drew the attention of the Assembly to the serious nature of the problem of conservation in tropical countries particularly the conservation of wooden objects. The high degree of relative humidity, the light and the action of termites rapidly destroy monuments of the colonial period. He expressed the hope that the Centre would take an interest in the particular conservation problems of Central America and would organise a research seminar on the subject.

The President drew attention to the importance of Mr. Motta's proposal and stated that it should be taken into consideration.

Prof. Rodig de Campos traced the history of the laboratory of the Vatican Museums which goes back to Pius XI. Among the most recent works directed by the laboratory he drew attention to the restoration of Raphael's frescoes and the archaeological excavations carried out during the work of consolidation on the baptistry of the Lateran. The reports on all these activities are to be found in the Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia di Archeologia.

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Returning to the discussion of the preceding session on the consequences of the new Roman Catholic liturgy, Prof. Redig de Campos read out the text of a letter from His Excellency Bishop Fallani of the Pontificia Commissione Centrale per l'Arte Sacra in Italia to all Bishops in Italy. This letter points out that works of art are protected by the law of the state and that consequently any possible modification plans must be presented, not only to the ecclesiastical commissions for sacred art, but also to the office of the Superintendent of Fine Arts. The Bishops are requested to take no measures which might damage the artistic patrimony of the Church.

The President emphasized the importance of this document and requested that it should be made available to delegates.

Mr. Gwam reminded the Assembly that he had already drawn the attention of the Council of the Centre to the importance of the problem of conservation of archives in tropical climates. He expressed a wish to receive information from the Centre on the conservation of paper.

Dr. Gysin outlined the history of the laboratory set up seven years ago at the Musée National Suisse in Zurich. The laboratory has considered as its main task the organisation and improvement of the methods to be used by restoration schools. He reminded the Assembly that a technical assistant from the laboratory had been able to perfect his training in Rome with the help of a scholarship provided by the Centre and he referred to the project at present under consideration of transforming the Zurich laboratory into a central laboratory for the whole of Switzerland.

Mr. Vunjak described the difficulties - largely administrative - that the laboratory of the Yugoslav Institute for the Protection of Monuments had encountered in carrying out its activities. The laboratory had been able to coordinate and promote work and research, he stated, and a plan for setting up a school for restorers in Belgrade is under consideration.

Mr. Saadawia drew attention to the situation of archaeological monuments in Libya. The sandstone excavations of the Roman town Sabratha are slowly disintegrating under the action of atmospheric agents despite all the efforts which have been taken up to now. He drew attention to another problem present at Cyrene where the limestone and marble shows a tendency to change from white to grey or black. The reason for this change is not as yet known. It could however be due to humidity or to the presence of lichens. Passing to the mosaics of Gese Lebia which are composed of "tessereae" of soft substance, he enquired whether it would be possible to harden them by means of chemical products. He also wanted
The President declared that all those problems should be examined by the Council.

The meeting adjourned.

Meeting of April 8, 1965 - 10.30 FV.5

The President opened the meeting and called upon Mrs. Tripp.

Mrs. Tripp described the working of the Bundesdenkmalamt in Austria. The personnel include historians, archaeologists, architects, restorers and lawyers. There is considerable difficulty in the recruitment of young specialists. The Bundesdenkmalamt attaches great importance to the question of methods of restoration and to the problem of training specialists. This double interest has played a decisive role in Austria's support for the Centre in Rome.

The Marchesa De Felice Olivieri informed the Assembly of the interest of the International Federation of Librarians Association (IFLA) in the problems of conservation and restoration of books and paper. In 1963, the IFLA undertook to draw up a list of all institutions interested in the restoration and conservation of books. It is the intention of the IFLA that this enquiry should terminate in an international meeting, and the Centre will certainly be invited to attend.

The IFLA hopes that the Centre will organise international courses lasting between 30 and 40 days on the conservation of paper and books. These courses to be organised in collaboration with the IFLA and above all the Istituto di Fatologia del Libro in Rome.

The Marchesa Olivieri expressed the opinion that this initiative would have the approval of the Italian Ministry of Education. The IFLA, she said, would be able to provide adequate publicity and would like to be informed of the Centre's decision concerning this question in due course.

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The President proposed that the proposal be included in the programme.

Mr. Ionesco described the difficulties that the Roumanian Monuments Service had to face as a result of which they were requesting the help of the Centre. The most urgent question, he said, is the consolidation of murals on the outside of certain churches in the north of Roumanian. Owing to a lack of specialists for the restoration of these paintings it has been necessary to suspend this work and the Monuments Service would very grateful to receive aid from the Centre. Only in situations of urgency has the Service been allowed to remove some frescoes, i.e. when the consolidation of a building required a new structure or when it was necessary (and there has been only one case so far) to sacrifice a building due to Public Works of national interest.

The large Roman mosaic of Costanza with a surface of 450 sq. metres also needs consolidating. Mr. Ionesco informed the Assembly that he had already obtained a promise of collaboration from Mr. Rossi of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure (Florence). His country, he said, has some museum studios for minor works of conservation. The Museum of Arts in Bucarest carries out restoration of paintings on panels, on canvas, metals and textiles. He proposed that the various countries should inform the Centre of their activities in order to encourage the exchange and supervision of experience.

Dr. Kahl explained that the political and administrative structure of the Federal German Republic does not permit the setting up of a central laboratory for restoration and conservation. The laboratories of Mainz, Bonn, Munich and Trier are well equipped to deal with conservation problems in different spheres. He hoped that the provision of scholarships for technicians would facilitate the recruitment of qualified personnel.

The President wound up the discussion on point 8 and called upon Dr. Gysin to describe the amendment to Article 57.2 of the Internal Rules of the General Assembly (point 9 on the Agenda) proposed by the Council. Dr. Gysin explained the reasons which had led the Council to propose the amendment.

Mr. Vunjak pointed out that the new Article does not allow for the case where the number of candidates proposed is less than the number of members to be elected.

The President noted this consideration and asked the Assembly to instruct the new Council to propose a measure which would resolve the difficulty raised by Mr. Vunjak.
The Assembly adopted the amendment to the text in document AG3/4 and instructed the Council to propose a supplementary paragraph laying down the procedure to be followed in the case where the number of candidates regularly presented was insufficient.

The President then called upon Mr. Philippot to read the report of the Programme Committee.

Mr. Philippot presented the report and stated in addition that in the final drafting of the programme the Council will make provision for the various proposals presented by the Assembly, so far as the financial resources of the Centre permit.

The Assembly unanimously approved the programme of the Centre as set out in document AG3/5 and AG3/5 Appendix.

Mr. Vunjak proposed that the Assembly should table a resolution inviting UNESCO to continue to pay its contribution to the Centre particularly in view of the new programme of activities that the Centre is in the process of carrying out.

Mr. Daifuku observed that UNESCO would find it difficult to accept such a suggestion. In fact the general policy provides for inter-governmental bodies created by it to become financially autonomous after a certain period has elapsed.

The President proposed therefore that a letter should be sent to the Director General of UNESCO in the name of the Assembly signed by the President and the Council thanking the organisation for the support received and drawing his attention to the Centre's new programme of activities.

The Assembly recorded its agreement on this proposal.

The President then passed to point 10 on the Agenda: Election of Members of the Council. He read out the names of the delegates and recorded that the voting delegates present numbered 18.

Mr. Bazin read the report of the Candidature Committee (document AG3/7).

After having explained the voting procedure the President called upon the Assembly to vote. Mr. Berbenliev, Mr. Daifuku, Mr. Ionesco and Mr. Angle were requested to act as tellers.

After the counting of the votes Mr. Ionesco declared the result of the voting.
The President declared Mrs. Tripp, Mr. Bazin, Mr. Sairola, Mr. Lorentz, Mr. Nuno, Mr. Saadawia and Mr. Van Schendel elected members of the Council of the Centre for the period 1965-66. He congratulated them on their election and expressed his and the Assembly's regret to those who had not been elected.

The President expressed this thanks to the Assembly as well as to the President of the Accademia dei Lincei and the Italian Institutes and authorities and particularly to Prof. Gazzola for their active collaboration. He thanked equally the Secretariat of the Centre.

Prof. Gazzola thanked the President on behalf of the Assembly for his skill and courtesy in conducting their business.

The Assembly thanked their President with warm and unanimous applause.

The President then declared the 3rd Session of the General Assembly closed.

The meeting terminated.