

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

newsletter 2



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PREMISES AND ORGANIZATION

Premises

The Italian Direction General of Fine Arts, having placed at the Centre's disposition two apartments situated on the 2nd floor of the reconstructed part of San Michele, already occupied by the Centre, thus made it possible to unite all of the services of the Centre in San Michele and to leave definitively the premises situated in Via Cavour, 256. The Centre also obtained from the Italian Government permission to use, from 1974, other floors of the same building, thereby ensuring the possibility of immediately extending services, in particular larger and more numerous premises for the courses. This solution also assures the possibility of the Centre's

future expansion, progressively, to the adjacent premises assigned to it, following their restoration.

Staff

In consequence of recent Italian legislation, Dr Italo Carlo Angle, Executive Secretary, detached to the Centre by the Italian Government since 1959, has been recalled to the Public Instruction administration, while Mrs Lucetta Amendola Liuzzi, librarian, and Dr Giulio Catena, book-keeper, retired in 1973.

These events have made it necessary to reorganize the secretariat. The coordination of the programme of the architectural conservation course has been entrusted, since July 1973, to Mr Jukka Jokilehto (Finland), architect, and the direction of the library to Miss Marie-Christine Uginet (France).

As for the administrative tasks, they have been distributed as follows, between the secretaries of the Centre:

- Mrs Elizabeth Ambrosi Haswell: preparation of meetings, reception of visitors, staff;
- Mrs Gemma Berardinelli: contacts with member states and associated members, financial secretariat, archives;
- Mrs Elena Fiorini: secretariat of training section;
- Miss Marcelle Szmer: secretariat of publications.

NEW MEMBERS

Since January 1st, 1973, the following states have adhered to the Centre:

- Algeria,
- Australia,
- Iran,
- Paraguay.

As on the other hand Portugal is not a member of Unesco anymore and thus cannot remain a member of the Centre, the total number of member states is now 57.

MEETINGS OF SPECIALISTS FORESEEN FOR 1975

February 8th-9th, 1975, Rome: Symposium on educational means to interest young people in monuments and environmental conservation. Organized by the Centre with the collaboration of several foreign institutes in Rome. Participation by invitation only.

June 19th-21st, 1975, Bologna: Stone Conservation Committee. Participation by invitation only.

September 8th-13th, London: Meeting on structural consolidation and adaptation of old buildings. Organized by the Centre and the Department of Environment, U.K. Participation by invitation only.

September 28th-October 1st, 1975, Sankt Wolfgang, Austria: Symposium on problems of examination and conservation of the Sankt Wolfgang retable by Michael Pachter. Organized in collaboration with the Austrian Federal Service of Monuments (Bundesdenkmalamt), the Centre and the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Participation by invitation only.

A TYPOLOGY OF CURRICULA FOR TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN CONSERVATION

Paul Philippot

1. Conservation as a Specific Discipline
Although the need for a sufficient number of adequately trained conservation specialists to safeguard the cultural patrimony is now at least recognized these days as being of primary importance, there is still, nevertheless, considerable confusion in public opinion and some uncertainty amongst the responsible authorities themselves as regards the specific qualifications required for this task.



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One of the main reasons for this state of affairs is that, even when conservation is increasingly recognized as a specific discipline, the specialist in conservation still does not appear as a clear and well defined figure like those, established by a long professional tradition, of the physician, the solicitor, or the engineer. It may, therefore, be of some interest to try to describe, in a schematic way, the main categories of specialists responsible for conservation work and the type of training necessary for each of them.

2. Categories of Specialists in Conservation

The various specialists involved in the different fields of conservation may be classified as follows:

Architects, engineers and town planners specialized in problems of architectural conservation, conservation of historic centres and landscape, or in organizing areas of cultural importance. It should be noticed that regular curricula in architecture, townplanning or engineering do not per se qualify for architectural conservation. Such a qualification requires specialization either during or after university studies.

Historians, art historians and archaeologists responsible for departments of monuments or antiquities, and museum curators, who decide on policy of conservation to be followed but do not carry out the operations themselves.

Foremen in charge of directing practical conservation work on buildings or ruins.

Restorers or conservators. Two distinctions should be made here. Firstly between the various fields of specialization, such as: paintings, polychrome sculptures, archaeological and or ethnographical objects, textiles, paper, drawings and printed materials, etc. Secondly, differentiation should be made between the two levels of competence. This difference in standard is becoming more and more generally recognized, and may be expressed in terms of qualified restorers (conservators) and technicians in conservation (1).

By *qualified restorer* (conservator) we mean a restorer (conservator) specialized in a more or less extended field where he has shown ability in identifying and solving problems and, consequently, deciding on treatment and carrying it out. This qualification should correspond to a training and a function of university level.

By *technician in conservation* we mean a restorer (conservator) whose work is of an adequate standard but has to be supervised by a qualified restorer. This should correspond to a training and function of a technical nature or secondary level.

Artisans: Practical operations of conservation or restoration in most fields may require the contribution of traditional artisans whose craftsmanship must be adjusted to the specific requirements of conservation and who always work under the direction of a restorer or foreman.

Conservation scientists and laboratory technicians: Chemists, physicists, biologists, engineers and laboratory technicians represent the scientific staff responsible for scientific examination and technological research required for the identification of causes of deterioration, adjusting and improving methods of conservation. However, they themselves do not normally operate on the objects, as this comes within the sphere of the restorers, technicians in conservation and sometimes the artisans.

3. Fundamental Curriculum for Training of Specialists in Conservation

As one can see, the various specialists involved differ from one another according to the kind of object they are dealing with and the nature of their contribution in the general process of conservation. These differences will of course require corresponding differences in the curriculum of their training. However, in as much as conservation is indeed one specific discipline, it is obvious that a basic methodology, a way of organizing knowledge common to all, whatever the field of specialization may be, must be drawn up.

In order to clarify both this common knowledge, which unites the discipline, and the variations according to the categories of specialists under consideration, we would like to suggest a draft typology of the curriculum required for the training of each category. Terminology has been as far as possible unified in order to stress the basic unity of conservation methodology.

From this point of view, the common structure of curricula for training in any conservation field might be summarized as follows:

- theory and history of restoration;
- history of art and culture in the field of specialization;
- history of technology in the field of specialization;
- methods of examination of objects in the field in question from the aesthe-

tical, archaeological, scientific and technical points of view;

— knowledge of materials and causes of their deterioration;

— documentation;

— organization of conservation work.

Theory and history of restoration include those basic principles which define the values to be safeguarded and the aesthetical and historical problems of restoration. The knowledge of the history of restoration is essential for those specialists who have to make decisions on conservation policy, because this will help them appreciate the relative value of taste during different ages and suggest greater prudence in interventions.

History of art and culture in the field of specialization provides, on the other hand, the only way to have up to date scientific knowledge of the nature of the historical and aesthetical values to be safeguarded.

The history of technology is essential in order to establish the connection between the cultural significance and material structure of the object which has to be preserved and on which the intervention will take place.

The study of the object from both the point of view of its cultural significance and its technical structure and condition calls for the knowledge of the methods of examination corresponding to these approaches, which should complement each other.

The knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration is of course fundamental and must be articulated with the understanding of the object as a whole, with its specific structure and signification. Such knowledge, together with the knowledge of environmental conditions, their variations and effects on the various materials, summarized here under the item "Climatology", should make it possible to reach a scientific understanding of the processes of alteration, and to control them rather than cure their effects without eliminating or at least reducing the causes of deterioration.

The methods of conservation and restoration include all the theoretical knowledge and practical experience which are required in order to devise and carry out treatment, considering both the technical and cultural points of view.

Technical documentation includes all the documentation techniques required by the field under consideration and writing technical reports.

Finally, the organization of conservation work is a necessary part in the

training of those specialists who will have to direct team work, especially when this — as will generally be the case — is interdisciplinary in nature.

As can be seen the various subjects under consideration appear as part of an organic whole, the structure of which results from their common orientation towards the same goal: conservation. They may, therefore, be considered as a scheme of general validity for any training in conservation, whatever may be the field of specialization. From this point of view, it should be especially emphasized that each subject has to be worked out by the professor with regard to its practical application to conservation. This is why we prefer not to speak of chemistry and physics, but rather of knowledge of materials, which implies a special orientation of the knowledge gained through chemistry and physics, and therefore a specific structure of the course, completely different from that which is common in academic training. In the same way, history of art for restorers should be closely linked with history of techniques, in order to strengthen the indispensable association between the technical and the cultural aspects of conservation problems, and between the specialists of these two approaches: museum curators or superintendents of monuments and antiquities, architects and restorers (conservators), laboratory specialists. This requires professors with very broad personal experience who will have to present their specialized knowledge in a form that makes it immediately useful to meet actual conservation problems.

4. *Proposed Typology of Curricula for various Fields of Specialization in Conservation*

The general scheme proposed above will of course be subject to more or less important variations according to the field of specialization under consideration. Such variations, however, will not modify the basic methodological structure which is common to all fields of conservation, since they will not concern the approach, but only the matter which will change from sector to sector, and the extension and standard of knowledge required according to the categories of persons concerned.

The following schemes are an attempt to express such variations on the basis of the general scheme proposed above. The terminology has been unified as much as possible in order to emphasize both the common foundations and the specific differences.

I. *Architectural Conservation: Monuments and Historic Centres*

1. For architects, engineers, townplanners. In reduced form for superintendents of monuments and antiquities and for archaeologists.

Syllabus:

- Theory and history of restoration;
- history of architecture and town-planning;
- methods of analysis of architecture and historic centres;
- history of building technology;
- knowledge of materials;
- causes of alteration of buildings and historic centres
 - social and economic,
 - physical;
- methods of architectural conservation and restoration;
- technical documentation;
- organization of fieldwork.

2. For Foremen.

Syllabus:

- Elementary theory of restoration;
- history of building technology;
- knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration;
- techniques of intervention;
- technical documentation;
- organization of fieldwork.

II. *Departments in charge of Museums, Monuments and Excavations*

For art historians, archaeologists, administrators of museums and antiquities or monuments.

Syllabus:

- Theory and history of restoration;
- elementary history of technology;
- elementary methods of archaeological and technological examination;
- elementary knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration (including socio-economical causes for departments of monuments and sites);
- elementary climatology;
- elementary technical documentation;
- information on principal methods of conservation.

III. *Conservation and Restoration of Paintings and Movable Objects*

1. For Qualified Restorers.

Syllabus:

- Theory and history of restoration;
- elementary history of art in the envisaged field of specialization;
- history of technology in the envisaged field of specialization;
- methods for critical and technological examination of objects;
- knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration;
- climatology;
- methods of conservation and restoration;
- technical documentation.

2. For conservation technicians.

Syllabus:

- Elementary theory of restoration;
- elementary methods of critical and technological examination of objects;
- elementary knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration;
- elementary climatology;
- methods of conservation and restoration;
- technical documentation.

IV. *Artisans (Refresher Courses)*

Syllabus:

- Elementary theory of restoration;
- practice of traditional techniques and their adaptation to conservation and restoration.

V. *Laboratory specialists*

For chemists, physicists, etc.

Syllabus:

- Theory and history of restoration;
- history of technology in the field of specialization;
- methods of scientific and technological examination (analysis and measurements);
- knowledge of materials and their causes of alteration;
- knowledge and testing of conservation processes;

- climatology;
- laboratory documentation.

5. *The Interdisciplinary Character of Conservation*

Conservation work, the specific character of which we have tried to outline here, is interdisciplinary in two ways. Firstly because each specialist in conservation is required to extend his information beyond the specific, traditional training field from which he came to conservation, whether he be architect, chemist, artisan or restorer in the traditional sense. Secondly, because the practice of conservation always requires some form of collaboration between various categories of specialists involved, each of whom concentrates on one particular part of the whole process. It is obvious, therefore, that the basic structure that is common to the training of all categories is also the condition for their fruitful collaboration and that this collaboration will be all the more efficient when each category is conscious of its own limitations and of its position in the general context of the work.

TRAINING

Course on architectural conservation

The course of architectural conservation, organized in collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture of the Roman University, has accepted from January 9th to June 5th, 1973, 56 students from 24 different countries:

MR. A. ALMAGRO GORBEA, Spain
 MR. G. AMOAKO, Ghana
 MR. M. ANCONA, Italy
 MR. P. AVARELLO, Italy
 MR. A. BAKIRTZIS, Greece
 MR. C.-A. BALBINO, Italy
 MR. G.B. BERNARDI, Italy
 MR. F. BERRY, France
 MR. G. BORJA, Ecuador
 MR. S. CAMACHO, Spain
 MR. K.H.C. CHANG, Korea
 MR. O. CORANTE PAJUELO, Bolivia
 MR. T. DAMAK, Tunisia
 MISS C. DECINA, Italy
 MR. A. DEMETRIOU, Cyprus
 MR. P. DONNET, Switzerland
 MISS, D. DRISALDI, Italy
 MR. D.H.R. FERNANDO, Sri Lanka
 MR. A. FRANCESCONI, Italy
 MR. A.-N. A. HASSAN, Egypt
 MR. I. KNITHAKIS, Greece

MISS S. KOCI, Austria
 MR. V. LABIANCA, Italy
 MR. T. LARSSON, Sweden
 MR. G. LODOVICI, Italy
 MR. A.M.K. LUND-KHVAR, Pakistan
 MRS. A. MACIEJEWSKA, Poland
 MISS F. MALLOUCHOS, Greece
 MR. L. MARIANI, Italy
 MR. A. MONTANARI, Italy
 MR. F. NEUWIRTH, Austria
 MR. D. NICASTRO, Canada
 MR. D. NICOLINI, Italy
 MRS. I.I. OLIVARES DE MONTECINOS, Chile
 MISS L. PERICOLI, Italy
 MR. R. QUEIRO FILGUEIRA, Spain
 MR. A.M. RACHELI, Italy
 MR. K.M. REDDA, Ethiopia
 MISS M. RETICO, Italy
 MR. L.K.T. SAMARAWICKREMA, Sri Lanka
 MR. S. SEM, Khmer Rep.
 MR. E.K. SIEU, Khmer Rep.
 MISS E. SPINNATO, Argentina
 MR. A. STAEHLI, U.S.A.
 MR. A. STEVENS, Belgium
 MR. G. STRUFFALDI, Italy
 MR. P. THEOPHIL, Bulgaria
 MR. T. TRINH, Khmer Rep.
 MR. J. VERITE, France
 MR. M.F. YOUSIF, Sudan
 MISS A.M. LOCURTO, Italy
 MR. S.M.A. KAMRAVA, Iran

Practical work has been done on the historic centre of Tivoli, the archaeological activities of Santo Stefano Rotondo and the building of San Michele, where a study of the wooden structures, the plasters, the floors and the adaptation of the construction to new uses has been carried out under the direction of Arch. W. Brown Morton III, detached by the National Park Service of U.S.A. to the Centre. The *photogrammetry section*, under the direction of Prof. M. Carbonnelli and Dr. H. Foramitti, has carried out a complete survey of the façade — along the Tiber — of the ex-Ospizio di San Michele.

Conservation of Mural Paintings

The course on conservation of mural paintings, from March 12th to June 29th, has been followed by 18 students from 11 states:

MR. and MRS. C. BARBOZA VERGAS, Spain
 MISS A. BERTONCELLO, Italy
 MISS D.M. DOMERGUE, U.S.A.
 MRS. Y. GOUDOUNEX, France
 MISS E. GRANOV, Denmark

MR. C. HEYDRICH, Switzerland
 MISS H. HUMMELEN, Netherlands
 MISS K. PILLON, Switzerland
 MR. D. RADULESCU, Rumania
 MISS F. RALL, Federal Rep. of Germany
 MISS A. RECIO SEGOVIANO, Spain
 MR. N. SAVA, Rumania
 MR. G. SCHLASS, Austria
 MR. F. WALL-BEYERFELS, Austria
 MR. J.M. XARRIE ROVIRA, Spain

The theoretical lessons have been given in French. The practical work takes place at Sermoneta, near Rome.

Fundamental Principles of Conservation

A third course, on the fundamental principles of conservation, first organized under an experimental form, with the participation of Messrs A. France-Lanord, B. Mühlethaler and G. Thomson, has effectively taken place, from January 10th to April 5th, 1974. The following students were registered:

MR. E.M. ASHMAWY, Egypt
 MRS. A.E. DALDORFF, Norway
 MR. A.M.S. LATREK, Libya
 MRS. M. MAJKA, Poland
 MR. L. MURDOCK, Canada
 MISS A. NAZARIAN, Iran
 MR. C. PAYNE, Australia
 MRS. A. SHAFTEL SIVITZ, U.S.A.
 MISS F. VALLET, France

Informative pamphlets concerning the programmes and conditions of registration are at the disposal of those interested.

The Centre also takes part in several international training programmes: close contacts have been established, for instance, with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of the University of York, where Arch. J. Jokilehto held a course during the academic year.

LIBRARY DOCUMENTATION

A few words about the library and the documentation service. Their activity is not very spectacular, but, because of its continuity, constitutes one of the basic services of the Centre. Apart from the regular increase of purchases, under the vigilant eye of specialists, one can point out the elaboration of the annual

list of purchases: this list only includes new books and off-prints, not the index-cards drawn up after the examination of reviews and books. As we are conscious of the utility of this list, we have sent it, for several years now, to a certain number of institutes which, in turn, eventually send us the list of their own purchases. This year a special effort will be made to multiply these exchanges. As for documentation, a first index-card reference system of restoration institutes, offering training, has been set up. The replies are flowing in and, after having gone through them, we should be able to put at the disposal of students and professors an index-card system that, without doubt, will be very useful.

The diffusion and the sale of books, published by the Centre, and of photocopies of reports of the Icom meetings have been very important and, if one excludes the complications due to the postal system, the balance is certainly positive.

PUBLICATIONS

The following works have been issued since January 1st, 1973:

In the collection *Technical Notes*.

Hans Foramitti, "La photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs", second edition, Rome.

Maurice Carbonnell, "Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments et des centres historiques", French-English.

Paolo Mora, "Causes of Deterioration of Mural Paintings", translated from French into English by Dr. H.J. Plenderleith.

In the collection *Works and Publications*:

Bruno Mühlethaler - Lars Barkman - Detlef Noack, "Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather", Editions Eyrolles, Paris.

Separate series:

I. Brock - P. Giuliani - C. Moiescu, "Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione" - "The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning", Marsilio Editore, Padua - English - Italian.

To be published shortly:

Tomislav Marasovic, "Methodological Proceeding for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites".

Pietro Gazzola, "The Past in the Future".

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Latin America

The policy of regional action by the Centre, having been warmly supported by the General Assembly during the meeting of April 1973, has been carried on and developed.

A regional seminar on the problems of conservation in Latin America was organized from November 5th to 9th, 1973, in Mexico City, in cooperation with the "Centro latinoamericano de estudios para la conservación y restauración de bienes culturales". Experts and representatives from Argentina, Brasil, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela participated in this meeting. There were also students from many Latin America countries registered in the course of the Latin-American Centre and the "Paul Coremans" Centre of Churubusco (Mexico City).

The following contributions were presented and can be obtained, in Spanish, against reimbursement, from the "Centro latinoamericano de estudios para la conservación y restauración de bienes culturales, ex-convento de Churubusco, México 21 D.F., or the International Centre for Conservation, 13 Via di San Michele 00153 Rome.

BACHMAN, Karl-Werner: "Los puntos de vista de la conservación en las exposiciones temporales";

BACHMAN, Karl-Werner: "La restauración de dos grandes y complejas obras de arte";

CHANFÓN O., Carlos: "Inventario de monumentos";

CORRADINI, Juan: "Problemas de conservación de pinturas en América Latina";

DÍAZ-BERRIO, Salvador: "Bases para la rehabilitación de poblaciones y ciudades históricas en México";

DÍAZ-BERRIO, Salvador: "Límites de las operaciones de restauración";

GASPARINI, Graziano: "Situación y necesidades de la conservación de los monumentos históricos en América Latina";

GERTZ MANERO, Alejandro: "La ley: instrumento de defensa del patrimonio cultural";

HODGES, H.M.W.: "La formación de conservadores";

LARRAURI, I.: "Los museos y la conservación";

LORENZO, José L.: "Discurso inaugural".

LUJÁN MUÑOZ, Luis: "Algunos problemas sobre la protección del patrimonio cultural en Guatemala";

MOTTA, Edson: "Regiones tropicales, problemas de conservación de bienes culturales";

PHILIPPOT, Paul: "Ensayo de tipología sobre la formación de especialistas de la conservación";

PHILIPPOT, Paul: "Restauración: filosofía, criterios, pautas";

PIMENTEL, Victor: "La conservación y restauración de bienes monumentales en el Perú";

STASTNY, Francisco: "Algunas consideraciones sobre la posición de los museos en la comunidad latinoamericana";

TORRACA, Giorgio: "La administración y el empleo del patrimonio cultural";

TORRES DE ARAÚZ, Reina: "El patrimonio histórico de Panamá: conceptos legales y vigencia actual";

TORRES MONTES, Luis: "El laboratorio y la conservación";

TRIPP G., ROTONDI P., SNEYERS R., PHILIPPOT P.: "El estatuto de los restauradores";

ZEPEDA, Jorge: "Un elemento auxiliar en la documentación";

First of all the Seminar offered an opportunity to exchange views on the needs and possibilities of Latin America in the field of conservation, and then to develop and intensify collaboration between the International Centre for Conservation in Rome and the Regional Centre created by Unesco in Mexico City for Latin America.

Arab States

The Regional Centre for conservation in the Arab countries, created by Unesco in Baghdad, has, in the same spirit, profited from the assistance of the Centre. Mr. Giorgio Torraca, Assistant Director of the Centre, undertook two missions to Baghdad in February 1973, to discuss the organizational problems of the Regional Centre with the Iraq authorities; and afterwards Mr. Gaël de Guichen went to Baghdad for a month to contribute to the teaching and organization of the technical services. Basic equipment for the library, meticulously selected, has been granted to the Regional Centre by the International Centre for Conservation.

Asia

The long distances always constitute a considerable difficulty in the organization of Centre assistance to member states, the efficiency of which naturally depends on regular contacts, and a good knowledge of the situation and needs

of the different countries. In answer to this problem, and in order to better assist the member states of Asia, Dr. O.P. Agrawal, Chief of the Central Laboratory of the National Museum in New Delhi and Vice-President of the Council of the Centre, has been nominated, with the agreement of the Government of India, honorary representative of the Centre for Asia. That enables him to ensure the necessary contacts, and to intervene under different forms in favour of institutions and specialists in conservation of the Asian member states.

Science in conservation of cultural property by O.P. Agrawal

A special exhibition "Science in Conservation of Cultural Property" opened at the National Museum, New Delhi on the 5th March, 1974. It has been organized in order to create public consciousness for the preservation of the objects of the cultural past. The exhibition shows vividly how science can help in exploration, technical studies, and conservation of the objects of archaeology, art, history, archives, ethnography, etc.

It starts with a panel showing the meaning of cultural property. The concept is explained with the help of photographs and original objects. Effect of various deteriorating agents — climate, biological growths, light, accident, vandalism, neglect — is shown in the next panel. Original objects and photographs are employed to present this effect.

It is followed by the technical studies panel showing use of microscopes, ultra-violet and x-rays and other modern methods of instrumental analysis, e.g. x-rays, fluorescent spectroscopy, emission spectroscopy, electron probe microanalyser, etc. Photomicrographs of textiles, metal and wood specimens as used for identification of material to reconstruct the history of the technology of manufacture of art objects have also been shown in this panel.

Conservation techniques are explained in several sections — each section being devoted to one type of material. Impact of science on conservation of stone, manuscripts, archive material, wall-paintings, textiles, paintings, monuments, metallic objects, wooden objects and objects of ethnography is illustrated. Original objects as they are received

in the laboratory and as they appear after conservation are shown in each section. Photographs have also been used to help make the point clear. In many instances original equipment is shown.

The exhibition has proved very popular and has been able to explain to the public, to the administrators and to the scientists, the need for conservation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES

Among the forms of technical assistance given by the Centre to Member States, one formula has shown itself particularly rich in possibilities: the organization of *pilot activities of conservation of mural paintings*. Under the direction of Prof. Paolo Mora, chief restorer of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, an international team composed on the one hand of young restorers who have attended the Centre's course on conservation of murals, and on the other hand of local technicians, is sent in the field to realize a project of limited, but characteristic, due to the nature of the problems involved, restoration.

This formula, already followed in 1970 in *Roumania* for the paintings of the monasteries of Humor and Moldavita, and again in 1973, in *Turkey* and in *Lebanon*, permits the simultaneous realization of several objectives. On the one hand, the mission can ensure the salvage of works in danger or a statement of methods adapted to the particular requests of the monuments. On the other hand, the operation realizes a double scope of training. In fact, while young international team members receive, under the control of the Centre and the local authorities, responsibilities that help them to qualify as experts or monitors, the local technicians benefit from the work to acquire an initial formation in conservation of mural paintings in the field. Later on the best of them can then be chosen to widen their knowledge, taking part in the course of conservation of mural paintings organized each year by the Centre.

Thus the pilot work, while helping the member states, can create a system of practical formation, which should permit both the preparation of national teams of restorers and young international experts ready to ensure missions abroad.

In *Turkey*, the pilot work, prepared by information missions carried out in 1971 and 1972, was organized from September 14th to October 30th, 1973, as part of a wider action undertaken by the Centre at the request of the Turkish authorities, so as to ensure the conservation of rock churches of Göreme and their murals. The international team was composed of Mr. J.P. Peraro (France), chief, Mr. A. Vidal (France), Mrs. J. Amore (Belgium) and Miss N. de Rothschild (France), assisted by technicians of the Service of Antiquities and of the Middle East Technical University. It proceeded, under the direction of Prof. Mora, to the fixage of the layer and the plaster of the frescos of the Tokali church. This intervention was urgently needed.

Throughout the mission, the group was housed in a building put at its disposal by the Direction of the Antiquities. This solution permitted the development of close contacts with the Turkish technicians and made the journey in Cappadoce particularly pleasant.

Parallel to this rescue operation and training programme, the repetition of which is foreseen in 1975 and 1976, the Centre also collected information necessary for the preparation of a detailed survey and for the conservation of the rocky structures in which the Göreme churches are situated, now threatened by crannies, and by external erosion due to the weather.

The team sent to *Lebanon* was formed of Miss G. San Martino (Italy), chief, Mrs L. Spada (Italy), Mr. T. Wilczynski (France) and Miss H. Hummelen (Netherlands).

Under the direction of Prof. P. Mora and Mrs. L. Mora, restorer at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, the operation of cleaning the murals in the churches of Maad and Amioun was begun with the assistance of technicians of the Direction of Antiquities in Lebanon. The work continued from September 19th to October 30th, 1973.

[Editor's Note: This second issue of the International Centre for Conservation Newsletter was compiled and edited by the Centre and all comments and requests for additional information should be directed to: The International Centre for Conservation, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome, Italy.]