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

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I - ADMINISTRATION

1. New Members

Since January 1, 1971, five countries have joined the Centre:

- United States of America on January 5, 1971;
- Colombia on May 18, 1971;
- Cuba on June 25, 1971;
- Nicaragua on August 20, 1971;
- Vietnam on August 7, 1972.

On the other hand, an inspection of documents revealed that Paraguay and Iran had mistakenly been considered member countries of the Centre. Action has been taken to obtain official documents of membership from these countries to conform with the Statutes.

On December 31, 1972, the total number of members was brought up to 54. (See list in Annex 3, Page 61).

In December 1972, the Government of Denmark informed the Centre and UNESCO of its decision to join the Centre as from the beginning of 1973. We have also been informed of the adhesion of Iran, thus bringing to 56 the total number of Member States on January 1, 1973.

2. Council Meetings


A special Committee, nominated by the Council to study the revision of the Centre's Statutes, met in Paris on November 15 and 16, 1971. This Committee has the following members: Mr. A. van Schendel, President, Miss S. Guiton, Messrs. H. Daifuku and A. Szpakowski, representing the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. P. Gazzola, representing the Italian Government, Mr. P. Powers, as consultant, and Mr. P. Philippot, Director of the Centre, as Secretary.

3. Personnel

Assistant Director:

On April 29, 1971, upon a proposal by the Director, the Council unanimously nominated Mr. Giorgio Torraca as Assistant Director of the Centre.
Consulting Architect:

Mr. W. Brown Morton III, architect with the National Park Service of the United States, has been assigned to the Centre for a period of three years starting from January 1, 1972, as consulting architect for problems relating to the installation of the Centre at San Michele, the organization of the Course on the Conservation of Monuments, and technical assistance missions.

Temporary Collaborators - for the programme of activities:

- Miss Ingrid Brock, architect (West Germany), as assistant for the Course on the Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, from November 1970 to June 1971.

- Mr. Luciano Pontuale, architect (Italy), as Assistant for the Course on the Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, from January to June 1971.

- Miss Carmen del Valle, restorer, (Spain), as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study and Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1971.

- Mr. Sergio Lancioni, restorer (Italy), as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study and Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1971 and likewise in 1972.

- Miss Anuradha Dei, restorer (India), as Assistant for the training courses at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro organized by the Centre, from January 1971 to March 1972.

- Miss Elizabeth Pye, restorer (United Kingdom) was engaged for a period of three years as an Assistant by the Institute of Archaeology, Department of Conservation of London University, to look after foreign apprentices and students received by specialized institutions in London, commencing on October 1, 1971.


- Mr. G. Bultinck, technician/chemist (Belgium), continued until October 1972 his activities in the programme of research into the conservation of unbaked bricks, in collaboration with Turin University and I.R. P.A.
- Messrs. M. Zappetti (Italy) and Jukka Jokilehto (Finland), both architects, were engaged as Assistants for the Course on Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites, from January to June 1972.

- Miss G. San Martino, restorer (Italy) was selected as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study of Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1972.

- Miss Marie Christine Uginet (France) was engaged part-time as documentation officer during 1972.

N.B. Engagement of Personnel during 1973

As from January 1, 1973, Mr. Jukka Jokilehto was engaged as architect responsible for the preparation and organization of the programme for the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites.

As from January 1, 1973, Miss Marie Christine Uginet, was engaged on a full-time basis as documentation officer of the Centre.

4. Insurance and Pension Scheme

The rationalization of the insurance system and the organization of a pension scheme for staff members were the subject of long studies, resulting in the following solutions:

Accident Insurance: starting from September 1971, a new insurance policy against accidents was signed by the Assicuratrice Italiana, covering all fixed-term staff members, and particularly those travelling on missions. The policy rights to staff members of the Centre are resumed in the Annex, under the heading "Statutes of Staff Members" (Doc. C19/5).

Pension Scheme: a contract was signed in December 1971 between the Centre and the Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, according to which all fixed-term staff members of the Centre will benefit from, on termination of service, a certain accumulated capital which may be transformed into an income: of which 14% is contributed by the Centre and 7% by the employee, according to the rules in force in international organizations and in conformity with the decision taken by the Council during its 16th Session (C16/Res. and C16/PV).
5. Premises

In view of ensuring better organization of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings, and of augmenting the space required for didactic facilities, the Centre rented, from March 1971, an apartment of three rooms on the sixth floor of the building situated at Via Cavour 221. The Centre thus occupied the entire sixth floor as well as an apartment on the fourth floor during 1971 and part of 1972.

Restoration work at San Michele has as yet not been undertaken due to various administrative difficulties. The Government of Italy has, therefore, provisionally given the Centre as from December 15, 1971, two floors in the modern wing of the complex of San Michele. The total working area is about 440 square metres per floor, and has allowed for the provisional installation of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites, the Course of Specialization in the Study of Conservation of Mural Paintings, the Laboratory and the Library since the beginning of 1972. All the premises of Via Cavour 221 have been vacated during 1972, and the Centre is currently located in two places, that is, Via Cavour 256 where the administrative and Director's offices remain, and Via di San Michele 13 where the technical services are located.

6. Relations with the Italian Government Services

The application of certain provisions of the Agreement between UNESCO and the Italian Government with a view to establish the relations between the Centre and the Italian authorities continues to present technical difficulties, despite the goodwill of all interested parties. A series of meetings and contacts have been held and currently continue with a view to finding practical solutions to the pending problems.
II - ACTIVITIES

1. Library and Documentation

1.1 Acquisitions and Card Index. From January 1 to December 31, 1972, the Library acquired about 2,200 volumes and 450 reprints or photocopies of articles, thus bringing the total number of volumes in the collection close to 6,000. The Library subscribed to 67 periodicals during 1971 and to 70 in 1972.

Transportation to the provisional premises of San Michele at the start of 1972 allowed for the considerable increase of shelf space which presently occupies a large reading room with panelled partition walls, a storage area and two offices, one of which has a new xerox machine for photocopying.

The card index system has been greatly increased. The total number of cards now being approximately 45,000.

The Library greatly benefited from the collaboration of two experts from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro who gave advice on the collection of relevant material from periodicals and necessary books to purchase: Miss C. Giacobini advised on everything concerning microbiology and Mr. M. Marabelli on metals.

During a mission to Rome, Mr. Léon Dekleermaeker, of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, revised the section 'Polymers and Resins' of the card index system.

As in the past, the Library has exchanged lists of acquisitions with the libraries of the Centraal Laboratorium voor Onderzoek van Voorwerpen van Kunst en Wetenschap, Amsterdam, the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels, the "Politecnico" of Milan, the Conservation Centre of New York University, the Smithsonian Institution, the Winterthur Museum, Delaware, and the Section of Chemistry of Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property.

1.2 Information Services and Distribution of Xerox Copies

The documentation service of the Library during 1971 and 1972 produced about 50,000 xerox copies in response to requests for bibliographies and copies of documents for scientific purposes, relating to all aspects of conservation, notably, historic monuments, ancient stained glass, the conservation of stone, wood, metals, etc.
The main requests were from UNESCO Regional Centres in Mexico and New Delhi, the Service of Antiquities of Tunisia, the Instituto Central de Conservacion de Madrid, the Laboratoire des Monuments Historiques de la Direction de l'Architecture, Paris, the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University, the Institute of Technical Physics of the 'Politecnico' of Milan, the Gallery of New South Wales, Australia, the Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto, Bologna, the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes de Buenos Aires and the Bundesdenkmalamt of Vienna, and various services of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Israel and India.

A large number of xerox copies were made in order to ensure the manifolding of reports of the various working groups of the ICOM Committee for Conservation, for the plenary meeting held in Madrid in October 1972.

The Library is also now responsible for the sale of Centre publications as well as UNESCO, ICOM and ICOMOS publications specifically requested by students and visitors.

1.3 Photographic and Graphic Documentation. A special service for photographic documentation (photographs, films and slides) and plans and measured drawings of architects relating to the course on conservation of architecture was established and delegated to Miss Marie Christine Uginet, documentation officer. The documentation is essentially of a didactic character, tied to the development of the courses organized by the Centre.

2. Publications and Translations

Published since January 1, 1971:

In the collection "Works and Publications" shared by the International Centre for Conservation, Rome and ICOM:


In the collection "Technical Notes":

- Giovanni Massari, "Humidity in Monuments", Rome, 1971, translated from the Italian;
- Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat, "Study of Monuments from the Historical, Artistic and Technical Point of View, and Causes of Deterioration", Rome, 1972, bilingual text in English and Italian;

- Marc Mamillan, "Pathologie et restauration des constructions en pierre", Rome, 1972;


At the printer's on December 31, 1972

In the collection "Works and Publications":


Special issue:


Under revision on December 31, 1972

In the series "Technical Notes"

- Maurice Carbonnell, "Notes sur la formation d'un service de photogrammétrie architecturale dans un pays en voie de développement - Application de la photogrammétrie à l'étude et à la conservation des centres historiques", bilingual text English and French;
3. Training of Specialists

3.1 Course of Specialization in the Conservation and the Restoration of Historic Monuments and Sites

a) Participants and Instructors

During the 1970/71 academic year the course was attended by 43 participants from the following 23 countries:

West Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Korea, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, Egypt, Romania, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

During the 1971/72 academic year the course was attended by 74 participants from the following 25 countries:

West Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Madagascar, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

The list of participants and scholarship holders for the two years appears in Annex 1 of this report.

If on the one hand the increase in the number of participants is a sign of greater interest in the course, on the other hand it is a serious danger from the educational point of view, a danger which the Centre and the Faculty of Architecture are attempting to remedy. In order to ensure optimum teaching conditions, the number of participants should not exceed 35.

25 lecturers from the following countries took part in the course:

Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

In 1971 the Assistants were Miss Ingrid Brock (West Germany) and Mr. Luciano Pontuale (Italy). In 1972 Mr. Jukka Jokilehto (Finland) and Mario Zappetti (Italy). The course has, as in the past, benefited
from the invaluable assistance of Mr. R. Pacini, Superintendent of the monuments of Rome and Latium.

The addition to the Centre's staff, since January 1972, of Mr. W. Brown Morton III, architect with the National Park Service of the United States, has considerably reinforced the organization of the course and developed the section concerned with the study of measured drawings and materials.

b) Lectures

For the year 1970/71 the course included 675 hours of activities distributed as follows:

- 190 hours of theory;
- 50 hours of seminars;
- 35 hours of guided visits;
- 125 hours of guided visits during a tour of northern Italy;
- 15 hours of student presentations;
- 345 hours of practical work.

During 1971/72 the 675 hours of activities were divided as follows:

- 180 hours of theory;
- 85 hours of seminars and presentations;
- 60 hours of guided visits;
- 350 hours of practical work.

When compared to previous years this represents a decrease in the number of hours devoted to lectures to the advantage of time given to practical work.

c) Seminars

During several seminars, in 1971 as well as in 1972, emphasis has been given to the interdisciplinary aspect of problems, notably in the various areas of adaptation of ancient buildings to museums, to the restoration of archaeological monuments, the conservation of stone and wood. In the same spirit contact was established between the students of the conservation of monuments course with those of the conservation of mural paintings course. The problems raised by historic centres in Italy
were the subject of a series of seminars by Mr. Pontuale. The participants had the opportunity to present problems of their respective countries during a special series of seminars.

d) Guided Visits

Lastly, the guided visits were organized according to chronological order, from archaeological monuments to the 20th century buildings which raise problems of adaptation and conservation.

e) Practical Work

(i) Historic Centres

In 1971 practical field training concerned the study of the historic centre of Capua. The site was selected by the Centre and the Faculty of Architecture due to its scientific and educational interest; the generous hospitality of the town ensured student lodgings for the duration of the work, five periods of a week each. The elaboration of the results obtained in the field was completed in Rome with the following results:

- a relatively thorough knowledge of the history of the town;
- a detailed analysis of the image of the town and environment;
- an analysis of 'outstanding' architectural values of building and green areas;
- an analysis of static conditions and the state of conservation of buildings;
- an (incomplete) analysis of social and economic conditions of the town, thanks to the cooperation of Mr. B. Secchi;
- some proposals for the restoration or the restructuring of monuments or groups of monuments.

A team composed of Miss I. Brock, Messrs. C. Moisescu and P. Giuliani has undertaken the project of a general report on the methods adopted and results obtained. This report will be published by the Centre as an example on methodology and for educational purposes.

In 1972 the choice of site was the old quarter of Tivoli. This is the most interesting city from the historic as well as artistic point of view,
already has a master plan, but presents very interesting problems concerning rehabilitation and restoration, due to its proximity to a metropolitan area such as Rome. For this exercise only about twenty architects and urbanists participated.

The study included:

- an analysis of the urban development of the city and its territory;
- an analysis of the outstanding architectural property;
- a study of socio-economic conditions;
- a detailed analysis of the historic typology of buildings and the environment;
- an iconographic study of the history of the city.

The study of the city of Tivoli is to be continued by the students of the 1972/73 course.

In conclusion, both these field exercises have filled the educational and methodological aims set by the course. For a majority of the students, the problem of the conservation and restoration of an historic centre studied as a whole in its relation to the urban context has constituted a real discovery. Team work and the importance given to questions of methodology have contributed to the development of a critical approach.

(ii) Monuments and Historic Buildings

In 1971 it was not possible to organize a restoration site - on the other hand, during 1972 two sites were available.

Under the guidance of Mr. Brown Morton III a team analyzed the structure and materials of the historic building of San Michele, particularly the problems of humidity, plaster work and wooden structures.

Another team analyzed and did measured drawings of the church of San Teodoro and participated in the archaeological search of the church. At the end of the year the team presented two schematic projects of restoration.
(iii) Archaeological Sites

In 1971 and 1972 a team, under the guidance of Mr. Fausto Zevi, participated in the activities at the site of Ostia. This work was organized in collaboration with the Superintendent of Antiquities and thanks to the contribution of the Italian Ministry of National Education. The excavations revealed structures of the second and third centuries and contributed to the collaboration of architects and archaeologists.

(iv) Practical Training at the end of the Course

Training in Segovia. A group of 12 students and a group of 32 students (in 1971 and 1972 respectively) participated in the practical training organized from July to August, by the Spanish authorities, under the guidance of Mr. Alberto García Gil, Assistant Commissioner for National Artistic Patrimony and Head Architect of Monuments in Spain. The training included:

- an analysis of the landscape surrounding Segovia and the image of the city as viewed from the exterior;
- the survey and study of city walls (carried out by members of the team that had already dealt with the same kind of work at Capua);
- the analysis of a quarter of the historic centre;
- suggestions for the restoration and restructuring of the Plaza de San Martín y Medina del Campo.

The participants were guests of the Spanish authorities and worked in the Palacio de Lozoya, offered to the Centre for this complementary training which can be repeated every year.

Training in Photogrammetry in Vienna

Thanks to the financial assistance of a German firm and to the scientific collaboration of the Bundesdenkmalamt, a training course of two weeks was organized in Vienna for the application of photogrammetry to the study of monuments. The following students attended the course:

- Mrs. Olga Orive Bellinger (Mexico) - participant in the 1972 course;
- Mr. Mario Zappetti (Italy) - Assistant to the 1972 course;
- Mr. Sergio Lucarelli (Italy) - participant in the 1972 course;
- Mr. Padma Shrestha (Nepal) - participant in the 1972 course.
During the training a series of measured drawings of monuments and historic centres was made under the supervision of Mr. Hans Foramitti, Oberstaatskonservator of the Bundesdenkmalamt (Austrian Service for the Conservation of Monuments). A special set of measured drawings was made of a series of oriental sculptures.

As a result of this course it was decided to create an autonomous section on photogrammetry connected to the Centre.

Messrs. Jukka Jokilehto, Centre architect, and Paolo Taffi, student of the 1972 course, attended a series of lectures, from September 15 - 30, 1972, on conservation of monuments organized by the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of the University of York. This has strengthened the ties of the Centre with this institution.

Seven students of the 1970/71 monuments conservation course received the Diploma of the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University after passing the examinations and successfully presenting an original thesis. (See list in Annex 1).

3.2 Course of Specialization in the Examination and the Conservation of Mural Paintings

During the 1970/71 academic year the course (March 15 - July 10, 1971) was regularly attended by 15 students (See list in Annex 1) from the following 12 countries:

Austria, Belgium, Spain, Iran, Italy, France, Lebanon, Mexico, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey.

The instructors included, as in the past, Mrs. L. Mora, Mrs. L. Borelli Vlad, Mrs. M. Tabasso, Miss Clelia Giacobini and Messrs. P. Mora, G. Urbani, G. Massari, O. P. Agrawal, G. Torraca, G. de Guichen and P. Philippot. The Assistants were Mr. S. Lancioni, Miss C. del Valle (1971) and Miss G. San Martino (1972).

Lectures on theory, in English and French, have included each time about 45 hours. Practical work was divided between Ninfa -Sermoneta where the course, as in the past benefited from the hospitality of Princess Caetani, and the Farnese Palace in Rome, where, upon the invitation of the French Ambassador, work was carried out in the "Camerino" by Annibale Carracci.
Specific problems of mural paintings conservation in Asia were discussed in a series of lectures by Mr. O. P. Agrawal.

3.3 Collective and Individual Training Programmes

A short collective training programme, comprising guided visits to specialized institutions, was organized for a group of five Russian restorers visiting Rome.

The following individual training programmes were organized by the Centre:

Academic Year 1970/71

- Mr. Preecha Kanchanagama (Thailand): conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and study trip to Sicily.

- Mr. Omotayo Dawodu (Nigeria): conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and at the Archaeological Museum in Florence; metals, at the Istituto Sperimentale dei Metalli Leggeri in Novara; waterlogged wood, at the Laboratoire du Musée National Suisse in Zurich; training period at the worksite/laboratory of the Church of San Gregorio in Venice.

- Mr. Omezzine Belkacem (Tunisia): conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro; metals, at the Istituto Sperimentale dei Metalli Leggeri in Novara, paper, at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro; training period at the Centre's laboratory (working with metallographic microscope), and a few weeks attendance at the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings.

- Mr. Mammo Bogale (Ethiopia): training period at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Centre's laboratory (conservation of leather and parchment); additional grant awarded by the Centre.

- Miss Annette Haefelin (Switzerland): training period at the Centre's laboratory (preparation of didactic material and mural painting sections) and a few weeks attendance at the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings.

- Miss Ligia de Matos (Portugal), restorer at the Gulbenkian Foundation Museum: training periods at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro, the Laboratory of the Archivio di Stato and at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence.
- Miss Bettina Raphael (U.S.A.), of Cooperstown Graduate Programme, carried out research on the life, work and written texts of the restorer Edwards (end of XVIII century) in Rome and Venice.

- Mr. Byung-mo Kim (Republic of Korea): with the Centre's help he obtained a grant from the JDR 3rd Fund, with which he took part in a training session on the conservation of monuments held in the United Kingdom; then he was awarded a scholarship from the Asian Foundation which enabled him to attend the course on conservation organized by the Institute of Archaeology of London University.

- Miss Selma Emler (Turkey), former student of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation and the Restoration of Monuments, graduated in 1969, carried out a study trip in Italy, organized by the Centre and attended the course of Archaeological Prospecting of the Lerici Foundation.

- Mr. Nathaniel Mudoga, Director of the Department of Antiquities of Kenya, carried out a study trip in Italy organized by the Centre (Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice and Naples).

- Mr. E. J. Wind (Holland): conservation of Paintings and sculptures at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, with a scholarship put at the disposal of the Centre by the Italian Government.

- Miss Nelly Lavarello (Uruguay): training period at the Istituto d'Arte per la Ceramica of Faenza, Bologna and Venice; the programme will continue in Florence and Rome.

- Rev. Father-Henry Rodrigo (Ceylon): attended part of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Monuments.

**Academic Year 1971/72**

- Mr. Alvaro Roca (Peru), graduate of the Beaux Arts (Lausanne): training on the restoration of archaeological objects and paintings at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome; Florence at the National Museum of Archaeology; at the Laboratoire d'Archéologie des Métaux, Nancy (France); at the British Museum for the study of ethnographic objects; Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Munich, for the study of polychrome wood. UNESCO fellow.
- Mrs. Outi-Leena Sievanen (Finland), restorer: six month course at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the study of methods adopted by this institution for the restoration of paintings on panels; "Gabinetto dei Restauri" in Florence and Venice.

- Miss Angela Recio Segoviano (Spain), restorer: course at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the conservation of paintings.

- Mr. Thomas Nielsen (Australia), restorer for the National Library in Sydney: training at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro; attended the course organized by the Italian Archaeological Service; National Library in Florence.

- Mr. Ronald Tank (U.S.A.), Curator of Manuscripts, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery: short-term training on the conservation of paper at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Vatican Library.

- Mr. Andrzej Wawrzenczak (Poland), chemist: course at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Vatican Library on the conservation of paper.

- Miss Ségolène Bergeon (France), conservator for the National Museums: general information training at the Centre and at various Italian institutions.

- Miss Susan Chandler (U.S.A.): course on the conservation of archaeological objects at the Archaeological Museum of Florence and two months at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome.

- Mr. Frederick Echelmeyer (U.S.A.), carpenter: training in the conservation of wood at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome.

- Mr. Z. Barov (Bulgaria): training at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the study of saline formations on mural paintings.
Mr. A. Huerta-Carrillo (Mexico), chemist-restorer of the regional centre "Paul Coremans" : visits organized by the Centre to various national institutions for conservation in Rome and other Italian cities. His study trip was prolonged abroad (Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany).

The Centre also arranged programmes of travel and meetings for Mr. Meahavan Nair (India), Mrs. Korina Mirci (Yugoslavia), Mrs. Nancy White Zinn (U.S.A.), and Mr. Robert Hauser (U.S.A.), all interested in the conservation of paper, and for Miss Marguerite Schuster-Gawlowska (Poland) who spent training periods in Rome, Florence and Venice.

The Centre also offered assistance to the following UNESCO scholarship holders taking part in training sessions in Italy:

- Mr. Luben Preskov (Bulgaria);
- Mrs. Nora Ivanova (Bulgaria);
- Mr. Gheorghe Vartic (Romania);
- Mr. Shahbaz (Afghanistan).

The Centre organized for Mr. Emiliano Amann Puente, Spanish architect, brief visits to Rome and Venice on the problem of the introduction of modern architecture within the historic urban tissue.

3.4 Scientific Assistance for the Conservation Course of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London

The Centre has offered the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London a subsidy which has made it possible to obtain scientific assistance in order to reinforce the educational potential of the conservation course, particularly in favour of foreign students. Miss Elizabeth Pye was engaged for this purpose on October 1, 1971, as fourth staff member of the Department of Conservation of the Institute of Archaeology. During the 1971/72 academic year she lectured for the Department of Conservation, concentrating particularly on the problems of foreign students and paying close attention to their language difficulties.

It was decided in 1970 that a brief annual course should be organized in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology and the British Museum, in response to training requests by foreign students. As 'Liaison Officer for the International Centre for Conservation' Miss Pye carried out the administration of this course which was held in April and May 1972.
Twelve students from France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Lybia, Malta, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom and the Yemen spent from two to six weeks in London to study the various aspects of the conservation of archaeological objects. This brief course, now known as the Seminar in Conservation, will be held annually at a time in coordination with the course on the Principles of Conservation organized in Rome by the Centre starting in 1973.

Miss Pye has also collaborated with the Centre in the preparation in England of the "Travelling Summer School for Restorationists" (TSSR) which took place from July 5 - August 5, 1972, and accompanied the group during part of the trip in England.

From October 2 - 8, 1972, Miss Pye helped the Centre with the organization of the meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation in Madrid.

3.5 Participation of the Centre in International Training Courses

During the academic year 1970/71 the Centre took part in the following training courses:

- Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels: Stage International de perfectionnement dans l'examen et la conservation des biens culturels (Dr. G. Torraca);

- Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Conservation (2 - 10/12/1971) - (Dr. P. Philippot);

- ICOM, Paris: Seminar on Conservation for a group of specialists in conservation of the New York State Museum (June 1971) - (Dr. P. Philippot);

- Santander (Spain) International University Menendez Pelayo, Course on the Conservation of Monuments, July 5 - 13, 1972 (Dr. I. C. Angle).

3.6 Travelling Summer School for Restorationists (TSSR)

From July 4 - August 5, 1972, the Centre organized with the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Endowment for
the Arts and Humanities, the American Institute for Architects and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a study tour of restoration sites in England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Under the direction of Prof. Charles Peterson assisted by Messrs. Brown Morton III, Gaël de Guichen and Miss Elizabeth Pye, 25 architects and urban designers from the United States, France, Turkey, Ghana, Canada, the United Kingdom and Mexico, joined the tour which provided them with the opportunity to establish contact with some of the chief experts of the countries visited and discuss the work under their direction.

3.7 Creation of a Card Index System of Students of the Centre

A card index system on all the students who have attended the Centre or studied in Italy or abroad under its patronage or its direction, has been established and will be updated by the Secretariat of the Courses. It presently comprises about 350 cards, with their corresponding dossiers, in which further information on the careers of students can be recorded.

3.8 Preparation of a Course on Basic Conservation Science

The course is intended for a wide range of specialists in conservation: historians, conservators, scientists and restorers. It should cover such fields as: theory of conservation, structure of materials, effects of the environment on materials, conservation technology. It is intended that principles should be mainly demonstrated through experiment and that the language used should be as simple as possible.

A consultative committee met in Rome in April 1971 to discuss the basic principles and the programme of the course. It was composed of Messrs. Agrawal, France-Lanord, Majewski, Mora, Mihlethaler, Organ, Szpakowski, Thomson.

Messrs. France-Lanord, Mihlethaler and Thomson agreed to collaborate in the organization of the course and the Centre staff visited them later in 1971 (Torraca to London and Zurich, de Guichen to Nancy) to establish the programme of the training scheme.

In 1972 contact was maintained with these experts either through missions (Torraca to Nancy, de Guichen to Zurich) or by correspondence and occasional encounters at international meetings.
In Rome a climatic room was set up in the granary in San Michele and some light-control equipment was purchased while the weather-o-meter unit donated by UNESCO was put into operation; also several demonstrative experiments on capillary forces and salt crystallization were rehearsed. The search for samples of materials of works of art and materials for conservation was continued.

A trial course is scheduled for March 1973 with the participation of a limited number of students (4 - 5).
4. Regional Programmes

The regional activities of the Centre have included during 1971 and 1972, two regional conferences, one in New Delhi from February 7 - 15, 1972, the other at Williamsburg and Philadelphia from September 10 - 16, 1972.

4.1 The New Delhi regional conference was organized with the collaboration of the Central Laboratory of the National Museum and financed by the Centre and the Government of India. For the occasion conservation specialists from Iran, Afghanistan, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia and India, were gathered. Invitations were also extended to Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and Korea.

The main themes discussed were the problems of conservation faced by the countries involved and resulting from the nature of their collections, climate and the state of organization of the responsible agencies. Specific lectures were devoted to conservation of metal and wooden objects, mural paintings, miniatures, archaeological monuments, laboratory analysis of organic materials, climatology problems and the training of specialists.

An excursion to Mathura, Agra and Jaipur provided the participants with the opportunity of direct contact with various problems of conservation in India, and contributed as the conference itself, to create closer ties among the participants.

The publication of the papers presented is under study.

The Centre's Director and Mr. Gaël de Guichen, training assistant, attended the conference, as well as Mr. Garry Thomson and John Mills, of the National Gallery of London as guest experts.

Following the conference Messrs. Philippot, de Guichen and Thomson visited the Ajanta caves and exchanged opinions with Dr. B. B. Lal, Chief Archaeological Chemist and his colleagues concerning the problems of conservation of mural paintings.

4.2 The Williamsburg and Philadelphia regional conference was sponsored by the Centre and the "Rome Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, and made possible
by subventions from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Colonial Williamsburg, the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the Centre.

Participants came from the U.S.A., and from Canada; the theme "Preservation and Conservation, Principles and Practices" was chosen to permit specialists in architectural conservation and conservation in museums to meet, so as to become aware of the fields of mutual interest and to stimulate collaboration between the two groups of specialists uninformed previously of each others activities. Some European experts were also invited to take part in the conference: Messrs. Donald Insall, Bruno Mühlthaler and Raymond Lemaire, Executive Secretary of ICOMOS. The Centre was represented by Messrs. H. J. Plenderleith, P. Philippot and G. Torraca.

The contributions dealt notably with the related organizations and professions, materials and techniques, from the architectural point of view as well as from the point of view of the restorer and the laboratory, the general criteria of conservation, training and professional qualifications.

In each of these fields, the conference provided the opportunity of establishing a basis of constructive contacts between the different types of specialists and institutions concerned.

The contributions will be published shortly by the Smithsonian Institution.

4.3 Mission of Mr. Paul Philippot, Director and Mr. O. P. Agrawal in South East Asia. February 21 - March 18, 1972. The Council agreed to the mission in its meeting of April 1971, after the matter was discussed at the General Assembly, which expressed the opinion that particular attention should be given to those regions of the world composed principally of newly developing countries.

The purpose of the mission was to gather on the spot information on (1) administrative and technical organization of the country in the field of conservation, (2) development plans, and eventually (3) particular problems of conservation and the type of assistance that the various countries visited might need. This information should make possible the planning of the Centre's regional programme.
The New Delhi regional seminar, organized by the Centre and the Central Laboratory of Conservation of the National Museum of New Delhi from February 7 - 16, 1972, which was represented by most of the area countries, provided an excellent introduction, as did the previous mission undertaken in the region by Mr. Agrawal for ICOM.

The countries visited were as follows: India, Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Nepal.

We continue below the general conclusions of the report presented to the Council in April 1972.

1. The basic problem in most countries visited and - one may safely generalize - in most developing countries in tropical climates is not a technical one, but one of organization. As a matter of fact causes and processes of deterioration of cultural property are the same as everywhere: plant growth on monuments, insect and fungi attack of organic materials, corrosion of bronzes, etc. But their action and effects are multiplied by the climatic conditions, the limited means of the responsible services and, very often, the lack of a national policy of conservation on the scale of the problems involved.

It is, therefore, more important and more urgent to set up or develop the right structures for conservation in all fields (monuments, museums, libraries and archives), than to tackle individual cases.

2. Regular maintenance is the first requirement. Each tree that is destroying a building has at one time been no bigger than a blade of grass and regular maintenance could have been arranged at very low cost and with very little technical training. Such maintenance will also save the original substance wherever it is present, whereas major interventions at a later state will lead to substitutions of the decayed material and open the door to unjustified reconstruction or anyway much more difficult technical and aesthetical problems.

3. Only when the country has a national service for conservation can its problems in this field be formulated in the right way and can international help be efficiently planned, be it training, expert advice or missions. Such help should aim at establishing or developing the basic structures mentioned above, so that the country is progressively provided with its own organizations to cope with all normal problems. This should be achieved through a phased plan of development, where training of staff is carefully coordinated with the setting up of the administrative structure and provision for the necessary posts at adequate levels to retain competent people in the service.
At the same time a National Policy of Conservation should be defined, establishing criteria on the basis of up-to-date principles of conservation (as stated, for instance, in the Venice Charter of 1964) and priorities according to the particular problems of the country.

(4.) Information of authorities and education of the public are equally important.

Authorities that are not informed about conservation have always a tendency to see the problems only in the form of a highly sophisticated intervention by the great expert, forgetting that much can and should be achieved with modest means available in the country provided the necessary structures exist. A standard scheme of phased development of a complete conservation service, including monuments, museums and archives, and going from workshops and maintenance services to Research Laboratory, may be useful in this connection.

As regards the general public, we are faced with a very deep "cultural revolution". Until recently, works of art were essentially considered as religious objects and maintained and protected from theft because of this special status. The crisis of traditional beliefs linked with the traditional way of life, as a consequence of modern developments results in the objects losing their status without acquiring at the same time an aesthetical status as in the western world. The commercial value of the object becomes its main value and tourism does much to encourage this. The consequences are obvious: theft and illegal trade are made easier because of lack of interest of the local people who are the first custodians of their cultural heritage.

Education of the general public should, therefore, mean: awake awareness of the artistic and historical value of the monuments and objects. This task should be the responsibility of schools to start with, but the best didactic way might be studied by organizations concerned with conservation. Booklets for children, in the form of comic strips, properly devised, have been suggested in Turkey by Professor Erder of the Middle East Technical University, and may be worth considering as a long term action.

One of the greatest threats to cultural property all over the world, but especially in young developing countries is the persisting, romantic tendency to reconstruct instead of conserving, which results in faking the very culture that has to be safeguarded in its authenticity.
The main factors contributing to this fatal error are the following:

(i) The persistence of traditional crafts which are not converted into modern creation or critical restoration. Lack of historical sense leads to the belief that using the same materials and techniques as in the past is a correct way of saving tradition. But traditional crafts were the authentic expression of a traditional society, they can no more be the authentic expression of the present. The result, therefore, can only be a form of faking, as is easily proved by the progressive degeneration into kitch, which is unfortunately encouraged by tourism.

The permanence of the craft is in itself not enough to safeguard authenticity, when it is no more the language of the time. We can know Latin or Sanskrit today, but we can no more speak it, or express ourselves in what has become a dead language.

(ii) Reconstructions are also very often due to the wrong views of some archaeologists, who fail to see the essential difference between the actual monument and their knowledge of it, so that they want their knowledge to be materialized on the monument, instead of in drawings or models, while conserving the authentic remains without reconstruction.

(iii) Finally, young nationalism can easily mislead historic conscience and suggest reconstruction of great monuments of the past because of their symbolic value. Here again, real national values stay within the authenticity of the tradition which has to be discovered, studied and safeguarded, and not in romantic revival.

The convergence of these three tendencies constitutes a very great danger, especially because all represent, culturally, the easiest, unproblematic way and therefore the line of least resistance in public opinion.

Conservation, therefore, is a cultural problem even before being a technical one, and training, will have to consider these two aspects jointly. This means that action should be taken not only at the technical level, but also at the level where policy is decided.
(5.) Training of curators, archaeologists and specialists in conservation

Training of curators and archaeologists could be organized in the form of seminars, in each country, led by an expert familiar with the problems of the areas and by participation of an expert in archaeological field work for a limited period.

Training of specialists in conservation should be carefully planned in connection with the development of the conservation services and in any case preliminary training should be organized at the regional level.

The project of publishing a booklet on the care of museum objects, meant for curators who often have no specialist at hand, and translated into the various national languages, met with enthusiastic approval. Such a booklet would provide an excellent background for a first series of seminars.

The importance of historic centres threatened by changes in the ways of life and uncontrolled modern building calls for the training of architects specializing in such problems. Care should be taken, of course, that those who will qualify in this field be given a position where their experience can have a real influence.

(6.) As regards organizing international support to achieve aims suggested

Efficient international support requires a thorough knowledge of the situation in each country. This means close contact and continuous study of the state of affairs, in order to take advantage of every opportunity for advice or support and to make the most of it.

Distance is a major handicap and calls for some form of continuous presence in the region, through a kind of agency or representation that would ensure continuous contacts and suggest planning of regional activities. This should be considered together with UNESCO and ICOM, who have already established a Regional Laboratory and a Regional Agency in New Delhi. These very successful initiatives, however, do not cover the whole problem, and the possibility of versatile and immediate action are an essential requirement.
4.4 Meeting on the Problems of Regional Centres

The Centre organized in Rome, on April 28, 1972, a meeting on the problems posed by the training of conservation specialists at the regional level. The participants were Mr. G. Bolla, Director of the Department of Conservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, Mr. O. P. Agrawal, Director of the Central Laboratory of the National Museum of New Delhi, established by UNESCO as a regional laboratory for South and South East Asia, Mr. J. L. Lorenzo, Director of the Centro Latinoamericano para la Conservacion y Restauracion de Bienes Culturales, Mexico, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Head of the Section of Restoration, Tokyo National Research Institute, Tokyo, Mr. A. Naji, Director of the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, Baghdad, and, representing the Centre Messrs. P. Philippot and Giorgio Torraca.

The discussion centred on questions of programme, length of the course, selection of candidates and professors, scholarships and placement of students following studies. The capabilities and intentions of UNESCO in these areas were detailed by Mr. G. Bolla. The conclusions of the meeting were summarized in a Centre report.
5. Research, Coordination and Projects

5.1 ICOM Committee for Conservation

As in the past, the Centre assumed the role of Secretariat for the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Consequently, Messrs. Philippot and de Guichen attended the meetings of the Executive Council of the Committee which were held in Rome on April 22, 1971, and in Paris on September 1, 2, 1971.

The third plenary session of the Committee met in Madrid from October 2 - 7, 1972, organized by the Centre and the Instituto Central de Conservacion y Restauracion de Obras de Arte de Madrid, and subsidized by the contributions from ICOM, the Spanish Ministry of Education and Sciences, and the Centre. The total number of participants rose to 450 and 23 working groups met to discuss the following subjects:

- Protection of works of art during transportation;
- Metals;
- Stone materials;
- Books and documents;
- Waterlogged wood;
- Furniture;
- Miniatures and illuminated manuscripts;
- Mural paintings;
- Ethnographic materials;
- Training of restorers;
- Reference materials;
- Painting pigments;
- Varnishes;
- XX century paintings
- Retouching;
- Stretchers and relining;
- Documentation;
- Methods of nondestructive examination of works of art and their practical application;
- Irradiation;
- Study and research concerning underwater archaeology.

The texts of the 120 papers presented are kept by the Documentation Service of the Centre, where copies may be bought.
Messrs. P. Philippot, G. Torraca and G. de Guichen and Miss Elizabeth Pye participated in the work and organization of the Madrid meetings.

**ICOM Group for the Conservation of Waterlogged Wood**

Mr. de Guichen prepared a questionnaire on the present procedures for the treatment of waterlogged wood and arranged for its distribution to all known specialists.

The enquiry was carried out at the request of Mr. de Nadaillac in order to compare costs and results with the new technique of monomer impregnation and gamma-ray polymerization.

**5.2 Meeting on the Conservation of Ethnographic Heritage**

The field of conservation of the ethnographic heritage has for a long time been the 'poor relation' in the world of conservation. The Centre organized in Madrid, within the framework of the ICOM Committee for Conservation meeting, a special meeting devoted to the subject and presided over by Dr. A.E.A. Werner, coordinator of the working group of ICOM on the matter. The group, on this occasion, was considerably expanded in order to include museum conservators, ethnologists, restorers and laboratory specialists, who were thus able to examine the problems of conservation of the ethnographical heritage. The meeting lasted two and a half days and during the animated meetings it was possible for a serious approach to be made to the extensive problems and various programme projects.

**5.3 Committee on Stone Conservation**

The Centre acts as the secretariat of the ICOM-ICOMOS-Centre Committee for the Conservation of Stone, whose Chairman is Dr. R. Sneyers. The Committee is composed of several working groups acting in different ways to promote the knowledge of deterioration processes and of the treatment of stone.

The Biological group is coordinated by Dr. J. Pochon (Institut Pasteur, Paris). It is at present carrying out research work on thio-bacteria and nitrifying bacteria in Venice, at the request of UNESCO. A preliminary meeting in order to organize the group was held in Paris in February 1972. About 30 specialists agreed to cooperate with Dr. Pochon,
The group on humidity and heat problems is coordinated by Dr. B. H. Vos (TNO, Delft) who is writing a monograph on rising damp, under contract to the Centre.

The group on mechanical properties is coordinated by Mr. M. Mamillan (C.E.B.T.P.) who is leading a widespread research project in his laboratory while organizing the joint activity of this group with the RILEM group on stone. The RILEM group will meet on April 13, 1973, in Paris.

The group on stone treatment, coordinated by Professor L. Marchesini (Padua University) relies mostly on the activity of the Bologna Centre (Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto, Via dei Pignattari 1, Bologna) created in 1971 by the Italian Government with the support of the Centre.

A meeting was held in Bologna (October 1971) to review recent progress in cleaning, consolidation and protection of stone throughout the world. The minutes of the meeting ("The Treatment of Stone" in French or English) were published in December 1972 and may be purchased from the Bologna Centre or from the Centre's Library in Rome.

The group on petrography, coordinated by Professor J. Parent (Brussels University) sent a questionnaire to several specialized laboratories to review current laboratory methods for the study of deteriorated stone.

The group on the chemistry of stone deterioration, coordinated by Professor M. Kranz (Poznan University), met in Madrid in October 1972 for the first time. The papers presented are included in the general list of papers presented to the ICOM Conservation Committee. Xerocopies may be bought from the Centre's Library.

The climatology group is coordinated by Mr. R.E. Lacy (Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, England) who submitted to the Committee a report on climatologic data of interest to evaluate a building's performance.

The architecture group is coordinated by Professor R. Lemaire (Louvain University, Secretary General of ICOMOS).
The group on artificial weathering tests, coordinated by Mr. G. Torraca (International Centre for Conservation) works in close connection with the RILEM Committee organized by Mr. Mamillan.

5.4 Preservation of Mud Brick Structures

The project was terminated in October 1972. It had started in February 1968 with the cooperation of the I.R.P.A., and the Institute of Archaeology of Turin University. It included laboratory tests in Brussels and four campaigns of field experiments in Iraq (in cooperation with the local Direction of Antiquities).

The preservation techniques developed by the research team have been applied to an entire mud brick monument recently excavated (Ziggurath of Tell-Omar, Seleucia). This restoration underwent rather a severe test in the torrential rains of spring 1971 and in future the monument will be kept under control to check the performance of materials and processes used for conservation.

Results are presently being published in a paper (G. Gullini, G. Bultinck, G. Chiari, G. Torraca "Conservation of Mud Brick Structures", Mesopotamia 1973); offprints will be obtainable on request from the Centre's Library.

Professor Gullini presented the final report at the ICOMOS meeting on mud brick preservation (Yazd, Iran, November 1972).

5.5 Venice Campaign

In 1972, by request of UNESCO, attention was focused mainly on air pollution and its effects on materials in the peculiar Venetian climate. UNESCO awarded the Centre two $5,000 contracts in the two years.

The new project developed along two main lines while the humidity studies were completed.

I. Study of secondary pollutants (i.e. products of reaction of polluting emissions with salt spray and other typical components of Venetian atmosphere).
This work is carried out in cooperation with the Air Pollution Laboratory at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome) and the CNR Laboratory in Venice. A chemist (Dr. Vasco Fassina) was engaged full-time from December 1971. Chemical survey of the atmosphere from one station in Venice started in February 1972 and will be continued through 1973. Particular attention is given to acidic aerosols.

A report covering the results obtained in 1972 will be issued in March 1973.

II. Study of biological conversion of atmospheric pollutants into acidic products liable to cause deterioration of stone or metals.

This study is carried out in cooperation with the Pasteur Institute (Dr. Pochon, Miss Chalvignac) and the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (Mrs. Barcellona and Miss Giacobini).

The first results obtained from two sampling campaigns in Venice (October 1971 and May 1972) appear to indicate low activity of bacteria of the sulphur cycle while there was one isolated finding of a high number of bacteria of the nitrogen cycle.

Experience gathered in this project shows that the analytical systems used to evaluate bacterial action need improvement in order to yield more reliable results.

A side effect of the biological studies was the discovery of a highly active cellulolytic bacterium on canvas paintings in Venice. The biological group will issue a provisional report in the spring of 1973.

III. Studies on humidity in masonry were continued only intermittently as it appeared that some consensus has been reached on conservative provisions to be applied to Venetian buildings.

Ing. Massari presented a report on air conditioning of churches, at an Italian engineering meeting on conservation at Aquila (September 1971). Damp proofing of the
church of S. Maria dei Miracoli was completed according to his project.

Results of the experiments of Peter Cox in Venice and at Villa Emo were surveyed in May 1971.

The Centre staff kept in continuous contact with the laboratories created in Venice (CNR and Soprintendenza alle Gallerie); eight missions to Venice took place in 1971 and five in 1972.

5.6 Bologna: Centro Conservazione Sculture all'Aperto

This new project was started in May 1971 by our Centre in cooperation with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and the Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Bologna. Under the direction of Professor C. Gnudi (Superintendent at Bologna) two part-time assistants, Mr. Riccomini and Mrs. Rossi-Manaresi began in May 1971 to organize activities with some secretarial help.

The Italian Government granted about $5,000 in 1971 and $8,000 in 1972 to the project, while our Centre contributed $10,000 to the 1971/72 budget.

The 1972/73 budget of the Centre foresees another $10,000 contribution, after which it is agreed that no further financial support will be granted.

As mentioned among the activities of the Committee on Stone Conservation the Bologna Centre organized one international meeting (October 1971) on the treatment of stone and published the proceedings (in English or French) in December 1972.

A programme of field tests of the latest conservation processes was started in 1972, when Mr. K. Hempel (Victoria and Albert Museum, London) and Mr. R. Munnikendam (Central Laboratory, Amsterdam) carried out field experiments in Bologna on a small scale. This part of the project will be considerably expanded in 1973 both as to size of the experiments and number of experts.

In 1972 the Italian Government consulted the Bologna Centre regarding the very important cases of the Agrigento Temples and the Cathedrals of Como and Bergamo.
Requests from countries other than Italy would help increase the international character of the Bologna Centre.

Another general meeting on the treatment of stone is programmed for Autumn 1974.

5.7 Centre for Conservation of Graphic Documents

Financial support of the Centre ($6,000 in 1969/70 and $6,000 in 1971/72) favoured the creation and consolidation of this important French laboratory that will function in the future also as an international training centre for scientific studies on the conservation of paper and miniatures.

The support will not be continued in the next budgetary period.
6. Technical Assistance

6.1 The Bronze Horses of St. Mark's Basilica, Venice

The Italian Government granted $1,000 to the Centre to organize a meeting of experts on the problem of the preservation of the bronze horses of the Cathedral of St. Mark.

Dr. Plenderleith was the Chairman of the Committee that included Mr. France-Lanord, Professor Leoni and Mr. Figini (a sculptor and founder) as experts. Staff from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and the Centre provided technical assistance. The meeting took place on May 3 and 4, 1971.

Individual statements by the experts were collected by Dr. Plenderleith and transmitted to the Italian Government together with a joint statement and personal observations.

A more accurate study of the horses should have started in 1972, as suggested by the Committee, in a room immediately behind the present location of the horses.

Several difficulties delayed the start of the project.

6.2 Indonesia: Borobudur

Mr. Torraca visited Borobudur in January 1971 with a UNESCO mission to discuss the problem of the restoration of the monument with the UNESCO team of experts (Voute, Hyvert). An international meeting of experts was held in Jogjakarta.

A preliminary report was submitted to UNESCO in February 1971.

In July 1971 Mr. Torraca visited the laboratories of BRGM (Orleans) where the deterioration processes of the stone were studied. He also discussed some technological problems of the restoration in Paris with Miss Hyvert and Mr. Mamillan (at the CEBTP Laboratory).

In September Mr. Mora, acting as a consultant for the Centre, carried out a mission to Borobudur that was financed by UNESCO. He advised on the cleaning processes for the sculptures.
Mr. Mora's suggestions were incorporated in the report of the UNESCO full-time experts.

After further consultation with Mr. Voute and Miss Hyvert in Rome (January 1972), Mr. Torraca submitted his final report in June 1972, including general advice on the creation of a national laboratory for the preservation of monuments in Indonesia. The Centre's assistance is not to be considered finished however as periodical contacts are maintained with the UNESCO experts in the field.

6.3 Sudan

The mission for the restoration of the columns of the Buhen Temple, transferred to Khartoum, was not executed due to faulty contacts with the local archaeological authorities. It was suggested that the Cairo Laboratory was in a better position to handle this problem.

6.4 Romania

A team of four restorers, chosen from the best students attending the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings, carried out a pilot mission of conservation at Humor and Moldovita, from July 19 to September 13, 1971. The work, established by consent of the Directorate of Historic Monuments, was prepared by a visit of Messrs. Philippot and Mora, from July 19-23, and controlled during a second visit from September 10-15.

The team was formed by Messrs. E. Mohapp (Austria), H. Scholtz (West Germany), F. Buchenrieder (West Germany) and S. Majcherowicz (Poland), plus Mr. T. Tristoreanu, a Romanian restorer and three young students of the School of Fine Arts in Bucarest, namely Miss I. Ignat and Messrs. J. Neagoe and D. Ivanovici, who were introduced to the problems of conservation of mural paintings.

The work consisted of the following: wall dampness survey (Humor), consolidation and fixing of external plaster (Humor and Moldovita), experimental fixing of a paint layer exposed to weather (Humor, north wall) and cleaning of internal paintings (Humor, vault of the funerary room). These operations could not be completed and need another working period during the summer 1973, with a reduced team.
A report was sent to the Directorate of Historic Monuments. The various possibilities of future collaboration with the Centre, mainly in the field of training for restorers and organization of a service for the conservation of mural paintings, were the subjects of a meeting in Bucharest, under the chairmanship of Mr. I. Macovei, architect, President of the State Committee for Culture and Art.

6.5 Turkey

During a mission to Turkey, at the invitation of the Department of Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Middle East Technical University, Mr. Philippot lectured on the theory of restoration and its application to archaeological monuments. He also visited the site of Gümüş in view of preparing a mission requested by the Turkish Government for the conservation of mural paintings decorating the churches.

During a meeting called by the Turkish National Commission for UNESCO, the structure and programme of the Centre were explained to the authorities of the following Turkish national services interested in conservation, who in their turn explained their specific problems: Department of Antiquities, Archaeological Museums, Service of National Parks, Service of Muslim Monuments, Ministry of Tourism.

For the training of specialists, the development of conservation services and exchange of information, various possibilities of collaboration were examined during a series of meetings with the representatives of different services.

In May 1972 a group of experts organized by the Centre (Mr. and Mrs. Mora, Mr. Torrac) visited Gümüş at the request of the Ministry of Tourism of Turkey to study the problem of the preservation of the painted rock churches of Cappadocia.

In Ankara the group met representatives of all organizations interested in the Gümüş problem and the main lines of a plan for emergency preservation and study of long range conservation were set up with the collaboration of Professor C. Erder of the Middle East University.

According to the plan the Centre should secure emergency treatment of the mural paintings and training of a local team of restorers.
Simultaneously the geological engineering problem should be studied with the cooperation of other organizations.

This programme, if accepted by the Director General of Antiquities, should start in 1973 to end in 1976.

6.6 Tunisia

a) Kairouan: The National Institute of Art and Archaeology requested the intervention of the Centre for the restoration of the wood cupola of the mihrab in the great mosque of Kairouan.

Mr. Mora and Mr. de Guichen inspected the cupola in Kairouan in May 1971. At the request of the Centre, the Istituto Centrale del Restauro offered to carry out the restoration work. The cupola was shipped to Rome and delivered to the Istituto in December 1971. The restoration was completed in December 1972.

b) Kerkouan: Conservation of a wood sarcophagus of the Punic era.

Mr. de Guichen inspected the tomb in May 1971, took some samples and photographs. Humidity and temperature measurements were taken. As the Swiss National Museum of Zurich had accepted the request of the Centre to take over the study of the restoration and eventually the restoration itself, the samples, photographs and relevant data were transferred to Zurich by Mr. de Guichen.

Mr. Mühlethaler of the Swiss Museum carried out the preliminary laboratory tests and then guided a mission to Kerkouan which included Dr. Wyss and Mr. Elmer of the Museum and Mr. de Guichen of the Centre from June 29 - July 1, 1971. In the course of the mission one arm of the sculpted figure was temporarily consolidated and packed to withstand the transfer to Zurich.

There it was treated according to a specially devised process and its stability was found to be satisfactory after several months of testing.
In 1972 Mr. Mühlethaler guided another mission of the Swiss National Museum to Kerkouane and transferred all the remains of the sarcophagus to Zurich where the conservative treatment is at present in progress.

6.7 Lebanon: Mural Paintings

Upon the request of the Department of Antiquities of the Lebanon, a mission composed of Mr. P. Mora, chief restorer of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Mrs. Laura Mora, restorer with the same Institute and Miss Giovanna San Martino, restorer, from September 6 - 12, 1972, went to examine the problems posed by the conservation of mural paintings in the north of the Lebanon and proposed a plan of action. The costs of the mission were covered by the Government of the Lebanon.

6.8 Italy: Conservation of Stone

Mr. Torraca was consulted by Italian government services concerning problems of stone preservation in Genoa, Bologna, Agrigento and Como.

He was also requested to be a permanent member of scientific committees established by governmental agencies for the study of the environment and its effect on cultural property and for the improvement of restoration technology.

6.9 U.S.A.: The Capitol

In September 1972 the architect of the U.S. Capitol consulted the Centre on the project of consolidation of the west front of the building. As the problems were both hygrothermal and structural the Centre consulted several leading specialists in England, France and Italy.

The results of the enquiry are at present being transmitted to the architect in Washington.

6.10 Mission of Dr. H.J. Plenderleith, Director Emeritus, to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, Eastern Samoa and Washington, D.C.

In the autumn of 1971, Dr. Plenderleith accepted an invitation from the Australian UNESCO National Committee to participate in their Symposium in Canberra entitled "Source Materials related to Research in..."
the Pacific Area" and to undertake a programme of visits to libraries, museums and picture galleries in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart as well as to those in the capital itself. There followed similar visits in New Zealand to institutions in the following cities, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin and Christchurch at the instance of the New Zealand UNESCO National Committee.

The Canberra Symposium provided an excellent introduction to conditions in Oceania, many delegates being present from the islands; a day was devoted to questions relating to conservation, two lectures being given, copies of which are now in the Rome Centre Library and a subsidiary evening lecture to the Australian Library Association.

In response to a Resolution of the Symposium, Dr. Plenderleith agreed to put together a brief practical handbook for the benefit of archivists in the Pacific Area responsible for conservation of records. This work has since been completed. In view of this writing, however, it was considered to be necessary to gain some first-hand experience of conditions on the islands and advantage was taken of invitations from Symposium delegates to visit the South Pacific University library, the Archives and the Museum in Suva (Fiji), the library and the observatory etc., in Apia (Western Samoa) and the museum in Pago Pago (Eastern Samoa).

Proceeding thereafter to Washington, D.C., at the invitation of Mr. Peter Powers, General Counsel of the Smithsonian Institution, visits were paid to other loyal supporters, notably Congressman Bow and to Mrs. Helen Burgess who from the first has been a staunch supporter of the Rome Centre; and after addressing the America Rome Centre Standing Committee and, on another occasion the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and attending a meeting of the Washington Region Preservation Guild business in Washington was completed by a detailed consideration, with Mr. Powers and others, of arrangements for the proposed joint Conference to be held in Williamsburg and in Philadelphia billed for the autumn of 1972 at which Dr. Plenderleith was to preside.

It remains to add that the National Trust of Australia, of its own volition, has agreed to press for Australian membership of the Centre and that the Canberra Symposium, independently, passed a Resolution to the effect "that the UNESCO Committee for Museums should be urged to approach the Australia and New
Zealand Governments' inviting them "to give consideration to membership of the Rome Centre by Australia and New Zealand".

It is hoped that these various interventions will bear fruit.

6.11 Vietnam

In October and November, 1971, Mr. W. Brown Morton III undertook the first part of a two part mission as a UNESCO consultant to the Republic of Vietnam. The purpose of this mission was to evaluate the condition of the cultural property in and near the city of Hué, the former Imperial City of the province of Annam. Hué was extensively damaged by fire in 1947 and further damaged in the Tet offensive of 1968.

The monuments of Hué are of relatively recent date, and their history coincides with the foundation of the Nguyen dynasty by the Emperor Gia-Long in 1802. The principal areas of interest are the brick citadel fortifications, begun in 1804 which enclose an area 2.25 kilometres square, and the walled Imperial City which lies within the citadel and is approximately 0.6 kilometres square. Widely scattered throughout the countryside near the city are the tomb complexes of the Emperors. They were often constructed during the life time of the Emperor and were in effect summer palaces composed of pavilions, temples and ornamental lakes and gardens. The historic buildings of the Imperial City and the royal tombs are in general constructed with stone or brick foundations, masonry gable end walls, elaborate interior wooden columns and roof trusses, and glazed terra cotta tile roofs.

Even though the damage to the buildings caused by the decades of armed conflict is both widespread and dramatic, an even greater cause of deterioration to the buildings is the widespread lack of systematic maintenance. Therefore vegetation grows unchecked in the fragile buildings and the resulting water damage is extensive.

The original purpose of the mission was to recommend a restoration programme for Hué and to work out a preliminary cost estimate. However the advanced state of deterioration of so many of the extant buildings and the uncertain future of the area suggested a different focus. Therefore Mr. Morton's report has been in fact a detailed building by building recommendation for an immediate emergency stabilization programme. It is hoped that circumstances will permit the second half of the mission to take place within the present year.
6.12 Nepal

In October, 1972 Mr. W. Brown Morton III travelled to Nepal for a three week mission as a UNESCO consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The IBRD (World Bank) has been active for some time in Nepal in the field of tourism development. The projects to date have been largely devoted to the construction or improvement of tourist facilities. However the IBRD has decided to expand the scope of their funding activities in this field and an area of possible future project assistance is that of the conservation of cultural property. Therefore, Mr. Morton was requested to join a tourism development team from the IBRD in Nepal to inform them of the conservation needs of Nepal and to identify, if possible, appropriate conservation projects for possible future IBRD funding. His work was greatly helped by the several reports of previous UNESCO missions to Nepal and by the presence in the country of two UNESCO-UNDP experts in the field of conservation, Miss Giselle Hyvert and Mr. John Sanday.

Mr. Morton's report to the IBRD and UNESCO identifies three major problems which must be considered carefully in formulating any future projects.

a) The lack of an organized and effective conservation service in Nepal and the lack of trained individuals qualified to carry out conservation work. The present conservation effort in Nepal is badly fragmented among diverse government agencies with no one agency having clearly defined responsibility for it.

b) The wholesale disintegration of cultural property due to the lack of basic maintenance.

c) The inappropriate use of contemporary building materials and products (Portland cement, acrylic paint, etc.), in historic areas and monument zones, both in the construction of new buildings and the repair of existing ones.

In recommending IBRD participation in the conservation of Nepalese cultural property, Mr. Morton stressed the need to support or initiate projects which would provide training for Nepalese personnel working with the international experts so that a
selfsustaining Nepalese conservation capability is achieved at the same
time as the preservation of any given monument or historic area. The
IBRD is presently studying the mission report and recommendations in
detail. It is hoped that serious consideration will be given to supporting
the UNESCO-UNDP conservation mission presently underway there to
build and equip a conservation laboratory and to conserve the Hanuman
Dhoka Palace in Kathmandu.

6.13 Courses, Technical Assistance and Special Projects

January 4 - 13, 1971 Zurich and Berne (Switzerland)

Mr. de Guichen. Study of the methods of conservation of waterlogged
wood.

January 15 - 24, 1971 Borobudur (Indonesia)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO mission. Technical meeting on the restor-
ation of the temple of Borobudur.

January 20, 1971 Brussels (Belgium)

Mr. P. Philippot. I.R. P.A. Course. Theory of restoration and problems
of the restoration of polychrome sculptures.

May 2 - 5, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Dr. H. J. Plenderleith and Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the conservation
of the bronze horses of the Basilica of San Marco (at the invitation of the
Italian Government).

May 8, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot. ICOM-USA:ICOM Seminar of Specialists in Conserv-
ation of the State Museum of New York.

May 13 - 14, 1971 Bologna and Turin (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the conservation of mud bricks.

May 28, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting with Mr. Peter Cox.
May 31 - June 1, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO Mission: meeting on atmospheric pollution.

June 24 - 25, 1971 Bologna and Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting.

June 27 - 28, 1971 Munich - Ingolstadt (Germany)

Mr. P. Philippot. International Committee for the restoration of Liebfrauenmünster at Ingolstadt, at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and Cult of Bavaria.

July 5 - 7, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting on the Borobudur restoration.

July 17 - 24, 1971 Romania

Mr. Philippot and Mr. P. Mora. Opening of the pilot worksite for the conservation of mural paintings at Humor and Moldovita.

September 9 - 16, 1971 Romania

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. P. Mora. Closing of the pilot worksite for the conservation of mural paintings at Humor and Moldovita.

September 23 - 25, 1971 Aquila (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. XXVI National Congress ATI.

September 30 - October 3, 1971 Bologna (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the treatment of stone.

September 29 - October 7, 1971 Washington-Cooperstown (USA) - Toronto - Ottawa (Canada)

Mr. P. Philippot. Participated in the meeting of APT (Association for Preservation Technology) - Cooperstown, Sept. 30 - Oct. 2.
Preparation of a Regional Seminar in North America in September 1972.

Preparation of 1972 TSSR (Travelling Summer School for Architect Restorers).

Meeting with official authorities of Canada, at their invitation.

October 4 - 6, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the biological alteration of stone in Venice.

December 2 - 10, 1971 Ankara (Turkey)

Mr. P. Philippot. Course of theory of restoration at the Middle East Technical University.

Contact established with the National Commission for UNESCO and the different services interested in problems of conservation.

Preparation of Gōreme Mission, at the invitation of the Middle East Technical University.

December 2 - 3, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting on atmospheric pollution.

December 11 - 12, 1971 Brussels (Belgium)

Mr. G. Torraca. ICOMOS-ICOM-Rome Centre meeting on stone conservation and the course at the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique.

March 17, 1972 Genoa (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Examination of the stone of a church on behalf of the Bologna Stone Committee.

April 6 - 7, 1972 Bologna (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting of the Committee for the Conservation of Stone.

June 30 - July 2, 1972 Florence (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Conservation of paintings.
July 21 - 25, 1972 Piva (Yugoslavia)

Mr. P. Philippot, Mr. and Mrs. Mora. Examination of frescoes in course of removal, at the invitation of the Monuments Service of Montenegro.

July 19 - 20, 1972 Agrigento (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Conservation of stone on behalf of the Bologna Stone Conservation Committee.

October 6 - 7, 1972 Koper (Yugoslavia)

Prof. G. de Angelis d'Ossat and Prof. Piero Sanpaolesi. Expert advice on problems concerning the restoration of the Palazzo Pretorio of Koper (Capodistria).

October 31, 1972 Roselle (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Restoration of mud-brick structures.

November 10 - 18, 1972 Washington (USA)

Mr. W. Brown Morton III. International Centre for Conservation Standing Committee Meeting and report to assistant architect of the U.S. Capitol on stone conservation.

November 27 - 29, 1972 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Air pollution studies at the invitation of UNESCO.

December 18 - 23, 1972 Paris and Nancy (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. Preparations for Course on Basic Principles of Conservation Science, coordination with mixed Committee on Stone Conservation and contacts with UNESCO.
7. **Technical Correspondence 1971**

**TC 1/71** ICOMOS/Romania - Gazzola - Problems of Humidity and Monuments.

**TC 2/71** U.S.A. - Brownlee - Inks in Dead Sea Scrolls.

**TC 3/71** Taiwan - Yuan Jai - Gold Threads in Silk Tapestry.

**TC 4/71** U.S.A. - Poole - European Paper Conservation Laboratories.

**TC 5/71** Italy - Maetzke - Restoration of the François Vase.

**TC 6/71** India - Gupta - Fumigation of Archives by Phosphine.

**TC 7/71** Belgium - Sneyers - Air Conditioning for Panel Paintings.

**TC 8/71** U.S.A. - Young - Marble Samples.

**TC 9/71** France - Malina - Synthetic Paints for Artists.

**TC 10/71** U.S.A. - Collier - Radio Active Labelling of Cultural Property.

**TC 11/71** Australia - Mollison - Disinfection Chambers.

**TC 12/71** France - Rebuffat - Suggestion of a Restorer for Libya.

**TC 13/71** Australia - Richardson - Training in Paper Conservation.

**TC 14/71** U.S.A. - Hadley - Polychrome Sculpture.

**TC 15/71** Pakistan - Ahmad - Restoration of Mural Paintings.

**TC 16/71** Tunisia - Omezzine - Moulding with Synthetic Resins.

**TC 17/71** France - Gaymard - Light in Museums.

**TC 18/71** U.S.A. - Feller - Samples of Lead White.

**TC 19/71** Sweden - Mannerstrale - Electro-osmosis.

**TC 20/71** England - Brommelle - Selection of Trainees in Italy.

**TC 21/71** Spain - Diaz Martos - Hot Tables for Relining.

**TC 22/71** Jordan - Dakkak - Mosaic Preservation and Transfer.

**TC 23/71** Italy - Melucco - Lift-up in Archaeology.

**TC 24/71** Ceylon - Silva - Security Provisions, Sigiriya.
**Technical Correspondence 1972**

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<td>Conservation of Leather.</td>
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<td>2/72</td>
<td>Germany - Stolz</td>
<td>Metro in Nurnberg and Milan.</td>
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<td>Ethiopia - Angelini</td>
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<td>Mural Paintings, Retouching.</td>
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<td>U.S.A. - Smith</td>
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<td>UNESCO (Cuba) - Prunieres</td>
<td>Caseate Glue for Mural Paintings.</td>
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<td>Spain - Boeta</td>
<td>Conditioning in the Prado Museum.</td>
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<td>Stone Conservation.</td>
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<td>14/72</td>
<td>Pakistan - Muhammad Wali</td>
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<td>15/72</td>
<td>Thailand - Abotomey</td>
<td>Conservation of Mural Paintings.</td>
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<td>16/72</td>
<td>Pakistan - Rehmatullah</td>
<td>Cleaning of Marble.</td>
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<td>Indonesia - Voute</td>
<td>German Restorers for Indonesia.</td>
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<td>Peru - Mattos Cardenas</td>
<td>Control of Pidgeons.</td>
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<td>TC</td>
<td>21/72</td>
<td>France - Sportouche</td>
<td>Disinfection of Ethnographic Collections.</td>
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<td>22/72</td>
<td>Belgium - Claerhout</td>
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<td>23/72</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia - Novak</td>
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TC 24/72 Tunisia - Omezzine - Laboratory for the Museum.
TC 25/72 Spain - Arnaiz - Air Pollution and Stone Deterioration.
TC 26/72 UNESCO-Perreau - Restoration of a Mosaic.
TC 27/72 U.S.A. - Battle - San Antonio Missions.
8. General Administration and Representation of the Centre

February 2 - 5, 1971 Washington (USA)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. Torraca. Statement on the programme of the Centre and research on activity sectors interesting the United States; contacts with the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation and various U.S. institutions interested in the Centre's activities.

February 15 - 18, 1971 Madrid (Spain)

Mr. P. Philippot. Preparation of the plenary session of the ICOM Committee for Conservation and its coordination with the IIC Conference in Lisbón. Both held in October.

March 9, 1971 Amsterdam (Holland)

Mr. P. Philippot. Meeting with Mr. A. van Schendel for the preparation of the General Assembly.

March 16 - 18, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting with Mr. H. Daifuku regarding the General Assembly.

March 25 - 29, 1971 Florence (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting regarding the creation of an international centre on book conservation.

June 20 - 21, 1971 Amsterdam (Holland)

Mr. P. Philippot. Preparations for the meeting of the Commission on the Revision of the Statutes of the Centre.

September 1 - 2, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. de Guichen. Directory Board of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

September 26 - 29, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. I. C. Angle. UNESCO meeting to discuss scholarships for the academic year 1971/72.
February 5 - 26, 1972 New Delhi (India) and Teheran (Iran)

Mr. G. de Guichen. Participation in the Regional Conference in New Delhi and contact made with the Iranian authorities regarding the activities of the Centre.

April 4 - 8, 1972 Paris (France) and April 4 - 13, 1972

Mr. P. Philippot Mr. G. de Guichen
Representation of the Centre at the UNESCO meeting to prepare a recommendation and convention for the protection of the cultural patrimony of the world.

June 23 - 30, 1972 Budapest (Hungary) and June 23 - July 2

Mr. P. Philippot Mr. I. C. Angle
Participation in the General Assembly of ICOMOS.

October 8 - 13, 1972 Lisbon (Portugal)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. de Guichen. Participation in the IIC Conference.

November 6 - 7, 1972 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. de Guichen. Representation of the Centre at the General Conference of UNESCO.

December 5 - 7, 1972 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot. Attend meetings of the Consultative and Executive Committees of ICOMOS and contacts with UNESCO.

December 14 - 15, 1972 Amsterdam Holland

Mr. P. Philippot. Meeting with Dr. A. van Schendel, President of the Council of the Centre, to prepare for the General Assembly and with Dr. J. R. J. van Asperen de Boer on ICOM matters.

December 11 - 12, 1972 Bologna (Italy)

Mr. I. C. Angle. Organization of a Seminar on the Revitalization of Historic Centres;
List of Participants of Courses and Trained Restorers

N. B. Students may have one of the following scholarships:-

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<th>Scholarship</th>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Scholarship</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. I.</td>
<td>Scholarship granted by Italian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. I. /R. C.</td>
<td>Scholarship put at the disposal of the Rome Centre by the Italian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C.</td>
<td>Special grant awarded by the Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>JDR 3rd Fund-</td>
<td>Scholarship put at the disposal of the Centre by the J. Rockefeller 3rd Foundation</td>
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1. Monuments Course 1971

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<th>Organization</th>
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<td>ANITCHKIN, Haralampi</td>
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<td>G. I. /R. C.</td>
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<td>BHAKDIBUTR, Supavadee</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>G. I.</td>
<td>11 months</td>
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<td>BORCIC-SIMUNOVIC, Sanja</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>G. I.</td>
<td>8 months</td>
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<td>BUICKIANS, Angela</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>G. I. /R. C.</td>
<td>2 months</td>
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<td>CURUNI, Spiridione A.</td>
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<td>DE FEO, Carla Maria</td>
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<td>ESCOBAR SAA, Jaime</td>
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<td>FAZINIC, Alena</td>
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<td>FEIGEL, Charles</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Canon Neuchatel</td>
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<td>FISTER, Peter</td>
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<td>G. I.</td>
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<td>FLORES-LOPEZ, J. Alejandro</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>G. I.</td>
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<td>GIULIANI, Paolo</td>
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<td>G. I.</td>
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<td>IZMIRLIER, Yilmaz</td>
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<td>IRMIRLIGIL, Ulkii</td>
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KIM, Byung-mo. Korea G. I. 4 months
LE-TAN, Dân. Vietnam G. I. 12 months
LOEW, Jean-François. Switzerland Canton Neuchatel 6 months
LYSIAK, Wajdemar. Poland G. I. /R; C. 6 months + R. C. 1 month
MARTA, Roberto. Italy
MICCOLIS, Adriana. Italy
MISHRA, Tara Nanda. Nepal JDR 3rd Fund 10 months
MOISESCU, Christian. Romania G. I. /R. C. 8 months + R. C. 1 month
NESHVAD, Sohrab. Iran G. I. 12 months
PANZARASA, Silvano. Italy
PARAPETTI, Roberto. Italy
PONTUALE-CAVAGNARO, Laura. Italy
RAEBER, Maurice. Switzerland G. I. /R. C. 6 months
SAIED, Kamal Abdù Saïd. R. A. U. G. I. /R. C. 6 months
THEOCARIDIS, Plutarch. Greece G. I. /R. C. 2 months
TOUEIR, Kassem. Syria G. I. /R. C. 6 months
VERHAEGHE, Ivo. Belgium
VITALE, Graziella. Italy
WONGTALADQUAN, Uraivan. Thailand
ZAPPETTI, Mario. Italy
ZEPEDA PALLARES, Jorge. Mexico G. I. 8 months

2. Monuments Course 1972

ABUSCH, Rachel. Italy
AL-JUMAILI, Abdul-Elah. Iraq UNESCO
AL-QAYSI-Rabi. Iraq UNESCO
AL-Sa'ab Jalal. Iraq G. I. 7 months
AKUAMOAH-BOATENG, J. K. Ghana G. I. 7 months
ARTOLA PEREZ, Graciela. Mexico UNESCO 6 months
ASCARELLI, Andrea. Italy
BAZU, Olga. Romania G. I. 7 months
BELLISSARIO, Fabio. Italy
BENAVIDES SOLIS, Jorge. Ecuador G. I. 8 months
BIORDI, Alberto. Italy
BONILLA PIVARAL, Hector R. Guatemala UNESCO 7 months
BUCH, Felicitas. Germany G. I. 7 months
CARRARA, Piero Alberto. Italy
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>6 months</td>
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SORRENTINO, Vita  Italy
TAFFI, Paolo  Italy
TARR, Jashina A.  U.S.A.
VARTANIAN, Massihi  Iran
VIETTONE, Guido  Italy
WIDAWSKI, Jarosław  Poland
YANEFF, Stoyan  Bulgaria
ZAMORA, Francisco  Mexico

3. Mural Paintings Course 1971

ABBOUD, Elie  Lebanon
AGHAJANY, Hossein  Iran
AMOORE, Jeanne  France
BLENDEA, Constantin  Romania
EL KEFI, Ahmed  Tunisia
GHETTA, Willi  Austria
LENTERIE, Bernard  France
MLADENOVIĆ, Milosav-Misa  Yugoslavia
"MLADENOVIĆ-KOKANOVIC, Danica"
NAGUIB, Saphinaz (observer)  Egypt
PERARO, Jean-Pierre  France
SANCHEZ-BARRIGA, Fernandez A.  Spain
SARSFIELD CABRAL, Teresa  Portugal
SERRA, Gabriella  Italy
VELASCO RODRIGUEZ, Julio  Mexico
VIDAL, Jean Augustin  France
WILCZYSKI, Thaddée  France

UNESCO  6 months
G. I. /R. C.  4 months
G. I.  6 months
G. I. /R. C.  4 1/2 months
G. I.  6 months
G. I. /R. C.  4 months
Ministry of Education, Austria
Minist. Ed. Nac.  4 months

4. Mural Paintings Course 1972

BLATTNY, Pavel  Switzerland
BOGALE, Mammo  Ethiopia

R. C.  4 months
R. C.  1 month
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<th>Duration</th>
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<td>FINLAY, Gillian</td>
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<td>HADA, Hiroshi</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>R.C.</td>
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<td>IDIL, Ali Cetin</td>
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<td>R.C.</td>
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<td>KHEWHOK, Sanit</td>
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<td>G.I.</td>
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<td>R.C.</td>
<td>4 months</td>
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<td>SANDWITH, Hermione</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>G.I.</td>
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<td>SHAPKOTA, Upendra N.</td>
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<td>WELIMANN, Sophie</td>
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5. Trained Restorers 1971

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<td>KANCHANAGAMA, Preecha</td>
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<td>HAUSER, Robert</td>
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6. Trained Restorers 1972

BAROV, Zdravko
CAUCHON, Michel
HUERTA CARRILLO, A.
ISSEYEHG, Oscar Christian H.
LINSTRUM, Derek
KAWAKAMI, Mitsung
MOHAMED, Dahir Alim
TANK, Ronald E.
WAWRZENCZAK, Andrzej
BOSMAN, E. C. L.
O'FLAHERTY, R.
RECIO SEGOVIANO, Angela
ROCA, Alvaro
SIEVANEN, Outi-Leena
VICOVEANU, Dimitrie

- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Mexico
- Mexican Gov. and UNESCO
- Cyprus
- U.K.
- Japan
- Somalia
- U.S.A.
- Poland
- S. Africa
- U.S.A.
- Spain
- Peru
- Finland
- Romania

7. Architects who received the Diploma of the Faculty of Architecture 1970/71

LYSIAK, Waldemar
WONGRALADQUAN, Uraivan
HATAMZADEH, Parviz
LE TAN DAN
THEOCHARIDIS, Plutarch
BUICKIANS, Angela
NESHVAD, Sohrab

- Poland
- Thailand
- Iran
- Vietnam
- Greece
- Iran
- Iran
CENTRE PERSONNEL

### Directorate, Scientific and Technical Services

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director Emeritus</td>
<td>Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Mr. Paul Philippot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director and Head of Laboratory</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant Architect (temporary attaché to the Centre)</td>
<td>Mr. Giorgio Torraca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training and Laboratory Assistant Architect</td>
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<td>Documentalist</td>
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### Administration

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<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary and Secretary of Courses and Training</td>
<td>Mr. Italo C. Angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Services and Internal Administration</td>
<td>Mr. Giulio Catena</td>
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### Secretariat

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<tr>
<td>Miss Marcelle Szmer</td>
<td>Publications, ICOM Committee for Conservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elena Fiorini</td>
<td>Courses and training correspondence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli</td>
<td>Filing, addressograph, diffusion, contributions of member countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Margherita Denti</td>
<td>Translator, interpreter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrosi</td>
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<td>Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Antonio Tito</td>
<td>Travel arrangements, room reservations, outgoing post, customs, xerox, office premises, etc.</td>
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<td>Mr. Natale Proietti</td>
<td>Chauffeur, services at San Michele.</td>
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DENMARK: January 1973
IRAN: January 1973