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

NEWSLETTER

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Per. International



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20 years! Since the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property was created in 1959 by 5 States — Austria, the Dominican Republic, Israel, Morocco and Poland — 20 years have passed. 20 years during which many things have changed. First of all the name: from Rome Centre, it became the International Centre for Conservation and is now ICCROM. We hope that this change will stop here. Then the premises have changed. From the flat at 226, Via Cavour where we had 200m², we invaded 221 Via Cavour with 500 m² and then finally moved to San Michele where we now occupy 3000 m² with the possibility of expanding to 8,000 when restoration is completed.

The Member States have increased from 5 to 62 within that time and we can expect some more in the very near future. The staff, which consisted of 6 members in 1959, now consists of 20 permanent members and 12 others under contract, not to mention our network of international specialists. Our work has become more and more international. In September, almost simultaneously, Giorgio Torraca was in Cusco and then Washington, Gaël de Guichen in Zagreb, Jukka Jokilehto and Alejandro Alva in Baghdad, Paul Schwartzbaum and Connie Silver in Gorëme, Turkey, Sergio Lucarelli in Sibenik, Simonetta Peroni in York and the Director in transit somewhere between Tokyo, Ottawa, Zagreb or Amman.

The directors too have changed but the contacts remain close between, Dr. B.M. Feilden, Dr. P. Philippot and Dr. H.J. Plenderleith to whom we are pleased to wish a very happy 80th birthday and to congratulate on the honour he was recently awarded by the U.S.A.

But, strange as it may seem, the more ICCROM appears to change, the more it remains the same; its aims become clearer and preservation of both movable and immovable property is regarded more as a whole.

During these 20 years, thanks to the opportunities given by Member States to the Secretariat to carry out our programmes, ICCROM has tried to help the preservation and the restoration of cultural property all over the world. It has been a very challenging task which has produced results that can be judged by all.

A lot has been done, but a lot more still has to be done...

Different headquarters of our organisation.
The 1st floor of 256, Via Cavour (1958-1973), the 4th and 6th floors of 221, Via Cavour (1969-1971) and 13 Via di San Michele (since 1972).



administration and organisation

• Member States

Any programme to be carried out needs a budget. ICCROM's is based partly on agreements that we sign, and partly on contributions from Member States. The latter represent about 85% of our finances.

This year Canada joined ICCROM, bringing the number of Members to 62. Four Institutions have been accepted as Associate Members. From the 5 Members that founded ICCROM, the organisation has grown by an average of 2 or 3 Members each year. They have all understood our aims and the advantages of joining ICCROM. A study of the following graph shows the number of members according to the years.

As we go to press, we have learned that Luxemburg officially joined ICCROM on 18 December 1978.

• General Assembly and Council

The 10th General Assembly will be held in Rome from 20 to 23 April, 1979. This will be the 20th Anniversary of our organisation. It is important that all Member States and Associate Members be represented by a delegate at this General Assembly as is authorised by the Statutes, or better still by a delegation, so that the often diverging points of view of specialists in museum conservation, architecture, archaeology and archives may all be represented. After 20 years, ICCROM has reached an age of maturity and this Assembly could make important decisions that would direct the Secretariat for future projects. A country whose seat remains empty can in no way help us in our work and must necessarily sit back and see others impose their decisions.

In order to prepare this General Assembly and discuss the work accomplished by the Secretariat, the 28th Session of the Council was called from 3 to 5 May, 1978, here in Rome.

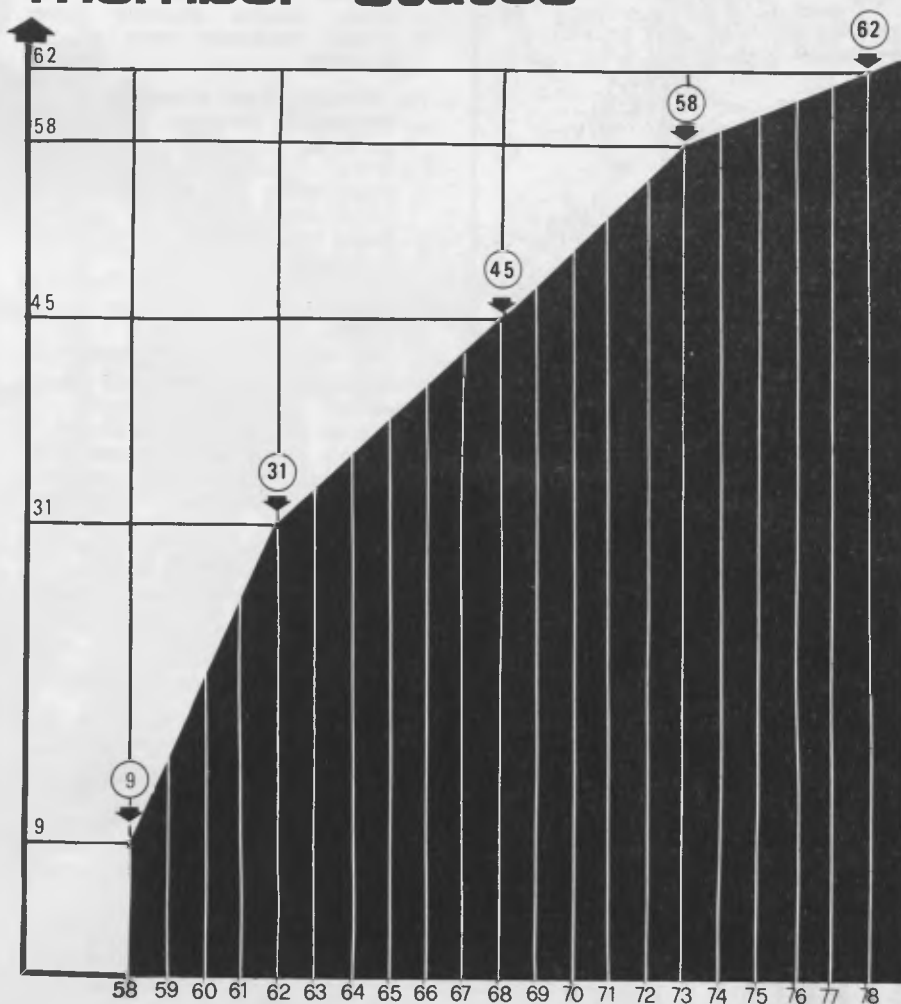
Under the direction of Dr. Johan Lodewijks, these three days were intensely active and the minutes (180 pages long) were rich in information and valuable opinions.

The members of the Council were able to meet the course students during a buffet lunch. In the afternoon the Council separated into five working groups to study future policy for ICCROM, the problems of the Library and documentation, the Architectural Conservation Courses, the Mural Paintings Course, the Conservation Science Course and the Security and Environment Course. In these last three groups, representatives for the course participants were also present. In this way, it was possible for members of the Council to understand in more detail the different sectors of our activities.

A Standards and Training Committee has been formed in order to study training programmes and to compare their merits, with the hope of establishing standards that will permit conservators/restorers to have their professional qualifications duly recognised. This Committee met for the second time in Paris in November.

The Finance Committee has met three times and has prepared the budget for the years 1979 and 1980, for approval by the Council and the General Assembly.

member states



● The Secretariat

This year the Secretariat had to meet a heavy responsibility, for in the last General Assembly, it was requested that they modify the accounting system. There was also a reorganisation of the insurance policy and an effort to improve the pension system. Due essentially to the work of Paolo Pegazzano and Gemma Berardinelli, this critical period seems to have been overcome.

In order to help our staff, our visitors and students, the second floor has been completely transformed. Azar Soheil drew up the plans, which include a large entrance hall, a meeting room and a cafeteria. Green, white and red have been amply used to render the premises both comfortable and pleasing to the eye. To complete things, a flag has been designed. It will fly above the entrance on important occasions and perhaps will help some of our visitors to find ICCROM more easily.

We have installed a telex. It is surprising how quickly it has proved its use, more especially since the postal services do not always live up to our expectations. You can call us at:

613.144 ICCROM

Please note that we now have six numbers. A month ago, the number was: 64.114

Our telegraphic address remains:

INTERCONCERTO, ROME

Please use only these two words instead of the 21 in: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome. We still receive quite regularly our full name and address. This is not only expensive but unnecessary.

● Personnel

- Jukka Jokilehto married Azar Soheil, a 1975 course participant of Architectural Conservation.
- Giulio Catena, Marcelle Szmer, Ursula Heckmann have all left ICCROM.

The following have joined us:

- Christopher Wheatley, who used to work as a conservator for the British Museum and who was seconded in 1975 and 1976 to the 3rd Course.
- Susan Inman who works for special programmes.
- Filippo Nicolini who has helped to strengthen our accounting department.
- Ruth Gross who is our receptionist.

Staff under temporary contract are the following:

- Gianna Paganelli for the Library.
- Connie Silver for Mural Paintings.
- Simonetta Peroni and Alejandro Alva for Architectural Conservation.
- Véronique Demaret for exhibitions and publications.
- Vicki Richardson for the computer.

Personnel is therefore distributed as follows:

Directorate, Scientific and Technical Services

Bernard M. Feilden, Director
Giorgio Torraca, Deputy Director
Gaël de Guichen, Special Programmes
Jukka Jokilehto, Architectural Conservation
Paul Schwartzbaum, Mural Paintings
Marie-Christine Uginet, Library
Christopher Wheatley, Conservation
Lena Wikström, Conservation

Secretariat

Charlotte Acker, Courses
Elizabeth Ambrosi, Direction
Gemma Berardinelli, Financial Section
Elena Fiorini, Training Section/Scholarships
Susan Inman, Special Programmes
Margaret Ohanessian, Library

Administration and General Services

Paolo Pegazzano, Administration
Ruth Gross, Receptionist
Filippo Nicolini, Accounting
Danilo Paganelli, Technical Maintenance
Natalino Proietti, Transport
Antonio Tito, Sales/Travel

Consultants and Volunteers

Alejandro Alva Balderrama, Architectural Conservation
Patricia Bonicatti, Special projects
Véronique Demaret, Exhibitions and publications
Sergio Lucarelli, Photogrammetry
Roberto Marta, Architectural Conservation
Paolo Mora, Technical Assistance/Mural Paintings
Gianna Paganelli, Library
Simonetta Peroni, Architectural Conservation
Victoria Richardson, Computer
Cynthia Rockwell, Documentation/Computerisation
Louis-Jacques Rollet-Andriane, Liaison, World Heritage Committee
Constance Silver, Mural Paintings
Francesco Tomasi, Photocopy

Former Directors

Harold J. Plenderleith
Paul Philippot

● Circulation

We daily receive requests for information on our activities and in order to meet these demands, we now have three publications.

The Newsletter:

A yearly publication that is published in January and tries to describe as interestingly as possible the activities of the past year and projects for future years. The Newsletter is sent free of charge to Member States, to Associate Members, to Members of the Council and Assembly, to professors and course participants and to any institute, or specialist who requests it.

The Stop Press:

A bi-annual sheet published in May and September giving brief information and sent to Members of the Assembly and Council, and also to other publications who circulate our information.

Regular Training at ICCROM:

A 32-page illustrated brochure that describes ICCROM; what it is, its activities, its Member States, the reasons and the programmes for its four courses, inscription to the courses, ways to obtain grants, and list of our publications. This brochure is sent free of charge on request.

ICCROM staff, 28 January 1979.



library and documentation

● Library

The library through the years has developed and changed, due both to changing personnel and to the evolution of its structures.

Since studies on the conservation of cultural property have been developing all over the world, each year the number of volumes in the Library has grown steadily, now perhaps more than ever. At the moment we possess about 11,000 books which in some ways seems a modest number. But it must be remembered that we only have books that deal with all aspects of preservation, conservation and restoration; theory, materials, objects, monuments, historical towns, and a small section on history of art. This specialisation and the varied number of languages in which these books are written, must surely make our library an institution that is almost unique. Our immediate problem is the shortage of space. It seems that the only hope of solving this problem is by moving the Library to the restored building of San Michele, but unfortunately this possibility lies in a rather distant future.

Our activities unfold both on a local level (with bibliographical information, distribution of photocopies for our readers and our course participants) and on an international level (with bibliographical information, document diffusion and cooperation with IIC for the Art and Archaeological Technical Abstracts).

Accumulation of bibliographical material and the difficulties in distributing it and even using it ourselves, despite a file of specialised material, has at last pushed us to make the final decision and put our documents on computer retrieval. Using the international method for bibliographical description (UNISIST) and with the help of I.B.M. who have prepared a special programme for us, we have since 1977 started to register each new acquisition of our Library. Each card is made up of two parts; one with a bibliographical description, the other which forms the technical part. The second is made in such a way that it is possible to introduce into the computer's memory, resumes, keywords and some of the more specialised technical concepts (place, typology, materials used in restoration, etc.). Research therefore in the near future will be considerably easier, and we shall be able to distribute in a regular manner a list of our new acquisitions and more specialised bibliographies than we were able to offer with the old subject index. The gradual registration of documents acquired before 1977 will be dealt with in batches and we sincerely hope that within the next two or three years, everything will be completely organised in this new way.

In regard to the problems of classification we have used the old subject index and created a new thesaurus of about 2,500 key words, both in English and in French, which could be obtained by any organisation that is interested (see point 4).

Our initiative has been observed with interest by ICOM, ICOMOS and UNESCO. There have been meetings to establish some reciprocal and general documentation for all these organisations. Finally it was decided that the first two institutions would adopt the UNISIST system and would also use our thesaurus, with the prerogative of including words that are specific to their own documentation.

International cooperation for the creation of a joint thesaurus and the circulation of available information is indeed great progress.

● Mailing Lists

It used to take weeks to type the addresses for this Newsletter; today it takes the computer only a minute. Naturally this did not happen all by itself and Cynthia Rockwell worked for months to prepare this important change which now saves us an enormous amount of work. Before, names and lists of subscribers were scattered through the different departments. Today, all are collected together and everyone has access to them. Vicki Richardson at the keyboard of the computer has already inserted 4,000 addresses and this is only the beginning. Each individual or institute has codes identifying his country of origin, his language (English or French), his specialisation and

any other salient characteristics. For example, your code is NEWSL, which means that you subscribe to the annual Newsletter. The computer prints the address labels and by referring to the codes provides alphabetical lists of different types.

One of our principal aims is to remain in contact with our former course participants, using the computer, in order to establish a network of young specialists in conservation, following the recommendation of the Council. With this end in view, we have sent out a questionnaire to find out their present activities. We should be grateful if those who have not already received the questionnaire would let us know.

We also propose in future to publish a directory which would list, by country, the various public and private organisations, as well as the people who are working for the conservation of their cultural heritage, people who have supplied us, and to whom we have supplied information. This directory will obviously take some time to create but there must be a beginning to everything. Any information on this subject that you are able to give us will be gratefully appreciated.

We are however already able to furnish a certain number of specific mailing lists, upon request, for non-commercial aims: e.g. those who subscribe to this Newsletter, to the Corpus Vitrearum Newsletter, to the Mosaics Newsletter, most of our former course participants and the members of the Stone Committee. We sincerely hope that this will help communication within our profession.



La Conservation des Peintures Murales:

by Laura and Paolo Mora and Paul Philippot. This book, so long awaited, came out in February. It is unnecessary to underline the importance of this work not only to the specialist, but also anyone from the art historian to the administrator whose interest or whose profession brings him to work with mural paintings.

To celebrate the publication of this book an enjoyable party was held in the very new cafeteria at ICCROM.



ICCROM's insufficient financial means and staff, combined with the diversity of subjects and eclectic interests of our eventual buyers, make it difficult to form a specific policy in the field of publications.

Also, not many titles are proposed for printing purposes. Many possible authors are unfortunately so overburdened by their work that they do not have the time to write the manuals that are badly needed within our profession.

• Latest Publications

Solubility & Solvents:

It was necessary this year to make a new edition of Dr. Torracca's book, the first having sold out. Some slight modifications and corrections have been made in this second edition, and the parameters of solid products have been added.

International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property

This work is divided into two parts:

- The first section contains course listings arranged by country, with indications such as: course title, duration and academic level of training, admission requirements, special conditions, scholarship sources, diploma given etc. There are 334 course listings from 40 countries.
- In the second section, training opportunities are listed by subject matter, with a cross reference to all the courses on any given topic.

Expect for the course listings, which are in English only, the publication is in both English and French. This information has been collected over the past seven years and has now been computerized so that future revisions and additions can be easily made. Periodical supplements will be issued. Thanks are due to UNESCO who financed this publication.

Mosaïque No. 1: Détérioration et conservation.

This book contains the proceedings (the papers and discussions) of the 1st International Conference for the Conservation of Mosaics, which was organised at ICCROM in November 1977. Included are the articles of: H. Lavagne, I. Andreescu, G. Marinelli, A. Villa, M.L. Veloccia, L. Majewski, R. Wihr, C. Bassier and P. Philippot with more than 106 photos and 10 drawings. This publication was made possible by a subsidy from the Musées de France, to whom our thanks are due.

The English version is expected in 1979.

ICCROM Library Computerized Index

The ICCROM Library will publish in April 1979, the Catalogue of New Acquisitions, 1977-78, in a fully computerized form, including indexes for authors and titles.

A complete subject index, both in English and in French, will be issued at the same time in a separate volume.

The subject index is based on the standard ICCROM keyword system, composed, at the present moment, of over 2,500 phrases of 2-4 words describing general concepts relevant to conservation science and conservation practice.

The two volumes (about 400 pages) will be available for sale, starting from April 1979 at the cost of \$ 15 for both, or \$ 8 for each one.

Every two years the ICCROM Library will publish a new section of the catalogue.

In the future, all the documents acquired before 1977 will be computerized and printed as a catalogue. It will be published progressively in sections and will also be for sale.

• IIC/ICCROM Series

In order not to waste both time and effort, IIC and ICCROM have agreed to publish with Butterworth a series on deterioration, conservation and restoration in Art, Architecture and Archaeology. The editors are Norman Brommelle and Elizabeth Pye; the consultant editors are Tom Chase and Bernard Feilden. The publication of this series will take at least ten years and proposes to cover all objects or materials that are now found within collections and in architecture. Each volume hopes to cover both the theoretical and the practical aspects. The reason for such a series has long been obvious to professional people. Five volumes are being prepared: glass, metals, canvas and wood paintings, textiles and physical science for conservation. 14 others are under review and the first volume of this series has just appeared:

The Museum Environment

by Garry Thomson. This book, written as much for the layman as for the specialist, describes the author's long experience in the field of climate and lighting control in the protection of works of art. The book has been considered by Lawrence Majewski as "Indispensable to those who are responsible for the conservation of our cultural heritage". We would encourage any architects who have the task of transforming or building a new museum to read this book, thus avoiding from the beginning the usual mistakes that so often occur and from which the inarticulate collection is the first to suffer.

ICCROM PUBLICATIONS

E: English F: Français I: Italiano Sp: Español

- E **Bruno Mühlethaler, Lars Barkman, Detlef Noack:** Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather. 71 p. (1973).
Lit. 3.000 (\$4)
- E **Paolo Mora:** Causes of Deterioration of Mural Paintings. 74 p. (1974).
Lit. 2.000 (\$2.50)
- E **Giorgio Torraca:** Solubility and Solvents for Conservation Problems. 2nd edition. 64 p. (1978).
Lit. 2.000 (\$2.50)
- E, F **Karl-Werner Bachmann:** La conservation durant les expositions temporaires.
Conservation during Temporary Exhibitions. 46 p. (1975).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- F **Laura & Paolo Mora, Paul Philippot:** La conservation des peintures murales. 539 p. (1977).
Lit. 33.000 (\$38)
- E, F **Problems of Conservation in Museums, Papers presented to ICOM committee, Washington and New York 1965.**
Problèmes de conservation dans les musées. Communications présentées au Comité de l'ICOM à Washington et à New York 1965. 224 p. (1969).
Lit. 7.000 (\$9)
- E **Conservation in the Tropics: Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Conference on Conservation of Cultural Property (1972);** edited by O.P. Agrawal. 216 p. (1975).
Lit. 8.500 (\$10)
- F **Mosaïque N° 1: Conservation et détérioration. Actes du 1er symposium international sur la conservation des mosaïques, Rome, novembre 1977.** 104 p. (1978).
Lit. 5.000 (\$7)
- E, F, I **Catalogues of technical exhibitions, catalogues d'expositions techniques, cataloghi di mostre tecniche.**
N° 1: Lighting-lumière-luce. 40 p. (1975) Lit. 1.000 (\$1.50)
N° 2: Theft-vol-furto. 59 p. (1977) Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- F **Répertoire international des laboratoires de musée et des ateliers de restauration.** 274 p. (1960).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- E, F **International Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property.**
Répertoire international des institutions donnant une formation pour la conservation des biens culturels. 138 p. (1978).
Lit. 4.000 (\$5)
- F **Jaime Iñiguez Herrero:** L'altération des calcaires et des grès utilisés dans la construction. 128 p. (1967).
Lit. 3.000 (\$4)
- F **Giovanni Massari:** Bâtiments humides et insalubres - Pratique de leur assainissement. 526 p. (1971).
Lit. 28.000 (\$32)
- I **Giovanni Massari:** L'umidità nei monumenti. 57 p. (1969).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- E **Giovanni Massari:** Humidity in Monuments. 47 p. (1970).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- F **Edgar Schultze:** Techniques de conservation et de restauration des monuments - Terrains et fondations. 177 p. (1970).
Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50)
- E, I **Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat:** Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration.
Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento. 48 p. (1972).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- E **Todor Stambolov J.R.J. Van Asperen de Boer:** The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments, 2nd edition. 86 p. (1976).
Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50)
- F **Hans Foramitti:** Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels. 44 p. (1972).
Lit. 1.500 (\$2)
- F **Hans Foramitti:** La photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs. 48 p. (1973).
Lit. 2.000 (\$2.50)

Often for administrative reasons, many of our readers have difficulty in purchasing books from abroad. To avoid their having to order from several different places, and in addition to our own books, we plan to keep a large stock of books published by IIC, ICOM and UNESCO that we consider essential to the profession. If this initiative is successful, we will develop this service and increase the number of books for sale.

The following list is for 1979:

- E, F **Maurice Carbonnell:** Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments et des centres historiques.
Photogrammetry applied to the Study and Conservation of Historic Centres. 110 p. (1974).
Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50)
- E **Tomislav Marasovic:** Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split). 56 p. (1975).
Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50)
- E, I **Ingrid Brock, Paolo Giuliani, Cristian Moiescu:** The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning.
Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione architettonico-urbanistica. 132 p. (1973).
Lit. 5.000 (\$8)
- E **Pietro Gazzola:** The Past in the Future. 2nd edition. 138 p. (1975).
Lit. 3.000 (\$4)
- E, F **Paul Philippot:** Conservation architecturale et éducation à l'environnement.
Architectural Conservation and Environmental Education. 18 p. (1978).
Lit. 2.000 (\$2.50)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SALE

- E, F **Giulio C. Argan, William J. Murtagh:** Historic Districts. Les districts historiques. 38 p. (1975).
Lit. 2.500 (\$3)
- E **Garry Thomson:** The Museum Environment. 270 p. (1978).
Lit. 28.000 (\$32)
- E, F **Robert G. Tillotson:** Museum Security, La sécurité dans les musées. ICOM. 243 p. (1977).
Lit. 14.000 (\$15)
- F La lumière et la protection des objets et spécimens exposés dans les galeries d'art, ICOM. 2ème édition. 50 p. (1977).
Lit. 4.000 (\$5)
- E •Synthetic Materials used in the Conservation of Cultural Property (photocopies).
- F Matériaux synthétiques utilisés en conservation (photocopies).
- Sp Materiales Sintéticos empleados en la conservación de bienes culturales (fotocopias). 30 p. (1968).
Lit. 2.000 (\$3)
- E, F ICOM Committee for Conservation. Proceedings of 5th Triennial Meeting, Zagreb, October 1978. 3 volumes.
Comité de l'ICOM pour la conservation. Actes de la 5ème réunion triennale, Zagreb, octobre 1978. 3 vol. (1978).
Lit. 60.000 (\$70)
- E The Conservation of Stone I. Proceedings of the International Symposium, Bologna, June 1975. 789 p. (1976).
Lit. 16.000 (\$22)

TO BE PRINTED

- E Structure in historic buildings: Proceedings of the conference, Rome, September 1977.
- E Mosaics N. 1: Deterioration and conservation. Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Mosaics Conservation, Rome, November 1977.
- E, F Mosaïques N. 2: Actes du 2ème symposium international sur la conservation des mosaïques, Carthage, juillet 1978.
Mosaics N. 2: Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Mosaics Conservation, Carthage, July 1978.
- E **Bernard M. Feilden:** An Introduction to Conservation - UNESCO.
- F **Bernard M. Feilden:** Une introduction à la conservation - UNESCO.
- F **Gaël de Guichen:** Climat dans les musées n. 2: Mesures. Fiches techniques.
- F **Gaël de Guichen:** Climat dans les musées n. 3: Contrôle. Fiches techniques.
- E, F **Albert France-Lanord:** Structure of ancient metals. Technical cards.
Structure des métaux anciens. Fiches techniques.

Didactic activity at ICCROM is divided into three parts:

- Courses that are organised at ICCROM
- Courses that take place outside ICCROM with our participation
- Courses that are organised on request.

• Courses organised at ICCROM

We think it interesting to study the following table. It shows the number

of course participants and their countries since the courses were initiated.

	I	II	III	IV	Tot.
Afghanistan	2				2
Albania *					—
Algeria *	2				2
Argentina	4				4
Australia *	1		4	1	6
Austria *	6	8			14
Bahrain				1	1
Bangladesh	1				1
Barbados					—
Belgium *	14	2			16
Benin (People's Republic of)					—
Bolivia	3				3
Brazil *	7			3	10
Bulgaria *	11	1			12
Burma					—
Burundi					—
Beylorussian SSR					—
Cameroon					—
Canada *	4		3	1	8
Central African Empire					—
Chad					—
Chile	2	1			3
China					—
Colombia *	8	2	1		11
Congo					—
Costa Rica					—
Cuba *					—
Cyprus *	2	2			4
Czechoslovakia	3	1			4
Dem. Kampuchea *	6				6
Denmark *	1	4	1		6
Dominican Republ. *	1				1
Ecuador	2	2			4
Egypt *	4	2	1		7
El Salvador	2				2
Ethiopia *	1	2			3
Finland	4	1	2	3	10
France *	7	22	3	14	46
Gabon *					—
Gambia					—
Germ. Dem. Rep.	2	1			3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of *	13	11	1	1	26
Ghana *	6				6
Greece *	25	2	1	2	30
Grenada					—
Guatemala *	6				6
Guinea *					—

	I	II	III	IV	Tot.
Guinea-Bissau					—
Guyana					—
Haiti					—
Honduras *					—
Hungary	2				2
Iceland	1				1
India *	3	5	1	1	10
Indonesia	2				2
Iran *	23	4	1		28
Iraq *	6		2	1	9
Ireland					—
Israel *	2				2
Italy *	232	5	6	4	247
Ivory Coast					—
Jamaica					—
Japan *	6	3	1		10
Jordan *	4		1	2	7
Kenya	2				2
Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of)					—
Korea, Rep. of *	2				2
Kuwait *			1		1
Laos (People's Dem. Rep. of)	1				1
Lebanon *	4	2			6
Lesotho					—
Liberia					—
Libyan Arab Rep. *		2	1	3	6
Luxembourg				1	1
Madagascar *	1				1
Malawi					—
Malaysia *	1				1
Mali					—
Malta *	1				1
Mauritius					—
Mauritius					—
Mexico *	23	3		1	27
Monaco					—
Mongolia					—
Morocco *	1				1
Mozambique					—
Nepal *	3	2			5
Netherlands *	1	6	2	4	13
New Zealand		1			1
Nicaragua *					—
Niger					—
Nigeria *	2		2		4
Norway			3	2	5
Oman					—
Pakistan *	3		1		4
Panama	1		1		2

	I	II	III	IV	Tot.
Papua New Guinea					—
Paraguay *					—
Peru *	9	5		1	15
Philippines	5				5
Poland *	8	4	3	1	16
Portugal *	3		1	1	5
Qatar					—
Romania *	6	6			12
Rwanda					—
San Marino	1				1
Saudi Arabia					—
Senegal	1				1
Seychelles					—
Sierra Leone					—
Singapore					—
Somalia					—
Spain *	12	8		3	23
Sri Lanka *	6	2			8
Sudan *	1	1			2
Surinam					—
Sweden *	11	2	3	2	18
Switzerland *	6	16	3		25
Syrian Arab Rep. *	5		1		6
Thailand *	5	4			9
Togo					—
Trinidad & Tobago					—
Tunisia *	3	1		1	5
Turkey *	8	3	1		12
Uganda					—
Ukrainian SSR					—
USSR	1				1
United Arab Emirates					—
United Kingdom *	9	7	1	2	19
United Rep. of Tanzania					—
United States of America *	21	6	8	1	36
Upper Volta					—
Uruguay	1				1
Venezuela	4				4
Viet Nam *					—
Yemen Arab Rep.					—
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	2				2
Yugoslavia *	22	1	1		24
Zaire					—
Zambia					—
TOTAL	627	163	62	57	909

Course I: Architecture started in 1965

Course II: Mural Paintings started in 1968

Course III: Conservation Science started in 1973

Course IV: Security and Environment started in 1975

Member States are Marked with an asterisk.

We must, however, add some particulars:

The fact that the Course on Architecture was organised with the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University is an explanation for the large number of Italian participants.

Due to the fact that the 4th Course was initially financed by the Direction des Musées de France, there is a

noticeable preponderance of French participants.

There have therefore been 909 participants who have followed courses at ICCROM. Unfortunately, from a current survey, we find that not all have continued to work in the field for which we had trained them.

In an effort to avoid this human and financial waste, our courses are now

open primarily to those participants who have been sent by their government or who are actively working for the conservation of their cultural heritage. At the end of the courses, only those participants who have shown a real aptitude are accorded a certificate.

Architectural Conservation Course A:

This is the fourteenth time that this course has been given. The 68 participants came from Rome University's Faculty of Architecture and were, therefore, by and large Italians. Stefano Marani was the coordinator. The programme is slightly modified in respect to Course B. This second experiment of separating the course in two sections was considered a success and has now become a general rule.

Architectural Conservation Course B:

It is also the fourteenth session of this course. We had 22 participants from 16 different countries: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Canada, France, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Irak, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Every possible effort was made to encourage these participants to share their experience and give a truly international imprint to this course. Greater flexibility in the possibilities of practical work enabled the course participants to direct their work towards fields that held special interest for them. A laboratory was set up in order that the students might use scientific experimentation in relation to architecture. The level of this course was high and this was a good group of participants. The coordinator was Jukka Jokilehto assisted by Simonetta Peroni, Roberto Marta and Sergio Lucarelli.

paintings executed on the very walls of the classroom: a copy of a Roman fresco that was made under the supervision of Paolo Mora; a baroque fresco of 4m² by Wolfgang Gärtner and a Thai painting by W. Na Songkla and Sumalee Siriratana.

In this course the 11 participants came from Austria, Chile, Denmark, West Germany, India, New Zealand, Peru, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The level of this course was again very high and good work was achieved. Next year a small laboratory will be set up for the essential experiments. This course was coordinated by Paul Schwartzbaum with the help of Constance Silver, Madeleine Hanaire, Laura Spada, Tatiana Robouch, Ivi Gabrielides and Emilia Santana.

Conservation Science Course:

This course was organised for the first time under its new name. For the past five years it was known as the Course on the Fundamental Principles of Conservation. With the new alteration, the scientific side to this teaching is emphasized. This course is in its way unique, in as much as it tries to reach curators, museum laboratory staff, conservators and restorers and overcome their different attitudes in order to develop a common language rather than manual skills. It is however essential that those who wish to benefit from this course must have a solid scientific training.*

There were 14 participants who came from Canada, Greece, Egypt, Irak, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States. This course was coordinated by Dr. Torraca, assisted by Lena Wikström and Christina Boruso.

conservation and security? This state of affairs must in the future be rectified; otherwise we fail in our original aim of informing those curators with both administrative and financial powers of the importance of better security precautions and better control of the environment in their museums. Prevention is, after all, the best form of conservation.

This course was addressed to twelve participants who came from nine different countries: Canada, Finland, France, Irak, Italy, Jordan, Peru, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The course was coordinated by Gaël de Guichen with the help of Pia Pierre.

UNESCO's Architectural Conservation Course:

At the request of the Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO, we organised a four-week course in French in November. There were 17 participants who came from: Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and Tunisia. This course was organised above all for the people responsible for the architectural sector in each country. It was as much intended to cover the principles of preservation of buildings, archaeological sites and historical centres, as the discussion of the possibilities of adapting certain of these principles to local conditions.

Despite certain difficulties, this first course on Architectural Conservation held in French was followed with interest by the participants. It seems that there is a clear need for such a course and it brings to light the necessity of developing it still further.

The coordinator for this course was Jukka Jokilehto, helped by Jean-Claude Coulon and Robert Haas.



Demonstration of topographical instruments to the Architectural Course.

Conservation of Mural Paintings Course:

This is the eleventh time that this course has been held and the sixth time in the English language. The development of this course took two new directions: firstly, analysis, documentation and close examination of the mural painting, and secondly, oriental techniques, particularly the method of painting « a secco ». Permanent didactic material was also created in the form of three mural

Security and Environment in Museums Course:

This was the fourth time that we have given this course and the second time in English. After a hesitant beginning the course has now reached cruising speed. It is however worrying that the average age of the participants diminishes each year. The average age in 1975 was 43, and in 1978 it was 33. Is this because the responsible curators are not aware of the problems of

Elena Fiorini and the Director carefully reviewed the question of student reception at ICCROM. Now for the first time, long before they arrive, they receive instructions as to the course, housing arrangements and grants.

The following should be remembered:

1. That it is a good idea to arrive before the beginning of the course. The courses are intensive and it is difficult to catch up if they have already begun.
2. Accommodation in Rome is both difficult to find and extremely expensive. Though it may not always be ideal, the participant may very often have to be content with a small room in spite of our efforts to help him or her find suitable accommodation.
3. That the grants tend to differ in the amount they offer, and despite inflation many have not been brought up to date for several years. We sincerely hope that the national authorities will understand this and do the best they can for their candidates when we write to explain the difficulties of studying without adequate financial support.

● Courses outside ICCROM

Over the last three years, several organisations and institutions have asked us to organise in their countries a teaching programme for anything from 1 to 4 weeks. This programme may take the form of a course with one or more members of our teaching staff, or practical training on a particular site. We have come to realise that the best results obtained were when one of the people locally in charge had already followed one of our courses at ICCROM, and was thus in a position to prepare the way for our teachers and assist them during their stay. This kind of course demands great preparation and a certain adaptability.

Rio de Janeiro:

At the request of Fernanda de Camargo-Moro who came to ICCROM in 1975, Gaël de Guichen went to Brazil and gave a course on the problems of climate and lighting in museums to 35 members of ICOM-Brazil. The course was a great success, due in part to the fact that the texts had been translated into Portuguese beforehand.

Benghazi:

The Department of Archaeology of Garyounis University, directed by Dr. Abdul Hak, wished to include in their teaching some of the principles of conservation. Gaël de Guichen and Christopher Wheatley organised a week's course there. Despite certain difficulties in communication, the students showed great interest for the technical side of the question which was quite new for them. A project for a teaching laboratory has also been proposed.

Turkey:

The conservation campaign for the mural paintings of the church at Tokali Kilisi in Cappadocia that was begun in 1973 at the request of the Turkish delegate to the VIIIth General Assembly, will soon come to an end. Over the last six years, the team has always been formed, on the one hand, by past participants of the Mural Paintings Course, and on the other, by a more or less equal number of Turkish restorers. In this manner it is possible to train national specialists and give them applied and practical information on the problems that they will have to confront. This year the mission was composed of Paul Schwartzbaum, Isabelle Dangas, Constance Silver and Madeleine Hanaire. The nave and the narthex are now completely finished. The mutual collaboration between Turkey and ICCROM could continue on the same basis and might develop into a double campaign to study the structure of

the churches most in danger and also take urgent measures to save the paintings.

Venice:

UNESCO asked Giorgio Torraca to organise for a second time the Course on Stone Conservation in Venice. Though there were some problems that must still be clarified, the fifteen course participants showed lively interest and a third edition of this course is planned for 13 September to 13 November, 1979. Responsible for this course was Lorenzo Lazzarini, helped by Vasco Fassina.

Baghdad:

At UNESCO's request and with little time at our disposal, we had to organise the five first weeks of the fourth edition of the course given in Baghdad at the Regional Centre for Conservation in the Arab States. Three members of the ICCROM staff: Jukka Jokilehto, Christopher Wheatley and Alejandro Alva, together with two other teachers: Maria Tabasso and Azar Soheil, were the animators of this course. They left behind them their own written notes in order that they might be translated into Arabic. The course participants came from Irak, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt, Algeria, Somalia and Sudan. The course assistant, Hilmi Hisham, had been in Rome a few months previously to follow the Course on Conservation Science.

● Participation in Other Courses

London:

Lena Wikström attended a course on microscopy by McCrone, in order to study the possibilities of developing this discipline in the Conservation Science Course.

Bruges:

Bernard Feilden was invited by the College of Europe in Bruges to present the problems present at York Minster and Chesterfield. He spoke at the same time of brick and terracotta.

Spoletto:

Gaël de Guichen organised a one-day course on the study of museum environment for restorers of the regional course in Tuscany.

York:

As in past years, Jukka Jokilehto took part in the teaching programme of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, York, where a month before Simonetta Peroni attended a course on stone structures.

Cusco:

At the request of the Regional Centre, Giorgio Torraca gave a series of lectures to the restorers following the regional course in Cusco. They were on the use of plastic material in restoration and the conservation of adobe (mud brick).

Ispahan:

Bernard Feilden was asked to give a course at the University of Farabi in Ispahan. He discovered that on the restoration sites, architects, technicians, restorers and masons discussed many of the common problems encountered, which unfortunately happens very rarely. These were past participants of ICCROM.



Dr. Feilden with teachers and some former ICCROM participants at the University of Ispahan.

One of ICCROM's roles is to place didactic material that has already proved its use at the disposal of different teaching establishments. It is therefore with this aim in view that we test our material on our visitors and on our course participants. The latter tend to be very different sorts of people — of different cultures, languages, education and interests. If after a trial period this material seems to achieve the required results, then we circulate it.

This programme is put into concrete form by means of a travelling exhibition and a series of technical cards.



Entrance of ICCROM's travelling exhibition at the Arts and Crafts Museum of Zagreb.

The Travelling Exhibition:

The aim of this exhibition is to inform the staff of museums of the importance and the necessity of careful lighting and climate control. It is composed of 25 explanatory panels, both in English and in French, six showcases already assembled, and seven demonstrations in physics. It is possible to set up this exhibition in five hours, following the instruction manual which is provided. It requires a space of 45 linear metres at least. The packing is composed of 21 boxes weighing 1,000 kilos and occupying a volume of 6.5 m³.

This exhibition can be sent out for a period of two months to any organisation which undertakes to pay the cost of transport.

For those who need to keep the exhibition for a longer period, we can also supply complete plans and photographs so that the material can be reproduced.

This exhibition has already been requested by the Direction of Dutch Museums and travelled for five months to five different regions of Holland. It was sent to Yugoslavia, to Zagreb, where it was presented on the occasion of the conference of the ICOM

Committee for Conservation. It then went on to Bucharest and Timisoara and is now in Budapest. The next stops will be planned according to demand. It however proves that such teaching material is a uniquely efficient and successful way of conveying fairly technical information to museum administrators, curators and architects.

Technical Cards:

For more than five years, ICCROM, together with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, has tried to present information in the form of separate cards, which when grouped together give a general and comprehensive view of a problem. In this way, more than 1,100 cards have been made. Until now this material has been reserved for our private use. Now part of this system will be published at the beginning of 1979.

The chapters that we have chosen are the following:

- Structure of Ancient Metals
- Measurement of climate in museums
- Control of climate in museums

It will be interesting to see whether this type of information, used in a flexible way, will meet a need.

Until this year, ICCROM had not undertaken any form of research. We were content to launch, collaborate and support the projects that were proposed by others, and often constituted the secretariat of a working group. The reasons for this were basically due to a lack of personnel, lack of funds, lack of specific subjects and finally because we tended to give priority to the diffusion of acquired knowledge.

In 1978 the European Economic Community gave ICCROM a grant to organise small groups of 3 or 4 students to carry on research in the field of conservation under our supervision. It seems that these « teaching/research » units, functioning on a post-graduate level, are very promising for the future. We also continue to support the committees on adobe (mud brick), mosaics, Corpus Vitrearum, and stone.

• Teaching and Research

Mortar and Rendering

Under the direction of Giorgio Torraca, a group of four participants from the Architectural Course, a geologist and a mechanical engineer began research on ancient renderings and on those that may be used today for better conservation. A small laboratory was set up in order to perform petrographic analysis and to prepare samples of standard mortar for mechanical testing. A system was perfected

for mortar with a lime base, for mortar made with cement and for the mixed mortar of lime and cement. In order to obtain results, this work will continue through 1979.

Trastevere Area:

Under the coordination of Roberto Marta, four architects have been working on a four-month research programme on the Trastevere area where ICCROM is situated. First a great deal of bibliographical and iconogra-

phical documentation (about 500 documents) was collected and the information obtained was then transferred onto seven transparent sheets which show urban development through the ages, from the time of Constantine until today, by way of the Middle Ages, the Avignon period, the Renaissance the Baroque Period and the beginning of the XIXth Century. This extremely important work will be used as didactic material in our future architectural courses.



Informal discussion during the Climate Conference.



Closing dinner with specialists from the meeting on structure.

• ICCROM Supported Research

Mosaics

The 1st International Conference on the Conservation of Mosaics was organised by ICCROM, thanks to subsidies from the Direction des Musées de France and from UNESCO. 48 participants from 17 different countries were able to exchange their views. The proceedings have been published in French. A Committee was created and Paolo Mora was elected President, while we have undertaken to hold the secretariat and circulate the newsletter. At the invitation of the Tunisian Institute of Art and Archaeology, a second meeting was held in Carthage in July 1978. The theme was the safeguarding of mosaics. The steps that should be taken after a mosaic has been discovered and the advantages of different types of supports for detached mosaics were discussed. The proceedings of this meeting will probably be published in Tunisia sometime in July 1979.

Climate Control

With the financial support of the Direction des Musées de France and UNESCO, a conference on climate control in museums was organised. The 42 participants from 18 different countries showed keen interest. They presented their different points of view during the very free and informal discussions.

The problem of climate control is not only a technical one, but more especially a question of mentality, and therefore the conclusions reached take the form of five messages: a message to administrators and the public, a message to museum directors and secretariats, a message to architects and designers, a message to curators, and a message to conservators and museum scientists. As a result, it has become clear that serious and often unrecognized problems of climate control exist in museums of all sorts throughout the world.

Even in those museums which are nominally air-conditioned, a monitoring exercise is likely to show up shortcomings in maintenance, and quite likely dangerous conditions.

On the premise that prevention is better than cure, the importance of correct climate control, and in particular the maintenance of constant relative humidity and control of lighting, can hardly be overrated.

It is essential that directors of important museums use their influence in any way that may lead to improvement in the safety of the environment in their area.

A plan for a publication is being studied in collaboration with MUSEUM, a publication of UNESCO.

Corpus Vitrearum

The group has been restructured and is now coordinated by Bruno Mühlethaler. We now publish and circulate the newsletter for this group.



San Petronio in Bologna: detail showing partly cleaned frieze using sepiolite method.

Structure

In order to bring to light many of the problems on this subject, ICCROM organised a meeting to discuss the structure of historical buildings. Twelve engineers and architects participated and presented particular case histories that were then studied in depth. The leitmotiv of this four-day meeting was « Never use Portland cement on historical buildings ». Unfortunately, however, this rule is not always applied, as lime of good quality is becoming difficult to find.

Adobe (Mud brick)

The recommendations of the Regional Meeting of Santa Fé in the U.S.A. which took place in November 1977, are presently being distributed. They concern testing on adobe material and conservation policy of adobe buildings. We propose to distribute regular information on this subject to those who are most directly concerned. Please contact us if you are interested. The next meeting, by invitation, is planned for 1980 in Turkey. Among the documents of interest, we can quote the recent reports of: V. Pigott and D.J. Butterbaugh (Experiments in Iran), P.W. Brown, C.R. Robbins, J.R. Clifton (Factors affecting the durability of structures), G. Torracca (Mission to Peru).

Stone

Dr. Torracca continues to edit the annual information sheet on stone preservation which is published in English, French and Italian at Bologna by the Centre for the Conservation of Open Air Sculptures, created with the help of a contribution from ICCROM.

In Bologna, the cleaning and consolidation work on the whole of the facade of San Petronio, decorated amongst others by Jacopo della Quercia, ought to be completed in June 1979. This work was begun in 1975 by a team directed by Ottorino Nonfarmale, with

technical advice from the Centre in Bologna and with the active participation of experts from ICCROM.

The ICOMOS Stone Committee that was organised in collaboration with ICCROM, is continuing intensive work. It is divided into four groups:

The group on physical and mechanical testing - RILEM 25 PEM - coordinated by Marc Mamillan completed the first phase of the programme started 5 years ago; it will now publish the detailed description of standard tests that are recommended for use in stone preservation.

The group on geology and petrography was set up at the meeting of the Bureau de recherches minières et géologiques in Orléans. This group works in three directions: identification of quarries, terminology of deterioration and methods of analysis. The group mourns the tragic loss of their coordinator J.P. Ragot, who died in an earthquake in Iran while on a mission for BRGM. While we deeply regret the loss of such a brilliant personality we hope that the work that he started will be continued by the team which he had chosen.

The biological group (Claude Jaton) continues its work through meetings and experiments. They are concentrating mainly on sulphur bacteria and are trying to develop standard methods for analysis suitable for building stone. A chemical group is being organised by Seymour Lewin who circulated an appeal, stating a possible programme of action and inviting cooperation and comments.

In Paris in November 1978, the last meeting of the general coordination group of the committee resulted in the decision to also activate the architecture group (which should bring more clearly into the picture the problems faced by the architect conservator, in the field). It was also decided to create an interdisciplinary group which would study the problems of terminology, and could begin work on site.

These activities take different forms: technical correspondence documentation and dispatch of material, for instance, but the most obvious form is missions. There are many countries which ask that a mission be sent to them. Before answering, however, we have to establish our priorities, otherwise these journeys would take up our entire time.

Our missions come under two headings:

- Teaching missions: when through work on site or a theoretical course, we try to train specialists in their own country, working on their own cultural heritage. This activity has already been described.
- when there is a general problem to resolve.

Through these missions we try not only to help the country in question but also to extend and enlarge our own knowledge. In this way we hope that our teaching programmes, our operations and our research may become more sensitive to both national and international needs.

During these last months our missions were conducted either by individuals or teams of people of different disciplines, both from the ICCROM staff and specialists called in expressly by ICCROM.

Ethiopia:

UNDP-UNESCO has signed an important contract with the Ethiopian Ministry of Culture for the preservation of their cultural heritage. Within this programme, ICCROM last April helped organise a small seminar to determine the causes of deterioration of the rock-cut churches of Lalibela. Paul Schwartzbaum took part in this meeting. Recommendations were made as to the future work to be accomplished. In December, Paul Schwartzbaum, together with Wolfgang Gärtner and Constance Silver, undertook trial conservation treatment on the paintings of the Debra Berhan Selassie church at Gondar, preparatory to an eventual definitive conservation of the entire church.

◀ Ethiopia: Church of Biet Maryan at Lalibela.

▼ Ethiopia: Work site at Gondar

Assisi:

Under the direction of Laura and Paolo Mora, Paul Schwartzbaum took part as an assistant in the campaign to treat the Cimabue frescoes in the transept of the Upper Basilica of Assisi. This campaign was organised by the Istituto Centrale del Restauro.

Friuli:

Paul Schwartzbaum represented ICCROM when a laboratory was set up for the treatment of sculptures damaged in the earthquake.

Orbetello:

For five weeks Lena Wikström joined the group of restorers treating the objects found by English and Italian archaeologists excavating the Roman Villa of Settefinestre.

German Democratic Republic:

Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto were invited by ICOMOS G.D.R. to visit the different work sites.

Hungary:

Ippolito Massari represented ICCROM at Pecs where Hungarian experts are trying to preserve the mural paintings of a late Roman tomb discovered under the city's main square.

Algeria:

At the request of UNESCO, Gaël de Guichen together with the directors of the Algerian Department of Fine Arts, drew up a programme for the training of personnel in conservation. This programme, financed by UNDP, will last five years.

Brazil:

After the course given in Rio de Janeiro, Gaël de Guichen was invited to Bahia and to Sao Paulo to discuss the problem of museum conservation in these two cities where damage caused by high relative humidity and termites needs very special attention.



Tassili:

The National Park of Tassili organised a seminar on the state of preservation of its rock paintings (some of which go back as far as 7,000 B.C.). ICCROM proposed a list of specialists in different fields: prehistory, geology, biology, chemistry, painting conservation and history of art. Paul Schwartzbaum and Gaël de Guichen both took part. The results of this seminar should prove to be extremely useful for any country possessing rock paintings.

Egypt:

At the request of the Egyptian authorities, ICCROM sent Harold Plenderleith, Giorgio Torraca, Paolo Mora and Paul Schwartzbaum to determine if further deterioration had occurred at the tomb of Queen Nefertari since the mission of 1969.

Dr. Bernard Feilden went to Cairo to look over plans for the remodelling of the Archaeological Museum of Cairo with Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt.

Jordan:

Active collaboration with the Department of Antiquities continued this year. Dr. Feilden and P. Faulkner participated in a project of UNDP-UNESCO for the preservation of Petra and Jerash. They made two journeys in order to advise on the work in question. Furthermore, after the discovery of a chalcolithic painting in 33 pieces at Teleilat Ghassul on adobe (mud brick), Dr. Plenderleith, Giorgio Torraca, Paolo Mora and Paul Schwartzbaum made a short visit to Amman on returning from their mission to Egypt. A sample of this painting was taken and Christopher Wheatley then made a series of tests to determine the best way of mounting it. In November, Christopher Wheatley, Paul Schwartzbaum, Constance Silver and Ann Seawright left for Amman with all the necessary materials and carried out the consolidation, the fixation and the mounting of this unique painting which will eventually be exhibited in the museum of Amman.

India:

Dr. Feilden visited the National Research Laboratory of Lucknow which is directed by our Vice-President,

Dr O.P. Agrawal, who is to be congratulated on his appointment. The possibilities of the new Laboratory which serves the 11 States of India are most impressive. Dr. Feilden had the pleasure of meeting students from several countries studying under Dr. Agrawal.

His journey continued on to

Thailand and Malaysia

where he had a series of meetings with government officials. Through these important meetings we hope to be able to satisfy some of the needs of this country whose enormous cultural heritage demands great attention. It was specifically gratifying to find past participants in charge of important monuments and leading conservation work both in the field and in administration.

Irak:

Dr. Feilden accepted an invitation to visit the Regional Centre of Baghdad. His meeting with Dr. Naji enabled him to better understand the goals, the means and the needs of this Centre. He used this time also to study the stability of the leaning minaret on the mosque of Al Hadba in Mossul, the climbing of which he accomplished not without a degree of trepidation, as it was during an earthquake!

Japan:

Dr. Feilden went to Tokyo in September to visit the Regional Centre. He discovered that there the craftsmen are so well respected that the best amongst them are classed as "national treasures", which means that they are supported by the state and can totally dedicate themselves to their art. He also visited the cities of Nara and Kyoto and attended the World Craft Council Conference.

Peru:

In August, after having taught at Cusco, Dr. Torraca continued a series of discussions on the local problems of adobe (mud brick) preservation with the authorities of the National Institute of Culture and in particular with José Correa, one of our former course participants and now Director of the Department of Cultural, Artistic and Monumental Heritage.

Jordan: Painting from Teleilat Ghassul during mounting.



conferences and cooperation

Conferences, seminars, symposiums and meetings seem to be multiplying. This indication that our profession is building up its activities is distinctly encouraging. This however means that much travelling is necessary to keep up with events. A journey of a week means an absence from work base of about eleven days. We must therefore choose according to our programme those events which will bring in maximum information.

Belgrade:

Gaël de Guichen went to Belgrade for the meeting organised by UNESCO on the conservation of moving images.

Boston:

Paul Schwartzbaum presented to the AIC meeting a paper on "The Works of Art Damaged in the Friuli Earthquake".

Rostock:

Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto were present at the conference on youth participation in the preservation of cultural heritage. This enabled them to meet several of the local officials and to prepare joint projects, among others an exhibition held here at ICCROM.

Lisbon:

Cynthia Rockwell was an observer at the UNESCO Conference for the preparation of a draft recommendation concerning the Prevention and Coverage of Risks to Movable Property.

Moscow:

At the ICOMOS General Conference, Bernard Feilden made several contacts with many of the non-member countries.

Zagreb:

Triennial meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation where Bernard Feilden and Gaël de Guichen had the pleasure of seeing many of the former Rome course participants. Gaël de Guichen presented a paper on "The Teaching of Conservation and Didactic Material".

Oxford:

Lena Wikström and Paul Schwartzbaum attended the IIC Congress where the latter presented a paper.

Vezprem:

Bernard Feilden made the opening speech of this meeting on "Lacunae in Works of Art". Afterwards he was able to meet some of the local authorities to discuss among other matters Hungary's possible membership.

Athens:

Dr. Feilden took part in the meeting on the preservation of the Erechtheion and the Acropolis.

Sibenik:

Photogrammetry and architecture. In order to keep up contacts in this field, Sergio Lucarelli represented ICCROM here.

Florence:

Meeting of "Friends of Museums" where Gaël de Guichen presented one of the subjects for reflection.

Paris:

RILEM. Stone preservation is one of the most important problems in our profession. Giorgio Torraca and Bernard Feilden, who made one of the opening speeches, were there to represent ICCROM.

Canada:

On returning from Japan, Bernard Feilden spoke at the APT Conference in Ottawa. "Preservation is expensive" he reminded. This fact is all too often forgotten when the work is not undertaken by private bodies. More than 400 people were present at the Conference, of which 60% were under the age of 40. An exchange of documentation with Canada could turn out to be particularly interesting since, as at ICCROM, the official languages are English and French.

U.S.A.:

Bernard Feilden spent two days in New York in order to visit the Ford Foundation, the JDR 3rd Foundation, the United Nations Commission for Civil Servants, the Mechanics Institute and Columbia University. In Washington, a series of meetings with officials were useful in clarifying future collaboration.

This chapter is not intended to describe all the administrative missions effected by the members of the Secretariat. However, there have been many very fruitful meetings and contacts with UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee, ICOM, ICOMOS and the Council of Europe. It is only by these contacts that any overlapping may be avoided and concrete action planned.

Evening Lectures:

Many specialists pass through ICCROM and some of them remain for some time to teach. Unfortunately, they have very little contact with their Italian colleagues. We are therefore endeavouring to organise evening lectures so that they can meet each other. This year we have already had two such lectures: one given by Christian de Tassigny on the use of nuclear energy for the disinfection and consolidation of works of art, and the other by Roy Newton on the deterioration and the preservation of stained glass. In view of the considerable interest stimulated by these lectures, we intend to carry on this idea.

Exhibition on the Adaptive Use of Old Buildings:

Though not a Member State, the German Democratic Republic, through their National Committee of ICOMOS, proposed to send us an exhibition on the Adaptive Use of Old Buildings. In order to install this exhibition, we temporarily dismantled our own permanent exhibition. 60 illustrated panels of black and white photographs showed how old houses, public buildings and

palaces had been restored and adapted for use as social centres, youth clubs, etc. The exhibition was opened by His Excellency Mr. Klaus Gysi, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, The President of ICOMOS G.D.R., Dr. Ludwig Deiters, also gave a talk on the subject of the adaptive use of old buildings.

The Samurai Swords:

While on a mission for UNESCO, the Japanese specialists Mr. Nagayama and Mr. Fujimoto came to the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for two weeks to demonstrate the traditional methods of cleaning two Samurai swords from the collection of the Museum of Oriental Art in Venice. This fascinating demonstration was taped on video. At the same time Mr. Masuda, a former ICCROM trainee, showed the students how to mount a Japanese screen.

Chemical Products Bank:

Very often individual restorers need a particular product in small quantities and have difficulty in obtaining it. We have therefore set up a small bank for these products and hope it will prove useful.



Professor Ludwig Deiters showing H.E. the Ambassador Klaus Gysi round the ICOMOS-G.D.R. exhibition.

some plans and projects

Conference

We intend to hold a conference on methods of teaching conservation. Now after several years there are teachers who have acquired enough experience to compare their methods and find out to what extent the teaching can be theoretical and how it can be improved. Programme directors, assistants and, even students, will be invited. The number of participants, however, would be limited to 30 in order to permit an exchange of ideas.

Several other conferences are planned and we remain open to any suggestions in a specific field.

Publications

Bernard Feilden has written for UNESCO a book called « Introduction to Conservation ». For the first time, the conservation of both movable and immovable property is dealt with as a whole. It is pointed out that though the treatment may vary according to the work of art in question, the intellectual attitude and the scientific approach must remain the same. This book should be published within a year.

Mural paintings

Following a study done by Constance Silver on Pueblo Indian mural paintings in the Southwestern United States, re-

quest of assistance has been made by a local administrative agency to amplify this work in order to collaborate on the testing of possible conservation materials.

Posters on conservation

We should like to start a collection of posters on the preservation and the restoration of cultural heritage. Each country sees this problem in a different way, and its advertising depends therefore on the mentality of both officials and the public. Send us your old posters, for it will be interesting to see what has been achieved in your country.

Study Tour

After long preparation, the study tour for architects, restorers and especially for past participants of ICCROM is to be organised. It will be a good moment to test our experiences and exchange points of view when faced with new problems. The bus will leave Venice on 23 and will arrive in Berne on 19 July, having passed through Graz, Krems, Prague, Dresden, Halle, Weimar, Bamberg, Munich, Strasbourg and Colmar. In each town, meetings, visits and seminars have been organised with the local authorities and experts on conservation.

The number of participants will be limited to 40.

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Cover: The Ospizio of San Michele where ICCROM occupies the 1st courtyard on the right.

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