GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7th Session

Rome, 9, 10, 11 & 12 April 1973

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) - Delegates</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) - Observers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Counsellors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Associate Members</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Others</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) - Secretariat</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. MINUTES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Opening Session - April 9th</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Afternoon Session</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Morning Session - April 10th</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Afternoon Session</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Morning Session - April 12th</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1) - Delegates

Austria -

Mrs. Hofrat Dr. Gertrude Tripp
Acting President of the Bundesdenkmalamt - Vienna

Belgium -

Mr. Raymond Lemaire
Professor at the Université de Louvain
Secrétaire Général de l' ICOMOS, Louvain

Bulgaria -

Arch. Peio Berbenliev
Vice-Président du Comité des Arts et de la Culture

Colombia -

Mr. Luis Carlos Galan
Ambassador - Embassy of Colombia, Rome

Cyprus -

Dr. Vassos Karageorghis
Directeur, Département des Antiquités - Nicosia

Denmark -

Mr. Steen Bjarnhof

Dominican Rep. -

Mr. Francisco Carías Dominici
Ambassador - Embassy of the Dominican Rep., Rome

France -

Mr. Jean Taralon
Inspecteur Général des Monuments Historiques, Ministère des Affaires Culturelles - Paris

Germany (Fed. Rep.) -

Prof. Dr. Werner Bornheim gen. Schilling
Landeskonservator am Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Rheinland Pfalz - Mainz
Ghana -

Mr. J.R. Richter
Socialt Kollegium - Room 303
Sundbyvestervej - 99 - 2300 Copenhagen

India -

Dr. O.P. Agrawal
Chief, Central Laboratory of Conservation National Museum - New Delhi

Israel -

Mr. Zvi Neeman
Conseiller, Embassy of Israel, Rome

Italy -

Prof. Piero Gazzola
Ispettore Centrale, Direzione Generale delle Belle Arti, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione - Rome

Japan -

Dr. T. Iwasaki
Chief of Restoration Technique Research Station
Department of Conservation Science
Tokyo National Research Institute - Tokyo

Jordan -

Mr. Yacoub Oweis
Director of Antiquities - Amman

Khmer Rep. -

Mr. Chhuk-meng-mao
Cultural Attaché
Embassy of the Khmer Rep., Berne, Switzerland

Korea -

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

Lebanon -

Mr. l'Emir Maurice Chehab
Directeur Général des Antiquités - Beyrouth
Libya -

Mr. A. Abdussayed
Département des Antiquités - Tripoli

Mexico -

Prof. José Luis Lorenzo
Jefe del Departamento de Restauracion del Patrimonio Cultural,
Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia de Mexico -
 Mexico D. F.

Netherlands -

Dr. Arthur Van Schendel
Directeur Général - Rijksmuseum - Amsterdam

Nigeria -

Mr. Y. O. Dawodu
Curator, Department of Antiquities
Jos Museum - Jos

Pakistan -

Mr. Javed Salim Khan
First Secretary -
Embassy of Pakistan, Rome

Poland -

Mr. K. Malinowski
Directeur, Musée National - Poznan

Rumania -

Prof. V. Dragut
Directeur des Monuments Historiques et des Arts
Bucarest

Spain -

Arch. A. García Gil
Jefe del Servicio de Monumentos
Direccion General de Bellas Artes - Madrid

Sudan -

Mr. Mohammed Faig Yousif
Antiquities Service, Khartoum
Sweden -

Mr. C. F. Mannerstråle
Art Historian and Inspector of Monuments
Stockholm

Switzerland -

Mr. Hugo Schneider
Directeur du Musée National Suisse
Zurich

Turkey -

Mr. Kamal Balkan
Professor at the University of Ankara

United Kingdom -

Sir Norman Reid
Director, Tate Gallery - London

United States -

Mr. Robert H. Thayer
Vice Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Washington

Yugoslavia -

Mr. Dzemal Celic
Directeur de l'Institut pour la protection des biens culturels
de la Rep. de Bosnie et Herzégovine - Sarajevo
2) - Observers

Counsellors

ICOM - Mr. Hugues de Varine Bohan
    Director

ICÔMOS - Mr. Robert R. Garvey Jr.
    Executive Secretary
    Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
    Washington

UNESCO - Mr. A. Szpakowski
    Chef, Division des Normes, Recherches
    et des Musées, Paris

Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique -
    Mr. René Sneyers
    Directeur a.i.

Istituto Centrale del Restauro -
    Dr. Giovanni Urbani
    Direttore Reggente

Associate Members

Fondazione Lerici -
    Ing. R.E. Linington
    Director

Institut Suisse pour l'Art -
    Mr. Thomas Brachert
    Chef du Département Technologique (absent)

Smithsonian Institution -
    Mr. Paul N. Perrot
    Assistant Secretary for Museums Programs
    Washington

Vatican -
    Dr. D. Redig de Campos
    Inspecteur, Direction Générale des Musées
    et Galeries du Vatican
Others

International Council of Archives -
  Dr. Elio Califano
  Direttore del Servizio Fotodocumentazione e
  Restauri, Direzione Generale degli Archivi
  di Stato, Rome

Australia -
  Mr. C. T. Pretyman
  Australian Embassy, Rome

Austria -
  Mr. Manfred Koller
  Premier Restaurateur
  Bundesdenkmalamt, Vienna

Canada -
  Mr. Nathan Stolow
  Directeur, Musées Nationaux du Canada
  Ottawa

Germany (Fed. Rep.) -
  Dr. Johannes Taubert
  Landeskonservator am Bayerischen Landesamt
  für Denkmalpflege, München

Hungary -
  Mr. Miklos Horler
  Surintendant des Monuments Historiques des
  Hongrie, Budapest

Italy -
  Prof. Giorgio Rosi
  Ispettore Centrale della Direzione Generale
  Antichità e Belle Arti, Ministero della Pubblica
  Istruzione, Rome

  Prof. Giorgio Vigni
  Ispettore Centrale, Direzione Generale Antichità e
  Belle Arti, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Rome
Dr. Enrico Pietromarchi,
Consigliere di Legazione, Direzione Generale Cooperazione Culturale, Scientifica e Tecnica, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome

Ms. Valeria Spinelli
Segretario di Legazione, Direzione Generale Cooperazione Culturale, Scientifica e Tecnica, Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome

Dr. Umberto Baldini
Direttore Opificio delle Pietre Dure
Florence

Dott. ssa Maddalena Ceresi
Direttrice Reggente, Istituto di Patologia del Libro, Rome

Prof. E. Liverani
Direttore
Istituto Statale d'Arte per la Ceramica Faenza

Ing. Mario delle Chiaie
Direttore
Centro Studi ed Esperienze Anticendio Rome

Dr. F.S. Rabotti
Ispettore Generale, Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Rome

Japan -

Mr. Takahashi
Embassy of Japan, Rome

Jordan -

Mr. Nayef Al-Hadid
Second Secretary
Embassy of Jordan, Rome

Korea -

Mr. Kyung Ho Chang
Official Bureau of Cultural Property Ministry of Culture and Information, Seoul
Malaysia -
Mr. Shahrum Bin Yup
Directeur, Service des Musées
Kuala Lumpur

Poland -
Prof. Dr. Alfred Majewski
Conservateur général des Monuments Historiques
Warsaw

Spain -
Ms. Carmen Crespo
Directora del Servicio Nacional de Restauracion de Libros y Documentos, Madrid

United Kingdom -
Ms. S.K.L. Guiton
Principal, Overseas Development Administration
UK Deputy Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, París

United States -
Mr. E.A. Connally
Ass. Director Professional Service
National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior
Washington

Mr. Robert Organ
Conservation Analytical Laboratory
Smithsonian Institution, Washington

Mr. Peter Powers
General Counsel
Smithsonian Institution, Washington

Mr. Russell B. Keune
Director, Dept. of the Field Services
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S.

Mr. W.J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service, Washington

Mr. W. Southworth
US Department of State, Washington
Mr. C. Lahiguera  
US Permanent Delegation to UNESCO  
Paris  

3) Secretariat  

Prof. Paul Philippot, Director  
Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith, Director Emeritus  
Dr. Giorgio Torraca, Assistant Director  
Dr. Italo Carlo Angle, Executive Secretary  
Miss Marcelle Szmer, Secretary  
Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli, Secretary  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrosi, Secretary  
Mrs. Margherita Bracci-Denti, Translator
II. MINUTES

Opening Session - Rome, April 9th, 1973

The official opening of the 7th General Assembly of the International Centre for Conservation of Rome was held at Palazzo Braschi on April 9. Delegates and observers of member countries, Associate Members, and the representative for the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Andrew Szpakowski, were present. Senatore Salvatore Valitutti, Under-Secretary of State for Public Instruction, Prof. Salvatore Accardo, Director General of the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Italy and Mr. Di Crescenzi, Counsellor for the Municipality of Rome, as well as observers from various cultural, national and international organizations were present.

The Italian government was represented by Prof. Piero Gazzola, Chief Inspector for Historic Monuments.

Prof. Accardo, Senator Valitutti and Mr. Di Crescenzi welcomed the Assembly and wished it success in its work.

Sir Norman Reid (Great Britain), outgoing chairman, thanked the speakers and especially the Municipality of Rome who put Palazzo Braschi at the disposal of the Centre's Assembly.

On behalf of the Centre's Council, Sir Norman Reid proposed Mr. Raymond Lemaire, professor at the University of Louvain and Secretary General of ICOMOS (Belgium) as chairman of the present Assembly. The Assembly approved, applauding, and Mr. Lemaire took the chair.

Mr. Raymond Lemaire expressed his gratitude, particularly on behalf of Belgium as its representative and proposed to follow the example of his predecessor Sir Norman Reid, whom he highly praised.

As stated under point 2 on the Agenda, there followed the election of the three Vice-Chairmen (Internal Regulations of the General Assembly Articles 19 - 21). Following the proposal of the Centre's Council M.M. O. P. Agrawal (India) and R. Thayer (United States of America) were elected, both being present and Mr. L. Ortiz Macedo (Mexico) whose arrival was still awaited.

The Agenda (Doc. AG7/1 Rev.) was unanimously approved.
The chairman then passes on to point 4 of the Agenda and puts to the vote the Council's proposals for the election of the three following committees:

- **Verification of Powers Committee**: (Int. Reg. A.G. Art. 24) Mrs. G. Tripp (Austria), MM. V. Karageorghis (Cyprus), H. Schneider (Switzerland), Y. Oweis (Jordan) and M. Chehab (Lebanon).

- **Candidatures Committee**: (Int. Reg. A.G. Art. 26 and 57.2) MM. K. Balkan (Turkey), K. Malinowski (Poland) and J. Taralon (France).

- **Programme of Activities Committee**: (Int. Reg. A.G. Art. 26) MM. Werner Bernheim gen. Schilling (German Federal Republic), A. Garcia Gil (Spain) and F. Mannerstråle (Sweden).

The Assembly approved the composition of the three Committees, and the Chairman, after having defined their functions, closed the morning session.
Mr. A. Szpakowski, representing the Director General of UNESCO recalled the close collaboration which united the Centre and UNESCO, and on behalf of the organization offered his good wishes for the success of the General Assembly.

The Chairman introducing point 5 of the Agenda, Examination and Approval of the Financial Report on the biennial budget 1971 - 72 (doc. AG7/2) invited the Director to present this document.

The Director drew the Assembly's attention to the main points brought up in the introduction to the report. The budget was closed with a surplus sum of $ 32,026 compared to the estimates. This difference was due to the following facts:

1. An exceptional contribution of $ 8,574 had been donated to the Centre by the Italian government as a contribution for the development of courses and the temporary installment at San Michele.
2. A sum of $ 7,497 had been made from bank interests and sale of publications.
3. The regional seminar for Latin America, originally planned for 1972 had been postponed until 1973, thus leaving a credit of $ 9,000.
4. The adhesion of new member countries had brought about $ 2,841 over the years 1971 and 1972.
5. Finally it had been considered wise to cut down on various expenditures to guard the Centre against the consequences of the devaluation of the dollar and to ensure a minimum of liquid assets at the end of the budgetary period.

It should be noted that this accumulation of credit in 31/12/72 has enabled the Centre to affront the expenses at the beginning of 1973 without having to resort to a loan. In fact, the late payment of contributions of numerous countries makes great difficulties for the Centre at the beginning of each year. If the credit on 31/12/72 was $ 82,026 the total sum of arrears due at that date was $ 53,988, so that the credit of $ 50,000 forecast in the 1971 - 72 budget as working capital and reserve fund, was only available up to the sum of $ 28,809, a sum clearly insufficient. It is, therefore, indispensable in the future to augment the working capital fund, in order to avoid the risk of having to resort to a bank loan which would oblige the Centre to pay a 8.50 % interest rate.
The Financial Report was unanimously approved.

A discussion then takes place on the subject of overdue payments which are liable for sanctions under the terms of Article 13 of the Statutes.

Mr. A. Van Schendel, Chairman of the Centre's Council, brought to attention the fact that certain States have admissible difficulties. For the others the Council was previously in favour of a moderate solution, for instance, a suspension sanction.

Mr. Y. Oweis (Jordan) was in favour of a permanent exclusion, while other delegates, Mr. M. Chehab (Lebanon), Mr. D. Celic (Yugoslavia), Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India), Mr. J. Luis Lorenzo (Mexico), Mr. V. Karageorghis (Cyprus) advocated a more moderate solution; simple suspension, reminders, etc. One should not lose all chances of recovering a defaulting country. There are often administrative difficulties and various countries sometimes have financial problems. Some delegates proposed personal contacts be made at the same time as the usual official procedure.

After a lengthy exchange of opinions it was decided that the Director would take various measures within the States' Embassies and delegations at UNESCO to clarify the situation of countries in arrears with payments. A report would be presented at the next General Assembly which would decide the sanctions to be taken.

The Chairman then introduced point 6 on the Agenda, Examination and Approval of the Council's Report (Doc. AG7/3) and invited the Director to present this document.

The Director first of all explained that the Report had been compiled in a certain order to enable an easy comparison with the documents concerning the programme and budget for the past financial period and for the 1973 - 74 financial period. It must be stressed that all the reported activities could never have been carried out through the Centre's personnel alone, which is composed of fifteen persons in all, four of whom are specialists. The considerable development of activities has only been possible thanks to an important collaboration from outside helpers, very often voluntary, who are stimulated by frequenting the Centre and attracted by its programmes. Here it is a question of an important element which does not appear in the financial documents and explains that various programmes have been realized with a minimum of expense.

The large divisions of the Report correspond to the large sectors of the Centre's activities. This does not mean that they do not constitute the
object of continual evolution, on the contrary.

A documentation service has been added to the library, which includes audiovisual material: photographs, slides, films, plans and surveys which has been assigned to Miss Marie Christine Uginet, documentalist. The library also ensures the sale of the Centre's publications and of various publications of ICOMOS and ICOM.

In the field of publications the series of "Technical Notes" has shown itself to be an interesting formula. In a condensed form technical subjects are exposed in a simple way. These publications sold at a low price (from $1.50 to $3), at first intended for the students following the courses, are increasingly in demand from outside. Thus the Centre can recuperate invested funds, and even make a small profit. It is thus planned to give priority to the development of this collection.

The section dealing with training of specialists increasingly requires the energy and attention of the Centre. In fact the teaching of restoration is a recent branch of instruction which cannot rely on already approved traditions and formulas, but must elaborate its own programmes and didactic methods, keeping in mind the interdisciplinary character of restoration. Every year new experiments are carried out in this respect, and improvements are registered.

The international character of teaching presents its own problems due to the variety of preparation and the participants needs, but at the same time it is due to this same factor that it is particularly stimulating.

One cannot overstate the fact that the quality, which rather than quantity should be the Centre’s aim, will depend more and more on the selection of candidates and the limitation of participants.

Progress does not lie in the multiplication of participants, but in the constant raising of the quality and selection of young people who effectively apply their experience to conservation. Elaboration of programmes and adequate didactic methods is clearly one of the Centre’s vocations, and progress in this field will be able to serve as a guide to regional and national institutes.

Various methods which have been proved most efficacious are united to didactic activities: pilot sites, using carefully selected former students to work with local technicians, and study trips organized for the first time in 1972 and enabling a group of architects to visit restoration sites in various countries.
Another formula consists of offering to students, thanks to the Centre's relations with other member countries, possibilities of further specialization courses. Such courses have taken place in Segovia (Spain), Vienna (Austria) and at the Institute of Archeology at London University. This enrichment of international possibilities was made possible through the generosity of the various countries, institutions and persons involved, to whom the Director expressed his grateful thanks.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. G. Torraca, Assistant Director, to take the floor, who read a paper on the organization of the third course "The Fundamental Principles of Conservation". He stressed the interest which the knowledge of the materials inspired. Various specialists have offered their collaboration, and a consultative committee composed of MM. Agrawal, France - Lanord, Majewski, Mora, Mühlethaler, Organ, Szpakowski and Thomson, met in Rome in April 1971 to discuss the basic principles and programme of this course.

Taking the floor again at the Chairman's request, the Director presented the basic ideas for a new important sector of activities: the regional programmes whose aim is to favour contacts between specialists, made difficult by great distances, and to stimulate in each region consciousness of the real problems of conservation as much in the cultural and administrative field, as in the technical field. In this spirit a series of regional seminars have been conceived, whose structure and theories are adapted to the particular problems of the regions in question. The Centre brings a specialized and financial contribution. The meetings organized in New Delhi in February 1972 and at Williamsburg and Philadelphia in September 1972 will be followed by a seminar in Mexico in November 1973, organized by the Centre with the Centro latinoamericano de Estudios para la Conservacion y Restauracion de Bienes Culturales. This formula permits the strengthening of the bonds between the Centre and the regional training Centres set up by UNESCO in various parts of the world.

The Chairman called upon Mr. O. P. Agrawal to take the floor, who listed the countries which took part in the New Delhi meeting, and stressed the interest of the exchange of views and the climate of cordiality which presided at the meeting. He hoped the experiment would continue. With regard to the mission which he accomplished together with the Director in S.E. Asia, he pointed out that the religious value formerly attributed to works of art, has no longer the importance it once had, and consequently it is essential to educate the general public, and to awaken its consciousness to the artistic and historical value of monuments and works of art, which has become the only guarantee for their protection.
The Chairman gave the floor once more to the Director who, after a short account of the meeting which took place on April 28 at the Centre to discuss the problems of regional centres of UNESCO with the participation of Mr. O. P. Agrawal, 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, proposed that the floor should be given to Mr. W. Brown Morton III.

Mr. Morton went to Nepal on a three week mission at UNESCO's request as Consultant of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He had been instructed by the IBRD to find out about requirements for conservation in Nepal, and to define plans for conservation that could be financed by IBRD. Mr. Brown Morton stresses the absence in Nepal of an organized conservation service, and the lack of qualified specialists for conservation works, as well as the danger of the inadequate use of various materials and products of modern construction, such as acrilic colour, for example, for the historical monuments and complexes of Nepal.

Mr. Morton calls to mind the experience of TSSR (Travelling Summer School for Restorationists) in which he participated, and notes how formative and apt this method has proved in developing an international comprehension between participants.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the Council's Report.

In reply to a question from Mr. Y. O. Dawodu (Nigeria) the Director once more took up the idea of a strict selection of candidates, priority must be given to quality, at the same time keeping in mind the distribution between the various Member States, and the specific needs and possibilities of each country.

Mr. K. Malinowski (Poland) thanked the Director for his account. He proposes the diffusion of knowledge and experience acquired at the University of Torun, the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw and Cracow, and at graduate and post graduate courses. Other post university courses such as Leicester, London, Prague and Brno could also serve as models. Diffusion of knowledge may be ensured by means of duplicated copies of translations (200 - 500 exemplaries), as has already been carried out in Poland, especially for reports presented at the General Conference of ICOM held in Leningrad and Moscow in 1963 and at the Paris and Grenoble Conferences in 1971. This method cannot be adopted unless the translation of texts is possible without
the authorization of the author, as is the case for UNESCO publications.

The Chairman thanked the Polish delegate for this precise information.

Mr. M. Chehab (Lebanon) congratulated the Centre on its work accomplished with limited means; for the training of specialists, he too is in favour of admitting a small number of students to the Centre's courses, to guarantee the quality of the teaching. He proposed furthermore the establishment of an inventory of specialists and conservation laboratories. Lebanon could contribute financially to the setting up of such a register.

The Director replied that an inventory of this kind would be in fact a fundamental working instrument. The Centre moreover has already published one but it is now out of date. The proposition is an interesting one, and the Centre is already in possession of much information that could be diffused.

Mr. V. Dragut (Romania) offered Romania's contributions for the publication of such an inventory.

At 6:30 p.m. the Chairman closed the session, and invited the members of the Assembly to a cocktail party, organized in their honour in the rooms of Palazzo Braschi.

The next session was planned for the following day at 9:30 a.m.
Morning Session - April 10th, 10 a.m.

The Chairman opened the session and invited Mr. M. Chehab (the Lebanon) to read the results of the deliberations of the Committee on the Verification of Powers. The Committee had recognized as valid the documents of all the representatives present with the exception of two cases which it submitted to the Assembly: those of Vietnam and Iraq. The delegates for these countries bear documents in which they declare themselves to have been designated by their respective governments to represent their countries.

The issue was considered and deliberated. These delegates (Iraq and Vietnam) were asked to contact the authorities to obtain confirmation of their powers.

As no delegate wished to intervene on point 4 of the Agenda, the discussion was taken up on points 5 and 6.

Mr. P. Perrot (USA), Smithsonian Institution; Washington, set out the composition and workings of the "International Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" which unites representatives of all organisms of the USA interested in conservation, and ensures contacts with the Centre. He suggested the creation of similar national coordination committees to reinforce the relations of countries with the Centre. He also brought to mind the Williamsburg and Philadelphia seminar and the summer study trip or TSSR.

The Chairman added that in fact the constitution of such liaison committees in other countries would indeed be of help to the Centre and would enable member countries to benefit more fully from its services.

Mr. V. Dragut (Romania) stressed the importance of "generalist" conservers (the architect restorers being the surgeons, the restorers of painting being the dermatologists). He also stressed the importance of general diagnosis. A specialist must be mobile for certain cases. The art historian is not made for this. With the help of the Centre and of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, the delay in this field concerning the restoration of mural paintings in Romania has been overcome. The exchange of information is of prime importance.

As a support for this exchange of information the periodical "Monumentum" is clearly very good but perhaps too aristocratic for the
urgent problems to be resolved. Romania is willing to contribute to the publication of a catalogue of institutions and specialists.

The Director replied to the two speakers: the establishment of liaison committees like those in the USA is very stimulating. All official relations are made easier as the important step is to establish a bridge between governments, which are the official members of the Centre, and the specialists who carry out the work.

With regard to the observations made by Professor V. Dragut, the problem of training "generalists" is taken into consideration by the Centre namely by creating a third course. The idea of information exchange is connected to Mr. Chehab's proposition for the establishment of a catalogue of specialists. The direction hopes to be able to carry out this project in two years' time from now. It thanks Romania for its offers of contribution.

Mr. M. Chehab asked for the floor once more and developed his idea:

- on information exchange: the Centre could send a letter to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, to contact institutions likely to furnish information, ask Universities to convey information, consult revues published by specialized institutions, keep in contact with ICOM and ICOMOS.

- on training: at the University of London there is a laboratory for training archaeologists. The Centre could suggest the creation within the Universities of a specialized course in conservation which would be added to the archaeology course.

The Chairman thanked Mr. M. Chehab and affirmed that ICOM and ICOMOS were certainly at the Centre's disposition to provide the desired information.

For Mr. V. Karageorghis (Cyprus) it is important to train competent archaeologists on the site to be capable of making discoveries. In Cyprus a seminar was organized with this aim with participants from the USA and Canada. The Centre could, on the other hand, orient her students towards the Institute of Archeology in London.

The Director developed points 5 and 6 of the Council's Report with regard to research and technical assistance.

The Centre ensures the Secretariat of the Committee of ICOM for Conservation of which Mr. P. Philippot is Administrative Secretary and
Mr. G. de Guichen, Assistant Administrative Secretary. The third plenary meeting of this Committee was held in Madrid from October 2 - 7, 1972, organized by the Centre and Instituto Central de Conservacion y Restauracion de Obras de Arte in Madrid. On this occasion 20 working groups were able to unite, which enabled specialists to meet, and exchange views on the work in progress and the direction it should take. This collaboration with ICOM and ICOMOS will ensure the Centre the means of being in continual contact with the current developments in research.

The Centre also ensures the Secretariat of the Committee of ICOM-ICOMOS International Centre for the Preservation of Stone, whose Chairman is Mr. René Sneyers. It is made up of various working groups, one of which is the group "Treatment of Stone" which is mainly concerned with the activities of the Bologna Centre (Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto, Bologna) created by the Italian government in 1971 with the Centre's assistance. A meeting was held in Bologna in 1971 and the results were published in 1972; they are available both at the Centre and at Bologna, at the Centro delle Sculture all'Aperto.

Technical correspondence represents an important sector of the Centre's activity, which is becoming increasingly heavy. It is assured for the most part by Dr. Torraca. The list of negotiated applications figures in annex to the Council's Report, where the list of participants of the courses and individual training and their respective scholarships are also found. It will be seen that these scholarships are given essentially by UNESCO, the Italian government, and the J. D. R. 3rd Foundation, who put them at the Centre's disposition. Some scholarships also come from bilateral agreements or from the State concerned. The Centre does not give scholarships as one of its functions and its budget does not permit any development to this extent. It therefore limits itself to the occasional and limited financial assistance to visiting students or specialists in financial difficulty who need to cover expenses for their stay or to prolong their journey, to ensure the regular attendance of courses or the good development of individual training.

In reply to the Director's question, Mr. G. Torraca, Assistant Director, exposed the principal aspects of activities connected with research and technical assistance. Mr. Torraca explained the organization of working groups on the conservation of stone within the framework of the Centre's collaboration with ICOM and ICOMOS and the Centre's relations with the Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto founded at Bologna, which offers an excellent field of practical experience, rigourously controlled, in which participate many international experts. He then
specified the principal aspects of technical assistance missions listed in the Council's Report where it was not possible to expose them all in detail.

Replying to a question put forward by Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India) concerning structures in mud brick and the Venice Campaign, Mr. Torraca specified in particular that the project of the conservation of structures in mud brick came to an end in 1972 which means that the budget is closed. Clearly it cannot be said that the problems of mud brick have been permanently resolved. With regard to the work carried out in Venice, rather than a question of technical assistance it is a matter of a general type of study of the effects of atmospheric pollution, and therefore a question of research. It is the same situation at Bologna where they are beginning tests on the treatment of stone.

The Chairman confirmed that ICOMOS would continue to take an interest in this problem, and would perhaps undertake a joint programme with the Centre.

The Chairman then gave the floor to Dr. Plenderleith, Director Emeritus of the Centre, and he invited the latter to give an account of his mission to Australia, New Zealand, Fidji, East Samoa and Washington from August 26 to September 16, 1971. Replying to a request of the Canberra Symposium, Dr. Plenderleith agreed to write a short practical pamphlet for the use of archivists responsible for conservation in the Pacific region.

When this account was over, Mr. Y. Owais (Jordan) in his turn, went up to the rostrum: in his opinion, the right to technical assistance belongs to all the member countries. He proposed the setting up of a travelling team responsible for visiting all States to get to know the problems of each one.

The Chairman replied that requests for technical assistance should be made by the governments.

Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India) considered that what the Jordanian delegate said was interesting as governments are not always conscious of the existing problems of conservation in their countries. Therefore the initiative must often come from elsewhere. Thanks to its flexibility, the Centre should be able to intervene when national action fails.

The Chairman recalled Article 1 c) of the Statutes which among other functions of the Centre provides for that of furnishing consultations and
recommendations on general or specific points on the subject of conservation and restoration of cultural property.

This question was taken up by the Director. One must clearly distinguish investigation trips where the Centre can take the initiative in agreement with the countries concerned, and technical assistance missions organized at the request of member states.

These consultations are never refused, but it is not always necessary for the Centre's personnel to be there on the spot. On the other hand it is impossible to regularly visit 57 Member Countries. Besides the Centre plays the part of adviser and not that of policeman, no absolute or permanent truth being existent in conservation, Science is in continuous evolution. Lastly the nature and extent of the Centre's assistance is obviously determined by the limited financial means at its disposition.

However Mr. Y. Oweis considered that each member country has the right to a minimum of technical assistance every year. In his opinion, if the Statutes are insufficient, they should be changed. This is the role of the Assembly. He then thanked the floor.

Another proposition was made by Mr. V. Karageorghis (Cyprus): that of holding the General Assembly elsewhere other than Rome, e.g. in South America or Asia, to stimulate the governments.

Mr. A. Van Schendel (Netherlands) recalled the fact that Article 5 permits this possibility. But this would certainly bring with it administrative and financial consequences.

The Director was of the same opinion. Such an eventuality would entail great expenditure. The General Assembly is above all an administrative meeting. Proceedings involve approval of the budget, the programme of activities, etc. It is better for the Assembly to meet in Rome where the Secretariat is better equipped. On the other hand, the proposal of regional conferences, of a more technical character answers the concern shown by Mr. Karageorghis. In fact the programme of the General Assembly would be the same in Tokyo or Rome, while that of regional conferences is adapted to the needs and interests of the region.

Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India) approved. In the field of technical assistance regional seminars, that of New Delhi or that planned in Mexico, are very important.

Mr. A. Van Schendel (Netherlands) was also of that opinion.
The Chairman considered that the question of regional seminars should be taken up again in the framework of the discussion of future programmes.

The Report of the Council was unanimously approved.

After a 10 minute interval, the Chairman introduced point 7 of the Agenda: "Examination of the activity programme and the biennial budget 1973 - 74 of the Centre" (doc. AG7/4). On this occasion document AG/ DR 1 was distributed.

The Director presented the documents, first of all taking up the main points of the introduction to the programme and budget Project which explain the function of the budget and the advantages which the system used at present brings to the Centre, a system based on a contribution from member states equivalent to 1% of their contribution to UNESCO for the current year. The experiment has shown up till now that this system has corresponded to the programme's needs for development. As for the future, the various permanent activities of the Centre, especially the specialist training courses, the publications and documentation still call for an impressionable credit increase. Activities such as regional action and technical assistance on the other hand are open to unlimited development, as is the request, and it is up to the Assembly to decide what part of the budget can be assigned to it, keeping in mind the Centre's own means in terms of personnel.

The whole development on a long term scale must be understood in proportion to the adhesion of Canada, Australia, the USSR and China. The Centre will then have approximately reached its full development on the basis of the present system, and should reach a situation which should correspond to its complete installment at San Michele.

The budget presented for 1973 - 74 is more analytical than that presented for 1971 - 72 and enables a comparison to be made with the effective expenditures of the past budget. Inspite of the devaluation of the dollar, it has been possible to augment the "working fund" which, with the reserve for the installment at San Michele has now reached a sum of $ 80,000, which is however still insufficient to guarantee the Centre against the late payment of contributions of member states.

The Director stipulated that the budget for the biennium 1973 - 74 had been established in a realistic manner keeping in mind the resolution recently passed by the United Nations under the terms of which no member state will pay more than 25% (instead of 30%) of contributions of all the member states of an international organization, and from the fact that the
The United States had already passed a law fixing the maximum permissible contribution to international organizations at 25% of the total budget, from 1974 onwards.

The Director then set out in detail the different chapters of the programme. He pointed out that the successful realisation of the programme was only possible, as in the past, thanks to the assistance either gratuitous or extremely modestly paid, of a large number of specialists, connected to the Centre through their interest in its activities and its aims. In the chapter "Training of conservation specialists" the effective establishment, since 1973 of the third course dedicated to "The Fundamental Principles of Conservation" (4.3) must be noted. Another creation is that of a photogrammetric service which is attached to the architectural conservation course. If the Centre itself can only grant a moderate sum for extension of scholarships the Centre is in possession of, on the other hand, an increasing number of scholarships given by the Italian government, UNESCO and the JDR Rockefeller IIIrd Fund (4.7).

Under the heading "Promotion of Research" (5) are foreseen meetings of working groups of the ICOM for Conservation and the Centre's contribution to the Joint Committee on the conservation of stone. The reduction of expenditures ($10,000 compared to $13,660 of the preceding budget) is explained by the fact that the plenary meeting of ICOM for Conservation which was held in Madrid in October 1972 will not be repeated until 1975 and therefore does not fall in the budgetary biennium 1973 - 1974.

In the regional programmes figures the Regional Seminar on the problems in Latin America which will take place in Mexico in November 1973.

Technical assistance comprises in particular missions whose expenditures are partly or entirely to be paid by the requesting country, a pilot site at Göreme (Turkey) for the conservation of paintings in churches carved in the rock, largely financed by the Turkish government and which will be able to offer an extension of training to young specialists from various countries.

The expenses of the secretariat are on the increase, due to the augmentation of the cost of living and consequently the rise of salaries, the increase of personnel, especially with regard to the third course (It will be necessary to employ a permanent technician for the laboratory).
For various general services (IV, 4) expenses are on the decrease, various tenancy expenses — now taken over by the Italian government no longer exist due to the installment of part of the Centre in the modern premises of San Michele. The chapter comprises the study made by Mr. W. Brown Morton III on the installment of the Centre in the Ospizio di San Michele.

The session was adjourned at 1:45 p.m. to be continued that afternoon at 3:14 p.m.
Afternoon Session - April 10th, 3:30 p.m.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the project of the budget and the activity programme (doc. AG7/4 and AG7/DR1).

Mr. K. Balkan (Turkey) thanked the Centre on behalf of the Ankara authorities. He recalled the agreements reached between the Turkish authorities and the Centre for the conservation of Göreme's mural paintings. Incidentally two other sites of importance comparable to that of Göreme have just been discovered.

The floor was then given to Mr. P. Gazzola (Italy).

For the training of specialists there are few schools in the world: in Iraq, Mexico, Turkey (Ankara), Spain and the United States. The Centre's school is one of the best. Coordination of teaching (timetables, tutorials, diplomas) must be ensured from Rome. The General Assembly could elect a commissioner to examine the problem.

It would be equally interesting to create a directory of specialists, assistants, site masters, etc.

The setting up of a refresher course is indispensable so that no one remains outside scientific development.

The practical notices are interesting but the doctrine must not be lost sight of. The "esprit" of the monument or the historical cohesion must not be interferred with. To arrive at the practice one must be able to rely on the clear ideas of the theory.

Finally the career of the specialist must not be forgotten. The participants in the Centre's courses, once having returned to their respective countries, must be able to continue to serve the cause of conservation.

Too often excavations are not executed with the required scientific approach and resemble clandestine excavations. They are too hurried. Also very often the object pursued in restoration is turistic development. Even in this case, it is necessary to know how to give a negative answer if respect for the authenticity of the monument so requires.

The economic value of historic centres in the framework of man's
life to-day must be recognized by economists and urbanists. It is not a problem for the "passéistes".

The Chairman, the full account of the various opinions having been given by the Italian delegate, proposed that Mr. P. Gazzola should draw up a text for the following day.

Mr. Y. Oweis (Jordan) expressed his admiration for Mr. P. Gazzola's discourse. He, in his turn, read a text of the Jordanian delegation at the Centre's 7th Assembly and expressed views identical to those of the Italian representative.

The Chairman therefore proposed that the two delegates should draw up a joint text; recalling the fact that various problems are set out in the Venice Charter of 1964 and in the recommendation adopted by UNESCO in November 1972.

For Mr. M. Chehab (Lebanon) it should be stipulated that every student who receives a scholarship must afterwards go into service of conservation.

Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India) stressed the importance of regional action. He proposed the adoption of a resolution which specified the role of regional action in the Centre's programme.

The Chairman thanked him and asked for the opinions of the Director of the Centre and the Chairman of the Council.

Mr. A. Van Schendel, outgoing Chairman of the Council, made known that the Council was in favour of the proposal but no longer met. A new council must be elected.

The Chairman then proposed that a resolution should be cyclostyled and put to the Assembly on point 12 of the Agenda.

Before closing the discussion on the activity programme and the budget, the Chairman proposed that a simultaneous vote should be taken on the budget (doc AG7/4) and on the draft resolution (doc AG7/DR1) which completes it, and of which the text reproduced below was read by the Chairman of the Council:

"The Assembly
having examined the project for the programme and the budget (doc. AG7/4) which were presented by the Council in accordance with article 8 (c) of the Statutes;
Adopting for its own the Director's realistic approach, who formulated his propositions keeping in mind the fact that the United Nations had already accepted that the maximum contribution of any member state could not exceed 25% of the total budget;

Approves this figure as the basis for estimating future budgets and equally

Approves the total budget of 750,000 US dollars for the biennial period 1973 - 1974.

This text and the programme and budget project were unanimously approved.

The session was closed at 4:30 p.m.

The afternoon finished with lectures given by MM. G. C. Argan, Professor of History of Art at the University of Rome, and William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Washington.
The session opened with an examination of point 8 of the Agenda leading to the amendments to the Statutes of the Centre (doc. AG7/5).

Mr. A. Van Schendel, Chairman of the Council, explained that since its last session the Assembly had instructed the Council to re-examine the Statutes of the Centre. The Council had appointed a commission for this purpose to initiate a preliminary study, then during its session from 24 - 27th April, 1972, it had decided to propose an amendment to articles 7 and 14. In accordance with article 14 of the Statutes this project was the object of a circular letter sent off on the 11th of August 1972 to all the member countries and proposing the following amendments:

article 7 b) "The number of members elected by the General Assembly should not be less than twelve. This number may be increased by one person for each group of five Member States after the first thirty."

article 14) "Amendments to the present Statutes shall be adopted by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting. Proposals for amendments shall be communicated to all members and to UNESCO six months prior to the session of the General Assembly on whose agenda they are to be placed. Proposed amendments to such amendments shall be communicated three months prior to the beginning of the session of the General Assembly."

However, the Bulgarian government, within the required period, sent the following counter-proposition to the Centre:

modified text of article 7 b) "The number of Members to be elected by the General Assembly shall not be less than ten (instead of twelve). It may be increased by one for each group of five Member States over forty (instead of thirty)."

modified text of article 14 After "Amendments to the present Statutes shall be adopted by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of the Members present and voting", add the following text: "Such decision will be effective if the voting Members are at least 50% + 1 of the total number of Member States."

In accordance with article 53 of the Internal Regulations of the Assembly it is necessary first of all to vote on the Bulgarian counter-proposition.

Mr. P. Gazzola (Italy) stipulated that originally as there were few member states, the regulation of unanimity put forward in article 14 of the Statutes of the Centre was understandable. Now it is out of date. In his opinion the Council's proposition seemed reasonable.
For Mr. J. L. Lorenzo (Mexico) article 14 of the Bulgarian amendment was ambiguous and should be clarified, but the Bulgarian delegate was not present.

The Chairman brought to notice that the Bulgarian amendment introduced a quorum; article 40 of the Internal Regulations of the General Assembly already provides for the quorum of 50% + 1 of the members present.

According to Mr. V. Dragut (Rumania) the presence of the Bulgarian delegate was indispensable for solving the problem.

Mr. Y. Oweis (Jordan) was of the same opinion and proposed the rejection of the Bulgarian proposition.

The Chairman proposed that article by article should be put to the vote, beginning with article 14.

Article 14 –
The Bulgarian proposition was unanimously rejected.

The Council's proposition for the amendment to article 14 was unanimously approved.

Article 7 b) –
The Director specified the Bulgarian position and the Council's proposition: at the present the number of members elected to the Council is 8, a small number compared to the number of member states (57). Following the Bulgarian proposition the number of members to be elected would become 13, following that of the Council, the number would become 17.

Mr. Y. Oweis (Jordan) found that with more than 12 members discussions risked becoming too complicated at the Council.

The Chairman reminded him that in the terms of the Statutes, the propositions of amendment to the amendments must be communicated three months prior to the reunion of the Assembly, and therefore it was too late to introduce a counter-proposition.

Mr. V. Karageorghis (Cyprus) declared himself to be in favour of the Council's proposition, provided that power was not concentrated in the hands of a few states.
The discussions having come to an end, the Chairman proposed that a vote should be taken. The Bulgarian proposition was rejected and the amendment proposed by the Council was unanimously approved.

Then followed the distribution of document AG7/9 concerning point 11 of the Agenda, relating to the nomination of the Director as the Centre's representative, authorized to effect loans and take any juridical action that might be necessary for the activities of the Centre.

The Director explained the financial difficulties which had been met by the Secretariat either because of the delay of various member countries in paying their contribution, or because of extra-ordinary expenses (the equipment for San Michele). The Secretariat may find itself with the necessity of raising a loan, even on a long term basis. A loan could probably be obtained from the Italian government at a low rate. At present, the Director has not even officially the authority to represent the Centre; there is no provision in the Statutes for this.

It would therefore be a question of approving document AG7/9 which taken up in the form of an act authenticated by a notary, would be registered and would thus have executory force in Italy. Mr. Philippot read document AG7/9 in French.

The Chairman thanked him and proposed to nominate for the drafting of the notary act, the Cyprian delegate, Mr. Vassos Karageorghis, secretary to the Assembly. The proposition was accepted.

Mr. M. Chehab invited the Assembly to vote on the resolution.

The Assembly unanimously decided:

"1. To designate the Director, Mr. Paul Philippot, as representative of the Centre with the authority to take any action of a juridical nature which may be required for the Centre's activities, especially relations of the latter with financial institutions, banks and credit organizations.

2. To give the Director of the Centre the power to negotiate loans in the name of the Centre subject to the usual term and conditions in the following cases and maximum amounts:

a. Short term loans: for a duration of 1-12 months, up to a maximum amount of 50,000 US dollars during one budgetary period as needed for current budgetary purposes."
b. Long term loans: for an amount and with a schedule of payments to be determined in each case in advance by the Council of the Centre, to cover extraordinary capital expenses or costs of equipment."

Document AG7/9 was approved without the final phrase stipulating that Mr. Philippot was director of the Centre.

The Chairman then invited the Assembly to elect the members of the Council as provided for in point 9 of the Agenda.

The Director explained the procedure to be followed. The delegates must elect 17 members. They will receive a list of candidates and must mark with a cross the candidates they have chosen. The voting papers containing more than 17 crosses will be declared invalid. Those containing less than 17 crosses will be recognized as valid.

The Chairman proposed the following delegates as tellers:

- Mrs. Gertrude Tripp, Austria
  Mr. Yon Chol Ahn, Korea
  Mr. Robert Thayer, United States.

This motion was carried.

Mr. M. Chehab, Chairman of the Committee of the Verification of Powers, invited the delegates who had the right to vote to come and collect their voting slips as their names were called. The representatives of Bulgaria, Vietnam and the Dominican Republic were absent.

After an interval, the Chairman invited Mrs. Tripp to read the report of the tellers committee.

Mrs. Tripp announced that the 31 voting slips received were valid and read the names of the candidates elected members of the next Council of the Centre. They are:

- MM. O. P. Agrawal (India)
  Kemal Balkan (Turkey)
  G. Bonfil Batalla (Mexico)
  Maurice Chehab (Lebanon)
  Vasile Dragut (Romania)
  A. Garcia Gil (Spain)
  T. Iwasaki (Japan)
  V. Karageorghis (Cyprus)
The Chairman passed on to point 12 "varied" of the Agenda.

Mr. O.P. Agrawal (India) went up to the platform to give a reading of document AG7/DR2, recommending a regional action for the Centre.

Mr. J.L. Lorenzo (Mexico) supported the motion.

This recommendation on regional action (doc. AG7/DR2) was put to the vote and unanimously approved under these terms:

"The General Assembly

considering the special needs of the various regions of the world, and

considering the fact that distance constitutes an important obstacle;

considering the necessity of keeping in close contact and of giving a continual impulse to the conservation of cultural property in the different regions;

decides that regional action must play an important part in the Centre's programme;

recommends that as a first step in this direction all the possibilities should be explored and all the possible measures taken to establish regional agencies or representation offices for the Centre."

Mr. P. Gazzola (Italy) then presented the French text of a resolution relating to the conservation of historical centres, archeological excavations, and the conservation of archeological objects and monuments (doc. AG7/11, 1-2-3).

Mr. R. Thayer (United States) considered that this long and interesting resolution merited attention and proposed that the Council should adapt the text, and take direct action.
Mr. M. Chehab (Lebanon) was also of this opinion.

The Chairman proposed that the Assembly should approve this project, and instruct the Council to discuss the drafting of the text.

The motion was carried unanimously, except for the abstention of the Swedish delegate.

Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan (Pakistan) brought to the knowledge of the Assembly the following motion, carried by the International Conference which was held in Moenjodaro from 23rd - 25th February 1973, for the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the first excavations of the site:

Appeal Issued by the International Conference Held in Moenjodaro from 23 to 25 February 1973

(The Conference recommends)

"That the Director General of UNESCO be informed of the success and of the wide hearing conceded to this conference, with the firm hope that the general plan, discussed and approved by the Conference, for the conservation of the site of Moenjodaro, in so far as an exceptional monument witness of the aspirations of humanity in its infancy and in motion towards an advanced civilisation, may be the object of a plan of urgent priority, worthy from all points of view of the greatest international support. Moenjodaro does not only belong to the State of Pakistan, now fully conscious of her responsibilities as guardian of this monument, but in addition to this, constitutes a visual document on the evolution of our civilization, and, as such belongs to all humanity."

Mr. O. P. Agrawal (India) asked that the appeal should be approved in the form of resolution of the General Assembly.

The Assembly unanimously approved this request.

At the Chairman's request, the Director then read a text, sent by the Jordanian authorities announcing the project of organizing a symposium in Jordan on the archaeology and the conservation of Jordanian sites, under the auspices of the Department of Antiquities.

Mr. Y. Oweis (Jordan) asked to say a few words on behalf of his Ministry and drew attention to the problems of his country which needs the experience of international experts. He appreciated the welcome given to him by the Centre.
Mr. Miklos Horler, observer for Hungary, declared that if his country was not yet a member of the Centre, it was solely because of the difficulties of exchange. He expressed his gratitude for the attention which the Centre had shown to the problems of his country and hoped that the Centre would give assistance for the organization of a specialized institute for conservation in Hungary. On behalf of the Directorate of Historical Monuments of Hungary, he wished every success to the work of the Centre.

Mr. R. Thayer (United States) was eager to congratulate the Chairman on the way in which he conducted the discussions.

The Assembly applauded its Chairman.

Mr. R. Lemaire voiced his thanks, and expressed his satisfaction for the way in which work had been executed. The Centre while identifying itself with the past, works for future generations. He thanked the Chairman of the former Council, the Director, and rendered homage to Dr. H.J. Plenderleith, initiator of the Centre's works, not forgetting all the personnel and the interpreters.

The session was closed at 12:45 a.m.