

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

newsletter 4



CONTENTS

- The Centre's new director
- New members
- 1977 meetings
- New services
- Premises: installation at San Michele - New developments
- Personnel
- New trends
 - Towards computers
 - Training material
 - Regional refresher seminars
- Contributions to research
- Library and documentation
- Publications
- Exhibitions
- Training
 - UNESCO - Centre meeting
 - Regular courses
 - Requirements for admission
 - Architectural conservation course
 - Conservation of mural paintings course
 - Fundamental principles of conservation course
 - Safety, climate control and lighting in museums
 - Italian regional course
 - Stone conservation course in Venice
 - Scholarships
- Technical assistance
 - Earthquakes
- Regional activities
 - Middle-East
 - Asia
 - Europe
- Deaths in 1975-77
- Johannes Taubert

THE CENTRE'S NEW DIRECTOR



Dr. B. Feilden

In order to devote full time to research in art history and teaching at Brussels University, Prof. Paul Philippot decided not to request renewal of his contract as the Centre's director when it expired in May 1977. During the General Assembly of the Centre, which met in Rome from May 10-12, 1977, and upon the recommendation of the Council, Mr. Bernard Feilden, architect, was unanimously named as the Centre's new director. Mr. Feilden has a world-wide reputation, especially for his conservation work at York Minster and St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He began his duties as director on July 1, 1977. Prof. Philippot will remain in close contact with the Centre as a counsellor.

Mr. J. Lodewijks elected President of the Council of the Centre

Mr. J. Lodewijks, director of the Central Research Laboratory for Objects of Art and Science, Amsterdam, has been elected President of the Council in May 1977.



NEW MEMBERS

During 1975 and 1976 two countries have joined the centre:

— Guatemala, on September 18, 1975.

— Ethiopia, on December 5, 1975.

In July 1976, Portugal confirmed its membership, and regularized its contributions, in arrears since 1973.

An application for Associate Membership was accepted by the Council in April 1975 for the:

— Institut für Denkmalpflege in der DDR, Berlin.

In May 1977, the Council of the Centre has accepted, as associated members, the following institutes:

- Institute of Conservation and Methodology of Museums, Budapest;
- Department of Archaeology and Museums, Bangladesh.

1977 MEETINGS

In 1977, the Centre organized the following meetings of experts. Participation was by invitation only:

— Problems of statics in architectural conservation, Rome, International Centre for Conservation, September 1977.

— Conservation of mosaics, Rome, International Centre for Conservation, November 2-5, 1977.

In addition, the Centre contributed to the organization of a meeting on:

— The conservation of mud brick and stone structures, arranged in collaboration with the U.S. ICOMOS Committee at Sante Fe, N.M., U.S.A., October 3-7 1977.

ICOMOS

Moscow and Suzdal 1978

General Assembly Plans announced

The USSR Committee of ICOMOS has invited the Council to hold its next General Assembly in the Soviet Union from 20 until 27 May 1978.

The two-day General Assembly will be held in Moscow, and on 23 May 1978, delegates will proceed to Suzdal for the opening of a symposium, "Cultural and Historical Monuments in Contemporary Society." The meetings will include visits to Moscow, Suzdal and to Zagorsk. Post-conference tours to Coriki, Leningrad, Tbilisi or Samarkand and Bukhara will be offered to participants.

ICOMOS expects that there will be some 400 foreign participants in the General Assembly and the symposium that follows it, which promise to be of great interest to ICOMOS members, and to specialists in the conservation and protection of historic properties.

Details from ICOMOS Secretariat: International Council on Monuments and Sites, Hôtel Saint-Aignan, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris, France. Tel. 277 34 76.

I C C R O M



ORGANIZATION OF NEW SERVICES

The growing importance of the development and diffusion of training material has led the Centre to detach this activity from the course on Fundamental Principles of Conservation and establish it as a separate service. Mr. Gaël de Guichen will be in charge of the training material, and also the study and preparation of refresher seminars, from now on. The coordination of the course on Fundamental Principles of Conservation for 1977 has been entrusted to Miss Lena Wikström.

Organization of a sector for the sale of publications

To deal with increased sales of publications and to facilitate stock taking, a separate sector for the sale and distribution of publications has been created. Miss Szmer is responsible for written requests and enquiries and Mr. Tito for direct sales and external distribution.

PREMISES INSTALLATION OF THE CENTRE IN SAN MICHELE

During 1975, the restoration work in the North Courtyard of San Michele proceeded satisfactorily.

In September 1975, the Centre took possession of the premises situated on the ground floor and mezzanine of the west wing (nearly 400 m²), where an Exhibition on Security, Light and Climate in Museums has been organized.

From December 1975, the Centre has been able to use the premises on the first floor of the west wing (approximately 280 m²).

These premises are currently being used for the course secretariat, an extension of the laboratory and a second large lecture room with annexes (for ca. 80 persons), equipped with simultaneous translation, intended mainly to allow the Architectural Conservation Course to be given in two sections.

The restoration work on the north wing (ca. 400 m²) was begun in the summer of 1975 and finished in October 1976. The ground floor has been assigned as a workshop and storage space for the exhibition rooms, an office for the section preparing training material, and a kitchen. The first floor has provisionally been assigned to the Course on the Conservation of Mural Paintings until space in the east wing for a studio becomes available.

The restoration work on the latter began in November 1975, starting at

the roof, and has now reached the fourth floor. Nevertheless, only structural work has been done so far and occupation of this wing cannot commence until the whole, right down to the basement, has been restored and the necessary services (heating, electricity, water, lift) have been installed.

Meanwhile, the over-all project for occupation of San Michele (see plan at bottom) is being studied in depth, sector by sector, by Arch. J. Jokilehto.

PERSONNEL

— Miss Sonia Rothschädl was hired on May 1, 1975 as Library Assistant/Typist, and left the Centre on June 30, 1977.

— Mr. Paolo Pegazzano was hired on September 1, 1975 as Administrator.

— Mr. E.M. Gregory was hired as Laboratory Technician on January 1, 1976. However, he left the Centre in August, 1976, so there is now a vacancy for this post and a replacement is being sought.

— Mr. Paul Schwartzbaum, restorer, was hired as Coordinator of the course on Conservation of Mural Paintings and head of the restoration workshop. He joined the Centre on February 12, 1976.

— Miss Ursula Heckmann was hired as Telephonist on April 20, 1976 and continues as Library Assistant/Typist from July 1, 1977.

— Miss Margaret Ohanessian was hired on July 1, 1977 as Telephonist/Receptionist.

Consultants

— Bernard Feilden, architect, was employed as a consultant on problems of architectural conservation and especially for the course on Architectural Conservation during 1975-1977, until June 24th.

— Mr. Paolo Mora continued in his capacity as consultant for the course on Conservation of Mural Paintings and various teaching problems, as well as expert advice over the period 1975-77.

— Mr. L. J. Rollet-Andriane also continued as the Centre's consultant on relations with the Italian Government (1975-77).

NEW TRENDS

Preliminary Discussions on Computerization of Some Activities at the Centre

Detailed discussions have taken place with the firms UNIVAC and IBM in order to examine the advantages of using a computer to increase the efficiency of some of the Centre's departments.

At present, the following sectors are being considered:

— information concerning the training of conservation specialists in the world;

— information concerning the various conservation services in the world;

— information collected by the Library;

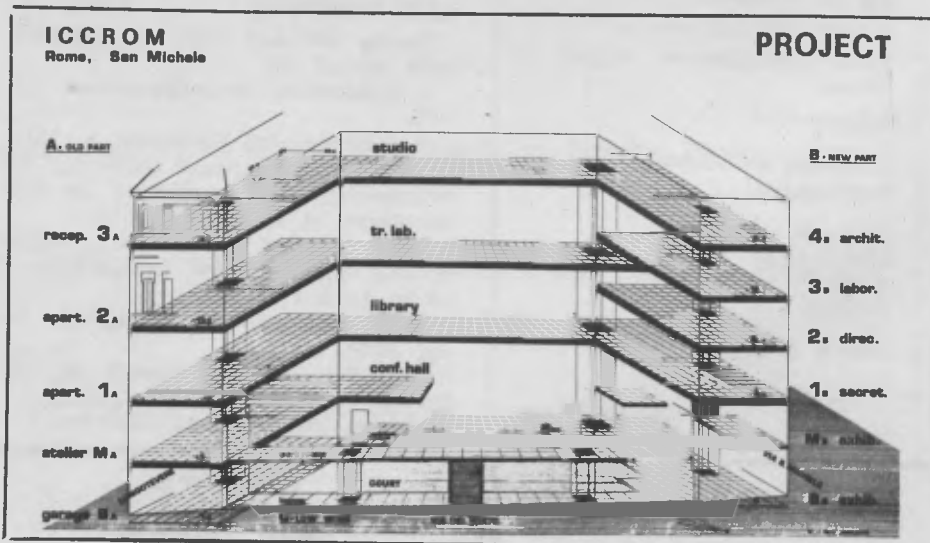
— the Accounting Department;

— the study of historic centres. (See below.)

These various sectors will be studied further in 1977-78 and, budget permitting, a pilot study in one restricted area will be made. Association with other institutions interested in computerization, either in Rome or elsewhere, is also under consideration.

The Computer and Study of Historic Centres

The practical work carried out in 1976 at Tor di Nona by the participants of the Architectural Conserva-



tion Course served as the basis for a series of discussions with UNIVAC to explore the possibilities offered by a computer for the organization and utilization of information about a historic centre. A type of card designed by Prof. L. Pontuale, architect, has been used since the course, with the collaboration of Mr. A. Montanari, architect. The first discussions on the advantages of computerization in this field were carried out by Messrs. J. Jokilehto and A. Montanari with the UNIVAC specialists.

Development and diffusion of didactic material

The didactic experience acquired by the Centre over a dozen years, and especially recent experience in the field of structure and deterioration of materials, has shown the importance of developing *ad hoc* training material so that all the students, whatever their backgrounds, can be helped to assimilate the modern scientific knowledge necessary to full comprehension of the technical problems of conservation.

Various forms of training material — illustrated cards, exhibitions, videocassettes, demonstration materials — have been tested in courses and often developed in collaboration with other institutions such as the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, the Italian State Archives, or the Laboratoire d'archéologie des métaux. On the other hand, the reproduction of this type of material should facilitate the diffusion of essential fundamental knowledge and thus be a key element in a policy of decentralization of some basic training. The Centre has decided to group these activities in a separate sector.

Refresher seminars

Another form of decentralized training has been found to be extremely useful after pilot experiences such as the regional seminars organized in Manila and New Delhi (see Regional Activities, Asia) and the series of lectures and visits *in situ* given by Mr. Gaël de Guichen in Jordan at the request of their Department of Antiquities.

In effect, we have discovered that the visit of one or more specialists to a country or region to hold refresher seminars allows almost all the specialists in that area to be reached. Discussing concrete regional or national problems with them can be both more effective and more economical than sending these specialists to a distant institution where

the training is not geared especially to their country's situation.

These considerations, and the success of our experience so far, have led the Centre to consider the organization of local refresher seminars as an initial form of decentralized training policy. These could be organized at the request of interested countries. Gaël de Guichen will be responsible for developing this sector.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RESEARCH

Committees for the Conservation of Stone

During 1975, international activity in this domain has undergone a general reorganization.

The "Stone" Working Group of the ICOM Conservation Committee continued its activity at the Venice meeting of the Committee (October 1975).

Mr. J. Lehmann is now the coordinator, succeeding Mr. Torraca who filled this post for some months. The ICOM Working Group will concentrate on works of art in stone and consequently on the more delicate methods of study and restoration.

The ICOMOS Committee for the Conservation of Stone will, on the whole, try to coordinate the work of the various groups of specialists on the standardization of tests (chemical, physical and biological) and on the microclimate of monuments.

The coordination group of the ICOMOS Committee consists of Messrs. Lewin, Mamillan, Price and Torraca, who will also act for a while as secretary for the group. The coordination group met in Venice on 27 November, 1976.

The Fifth Information Bulletin on the Conservation of Stone was prepared by the Centre and reproduced and distributed, in January 1976, by the Centro Conservazione Sculture all'Aperto which from now on, will be responsible for circulating information for all the committees working in the stone conservation field.

The Biological Working Group of the ICOMOS Committee met in Venice on 21-22 April, 1976.

The RILEM 25 PEM Committee (physical tests on stone) met twice in 1975 (London, in May, Lisbon in November) and twice in 1976 (Prague in May and Budapest in October). The first phase of the work will be completed in spring 1977 with a presentation of the first series of provisional standardized tests at a meeting organized by UNESCO in Paris.

The Centro Conservazione Sculture all'Aperto organized a general meeting in Bologna, 19, 20 and 21 June 1975, on progress in stone conservation. Fifty-two papers were presented. Upon invitation, Mr. Torraca presented a review of conservation methods. The minutes were published in September 1976, entitled "Conservation of Stone".

Conservation of Mud-Brick Monuments

The Centre strongly supports the ICOMOS Committee for the Preservation of Mud-Brick Monuments.

The second ICOMOS meeting on this subject took place in Yazd (6-11 March, 1976). In the meantime, the papers presented at the first meeting (Yazd 25-30 November, 1971) were published by the Iranian ICOMOS Committee.

Mr. G. Torraca presented a report based on the second questionnaire distributed internationally by the Centre and ICOMOS, which required the detailed technical examination of one mud-brick monument.

As the response to this questionnaire had been rather limited, the second meeting recommended that another improved questionnaire be distributed to a wider list in 1977.

Also some monuments should be selected as sample cases for an accurate international study. The importance of standardized methods for testing the materials involved is now particularly stressed.

A restricted working group should meet in 1977 in western U.S.A., while the next general meeting of the committee has been scheduled for 1978 in Turkey.

Examination and Conservation of Polychrome Sculptures

Two symposiums on the conservation of sculptures in polychromed wood were organized, within the joint programme of the Centre and the "Polychrome Sculptures" Working Group of the ICOM Committee for Conservation. The first was held at St. Wolfgang (Austria) on the occasion of the restoration of the St. Wolfgang Altar of Michael Pacher; the second was held in Lübeck during the restoration of Bernt Notke's triumphal cross and "Lettner".

Symposium on the Conservation of the Michael Pacher Altar in St. Wolfgang (Austria) (29 September - 1 October, 1975)

A meeting of experts was organized by the Centre and the Bundesdenkmalamt in order to examine and discuss the problems raised by the res-

toration of the Michael Pacher Altar which the Bundesdenkmalamt had undertaken to carry out. The meeting was prepared by the Austrian specialists, assisted by colleagues of the Central Laboratory in Amsterdam for laboratory examinations. The discussions between restorers, art historians and laboratory specialists from Austria and those from abroad (Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.), developed along the same lines as a similar symposium organized by the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege after the restoration of the Englischer Gruss of Veit Stoss in Nuremberg. The greater part of the symposium was held in front of the pieces in question and constituted a much appreciated professional experience for all the specialists present.

Symposium on the Conservation of the Triumphal Cross and "Lettner" of Bernt Notke in the Domkirche of Lübeck (22-24 September, 1976)

This symposium was organized, with the collaboration of the Centre, by the conservation authorities of the town of Lübeck, and with the assistance of subventions from the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Land of Schleswig Holstein. German specialists on the subject and experts from the Baltic region (Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R.) took part. The meeting, which was the realization of a project conceived by the late Dr. J. Taubert, was particularly advantageous in establishing real contact between restorers, art historians and laboratory specialists, these talks being particularly favoured by the nature of the problems brought up for discussion. The technical comparison between the works of Notke in Lübeck with the altars of Aarhus and Tallinn put forward extremely clearly the problem of collaboration within a XV Century atelier, whilst the data supplied by dendro-chronologic study of the pieces was of great interest to art historians from the point of view of dating. Summaries of the meeting will be published in "Kunstchronik" and in "Maltechnik-Restaur".

Meeting on the Structural Conservation of Monuments, England

The Centre assisted in the organization, by the Department of the Environment, of a meeting of specialists on the problems of structural conservation of monuments. The meeting, held at Greenwich from

22-26 September, 1975, was organized for the European Architectural Heritage Year and was attended by about sixty English and foreign experts (Italy, Ireland, German Democratic Republic, France, Iran, United States of America, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey, Sweden). The Centre was represented by Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. J. Jokilehto. The subjects presented consisted mainly of case histories of particular interest. The possibility of their publication is being studied at the moment.

The interest and current nature of the problems raised led the Centre to organize another meeting on this subject in September 1977.

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION

Acquisitions and Card Index

From 1 January, 1975 to 31 December, 1976 the Library has acquired, either by purchase or donation, about 600 books and off-prints, which brings the total number of works in the Library to 8,500. As in previous years, the Library has taken out 50 subscriptions for periodicals and received about 20 magazines as gifts or in exchange. The increased budget of the Library has meant that we have not had to moderate purchases but it has been barely sufficient. The internal work of classification and reorganization of cards has been commenced with a view to future computerization; this project, adopted by the 10th General Assembly, will allow us to increase the services furnished to researchers, whether on the spot or by correspondence.

Library Information and Documentation Service

The Library has corresponded with various institutes and research workers, replying to requests for bibliographic information and sending photocopies of articles or reports.

Our photocopying sector has been kept busy with documentation for the courses, the distribution of information and work for the various services of the Centre. The photocopying sector has worked a great deal for the participants of the Architectural Conservation Course who have received numerous photocopied texts.

The Centre has ensured, as in the past, the translation into German and distribution in German speaking countries of the Newsletter of the Technical Committee of the Corpus Vitrearum.

Special Documentation

The first edition of the International Card Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property was ready for distribution in May 1975, and since that time 144 sets of the Index have been sent to museums, training institutes, and organizations such as ICOM, ICOMOS, UNESCO and the IIC, where enquiries on this subject are often received. Additional information for the Index has been collected and prepared for distribution in a supplement which contains some 40 revisions of cards already listed in the Index and about 85 new entries.

With the help of the Index, information sheets on various kinds of training have been prepared. These sheets briefly describe programmes in the fields of paper restoration, textiles, paintings or objects, and architecture. This has helped to streamline our response to a steady number of requests from prospective students for advice on study opportunities at the Centre and throughout the world.

A number of other activities centered around the joint CENTRE-UNESCO "Meeting of Experts in the Field of Training of Museum Specialists and Specialists in the Preservation of Cultural Property" which was held in Rome in April 1976. Prior to the meeting, a questionnaire on the training needs of Member States and friends of the CENTRE was circulated. The results were tabulated, studied, and incorporated in the working paper for the meeting. Information from the Card Index was also analyzed for this purpose, and our collection of course programmes or syllabi was augmented in order to provide background material. Mrs. C. Rockwell and Mrs. E. Ambrosi coordinated the meeting.

Further documentation projects included preparation of the catalogue for the exhibition on Museum Conservation: Lighting, and work on some sections of the Technical Card Series (didactic material). At present we are collecting information about conservation services in Member States.

PUBLICATIONS

The following works have been published since 1975:

— Exhibition Catalogues:

Museum Conservation: Lighting, edition in French-English-Italian, printed by the Centro di fotoreproduzione legatoria e restauro degli Archivi di Stato, Rome, 1975.

Security in Museums: Theft, French,

English, Italian edition, International Centre for Conservation, Rome, 1977.

— Proceedings of the North American International Regional Conference, Williamsburg and Philadelphia, September 10-16, 1972.

Edited by Sharon Timmons and entitled *Preservation and Conservation: Principles and Practices*, published by the Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation (produced by the Smithsonian Institution Press), Washington, 1976.

— Instruction Booklet for Loan

of Travelling Exhibition on Lighting, Rome 1977.

— T. Stambolov - J.R.J. van Asperen de Boer, *The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments*, 2nd edition.

— Edgar Schultze, *Techniques de conservation et de restauration des monuments, terrains et fondations*, 2nd edition.

— Documentation: International Card Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property. First Supplement 1977.

— Paolo and Laura Mora and Paul Philippot, *La conservation des Peintures Murales*, published by Compositori, Bologna.

The present work has its origin in the research made by a working group of the ICOM Committee for Conservation which was set up in 1959 and which worked out a first, overall survey of the subject in a report which was presented to the meeting of the Committee at New York in September 1965. Although the data which had been assembled in this manner was studied in greater depth and developed by research and work carried out at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and, notably, in the course of numerous international missions, the creation of a course for teaching conservation of mural paintings — organised jointly by the International Centre for Conservation and the Istituto Centrale del Restauro — drew the attention of the authors and their collaborators to the lack of a basic text book capable of supplying the answers to the didactic problems arising out of this teaching.

These various considerations explain the viewpoint which has been adopted in this book. Although it makes no claim to cover the totality of the problems raised by such an infinitely wide ranging and continually evolving subject,

the authors have tried to set forth all the knowledge gathered in terms of a general methodology conceived from the point of view of a restorer, while at the same time emphasising the interdisciplinary aspects of the work. This explains the limits which the authors set themselves with regard to art history on one hand and physics and chemistry on the other. The work is intended in the first instance for the practitioner and, while avoiding the extremes of abstract theory on one hand and the empiricism of concrete formulas on the other, its aim is to offer the reader a framework of knowledge and a methodological form for its exposition in order to indicate the appropriate dimensions of what we may call the culture which it is necessary today for a restorer of mural paintings to possess.

On the other hand, both the art historian and the laboratory specialist will find that this wide-ranging synthesis — which endeavours to highlight the convergence of historical, scientific and technical data towards the concrete problems of conservation — offers them the foundations for a strict methodology in which the various disciplines integrate and perfect themselves in the service of works of art.

Restoration of Japanese Hanging Scrolls (Kakemonos). Conclusions of the meeting organized in 1967 in Tokyo and Kyoto by the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO and the Japanese ICOM International Committee. Texts and illustrations collected and edited by T. Iwasaki and P. Philippot.

— Anthology of classic texts relating to the *Theory of Restoration*, in collaboration with the Middle East Technical University and the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York.

Publications by former Centre Students

During 1974-76 various works and studies relating to conservation have been published by former Centre students:

Ingrid Brock, Länderbericht "Italien" (Chapter on Italy), in *Städtenwicklung, Sanierung historischer Stadtkerne im Ausland/Urban Development, The Renewal of Historic Town Centres in Nine European Countries*. This study was done for the Federal German Ministry of Regional Planning, Building and Town Planning, and presented by the German National Commission for UNESCO, Bonn, 1975. Versions in English or French are also available.

Ingrid Brock, *Der Wiederaufbau von Danzig. (1945-1972)*. Engl. summary: *The reconstruction of Danzig*, in *Baumeister* 1974, No. 12, p. 1332.

Giovanni Carbonara, *La reintegrazione dell'immagine-problemi di restauro dei monumenti*, Bulzoni, Rome 1976;

André De Naeyer, *Monumentenzorg*. Met Medezeking van Prof. Dr. L.P. Suetens, De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Anvers/Amsterdam 1975;

Salvador Diaz Berrio, *Conservación de monumentos y zonas monumentales*. With the collaboration of Olga Orive and Francisco Zamora, Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico 1976;

Jukka Jokilehto, *Rakennussuojelu Englannissa*, Ark 7/1974 (Conservation in England, article appearing in "Finnish Architectural Review" 7/1974;

Marita Jonsson, *Monumentvårdens begynnelse, restaurering och friläggning av antika monument in Rom 1800-1830* (Restoration and Liberation of Ancient Monuments in Rome 1800-1830), Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, FIGURA, Uppsala Studies in the History of Art, New Series 16. Distributor: Almqvist Wiksell, Stockholm 1976.

ICOMOS Publications Price in U.S. \$

Conference on the ICOMOS Documentation Centre, Brussels, 1966 \$2,00.

First conference on the protection and revivification of centers of historic and artistic interest, Cáceres, Spain, 1967 \$3,00.

First conference on the alteration of stone, Brussels, 1966-67 \$4,00.

Application of photogrammetry to historic monuments, Saint-Mandé, France, 1968 \$4,00.

Second conference on the conservation, restoration and revival of areas and groups of buildings of historic interest, Tunis, 1968 \$4,00.

In preparation:

— Conclusions of the seminar on "Conservation and Environmental Education," organized by the Centre with the British Council and the Goethe Institute in February 1975.

— A publication on the research carried out in 1974, by the Urbanistic Institute of Split in collaboration with the International Centre for Conservation, on the historic centre of Trogir (Yugoslavia).

— *The Traditional Mounting and*

Conference on the problem of moisture in historic monuments, Rome, 1967 \$5.00.

Symposium on monuments and society, Leningrad, 1969 \$5.00.

Symposium on the weathering of wood, Ludwigsburg - FRG, 1969 \$8.00.

International symposium on the conservation and restoration of gardens of historical interest, Fontainebleau - France, 1971 \$8.00.

First international conference on the conservation of mud-brick monuments, Yazd, Iran, 1972 (French, English, Farsi) \$5.00.

Symposium on the conservation of smaller, historic towns, Rothenburg ob der Tauber, FRG, 1975 (English, French and German) \$8.00.

Payment

Only by transfer to:

Compte ICOMOS N. 73 1073 Z CREDIT LYONNAIS Agence V 422 - 66, rue de Rennes, 75006 Paris, (FF) N. 280000/01 CREDIT SUISSE Agence Praille Acacias - Case Postale 1211 - GENEVE 22 - Suisse (U.S. \$).

EXHIBITIONS

Security, Climatization and Lighting in Museums

The renovation of the ground floor of the west wing has permitted the Centre to set up a didactic exhibition on conservation in museums. This was made possible by a special subvention from the Museums of France and conceived in conjunction with the Autumn Course on Security, Climatization and Lighting in Museums. When finished, the exhibition will cover 388 m². Its realization has been possible due to the work of Messrs. Gaël de Guichen and Christopher Wheatley. In 1975, they completed the parts concerning protection of works of art against theft (98 m²) and fire (61 m²) and lighting (96 m²). Another section, devoted to climatization, was completed in 1976 and a last section devoted to a demonstration museum room should be realized in 1977. The exhibition is open to specialists, and a catalogue is being prepared (the part concerning lighting has already been printed) which is designed to assist the visitor and those wishing to reproduce the exhibition.

A travelling version of the exhibition has been made, and the sections on lighting and climate control are ready for loan. Two Member States have already made loan requests. The exhibition will also be the

subject of an article in the next issue of "Museum".

Restoration Work on Monuments in Iran carried out by ISMEO

The Centre was the host for an exhibition on restoration work on monuments in Iran carried out by ISMEO. The exhibition, prepared by ISMEO, was held from 5 - 11 June, 1975, in conjunction with a half-day symposium on the subject.

Exhibition of Work by Former Students of the Architectural Conservation Course

Upon the request of the Italian Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Centre took part in an exhibition of studies concerning the "Revitalization of Historic Centres and Buildings in Europe". This was organized in November and December 1975 by the Architectural Department of the Technical College of Lippe (Westphalia).

Two theses of postgraduate specialization by participants of the Architectural Conservation Course accepted by the Rome University Faculty of Architecture, Scuola di Perfezionamento, have been sent for the exhibition. They are the work of the following architects: Ingrid Brock and S. Roberti on the historic centre of Korcula (Yugoslavia), 1972, and J. Bunse and S. Tufano on the old centre of Casape (Latium) and its baronial palace, 1975.

TRAINING

A meeting to study worldwide problems in the training of specialists in conservation was organized jointly by the Centre and Unesco on April 26-30, 1976.

The following persons participated:

Mr. O.P. Agrawal (India), Mr. G. De Angelis d'Ossat (Italy), Mr. H. Barker (U.K.), Mr. C. Chanfon (Mexico), Mrs. I. Danilova (U.R.S.S.), Mr. C. Erder (Turkey), Mr. E. Eyo (Nigeria), Mr. T. Iwasaki (Japan), Mr. A. Naji (Iraq), Mr. R.M. Organ (U.S.A.), Mr. P. Philippot (International Centre for Conservation, Rome), Mr. R. Sneyers (Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Belgium), Mr. J. Taralon (France), Mr. G. Torraca (International Centre for Conservation, Rome), Mr. Y. Turchenko (UNESCO, Paris), Mr. G. Urbani (Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome). Observers: Mr. F. Brook (Istituto Latino-Americano, Rome), Mr. E. Connally (ICOMOS, USA), Mr. Donald del Cid (Guatemala), Mr. V. Dragut (Romania), Mr. E. de Felice (Italy), Mr. S. Finocchiaro (Italy), Mr. L. Monreal (ICOM, Paris), Mr. P. Mora (Italy), and Mrs. L. Sbordoni Mora (Italy).

The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. P. Philippot, Director of the Centre, who also prepared the basic working document with the help of Mrs. Cynthia Rockwell. This paper analyzed the present situation regarding training possibilities and needs in various fields and presented basic considerations on typology of training programs and some solutions envisaged for the organization of international courses. After a lengthy and constructive discussion, the experts drew up a series of recommendations for the future policy of UNESCO and the Centre concerning the training of conservation specialists. The working document, recommendations, and summary of the meeting have been distributed by the Centre and UNESCO. (Doc. UNESCO SHC 76. Conf. 643/2 Paris, June 1976).

Regular courses organized by the Centre

Application forms for the courses on Architectural Conservation, Conservation of Mural Paintings, and Fundamental Principles of Conservation can be obtained from:

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CONSERVATION
Training Section
Via di San Michele 13
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel. 589.4741

Applications must be filled in and returned to the same address before FEBRUARY 15 of the year preceding the course. They should enclose all relevant documents such as copies of certificates and diplomas.

U.S. citizens must request their forms from and return their applications before JANUARY 15 of the year preceding the course to:
International Centre Committee
c/o Executive Director
Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation
Suite 430, 1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005, U.S.A.

Applications for the autumn refresher course on Security, Climate Control and Lighting in Museums are due by APRIL 30 of the same year.

Course on Architectural Conservation

Course Syllabus and Structural Developments in 1975 and 1976

The work begun in 1974 of examining the articulation of the subjects in view of a clearer, more efficient

presentation of the programme, has been continued during 1975 and 1976. The results of this work can now be summarized as follows:

The logical interrelation of the various subjects has been given preference and the syllabus arranged in such a way as to ensure the clearest, most functional order of presentation with the best possible connections between theory and practical work, keeping in mind the restrictions imposed by the time available. The Centre has greatly benefitted, during this exacting task directed by Mr. J. Jokilehto, from consultations with Mr. Bernard Feilden, architect, and Mr. Luciano Pontuale, urban architect, Ministry for Public Works, Rome.

In order to assess the degree of assimilation of the subjects taught, participants must present, during the course, five written tests and various written reports on the practical work.

To ensure that the practical work was profitable to all involved, in 1975 and 1976 the participants were divided into three language groups: English, French, Italian. While the Faculty of Architecture put an Assistant at the disposal of the Centre responsible for the Italian group, the Centre reinforced its staff in 1976 by appointing Mr. Donald del Cid, architect, (this appointment was already foreseen for 1975 but could not materialize). The three groups thus arranged could then be subdivided into smaller groups, each being controlled by a coordinator or assistant, while the whole of the practical work was under the supervision of Mr. Bernard Feilden, consultant.

This system, set up in 1975 and improved in 1976, enabled a better appreciation of the individual capabilities of participants and the degree to which they had assimilated the subjects taught.

Organization of the Course for 1977

For the year 1977, it was decided, in agreement with the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University, and in accordance with a suggestion of the Council of the Centre, to divide the course into two sections. This was to avoid the excessive influx of Italian participants, resulting from the absence of a *numerus clausus* at the University of Rome. The following structure was established for the year 1977:

The Architectural Conservation Course has been divided into a Course A and a Course B. Both courses are under the scientific direction of Prof. G. De Angelis d'Ossat, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, the general coordination being ensured by Mr. Jukka Jokilehto, architect.

Course A is attended by students, Italian or otherwise, registered at the University of Rome, and governed by the regulations of the Scuola di Perfezionamento nello Studio e nel Restauro dei Monumenti. Mr. S. Marani, architect, is responsible for the coordination of the programme, with the assistance of Mr. G. Carbonara, architect; Prof. G. Miarelli-Mariani acting as consultant.

Course B is attended by students of all nationalities selected by the Centre from applications presented within the given time. It is governed by the regulations of the Centre. Mr. Jukka Jokilehto is responsible for the coordination of the programme, with the assistance of Mr. Donald del Cid, architect, and Mr. Roberto Marta, civil engineer. The functions of consultant are ensured by Prof. Bernard Feilden, architect, who also supervises practical work and individual studies.

The principal lectures in the programme are common to both courses, the practical work, individual studies and seminars being organized separately for each course by the teams responsible.

Participants in the Architectural Conservation Course (1975)

ALEMA Emilia, Italy
ALEXANDER Ralph, Germany
AMOROSO Lilliana, Italy
ASKAR Jorge Abdo, Brasil
AVARINI Fernanda, Italy
AWUSIE James, Ghana
BASSIRI-GHARB Massoud, Iran
BOUASISENPRASEUTH B., Laos
BUCCHERI-DI MAURO Elena, Italy
CACCIANIGA Francesca, Italy
CALABRIA Maria Letizia, Italy
CARDILLO Francesco, Italy
CASONI Renato, Italy
CHOLEVAS Nicolas, Greece
CICCONE Filippo, Italy
CIOGLIA Gian Luigi, Italy
CONFORTI Claudia, Italy
CORNESSE Jean-Claude, Belgium
CUNTRETI Giuseppe, Italy
DAHLGREN Kristina, Sweden
DEVOS Patrick, Belgium
DIKIDJIEV Peter, Bulgaria
DOMIJAN Milijenko Yugoslavia
FIAMMENGHI Ferruccio, Italy
FIORONE Wilma, Italy
FRADUSCO Rocco, Italy
FRANCESCONI Pietro, Italy
GIORDANI Giancarlo, Italy
GONZALES CANO, Marcelino, Guatemala
GRILLO Paola, Italy
GUARISCO Carmela, Italy
IPPOLITO Lamberto, Italy
ISLAS DE LA VEGA Maria, Mexico
JAVADI Mohammed, Iran
KAMARUL Baharin, Malaysia
LAMOUREUX Christine, Belgium
LILLI Marco, Italy
MAGDALENO ROJAS Carmen, Mexico
MARCUCCHI Laura, Italy
MARTELLA Luigi, Italy
MATTEI Pietro, Italy
MECONI Marcella, Italy

MEDIN Anna Maria, Italy
MIRI Ali Akbar, Iran
MUDIDA Francis, Kenya
NICOLETTI Salvatore, Italy
NORGAARD Anders, Venezuela
PETRUCCI Giulia, Italy
PIERDOMINICI SARCHIOLA M., Italy
PINNA Pasquale, Italy
REZAI Iraj, Iran
RODRIGUEZ GARZA Roberto, Mexico
ROSATI Paola, Italy
SACCO Francesco, Italy
SATTLER Richard, Switzerland
SCRIMERI Pietro, Italy
SCUDERI Edoardo, Italy
SOHEIL Mehr-Azar, Iran
STELZER Helmut, Germany (DDR)
TAMBURRO Vincenzo, Italy
TAYLOR Thomas, USA
TEDONE Giovanni, Italy
TONI Paolo, Italy
UDOM Peter, Nigeria
VAFIADIS Giorgio, Greece
VITTORI Sandro, Italy
ZOLI Luisa, Italy
ZUCCARELLO Alba, Italy

Participants in the Architectural Conservation Course (1976)

AGUILAR Joaquin, El Salvador
AL-KHAFAJI Mohamed H., Iraq
AMERIO Riccardo, Italy
ANGELI Fernando, Italy
BABUSSIS Emanuele, Greece
BAGGIO Carlo, Italy
BANKEL Hansgeorg, Germany
BARTOLINI SALIMBENI M., Italy
BELLI Paolo, Italy
BENITEZ Rosary, Philippines
BENTIVOGLIO Michele, Italy
BERTI Vincenzo, Italy
CALDARI Luigi, Italy
CALANDRO Giuseppe, Italy
CARBONETTI Luigi, Italy
CARTA Elvio, Italy
CAVARETTA Luigi, Italy
CAZZATO Vincenzo, Italy
CHRISTOPHER Patrick, USA
CIMINI Nicola, Italy
CORREA DE OLIVEIRA L.C., Brazil
DE LAET Antoinette, Belgium
DOMINGUEZ ARANGO M., Panama
EERIKAINEN Liisa, Finland
ESSNER Elizabeth, Germany
FAIS Piero, Italy
GANOZA PLAZA Manuel A., Peru
GUADAGNI Enrico, Italy
IEZZI Mauro, Italy
ILARDI Roberto, Italy
INNOCENTI Fabrizio, Italy
JINNAI Hidenobu, Japan
JUAREZ CAMPACOS A., Mexico
KAHIL Jihad, Lebanon
KIERA Agnieszka, Poland
LORETO VARGAS Rafael, Venezuela
LUDWIG Thomas, Germany
MACEDO EWBANK Luis, Brazil
MACERA Mirella, Italy
MADARO Raffaele, Italy
MAGRINI Amos, Italy
MANDER CONTARDI Fausta, Italy
MARACA Maria, Greece
MARANI Stefano, Italy
MARIOTTI Giorgio, Italy
McDOUGALL Ellen, USA
MELISSA Evangelie G., Greece
MUSANTI ADRIANI M.T., Italy
NATALE Domenico, Italy
ORA Desa, Yugoslavia
PALANTZAS Vassilios, Greece
PALOMBARO Fabio, Italy

PAPADIA Loreto, Italy
 PAZIENTI Maria Eugenia, Italy
 PERGHELIDIS Nicolò, Greece
 PERONI UGHI Simonetta, Italy
 PERROTTA Ada, Italy
 PIANI Roberto, Italy
 PORTCH Jeremy, United Kingdom
 PRINCIPALE Roberto, Italy
 RAMIREZ GARCIA Filiberto, Peru
 RASHID Haruna K., Nigeria
 REBECCHINI Anna, Italy
 RONCORONI Sara, Italy
 ROWAN Michael, United Kingdom
 SALERNO Paola, Italy
 SALOMONE Pier Paola, Italy
 SERRANO ARMENTA José, Mexico
 SETTE M. Piera, Italy
 STORMS Benoit, Belgium
 TRACOSSOPULU Cornilia, Greece
 TZAVARAS Paraskevi, Greece
 VOIVANDAS Nicolas, Greece
 ZAMPA Paola, Italy
 ZARKADA Hristine, Greece

Participants in the Architectural Conservation Course (1977)

AL-AHMAD Abdul Kareem, Jordan
 ALHASAN Isaka, Ghana
 ANWAR Ajaz, Pakistan
 BJORNSDOTTIR Inga Dora, Iceland
 COSMOPOLIS BULLON Jorge, Peru
 DVORZAK BEGOVIC Vlasta, Yugoslavia
 ENRIQUEZ ROZAS Jose, Peru
 FERNANDO W. Upali, Sri Lanka
 GEORGOPULU Ifigenia, Greece
 GRIFFITH Richard, U.K.
 HERMANN Conrad, Germany
 HUNDERMAN Harry, USA
 HUSSEINI Adnan, Jordan
 KAMEI Nobuo, Japan
 KHANDRIKA Lakshmana, India
 MALINOWSKI Ewa, Sweden
 MLADENOVA Anna, Bulgaria
 NIKOLIC Serafim, Yugoslavia
 ORTEGA Richard, USA
 PETIT Marie-Paule, France
 SALAS BRAVO Franklin, Peru
 STUBBS John, USA
 TESORO Andrew, USA
 THURBER Marlys, USA
 TZAVARAS Giorgia, Greece

Course on Conservation of Mural Paintings

As in the past, this course was organized in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, under the scientific direction of Prof. Paolo Mora and Mrs. Laura Sbordoni Mora. It was held in French in 1975 and in English in 1976.

1975 Course

Participants numbered 16 and came from the following 9 different countries:

France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Switzerland and the United States of America.

The teaching staff, as in the past, was composed of:

Mrs. L. Sbordoni Mora, Mrs. L. Borelli-Vlad, Mrs. M. Tabasso, Miss C. Giacobini, Mrs. A. Skovran and

Messrs. P. Mora, G. Urbani, G. Mas-sari, P. Philippot, G. Torracca and G. de Guichen.

The Assistant was Mrs. Antonella Merzagora, temporarily seconded by Mrs. Giovanna San Martino and Miss Laura Spada.

The practical exercises were carried out on various sites. In Rome the participants made up one of the teams responsible for the restoration of the frescoes of Salvati and Zuc-cari in the Salon des Fastes Farné-siens in Palazzo Farnese, upon the in-vitation of the Ambassador of Fran-ce and under the direction of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro. This work lasted from 15 April until 15 May.

After that date, the course was transferred to Sermoneta where, from 15 May until 30 June, 1975, participants benefitted from the tradi-tional hospitality of Princess Caetani at the Caetani Castle. Three different sites were organized during this period.

At the end of the 1975 course, it was felt necessary to strengthen the structure of this course within the Centre itself in order to ensure its continuity and development. This is why it seemed opportune to take advantage of the availability of Mr. Paul Schwartzbaum, painting restorer and biological scientist, to act as course coordinator, according to the formula already adopted for the other courses.

Participants and Lecturers for 1976

Participants for 1976 numbered 16 and came from 14 different countries: Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Federal Re-public of Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Libya, Poland, Switzer-land, Thailand, Turkey and the United States of America. (See list in Ap-pendix).

The teaching staff was composed of: Mrs. L. Sbordoni Mora, Mrs. L. Bo-relli-Vlad, Mrs. M. Tabasso, Miss C. Giacobini, Mrs. A. Skovran and Messrs. P. Mora, G. Urbani, G. Mas-sari, O.P. Agrawal, P. Schwartzbaum, G. Torracca, P. Philippot and G. de Guichen.

Coordination of the programme was ensured by Mr. Paul Schwartzbaum; his Assistant being Mrs. Tatiana Robouch, who successfully attended the course in 1975.

Developments in the Organization of the Course in 1976-1977

The employment of Mr. Schwartz-baum plus the fact that the text of the book on Conservation of Mu-

ral Paintings by P. and L. Mora and P. Philippot is now prepared in both French and English, with the French version to be published early in 1977, will enable the progressive restruc-turation of the teaching. A large part of the lectures can be taken over by the personnel of the Centre, allow-ing greater importance to be given to seminar discussions since the basic material is available in written form.

Furthermore, the presence of an experienced restorer on the Centre staff, who will also take charge of the workshop, will finally enable this to be set up as soon as the envisaged premises are available and permit the large number of requests for technical missions in the field of paintings to be dealt with.

Practical work was carried out on three different sites: the chapel of St. Francis in the church of S. Ma-ria dell'Orto, where fixing and clean-ing operations have been carried out, the XIII century frescoes of the church of S. Benedetto in Piscinula, where an emergency operation of fixing and protection has been carried out and the second decorated room of the Castle of Sermoneta, where the work begun in 1975 was con-tinued.

Course participants were also able to benefit from a variety of practical work, whilst the increased participa-tion of Mrs. A. Skovran on the teach-ing side permitted the part on tech-nical documentation to be developed, thus providing a new point of liaison between the Course on the Conser-vation of Mural Paintings and the Ar-chitectural Conservation Course.

Participants in the Conservation of Mural Paintings Course (1975)

BOUQUIN Robert, France
 CASSIAN Labin, Rumania
 CONTI Cinzia, Italy
 DANGAS Isabelle, France
 HOURRIERE Jacques Denis, France
 JAGGLI Elena, Switzerland
 KONZ-JENNY Barbara, Switzerland
 LAURE Pierre, France
 LAZARESCU Matei, Rumania
 MOLLER Roland, Germany (DDR)
 NEWTON Henry, U.S.A.
 PARADISE Portia, U.S.A.
 ROBOUCH Tatiana Lebanon
 SALAZAR MORALES T., Peru
 THEVENAZ Christiane, Switzerland
 TJEJBES Erik, the Netherlands

Participants in the Conservation of Mural Paintings Course (1976)

ABDALLAH Raafat, Egypt
 ABUSAWA Ahmed I., Libya
 FAVRE-BULLE Eric, Switzerland
 GARTNER Wolfgang, F. R. Germany
 GHOLAMI Esmail, Iran

HOTCHAND B., India
 KNOPF Renate, F. R. Germany
 MASUDA Katsuhiko, Japan
 PURSCHE Jurgen, Austria
 SCHMIDT-COLINET A., F. R. Germany
 SILVER Constance, USA
 SONGKHLA Wannipa, Thailand
 YAVUZ Samiye, Turkey

Participants in the Conservation of Mural Paintings Course (1977)

CICHORZEWSKA DRABIK Maria, Poland
 DE ROHAN-CHABOT Jacqueline, France
 DUTREUIL Pierre, France
 EDMOND Gérard, France
 GAMSOU Michal, Israel
 HAMMER Ivo, Germany
 HANAIRE Madeleine, France
 LUCAS Ulrich, Germany
 MEHDI HUSSEINABADY Mustafa, Iran
 PIASKOWSKA Janina, Poland
 ROUX FRANCINE, France
 RAUSCH Anne Elisabeth, Switzerland
 SANTONA Emilia, Italy
 SCHWAB Margrit, Switzerland
 STYNEN Tine, Belgium

Course on the Fundamental Principles of Conservation General Organization of the Course

This course, which was held in experimental form in 1973, had 13 participants in 1975 who were either restorers, chemists, archaeologists or conservators, all already working in museums or in the field of conservation. They came from 11 different countries: Australia, Finland, France, India, Iran, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama and Sweden. (See list in Appendix).

Some extra individual students were allowed to attend specific parts of the course which were of interest to them.

The teaching staff was composed of: Misses C. Giacobini, G. Musumeci and Messrs. G. Thomson, A. France-Lanord, B. Mühlethaler, M. Mamillan, G. Torracca, K. Hempel, R.M. Organ, G. de Guichen and the personnel of the Italian State Archives.

Coordination of the course was ensured by Mr. Gaël de Guichen assisted by Messrs. Christopher Wheatley and Thaddée Wilczynski.

In 1976 there were 14 students from 13 different countries:

Australia, Austria, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Apart from two of them who were private restorers, all the others had already worked in a museum or institute.

As indicated in No. 3, for the first time the course was of four months' duration. Some modifications were made in the programme and general organization; the lecturers were the same as in 1975, except for the ad-

ditional three-day cycle of lectures on textile conservation, of which Mr. Lodewijks kindly took charge. Time devoted to chemistry and to the study of wood was slightly increased. The assistant was Miss Lena Wikström, who successfully followed the course in 1975.

Participants in the Fundamental Principles of Conservation Course (1975)

List presented in the Newsletter No. 3

Participants in 1976

BERIC Nicola, Yugoslavia
 BORRUSO Christine, F. R. Germany
 BRIXA Thomas, Austria
 CURCHOD Catherine, Switzerland
 LARSSON Tomas, Sweden
 MANKOWSKA RUDY Maria, Poland
 OLIVE, John, Australia
 PELLISSIER Pierluccio, Italy
 RAYCANOVSKI Dimitri, Turkey
 SANCHEZ POSADA Myriam, Colombia
 SIMONI Anna, Italy
 TAWFIQ Nazmeh Rida, Jordan
 UCHIDA Toshihide, Japan
 UGINET Marie-Christine, France

Participants in the Fundamental Principles of Conservation Course (1977)

ALCADA Joao Nuno Oleiro, Portugal
 BURKE Martin J., U.S.A.
 FALVEY Diane Mary, Canada
 FRY Malcom, U.K.
 HAIDAR Ali Hussain, Kuwait
 HORTON Nikki Jo, U.S.A.
 MARQUIS Jean-Marie, France
 NORSTED Terje, Norway
 NOSEK Elzbieta Maria, Poland
 SAVOLAINEN Eeva, Finland
 THAMDRUP Lizzi, Denmark
 WACHTMEISTER Caroline, Sweden
 WOOD David S., Australia

Autumn Course: Security, Climate Control and Lighting in Museums

Protection against theft and fire, climatization of premises and judicial lighting of objects constitute essential preventive measures for the good conservation of collections.

Museum curators are often called upon to make decisions on conservation policy, but are not always sufficiently prepared for the scientific and technical problems involved to enable them to make informed decisions.

A special subvention from the French government has enabled the Centre to respond to this situation by preparing a refresher course which was held in Rome from 29 September to 10 October, 1975, and from 26 September to 7 October, 1976, in the training laboratory of the Centre. Lectures and demonstrations were given by the following experts:

Messrs. M. Clamen, G. Scichilone, P. Wahl, J. Taubert, G. Thomson, F. Canovaro, W.A. Lindenmann, and supported by a didactic exhibition especially designed for the purpose.

The course was given in French and English with simultaneous translation and was open to museum curators in mid-career.

The programme was coordinated by Mr. Gaël de Guichen, assisted by Miss Pia Pierre (France). In 1975 there were 18 participants from the following 10 different countries: Finland, France, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United States of America.

In 1976 there were 17 participants from the following 14 different countries:

Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Jordan, Libya, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United States of America.

For the first time the Centre was in touch with a new public: the museum curator in mid-career. The average age of the participants, 42 years, is a good indication of this.

This course will become part of the regular programme of the Centre in the autumn.

Participants in the Autumn Course: Security, Climate Control and Lighting in Museums (1975)

List presented in issue No. 3

Participants in the Autumn Course (1976)

BRENNINKMEYER-DE ROOIJ B., Netherlands
 DE CARMARGO Fernanda, Brazil
 ENNAIFER Mongi, Tunisia
 FRITSCH Karl-Albert, F.R. Germany
 GEMBAL Jan, Poland
 GUZZO Pietro Giovanni, Italy
 KARSTEN Jan, Netherlands
 LUNDAVALL Bo, Sweden
 NAVARRO-MORO Giovanni, Brazil
 MARTINS DO REGO M.L., Brazil
 MESAMEH Abdul Rahman, Bahrain
 NAGHAWY Aida, Jordan
 PELTONEN Jaarno Juhai, Finland
 PRESTON Harley Hall, Australia
 ROCKWELL Cynthia, U.S.A.
 SANZ-PASTOR Consuelo, Spain
 SHAGLOUF Massoud, Libya

Italian Regional Course

Following an accord with the Italian Government, the Centre, in collaboration with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, has been able to ensure the organization of a refresher course on the fundamental principles of conservation. This course was intended for personnel of the Italian

regional organizations responsible for the conservation of cultural property.

The Italian Assistants for this regional course were trained in 1975 in the Centre's course on the Fundamental Principles of Conservation.

The course was divided into two parts, the first being held in November-December 1975 (5 weeks) and the second in January-February 1976 (4 weeks).

Personnel from the Centre helped with the teaching (Messrs. P. Philippot, G. Torraca and G. de Guichen) and an international expert (Mr. J. Lode-wijks) has been invited.

A large part of the didactic material created in English for the Course on the Fundamental Principles of Conservation has been utilized and translated into Italian for the participants of this course.

The course was repeated in 1976-77, the first part being held in November-December and the second part in January.

UNESCO Course on Stone Conservation

The course was organized under the auspices of UNESCO at the request of the Consultative Committee for Venice. A group of Italian governmental offices, including the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and both the Superintendences of Venice, supported the execution of the programme.

The Centre was awarded a contract by UNESCO in order to cover expenses for lecturers, materials and transportation for students.

The course took place from 4 October to 27 November, 1976. Lectures and laboratory work were held in premises adapted for the purpose inside the Abbazia della Misericordia in Venice, while a worksite at the Palazzo Ducale was made available for two weeks by courtesy of the Venice in Peril Fund (U.K.).

Excursions gave the students an opportunity to visit quarries, laboratories and monuments undergoing restoration in Vicenza, Colli Euganei, Padua, Verona, Torcello, Carrara, Florence, Bologna and Murano.

The collaboration of several private firms and public laboratories gave wider scope to the programme and an opportunity for the students to obtain first hand knowledge of many aspects of stone conservation problems.

The main lecturers were Messrs. W. Domasowski, K. Hempel, C. Jaton, S.Z. Lewin, M. Mamillan, L. Marchesini, G. Vannucci, B.H. Vos. Other lecturers gave talks on specific subjects. The Assistants were L. Lazarini and G. Musumeci-Hempel.

Coordination was ensured by G. Torraca.

The course was attended by 14 students from the following countries:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany (2), Holland, Italy (2), Poland, Romania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

They were mainly young specialists who had already been involved in stone conservation for some years. The specializations represented were: restorers (8), chemists (4), geologist (1), engineer-architect (1).

Didactic techniques were similar to those previously developed in Rome for the Course on Fundamental Principles of Conservation, i.e. informal lectures around a table, experiments in the laboratory and frequent visits.

Consecutive translation, phrase by phrase, was provided by the organizers.

On the whole, the course was a success but required considerable effort on the part of the local staff and the Centre in general.

The course is to be repeated in the spring of 1978, according to the recommendations of an *ad hoc* committee of specialists convened by UNESCO in Venice on 29-30 November, 1976, at the end of the course.

Scholarships for courses in Rome

During 1975 and 1976, course participants and students following individual programmes at the Centre benefitted from scholarships donated by UNESCO, the Italian Government, the French Government, the JDR 3rd Fund and the Belgian Government.

UNESCO allocated 69 months of scholarships for the 1974-75 academic year and 48 months of scholarships for the 1975-76 academic year.

The Italian Government, as in the past, put at the disposition of the Centre, for course participants and individual students, a total of 60 months of scholarships in 1974-75 and 60 months for 1975-76.

The French Government allocated 5 scholarships of two weeks' duration to enable French museum curators to participate in the Autumn Course, 1975, on Security, Climatization and Lighting in Museums.

The Belgian Government put at the Centre's disposal a sum of F.B. 145,000 to cover the participation of Belgian students in the Architectural Conservation Course and part of the organizational expenses of said course for 1975 and 1976.

The JDR 3rd Fund put at the Centre's disposal a sum of \$3,883 in 1975 to

cover the travel expenses, stay in Rome and studies of three young Asian specialists, chosen in agreement with the Centre.

In 1976 the JDR 3rd Fund donated the sum of \$2,790 to enable an Indian specialist to attend the Course on Fundamental Principles of Conservation. Also the amount of \$550 was provided for Mr. Sieu Eng Keat, architect (Rep. Kampuchea) to return to his country.

The European Economic Community has made scholarship funds available to help young specialists attend the course in Architectural Conservation. Applicants must be citizens of any one of the nine Common Market countries.

Admission to a course does not entail concession of a scholarship.

Applications for these must be made by the applicant directly to the relevant agencies. Some institutions offer scholarships which are specifically intended for students of the INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CONSERVATION. They are:

a) UNESCO - through the UNESCO National Commission of the country of which the applicant is a citizen. The deadline for applications is MARCH 15 of the year preceding the course.

b) Italian Government.

1) Bi-lateral cultural agreements at the Italian embassy in the applicant's country of citizenship.

2) A small number of Italian government scholarships are available through the Centre. Applications should be sent to the International Centre for Conservation which will forward them to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs after selection for the courses.

TECHNICAL MISSIONS

Among the numerous technical missions organized by the Centre, we will mention a few significant examples.

Yugoslavia

In order to reinforce the team of Yugoslav restorers working on the conservation of frescoes in the church of Piva (Montenegro), dislodged following the construction of a dam, the Centre financed a trip of three young mural painting restorers: Miss

Isabelle Dangas (France), Miss Francisca Rall (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Jacques Hourrière (France) who participated in the site work for a month (28 July-28 August, 1975). This was organized after a brief preliminary mission of Mr. P. Philippot and Mrs. A. Skovran, conservator at the National Museum of Belgrade. The travel expenses were covered by the Centre, the living expenses by the electricity company of Monténégro.

In order to follow progress in the reconstruction work on the church and to supervise the state of the detached frescoes, Messrs. P. Philippot and J. Jokilehto carried out a new mission from 22 to 26 July, 1976, at the request of the Department for Monuments of Monténégro. They discussed the main problems with Mr. L. Kapisoda, Director of the Department for Monuments and with Mrs. Anika Skovran, consulting expert to the project. It was agreed that a new team of young restorers would be sent when thought advisable.

Jordan

Refresher Seminar. Upon the request of the Directorate General of Antiquities of Jordan, the Centre organized in Amman, with the assistance and at the expense of the Jordanian authorities, a seminar on basic technical information for 20 museum curators and inspectors of antiquities in Jordan. This mission was carried out by Mr. Gaël de Guichen, who stayed in Jordan from 17 to 31 October 1976 and also gave a series of lectures on the following subjects:

- General causes of deterioration of works of art;
- climate control;
- control of lighting;
- porous materials: ceramics and stone;
- metals.

This week of lectures was followed by a week of visits to the different Jordanian museums and discussions with the curators who attended the refresher course.

France

At the request of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Mr. Gaël de Guichen was seconded to this Ministry for two months (15 May - 15 July, 1976) in order that he could assist Mr. Taralon in drawing up a report on the organization of a central institute for conservation in France. This report describes the structure and functions of this institute, the creation of which is envisaged for the near future.

German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia

In reply to invitations from the Institut für Denkmalpflege in East Germany and the Department for the Conservation of Monuments in Poland (PKZ), Mr. Jukka Jokilehto visited the German Democratic Republic from 2-15 September and Poland from 29 August - 1 September and from 16 - 29 September. He met specialists in architectural conservation in Berlin, Halle, Erfurt, Desden (German Democratic Republic) and Krakow, Warsaw (Poland); he gave lectures on various architectural conservation problems in East Berlin, Dresden and Warsaw. These meetings have helped to develop collaboration of the Centre with the various specialized organizations in Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Mr. Jokilehto also represented the Centre at a meeting on stone conservation, organized in Dresden from 28-29 September, 1976 by the ICOMOS Stone Committee of the German Democratic Republic. He also took part in an International Symposium (30 September-5 October) organized by ICOMOS in Czechoslovakia on the subject "New Life in Historic Sites".

Earthquakes in Guatemala and Friuli

The earthquakes which occurred in Guatemala (4 February 1976) and Friuli (6 May and 11-15 September) activated the Centre's emergency mission procedure.

Guatemala

Soon after the earthquake, the Centre put Mr. Donald del Cid, who is a Guatemalan architect and Assistant for the Architectural Conservation Course, at the disposal of UNESCO for an emergency mission. Mr. del Cid went to Guatemala with Dr. Arena of UNESCO, from 8-10 March 1976, and he helped to organize services for the protection of the monuments and to survey the damage. He was also able to study *in situ* various phenomena characteristic of the action of earthquakes on different architectural structures.

Friuli

Immediately after the first series of seismic tremors in the Friuli region, the Centre, in agreement with the Italian Directorate General of Fine Arts, organized a mission of eight architects selected from among the participants of the Architectural Conservation Course. Two teams were made up, which followed one another, (17-29 May and 28 May-9 June). Under the direction of Mr. Donald del Cid, architect, and with

the assistance of the local authorities, they surveyed the damage and did emergency shoring of some monuments (cathedrals, town hotels, main buildings, roads, districts, museums and deposits).

The region covered by this mission included the localities of Gemona, Venzone, Udine, Cividale, Arterga, S. Daniele, Spilimbergo, Pordenone. A written report has been submitted.

A second mission (4-9 July), to survey damage to mural paintings in the region, was directed by Mr. Paul Schwartzbaum, restorer of the Centre, accompanied by Mr. Donald del Cid, architect, Mr. K. Masuda, Miss Andrea Lidgerwood and Miss Constance Silver. The mission worked in close collaboration and coordination with a team from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, and a joint report has been written.

These reports have been submitted to the Italian General Directorate of Fine Arts.

The new tremors which occurred from 11 to 15 September considerably increased the damage and made a new mission necessary, to bring the information previously collected up to date. The mission consisted of Mr. Paul Schwartzbaum, Mr. Donald del Cid, Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartzbaum and Miss Constance Silver and was carried out from 24 November to 1 December, 1976.

This return to the sites also permitted the efficiency of the propping operations carried out at Gemona, Venzone, Arterga and Osoppo to be evaluated; in fact, unlike the buildings which were not propped, they withstood the second wave of seismic tremors, which took place from 11 to 15 September, 1976.

See Mr. del Cid's report in this issue

In the meantime, Mr. S. Lucarelli, civil engineer, responsible for the Photogrammetry Section of the Centre, assisted with a mission to make a photogrammetric survey in Friuli for the Bundesdenkmalamt of Vienna, from 2 to 15 August, 1976.

Furthermore, Miss Christine Lamoureux, past student of the Architectural Conservation Course (1975) took part from 28 May until 11 June in the operations to protect the monuments of Venzone, whilst Miss Constance Silver and Miss Anne Grissom extended their stay to carry out emergency conservation work on the mural paintings.

The experience of the earthquakes in Guatemala and Friuli has demonstrated the importance of having an emergency procedure ready for application to protect the monuments during the period immediately following the tremor, during which they risk being completely destroyed or

their remains may be scattered and lost by the inadequately supervised work of bulldozers.

EARTHQUAKES: THE IMPACT ON CULTURAL PROPERTY CONSIDERATIONS AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

1976 will be remembered as "The year of the earthquakes". It was incredible to see so much destruction, the enormous death tolls, and complete regions and countries devastated by the forces of nature. The frequency of strong earthquakes every year on our planet is great, but most of them do not affect mankind directly. These are the ones that usually occur at the bottom of the sea or in desolate areas.

Unfortunately, the quakes of 1976 struck primarily those regions in which the density of population was high, causing grave damage and elevated death tolls.

Regarding the protection of historic buildings, centres and sites, the story began a few years ago: Dec. 23, 1972. Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua, one of the countries on the isthmus of Central America, was devastated in a few seconds, and thousands were killed. This was probably the beginning of the long list of earthquakes in recent history.

For the first time, enormous amounts of international aid poured in, coming from all over the world and covering the needs of the embattled population. Along with the international aid, the bulldozers also arrived to begin a systematic demolition campaign in the capital city and canceled forever the history, the character and the image of the city. Today, Managua lies at the shore of the lake that is also called Managua, and where the city once stood a few years ago, only the street pattern remains, with a few skeletons of the buildings that were not demolished. A new green carpet of grass, plants, bushes and trees now covers the empty plots where the commercial, social, residential and administrative districts had been.

February 4, 1976: 70% of the national territory of Guatemala, the northernmost country in Central America, was reduced to rubble in the span of a few seconds. Another enormous death toll: the economic, social and administrative systems were torn to shreds and the rich Guatemalan cultural heritage was endangered.

This time the entire world participated in the international aid, and with the aid came the bulldozers, as had been the pattern four years before in Managua. In order to avoid repeating this systematic demolition in a country rich in cultural property and in an effort to use the aid in

a more positive way — at least as far as historic buildings were concerned — the Government of Guatemala applied to UNESCO for a series of advisory missions. At this point, the International Centre for Conservation had already contacted UNESCO in order to develop strategies for the first UNESCO mission in Guatemala. This was carried out by Dr. Hector Arena, from the UNESCO Division of Cultural Property, Latin America, and the author. Besides preliminary evaluation of the damage to the historic buildings, and collaboration on the establishment of a team of qualified people for emergency protection of the monuments, an international appeal for the safeguard of the Guatemalan cultural heritage was launched.

We did not have to wait long for the next devastating earthquake: Italy, May 6, 1976. Ten days after the earthquake, the International Centre had the opportunity to participate in the work of safeguarding the thousand year old cultural heritage of Friuli (in NE Italy, near Venice). A group of architects participating in the CENTRE's Architectural Conservation Course and the author, nominated Honorary Inspectors by the *Soprintendenza ai Monumenti* (Italian Bureau for the Conservation of Monuments), were sent to try to establish the first contacts with the area's various official and volunteer organizations. We also evaluated the damage to historic buildings, collaborated especially with the persons engaged in the demolition and carried out some emergency shoring to prevent further collapse.

From the first mission to the present day, the CENTRE has remained in close contact with the Italian authorities and other national and international organizations.

The rest of the earthquake history of 1976 and 1977 is well known: Russia, China, the Philippines, Guadalupe in the Caribbean, Italy once more, Peru, Chile, Turkey and, in February 1977, Romania. Never in recent history have so many lives and so much property been lost in just one year because of earthquakes.

This is a cause for serious reflection. It is time to start preparing ourselves in order to be able, in part, to handle such extraordinary and difficult situations. From the innumerable lessons learned we can extract and analyse those that became evident and constant in the different devastated areas the author has visited: Managua, Guatemala, Mexico, Friuli and Tuscany in Italy. After examining the situations and compiling a priority list of immediate measures, we can make the following observations.

It was evident that wherever the natural disasters struck, the national, regional and local authorities were neither prepared nor organized to handle such extremely difficult situations. Once established administrative systems are torn apart by the disaster (no electricity, no telephones, no roads or streets, no working spaces; confusion and no knowledge of the physical well-being or whereabouts of the people in charge, etc.) it becomes a task of giants to try to achieve some form of public control in order to begin immediate operations. The regions of the world continually threatened by disasters (at least for earthquakes, these regions are already known) should develop certain, say, "first-aid programs", in order to deal with these situations. Authorities charged with the care of monuments, as part of the general administration corps, should ready their activities and equipment in order to react and protect fragile historic structures as soon as possible after the event.

Regarding the international, national and local aid that pours in following the disaster (men, food, tents, machinery, housing, medicine, money, etc.), in so far as the protection of the cultural heritage is concerned, it would be ideal to establish an international agreement earmarking a portion of that aid for the emergency protection of historic buildings and towns. It is clear that in a devastated area, the human being is the most important element to save, help and protect, but once the first period of crisis is over (usually within one or two weeks), it is time to begin work on protecting what is left. Rescuing, gathering and shoring the various elements of the historico-artistic heritage are the next actions needed and for this a program of priorities should be established. It is exactly here that the international aid dedicated specifically to this task is most needed. Complicated bureaucratic procedures should be avoided in so far as possible, and trained and experienced people should be called upon to integrate the working teams.

Complete restoration or repair of the historic buildings is a goal that has to be erased from the minds of those who comprise the "first-aid teams". Emergency procedures to prevent further destruction should be the motto. There will always be enough time to come back and prepare a complete consolidation and conservation program. The most important protective measures to be carried out are the following: shoring, walling up doors, arcades and windows, injecting cracks with reinforced compatible mortars, covering roofs and relocating tiles, recovering

artistic elements and transporting them to safer places, and closing areas to people and especially bulldozers.

Information and its dissemination are essential in order to let people know of the situation, not only in their own localities, but also in comparison with other less devastated ones. Transistor radios have proved to be invaluable in the early days after a shock, since broadcasts are received from surrounding areas or neighboring countries and local news is available later, when the emergency transmitters are in operation. Better communication means that materials, manpower and technicians can be concentrated in the places selected in order of priority after evaluation of the total situation. In Friuli for example, lacking this kind of rapid organization of information, there were instances where wood was needed for protection of first class monuments in one place while, in a less gravely damaged area nearby, fine beams were being freely used for quite secondary operations. Radio broadcasts can also help to dissuade the population from needless demolition and inform them that experts are on the way.

Evaluation missions for the gathering of information can only be wholly successful if the surveys are carried out by a "team" and not by individuals, in order to have enough expertise and experience to cover the full range of information. In this way, priorities are very easily established and recommendations for the protection of the structures can be made as well.

Other practical measures should include the following:

- The "first-aid teams" should be formed in advance and given periodical "earthquake drill" so that they can respond to emergencies without confusion.

- Auxilliary systems — equipment, transport, portable communication, etc. — should be prepared in advance.

- An internationally recognized symbol could be adopted to identify important historic buildings in order to prevent any intervention other than by the recognized first-aid teams. Since earthquakes and war are similar in their destructive effects, the symbol could be the one adopted in the *Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*, the Hague, 1954 (UNESCO). Buildings listed should correspond to those in the national inventory.

It is to be hoped that the lessons so painfully learned from the "year of the earthquakes" can be applied to help provide better protection of

our cultural heritage and more effective action in the future.

Donald Del Cid, Architect
Dipl. Cons. Stud. York.

International Centre for the
Study of the Preservation
and the Restoration of Cul-
tural Property



REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Arab States

The Centre continued its support of the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States (Baghdad). During the third course for training specialists in conservation, Mr. G. de Guichen, under contract to UNESCO, held a series of lectures on climatology and lighting during a three week visit.

The Centre also supplied the Baghdad Regional Centre with a series of samples of materials used in technical conservation.

Asia

The activities of the regional office of the Centre for Asia have been considerably developed thanks to a grant of \$20,000 from the Ford Foundation. This subsidy is to be used to cover the expenses of regional meetings, study missions and regional assistance.

Documentation

During 1975 and 1976, the office has established a card index of articles concerning conservation which have appeared in various periodicals and which are of particular interest to South and South East Asia.

Establishment of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation in New Delhi

An important event in 1976 was the creation of a Central Research Laboratory for Conservation in India. Mr. O.P. Agrawal, Honorary Representative of the Centre for South and South East Asia, has been nominated Director of this new institution, for which he prepared the project and selected the personnel. The collaboration of the Centre with this new organization was the subject of Mr. Philippot's talks with the Indian Government authorities when he visited India in December 1976. On that occasion, the Indian Government proposed to have a reference centre attached to the new National Laboratory which would work and provide services for the entire region.

The Rome Centre will have at its disposal a sort of relay institution for its regional activities, which will enable it to continue to develop and strengthen this activity, thanks to close collaboration and exchange of services in the fields of information, training and technical assistance.

Regional Seminar on Museum Architecture

A Regional Seminar on Museum Architecture was organized in New Delhi from 6 - 8 March 1975 in collaboration with the Regional Agency of ICOM in Asia. Specialists from Bangladesh, Iran, Thailand, Malaysia and India attended. Prof. Manfred Lehmbruck, who recently edited a special issue of "Museum" devoted to museum architecture, was present as an expert, as was Mrs. Renée Marcousé, of the ICOM Committee for Education and Cultural Action.

Conservation Workshop in Manila

A regional seminar on the conservation of museum objects was organized in Manila from 19-25 July 1976, to discuss the problems of museum curators. Participants came from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and some 120 specialists from different parts of the Philippines. It was, in fact, the first time that a meeting of this type had been held in that country. Also it was of immense value as a source of information to those who are in charge of collections. The interest in conservation created by the seminar was demonstrated by the decision of the authorities of the National Museum of Manila to create a conservation laboratory. The necessary funds for the travel expenses and stay of foreign participants were provided by the Ford Foundation grant.

Conservation Workshop in New Delhi

Another workshop was held in New Delhi from 3-11 January, 1977, intended for conservation specialists. Only people with previous technical training in this field were invited. There were 26 participants from the following countries:

Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Singapore. Mr. P. Philippot, Director of the Centre at that time, attended the opening of the meeting, at which representatives of various Indian conservation institutions presented reports on problems concerning their work, whilst each of the foreign experts was invited to summarize the conservation problems in his country. The meeting became, in fact, like a refresher course, and at the same time provided an opportunity for contacts between the various institutions and specialists of the region

to be strengthened. The travel expenses and stay of the non-Indian participants were, once again, covered by the Centre's grant from the Ford Foundation.

Tecnical Assistance

Mr. O.P. Agrawal, Honorary Representative of the Centre in Asia, took advantage of his journey to Rome for the Council meeting of the Centre in order to make a three-day visit, in May 1976, to the laboratory of the Museums of Teheran and to talk over problems with the specialists in charge. He also visited Kabul at that time in order to explore the possibility of establishing a conservation unit in Afghanistan. In July and August 1976, Mr. Agrawal visited the conservation services of Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand to see their latest developments. These visits greatly helped in maintaining active links between these countries and institutions and the Centre.

Assistance for Specialists

Everything possible has been done for experts, specialists and students from abroad visiting New Delhi. Thanks to the Ford Foundation grant, two Thai restorers were invited to attend the annual conference on conservation which was held in New Delhi in April 1975.

Europe

Helsinki Conference

At the request of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Centre drew up a working document to study ways to apply the recommendations of the Helsinki Conference (for European security) concerning the conservation of cultural property.

The Course on Stone Conservation organized in Venice should be considered part of the UNESCO action in support of the recommendations of the Helsinki Conference.

The Centre has also proposed Mr. Bernard Feilden, consultant for the Architectural Conservation Course, as an expert to draw up a basic report for the Pro Venetia Viva Foundation on the organization of training courses for artisans involved in architectural conservation.

DEATHS - 1975-1977

Since the end of 1975, the Centre has regretfully lost a number of people of long-standing association, to whom it owes profound recognition today on several counts.

On December 12, 1975, Dr. Johannes Taubert died in Munich. He was Chief Conservator at the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, and a Council member since 1967.

Shortly thereafter in Warsaw, Mr.

André Szpakowski passed away. He represented the Director General of UNESCO at the Centre from 1971 to 1973 before becoming a member of the Council himself in 1975 after returning to his position at the National Museum of Warsaw, Poland.

In January 1977, Prof. Nino Lamboglia, who for several years gave the lectures and demonstrations on archaeological methodology for the Architectural Conservation course, died prematurely in an automobile accident.

And, last, Princess Lelia Caetani passed away at the beginning of 1977. Each year for the past ten years, she offered the hospitality — both prestigious and warmly welcoming — of the Caetani Castle at Sermoneta for the Centre's course on the Conservation of Mural Paintings.

The Centre and its personnel wish to express here, to the families of the deceased, their sincere sympathy and deep appreciation of the efforts shared over a long period in the service of the safeguarding of the cultural heritage.

FAREWELL TO JOHANNES TAUBERT 1922-1975

Johannes Taubert left us prematurely on December 12, 1975, at the age of 53. He was Chief Conservator of the restoration studio of the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, and a Council member since 1967. He placed at the Centre's service the precision and independence of thought, the energy and freedom of decision which made him in the span of a few years, first in Germany and then on an international level, a guide of exceptional authority in the world of conservation. This is a world still so often uncertain of its means, its duties and its fundamental choices.

As a rare but precious combination of art historian and restorer, he embodied in one person a humanistic sensitivity to all the dimensions of an art work with a philosophical precision in conceptualisation, and did so with a rigor unparalleled in the profession. As a man of action, which one responsible for the safeguard of art works ought to be, he made decisions with total commitment.

Blending the tradition of sensitivity which, until recently, was the privilege of a few great painting restorers, with the careful discipline of the archaeological method, Johannes Taubert doubtless contributed more than any other to the practical development of modern methodology in the historical study and conservation of polychrome sculptures. His name will always be particularly linked to

them. But that was only the pilot ground of an experience; the methodological results of his work were gradually to extend to all the fields of conservation implied by the most up-to-date *Denkmalpflege*. He always felt an overriding concern to protect the totality of the object, the *Gesamtkunstwerk*, and to defend its historic and artistic *individuality* against the threat of relativisation by town planning programmes which tend to reduce the monument to a mere instrument within a larger design.

Taubert's approach submitted a work to be conserved to an extremely precise technological, historical and formal analysis in order to define exactly *what* were the values to be saved. This could not but help to enrich art history itself, with expanded dimensions and new requirements, as in each case the fundamental questions were asked anew: *What is a polychrome statue? What is a carved or painted altarpiece? What is a Roman or Baroque interior?* In this progression into depth, with its inseparable counterpart of a choice of intervention, everything had to be specifically justified. (I can still hear him, saying, as he joined the sensitiveness of his hand to the incisiveness of his thought: "Und zwar aus einem ganz bestimmten Grunde...").

His was a discipline without equal, imposed by his expression and example alone. Combined with an equal existential intensity in human relations, it assured the radiation of a concept, a method, an ethic of conservation within a few years. The Centre was among the first to benefit from his message, thanks to a continuity of contact, advice, and constructive criticism. When the time came, he was able to expand it widely through his programs and missions. One such mission was to Mexico, of which he was particularly fond. In the course of one of the direct and radical discussions Taubert loved to provoke, a Churubusco student asked him what one needed to become a restorer. Taubert replied, "Sensitivity, knowledge and... being able to throw one's heart to the stars."

Aesthetics, for him, could not be separated from ethics. Though a master of methodology, the higher discipline was always, for him, beyond rules.

(Editor's Note: This 4th 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, Italy).