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NAJI M. AL-HASANI
NORMAN R. WEISS
METHODOLOGY FOR
CONSERVATION OF
WAR-DAMAGED STRUCTURES
IN DOWNTOWN BEIRUT

MICHEL PARENT
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A LA CROISEE DES CHEMINS

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TOURISM AND HISTORICAL
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METHODOLOGY FOR CONSERVATION OF WAR-DAMAGED STRUCTURES IN DOWNTOWN BEIRUT

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Les mesures de conservation prises dans la ville bombardée de Beyrouth depuis l'établissement du plan directeur en 1977, sont présentées après un rappel géographique, géologique et historique de la ville dont l'architecture a été marquée par l'occupation successive des Romains, des Omeyyades, des Croisés, de la dynastie islamique fatimide, des Turcs Seljuks ainsi que par son abandon à l'époque médiévale, et la construction de nombreux bâtiments aux XVIe, XIXe et début du XXe siècles. L'aspect hétérogène de l'environnement bâti a été accentué par le manque de cohérence de la planification urbaine.

Après une enquête menée sur le terrain en 1983, les auteurs ont établi un diagnostic et une classification des bâtiments qui sont répartis en 4 catégories, selon la nature et l'étendue des dégâts, une 5e catégorie comprenant les cas spéciaux.

Les recommandations techniques vont de la stabilisation des structures pour les cas graves ou spéciaux, jusqu'à la construction d'étais temporaires en bois ou en acier et le nettoyage par jets à basse pression avant le remplacement des matériaux et les opérations de remplissage. Les structures fissurées peuvent être renforcées par ancrages en acier inoxydables ou en cuivre fixés dans du mortier, et par injection de coulis. Les auteurs suggèrent également le rejointoiement avec mortier de chaux.

L'activité continue des carrières facilite le remplacement des pierres et la mise en oeuvre de la plupart des maçonneries qui peut être exécutée selon les techniques traditionnelles. Le remplissage mixte utilisé pour le traitement en surface des bâtiments en grès ou en calcaire peut être accompli soit avec le mélange chaux-poudre de brique-sable ou pierre écrasée-chaux-ciment blanc. Les mélanges de liants à base de résine utilisés pour les bâtiments du début du XXe siècle se sont montrés efficaces.

Enfin les différents instruments législatifs utilisés pour conserver Beyrouth sont exposés: au niveau national (plan directeur de 1977, révisé en 1983), et au niveau international (ratification de la Convention de La Haye de 1954, adoption de la résolution 33/146 par les Nations Unies pour l'assistance à la reconstruction et au développement du Liban, etc.). Les auteurs concluent sur l'urgence d'élaborer un plan de conservation/réhabilitation pour le centre ville et sur l'importance d'établir une coopération avec les organisations internationales telles que l'UNESCO, l'ALECSO, l'ICOMOS et l'ICCROM.

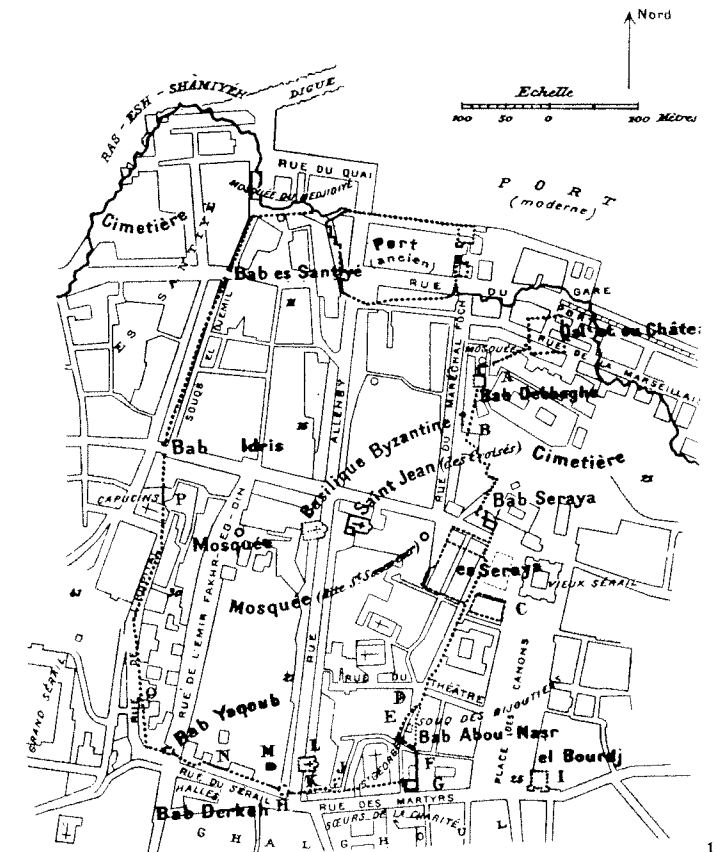
Las medidas de conservación tomadas en la ciudad bombardeada de Beirut desde la elaboración del plan rector en 1977 son presentadas a continuación de una evocación geográfica, geológica y histórica de la ciudad, cuya arquitectura ha sido marcada por la ocupación sucesiva de los Romanos, los Omeyas, los Cruzados, la dinastía islámica fatimí y los Turcos selyúcidas, así como también por su abandono en la época medieval, y la construcción de numerosos edificios en los siglos XVI, XIX y comienzos del XX. El aspecto heterogeneo de la edificación se ha visto acentuado por la falta de coherencia de la planificación urbana.

Después de una investigación de campo realizada en 1983, los autores trazaron un diagnóstico y una clasificación de las construcciones que fueron divididas en 4 categorías, de acuerdo con

It may sound odd to speak of conservation when Beirut bears the deepening scars of a lingering epidemic of war. In the late 1970s, plans for the downtown area lost their momentum, as every attempt to reconstruct the Central Business District became stalled by security considerations. One of those plans was the *Plan Directeur* of 1977, proposed by the District-Mayor's office of the city of Beirut. Two years earlier, fighting in the downtown area had resulted in moderate damage to structures, largely from fire. The Israeli invasion of 1982 resulted in more severe destruction, with many buildings levelled. But soon thereafter, in spite of the results of these air raids, reconstruction and restoration went forward at a considerable pace, commencing with the clearing of debris, mainly from al-Maarad, and Allenby and Weygand Streets. This activity, which included the dangerous and difficult removal of mines, continued in 1983 and early 1984.

Architects, planners, restorers, surveyors and contractors were mobilized. Their surveys generated plans either to restore certain buildings with historic or religious significance, or to demolish those that were deemed structurally unsound or out of fashion. In addition, new infill projects were proposed by French consultants in coordination with Dar-el-Handasah (a local firm), some of a character that was not sympathetic with the scale, spirit and entire context of the downtown area.

In the academic community, architecture students from the Lebanese University and the American University of Beirut presented a memorandum to the President suggesting a preservation strategy for the downtown area (the Balad). In addition, in January 1983, faculty and students at the American University, in collaboration with the Goethe Institute,



- 1. Map of medieval Beirut. (Source: Jidejian, in Beirut Through the Ages).
- 2. Typical medieval Beirut streetscape, in an old photograph. A few early streets of this type can still be seen, particularly in the enclosed bazaars. (Source: Bonfils Studios).

la naturaleza y la amplitud de los daños, y una quinta categoría que comprende los casos especiales. Las recomendaciones técnicas van desde la estabilización de las estructuras en los casos graves o especiales hasta la construcción de apuntalamientos temporarios en madera o en acero y la limpieza por medio de chorros de baja presión antes del reemplazo de los materiales y las operaciones de relleno. Las estructuras fisuradas pueden reforzarse por medio de fijaciones en acero inoxidable o en cobre colocados en la argamasa, y por inyecciones de mortero. Los autores sugieren asimismo el relleno de la juntas con argamasa de cal. La actividad continua de la canteras facilita el reemplazo de las piedras y la realización de la mayor parte de los trabajos de mampostería, que pueden ser ejecutados según las técnicas tradicionales. El relleno mixto utilizado para el tratamiento en superficie de las construcciones en grès o en calcárea puede realizarse ya sea con la mezcla de cal, polvo de ladrillo y arena o con la mezcla de piedra triturada, cal y cemento blanco. Se ha podido comprobar la eficacia de las mezclas a base de resina utilizadas para las construcciones de principios del siglo XX. Finalmente se señalan los distintos instrumentos legislativos utilizados para la conservación de Beirut: a nivel nacional (plan rector de 1977, revisado en 1983), y a nivel internacional (ratificación de la Convención de La Haya de 1954, aprobación por las Naciones Unidas de la resolución 33/146 para la asistencia a la reconstrucción y al desarrollo del Líbano, etc.). Las conclusiones de los autores destacan la urgencia de la elaboración de un plan de conservación/rehabilitación para el centro de la ciudad, y la importancia de establecer una cooperación con organizaciones internacionales como la UNESCO, la ALECSO, el ICOMOS y el ICCROM.

sponsored a symposium called "Beirut of Tomorrow", whose proceedings called for the protection of significant structures, such as churches, mosques and institutional buildings. It is rather unfortunate that no cohesive conservation plan for the area as a whole was proposed, nor did any study attempt to suggest appropriate technology to deal with questions of structural repair and masonry restoration.

A number of individual structures were restored at this time by Oger-Liban—a construction company—and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). Oger-Liban, established in the early 1980s, is a sister company of Saudi-Oger and Oger-France. It is largely owned by Rafic al-Hariri, a Lebanese-born Saudi entrepreneur. The CDR is an agency of the Ministry of Public Works, created in 1977 to supervise reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. Their work included the bulk of al-Maarad, the Parliament, the Municipal Building, and a number of religious structures. Funding for such projects was provided by Arab countries, which had committed a total of \$ 2 billion, a quarter of which was spent in 1982-83. The resumption of fighting virtually ended the Council's activities; none of the remaining money has been expended.¹

Issues of architectural conservation thus constitute a very sensitive problem, especially in the context of a civil war. It is senseless to restore historic city centers while allowing people

Le misure di conservazione prese nella città bombardata di Beirut dopo l'elaborazione del piano regolatore del 1977, sono presentate dopo una evocazione geografica, geologica e storica della città, la cui architettura è stata caratterizzata dall'occupazione successiva dei Romani, degli Omeidi, dei Crociati, della dinastia islamica fatimida, dei Turchi Seliuchi, così come dal suo abbandono nell'epoca medievale e dalla costruzione di numerosi edifici nel XVI, XIX ed inizio del XX secolo. L'aspetto eterogeneo dell'ambiente costruito è stato accentuato dalla mancanza di coerenza della pianificazione urbana.

Dopo una ricerca sui luoghi, svolta nel 1983, gli autori hanno tracciato una diagnosi ed una classificazione delle costruzioni che sono divise in quattro categorie, in funzione della loro natura e dal grado di danno, mentre una quinta categoria comprende i casi speciali.

Le raccomandazioni tecniche vanno dal consolidamento delle strutture, per i casi gravi e speciali, fino alla costruzione di puntellature provvisorie in legno o in acciaio e alla pulitura con getti a bassa pressione prima della sostituzione dei materiali e le operazioni di riempimento. Le strutture lesionate possono essere rinforzate a mezzo di ancoraggi in acciaio inossidabile o in rame, fissati con malta e iniezioni di malte. Gli autori suggeriscono anche la ristrutturatura con malta di calce.

L'attività continua dei cantieri facilita la sostituzione delle pietre e la realizzazione della maggior parte dei lavori in muratura che



763 Beirut - Ancient street architecture, demolished 1912

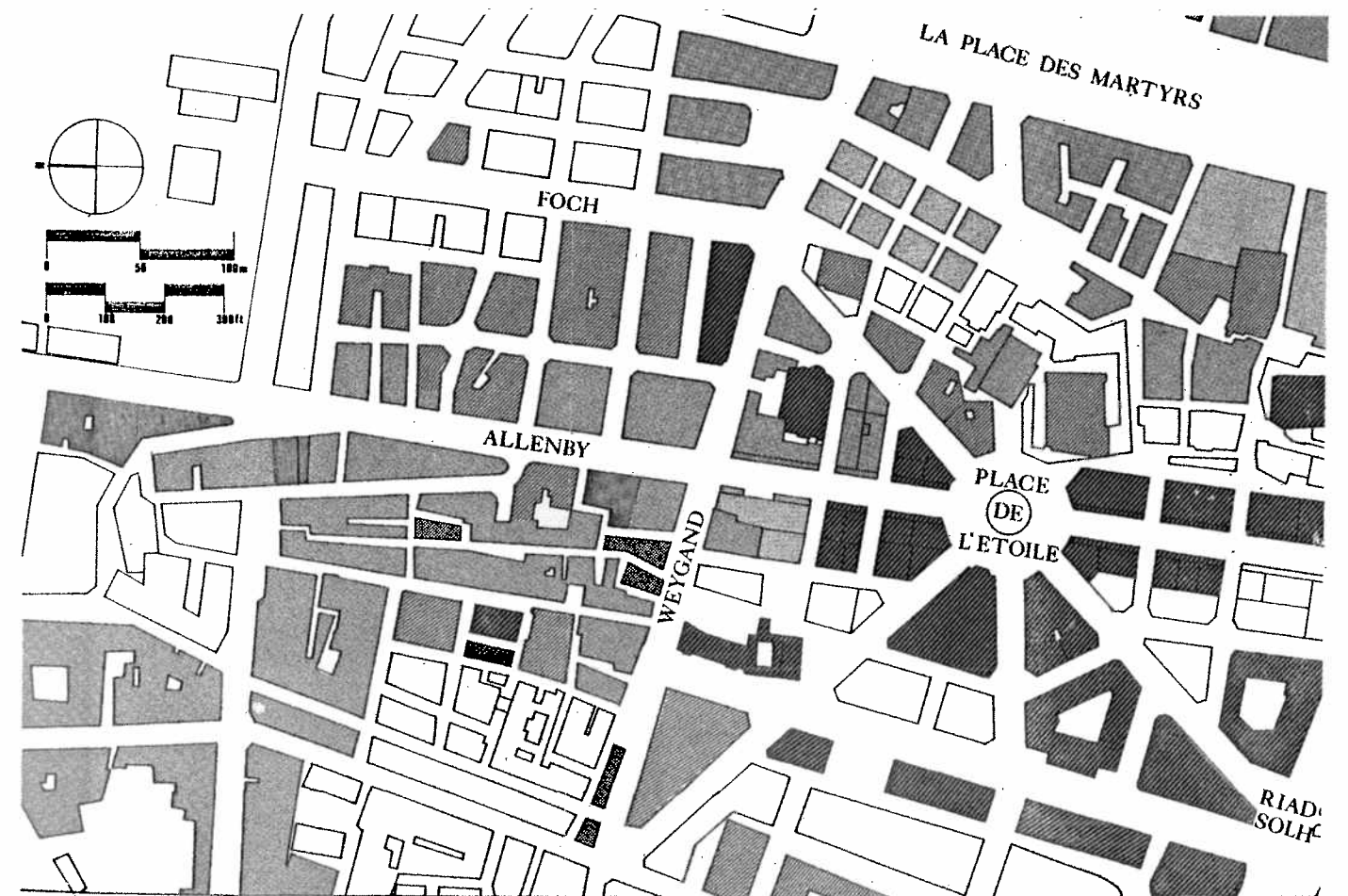
- 3. Turn-of-the-century view of the Place des Martyrs (Place des Canons), formerly known as the Place Derviche. A few of these buildings survive, but the square no longer has the character of a park. (Source: Bonfils Studios).
- 4. Early view of the famous Hôtel d'Orient, known today as Bassoul, at the western edge of

the downtown area. The building survives, but its north facade was entirely destroyed by bombing in about 1976. (Source: Bonfils Studios).

- 5. Map of building conditions in central downtown Beirut, based on 1983 survey. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

possono essere eseguiti secondo le tecniche tradizionali. Il riempimento misto utilizzato per il trattamento in superficie di edifici in grès o in calcare si può realizzare sia con la miscela calce-polvere di mattoni e sabbia, sia con la miscela di pietra macinata, calce e cemento bianco. Le miscele di leganti a base di resine, utilizzate per gli edifici dell'inizio del XX secolo, si sono dimostrate efficaci.

—who give life and meaning to cultural patrimony—to perish. Restoration, although often seen as a luxury, can play an important political role in offering a more promising future through continuity with the past. Thus, it is our responsibility, as members of an educated public, to address issues of conservation from an optimistic point-of-view, and to encourage



BUILDING CONDITIONS MAP: **GOOD** **FAIR** **ACUTE DAMAGE** **DEMOLISHED** **SPECIAL CASES**
 RESTORED OR PROTECTED SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE 10%-25% STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS 25%-75% FREE STANDING FACADE

6. St. George Church (Maronite) managed to escape heavy shelling. It only displays very minor damage. It is built over the famous Roman law school destroyed in the earthquake of 551 A.D. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

7. A medieval khan in Souk el-Taweeleb under restoration by CDR and Oger-Liban. This

structure was to be the downtown headquarters of Oger-Liban. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

8. These two buildings on rue Foch and Abdul-Malik Street reflect the Islamic spirit of much of downtown Beirut. They feature the ablaq technique. No serious structural damage has occurred. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

Infine, si segnalano i differenti strumenti legislativi utilizzati per la conservazione di Beirut: a livello nazionale (piano regolatore del 1977, riesaminato nel 1983) e a livello internazionale (ratifica della convenzione dell'Aia del 1954, adozione della risoluzione 33/146 da parte delle Nazioni unite per l'assistenza alla ricostruzione ed allo sviluppo del Libano, ecc.). Gli autori concludono sottolineando l'urgenza di elaborare un piano di conservazione/restauro per il centro della città e l'importanza di stabilire una cooperazione con le organizzazioni internazionali quali l'UNESCO, l'ALECSO, l'ICOMOS e l'ICCROM.

the restoration of architectural heritage. The success of any comprehensive plan relies upon the establishing of both legal and technical mechanisms for conservation. The former would require legislation, leading ultimately to the designation of what survives in downtown Beirut as an historic district; the latter is more focussed on the structure and material fabric of Beirut's buildings, but both are the subject of this paper.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

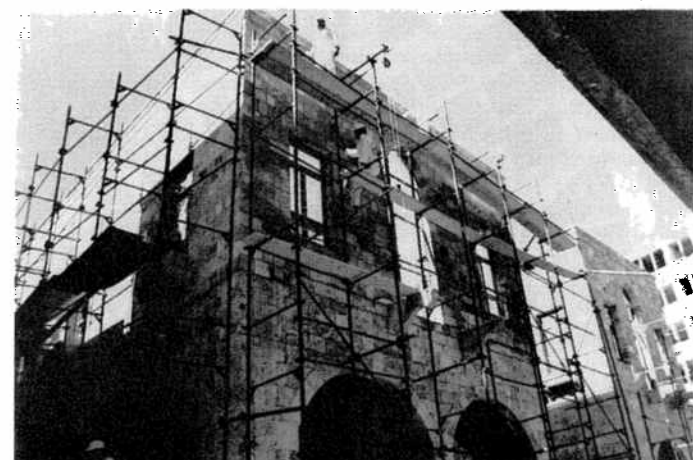
The city of Beirut is the capital of the Republic of Lebanon. It lies along the eastern Mediterranean coast within the 35th degree of latitude. Its promontory forms a natural harbor, excellent for navigation. The city has been expanding since classical antiquity, when the settlement, called Qalaat-el-Bahr, was confined within defensive walls. Its location between other cities that were important in this area (Tripoli and Byblos to the north, Sidon and Tyre to the south) made it an important satellite city. Its population at present is about one and a half million people.

The yearly climatic cycle in Lebanon consists of: rainy winters, with snowfall only above about 1,000 meters; an early spring with the last rainfall in May; four hot, dry summer months; and a mild autumn with light drizzle. In general, the climate may be characterized as moderately warm. During the summer season, Beirut and other coastal towns are hotter and more humid than the rest of the country.²

Daily maximum temperatures surpass 22 degrees C from May



6



7



8

9. The Municipal Building is typical of early 20th century institutional buildings in Beirut, with extensive use of Islamic motifs. Restoration work commenced in the summer of 1983. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

onward, and reach 32 degrees C in August. Mean daily temperatures surpass 24 degrees C from June until late September.³ Buildings are constructed for summer ventilation by breezes from the southwest. Orientation of buildings and wall opening eliminates most direct penetration of solar radiation into interior spaces. In winter, heating becomes necessary during stormy periods.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Beirut was singled out by the Romans as a base for the eastern Mediterranean fleet. Augustus granted it the name of his only daughter, Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus. During that period, the city was most famous for its commercial center (on the site of the present downtown area), as well as for its law school.⁴ Surviving Roman structures were largely destroyed in the earthquake of 551 A.D., which was followed closely by a tidal wave and fire.

Over the rubble of this destruction, another walled city rose, under control alternately of the Arabs and the Crusaders, who fortified the port using salvaged granite columns and limestone blocks.⁵ With rise of the Omayyads to the Islamic caliphate in Damascus, Beirut became the port of Damascus due to Caliph al-Walid I's personal interest in the city. Thus, in the early years of the eighth century, its celebrated role in maritime supremacy was revitalized.

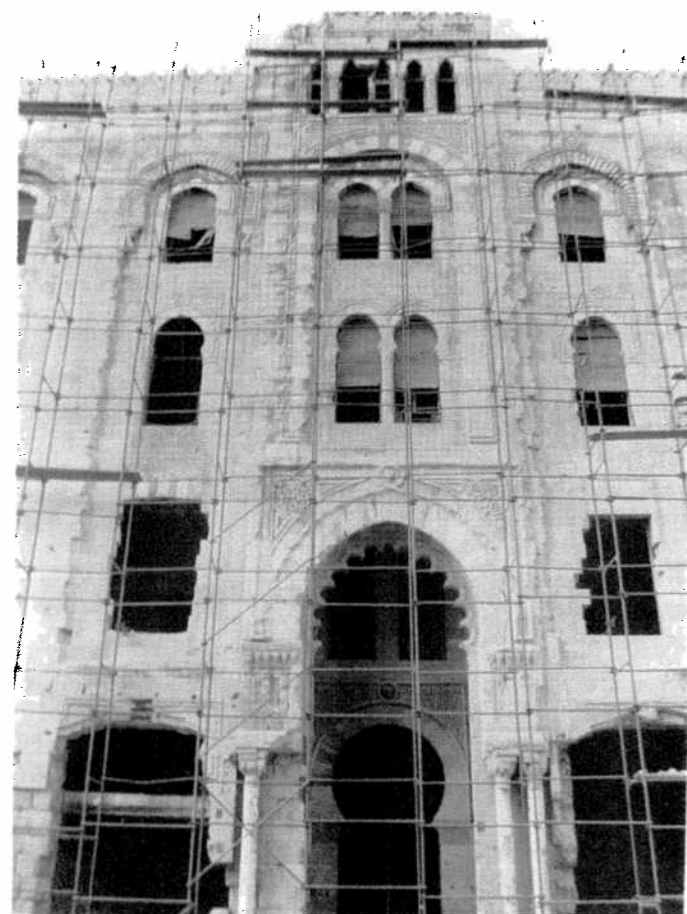
There seems to be no evidence of the Abbasids in Beirut, which went into a period of decline in the late eighth and

ninth centuries. The tenth century featured a revival of Islam in the city under the Fatimid dynasty, which rules from its base in Egypt.⁶ With rise of the Seljuk Turks in the eleventh century, relations between the Moslems and Byzantium worsened. Suppression of the crusaders by the Seljuks led to the alteration of many crusader edifices which were used for other functions under the Seljuks and Ayyubids. An example of this sort of conversion is the present Omari Mosque on al-Maarad. It was a crusader church (St. John's Cathedral), converted into a mosque under Saladin, at the end of the thirteenth century (Fig. 1). Additions were made to it later, during the Mameluke rule; it stands in excellent condition to day after a major restoration by Oger-Liban in 1983.

Most of the urban fabric of medieval Beirut fell into ruin (Fig.2), except for a few prominent structures, such as the Omari Mosque, the Emir Munzer Mosque, the Bab as-Saraya Mosque, the Churches of St. Elie and St. George and some of the khans (caravan-serrais).⁷ One wonders how these edifices survived while so many others were destroyed. This raises the issue that those buildings that disappeared may have been built less solidly or perhaps of less durable materials, that is, of material poorer than the common limestone and sandstone uses in most of the structures that can be seen today. Many structures from that period, both religious and civic buildings, managed to survive in other parts of Lebanon, in spite of identical structural technology.

The sixteenth century witnessed a building boom in the construction of civic structures under the rule of Emir Fakhreddin Maan II, who fostered a fusion of Tuscan and Middle Eastern architectural styles. Unfortunately, nothing substantial of it survives within the city. His successors, the Chehabi Princes, were also fond of building in stone in the ablaq technique. (Ablaq is a Damascene and Mameluke technique of using colored stone for architectural definition of elements and for decoration).⁸ It continued to be used through the end of the nineteenth century; many of these late buildings survived the bombs and shells of the recent war. Sources mention the location of the Chehabi Palaces in the vicinity of the Emir Munzer Mosque off Weygand Street, and slightly above Bab-Idriss.⁹ This was also the site of Emir Fakhreddin II's Palace of the Gardens, which has completely disappeared.

The late nineteenth century was a period of decline; the Ottoman Empire was in a state of disintegration. This made it possible for foreigners to intervene in the region. The Russians, who were pursuing the Turks, briefly established an encampment along the eastern city walls, at the Place des Canons (adjacent to al-Bourj), also known as the Place des Martyrs (Fig. 3).¹⁰



9

10. *Place des Martyrs (al-Shuhada) exhibits severe damages. Surprisingly, the monument has survived. Restoration has not yet reached this area. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).*

In the period between the World Wars, the French established their mandateship over Lebanon and Syria (Fig.4). As a result, we witnessed the appearance of Western architectural elements of the Art Deco Style, successfully amalgamated into the local building genre. An evolving eclecticism of the post-World War II period stimulated the construction of buildings in the International Style, which are without respect for the spirit of Beirut's historic fabric. This was (and still is) a serious urban design problem, due largely to the lack of strong action on the part of civic authorities, who failed to create guidelines to protect the historic buildings, or to guarantee that new structures would be appropriately designed to be sympathetic to the scale, materials and modes of old downtown Beirut.

TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF BUILDING STONE

There are three main divisions of rocks in Lebanon, the Lower Limestone, the Sandstone and the Upper Limestone.¹¹ The formation of sandstone between the two limestone layers has occurred as a result of earth movements that disrupted the stratigraphy. The Lower Limestone in Lebanon is several thousand feet in thickness. Most of it is a dense, grey limestone, with flints at certain depths, but for the most part poor in fossils. In many parts of Lebanon, the Lower Limestone is exposed and has weathered very slowly over a period of time. Its base has nowhere been exposed in the country since its formation in the Upper Jurassic age.

Sandstone in Lebanon is a northern extension of the Nubian Sandstone of upper and eastern Egypt, Sinai, Arabia and Transjordan. Its brown or dark red color in most localities makes it easily recognizable from a distance. (It may also be black or white, or in various shades of bluishgrey or pink.) It provides a favorable environment for the growth of pine trees. The thickness of this formation is from a few hundred to a few thousand feet. In Transjordan, its thickness exceeds that in Lebanon; it measures several thousand feet in Wadi Araba near Petra.

Its hardness varies considerably. The texture is typically fine, but in the lowest strata can be coarse and gravel-like. In its uppermost layers, it becomes somewhat calcareous, exhibiting an abundance of small fossils. The top of the Nubian Sandstone is Lower Cretaceous in age. These rocks can be seen at many sites within Lebanon (especially along the coast) and throughout the Middle East. In its lower portions the sandstone ranges from Upper Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous.

The Upper Limestone sits on top of the sandstone. It can be observed at heights varying from sea level to the summits of several mountain ranges. These mountains are largely giant anticlines, oriented in a north-south direction, in which the fossiliferous Upper Limestone has not eroded.¹² Most of the Upper Limestone is white or pale grey in color.

Limestone is a commonly used material both in the mountains and in Beirut; sandstone is predominantly used in Beirut



10

11. *General view of Allenby Street, looking toward Riad-el-solb. This significant area, which includes buildings in modified Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles, exhibits acute damage. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).*

12. *The Kamel Badawi Building, south of Allenby Street, remains only as a free-standing facade. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).*

and other coastal cities.¹³ Sandstone quarries within Beirut have survived to the present time at the sites of Ain-el-Tineh, Raouche and Verdun. The stone is used for most purposes, except for steps, flooring and bracketing. The Upper Limestone has been quarried in the southern outskirts of Beirut where it is soft and chalky, and in the mountainous Shouf District and Akkar, where it is considerably harder and sometimes yellow in color. The use of the softer variety is often limited to party walls and terracing. It is occasionally used for exterior structural purposes, but not in walls exposed to direct rain.

The Lower Limestone may have been quarried in a few sites in the jagged peaks of the northern Shouf Mountains (between Baruk and As-Safa), and in a similar-looking district located within the northern Lebanese mountain range of Kisrouan (Nabi el-Laban).

BUILDING CONDITION

Definition of the problem has been established from actual building conditions. The assessment of conditions is the result of a very detailed on-site survey conducted by one of the authors in August, 1983. Two additional visits were made, but there were only limited opportunities to re-examine the buildings because of continuing sporadic fighting. Four basic categories are identified, characterized by the nature and extent of damage, ranging from those structures that are considered good to those that have been entirely destroyed. A fifth category is utilized for unusual cases.



The categories have been graphically represented on a map of the downtown area (Fig. 5). Note that some of the terminology has been modified since the completion of field work.

1. Good:

Buildings with 10% or less damage can be described as being in 'good' condition (Fig. 6). A very limited number of structures in the downtown area survived shelling because they were physically shielded by surrounding buildings. Examples of this are St. Elie Church, the Post Office Building, and a group of buildings along the Shari al-Massarif. Many of the structures in this category are those already restored by Oger-Liban (Fig. 7). The amount of damage in these buildings was typically 20-30%, but as they were structurally sound, they were able to be totally restored in 1983; some have been partially damaged again. Buildings in good condition (through survival or restoration) make up about 20% of the entire historic fabric of the downtown area.

2. Moderate:

Buildings with 10-25% damage are in a second category of "moderate" condition. Their structural members are generally sound. The exteriors exhibit some scarring from bullets, short-range hand bombs, and mortar shrapnel. There are limited areas of soot from the combustion of smaller wooden elements, principally door and window frames, sash and shutters. The majority of these structures are entirely repairable. Typical examples of this category are on Abdul-Malik Street (adjacent to the Municipal Building on Weygand Street, Figs. 8 and 9), and a number of buildings on al-Maarad, a portion of which was already restored in 1983. These structures make up about 20% of the downtown area.

3. Acute:

Buildings with 25-75% damage are in this third category. Many of their structural members are seriously weakened or have failed as a result of mortars and shells fired by heavy weapons, often from long range. These structures were in the main target zone of downtown Beirut. Significant portions of their facades have been lost. Extensive areas of soot can be seen on the remaining exterior masonry. Exhibiting these conditions are buildings located in proximity to open areas, mainly along the port (Allenby Street), and the Place des Martyrs (al-Shuhada, Fig. 10). These structures make up about 50% of the downtown area (Fig. 11).

4. Lost:

Buildings in this category represent two sets of circumstances. The first is that of structures already demolished or collapsed; the second includes those that have suffered very severe damage, and are, therefore, scheduled for demolition in the

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13. A side entrance of the Omari Mosque, on al-Maarad. The door enframement is in ablaq masonry, with an inscription above. (Source N.M. al-Hasani).

14. Detail of a prototype arcade along al-Maarad, after restoration by CDR and Oger-Liban in the summer of 1983. (Source: N.M. al-Hasani).

near future. Together, they make about 10% of the downtown area. Their destruction was the result of more constant shelling by more sophisticated weapons. A few interesting architectural features remain among the piles of debris. An example of a group of buildings that have been demolished is what were the Souk-e-Saghah (jewelry market) and Souk-Sursok, located west of the Place des Martyrs.

5. Unusual Cases:

These are the very few buildings that have had substantial structural losses yet have managed to retain significant amounts of the architectural details of their facades. One example of this condition is the "Passage Badawi" building on Allenby Street (Fig. 12). This category represents no more than 1% of the downtown area.

TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon assessment of the problem in terms of categories of damage, it becomes feasible to set up a restoration and/or conservation plan. This plan should address each category by choosing the best strategy that leads to stabilization and reconstruction through use of appropriate technology.

Some helpful guidelines can be derived from the experience of European cities that suffered war damage, such as Warsaw, Coventry, Vienna and several German towns.¹⁴ These examples have provided some technical information in terms of specific rehabilitation or conservation techniques, mainly in the areas of roofing and of church restoration.¹⁵ However,



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the applicability of this information may be limited in Lebanon, because of significant differences in building technology, and the lack of financing.

After establishing a priority list, structures that are in the "unusual cases" and "acute" categories should be considered for engineering stabilization. These are vulnerable to collapse, and therefore require immediate intervention. Most have not yet received any attention. The use of temporary wooden or steel shoring to support the remaining structural elements is urgent, especially for structures that have become free-standing. These are particularly sensitive to wind loading and vibration; double shoring must be provided.¹⁶ A typical example of such a situation is the 1911 "Passage Badawi" building on Allenby Street.

When safe conditions are established, cleaning should be carried out on surviving masonry. This should be completed before replacement and patching operations take place. Cleaning of masonry can be done by several different methods—chemical, mechanical and manual procedures, and combinations thereof.¹⁷ Limestones, marbles, calcareous sandstones and glazed ceramics may be able to be cleaned with water alone, using pressure rinsing or prolonged water spraying. Low pressure rinsing is probably the best general method, except in case of especially heavy soiling. (Most of the masonry surfaces in downtown Beirut exhibit moderate amounts of combustion soot.) Buildings that exhibit graffiti will require solvent cleaning, using gels and/or poultices.

On-site operations should be preceded, if possible, by laboratory pre-testing on soiled samples of the same material. This should be followed by test cleaning of a substantial area of the masonry surface in a location representing typical conditions. A very substantial body of literature exists on the subject, and should be made available to those given the responsibility for reviewing these tests, and for supervising the work.

Most of the structures in downtown Beirut are built of load-bearing masonry. Reconstruction of missing portions of masonry can be carried out with salvageable original material and/or identical stone, using traditional building techniques whenever possible. Structures that exhibit significant cracking require reinforcement. A common procedure involves insertion of stainless steel or brass anchors, embedded in mortar, to tie the masonry together. Some cracks and voids can be injected with cementitious grouts or structural adhesives. Openings must be thoroughly cleaned with air pressure and/or by flushing with water before injection.

Damage associated with timber elements, or with complex masonry assemblies (such as arches and vaults) will require a different approach. In these instances, structural assessment

should consider the use of materials of greater tensile strength, especially in flooring or roofing elements.¹⁸ Once the building is structurally sound, smaller-scale masonry repairs can safely be done.

The condition of mortar joints should be meticulously examined. Lime mortars are widely used in the Middle East, and should be used here for masonry repointing. They are characterized by their ability to permit some deformation without cracking and their excellent adhesion.¹⁹ Lime used in Lebanon today includes both shell lime and a weakly hydraulic limestone lime. In some circumstances (such as excessively wet conditions), limited amounts of a low-alkali cement may be useful as an additive.

It is fortunate that the sandstone quarries of Beirut are still active. Their proximity to the downtown district will greatly simplify the process of stone replacement. The existence of sophisticated cutting equipment in the Jinah area further facilitates the task of stone masons. The conventional dressing and tooling of most stonework masons can easily be executed according to required traditional patterns.

In the case of complex masonry, such as ablaq (Fig. 13), more qualified craftsmen must be found to undertake the challenging task.²⁰ This is especially true of those buildings that feature significant losses of their original intricate corbelling. Such structures are typically built of hard, though limestone, which was historically used with a considerable variety of special finishes. The stone has to be quarried at some distance from the city. The closest source of white limestone is about one hour away, in the Shouf mountains; the yellow limestone is quarried at Akkar, in the Northern mountains, about three hours north of Beirut.

In the case of scarred stone surfaces, composite patching, a technique which is common in Europe and North America, may prove helpful.²¹ It is probably most applicable to those structures described as in "moderate" condition. Lime mixed with brick powder and sand could be used to produce a material closely simulating sandstone. Crushed stone, shell lime and white cement would make an excellent match for the most common limestone.

Patching formulations based on a resin binder have been used in the repair of the early 20th century buildings on al-Maarad.²² These have yielded acceptable short-term results, and should be compared with test batches of lime-based composites before additional work is undertaken (Fig. 14).

PAST POLICIES

In 1954, The Hague Convention raised the issue of protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict; the

Lebanese Department of Antiquities was represented at those meetings.²³ The protocol presented on June 1, 1960 (sections I and II) was ratified by Lebanon on June 23, 1960. At the time of the Hague Convention, a particularly important UNESCO publication was issued (see footnote 16). Of special interest is the third part, which offers technical remarks on the protection of buildings and works of art in times of war. The fourth part of the book deals with the organization of protection on administrative levels from local to international. Unfortunately, this detailed compilation of information deals almost entirely with the situation in which a country is on the threshold of entering a war. For Lebanon, that threshold was passed in 1973. It was at that time that the government and other national and local authorities should have commenced activities for the protection of Lebanese cultural and architectural heritage.

In 1977, the Department of Urbanism of Ministry of Public Works consolidated its efforts on drafting the new plan for downtown Beirut. The outcome was the "Plan Directeur," which called for the preservation of most of the historic urban fabric.²⁴ Pedestrian and vehicular zones were delineated. The port basin was redesigned for further expansion, and the area around it opened for new development (Fig. 15). But the plan did not go into any detail concerning specific procedures or goals for restoration, rehabilitation and preservation. In fact, the whole scheme was defined as a "voie littorale".

On December 20, 1978, Resolution 33/146 on Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The action taken by UNESCO for the same purpose was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 107th session.²⁵ By its resolution, the General Assembly 1) affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its efforts for relief, reconstruction and development; 2) endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General for international assistance to Lebanon; and 3) requested him to establish in Beirut a Joint Co-ordinating Committee of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to co-ordinate their assistance and to advise the Government of Lebanon on all matters relating to reconstruction and development. This resolution was implemented in 1979, whereby UNESCO offered its assistance in its fields of competence.²⁶

For its part, the Security Council, in its Resolution 459 (1979), took note of the measures taken by the Lebanese government to impress upon the international community the need to protect the archaeological and cultural sites of the city of Tyre, in south Lebanon. These activities were in accordance with international law and with the Hague Convention of 1954,

15. Map of the "Plan Directeur", delineating the boundaries of historic downtown Beirut. Religious and civic landmarks are heavily marked. (Source: Lebanese Ministry of Public Works, 1977).

which established that historic towns, sites and monuments form part of the heritage of all mankind. The city of Tyre is significant in terms of its record of Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic, medieval and Ottoman cultures. This is also clearly the case for the city of Beirut. We believe that such a resolution would similarly be appropriate for the protection of Beirut's historic sites and monuments against the perils of continued war. What can be derived from these resolutions is that there is a legally established liaison between Lebanon and UNESCO. UNESCO's materials-conscious staff and consultants have had considerable experience in working in the Middle East, and could prove to be a significant factor in the planning of a comprehensive conservation effort in downtown Beirut.

A considerable part of the "Plan Directeur" was implemented by Oger-Liban, whose work in the area began in 1982 and continued until February, 1984, when they moved most of their activities to Sidon, in south Lebanon. Present work by the CDR is only in the Parliament Square area. Some short-term results of these activities were noted in this text earlier. One cannot but thank these institutions for their encouraging work, but it is hoped that more emphasis could be put on proper conservation techniques in the near future. The lack of laboratory facilities for the study of historic building materials has resulted in some inappropriate stone cleaning, such as the sandblasting of the local sandstone. Engineering work appears to have been done more successfully, due largely to the fact that traditional construction methods have been used, providing local craftsmen with opportunities to revive the stone craft.

...to dig it all up and expose the archaeological vestiges. This is the great dream of a few. To begin with, we have to revive the life of the center the way the people liked

it... The city is the memory and to change the whole milieu would contradict the city fabric. Therefore, we should go on to improve the quality of the old traditional souks (markets) and monuments.

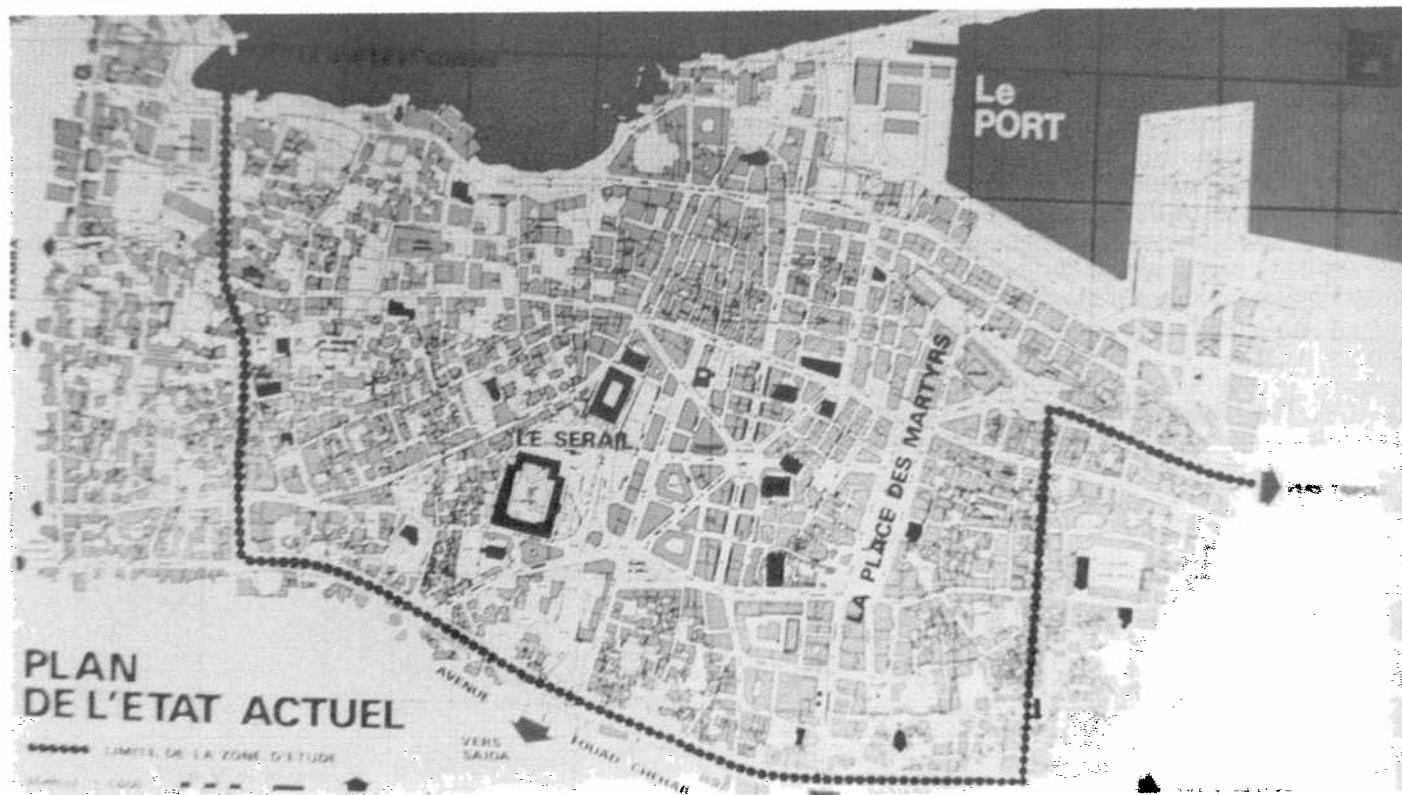
Those were the words of the Minister of Public Works, Pierre el-Khoury, as he delivered the keynote speech addressing the symposium "Beirut of Tomorrow", in January, 1983.²⁷ Those words convey the message that the Lebanese government understands the value of its historic sites and accordingly has some commitment to their preservation. This level of awareness is shared by some officials, academicians, students and many others, especially in the last three or four years. The symposium called for the revision of the "Plan Directeur", and came up with general recommendations for reconstruction of the town center, of which three items deal directly with preservation/re-use issues:

- a comprehensive archaeological investigation and the integration of significant discoveries in the new designs;
- the conservation of architectonic elements as points of reference to the past and in inspiration of new designs;
- and adoption of by-laws to preserve and reactivate traditional buildings, re-animation of souk-type trades and discouragement of department store or supermarket type commerce.

The symposium also requested the

- delimitation of archaeological zones for an immediate international archaeological campaign to collect buried vestiges and chart the archaeological evidence before new construction commences as well as the

- delimitation of conservation zones in which renewal and repair may take place right away.²⁸



A STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE

These recommendations remain too vague. A more specific necessity is the drafting of a conservation/rehabilitation plan. This must include legal mechanisms to permit building stabilization; the authorities must acknowledge this as a planning priority.

In order for this plan to be successful, it must deal with the downtown area as a whole, of which the individual buildings are only a part. Partial restoration and preservation can be sacrificial to the larger architectural context. The aim is not to recapture a museological image of the former downtown, but to re-establish a lively, animated milieu where the visitor and shopper find varied points of attraction, especially if the ruins are exposed and conserved.²⁹ Ruins kept in good repair are of enormous interest to the public, who in turn give life and meaning to them.

The site that could embody this vision is that of the old Souk-Sursock and Es-Sagha, west of the bourj. A local precedent is the Place de l'Etoile, which can serve as a small-scale model for archaeological stabilization elsewhere in the downtown area.

The Italian city of Vicenza has exposed its excavations as part of the city fabric. In this way, the history of Beirut could be more fully revealed from classical antiquity, to the present. Some of the recent buildings deemed as irreparable could be stabilized as ruins—or incorporated into contemporary designs—and interpreted as significant relics of modern history, as was done in Coventry and Berlin.

The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), based in Rome, is an important repository of technical reference information for such conservation schemes. Establishing some kind of cooperation between Lebanon and ICCROM is therefore essential; a similar relationship is, of course, desirable with ICOMOS. Both of these organizations share interests with UNESCO and ALECSO (Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on an international and regional level.³⁰

On the national level, close coordination between the Lebanese Department of Antiquity and other inter-governmental sections, such as the Urbanism Department of the Ministry of Public Works, is a necessity. Local institutions operating in these spheres—archaeology, reconstruction, preservation, conservation—such as the Association for the Preservation of Sites and Old Buildings (APSAD), the CDR, and the local municipalities should also work together, with a stronger affiliation to the national authorities.³¹

It is the task of those institutions and of individuals who

are active friends of Lebanon's architectural heritage to prove the legitimacy of historic preservation in Beirut. This is also the responsibility of architecture schools in Lebanon, such as the Lebanese University, Beirut Arab University and the American University of Beirut. These educational institutions are largely responsible for the shape of the nation's built environment; they must incorporate courses taught by preservation experts into their academic curricula, and should also play a more active role in nurturing public interest.

If the historical significance of the downtown area is fully recognized, treating it as a "neutral" zone may be a possible first step toward reconciliation of the many warring factions. With proper security, the resumption of parliamentary meetings in downtown Beirut would provide an improved climate for revival of the varied public and private activities that once characterized the area.

Throughout their history, the Lebanese people have found, in their intensely positive spirit and their belief in progress, the strength to overcome crises. We are confident that they will survive to rebuild their architectural heritage. The work of Oger-Liban and the CDR in the downtown area is already a demonstration that the appreciation of the past is becoming an important national movement. With a strong cultural attachment to the land there is surely hope; perhaps other nations will learn from Beirut's exceptional experience. A wise peasant was quoted by an American reporter: "The bombs come and go, but the seasons are forever...!"

NOTES

¹ HIJAZI, I. A., "Battered Lebanon leans on U.N. unit for upkeep", *The New York Times*, June 8, 1986.

² DUBERTRET, L., *Carte Géologique du Liban*, Beyrouth, Ministère des travaux publics, 1955. See also charts published by Ksara Observatory, Biqaa, Lebanon.

³ RAGETTE, F., *Architecture in Lebanon*, New York, Caravan, 1980.

⁴ LAUFFRAY, J., "Forums et monuments de Beryte", *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth*, VII, 13-80 (1944-45). See also JIDEJIAN, N., *Beirut Through the Ages*, Beirut, Dar-el-Mashreq, 1973.

⁵ For a description of Beirut in this period, see Muqqadasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," *Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society*, III, 25, 1892.

⁶ In the year 1047, a Persian traveller, Nasir-i-Khusrau, described a magnificent arch spanning the road by which he entered Beirut. He stated that the arch was fifty ells in height. The side walls were built of immense blocks of white stone, each of which weighed one and one-half tons. On top were marble columns fourteen or fifteen feet in height, and so large that two men could hardly embrace them with their outstretched arms. He also described the arcade, commenting on its fineness of carving and the massiveness of the masonry. See NASIR-I-KHUSRAU, "Diary of a journey through Syria and Palestine in A.D. 1047," *Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society*, IV, 9-11, 1893.

⁷ The best detailed description of late medieval Beirut was written by Salih bin Yahya, a native historiographer who lived in Beirut during the fifteenth century. His history, entitled *Tarikh Bayrut*, was published in the nineteenth century by Dar-el-Machreq, and was more recently translated into French as *Récit des Anciens de la famille de Buhtur bin Ali, émir du Gharb de Beyrouth* Francis Hours, S.J. and Kamal Salibi, eds., Beirut, Catholic Press, 1969.

⁸ For a discussion of ablaq masonry in Lebanon, see RAGETTE, cited earlier; also AL-HASANI, N. "Traditional and contemporary architecture in the Arab world," *U.S.-Arab Commerce, March 1985*, U.S. edition, 25-27, 1985.

⁹ CHEHAB, H. *Lobnan fi abd Umara as-Shehabyin*, Beirut, 1933, in Arabic.

¹⁰ PERSEN, W., "The Russian occupation of Beirut, 1772-1774," *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society*, XLIII, 275-286, 1955.

¹¹ Much of the scientific information in this section of our text is from DAY, A.E., *Geology of Lebanon and of Syria, Palestine and Neighboring Countries*, Beirut, American Press, 1930.12 HEYBROEK, F., *Géologie du Liban Sud*, Leiden, Edward Lidjo, 1942.

¹² DUBERTRET, L., *Géologie du site de Beyrouth*, Beirut, 1945.

¹³ FITCH, J.M., *Historic Preservation*, New York, McGraw Hill, 1982. See also PANE, R., "Restoration of buildings after the war," *Museum*, 3, (1), 78-89, 1950. Considerable related information is available in the recently published *Protecting Historic Architecture and Museum Collections from Natural Disasters*, B.G. Jones ed., Boston, Butterworths, 1986.

¹⁴ BREITLING, P., "Lessons from reconstruction in Europe," *Beirut of Tomorrow*, F. Ragette, ed., Beirut, American University of Beirut Press (with the collaboration of Goethe Institute), 1983.

¹⁵ RHODES, P.S., "The structural assessment of buildings subjected to bomb damage," *Structural Engineer*, 52, 9, 1974. See also NOBLECOURT, A. *Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*, Museums and Monuments VII, Paris, UNESCO, 1956; BURR, N.R., "Safeguarding our cultural heritage: a bibliography on the protection of museums, works of art, monuments, archives and libraries in time of war," report, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1982; DEL CID, D., "Emergency protection to damaged structures," in *Protecting Historic Architecture and Museum Collections from Natural Disasters*, cited earlier.

¹⁶ Recent English-language publications on exterior masonry cleaning include the following: *Cleaning Stone and Masonry*, J.R. Clifton, ed., Philadelphia, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1986; BOYER, D.W.; DUNLAP, J.W., "Masonry cleaning—the state of the art," in *Proceedings of the Third North American Masonry Conference*, J.H. Matthys, J.G. Borchelt, eds., Arlington, The University of Texas, 1985; GALE, F.R., WEISS, N.R., "A study of examination and treatment techniques for a limestone gazebo," in *Fourth International Congress on the Deterioration and Preservation of Stone Objects*, Proceedings, K.L. Gauri, J.A. Gwin, ed., Louisville, the University of Louisville, 1983; LAURENZI TABASSO, M.; MECCHI, A.M., "Proposal for a methodology to evaluate the possible damage produced in stones by chemical cleaning," in *Vth International Congress on Deterioration and Conservation of Stone*, G. Felix, ed., Lausanne, Presses polytechniques romandes, 1985; SPRY, A.H., *Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings*, *Technical Bulletin*, 3.1, Victoria, National Trust of Australia, 1982.

¹⁷ For information on the use of reinforced concrete for the re-roofing of historic structures damaged by war, see PANE, R., cited earlier.

¹⁸ *Mortars, Cements and Grouts used in the Conservation of Historic Buildings*, Rome, ICCROM, 1982. See also DAVISON, J.I., "Masonry mortar," *Canadian Building Digest*, 163, (1974); PHILLIPS, M.W., "Proceedings of the SPNEA-APT conference on mortar," Boston, March 15-16, 1973, *Bulletin APT*, VI, (1), 9-39, 1974.

¹⁹ Unfortunately, many of the most skilled Lebanese masons have been attracted to jobs in the Arab Gulf countries.

²⁰ ASHURST, J., *Mortars, Plasters and Renders in Conservation*, London, Ecclesiastical Architects' and Surveyors' Association, 1983. See also LYNCH,

M. F. HIGGINS, W.J., *The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Sandstone*, New York, NY Landmarks Conservancy, 1982; PERONI, S. ET AL., "Lime based mortars for the repair of ancient masonry and possible substitutes," in *Mortars, Cements and Grouts used in the Conservation of Historic Buildings*, cited earlier.

²¹ This information was provided by Oger-Liban.

²² UNESCO document CL/1429, 22 July 1960.

²³ "Plan Directeur," report, Ministry of Public Works, Department of Urbanism, Beirut, 1977 (restricted document). Only a very limited number of copies of this report were printed.

²⁴ See paragraphs 142-147, United Nations document 107 EX/17, "Rural decisions and activities of the Organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO".

²⁵ United Nations document 33/146, "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon".

²⁶ Quoted in *Beirut of Tomorrow*, F. Ragette, ed., cited earlier, pp.10-12.

²⁷ See above, pp. 130-132.

²⁸ The Lebanese Department of Antiquity has recently collaborated (through UNESCO) with a team of international archaeologists who surveyed and documented archaeological sites in downtown Beirut.

²⁹ It is rather unfortunate that the Arab League has not yet established a significant program for the protection of cultural property in the region. We hope that such concerns will be taken into consideration by ALECSO in the near future. For a review of the emergency activities of international organizations, see DAIFUKU, H., "International programs for the rescue of cultural property," in *Protecting Historic Architecture and Museum Collections from Natural Disasters*, cited earlier.

³⁰ Association pour la Protection des Sites et Anciennes Demeures (APSAD) was founded in 1959 under the leadership of Lady Sursok Cochrane. Its offices are in the Aoun Building, rue Archevêche Grec-Orthodoxe, Beirut.

LES PATRIMOINES ASIATIQUES A LA CROISEE DES CHEMINS

Michel Parent

Président honoraire de l'ICOMOS

When considering the architectural heritages of Asia, the Occidental must question his usual criteria, including those concerning the conservation and restoration of certain types of buildings, which are immersed in traditions of repeated reconstitution.

To begin, he must avoid making any amalgam; culturally speaking there is not one Asia but several. Geography and history have created very different entities. The great spiritual movements crossing the continent—Taoism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam—have heightened the original differences and have found different expression in places far from each other. Nevertheless, the common character of the architectural heritages of Asia lies in that belief in the inseparable character of the sacred and the secular, the spirit and the material, the interior and the exterior, the human microcosm and the macrocosm of the universe, the monument and life, nature and symbol. The Kailasha temple of Ellora expresses an archaeological metaphor of this philosophy. The thought and practice of the Occident are on the contrary founded on dualism. Modern science and its applications are born of Greek, then cartesian thought, which are dualist in the highest sense of the word. Asia practices these expressions of the modern world with a technological success which often precedes that of its initiators. However, what price will be paid by its heritage and its traditional "wisdom?"

Since Asian heritage is conceived as a whole, the very rapid disappearance of its vernacular architecture raises a problem. Its profound identity is in question, with the alternative of a development which Asians cannot ignore. Of course sacred areas remain, with palatial architecture and corresponding gardens, kept alive and well looked after. And many archaeological sites exist, conserved in an exemplary manner. As for the rest, the symbiosis between nature and culture remains: a lake, a rock, are often closely related to the most fragile of monuments. Furthermore, Asia has far more experts than is generally believed. The mastery of restoration is in their hands, but it is also in the modest hands of those with the knowledge of traditional abilities. They represent a wealth which in the final analysis will determine the future of a heritage from which today emerge the greatest monuments, but whose global tissue has been disturbed and remains endangered.

Al considerar los patrimonios arquitectónicos de Asia, el Occidental debe revisar sus criterios habituales, incluyendo quizás ciertos criterios de conservación y de restauración de algunos tipos de construcciones inmersos en tradiciones de reconstitución repetitiva. Previamente debe evitarse cualquier amalgama: en el plano cultural hay varias Asias y no "un" Asia. La geografía y la historia crearon en el continente entidades muy distintas. Las grandes corrientes espirituales que atravesaron el Asia: el Taoísmo, el Budismo, el Hinduismo y el Islam, incrementaron las diferencias originales y se expresaron en forma diferente de un lugar a otro, separados por grandes distancias. Sin embargo, la característica común de los patrimonios arquitectónicos asiáticos es el hecho de expresar el carácter inseparable de lo sagrado y de lo profano, del espíritu y de la materia, de lo interior y de lo exterior, del microcosmos humano y del macrocosmos del universo, del monumento y de la vida, de la

L'auteur de ces réflexions n'est pas né sur les bords du Gange ou du Fleuve Jaune mais de la Seine. Il doit donc ne s'exprimer qu'avec prudence sur ce qu'il a observé en Asie de façon intermittente et sans même l'autorité d'une spécialité d'orientaliste.

Toutefois, si tout Européen est à la fois fasciné et déconcerté par l'approche de l'Asie, moins que d'autres ceux qui ont pour vocation d'approfondir le concept du patrimoine et de contribuer à la sauvegarde de celui-ci ne doivent céder dans ce domaine à l'idée que des causes qui ne sont identiques qu'en apparence produisent partout les mêmes effets. Ainsi, devant le spectacle et la charge émotionnelle — je veux dire à la fois *sensuelle* et *spirituelle* — que constituent les relations des peuples asiatiques avec leurs patrimoines respectifs, ce sont bien des schémas intellectuels que pratiquent la plupart des Occidentaux qui volent en éclat. Même leurs critères de référence de la conservation et de la restauration du patrimoine généralement admis doivent être remis en question. Si l'observateur s'obstine à plaquer les acquis de sa propre culture sur les réalités et les irréductibilités orientales, alors le fameux "dialogue des civilisations" tournera court. Chacun s'en retournera chez soi aussi savant de ce qui est secondaire, et aussi ignorant de l'essentiel, qu'on aura regardé sans le voir, comme un aveugle aux yeux ouverts.

ASIES MULTIPLES, ASIES BRASSEES

L'un des préalables, pourtant, c'est qu'en tant que continent, au sens strict, l'Asie n'existe pas. Géographiquement il y a une Eurasie qui couvre les 2/5e des terres émergées. Puis il y a des Asies, plusieurs Asies spécifiques et singulières, froides ou chaudes, basses ou hautes, massives ou fragmentées, ouvertes ou retranchées, et par toutes ces situations orographiques, géologiques, biologiques, les ethnies asiatiques ont été primitivement marquées par des différences indélébiles. Certes, elles ont été aussi traversées par de grands courants spirituels et culturels qui ont paru unificateurs comme le Taoïsme, le Bouddhisme ou l'Hindouisme, puis l'Islam, sans parler de la pénétration de l'Occident. Mais les courants spécifiquement asiatiques ont encore accru les différences. Loin d'ensevelir les cultures archaïques ils les ont régénérés au delà de certaines latences et contribué à de nouveaux épanouissements particuliers.

Ainsi l'architecture bouddhiste s'est-elle d'abord exprimée en Inde à Sanchi, avec ses *stupas* hémisphériques, puis dans les grottes d'Ellora et d'Ajanta où se sont pétrifiés les modèles des temples de bois périssables. Puis s'effaçant de l'Inde le Bouddhisme a magnifié des sites asiatiques majeurs, du Népal à la Birmanie, du Sri Lanka jusqu'au *mandala* de Borobudur et tout entière l'île de Bali, en Indonésie.

naturaleza y del símbolo. El templo Kailasha de Ellora expresa una metáfora arquitectónica de esta filosofía. Por el contrario, el pensamiento y las prácticas occidentales se fundan en el dualismo. La ciencia moderna y sus aplicaciones surgieron del pensamiento griego primero y del pensamiento cartesiano después, ambos dualistas por excelencia. El Asia, que practica esta modernidad con los avances tecnológicos conocidos, supera muy a menudo a sus iniciadores. Pero, ¿a qué precio para su patrimonio y su tradicional "sabiduría"? En la medida en que el sentido del patrimonio asiático es global, la muy rápida desaparición de su arquitectura vernácula plantea un problema. ¿No está acaso amenazada su identidad profunda, alternativa a un desarrollo que los asiáticos no pueden permitirse desconocer? Por supuesto, existen áreas sagradas, la arquitectura de los palacios y sus soberbios jardines, en general vivientes y bien mantenidos. También es cierto que existen numerosos sitios arqueológicos en un estado de conservación ejemplar. En lo restante, persiste la simbiosis entre la naturaleza y la cultura: un lago y una roca están a menudo en estrecha correspondencia con los más frágiles de los monumentos. Además, en Asia hay muchos más expertos de lo que se suele imaginar. Ellos son los autores de las restauraciones, pero también lo son modestos poseedores de los conocimientos tradicionales. Todos ellos representan una riqueza en cuyas manos se encuentra finalmente el futuro de un patrimonio del que hoy emergen los más grandes monumentos, pero cuyo tejido global ha sido deteriorado, y continúa amenazado.

Considerando il patrimonio architettonico dell'Asia, l'Occidente deve rivedere i suoi criteri abituali, compreso quelli relativi alla conservazione ed al restauro di alcuni tipi di costruzioni immersi in tradizioni di ricostituzione ripetitiva. In primo luogo deve evitarsi qualsiasi confusione: sul piano culturale, esistono molte Asia e non «una» Asia. La geografia e la storia hanno creato nel continente entità molto differenti. Le grandi correnti spirituali che attraversarono l'Asia: il Taoismo, il Buddismo, l'Induismo e l'Islamismo, incrementarono le differenze originali e si espressero in forma differente da un luogo all'altro, separati dalle grandi distanze. Senza dubbio, la caratteristica comune di tali patrimoni architettonici asiatici è quella di esprimere il carattere inseparabile dal sacro e dal profano, dello spirito e della materia, dell'interno e dell'esterno, del microcosmo umano e del macrocosmo dell'universo, del monumento e della vita, della natura e del simbolo. Il tempio Kailasha di Ellora esprime una metafora architettonica di questa filosofia. Al contrario, il pensiero e le pratiche occidentali si fondono nel dualismo.

La scienza moderna e le sue applicazioni sorsero dal pensiero greco prima, e dal pensiero cartesiano, poi; ambedue dualisti per eccellenza. L'Asia, che pratica questa modernità con i progressi tecnologici conosciuti, supera molto spesso i suoi iniziatori. Ma quale prezzo paga per il suo patrimonio e la sua tradizionale saggezza? Nella misura in cui il senso del patrimonio asiatico è globale, la molto rapida scomparsa della sua architettura vernacolare pone un

Mais, inspirés par les fonds dravidiens et aryens originels, c'est l'Hindouisme qui a succédé au Bouddhisme dans toute l'Inde et au-delà, tandis que par une surprenante inversion des couches, le Vichnouisme d'Angkor Vat (XIIe siècle) y a précédé la marque bouddhiste plus tardive du Bayon d'Angkor (XIIIe siècle). Or dès le IXe siècle, le sens inné des grands espaces réglés s'affirmait déjà à Angkor de façon inégalée... Si ce n'est, depuis longtemps déjà, dans la Chine ancestrale porteuse de la première en date des civilisations, et dont les fouilles révèlent progressivement l'ampleur de la grandiose architecture funéraire et urbaine.

Ayant pénétré la Chine, le Bouddhisme avait à son tour fait surgir ensuite au Japon une architecture de bois fidèle au fond originel et dont la sobriété formelle et intemporelle contraste avec celle, toute frémissante et parée de couleurs et de formes surabondantes, de tant d'autres Asies.

Enfin l'Islam des conquérants monghols a suscité en Inde et au Pakistan ainsi que dans leurs prolongements une architecture inspirée d'abord par l'art persan, mais qui, au contact du fond indien, a créé des formes nouvelles de mausolées ou de résidences d'une pureté exemplaire, mais encore marquées par la continuité de la tradition sculpturale indienne. Et il ne se pose pas moins, à propos de cet art indo-musulman, l'énigme de certaines convergences surprenantes avec l'Occident "renaissant".

Il faudrait encore penser à la singularité de beaucoup d'autres carrefours, comme celui de l'architecture thaï de Sukhōthai, creuset savoureux de la synthèse des arts khmer, indien et cinghalais... On en finirait pas à inventorier l'invention asiatique: elle fleurit différente à chaque pas.

EN ASIE LE PATRIMOINE, C'EST L'UNIVERS ET LA VIE

Car le second préalable consiste précisément à saisir qu'à travers les situations les plus hétérogènes qui soient, les patrimoines culturels ont pourtant ceci en commun surtout autour du Bouddhisme et de l'Hindouisme cette philosophie essentielle: l'unité de l'être. La pensée et la vie sont unis, comme l'intérieur et l'extérieur, le microcosme de l'être et le macrocosme de l'univers. Et par le jeu de l'éternel retour, le passé et le futur fusionnés dans un éternel présent: seul s'entend l'alternance du jour et la nuit, la complémentarité du masculin et du féminin pour créer le renouvellement perpétuel.

On dit volontiers en Occident que les termes de telles dualités sont liés. Tel n'est pas même le cas en Asie: ces termes que l'Occident distingue pour s'efforcer ensuite de les unir ne sont pas même concevables en Orient séparément. C'est ainsi que le patrimoine y est totalement immergé dans la vie, la vie dans le sacré, et le quotidien dans le symbole.

Je prendrai pour métaphore architecturale de cette

problema. Non è a caso minacciata la sua profonda identità alternativa ad uno sviluppo che gli asiatici non possono permettersi di ignorare? Benvero, esistono aree sacre, l'architettura dei palazzi e dei loro superbi giardini, in generale vivi e ben mantenuti. Tuttavia, è certo che esistono numerosi siti archeologici in uno stato di conservazione esemplare. Per il resto persiste la simbiosi tra natura e cultura: un lago e una roccia sono in stretta corrispondenza con il più fragile dei monumenti. Inoltre, in Asia vi sono molti più esperti di quanti si possa immaginare. Essi sono gli autori dei restauri, però sono anche modesti detentori delle conoscenze tradizionali. Tutti questi rappresentano una ricchezza nelle cui mani si trova, infine, il futuro di un patrimonio, di cui oggi emergono i maggiori monumenti, di cui il tessuto globale, però, è stato deteriorato e continua ad essere minacciato.

philosophie le célèbre grand temple Kailasha d'Ellora en Inde (Fig. 1, 2) qui explicite, par la façon dont il fut réalisé dans l'espace, cette unité sous-jacente de tous les actes de la création. Les artistes qui, au VIIIe siècle, le conçurent, en taillèrent la masse pyramidale dans la roche d'une colline, y creusèrent les salles au dedans, y sculptèrent partout la figuration et la symbolisation d'une immense encyclopédie hindouiste sur ses parois externes et internes, guidés pour assurer la rigoureuse correspondance de la taille du dedans et du dehors, par le seul son de l'impact de l'outil sur la roche. Et ils intégrèrent aussi à l'ouvrage sculpté et figuré la paroi interne de la colline qui enveloppe ainsi le temple surgissant au centre de cet espace creux. Quant à l'espace interne qu'enveloppe le temple lui-même, le nom Kailasha en livre le sens: c'est celui de la montagne cosmique au coeur de laquelle se déploie la résidence paradisiaque de Shiva et Parvati sa parètre. Oeuvre monolithique, une et indivisible jusqu'avant de naître puisqu'elle n'est pas faite de pierres sur des pierres, mais surgi de la roche-mère, ce temple explicite à son comble la consubstantialité de la terre et du ciel, de la nature et de la culture, de l'espace et du temps.

EN FACE DE L'ASIE: LE DUALISME OCCIDENTAL

A l'inverse, toute l'histoire de la pensée de l'Occident et son patrimoine se fondent sur le jeu de dualités universelles. De caractère du dualiste est la séparation occidentale du sacré et du profane, de l'esprit et de la matière, du bien et du mal, du passé et du futur au long d'une histoire douée d'une irréversibilité qui a enfanté le mythe du progrès substitué à celui des cycles de l'éternel retour. L'architecture occidentale est marquée par ce dualisme qui sépare, entre autres, la structure et le décor. Et le concept d'un patrimoine juridiquement protégé né en Europe pour compenser l'effondrement des traditions architecturales distingue lui-même la justification historique du document et la justification artistique qui entend pérenniser l'émotion. Et cette contemplation de l'architecture, qu'elle soit d'ordre rationnel ou de contact sensoriel, se distingue elle-même de la vie qui l'habite — qu'on y réduit à une "fonction" —, et à plus forte raison, de la vie qui l'a fuie. Pourtant la vocation de l'art dans son ensemble consiste, dans toutes les cultures, et pas seulement en Asie, à conférer au savoir-faire la capacité d'émouvoir: c'est dans la finalité du patrimoine de garantir à l'esprit sa pérennité par en gravant de sa marque la matière dure, voire indestructible qui en sera le support, comme le granit ou le marbre; c'est aussi à l'inverse dans l'objectif de la volonté patrimoniale de conférer la durée à une matière fragile comme le plâtre, l'argile crue ou le bois tendre, en la ménageant et la protégeant lorsqu'elle est le support d'un signe de l'esprit qui risquerait de périr.

1., 2. Temple de Kailasha à Ellora, en Inde
(photos de l'auteur)

Historiquement issu du "nid écologique" du Moyen-Orient, le Christianisme, dans le fondement de ses Mystères, a dépassé certains dualismes, mais l'Occident est néanmoins resté marqué par celui de la philosophie grecque de Pythagore à Platon et à Aristote, qui l'a communiqué au Moyen-Age et à la Renaissance. Et le génial explorateur de ces "lois" organisatrices de l'espace qui ont fondé la science moderne, en a renouvelé et fécondé le contenu: pour Descartes, pensée et étendue sont des catégories étanches; aucune propriété de l'âme ne peut appartenir au corps et vice-versa.

LE PATRIMOINE DESTABILISE

Certes, l'Asie d'aujourd'hui, pas plus que le reste du monde, n'est vierge des effets des pratiques de l'Occident. Il l'a d'abord en grande partie colonisée. Il y a d'ailleurs acclimaté les types de son patrimoine du XIXe siècle et cet apport n'est pas négligeable: qu'on songe aux grandes perspectives de New-Delhi, aux anciens quartiers d'Hanoï, à Macao, et à Goa que l'Inde n'a pas hésité à faire figurer au patrimoine mondial 1.

Mais l'Occident a aussi diffusé en Orient ses idéologies où elles ont été assimilées selon des façons qui lui furent propres. Mais, concernant le patrimoine architectural, ce fut plus encore l'effet-choc du dualisme cartésien de la science moderne et des réussites fascinantes des technologies industrielles qui ont marqué les espaces asiatiques ces derniers lustres. Sectoriellement l'Asie y a même dépassé ses propres initiateurs, mais aussi elle les dépasse dans le niveau du désordre

environnemental qu'engendre l'impact de cette irrésistible modernité. Et sous l'effet de l'attraction du patrimoine asiatique le tourisme n'est pas ici la moindre manifestation de ce choc déstabilisateur.

Mais comment voudrait-on, pourrait-on s'opposer à ce désir de tant de peuples de participer au banquet de la vie moderne, à sa production mais aussi à sa consommation?

Certes la désorganisation de son environnement est un défi à l'unicité des cultures de l'Asie. Le "progrès" attendu comme un impératif besoin social sera-t-il payé de ce prix là? En fait, la capacité d'assimilation des Asiatiques ne tiendrait-elle pas justement à ce supplément de force intérieure que leur confère cette unité de l'être intime?

Ou bien, à l'inverse, les commodités des dualités d'origine occidentale, consistant à fragmenter les problèmes pour les résoudre ne mettent-elles pas en cause cette unité foncière un jour ou l'autre jusqu'à une perte d'identité fondamentale? Et ici ou là le patrimoine architectural traditionnel n'est-il déjà plus qu'un souvenir?

Ou enfin l'unité foncière de la matière et de l'esprit se reconstituera-t-elle malgré tout un jour sur le terrain au-delà de ses troubles?

LES VILLES EN QUESTION

C'est là le grand questionnement de l'avenir des patrimoines asiatiques. Leurs destins se jouent dans ce choix entre une pérennité encore plus affirmée ou un effondrement progressif

et irréversible. A ce niveau, les situations sont d'est en ouest, infiniment diverses.

A Singapour il ne peut déjà être plus guère question que d'y sauver non l'architecture de l'Asie traditionnelle naufragée, mais ce qui reste de savoureux de l'ère coloniale, et on s'y emploie d'ailleurs activement.

Hors de leurs aires sacrées, le plus grand nombre des grandes villes historiques de l'Asie ont perdu leur architecture vernaculaire urbaine à laquelle s'est substitué la plupart du temps non pas un nouvel urbanisme cohérent mais une situation chaotique. On cite comme des miracles Srinagar et Jaipur en Inde, Suzhou en Chine et les grandes villes du Népal telles que Bhatgaon (Bakhtapur), Patan, ou encore Kathmandou déjà menacée.

AIRES SACREES, PALAIS ET JARDINS

Ce qui masque cette perturbation de fond c'est l'ampleur considérable des aires sacrées qui font la fascination de Kyoto, de Nara, de Pagan en Birmanie ou même de Bangkok. Dans ces aires sacrées, l'intégrité du patrimoine demeure au sein d'une ferveur et d'une familiarité exemplaires. Et l'on va de l'une à l'autre dans une même ville pour y contempler des "ensembles architecturaux" d'une telle richesse, que l'espace qui les sépare est pour le visiteur, comme le temps du repos de l'âme, où le corps reprend son souffle, où les yeux se ferment pour que l'esprit de replie sur la maintenance du souvenir ébloui de ce qu'il vient de découvrir.

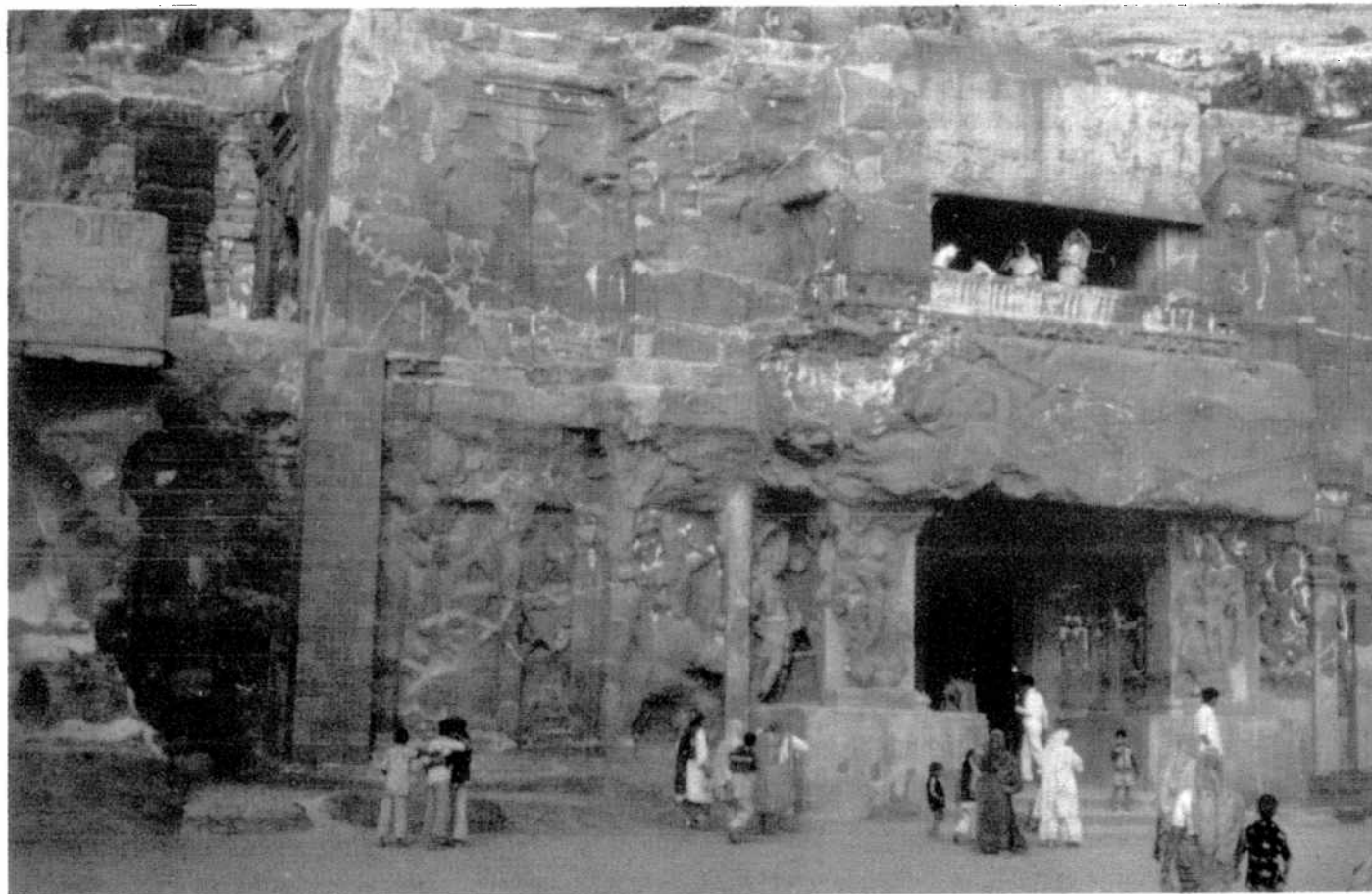
Telle est en tout cas la démarche de la jeunesse ou des étrangers qui passent allègrement le reste par profit et perte d'autant plus aisément qu'ils ne l'ont pas connu. Mais il a existé.

Outre les aires sacrées, les grands ensembles funéraires et palatiaux comme Agra, et leurs jardins comme ceux de Lahore, généralement organisés constituent des pôles architecturaux grâce auxquels les Asiatiques d'aujourd'hui communiquent encore avec le message vivant de leur patrimoine. La "Cité Interdite" et le "nouveau" Palais d'Été de Pékin se sont ouverts à la jeunesse chinoise avide de cette communion, et les jardins de l'ancien Palais d'Été y sont en voie de reconstitution grâce aux travaux des jeunes eux-mêmes.

NATURE ET CULTURE: SYMBIOSE A GARDER ET A RETROUVER

C'est le moment de souligner que si les grandes villes asiatiques sont aujourd'hui meurtries, le rapport de la nature à l'architecture garde en Asie le secret de sa grande symbiose culturelle. Des villes moyennes comme Kandy au Sri Lanka perpétuent cette relation, de même que les grandes capitales disparues et dont témoignent aussi les vestiges archéologiques au sein de lieux choisis en fonction de leurs vertus magiques, comme l'atteste Hampi en Inde².

Les cités religieuses du "triangle culturel" du Sri Lanka, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, émergent d'écrans de verdure, et la montagne insigne de Sigiriya dont la grotte sommitale



est ornée de fresques surgit au dessus du tracé régulier d'admirables perspectives. Et au coeur de l'Inde qu'y a-t-il de plus discrètement heureux que le paysage de Badami dont le petit temple de pierre se mire dans un lac en face de roches creusées elles-mêmes de sanctuaires?

Le Japon et la Chine, au-delà de trop de leurs villes défaites retrouvent dans de telles harmonies locales de la nature avec de petites architectures l'authenticité de leur message. C'est le mérite tant des peintres que des charpentiers ou des jardiniers de l'avoir perpétuée.

Dans ces conditions tout l'avenir de ces Asies là est certes dans les mains expertes des grandes institutions professionnelles de la conservation, et nous en connaissons les riches personnalités qui les composent, beaucoup très compétentes, et informées des moyens les plus sophistiqués de la science de la conservation des matériaux et des structures. Mais il est aussi dans la perpétuation des savoir-faire. La reproduction à l'identique d'un élément dégradé n'y a pas le même sens qu'en Occident, tant pour des raisons philosophiques que techniques. Certes les grands sites archéologiques peuvent et doivent vivre à l'heure de la Charte de Venise, mais il est un autre patrimoine dont l'architecture vivante a épousé le rythme et le sens de ce renouvellement à l'identique que lui enseignent les cycles naturels de la végétation et de ses saisons, des hommes et de leurs générations.

C'est par ces ouvertures conformes à son génie spirituel que l'Asie pourra peut-être, au cours du Troisième Millénaire, renouer avec la permanence de ses "génies des lieux". Face aux empires technologiques qu'elle est entrain de forger et qui sont incontournables, elle a le choix de s'y laisser ensevelir ou de réparer et faire épanouir ce qu'elle a de meilleur et qui est intemporellement le secret de sa célèbre Sagesse.

NOTES

¹ J'aurai moi-même ici une pensée attendrie pour Pondicherry, sorte de petite sous-préfecture maritime à la française, où d'ailleurs réside l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient.

² Voir *Icomos Information* n° 4/1987. Le récent colloque de Hampi sera évoqué dans les *Nouvelles d'Icomos Information* n° 3/1988. Le séminaire sur la Convention du patrimoine mondial en Asie est évoqué dans les *Nouvelles* du présent numéro.

TOURISM AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND COMPLEXES

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Le phénomène touristique est né à la suite d'un fort développement économique et social. Son existence et sa prospérité sont liés à la qualité de l'environnement, ainsi qu'à sa protection et son aménagement; l'originalité, l'authenticité, la rareté et la conservation du patrimoine culturel et historique sont autant de facteurs qui stimulent l'économie touristique. En analysant le développement actuel et passé des centres anciens, nous constatons que: dans les villes anciennes dont l'existence et l'avenir sont liés à certains potentiels économiques et industriels, le tourisme n'est qu'un des éléments contribuant à leur développement, et en perdant leur importance politique, économique et culturelle originelle, beaucoup de centres anciens comptent uniquement sur le tourisme pour assurer leur existence et leur développement. La protection active du patrimoine des centres anciens n'est pas toujours conforme aux principes modernes de la protection et la décision de faire séjourner les touristes dans des secteurs urbains protégés a des conséquences financières considérables; elle entraîne aussi une forte concentration de personnes qui nécessite la construction d'hôtels. Dans le cas du tourisme de transit, la situation est un peu moins délicate, car la pression sur les zones protégées est moins forte. En Yougoslavie, la politique de développement touristique a favorisé la côte adriatique (et en particulier les environs de Dubrovnik), au détriment de la région continentale dont le potentiel est pourtant considérable. Cependant à Počitelj, petite agglomération urbaine de type oriental, la revitalisation basée sur le tourisme de transit a permis de conserver ses valeurs historiques et esthétiques. Dans cet article l'accent a été mis surtout sur les conséquences négatives du tourisme, non pas à cause de l'absence d'expériences positives, mais pour mettre en garde notre société contre le choix de solutions qui ne garantissent pas la protection du patrimoine.

El fenómeno turístico nació como consecuencia de un fuerte desarrollo económico y social. Su existencia y su prosperidad están ligadas a la calidad del medio, así como también a su protección y acondicionamiento; la originalidad, la autenticidad, la rareza y la conservación del patrimonio cultural e histórico son otros tantos factores que estimulan a la economía turística. Al analizar el desarrollo presente y pasado de los centros antiguos, se puede constatar que en las ciudades antiguas cuya existencia y porvenir están ligados a ciertos potenciales económicos e industriales, el turismo es uno más de los elementos que contribuyen a su desarrollo; al perder su importancia política, económica y cultural original, muchos centros antiguos cuentan únicamente con el turismo para asegurar su existencia y su desarrollo.

La protección activa del patrimonio de los centros antiguos no siempre se adecua a los principios modernos de la protección, y la decisión de alojar a los turistas en sectores urbanos protegidos tiene consecuencias financieras considerables; implica también una fuerte concentración de personas que requiere la construcción de hoteles. En el caso del turismo de tránsito, la situación es un poco menos delicada porque la presión sobre las zonas protegidas es menor. En Yugoslavia, la política de desarrollo turístico favoreció a la costa adriática (y en particular a los alrededores de Dubrovnik), en detrimento de la región continental, cuyo potencial es, sin embargo,

Tourism is a social and economic phenomenon, a consequence of an intensive economic and social development. This important element of social life is justifiable, especially in the context of present-day rapid industrialization and urbanization. Our modern interest in recreation, health and broadening our minds intensifies migrations in the modern world.

The basic prerequisite for the development of tourism is the existence of certain natural and man-made valuable complexes, their protection and conservation being essential to the future development of tourism. Man's interest in the cultural, historical and artistic heritage has been growing all over the world, for this heritage enriches us spiritually and brings us closer to the civilizations of the past (Fig.1). The existence of these monuments and complexes brings a constant spring of emotions and is reliable evidence of the past times in which they were created. Because of that, cultural heritage must be given priority in the place it deserves in our life, and any damaging, inadequate and destructive treatment of it must be effectively prevented.

While the institutions for the protection of historical and cultural heritage pay equal attention to all the parts of that heritage regardless of its location, tourism pays great attention to the element of location, that is to the position of a monument in relation to the historic centre and the main communications. It insists on accessibility and the construction of communications opening these monuments to a large number of people.



1. Dubrovnik, 1987.
2. Sokolac, mediaeval castle out of use (photo Slobodan Krstanović).

3. Sarajevo, daire (store), now a restaurant.

considerable. No obstante, en Počitelj, una pequeña aglomeración urbana de tipo oriental, la revitalización basada en el turismo de tránsito permitió conservar sus valores históricos y estéticos. En este artículo se destacan especialmente las consecuencias negativas del turismo, no por falta de experiencias positivas, sino para prevenir a nuestra sociedad contra la elección de soluciones que no garantizan la protección del patrimonio.

Il fenomeno turistico è nato come conseguenza di un forte sviluppo economico e sociale. La sua esistenza e la sua prosperità sono legate alla qualità dell'ambiente, così come anche alla sua protezione ed alla sua regolamentazione; l'originalità, l'autenticità, la rarità e la conservazione del patrimonio culturale e storico sono altrettanti fattori che stimolano l'economia turistica. Analizzando lo sviluppo attuale e passato dei centri antichi, constatiamo che nelle città antiche, la cui esistenza e avvenire sono legate ad alcuni potenziali economici ed industriali, il turismo non è che uno degli elementi che contribuiscono al loro sviluppo; perdendo la loro importanza politica, economica e culturale originale, molti centri antichi fondano unicamente sul turismo per assicurare la loro esistenza ed il loro sviluppo.

La protezione attiva del patrimonio dei centri antichi non è sempre conforme ai principi moderni della protezione e la decisione di fare soggiornare i turisti nei settori urbani protetti porta conseguenze finanziarie considerevoli; implica anche una forte concentrazione di persone, che richiede la costruzione di alberghi. Nel caso del turismo di transito, la situazione è un po' meno delicata, perché la pressione sulle zone protette è meno forte.

In Jugoslavia, la politica dello sviluppo turistico ha favorito la costa adriatica (e, particolarmente, i dintorni di Dubrovnik), a scapito della regione continentale, il cui potenziale è, senza dubbio, considerevole. Tuttavia, a Počitelj, piccolo agglomerato urbano di tipo orientale, la rivitalizzazione basata sul turismo di transito ha permesso di conservare i suoi valori storici ed estetici.

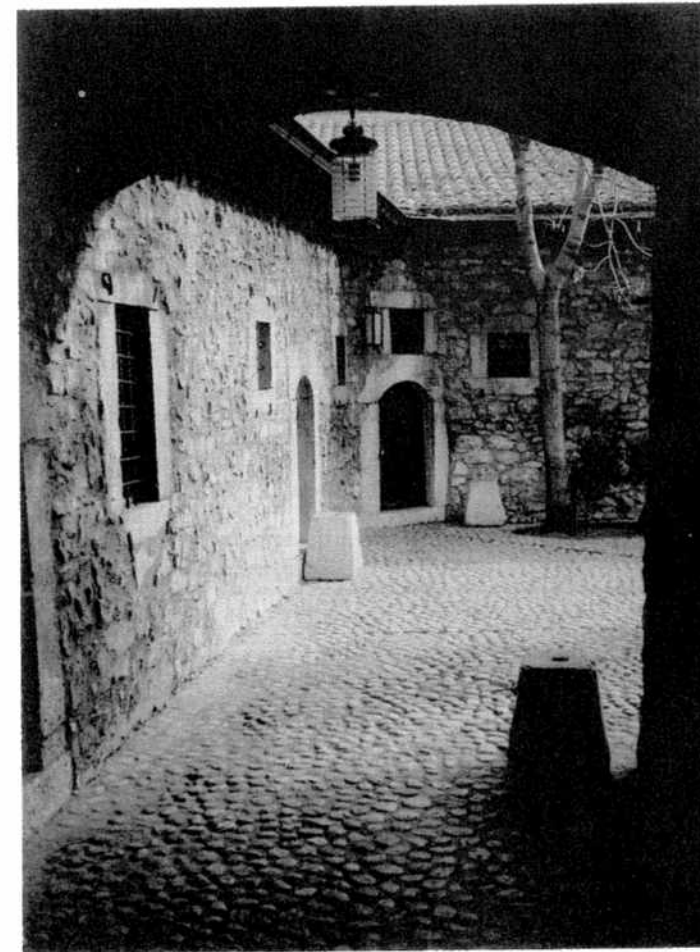
In questo articolo l'accento è stato messo soprattutto sulle conseguenze negative del turismo, non a causa dell'assenza di esperienze positive, ma per mettere in guardia la nostra società contro la scelta di soluzioni che non garantiscono la protezione del patrimonio.

It is natural that the variety of types, forms and constructions, as well as the originality and uniqueness of the elements of cultural and historical heritage should heighten considerably their attractiveness. All these monuments, regardless of their relative cultural, historical and artistic significance, should be evaluated and adequately protected, for they help the development of tourism both directly and indirectly. Their utilization depends on the degree of their conservation. It is well known, however, that there are a number of poorly conserved and protected monuments and that they mostly lie outside the well established tourist routes and areas (Fig. 2).

Not infrequently the monuments of cultural heritage are used for food facilities (Fig. 3, 4), as shopping premises and in other commercial activities, in order to incorporate them in daily activities and make them more attractive for tourists. However, such a utilization does not always agree with their conservation and protection.

Inadequate utilization of natural and monumental complexes causes degradation of the heritage and permanent destruction of the monumental and artistic features essential for their status and conservation.

It is our duty to incorporate the elements of our heritage into our daily life and activities, to give them new functions, but in a manner which would enhance and not destroy their original values. All these cultural monuments representative



4. Sarajevo, Morića han, now a restaurant.
5. Jajce, the old city.
6. Dubrovnik and its surroundings.
7. Sarajevo, Baščaršija, oriental part of the town, 1987.

of civilizations, nations, social and ethnic groups must be made accessible and presented to the modern man interested in the new and unknown, the original and the exotic.

Through precise analyses and expertise each monument can be given a function that will incorporate it into modern life, providing again that the adaptations envisaged are not damaging to its status and degree of conservation. Every expert and successful adaptation, even if more costly than some other solutions, will be ultimately more profitable to the cultural heritage, to all of us and to tourist industry. The conservation and protection of cultural heritage requires a long-term policy and an adequate status. For the erosion and destruction of our cultural and natural heritage means a rapid and irretrievable disappearance of the evidence of our identity and of the inherited culture.

It is evident that in the tourist industry there are great potentialities for the provision of financial means and the revitalization of cultural heritage, but it is essential that these problems be treated in a complex, objective and expert manner.

In view of the fact that tourist industry development depends on the natural and man-made complexes, the policy in this sphere should not only be profit-oriented, but should pay attention to the conservation and revitalization of these complexes.

The disappearance of the natural and cultural-historical elements of our heritage cannot and should not be expressed in financial terms, for the values lost represent our culture

and way of life and strengthen our sense of identity both as individuals and as a society.

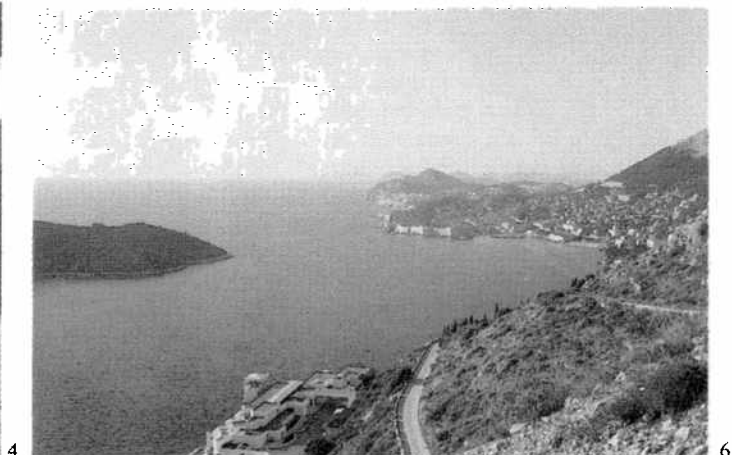
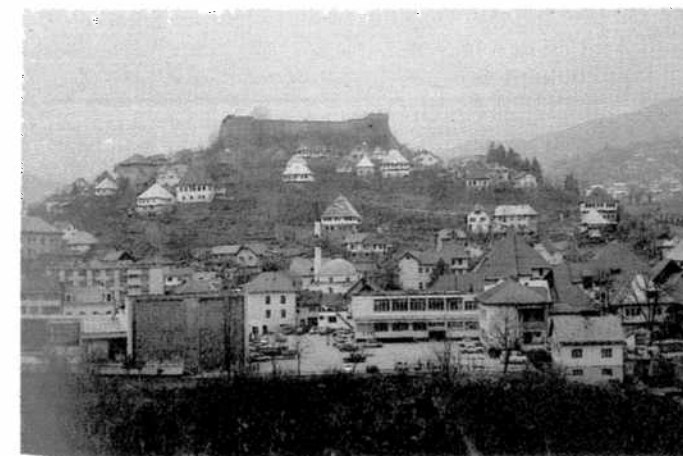
OLD CENTRES, POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT

Our analysis of the present and future development of some old cultural-historical centres shows the following:

— There are some old centres which base their existence and their future development on their commercial and industrial potentials, of which tourism is just one factor. Cultural and historical monuments are invaluable for the identity of these centres, but they are also a basis for development of tourism (Fig. 5); and

— Having lost their original political, economic and cultural importance, some old centres base their existence and their future development exclusively on tourism. In these centres, tourist industry has created the economic basis for their revitalization and future development (Fig. 6).

Historical centres which do not rely exclusively on tourism in their development (Fig. 7, 8), but on other economic activities are subjected to transformations and degradations of space as a consequence of such activities. Tourism in such cases can have a negative influence on the heritage but cannot be held entirely responsible since other economic activities, as a rule, exert a strong fiercer negative impact (radical reconstruction works, sudden growth of settlements, a great pressure on the historical core, etc.).



8. Sarajevo, Morića ban and typical street of the old Baščaršija.
9. Dubrovnik, the street of the best preserved old centre.

The development and type of tourism does not depend only on the existing economic potentials but also on the natural and man-made monumental complexes. Numerous other factors determine the character of tourism, the most significant difference being that between the stationary and the transit tourism.



The stationary type of tourism is of course more profitable, but it means large concentrations of tourists in the protected area and the construction of large tourist facilities, which is a negative development from the standpoint of the conservation and protection of environment.

As for the transit tourism, the situation is somewhat more favourable, as the pressure exerted on the protected area is lighter.

Very frequently the most attractive natural and man-made complexes are inadequate for the masses attracted by them. Great concentrations of tourists require large food facilities and other related structures. The attractiveness of hotels depends on their location and the uniqueness of the natural and man-made surroundings. The desire to provide facilities for the tourists in the very monumental core or in its immediate vicinity opens possibilities for numerous degradations of valuable complexes. The new tourist facilities often outgrow the original historical centre and interfere with as well as diminish the essential characteristic of the core. A tourist sojourn in a town centre or in its immediate vicinity is more profitable for the tourist industry, but it is also conducive to the erosion and degradation of the core. In most cases the capacities of the centre are overwhelmed by the tourist demand.

The policy of tourist industry should include a concern for the conservation of natural, cultural, historical and aesthetic values instead of their degradation as they are essential to the development of that industry. It is necessary to find the optimum solutions in order to preserve these values for the future generations and to ensure the future development of the tourist industry. Also, the tourist industry should be obliged to contribute a part of their profits to the cost of conservation, restoration and protection of the heritage. It would ensure the creation of permanent funds for this important and complex activity dictated by our obligation to keep our heritage in its authentic form.

SOME YUGOSLAV EXPERIENCES

Yugoslavia is rich in natural and cultural-historical monuments. Throughout its history different national, ethnic and religious groups have been in contact, which has resulted in the existence of numerous different materials and spiritual cultural monuments.

The influences from the West have been those from Central Europe and the Mediterranean, while the eastern ones have been Byzantine and Turkish. The immediate contact of these cultures has given very specific characteristics to some Yugoslav regions.



10. The area of St. Jacob across the port of Dubrovnik and the new hotel "Belvedere".
11. Dubrovnik, Pustijerna, very important part of the old historical centre.

Along side with the growth of the standard of living, the construction and modernization of the roads and tourist facilities, numerous cultural and natural complexes have become accessible to the masses.

Today there is a vivid interest in Yugoslavia throughout the world. The Adriatic Coast is the most attractive area of all,



owing to its natural and climatic characteristics, as well as to its urban and monumental ensembles of Mediterranean type. In the policy of the development of tourism in Yugoslavia, priority has been given to this area. The development of tourism in the hinterland has been unjustifiably neglected, for there are great potentials for its growth. One of the leading Yugoslav cultural and historical centres with highly developed stationary tourism is Dubrovnik (Fig. 6, 9), which has been put on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Within the city walls, it represents the best preserved historic centre, despite the fact that it has been surrounded by some urban and architectural failures.

DEGRADATION OF NATURAL, HISTORICAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE OF DUBROVNIK

A few years ago there was the acute problem of protection of the area of St Jacob (Sv. Jakov), an area which represented the last preserved remnant of the natural frame of the city. It included the Benedictine Monastery, a cultural-historical and architectural complex of monumental importance (Fig. 10).

The only correct way of protecting this area would be a total ban on the building of tourist facilities. But this place, across the port of Dubrovnik, has been precisely the site of the new hotel "Belvedere". This is obviously one of the most attractive locations promising high profits, because of the excellent view of the city and because of the harmony of natural and man-made surroundings (Fig. 6).

The quality of this location has promised high profits, which seem to be the principal motivation of the tourist industry, and which was the reason for neglecting all other considerations such as the size of the building and the consequent concentration of tourists on that spot. The construction of the hotel has degraded the only remaining part of the natural surroundings of the old city of Dubrovnik, and the view from the city of that area. This has caused a great damage to our entire heritage, a damage that cannot be expressed in financial terms.

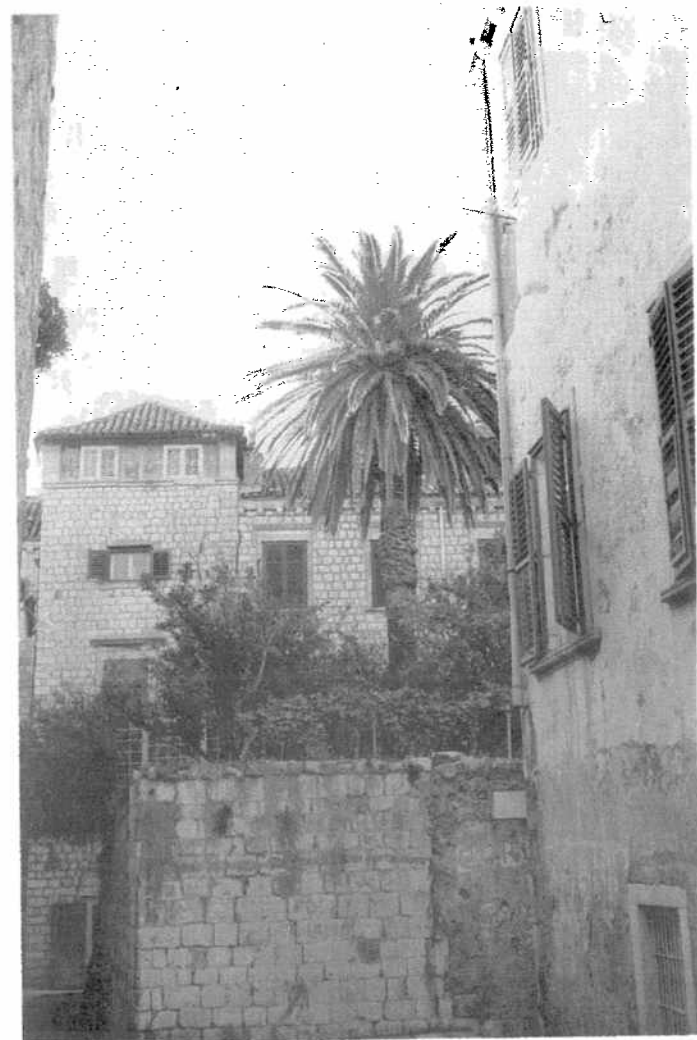
A great concentration of tourists on the Dubrovnik riviera has caused overpopulation, i.e. saturation of the historical centre of Dubrovnik, since all the tourist circulation is orientated towards the old centre—an area of multiple significance. The town gates cannot let through all the eager visitors at once, thus it is inevitable that circulation has been organized alternatively in both directions. Long waiting periods before entering the city or leaving it, crowded space, impeded functioning, cannot be considered to be a pleasant experience, not even in the case of the values Dubrovnik has to offer. Financial assets gained by the tourist trade are large, however



12. Dubrovnik, Pustijerna inhabited by the local population.

causing inevitable multiple degradations (destruction of ancient environments, their transformation, devastation of the contact zones, etc.).

The 1979 earthquake brought damage to Dubrovnik and to other towns of the South Adriatic and opened up new problems for the society and the protection services. It was soon followed by repair and restoration works on all the monumental facilities, archaeological sites were discovered beneath the Cathedral, which has brought changes in the previous knowledge of the history of the settlement; generally speaking a great deal has been done. Most of the discussions were concerned with the Pustijerna locality where valuable eighteenth century sites are permanently inhabited by the local population (Fig. 11, 12). It has been proposed that after repair the site should be transformed into an exclusive hotel and that the population should be rehoused outside the town gates in one of the recently erected housing estates. The proposal, however, was rightly countered by considerable indignation of both experts and citizens. Elimination of the active inhabitants and the exclusion of the authentic designation of the ancient palaces as well as their occasional utilisation (during the tourist season) would mean dullness and artificiality of space. Since every historical centre, ensemble or individual monument can attain the highest domain of protection through its authenticity in all the aspects of existence.



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The Yugoslav public has not been surprised by the attitude of Dubrovnik citizens since in this town there had always been present a great love towards the heritage as well as an awareness of the necessity for its preservation.

POČITELJ TOURIST CENTRE OF THE TRANSITIONAL KIND

It might also be useful to explain problems encountered by another historical entity which is not so famous internationally but which also bases its prosperity on transitional tourism.

Počitelj, a small historic walled town, represents an urban ensemble defined and self-contained both topographically and in terms of space. Its position in relation to the nearby river Neretva, as well as its walls and battlements remind somewhat of Dubrovnik (fig. 13).

Its role was mostly strategic, because of the position of its tower and battlements on a prominent cliff. At the end of the XVIIth and the beginning of the XVIIIth centuries it reached its maximum development both in terms of population and in the number of houses. Its internal organization suggested an oriental type of settlement typical of the period of Turkish rule since the XVIth century. At the end of the XIXth century it lost its strategic importance and rapidly fell into disrepair. After the Second World War, it became a typical dead town.

The construction of the modern road through the valley of the Neretva created a chance for Počitelj to come alive and to become a tourist centre of the region. The road has created the problems connected with the future of the town and it has not solved them. The first steps in the reanimation of Počitelj were the adaptation of the old medresa into a restaurant and the adaptation of the residence of the Počitelj captains into the residence of the Painters' Colony.

In a short time the interest in Počitelj has increased considerably. It has been visited by numerous tourists on day excursions from Dubrovnik, which has had important financial effects and has given Počitelj a high reputation on the tourist market. Despite significant restoration works, a general impression a visitor gets in Počitelj is that the ruins outnumber the restored houses. This stresses the historical character of the town and is in terms of tourist attractions an advantage. However, the currently strong idea that the town should be fully restored collides with the idea that it should retain its present appearance. On no account must Počitelj become a town-hotel, for then it would lose the charm of its urban organization underlying its life in history. For that reason it is necessary to encourage, by economic measures and means, the inhabitants of the old town to stick to those activities which promote the tourist development of Počitelj. Tourism in this settlement can be only of the transit type, as it has been so far.

13. Počitelj, oriental type of settlement, tourist attraction, 1970

Another problem is that of the construction of new houses within the town walls, which is not to be discouraged in principle, but all these undertakings should be subjected to conscientious scientific scrutiny, in order to prevent possible negative consequences for the historic and aesthetic values of the old town.

Through a respectful treatment of the existing old town, a preferential treatment given to the prominent houses, historical elements, and the visual qualities of the urban structure, and through the correct choice of the new functions for the empty houses and buildings, this part of our cultural heritage should be preserved for the benefit of the future generations.

In the presentation of this paper a special emphasis is directed towards the negative effects of the tourist trade illustrated by some Yugoslav examples, not because certain positive achievements are not present in our environment, but because the negative effects on the heritage should be decreased and our activities in space should be directed along the right course. Also our attitude concerning the correct combination of heritage and tourism is clearly stated.

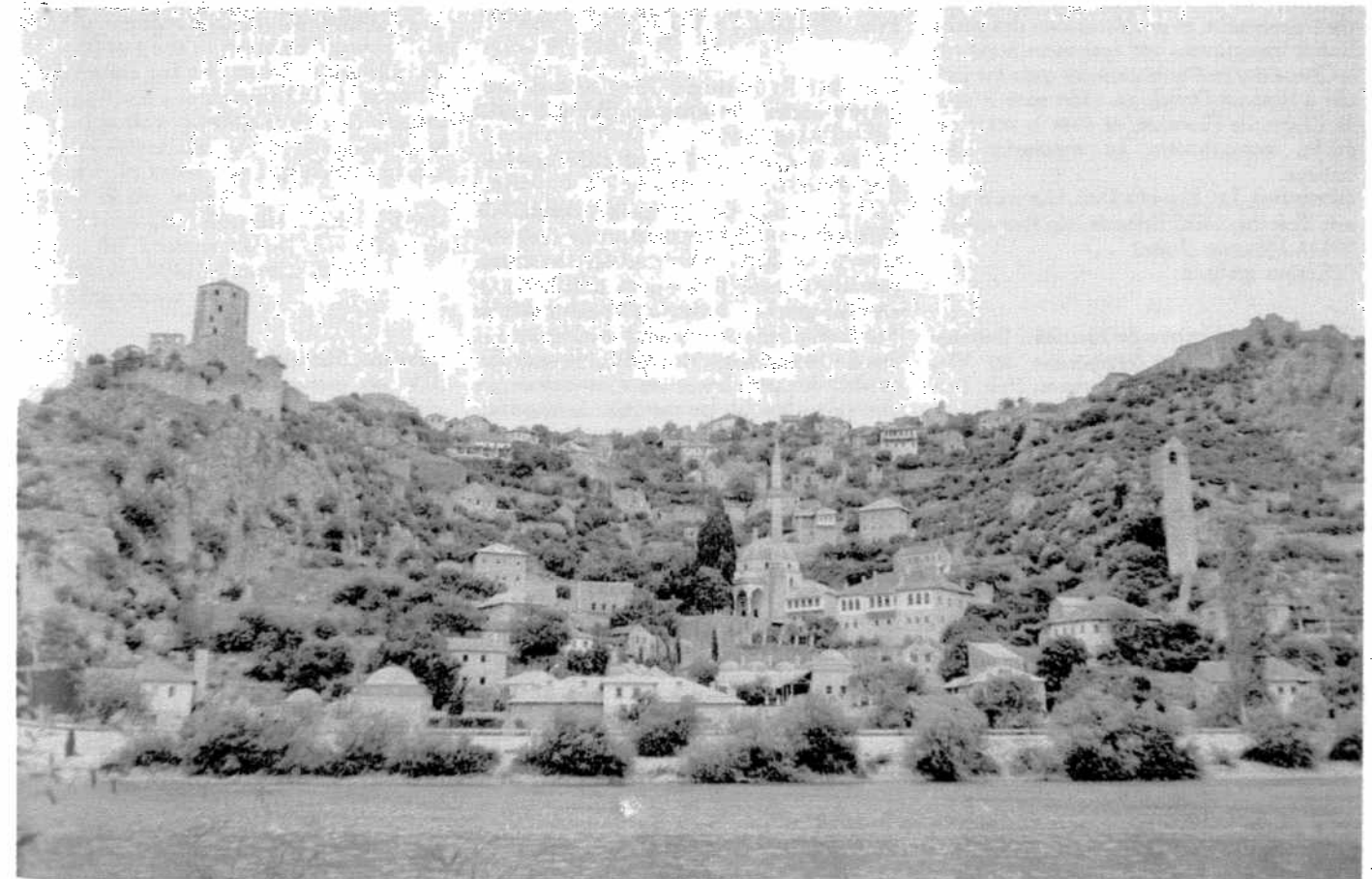
Today our perception of the values of heritage and its preservation are at a considerably higher level. An active protection of the heritage is the only way for it to be preserved for the future generations but it is understood to mean the selection of the means of utilisation which will not put the natural and the environmental values into a subordinate

position. For this reason we must try to choose optimal solutions for the heritage itself provided that they do not hinder the general progress.

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 SANKOVIĆ SIMČIĆ, V., "Architectural Heritage and its Present-Day Utilisation", *Icomos International Symposium*, Tallinn, 4-7 June 1985.

NOTE: All the photographs were taken by the author, except Fig. 2.



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OUVRAGES REÇUS

In Situ Archaeological Conservation, Inah, Gci, 1987, 206 pp., ill., ang. (9642-Arch.206) ISBN 0-941 103-03-X

L'Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (Inah) et le Getty Conservation Institute (Gci), ont organisé en avril 1986 à Mexico, un colloque international sur les problèmes de conservation *in situ* des sites archéologiques et des objets de fouille. Ce volume largement illustré présente les interventions de spécialistes du monde entier, invités à exposer les expériences menées dans leurs pays sur les sites et leur environnement, ainsi que sur les matériaux et éléments de décoration mis au jour (brique crue, peintures et métaux en particulier). La troisième partie de l'ouvrage est consacrée à de prestigieux sites mexicains, parmi lesquels Tenochtitlan, Teotihuacan et Cacaxtla.

Information: The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537 (Etats-Unis)

Il giardino storico, protezione e restauro, Regione Toscana-Giunta Regionale, Florence 1987, 212 pp., ill., fr., ita., ang. (J.H.123)

ISBN 88-7040-082-4

Ce volume regroupe les actes du 6e colloque international de l'Icomos consacré à la conservation des jardins historiques, qui s'est tenu à Florence en 1981. Les débats, orientés sur «la conservation et la valorisation des petits jardins historiques» ont également porté sur la Charte des jardins historiques qui a été ratifiée à Rostock-Dresde en 1984 sous le nom de Charte de Florence, et dont le texte est publié intégralement en conclusion des travaux.

Information: Dr. Rossella Dini, Giunta Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Ricasoli 21, 50123 Florence (Italie)

Diffusion gratuite

Denkmale und kulturelle Identität, Beiträge zum Internationalen Symposium der VII. Generalversammlung des Icomos, Veb, Berlin 1987, 243 pp., ill., all. (9598) ISBN 3-345-00175-6

Une sélection des contributions au colloque international organisé à Rostock et Dresde en 1984 dans le cadre de la 7e Assemblée générale de l'Icomos, fait l'objet de cette publica-

tion, où les spécialistes de nombreux pays ont traité des liens indissociables qui unissent identité culturelle et patrimoine. Les exemples choisis pour illustrer leurs propos appartiennent à plusieurs types de patrimoine (architecture industrielle, archéologie, villes) et s'appuient aussi sur les pratiques de la restauration et de la conservation.

Information: Dr. Deiters, Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstrasse 13, 102 Berlin (Rép. dém. allemande)

Mécénat en Europe, par Jacques de Chalendar et Guy de Brébisson, La Documentation française, Paris 1987, 367 pp., fr. (9581) ISBN 2-11-001825-9

L'enquête présentée dans cet ouvrage est une entreprise commune du Conseil de l'Europe et du Ministère français de la culture et de la communication, qui analyse successivement: les tendances du mécénat en Europe, les résultats des questionnaires qui portaient sur le financement de la culture en général, l'offre de mécénat des particuliers et des entreprises, les liens entre le mécénat et les médias et enfin la situation dans 14 pays d'Europe. On trouve en annexe des adresses utiles: celles des principales administrations publiques et des organisations privées compétentes.

Information: La Documentation française, 29-31 Quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris cedex 07 (France)

Prix: FF 280 / US \$ 50

Our World's Heritage, The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C. 1987, 312 pp., ill., ang. (9610) ISBN 0-87044-696-7, 0-87044-698-3, 0-87044-697-5

La Convention du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco et les sites culturels et naturels inscrits sur la liste sont l'objet de ce volume somptueusement illustré que publie la National Geographic Society. Depuis 1977, le Fonds du patrimoine mondial soutient les projets de restauration, de conservation et de formation de spécialistes, qui sont réalisés sur des sites culturels et naturels inscrits: par exemple au Montenegro, pour aider à la restauration du patrimoine détruit par le tremblement de terre ou au Népal pour enrayer la déforestation. Les sites sont ensuite présentés thématiquement, accompagnés d'une

notice historique et d'une description de leur état de conservation. Ce livre est un très bon complément aux ouvrages déjà publiés sur la Convention.

Information: The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C. 20036 (Etats-Unis) Prix: US \$ 25.45/FF 140 (Etats-Unis), US \$ 30.25/FF 70 (étranger) US \$ 36.20/FF 200 (Etats-Unis, éd. de luxe), US \$ 42.50/FF 235 (étranger, éd. de luxe)

Régénérer les jardins classiques, les Cahiers de la Section française de l'Icomos, n° 1, Paris 1988, 40 pp., ill., fr. (9634 - J.H. 231) Réuni en 1985 dans «le Jardin des Jardins», Versailles, le Comité international Icomos-Ifla pour les jardins historiques a organisé ce colloque qui est aujourd'hui publié par la Section française de l'Icomos. Les problèmes pratiques que posent la conservation et la restauration des jardins y sont traités: entretien et régénération des plantations, conservation des pièces d'eau, bassins et fontaines, etc. Les comptes rendus de travaux entrepris à Versailles sont complétés par la description de réalisations au Royaume-Uni, en URSS, en Italie et en Autriche.

Information: Section française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France) Prix: FF 60 / US \$ 11

BOOKS RECEIVED

In Situ Archaeological Conservation, Inah, Gci, 1987, 206 pp., ill., Eng. (9642-Arch.206) ISBN 0-941 103-03-X

In April 1986, the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia and the Getty Conservation Institute (Gci) organized in Mexico, an international conference on the problems of *in situ* conservation of archaeological sites and finds. This widely-illustrated book is a collection of expert's papers from throughout the world, in which they detail their experiments led in their respective countries on sites and their environment, as well as on materials and on decorative elements discovered (adobe, paintings and metals in particular). The third part of this book is dedicated to the prestigious Mexican sites among which figure Tenochtitlan, Teotihuacan and Cacaxtla.

Information: The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537 (USA)

Il giardino storico, protezione e restauro, Regione Toscana-Giunta Regionale, Florence 1987, 212 pp., ill., Fr., It., Eng. (J.H. 123)

ISBN 88-7040-082-4

This book groups together the proceedings of the 6th Icomos international symposium dedicated to the conservation of historic gardens, which was held in Florence in 1981. The debates were orientated towards "the conservation and valorization of small historic gardens" and also discussed the Charter for historic gardens. Ratified at Rostock-Dresden in 1984 under the title of the Charter of Florence, its entire text is published in conclusion of the works.

Information: Dr. Rossella Dini, Giunta Regionale Toscana, UOC Editoria, via Ricasoli 21, 50123 Florence (Italy) Free distribution.

Denkmale und kulturelle Identität, Beiträge zum Internationalen Symposium der VII. Generalversammlung des Icomos, Veb, Berlin 1987, 243 pp., ill., Ger. (9598) ISBN 3-345-00175-6

A selection of the presentations given at the international symposium organized at Rostock and Dresden in 1984 during the 7th Icomos

General Assembly is the subject of this publication. Experts from numerous countries treated the unseparable bonds between cultural identity and heritage. The examples chosen to illustrate their topics were taken from several types of heritage (industrial architecture, archaeology, towns) and also emphasized the restoration and conservation practices employed.

Information: Dr. Deiters, Institut für Denkmalpflege, Brüderstrasse 13, 102 Berlin (German Dem. Rep.)

Mécénat en Europe, by Jacques de Chalendar et Guy de Brébisson, La Documentation française, Paris 1987, 367 pp., Fr. (9581) ISBN 2-11-001825-9

The survey described in this work is a collective undertaking by the Council of Europe and the French Ministry of Culture and Communication; and it analyses patronage tendencies in Europe, questionnaire results on the financing of culture in general, the offer of patronage by private individuals and enterprises, liaison between patronage and the medias and finally the situation in 14 European countries. The appendix gives a list of useful addresses for the main public administrations and private competent organizations.

Information: La Documentation française, 29-31 Quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris cedex 07 (France)

Prix: FF 280 / US \$ 50

Our World's Heritage, The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C. 1987, 312 pp., ill., Eng. (9610) ISBN 0-87044-696-7, 0-87044-698-3, 0-87044-697-5

Unesco's World Heritage Convention and the nomination list of cultural and natural sites are the subjects of this work magnificently illustrated and published by the National Geographic Society. Since 1977, the World Heritage Fund has supported restoration and conservation projects and experts' training taking place at nominated cultural and natural sites; for example, in Montenegro - assistance with the heritage restoration destroyed by the earthquake, in Nepal - the slowing up of deforestation. The sites are then presented by theme together with a historic note and

a description of their state of conservation. This book is a very good complement to the works already published on the Convention.

Information: The National Geographic Society, Washington D.C. 20036 (USA) Price: US \$ 25.45/FF 140 (USA), US \$ 30.25/FF 70 (non USA) US \$ 36.20/FF 200 (USA Deluxe ed.), US \$ 42.50/FF 235 (non USA)

Régénérer les jardins classiques, les Cahiers de la Section française de l'Icomos, no. 8, Paris 1988, 40 pp., ill., Fr. (9634 - J.H.231). Assembled in 1985 in the «Garden of Gardens» at Versailles, the Icomos-Ifla International Committee for Historic Gardens had organized this symposium whose themes and discussions are published today by the French Section of Icomos. The practical problems raised by the conservation and restoration of gardens are dealt with, treating the subjects of upkeep and regeneration of planting, conservation of ornamental lakes, pools and fountains, etc. The minutes of the works undertaken at Versailles are completed with descriptions of those carried out in the United Kingdom, USSR, Italy and Austria.

Information: Section française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France) Price: FF 60 / US \$ 11

NOUVELLES

IN MEMORIAM

C'est avec tristesse que nous avons appris le décès, fin 1987, de M. Vasile Dragut qui fut Président du Comité roumain de l'Icomos. Inspecteur des monuments historiques, responsable de la Direction du patrimoine culturel national puis Recteur de l'Institut des Beaux-Arts «Nicolae Grigorescu» de Bucarest, M. Dragut avait présidé le Comité roumain depuis l'adhésion de son pays à l'Icomos. Nous adressons nos très sincères condoléances à sa famille, ses collègues et amis.

18 AVRIL 1988: JOURNEE INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MONUMENTS ET LES SITES

Comme chaque année, cette Journée sera l'occasion de manifestations organisées par les Comités nationaux de l'Icomos, pour sensibiliser le public à la protection du patrimoine architectural. Quelques Comités ont déjà fait part de leur programme au Secrétariat international: en URSS, le Comité s'est associé au Fonds soviétique de la culture et aux Unions artistiques pour organiser des expositions et des conférences; en Belgique, un séminaire ouvert à tous aborde le thème du rôle économique du patrimoine; en RDA un colloque est organisé à Berlin par le Comité national et l'Institut pour la conservation des monuments historiques sur le thème de 'la conservation du patrimoine comme une partie de la politique culturelle' alors que d'autres manifestations se déroulent simultanément à Greifswald, Erfurt, Halle, Quedlinburg; au Danemark, le Comité organise un colloque sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur les monuments; en Israël une conférence a été organisée à Jérusalem par le Comité national en collaboration avec le Département des antiquités sous l'égide du Ministère de l'éducation. Informez-nous de ce que vous avez réalisé dans votre pays et contactez le Président de votre Comité national pour faire du 18 avril la «Journée pour les monuments et les sites».

RENCONTRE DU PRESIDENT DE L'ICOMOS AVEC LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE L'UNESCO, LE 8 FEVRIER A PARIS

Cette rencontre qui a eu lieu juste avant la réunion du Bureau I de l'Icomos a été l'occa-

sion pour M. Di Stefano de rappeler que l'Icomos est une organisation de professionnels qui souhaite coopérer avec l'Unesco sur une base cohérente et systématique. De nombreux thèmes ont été évoqués parmi lesquels les besoins de former des spécialistes de la conservation, et M. Mayor a par ailleurs vivement encouragé l'Icomos à faire des propositions qui visent à soutenir les efforts entrepris par l'Unesco pour sauvegarder le patrimoine culturel. Le Président, le Secrétaire général et le Délégué général aux Finances se sont entretenus à plusieurs reprises avec Mme Raidl, Directeur de la Division du patrimoine culturel de l'Unesco, et ses collaborateurs; ils ont réaffirmé leur volonté de maintenir d'étroites relations avec la Division et d'explorer de nouvelles formes de coopération avec les autres divisions de l'Unesco.

RECHERCHE ET DOCTRINE

CULTURES ANCIENNES DANS LES MONDES NOUVEAUX, 10-15 OCTOBRE 1987, WASHINGTON D.C. (ETATS-UNIS)

Organisé pendant la 8e Assemblée générale de l'Icomos, ce colloque scientifique a fait l'objet d'un rapport rédigé par M. Perrot, Rapporteur général, et de plusieurs recommandations. Nous vous proposons un résumé du rapport et des recommandations. **Quelques chiffres:** 240 résumés ont été soumis au Rapporteur général, aux Présidents et rapporteurs des 4 sous-thèmes; 142 résumés ont été retenus pour être développés et publiés et 100 communications ont été présentées oralement. **Les traits communs aux 4 sous-thèmes** — conservation et protection des monuments, quartiers et sites; technologies, techniques et formation pour la protection et la conservation; monuments en relation avec leur environnement bâti et naturel et leur contexte historique; la gestion des monuments en tant que ressource nationale — ont caractérisé l'ensemble des interventions, parmi lesquelles ont peut notamment citer:

- la convergence dans la nature des problèmes traités, bien que concernant des régions parfois éloignées géographiquement et traitant de patrimoines différents — par exemple le manque de coordination entre les différents acteurs de la gestion du patrimoine —;
- l'expression du besoin de formation à tous

les niveaux: école primaire, université et public;

- la nécessité de développer la recherche fondamentale, en particulier sur les causes de dégradation des matériaux;
- le désir de voir les spécialistes de la conservation plus associés à la vie politique afin de contribuer à l'élaboration d'une «politique de conservation»
- et enfin, la réutilisation des bâtiments comme un des moyens les plus efficaces de les conserver.

Commentaires et recommandations relatifs à chaque sous-thème:

Le sous-thème 1 qui traitait des problèmes relatifs aux villes et quartiers a longuement étudié ceux de l'insertion des bâtiments nouveaux dans les tissus urbains anciens et des restaurations qui, souvent, ne tiennent pas compte de l'environnement existant. Les participants ont aussi souligné la nécessité d'harmoniser les plans de développement et de conservation, et de sensibiliser les autorités publiques et le secteur privé à la valeur économique du patrimoine. Les recommandations ont par ailleurs mis l'accent sur le besoin de formation dans ce domaine, sur la promotion par les Comités nationaux de la Charte adoptée à Washington pour la sauvegarde des villes historiques, et sur une meilleure harmonisation de la conservation et de la création architecturales.

Le sous-thème 2 a évoqué à la fois les problèmes de formation et en particulier de la formation des jeunes, ainsi que les techniques appliquées en matière de conservation et de restauration; les orateurs ont exposé les dangers de l'utilisation de technologies nouvelles pas suffisamment expérimentées et évoqué une tendance certaine à négliger l'entretien régulier des bâtiments au profit de l'utilisation ponctuelle de techniques de restauration. Dans leurs recommandations les participants ont rappelé la nécessité de développer la recherche sur les effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur le patrimoine, et souligné d'autre part le rôle déterminant du Comité international de l'Icomos sur la formation pour les actions à entreprendre dans ce domaine, notamment pour la formation des jeunes. **Le sous-thème 3** a étudié dans le détail les traits communs qui unissent les cultures malgré des différences nationales et régionales et mis en évidence les étroites relations physi-

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ques et spirituelles qui existent entre le monument et son environnement, mais aussi entre le monument et le contexte économique, administratif et politique. Enfin, les intervenants ont évoqué l'adaptation à chaque région des principes généraux de conservation, et rappelé la nécessité de discuter périodiquement et régulièrement des méthodes de conservation et des techniques de restauration. **Le sous-thème 4** consacré à la gestion des monuments a exprimé le sentiment que très souvent les architectures indigènes sont sous-estimées par rapport aux architectures coloniales, comme c'est le cas en Amérique, en Australie, dans la région Pacifique, en Afrique et dans certaines parties de l'Asie. Dans leurs recommandations les participants ont souligné le rôle de coordinateur de l'Icomos pour promouvoir une meilleure connaissance des législations et systèmes de financement du patrimoine appliqués dans le monde, et son rôle d'innovateur pour encourager la protection de certains biens culturels jusqu'à présent négligés tels que les épaves historiques.

Le rapporteur conclut par ses mots «Toutes ces idées mettent en évidence la similitude de nos préoccupations: la 8e Assemblée générale et son colloque ont souligné à la fois notre diversité et notre individualité; toutefois, grâce à l'étude et à la protection de notre patrimoine collectif, nous tendons à dépasser notre égoïsme, prenant en considération non seulement l'interdépendance qui existe dans l'évolution des formes mais aussi une totale dépendance mutuelle dans la recherche de moyens pour préserver ces formes et ce qu'elles représentent pour le futur» Information: Mrs. Terry Morton, US/Icomos, 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (Etats-Unis) **Les actes du colloque** sont disponibles à l'adresse ci-dessus, *Cultures anciennes dans les mondes nouveaux*, comprend en deux volumes, 142 contributions, publiées en français, anglais ou espagnol, avec des résumés. Prix: US \$ 28.00.

ADMINISTRATION ET GESTION

REUNION DU BUREAU I, 10-12 FEVRIER 1988

La 1ère réunion du Bureau s'est tenue à Paris sous la présidence de M. Di Stefano et en

présence de MM. Stelzer, Secrétaire général, Gazaneo, Délégué général aux finances, MM. Silva, Tschudi-Madsen et Mme Smith, Vice présidents. MM. Glemza et Lajous, Vice présidents, n'ont pu participer. Le Président s'est adressé aux membres du Bureau pour leur exposer la situation actuelle de l'organisation et ses idées sur les actions à entreprendre dans l'avenir. Des décisions ont ensuite été prises par l'ensemble des membres présents, chacune devant être mise en oeuvre par l'un d'entre eux ou par des groupes de travail composés de plusieurs membres. Les principales décisions sont les suivantes:

- soutien de l'Icomos auprès de l'Unesco pour les campagnes internationales;
- renforcement des liens avec les organisations internationales et en particulier l'Icom, l'Iccrom, l'Uia, le Ticcih, et la Rilem dont les dirigeants devront être prochainement contactés;
- développement de la collaboration avec le Getty Trust sur d'autres programmes que la documentation;
- représentation officielle de l'Icomos à un plus grand nombre de colloques;
- étude des relations entre l'Icomos et ses Comités internationaux, et de la coordination des travaux des Comités nationaux;
- proposition de création d'un Comité international spécialisé sur les relations entre la culture et l'économie, et organisation d'une réunion d'experts pour étudier les problèmes de l'Acropole;
- étude des procédures de procuration et de vote à l'Assemblée générale;
- réactivation des Comités nationaux en Amérique latine et création de Comités en Afrique et en Asie;
- proposition d'ouverture d'un compte bancaire pour les cotisations des pays socialistes;
- recherche de fonds auprès des Ministères, fondations et compagnies aériennes;
- désignation des membres cooptés au Comité exécutif à soumettre à sa première session en mai;
- *Icomos Information*: négociation d'un nouveau contrat et sollicitation de publicités institutionnelles; nomination de M. Parent au poste de Conseiller à la rédaction; demande d'articles à publier dans la revue.
- Enfin, les dates du Bureau II et du Comité exécutif ont été fixées du 2 au 6 mai 1988.

Des détails ou de plus amples informations sur les décisions prises et le programme des activités de l'Icomos vous seront envoyés sur demande au Secrétariat international Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

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- **Etats-Unis:** du 25 août au 5 septembre le Comité propose à ses membres un voyage d'étude à Prague, Budapest et Vienne, organisé en étroite collaboration avec les présidents des Comités concernés.
- **Mexique:** le Comité national a élu un nouveau président: M. Alberto Gonzalez Pozo, qui succède à M. Manrique. La nouvelle adresse du Comité est la suivante: Plaza Carlos Pacheco 21, Colonia Centro, México D.F.
- **Royaume-Uni:** 140 personnes ont participé au colloque international organisé par le Comité national sur les jardins anglais en septembre 1987. UK/Icomos accueillera également le Comité international sur la Formation qui se réunira à Edinburgh du 21 au 25 juin 1988 dans le cadre du colloque «Interprétation des monuments historiques» (voir *Calendrier*). Enfin le programme d'échange entre US/Icomos et UK/Icomos permettra cette année à 6 personnes de participer à des travaux de conservation pendant 3 mois dans chacun des deux pays.
- **URSS:** le Comité national s'est réuni en janvier dernier à Moscou en présence de MM. Stelzer, Secrétaire général, Glemza, Vice président et Chvidkovski, président du Comité national. M. Stelzer a exposé les grandes lignes de la politique de l'Icomos et souligné le désir d'intensifier l'activité de l'organisation. Le Comité soviétique a pour sa part décidé d'entreprendre des activités concrètes en matière de conservation, soutenir la participation de l'Icomos à la décennie mondiale du développement culturel de l'Unesco et encourager le gouvernement soviétique à ratifier la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Le Comité accueillera en septembre prochain la réunion des Comités internationaux bois et architecture vernaculaire (voir *Nouvelles des comités internationaux*).
- **Une réunion des Comités nationaux du Cône Sud** est prévue du 12 au 14 décembre à Buenos Aires; elle se déroulera à la suite

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de la réunion du Comité du patrimoine mondial (Brasilia, 5-9 décembre 1988).

NOUVELLES DES COMITES INTERNATIONAUX

• **Architecture vernaculaire et bois:** les deux Comités se réuniront à l'invitation du Comité soviétique de l'Icomos du 5 au 11 septembre prochain, à Petrozavodsk, en Karélie. Parallèlement à la réunion annuelle, un colloque sera organisé sur le thème de la conservation de l'architecture vernaculaire en bois, et un voyage d'étude en Karélie sera proposé aux participants. Information: Prof. Oleg Chvidkovski, 2 Zatchatievsky, Korp. 3, G-34 Moscou (URSS).

• **Brique crue:** le Comité présidé par M. Erder s'est réuni à Rome (Italie) les 22 et 23 octobre 1987 à l'initiative de l'Iccrom, du Centre international de recherche et d'application pour la construction en terre (CRATERre) et de l'Ecole d'architecture de Grenoble (France). Cette 5e réunion avait pour objectif de faire le point sur l'état actuel de la recherche dans ce domaine et de dégager des orientations pour le futur. Les recommandations ont mis l'accent sur une meilleure diffusion des connaissances, la préparation d'une bibliographie sélective annotée, la mise en place d'un cours de formation de 6 à 8 semaines à Grenoble, une meilleure coordination entre le Comité et les laboratoires industriels, le soutien de la création de sous-comités nationaux, l'élaboration d'un inventaire détaillé des importantes architectures de terre crue dans le monde, et enfin la rédaction d'un rapport multi-disciplinaire sur la situation actuelle du patrimoine bâti en terre crue. Les présentations faites par les conférenciers seront publiées en France grâce à une contribution du gouvernement français. La prochaine réunion devrait avoir lieu en 1990. Information: M. Cevat Erder, Iccrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italie)

• **Formation:** UK/Icomos accueillera le Comité international pour la Formation qui tiendra sa réunion annuelle et participera aux travaux de la conférence «L'interprétation des monuments historiques», à Edinburgh du 21 au 25 juin 1988. Les trois thèmes de la conférence seront étudiés à la lumière des problèmes de formation: formation et archives, formation et investigation, forma-

tion et présentation du patrimoine; les séances de travail seront clôturées par une comparaison, à l'échelle internationale, des méthodes et expériences en matière de formation de spécialistes de la conservation. Information: Cif Conference Manager, Department of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF (Royaume-Uni).

• **Jardins historiques:** Mme Anon Feliu, Présidente et M. Pêche, Président fondateur, ont participé à une réunion de travail organisée à Paris dans le cadre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial pour préparer une liste indicative de jardins historiques susceptibles d'être inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Cette liste indicative sera finalisée lors de la réunion annuelle du Comité qui se tiendra à Menton dans le courant de l'année. Parmi les activités programmées en 1988, les membres du Comité Icomos-Ifla souhaitent rédiger une bibliographie sur la restauration des jardins, favoriser la diffusion de la Charte de Florence et préparer le 10e congrès bisannuel qui se tiendra en 1989 en RDA à l'occasion du 200e anniversaire de la naissance de Lenné. Information: Mme Carmen Anon-Feliu, Ilises 114, Madrid 28043 (Espagne)

• **Photogrammétrie:** le Cipa s'est réuni à Grenade (Espagne) les 30 et 31 octobre 1987 à la suite du colloque international: 'Photogrammétrie et représentation de l'architecture' organisé en coopération avec le Comité national espagnol et auquel ont participé 125 personnes. Les interventions ont mis en valeur l'importance d'une représentation de l'architecture dans les relevés établis par les méthodes photogrammétriques, pour qu'ils puissent répondre de façon optimale aux besoins des spécialistes de l'analyse architecturale, de la conservation et de la restauration. Elles ont aussi montré que l'évolution actuelle des équipements et des méthodes photogrammétriques ne font qu'accroître le soin qu'il convient d'apporter à la représentation de l'architecture ainsi qu'à la formation de ceux qui exécutent les relevés. Deux résolutions concernant ces deux aspects ont été présentées et approuvées à la fin du colloque. Le Comité prépare actuellement un «texte doctrinal» sur la concordance des méthodes de relevés photogrammétriques appliquées aux centres urbains anciens, avec

l'esprit et les recommandations de la charte internationale pour la sauvegarde des villes historiques, et un effort particulier sera fait sur les problèmes de formation. Par ailleurs, les comptes rendus des réunions de Tunis (1984) et de Strasbourg (1986) sont actuellement sous presse et le Cipa compte publier en 1988 un rapport sur le thème *Photogrammétrie appliquée au patrimoine architectural et urbain en régions sismiques; l'exemple de Venzone (Frioul)*. Enfin, le 11e colloque international se tiendra à Sofia du 4 au 7 octobre prochain (voir *Calendrier*). Information: M. Maurice Carbone, 4 avenue Pasteur, 94160 Saint-Mandé (France)

• **Pierre:** en 1987 les travaux du Comité ont essentiellement consisté à rédiger le texte final sur les méthodes expérimentales à utiliser, pour évaluer l'efficacité, la durabilité et la non-nocivité de deux techniques: *méthodes et nettoyage des monuments; les techniques et les produits pour hydrofuger les monuments*. Pour l'avenir le groupe de travail souhaiterait apporter ses connaissances à l'étude des méthodes d'essai pour évaluer l'efficacité, la durabilité et la non-nocivité des produits durcisseurs. L'état des connaissances dans ce domaine doit encore être approfondi et il conviendrait de faire travailler en commun les architectes, les restaurateurs et les scientifiques. M. Marc Mamillan, Président du Comité, souhaite la coopération des spécialistes; ils peuvent le contacter à l'adresse suivante: Ceftp, Domaine de Saint-Paul, 78470 Saint-Rémy-les-Chevreuses (France)

REUNION DU GROUPE DE COORDINATION DES ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES EN MATIERE D'ENVIRONNEMENT HUMAIN (COG), 7 MARS 1988, PARIS (FRANCE)

La plupart des organisations membres du Cog étaient représentées à cette réunion qui se déroulait au siège de l'Unesco: le Cica (International Committee of Architectural Critics), l'Icsid (International Council of Graphic Design Associations), l'Aiu (Association internationale des urbanistes), l'Ifla (International Federation of Landscape Architects), le Wcc (World Craft Council), l'Aiap (Association internationale des arts plastiques), et l'Icomos qui était représenté par le Directeur intérimaire. Cette réunion était l'occasion pour

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l'Icomos de renouer les contacts avec le groupe et les organisations dont les domaines d'intérêt sont les plus proches des siens. Les activités de chaque organisation ont été présentées et des informations plus précises sur le calendrier de leurs manifestations vous seront données sur demande à M. Pierre Vago, Président du Cog, le Valparon, 16 chemin du Groison, 77123 Noisy-sur-Ecole (France).

COPAM

Le calendrier a été fixé par les membres réunis à Paris le 9 février dernier sous la présidence de M. Di Stefano: le Copam sera représenté à la 'Biennale internationale de la mer' (Naples, 5-12 juin 1988), et tiendra son assemblée générale au cours de laquelle les membres du conseil de direction seront renouvelés; un séminaire sera organisé à Marseille en coopération avec la Section française de l'Icomos sur les Chartes (octobre 1988), et un colloque se tiendra à Valence sur quatre villes de la Méditerranée, à l'invitation du Comité national espagnol (voir *Calendrier*).

SERVICES PROFESSIONNELS

CONVENTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

• **Réunion du Comité du patrimoine mondial, 7-11 décembre 1987, Paris (France)**
La 11e session du Comité du patrimoine mondial s'est tenue au siège de l'Unesco en présence des 20 membres du Comité, des représentants de l'Unesco, de l'Icomos et de l'Uicn, et de 27 Etats parties à la Convention. La session a été ouverte par M. Kadoura, Sous-Directeur général pour les Sciences qui a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants au nom du Directeur Général de l'Unesco; M. Collinson (Canada) a ensuite été réélu président du Comité et Mme Santcheva (Bulgarie) rapporteur. Dans le rapport du Secrétaire, M. von Droste, Directeur de la Division des Sciences écologiques a mentionné que le nombre des pays ayant ratifié la Convention est maintenant de 99 et que plusieurs autres pays tels que le Cap Vert, le Congo, l'Indonésie, le Kenya, la Malaisie et l'Uruguay ont fait connaître leur intention de deve-

nir parties à la Convention. Le nombre des propositions d'inscription continue à augmenter, de nombreux projets d'assistance internationale et de formation ont été approuvés et le nombre des demandes de coopération technique s'est nettement accru pendant 1987. *Listes indicatives:* le nombre des Etats ayant soumis la liste indicative de leurs biens culturels et naturels, et le nombre des Etats ayant soumis la liste indicative de leurs biens culturels et naturels, et le nombre des Etats ayant respectivement à 18 et 12. Le Secrétariat a rappelé que l'Icomos a organisé plusieurs réunions régionales pour l'harmonisation des listes indicatives (cf. compte-rendu de la réunion de New-Delhi ci-dessous), et que les Etats qui le souhaitent peuvent demander une assistance préparatoire pour l'élaboration de la liste indicative de leurs biens.

Propositions d'inscription: le Comité a examiné 61 propositions, compte tenu des recommandations formulées par l'Icomos et l'Uicn, parmi lesquelles 41 biens culturels ou naturels ont été inscrits, 16 ont été différés, 4 n'ont pas été acceptés, et l'extension du parc national du Kakadu (Australie) a été inscrite.

Liste des 33 biens culturels inscrits:

- la ville de Potosi (Bolivie)
- Brasilia (Brésil)
- le Mont Taishan; la Grande Muraille; le Palais impérial des Dynasties Ming et Qing; les grottes de Mogao; le Mausolée du Premier Empereur Qin; le site de «l'Homme de Pékin» à Zhoukoudian (Rép. pop. de Chine)
- la ville hanséatique de Lübeck (Rép. féd. d'Allemagne)
- le site archéologique de Delphes; l'Acropole d'Athènes (Grèce)
- Budapest: le panorama des deux bords du Danube et le quartier du Château de Buda; Hollokö (Hongrie)
- Ensemble de monuments de Pattadakal; grottes d'Elephanta; Temple de Brihadisvara à Thanjavur (Inde)
- Venise et sa lagune; la Piazza del Duomo à Pise (Italie)
- Ensemble de Ait-Ben-Haddou (Maroc)
- Cité pré-hispanique et Parc national de Palenque; Centre historique de Mexico et Xochimilco; Cité pré-hispanique de Teotihuacan; Zone historique de Oaxaca et zone archéologique de Monte Alban; Centre historique de Puebla (Mexique)
- le Fort et l'oasis de Bahla (Oman)

• la Cathédrale, l'Alcazar et l'Archivo de Indias de Séville (Espagne)

• Nemrut Dag (Turquie)

• Palais de Blenheim; Bath; le Mur d'Hadrien; le Palais de Westminster, l'Abbaye de Westminster et l'Eglise Sainte-Marguerite (Royaume-Uni)

• Parc national historique de Chaco; Monticello et Université de Virginie (Etats-Unis d'Amérique)

Suivi de l'état de conservation des biens culturels inscrits sur la Liste
Un groupe de travail avait été créé à la demande du Comité lors de sa 10e session pour examiner les problèmes soulevés par l'établissement d'un système de suivi de l'état de conservation des biens culturels inscrits. Un questionnaire a été élaboré et sera adressé à tous les Etats parties concernés. Le système proposé a donné lieu à un large échange de vues en particulier sur le fait qu'il doit être considéré par les Etats comme une stimulation pour préserver leurs biens inscrits et non pas comme un moyen de contrôle. Il a aussi été suggéré que l'Icomos soit plus étroitement associé au système proposé. D'autre part, de nombreux exemples d'intervention de la Division à propos de biens culturels inscrits ont été cités par le Directeur. Enfin, devant le nombre de plus en plus élevé des propositions d'inscription et les problèmes que cela risque de poser pour leur évaluation, le Bureau avait souhaité que le Comité envisage la possibilité de limiter ce nombre dans l'avenir. Un groupe de travail a été institué pour étudier tous les aspects pertinents de cette question et faire des propositions à la prochaine session du Bureau, du 14 au 17 juin 1988.

• **Atelier régional sur la convention du patrimoine mondial, 14-18 décembre 1987, New Delhi (Inde)**
Dans le cadre de la Convention et à la demande du Comité du patrimoine mondial, l'Icomos avait déjà organisé des réunions ayant pour but d'harmoniser les listes indicatives soumises par les pays d'Europe (1983 et 1984), du Maghreb (1985 et 1986), et d'Afrique sub-saharienne (1987). Afin d'accorder à l'Asie la place qui lui revient sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, l'Icomos et la Division du patrimoine culturel de l'Unesco ont jugé souhaitable de réunir les représentants des pays d'Asie qui se sont tous rendus à

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l'invitation, à l'exception de l'Indonésie: l'Afghanistan, le Bangladesh, la République populaire de Chine, l'Inde, les Maldives, le Népal, le Pakistan, les Philippines, le Sri Lanka et la Thaïlande, Etats parties à la Convention, ainsi que le Bouthan, la Malaisie, la République populaire démocratique de Corée, la Corée et le Japon qui n'ont pas encore ratifié la Convention.

La séance a été inaugurée le lundi 14 décembre à l'hôtel Kanishka par Mme Krishna Sahi, Ministre d'Etat chargée de l'Education et de la Culture au Ministère du Développement et des Ressources humaines, après que M. Varadarajan, Secrétaire d'Etat à la Culture ait souhaité la bienvenue à l'assistance. M. Lopes puis M. Parent ont pris la parole pour remercier le gouvernement indien de son hospitalité et pour présenter le texte de la Convention du patrimoine mondial ainsi que son esprit et sa philosophie. M. Pressouyre a ensuite expliqué les différents critères d'inscription sur la Liste, et les sessions de travail ont débuté sous la présidence de M. R.C. Tripathi (Inde) assisté de M. Kamarul Baharin Buyong (Malaisie) au poste de rapporteur. Les délégués des 15 pays présents ont fait une présentation du patrimoine de leur pays avant d'en discuter les similarités et la diversité. Des listes indicatives ont ensuite été soumises au Président de séance, ainsi que dix recommandations portant sur:

1. la ratification de la Convention du patrimoine mondial par les pays d'Asie qui ne l'ont pas encore fait;
2. la création de comités nationaux de l'Icomos dans les pays d'Asie qui en sont dépourvus;
3. la préparation d'un répertoire des institutions et organisations s'occupant de la conservation du patrimoine culturel en Asie;
4. l'établissement d'un centre régional traitant de la conservation du patrimoine;
5. la formation de personnel spécialisé en utilisant les ressources d'organismes existants: l'Unesco, l'Icomos, l'Iccrom, le Pnud et la Banque mondiale ainsi que les centres déjà en activité en Asie;
6. des actions de promotion en faveur du patrimoine: lancement d'une «semaine du patrimoine culturel et naturel», traduction en plusieurs langues d'ouvrages destinés aux touristes, pose du logo de la Convention à l'entrée de chaque site inscrit sur la Liste;

7. l'instauration de comités spéciaux et d'une agence de coordination pour conserver et promouvoir les biens du patrimoine mondial;
8. l'utilisation optimale des qualifications des artisans spécialisés et des matériaux traditionnels;
9. l'établissement dans chaque pays d'un laboratoire spécialisé en conservation;
10. la création d'un centre régional de recherche avancée. Mme Pupul Jayakar, Conseillère pour le patrimoine et les ressources culturelles auprès du Premier ministre, a présidé la cérémonie de clôture et souligné l'importance de revitaliser l'artisanat et de développer ses activités en relation avec la conservation du patrimoine. M. Lopes et M. Parent ont ensuite chaleureusement remercié les autorités indiennes pour l'extrême gentillesse de leur accueil et l'excellent déroulement du séminaire.

• Etude par le Bureau II des dossiers de proposition d'inscription pour 1988

Les membres du Bureau de l'Icomos étudieront les 29 nouveaux biens proposés pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial les 1er et 2 mai 1988. Leurs appréciations seront suivies par M. Pressouyre, expert de l'Icomos auprès de l'Unesco, qui transmettra les recommandations de l'Icomos au Bureau du patrimoine mondial (juin 1988).

• Etudes thématiques et contrats de missions-Financés sur le Fonds du patrimoine mondial, les études et les contrats de mission réalisés sur des biens culturels au titre de la Convention, sont organisés par l'Icomos.

Etudes thématiques

- les oasis: confiée à Mme Taylor, cette étude concerne les oasis situées dans les pays suivants: Algérie, Egypte, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Mauritanie, Maroc, Niger, Péninsule arabique, Syrie, Pakistan, Soudan, Tchad et Tunisie. Son objectif est de présenter une liste limitée d'oasis qui peuvent répondre aux critères de la Convention du patrimoine mondial et être examinées pour inscription sur la Liste le cas échéant.
- les villes universitaires européennes du Moyen-Age et des Temps Modernes: cette recherche qu'effectue M. Leproux devra aboutir à une liste restrictive de biens répondant aux critères de la Convention.
- les cathédrales gothiques: M. Kurmann présentera une liste indicative de cathédrales qui

pourraient être des biens du patrimoine mondial.

Missions

- Angra do Heroismo (Portugal): 5 missions d'une semaine seront accomplies pour assister le nouveau bureau établi pour la conservation, la restauration et la réhabilitation du centre d'Angra do Heroismo. La première de ces missions a été confiée à M. Drocourt qui est déjà intervenu à plusieurs reprises sur ce site.

- Oman: selon les recommandations du Bureau du patrimoine mondial, un expert a été nommé pour aider les autorités à préparer un nouveau dossier pour l'inscription des nécropoles de Bat et Al Ain: mieux délimiter les sites, compléter la documentation et donner des orientations quant à la protection des nécropoles. La mission se terminera par l'élaboration d'une liste indicative sélective.

- Philippines: une mission a été organisée pour rédiger avec les autorités locales, une liste indicative de biens qui pourraient être inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

- Rép. arabe du Yémen: un expert sera chargé de conseiller les autorités yéménites sur le choix de sites archéologiques susceptibles d'être inscrits sur la Liste.

Toute information complémentaire sur la Convention du patrimoine mondial vous sera donnée en écrivant à l'adresse suivante: Mme Portelette, Secrétariat international Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

■ INFORMATION ET DOCUMENTATION

LE CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION doit se développer pour améliorer et offrir ses prestations à un plus grand nombre de membres, en particulier à ceux qui sont hors d'Europe et dans les pays en voie de développement. Pour atteindre cet objectif, tous les efforts de diversification seront mis en oeuvre:

- Contribution au Réseau international pour la conservation créé par le Getty Conservation Institute: le réseau est accessible au public depuis octobre 1987 et le Centre de documentation de l'Icomos peut vous servir de relai. La liaison directe qui existe entre le Centre de documentation de l'Icomos et le centre serveur du réseau (au Canada) permet de

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faire les recherches bibliographiques sur demande. Nous vous rappelons que le Réseau est constitué notamment des bases de données de l'Iccrom, de l'AATA (Art and Archaeological Technical Abstracts) et de l'Icomos, au total 250.000 références bibliographiques, annotées, sur la conservation du patrimoine culturel.

Vous pouvez ainsi vous adresser à l'Icomos: nous ferons la recherche sur le sujet de votre choix et vous facturerons en fonction du nombre de références obtenues.

- Mise au point d'un programme d'échange avec les bibliothèques des grandes universités.

- Coordination, sous l'égide du Conseil de l'Europe, des activités documentaires des institutions s'occupant de la protection du patrimoine.

- Amélioration de l'échange d'information en facilitant l'accès des données stockées en Europe aux pays en voie de développement et en étudiant la littérature produite dans les autres pays. Ce programme nécessite un budget d'acquisitions et le soutien de personnel qualifié pour traiter différentes langues.

- Développement du rôle de formation du Centre, qui se concrétise cette année par les initiatives de deux Comités nationaux: la Tunisie, qui détache pendant un mois une bibliothécaire qui s'initiera au fonctionnement du Centre et au logiciel documentaire Cds-Isis, et la Norvège qui fait venir un documentaliste à Paris pendant une semaine pour qu'il apprenne la méthode d'indexation. Ces deux personnes pourront ainsi, de retour dans leur pays, envoyer des données bibliographiques au Centre, étudier la compatibilité entre les systèmes documentaires, et débiter un réseau d'indexeurs. Nous espérons que d'autres Comités suivront ces deux initiatives intéressantes, permettant ainsi d'établir des relations plus étroites avec le Centre international de documentation.

Le Centre de documentation est à votre disposition, n'hésitez pas à envoyer vos suggestions et vos commentaires à l'adresse suivante: Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

■ NOTE: Si vous souhaitez publier des informations dans les *Nouvelles*, rédiger un *Communiqué* ou insérer une date au *Calendrier*, voici les dates limites auxquelles le maté-

riel doit parvenir au Secrétariat international de l'Icomos à Paris: n°3/1988 = 20 juin, n°4/1988 = 26 septembre 1988. merci.


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IN MEMORIAM

We are sorry to inform our membership of the passing away, at the end of last year, of Mr. Vasile Dragut, Chairman of the Romanian Icomos Committee. Inspector for Historic Monuments, Head of the Central Office of the National Cultural Heritage, then Rector of the Fine Arts Institute "Nicolae Grigorescu" at Bucharest, Mr. Dragut had chaired the Romanian Committee since the admission of Romania to Icomos. We wish to express our sincerest condolences to his family, colleagues and friends.

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MONUMENTS AND SITES: 18 APRIL 1988

As for previous years, this day will be the occasion for holding the events organized by the Icomos National Committees using this opportunity to renew the public's awareness of its role in conserving its architectural heritage. Several Committees have already forwarded their programme to the International Secretariat: In USSR, the Committee has associated itself to the Soviet Trust for Culture and to the Artistic Unions for the organization of exhibitions and conferences; in Belgium, a seminar open to all, deals with the theme of "Heritage's Economic Role"; in the German Democratic Republic, a symposium is organized by the National Committee and Institute for the Conservation of Historic Monuments on 'Heritage Conservation as Part of Cultural Policy' whilst other events will be taking place at the same time at Greifswald, Erfurt, Halle, and Quedlinburg; in Denmark, the Committee is organizing a symposium on the effects of atmospheric pollution on monuments; in Israel, a conference is being held in Jerusalem, organized by the National Committee in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education. Let us know what you have planned in your country and contact your National Committee Chairman so making 18 April "The Day for Monuments and Sites".


MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT OF ICOMOS WITH THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO, 8 FEBRUARY 1988, PARIS (FRANCE)

This meeting was held just before the Icomos I Bureau meeting and provided the occasion for

Mr. Di Stefano to recall that Icomos is an organization composed of professionals who wishes to cooperate with Unesco on a coherent and systematic basis. Numerous subjects were discussed among which, the necessity to train experts in conservation. Mr. Mayor has in other ways enthusiastically encouraged Icomos to make proposals directed at supporting the efforts undertaken by Unesco for the protection of cultural heritage.

The Chairman, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer-General met on several occasions with Mrs. Raidl, Director of the Cultural Heritage Division at Unesco and her colleagues. They reaffirmed their willingness to maintain close contact with the Division and to investigate new forms of cooperation with other Unesco divisions.

 RESEARCH AND DOCTRINE

 OLD CULTURES IN NEW WORLDS, 10-15 OCTOBER 1987, WASHINGTON D.C. (USA)

Held during the 8th Icomos General Assembly, this scientific symposium was the subject of a report drafted by Mr. Perrot Rapporteur General, and of various recommendations. Here is a résumé of the report and the recommendations:

Some statistics: 240 abstracts were submitted to the Rapporteur General, Presidents and Rapporteurs of the four sub-themes; 142 abstracts were retained for further development and their publication and 100 others were presented orally. **Common features of the 4 sub-themes**—Conservation and preservation of monuments, districts and sites; technology, techniques and training in preservation and conservation; monuments in relation to their natural and built environments and their historical contexts; managing monuments as a national resource—characterized the papers given from which the following emerged:

- the similarity in nature of the problems treated, regardless of the geographical distance between regions and the difference in the types of heritage; for example, the lack of co-ordination between those responsible for heritage management;
- the strong need for training at all levels

from primary school to university including the public;

- the necessity to develop basic research and in particular, on the causes of material deterioration;
- the wish to see conservation experts associated more closely to politics so that they can contribute to the elaboration of a "conservation policy";
- and finally, the re-use of buildings as one of the most efficient means of conserving them.

 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELEVANT TO EACH SUB-THEME:

Sub-theme no. 1 which dealt with the problems of towns and districts and had largely deliberated on the ones arising from the infill of new buildings into old urban fabric and from restorations, which often did not take the existing environment into account. The participants also emphasized the need to harmonize development and conservation plans and to make public authorities and the private sector aware of the economic value of their heritage. In addition, the recommendations stressed the need for training in this area, for promotion by the National Committees of the Charter which was adopted in Washington on the conservation of historic towns and urban areas and on a better harmonization of architectural conservation and creation.

Sub-theme no. 2 raised the problems of training and in particular, the one of youth training, as well as those of techniques applied to conservation and restoration; the speakers exposed the dangers incurred when using insufficiently proven new technologies and revealed that there was a certain tendency to neglect the regular upkeep of buildings, preferring the use of punctual restoration techniques. In their recommendations, the participants recalled the need to develop research on the effects of atmospheric pollution on monuments and sites and underlined the determinant role of the Icomos International Committee for Training in the action to be taken in this area, especially in youth training.

Sub-theme no. 3 studied in detail the common elements which link culture regardless of its national and regional differences, pinpointing the close physical and spiritual relationship which exists between a monument


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and its environment and also, between a monument and its economic, administrative and political context. Finally, the participants raised the fact that the general conservation principles were to be adapted to each region and recalled the necessity of regularly discussing conservation methods and restoration techniques.

Sub-theme no. 4 was dedicated to the management of monuments and expressed the feeling that native architecture was very often less likely to be considered than colonial architecture as for example in America, Australia, Pacific area, Africa and in certain parts of Asia. In their recommendations, the participants stressed the role of Icomos as co-ordinator in the promotion of improving the knowledge on legislative and financial systems used throughout the world, and as innovator in encouraging the protection of certain cultural properties which, up to the present, have been neglected as historic wrecks.

The Rapporteur concluded with the following words "These all are but different evidences of the growing similarity of our concerns. The 8th General Assembly and its symposium emphasized both our oneness as a species and our variety and individuality. Yet, through the study and preservation of our collective patrimony, we seem to be overcoming parochial self-interest, recognizing not only interdependence in the evolution of forms but complete mutual dependence in the search for ways to preserve these forms, and what they represent, for the future". Information: Mrs. Terry Morton, US/Icomos, 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (USA).

The **symposium proceedings** are available (address as above): *Old Cultures in New Worlds* in 2 volumes, with 142 papers published in French, English or Spanish with abstracts. Price: US \$ 28.00.

 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT


 MEETING OF THE BUREAU I, 10-12 FEBRUARY 1988

The first Bureau meeting was held in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. Di Stefano,


with Messrs. Stelzer, Secretary-General, Gazaneo, Treasurer-General, Silva, Tschudi-Madsen and Mrs. Smith, Vice-Presidents, attending. Messrs. Glemza and Lajous, Vice-Presidents, were unable to attend. The President addressed the Members of the Bureau on the actual situation of the organization and on his ideas for the future actions to be taken. Decisions were then made by the members present, a member or workgroup comprising several members being responsible for their implementation. The main decisions made were the following:

- Icomos support for Unesco for international campaigns;
- Consolidation of relations made with international organizations, in particular, Icom, Iccrom, Iua, Ticcih and Rilem whose directors will be contacted very shortly;
- Development of collaboration with the Getty Trust on programmes other than documentation;
- Official representation of Icomos at a larger number of symposia;
- Study of relations between Icomos and its International Committees and of the coordination of National Committee works;
- Proposal for the creation of a Specialized International Committee on relations between culture and economy and the organization of a meeting of experts for the study of the Acropolis problems;
- Study of procedures for procurement and vote at the General Assembly;
- Re-activation of National Committees in Latin America and creation of Committees in Africa and Asia;
- Proposal for the opening of a bank account for socialist country membership fees;
- Fund raising from ministries, foundations and airlines;
- Designation of Members co-opted to the Executive Committee to be submitted at its first session in May;
- *Icomos Information*: new contract negotiation and request for institutional publicity; nomination of Mr. Parent to the post of Editorial Advisor; request for articles to be published in the Journal. Finally, the date of the Bureau II and of the Executive Committee meeting was fixed for 2-6 May 1988. Details and further information on the decisions made and the Icomos programme of events will be sent to you on request to

the Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

 NATIONAL COMMITTEES NEWS

- **Mexico:** The National Committee has elected a new Chairman, Mr. Alberto Gonzalez Pozo who succeeds Mr. Manrique. The Committee's new address is: Plaza Carlos Pacheco, 21, Colonia Centro, Mexico D.F.
- **USSR:** The National Committee met in January in Moscow with Messrs. Stelzer, Secretary-General, Glemza, Vice-President and Chvidkovski, Chairman of the National Committee, attending. Mr. Stelzer gave the broad outlines of Icomos policy and emphasized the wish to intensify the organization's activity. The Soviet Committee had, for its part, decided to undertake positive action in conservation matters, supporting Icomos participation in the Unesco World Decade for Cultural Development and encouraging the Soviet government to ratify the World Heritage Convention. This September, the Committee hosts the meeting of the International Committees for Wood and Vernacular Architecture (see *International Committee News*).
- **United Kingdom:** 140 people attended the international symposium organized by the National Committee on English Gardens in September 1987. UK/Icomos will also host the International Committee for Training at Edinburgh on 21-25 June 1988 within the framework of a symposium, with "The Interpretation of Historic Buildings" as its theme (see *Calendar*). Lastly, the exchange programme between US/Icomos and UK/Icomos, this year, allows 6 people to participate in the conservation works for three months in each country.
- **United States:** The Committee is offering its members a study tour of Prague, Budapest and Vienna which has been organized in close collaboration with the Committees' Chairmen concerned from 25 August to 5 September.
- **Meeting of the South Cone National Committees** is planned for 12-14 December at Buenos Aires. It will follow on from the World Heritage Committee meeting (Brasilia 5-9 December 1988).

 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES NEWS

- **Adobe:** The Committee chaired by Mr.


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Erder met in Rome (Italy) on 22-23 October 1987 on Iccrom, the International Centre for Research and Application for Earth Construction (CRATerre) and the Grenoble School of Architecture initiative. The aim of this 5th meeting was to update on the actual state of the research being carried out in this domain and to clarify its future directions. The recommendations stressed that there should be a better distribution of information; the drafting of a selective, annotated bibliography; the establishment of a 6 to 8 week training course at Grenoble; an improved coordination between the Committee and the industrial laboratories; support for the creation of national sub-committees; the elaboration of a detailed inventory of outstanding adobe architecture throughout the world and finally, the drafting of a multi-disciplinary report on the existing situation of adobe built heritage. The papers given by the participants will be published in France thanks to a contribution from the French Government. The next meeting will take place in 1990. Information: Mr. Cevat Erder, Iccrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italy).

• **Historic Gardens:** The Chairman, Mrs. Anon-Feliu, and the Founding Chairman, Mr. Pèchère, attended the meeting organized in Paris within the framework of the World Heritage Convention with the aim of preparing the tentative list of historic gardens likely to be included on the World Heritage List. This tentative list will be finalized at the time of the Committee's annual meeting which is to be held at Menton this year. Among the events programmed for 1988, the Icomos/Ifla Committee members would like to draft a bibliography on garden restoration, give preference to the distribution of the Florence Charter and prepare the 10th Bi-annual Conference which is planned for 1989 in the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of Lenné's 200th anniversary.

Information: Mrs. Carmen Anon-Feliu, Ilises 114, Madrid 28043, (Spain).

• **Photogrammetry:** On 30 and 31 October 1987, Cipa met in Granada (Spain) following on after the international symposium whose theme was "Photogrammetry and Representation of Architecture" and which had been organized with the cooperation of

the Spanish National Committee. 125 people attended the symposium. The papers presented brought out the importance of a representation of architecture in surveys made using photogrammetric methods, thus giving maximum support to experts' needs in architectural analysis, conservation and restoration. The papers also demonstrated that the actual development of equipment and photogrammetric methods not only increased the amount of care taken in the representation of architecture but also in the training of those carrying out the surveys. Two resolutions concerning these two aspects were proposed and adopted at the end of the symposium. The Committee is actually preparing a "theoretical text" on the agreement of photogrammetric survey methods applied to historic town centres bearing in mind the spirit and recommendations of the International Charter for the Protection of Historic Towns and Urban Areas and a particular effort will be made with the problems of training. In addition, the minutes for the Tunis (1984) and Strasbourg (1986) meetings are in the process of being printed and Cipa hopes to publish in 1988, a report on the theme "Photogrammetrical Application to Architectural and Town Heritage in Seismic Areas: the example of Venzone (Friuli).

Finally, the 11th International Symposium will be held at Sofia from 4-7 October (see *Calendar*). Information: Mr. Maurice Carbonnell, 4 avenue Pasteur, 94160 Saint-Mandé (France).

• **Stone:** During 1987, the Committee's work essentially consisted of editing the final text on the experimental methods used to evaluate efficiency, durability and innocuousness of two techniques — *methods and cleaning of monuments; the techniques and products for the use of hydrorepellants on monuments*. In the future, the workgroup wishes to apply its knowledge to the study of trial methods for evaluating efficiency, durability and innocuousness of hardeners. The amount of information available in this domain has yet to be increased and it would be advantageous if architects, restorers and scientists could pool their resources to this aim. Mr. Marc Mamillan, Committee Chairman, wishes to receive all possible cooperation from experts and can be contacted at the Cebtp following address: Domaine de Saint-Paul, 78470 Saint-Rémy-les-Chevreuses (France).

• **Training:** UK/Icomos will receive the International Committee for Training which will hold its annual meeting and participate in the conference works on 'The Interpretation of Historic Buildings' at Edinburgh on 21-25 June 1988. The three conference themes will be studied within the light of training problems: training and archives, training and investigation, heritage presentation; the working sessions will close with a comparison on an international scale of the methods and experiments used in the training of conservation specialists. Information: Cif Conference Manager, Department of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF (United Kingdom).

• **Vernacular Architecture and Wood:** The two Committees will meet at the Soviet Icomos Committee's invitation on 5-11 September this year, the meeting being held in Petrozavodsk in Karelia. The annual meeting will take place at the same time with a symposium being organized on 'Conservation of Wooden Vernacular Architecture'; a study tour in Karelia will be proposed to the participants. Information: Prof. Oleg Chvidkovski, 2 Zatchatievski, Korp. 3, G-34 Moscow (USSR).

□ **MEETING OF THE COORDINATION GROUP OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT, 7 MARCH 1988, PARIS (FRANCE)**

The majority of the member organizations of Cog were represented at this meeting which was held at Unesco's Headquarters: Cica (International Committee of Architectural Critics), Icsid (International Council of Graphic Design Associations), Isocarp (International Society of City and Regional Planners), Ifla (International Federation of Landscape Architects), Wcc (World Craft Council), Aiap (Association internationale des arts plastiques) and Icomos who was represented by the ad interim Director. This meeting provided the occasion for Icomos to renew its contact with the group and the organizations whose fields of interest were nearest to its own. Each organization's activities were presented and more detailed in-


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formation on their events programme will be sent to you on request to Mr. Pierre Vago, Chairman of Cog, le Valparon, 16 chemin du Groeison, 77123 Noisy-sur-Ecole (France).

 □ **COPAM**

The members met in Paris on 9 February, the meeting being chaired by Mr. Di Stefano, where the calendar was finalized. Copam will be represented at the "International Biennial of the Sea" (Naples, 5-12 June 1988) and will hold its General Assembly during which the members of the Directing board will be renewed; a seminar on Charters will be organized at Marseille in cooperation with the French Section of Icomos (October 1988) and a symposium will be held at Valencia on Four Mediterranean Towns at the invitation of the Spanish National Committee (see *Calendar*).

 ■ **PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

 □ **WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION**

 • **Meeting of The World Heritage Committee, 7-11 December 1987.**

The 11th session of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco Headquarters from 7 to 11 December 1987, in Paris (France) and was attended by 20 members of the Committee, representatives from Unesco, Icomos and Iucn and 27 State Parties to the Convention. The session was opened by Mr. Kad-doura, Assistant Director-General of the Science Sector and welcomed all participants on behalf of Unesco's Director-General. Mr. Collinson (Canada) was re-elected Chairman of the Committee and Mrs. Santcheva (Bulgaria) as Rapporteur. In the Secretary's report, Mr. von Droste, Director of the Division of Ecological Sciences mentioned that the number of countries having ratified the Convention is now 99 and that several others such as Cape Verde, Congo, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Uruguay had indicated their intention of becoming State Parties to the Convention. The number of nominations continue to increase, numerous projects for international assistance and training have been approved and the number of requests for technical cooperation have clearly increased during 1987.

Tentative Lists: The number of States which had submitted the tentative list of their cultural and natural property and the number of States which had submitted the list of their cultural property had risen to 18 and 12 respectively. The Secretariat reminded members that Icomos had organized several regional meetings for the harmonization of tentative lists (see minutes of New-Delhi meeting below) and that the States wishing to do so could ask for preparatory assistance for the drawing up of the tentative list of properties.

Nominations: The Committee examined 61 nominations, taking account of the recommendations formulated by Icomos and Iucn, from which 41 cultural or natural properties were included, 16 were deferred, 4 not accepted and the extension to the Kakadu National Park (Australia) was also included.

List of the 33 cultural properties included:

- City of Potosi (Bolivia)
- Brasilia (Brazil)
- Mount Taishan; The Great Wall; Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties; Mogao Caves; the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor; Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (People's republic of China)
- The Hanseatic City of Lübeck (Federal Republic of Germany)
- Archaeological Site of Delphi; The Acropolis, Athens (Greece)
- Budapest, the banks of the Danube with the district of Buda Castle; Hollokö (Hungary)
- Group of monuments at Pattadakka; Elephanta Caves; Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur (India)
- Venice and its lagoon; Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)
- Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque; Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco; Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan; Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological site of Monte Alban; Historic Centre of Puebla (Mexico)
- Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou (Morocco)
- Bahla Fort (Oman)
- The Cathedral, the Alcazar and the Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)
- Nemrut Dag (Turkey)
- Blenheim Palace; City of Bath; Hadrian's Wall; Palace of Westminster; Abbey of Westminster and Saint Margaret's Church (United Kingdom)

• **Chaco Culture National Historical Park; Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America)**

Monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural properties nominated to the List
A working group had been created on the Committee's request during the 10th Session in order to examine the problems raised by the establishment of a monitoring system on the state of conservation of nominated cultural properties. A questionnaire has been elaborated and will be sent to all the State parties concerned. The proposed system invited a wide exchange of views and in particular, on the fact that it should be considered by the States as a motivating factor for preserving their nominated properties and not as a means of control. It was also suggested that Icomos should be more closely associated with the proposed system. The Director of the Cultural Heritage Division then went on to cite numerous examples of included cultural properties where the Division had intervened. Lastly, faced with an ever growing number of nomination proposals together with the problems which could arise when evaluating them, the Bureau had expressed its wish that the Committee should envisage the possibility of limiting this number in the future. A working group had been formed to study these pertinent aspects and to make its suggestions at the next Bureau session on 14-17 June 1988.

 • **Regional Workshop on the World Heritage Convention, 14-18 December 1987, New Delhi (India).**

Within the framework of the Convention and on the request of the World Heritage Committee, Icomos had organized previously meetings with the aim of harmonizing the tentative lists submitted by countries from Europe (1983 and 1984), the Maghreb (1985 and 1986) and the African Sub-Sahara Continent (1987). In order to accord Asia its rightful place on the World Heritage List, Icomos and the World Heritage Division of Unesco judged it desirable to unite the Asian representatives who accepted this invitation, except for Indonesia who was unable to attend. The State Parties attending were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Popular Republic of China, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand plus the


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countries of Buthan, Malaysia, Popular Republic of Korea, Korea and Japan who have not yet ratified the Convention. The official opening was held on Monday, 14 December at the Hotel Kanishka given by Mrs. Krishna Sahi, the Hon. Minister of State for Education and Culture within the Ministry of Development and Human Resources. This was followed by the welcoming address being given by Mr. Varadarajan, Secretary of State for Culture. Mr. Lopes and then Mr. Parent spoke, offering their thanks to the Indian Government for its hospitality and proceeded with the presentation of the text of World Heritage Convention as well as its spirit and philosophy. Mr. Pressouyre explained the different criteria for nomination on the List and the working sessions began under the chairmanship of Mr. R.C. Tripathi (India) assisted by Mr. Kamarul Baharin Buyong (Malaysia) as Rapporteur. Delegates from 15 countries gave a presentation of heritage in each of their countries before discussing their similarity and diversity. The tentative lists were then submitted to the Chairman of the meeting together with ten recommendations on:

1. The ratification of the World Heritage List by the Asian countries who have not yet done it;
2. The creation of an Icomos National Committee in the Asian countries where there isn't one;
3. The preparation of a directory of institutions and organizations dealing with the conservation of cultural heritage in Asia;
4. The establishment of a regional centre responsible for heritage conservation;
5. The training of specialized Personnel using the resources of existing organisms such as Unesco, Icomos, Iccrom, Undp and the World Bank as well as centres already operational in Asia;
6. Action through a promotional programme for heritage such as the organization of a "World Cultural and Natural Heritage Week", translation into several languages of literature available to tourists, exhibition of the Convention's logo at each site nominated on the List;
7. The setting up of special committees and a coordination agency for the conservation and promotion of world heritage properties;
8. The maximum use of craftsmen's expertise and of traditional materials;

9. The establishment of a specialized laboratory in conservation in each country;
10. The creation of an advanced conservation research laboratory. Mrs. Pupul Jayakar, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Cultural Heritage and Resources, chaired the closing ceremony and stressed the importance of revitalizing the traditional crafts and of developing its activity in relation to the conservation of heritage. Messrs. Lopes and Parent then warmly thanked the Indian Government for its extreme generosity and efficiency ensuring the success of the seminar.

• **Study of the 1988 nomination files by Bureau II**

The Icomos Bureau members will study the 29 new properties which have been proposed for nomination on the World Heritage List on 1-2 May 1988. Mr. Pressouyre, Icomos expert for Unesco will follow-up on their appreciations and will transmit the Icomos recommendations to the Unesco World Heritage Bureau (June 1988).

• **Thematic studies and contracts for missions Financed from the World Heritage Fund, the studies and the contracts for missions accomplished on cultural properties, on behalf of the Convention, are organized by Icomos. Thematic studies**

• Oases: Mrs. Taylor is responsible for this study concerning the oases situated in the following countries - Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Irak, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Arabian Peninsula, Syria, Pakistan, Sudan, Chad and Tunisia - Its objective is to make a list, limited to oases most likely to correspond to the criteria of the World Heritage Convention and which could be examined for nomination on the List.

• Middle-Ages and modern European university towns: this research is being carried out by Mr. Leproux and should result in a restricted list of properties meeting the Convention's criteria.

• Gothic cathedrals: Mr. Kurmann will present a tentative list of cathedrals which could eventually become World Heritage properties.

Missions

• Angra do Heroismo (Portugal): 5 missions of one week each will be accomplished to assist the new bureau established for the con-

servation, restoration and rehabilitation of the Angra do Heroismo Centre. The first of these missions has been entrusted to Mr. Drocourt who has already worked on several occasions at this site.

• Oman: As per the recommendations of the World Heritage Bureau, an expert has been nominated to assist the authorities with the preparation of a new nomination file Bat and Al Ain Necropoles - to obtain a better definition of the sites, and completion of the documentation and to give guidelines for the protection of the Necropoles. A selected tentative list will be drawn up at the end of the mission.

• Philippines: A mission has been organized with the local authorities for them to draft together list of tentative properties which could be nominated to the World Heritage List.

• Yemen Arab Republic: An expert will be in charge of advising the Yemenite authorities on their choice of archaeological sites likely to be nominated on the List.

Additional information on the World Heritage Convention may be obtained by writing to: Mrs. Portelette, Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

■ **INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION**

THE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE must develop to improve and offer its services to a wider number of members, in particular, to those who are outside of Europe and in developing countries. In order to attain this objective, all efforts to diversify will be implemented:

• **Contribution to the Conservation Information Network** set up by the Getty Conservation Institute: the network was released to the public in October 1987 and the Icomos Documentation Centre can be used as a relay. The direct link-up between the Icomos Documentation Centre and the Network's centre (in Canada) permits bibliographic searches on request. We would like to remind you that the Network is composed of data bases from Iccrom, AATA (Art and Archaeological Technical Abstracts) and Icomos with a total of 250,000 annotated bibliographic references on the conservation of cultural heritage.


NEWSLETTER

You may thus contact Icomos: we will carry out the search on the subject you have chosen and you will be invoiced according to the number of references obtained.

• **Finalization of exchanges** with the major university libraries.

• **Coordination, under the sponsorship of the Council of Europe**, of the documentary activity developed by the organizations responsible for heritage protection.

• **Improvement of the exchange of information** in facilitating access to data stored in Europe for the developing countries and in studying the literature produced in the other countries. This programme necessitates an acquisitions budget and support of qualified personnel to deal with the different languages.

• **Development of the Centre's role in training** which is to be finalized this year thanks to the initiative of the two National Committees: Tunisia is sending a librarian for one month who will be familiarized with the Centre's management and its documentary software Cds-Isis; Norway is sending a documentalist to Paris for one week to learn the indexing procedure. On returning to their respective countries, these two people will then be able to send bibliographic data to the Centre to study the compatibility of documentation software and implement an indexers network. We hope that other Committees will take a similar interest so permitting the establishment of closer relationships with the International Documentation Centre.

The Documentation Centre is at your disposal. Do not hesitate to send your suggestions and comments to the following address: Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

■ **Note:** If you wish to publish any information in the *Newsletter*, to draft a *Communiqué* or to enter an event in the *Calendar*, all contributions must reach the Icomos International Secretariat (Paris) **for no. 3/1988 by 20 June and for no. 4/1988 by 26 September.** Thank you.



INDEX ANALYTIQUE DE L'ICOMOS

SELECTION DE LA LITTERATURE TECHNIQUE SUR LA CONSERVATION DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

L'Index Analytique de l'Icomos (IAI) est établi à partir des publications récentes reçues au Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos. Nous avons sélectionné des références traitant d'aspects techniques de la conservation et de la restauration et les avons présentées ainsi: auteur, titre de l'article ou du chapitre, nom du périodique ou du livre, volume, numéro, année de publication, pages, illustrations, bibliographie, langues de l'article et des résumés. La cote de placement ou le numéro d'enregistrement au Centre sont indiqués entre parenthèses. Les rubriques sont identifiées par le premier mot-clé utilisé pour l'intégration à la base ICOMOS; les autres mots-clés sont placés à la suite du résumé. Chaque référence est complétée par l'adresse où se procurer les documents et les numéros d'ISSN ou d'ISBN. Veuillez adresser vos appréciations et vos suggestions au Centre de documentation Unesco-Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. ASPECT ECONOMIQUE

BRUNHES, B. **La place du patrimoine bâti dans les options socio-économiques**, *Les monuments historiques demain*, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Paris 1987, p. 238-240, fr. (8401)
Intitulé d'une des tables rondes du colloque organisé à Paris en 1984, ce chapitre en présente les conclusions et tente de montrer que la conservation et la revitalisation du patrimoine ont une logique économique qui n'est pas seulement une logique financière. Partant de l'expérience française, l'auteur traite du financement de l'entretien du patrimoine par l'Etat et par les autres partenaires: communes, propriétaires privés et mécènes, pour arriver à la conclusion qu'il faut aujourd'hui utiliser les crédits de l'Etat plus comme un levier que comme l'élément principal de financement. Il ajoute aussi que la réutilisation de l'architecture et sa réinsertion dans l'activité économique sont un défi qui s'adresse à tous les acteurs de l'économie et pas seulement aux spécialistes. * politique de conservation - financement - réhabilitation - France *
Direction du patrimoine, Mission des relations extérieures, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, 3 rue de Valois, 75001 Paris (France). ISBN 2-11-085552-5.

2. ABBAYE

CAILLEAUX, D., **La restauration de l'abbaye de Fontenay (1906-1911)**, *Bulletin archéologique du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques*, nouvelle série n° 19, 1987, p. 69-95, ill., fr.
L'histoire des restaurations maintenant achevées de l'abbaye cistercienne de Fontenay (France), ainsi que l'exposé de la doctrine qui présida à la conduite des restaurations a été rendue possible grâce aux notes et croquis de René Aynard qui dirigea les travaux. A la fin de la Révolution, Fontenay ne fut pas transformée en carrière de pierres mais ses constructions furent au contraire préservées par la fondation d'une manufacture de papier qui occupa les logis monastiques désaffectés et qui cessa son activité en 1903. Le travail des restaurateurs a été de «dégager Fontenay de sa gangu industrielle» permet-

tant ainsi de retrouver l'ensemble des bâtiments médiévaux. La restauration du cloître, des bâtiments claustraux, de l'église abbatiale et de la forge est décrite en détail et largement illustrée. Les travaux qui ont duré 6 ans ont été unanimement acceptés par le monde scientifique. * bâtiment monastique - travail de restauration - étude historique - France - architecture industrielle - démolition - liste du patrimoine mondial *
Editions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, 3-5 Bd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris (France). ISSN 2-7355-0095-0.

3. ARCHITECTURE RELIGIEUSE

Conservación de los monumentos virreinales en Bolivia, Instituto Boliviano de Cultura, La Paz 1987, 32 pp., ill., esp. (9606)
Présentation des restaurations réalisées sur des monuments religieux de Bolivie, principalement des églises situées à La Paz, Oruro et Potosi. Chaque étude contient un bref historique du bâtiment et de ses ornements, un diagnostic de leur état de conservation et la description des travaux qui y ont été accomplis. Des photographies «avant» et «après» donnent une idée précise du travail réalisé. * conservation - travail de restauration - conservation des peintures murales - Bolivie *
Mme Teresa Gisbert, Directora del Instituto Boliviano de cultura, apartado 609, La Paz (Bolivie)

4. TEMPLE

Conservation of Pagan Monuments, *Pagan Newsletter*, 1987, 3 pp., ill., ang. (K-269)
A Pagan (Birmanie), l'effondrement du Temple n° 433 qui s'est produit à la suite de fortes pluies en octobre 1986 a été décisif dans la restauration entreprise par le Département d'archéologie sur un temple voisin (n° 369) de la même époque (12e siècle av. J.C.), de mêmes dimensions et dans un état de conservation similaire (structures écroulées, fissures verticales). Les travaux commencés en 1987 (consolidation des maçonneries, mise hors d'eau) permettront au bâtiment de retrouver son intégrité structurelle. Des photographies et des plans mettent en évidence la similitude des deux



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constructions et la disparition irréversible de l'une d'entre elles. * site archéologique - dégradation - consolidation - Birmanie *
Pierre Pichard, Architecte E.F.E.-O., P.O. Box 151, Pondicherry 605001 (Inde)

5. PROTECTION CONTRE LES SEISMES

FEILDEN, B. M. (SIR), **Before Disaster, Between two Earthquakes, Cultural Property in Seismic Zones**, Iccrom, Gci, 1987, p. 19-35, ill., ang. (9644 - Se. 234)
Les mesures à appliquer dans les régions sismiques requièrent un investissement important de temps et d'argent mais se révèlent être extrêmement précieuses lorsque des monuments historiques sont endommagés par les tremblements de terre. La documentation (rassemblement de plans, photographies, recherches historiques sur les travaux précédemment accomplis, relevés photogrammétriques) est la première des mesures à prendre. Mais l'auteur recommande aussi l'inventaire des objets mobiliers, une réglementation qui unisse les différents secteurs de l'administration intervenant sur les sites sinistrés, l'entretien des monuments et aussi l'information du public sur les mesures préventives qui peuvent être prises. * monuments historiques - directive *
Iccrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italie) et/ou Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA. 90292-6537 (Etats-Unis). ISBN 0-89236-128-X.

6. REUTILISATION

GERÖ, L. **Utilisation of Castles in Hungary**, *IBI Bulletin*, n° 45, 1987, p. 72-77, ill., ang. (k-27)
Cet article est une contribution au colloque organisé en mars-avril 1987 par l'Institut international des châteaux historiques sur «La réutilisation des bâtiments militaires désaffectés». L'auteur rapporte que sur les 150 châteaux inscrits à l'inventaire, 5 sont habités, les 100 autres sont en ruine. Les projets de restauration débutés en 1945, concernent 45 châteaux, parmi lesquels le château de Buda dont les salles accueillent aujourd'hui des concerts, le château de Nagyvaszony où sont organisées des expositions, le château de Köszey transformé en hôtel, etc. Le résul-

tat de ces réalisations, même s'il est difficilement chiffrable, est positif de par l'impact produit sur la population. * architecture militaire - reconversion des bâtiments - Hongrie *
Ibi, Château de Rosendaal, Rosendaal, Gelderland (Pays-Bas)

7. CONSERVATION DES JARDINS HISTORIQUES

GILBERT, M. **Passé et avenir du parc Louise-Marie**, *Hortus*, n° 23, 1988, p. 4-10, ill., fr. (J.H. 232)
Imaginé il y a un peu plus de 100 ans sur les anciens remparts de la 4e enceinte de Namur (Belgique), le parc Louise-Marie était déjà menacé en 1891, date à laquelle le Conseil municipal chercha à le privatiser ou à en céder une partie à un promoteur. Ces décisions n'ayant pas abouti, le parc a tant bien que mal traversé des périodes difficiles (pavage envisagé en 1913, pelouses cultivées en potagers en 1940-45, kiosque à musique démonté et remplacé en 1958) avant d'être classé en 1986. La programmation de travaux de régénération est aujourd'hui confiée à des spécialistes qui en présentent les grandes lignes: abattage d'une centaine d'arbres condamnés, choix d'essences permettant de retrouver la règle des «trois étages», consolidation des berges de l'étang, etc. * parcs - travail de restauration - réhabilitation - plantation - Belgique *
Espaces verts et art des jardins, 51 rue Mignot Delstanche, 1060 Bruxelles (Belgique)

8. IDENTITE CULTURELLE

HACHISANO, GLU, O., ÜNLÜ, A., **Cultural Continuity and Design Problems in Traditional Environments**, *The Jerusalem Papers 1 & 2*, The Jerusalem Center for Planning in Historic Cities, Jerusalem 1987, p. 131-135, ill., ang., rés. ang. (9620)
L'objectif de ce texte (contribution à un colloque organisé en mars 1986 à Jérusalem), est de déterminer les causes de la discontinuité historique et culturelle qui touche les établissements humains traditionnels. Dans la première partie de son exposé, l'auteur étudie la continuité culturelle ainsi que l'histoire des établissements humains traditionnels et, en s'inspirant de l'exemple des

maisons anatoliennes, tente d'expliquer dans la seconde partie les changements qui se produisent dans la forme de l'habitat vernaculaire. Des orientations sont ensuite dégagées pour aboutir à une définition des interactions entre les sous-systèmes de l'habitat et les éléments culturels profonds des communautés. * architecture vernaculaire - étude historique - aspect social - Turquie *
M. Michael Turner, c/o Bezazel, Academy of Arts and Design, P.O.Box 7314, Jérusalem 91071

9. SITE ARCHEOLOGIQUE

HINKEL, F.W., **Reconstruction Work at the Royal Cemetery at Meroe**, *Nubische Studien*, XLII, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1986, p. 99-108, ill., ang. (9615)
Cet article relate les restaurations entreprises depuis 1976 sur le site nécrologique de Meroe, au Soudan, où la dégradation des pyramides s'est accélérée au cours des 160 dernières années en particulier à cause de la chasse aux trésors menée par les premiers investigateurs du site. Des travaux s'imposaient pour des raisons d'ordre structurel (consolidation des monuments détériorés, protection contre les facteurs climatiques de dégradation et l'action de l'homme), pour inventorié et remettre en place les blocs tombés et éparpillés, enfin pour créer un musée de site et le rendre accessible au public tout en le protégeant de l'«érosion touristique». Les données techniques sur la consolidation et le remontage des blocs sont complétées par des croquis et des photographies. * cimetière - pyramides - travaux de restauration - anastylose - Soudan *
Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein (Rép. dém. allemande). ISBN 3-8053-0878-7.

10. VILLE HISTORIQUE

Istanbul, Mimar, supplément n° 26, 1987, 23 pp., ill., bibl., angl. (k-226)
Rédigé par l'Institut français d'architecture et édité en anglais par *Mimar*, ce supplément propose un panorama très complet de la ville depuis son époque byzantine jusqu'à son aspect actuel de métropole moderne. L'histoire de l'organisation urbaine et monumentale d'Istanbul est présentée par quartiers, l'accent étant mis sur les *küllüye* (ensembles



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de bâtiments à vocation sociale, culturelle et religieuse, l'un des plus célèbres étant le külliye Süleyman), le quartier commerçant au cœur duquel se trouve le bazar, le palais de Topkapi et les rives du Bosphore. L'Istanbul des 19 et 20e siècles, son développement et ses créations contemporaines sont l'objet de la 2e partie de cette étude, abordant aussi le problème de la rénovation urbaine qui a gravement endommagé Beyoğlu, un quartier où la plupart des maisons étaient en bois. Les auteurs soulignent que dans ce pays où le service des monuments historiques dépend du Ministère de la culture et du tourisme, les choix en matière de réhabilitation sont parfois sujets à caution. * patrimoine architectural - analyse du tissu urbain - étude historique - réhabilitation - Turquie *
Concept Media Pte Ltd, 1 Grange Road, 05-11/12, Orchard Building, Singapour 0923. ISSN 0129-8372.

11. ARCHEOLOGIE

KING, T. F. **Prehistory and Beyond: the Place of Archaeology**, *The American Mosaic, Preserving a Nation's Heritage*, US/Icomos, Washington D.C. 1987, p. 236-264, ill., ang. (9646)

Ce n'est que depuis la *National Historic Preservation Act* de 1966, qu'aux Etats-Unis l'archéologie et la conservation du patrimoine se sont développées parallèlement et se sont influencées mutuellement. Contrairement à ce qui se passe dans d'autres régions du monde, l'archéologie est très liée à l'anthropologie et à l'étude des systèmes de cultures passés et présents. La profession est ainsi concernée par tous les types de biens historiques et contribue à donner de nouvelles perspectives dans l'analyse et l'évaluation du patrimoine; c'est pourquoi par exemple, la lecture anthropologique que pratiquent les archéologues les conduit à étudier systématiquement les maisons de rondins construites dans les années 30 en Alaska par les prospecteurs d'or. Toutefois, les relations entre les professionnels de l'archéologie et de la conservation sont souvent difficiles et le futur de l'archéologie au sein de la conservation reste encore à définir.* conservation des monuments historiques - politique de conservation - structure administrative - USA *

US/Icomos, Decatur House, 1600 H Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20006 (Etats-Unis). ISBN 0-911697-02-0.

13. RECONVERSION DES BATIMENTS

LAMBERT, G. «A bit of a dream» in **New Plymouth**, *Historic Places in New Zealand*, n° 18, 1987, p. 19-22, ill., ang. (K-233)
Le moulin à farine en bois d'Egmont construit entre 1865 et 1867, actionné par un moteur à vapeur, a fonctionné jusqu'en 1896 et était l'un des plus sophistiqués et des plus coûteux de New Plymouth (Nouvelle Zélande). Situé dans un quartier commercial de la ville et reconnu comme un monument témoin du passé, il a fait l'objet d'études de reconversion et a été finalement transformé en restaurant et lieu de divertissement. L'auteur expose les négociations qui se sont déroulées entre les différents partenaires (privés et municipaux), et décrit l'ensemble des travaux réalisés, en accord avec les principes de la Charte de Venise, pour réussir cette nouvelle utilisation. * moulin - conservation - Nouvelle Zélande *
New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Private Bag, Wellington (Nouvelle Zélande)

13. REHABILITATION

ROSSI, A., **Contrasts and Parallels, Two Conservation Case Studies: Greenhill and Thorpe Hall**, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, n° 32, 1988, p. 73-100, ill., ang. (k-181)
Cet article décrit l'approche théorique de la conservation, qui précéda la réhabilitation de deux importants bâtiments en ruine, l'un à Wirksworth et l'autre près de Norwich au Royaume-Uni. Le premier objectif commun aux deux opérations était de faire revivre les bâtiments, et le second, tout aussi important, était de conserver ces structures historiques, motif sans lequel le premier objectif aurait perdu de son intérêt. Les approches différentes étaient dues essentiellement aux altérations subies par les bâtiments au cours des siècles et aux possibilités de restituer l'aspect originel; cette question s'est posée surtout au Thorpe Hall où des interventions du 19e siècle avaient profondément altéré la construction du 16e. La réhabilitation de Wirksworth a obtenu le prix

de l'artisanat décerné par la société locale des architectes, et le bâtiment appartient à un ensemble récompensé par le Civic Trust en 1986. * analyse comparative - travail de restauration - Royaume-Uni - consolidation *
The Ancient Monuments Society, St-Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 5DE (Royaume-Uni). ISSN 0 946996 03 2.

14. PIERRE

SNETHLAGE, R., **Stone Conservation — review and perspectives**, *Advanced Methods and Techniques for the Study of Stone Decay, Cleaning and Conservation*, Pavia 1987, p. 139-149, ang. (9619 - Pi. 326)

La conservation de la pierre est une science interdisciplinaire et, lorsqu'on fait le point sur les techniques et les produits utilisés dans ce domaine, on s'aperçoit que les bases scientifiques de la conservation sont très étroites. L'auteur propose ici d'étudier les problèmes du processus d'altération qui sont à la base du développement de produits et de méthodes d'essai. Comme dans tous les domaines de la recherche, le transfert des résultats à la pratique doit être amélioré et il faut aussi garder à l'esprit que dans ce domaine précis l'objectif de toute conservation n'est pas le traitement ou la copie, mais la préservation de l'authenticité du monument. Des annexes complètent l'exposé parmi lesquelles une revue historique des produits de conservation, des publications les plus connues, et des tendances futures de la conservation de la pierre. * conservation - technique de conservation - consolidant *
Fernando Veniale, Ugo Zezza, Dipartimento di scienze della terra, Università degli studi di Pavia, Sezione mineralogica-petrografica, Via A. Bassi 4, 27100 Pavia (Italie)

15. ART RUPESTRE

SOLEILHAVOUP, F. **Les surfaces de l'art rupestre en plein air: relations avec le milieu biophysique et méthodes d'étude**, *L'anthropologie*, n° 90, 1986, p. 743-782, ill., bibl., fr., rés. fr., ang. (9608 - A.R.199)

L'art rupestre pré- et protohistorique occupe, dans le monde entier, d'immenses superficies à l'air libre. Les méthodes utilisées pour



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étudier les manifestations gravées et/ou peintes sur support rocheux diffèrent selon leur position en profondeur (art des cavernes) ou en surface (art de plein air). A l'aide de quelques exemples de sites de plein air dans le Sahara algérien et dans les Alpes françaises, l'auteur passe en revue les principaux aspects d'une approche naturaliste de l'art exposé à ciel ouvert. L'accent est mis sur les modifications et changements d'aspect des surfaces rupestres au cours du temps, ensemble complexe de processus qu'on peut définir comme une véritable «éco-morphologie» à l'interface roche-atmosphère. * dégradation - facteur climatique - érosion - essai en laboratoire - Algérie - France - liste du patrimoine mondial *
Masson éditeur, 120 boulevard St-Germain, 75006 Paris (France)

16. REUTILISATION

WIEJA, K., **Die Nikolaikirche in Berlin**, *Architektur der DDR*, n° 1, 1988, p. 9-14, ill., ref., all., rés. ang. (k-14)

L'église Nicolai, le monument le plus ancien du quartier Nicolai de Berlin, a été très endommagée au cours de la 2e Guerre mondiale. Les travaux de restauration et de reconstruction partielle, achevés en 1986, ont duré 7 ans et ont été accomplis dans le respect de l'aspect originel du monument. L'église est aujourd'hui la salle d'exposition permanente du musée Märkisches. L'article décrit les différentes étapes de la recherche historique et des travaux de restauration. * église - travail de restauration - musée - RDA *

Verlag für Bauwesen, Französische Strasse 13/14, Berlin 1086 (Rép. Dém. allemande). ISSN 0323-3413.



ICOMOS ANALYTICAL INDEX

A SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE ON THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The Icomos Analytical Index (IAI) is based on recent publications received at the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre. We have selected those references pertaining to the technical aspects of conservation and restoration and presented them in the following order—author, title of article or chapter, title of the periodical or book, volume, number and year of publication, number of pages, illustrations, bibliography, and the languages in which the articles and summaries are written. The Centre shelf and registration numbers are given in parentheses. The headings correspond to the first key word used for integration into the ICOMOS data base. The other keywords follow the summary and are placed between asterisks. The reference ends with the address where the work may be obtained and the ISSN and ISBN numbers. Please send your comments and suggestions to the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France).

1. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

BRUNHES, B., **La place du patrimoine bâti dans les options socio-économiques**, *Les monuments historiques demain*, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Paris 1987, pp. 238-240, Fr. (8401). Taking its title from one of the round tables organized by the Paris Symposium in 1984, this chapter presents its conclusions and attempts to demonstrate that heritage conservation and its revitalization have an economic logic which is not necessarily financial. Beginning with the French experience, the author treats the financing of heritage upkeep by the State and by the other partners - municipalities, private owners and patrons - so arriving at the conclusion that today, State loans must be used more as a lever than as main financial factor. He adds that architectural re-use and re-insertion of buildings into the economic activity is a challenge directed at all those who influence economy and not only at the experts. * conservation policy - financing - rehabilitation - France * Direction du patrimoine, Mission des relations extérieures, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, 3 rue de Valois, 75001 Paris (France). ISBN 2-11-08552-5.

2. ABBEYS

CAILLEAUX, D., **La restauration de l'abbaye de Fontenay (1906-1911)**, *Bulletin archéologique du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques*, new series no. 19, 1987, pp. 69-95, ill., Fr.

The account of the restoration (now accomplished), of the Cistercian Abbey at Fontenay (France) as well as an explanation of the doctrine which guided the restoration plans, was made possible thanks to the notes and sketches recorded by René Aynard who directed the works. At the end of the Revolution, Fontenay was not transformed into a stone quarry but on the contrary, its buildings were preserved due to the installation of a paper mill which was housed in the redundant, monastic dwellings and which stopped production in 1903. The restorers' work was one of "clearing Fontenay of its industrial gangue" thus allowing the ensemble of mediaeval

buildings to be exposed. The restoration of the cloisters, the claustral buildings, the abbey church and the forge is described in detail and is widely illustrated. The works which lasted for six years were unanimously accepted by the scientific world. * monastic and conventual buildings - restoration works - historical surveys - France - industrial architecture - demolition - World Heritage List * Editions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, 3-5 Bd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris (France). ISSN 2-7355-0095-0.

3. RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

Conservación de los monumentos virreinales en Bolivia, Instituto Boliviano de Cultura, La Paz, 1987, 32 pp., ill., Sp. (9606)

A presentation of the restoration carried out on religious monuments in Bolivia, mainly on churches in La Paz, Oruro and Potosí. Each survey contains a brief history of the building and its decoration, a diagnosis of their state of conservation and a description of accomplished works. Photographs of "before" and "after" give a precise idea of the work carried out. * conservation - restoration works - conservation of wall paintings - Bolivia * Mrs. Teresa Gisbert, Directora del Instituto Boliviano de cultura, apartado 609, La Paz (Bolivia).

4. TEMPLES

Conservation of Pagan Monuments, *Pagan Newsletter*, 1987, 3 pp., ill., Eng. (K-269) At Pagan (Burma) the collapse of Temple no. 433 due to the heavy rains in October 1986 was a decisive factor in the restoration of a neighbouring temple (no. 369), which dates from the same time (12th century B.C.), has the same dimensions and is in a similar state of conservation (structures fallen in, vertical cracks). The restoration was undertaken by the Department of Archaeology. The works, begun in 1987, (reinforcement of the masonry, waterproofing) allowed the building to regain its structural integrity. Photographs and plans make evident the similarity of the two buildings and the irreversible disappearance of one of them. * archaeological sites - deterioration - reinforcement - Burma *



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Pierre Pichard, Architect E.F.E.-O., P.O. box 151, Pondicherry, 605001 (India).

5. EARTHQUAKE PROTECTION

FEILDEN, B.M. (SIR), **Before Disaster, Between two Earthquakes**, *Cultural Property in Seismic Zones*, Iccrom, Gci, 1987, pp. 19-35, ill., Eng. (9644 - Se. 234)

Measures to be applied in seismic zones require a considerable investment of time and money but reveal themselves to be extremely profitable when historic monuments are damaged by earthquakes. The compilation of documentation is the first step to be taken (grouping of plans, photographs, historic research on previous works effected, photogrammetric surveys). The author also recommends making an inventory of the furniture and fittings, drafting a regulation which unites the different administration departments involved with disaster sites, maintaining the upkeep of the monuments and also providing information to the public on the preventative measures which can be taken. * historic monuments - guidelines * Iccrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italy) and/or Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, CA. 90292-6537 (USA). ISBN 0-89236-128-X.

6. RE-USE

GERÖ, L., **Utilisation of Castles in Hungary**, *IBI Bulletin*, no.45, 1987, pp. 72-77, ill., Eng. (K-27)

This article is one of the papers given at the symposium organized in April 1987 by the International Institute for Historic Castles on "The re-use of redundant military buildings". The author reports that of the 150 castles listed on the inventory, 5 were inhabited, the other 100 were in ruins. The restoration projects, begun in 1945, concerned 45 castles among which was the Buda Castle which today organizes concerts there, the Nagyvácszony Castle where exhibitions are held, the Kőszey Castle which is transformed into a hotel, etc. The positive result produced from these projects, even if it is difficult to evaluate in financial terms, is the impact on the public. * military

architecture - conversion of buildings - Hungary * Ibi, Château de Rosendaal, Rosendaal, Gelderland (Netherlands).

7. CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC GARDENS

GILBERT, M., **Passé et avenir du parc Louise-Marie**, *Hortus*, no. 23, 1988, pp. 4-10, ill., Fr. (J.H. 232)

Imagined a little more than a 100 years ago, on the ancient ramparts of the 4th surrounding wall of Namur (Belgium), the Louise-Marie Park was already threatened in 1891, a date when the Town Council was looking to selling it for private ownership or to handing over a part of it to a developer. Neither of these decisions having been taken, the Park went through some rather better than worse difficult times (paving envisaged in 1913, lawns cultivated as kitchen gardens in 1940-45, kiosk dismantled and replaced in 1958) before it was classified in 1986. Today, the regeneration programme is committed to experts' care who give here the programme's broad outlines: felling of about a hundred condemned trees, choice of variety of trees allowing the rule of "three levels" to be used again, reinforcement of the pond's banks, etc. * parks - restoration works - rehabilitation - planting - Belgium * Espace verts et art des jardins, 51 rue Mignot Delstanche, 1060 Bruxelles (Belgium).

8. CULTURAL IDENTITY

HACIHASANOGLU, O., ÜNLÜ, A., **Cultural Continuity and Design Problems in Traditional Environments**, *The Jerusalem Papers 1 & 2*, The Jerusalem Center for Planning in Historic Cities, Jerusalem 1987, pp. 131-135, ill., Eng., Summ. Eng. (9620)

The aim of this paper (contribution to a symposium organized in March 1986 at Jerusalem), is to determine the reasons affecting the historical and cultural discontinuity in traditional settlements. In the first part of his paper, the author discusses the cultural and historical continuity of traditional human settlements. In the second part, taking his inspiration from the example of Anatolian traditional houses, he attempts to explain the changes produced in the form of the vernacular habitat. Trends are then deter-

mined thus obtaining a definition of the interactions between the habitat sub-systems and the community cultural core elements. * vernacular architecture - historical surveys - social aspects - Turkey * Mr. Michael Turner, c/o Bezazel, Academy of Arts and Design, P.O. Box 7314, Jerusalem 91071 (Israel).

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

HINKEL, F.W., **Reconstruction work at the Royal Cemetery at Meroe**, *Nubische Studien*, XLII, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1986, pp. 99-108, ill., Eng. (9615) This article covers the restoration undertaken since 1976 on the necrological site of Meroe in Sudan, where the deterioration of the pyramids has been accelerated over the last 160 years, due in particular to the treasure hunts led by the first investigators. Structural works were very necessary (reinforcement of the deteriorated monuments, protection against harmful climatic and human elements), so that the fallen and scattered blocks could be inventoried and put back into place; and finally, to create a site museum open to the public and which would provide a protection against "tourist erosion". The technical data on the reinforcement and remounting of the blocks is illustrated with sketches and photographs. * cemeteries - pyramids - restoration works - anastylosis - Sudan * Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein (German Dem. Rep.) ISBN 3-8053-0878-7.

10. HISTORIC TOWNS

Istanbul, *Mimar*, supp. no.26, 1987, 23 pp., ill., bibl., Eng. (K-226) Edited by the French Institute of Architecture and printed in English by *Mimar*, this supplement gives a very wide view of the town from its Byzantine times up to its modern, metropolitan aspect of today. The history of Istanbul's town planning and its monuments' organization is described district by district, the accent being placed on the *küllüye* (building ensembles of a social, cultural and religious vocation, one of the most famous is the Süleyman *küllüye*), the commercial district in the heart of which



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is the bazar, the Topkapi Palace and the banks of the Bosphorus. Istanbul of the 19th and 20th Centuries, its development and contemporary designs are the subject of the second part of this survey which also treats the problems of urban renewal which has seriously damaged Beyoğlu, a quarter where most of the houses were in wood. The authors make particular reference to the fact that in this country where the Historic Monument Department depends upon the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the choices of rehabilitation are sometimes questionable * architectural heritage - urban fabric analysis - historical surveys - rehabilitation - Turkey *

Concept Media Pte Ltd., 1 Grange road, 05-11/12, Orchard Building, Singapore 0923. ISSN 0129-8372.

11. ARCHAEOLOGY

KING, T.F., **Prehistory and Beyond: the Place of Archaeology**, *The American Mosaic, Preserving a Nation's Heritage*, US/Icomos, Washington D.C. 1987, pp. 236-264, ill., Eng. (9646)

It is only since the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966 that archaeology and heritage conservation in the USA have developed in parallel and are mutually influenced. Contrary to other regions in the world, archaeology is very much linked to anthropology and to past and present cultural system surveys. The profession is also concerned by all types of historic property and contributes in providing new perspectives of heritage' analysis and evaluation: that is why, for example, the anthropological approach of the archaeologists leads them to study systematically the log cabins built in Alaska in the Thirties by the gold prospectors. Nevertheless, relations between the archaeology and conservation professionals are often difficult and archaeology's future in the midst of conservation remains yet to be defined. * conservation of historic monuments - conservation policy - administrative structures - USA *

US/Icomos, Decatur House, 1600 H Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20006 (USA). ISBN 0-911697-02-0

12. CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS

LAMBERT, G., 'A bit of a dream' in *New Plymouth, Historic Places in New Zealand*, no. 18, pp. 19-22, ill., Eng. (K-233)

The wooden flour mill at Egmont was built between 1865 and 1867 and, powered by a steam engine, had been operational until 1896; it was one of the most advanced and expensive models in New Plymouth (New Zealand). Situated in a commercial quarter of the town and known as a "witness" monument to the past, it was the subject of reconversion surveys and was finally transformed into a restaurant and amusement place. The author lays out the negotiations which took place between the different partners (private and municipal) and describes all of the works completed - in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter - which led to the success of this operation. * mills - conservation - New Zealand *

New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Private Bag, Wellington (New Zealand).

13. REHABILITATION

ROSSI, A., **Contrasts and Parallels, Two Conservation Case Studies: Greenhill and Thorpe Hall**, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, no. 32, 1988, pp. 73-100, ill., Eng. (K-181)

This article describes the theoretical approach to conservation which preceded the rehabilitation of two important ruined buildings, one of which is at Wirksworth and the other is near to Norwich in the United Kingdom. The first common objective to the two operations was to make the buildings "live again", and the second, just as important, was to conserve the historic structures without which the first objective would have lost its interest. The different approaches used were essentially based upon the alterations made to the buildings throughout the centuries and to the possibility of restituting their original aspect; this question was particularly studied at Thorpe Hall where alterations effected during the 19th Century had greatly changed the 16th Century construction. The rehabilitation of Wirksworth won the craft-

smen's prize awarded by the local architects' society and the building belongs to an ensemble rewarded by the Civic Trust in 1986. * comparative analysis - restoration works - United Kingdom - reinforcement *

The Ancient Monuments Society, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 5DE (United Kingdom). ISBN 0-946996-03-02.

14. STONE

SNETHLAGE, R., **Stone Conservation - Review and Perspectives**, *Advanced Methods and Techniques for the Study of Stone Decay, Cleaning and Conservation*, Pavia 1987, pp. 139-149, Eng. (9619 - Pi. 326)

Stone conservation is an interdisciplinary science and a review of the stone conservation techniques and products shows that the scientific basis of stone conservation is very small. It proposes focusing research on the problems of the weathering processes, which are the fundamental basis for developing products and testing methods. Like in every scientific field of research, the transfer of results to the restoration practice is very important and has to be improved and it must be stressed that the aim of any conservation is not the treatment or the copy, but the preservation of the authenticity of the monument. * conservation - conservation techniques - consolidants *

Fernando Veniale, Ugo Zezza, Dipartimento di scienze della terra, Università degli studi di Pavia, Sezione mineralogica-petrografica, Via A. Bassi 4, 27100 Pavia (Italy).

15. ROCK ART

SOLEILHAVOUP, F., **Les surfaces de l'art rupestre en plein air: relations avec le milieu biophysique et méthodes d'étude**, *L'anthropologie*, no. 90, 1986, pp. 743-792, ill., bibl., Fr., Summ. Fr., Eng. (9608 - A.R. 199)

Rock art, prehistorical and historical, occupies immense areas in the open air all over the world. Methods used for studying engraved manifestations and/or painted on a rock base are different according to their situation, in depth (cave art) or on surface



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(open-air art). Using examples taken from the open-air sites in the Algerian Sahara and in the French Alps, the author reviews the main aspects of a naturalistic approach to art in the open air. Emphasis is paid to the modifications and aspect changes of the rock surfaces during the course of time, a complex ensemble of processes which can be defined as a true "eco-morphology" occurring on the rock/atmosphere interface. * deterioration - climatic factors - erosion - laboratory tests - Algeria - France - World Heritage List *

Masson Editeur, 120 boulevard St-Germain, 75006 Paris (France).

16. RE-USE

WIEJA, K., **Die Nikolaikirche in Berlin**, *Architektur der DDR*, no. 1, 1988, pp. 9-14, ill., ref., Ger., Summ. Eng. (K-14)

The Nikolai Church is the oldest monument in Berlin's Nikolai district and had been severely damaged during the Second World War. The restoration and partial reconstruction works terminated in 1986, had taken seven years to be completed, fully respecting the original aspect of the monument. Today, this church is a permanent exhibition hall for the Märkisches Museum. This article describes the different stages of the historical research and restoration works. * churches - restoration works - museums - German DR *

Verlag für Bauwesen, Französische Strasse 13/14, Berlin 1086 (German Dem. Rep.). ISSN 0323-3413.

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LA RECHERCHE SUR LA PROTECTION DES VITRAUX

Le dernier colloque du **Comité International de l'Icomos pour le Vitrail** et du **Comité technique international du Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi** a eu lieu à Amsterdam en mai 1987 pour traiter des problèmes de la protection des vitraux anciens par la pose d'une verrière extérieure. Les conclusions apportées par les expériences en cours dans les différents pays sur les résultats obtenus sont résumés dans les "instructions" ci-dessous: La protection isothermique des vitraux, c'est-à-dire la protection par une verrière extérieure avec espace vitrail-protection ventilée est devenue, dans beaucoup de pays, depuis la 2ème guerre mondiale, un des moeys les plus importants pour assurer la conservation des vitraux du Moyen-Age. D'après les expériences et les recherches récentes sur la protection des vitraux en danger, la verrière extérieure permet de mettre les oeuvres dans les meilleures conditions de conservation sans qu'il soit nécessaire de les traiter directement.

Cette protection entraîne les effets suivants: 1) protection contre les dégradations physiques (jets de pierre, grêle, pression du vent, vibrations supersoniques, etc.); 2) protection contre la pluie, la neige, la rosée, ainsi que contre l'attaque des agents polluants atmosphériques (SO₂, etc.); 3) les vitraux ne font plus seuls fonction de barrière climatique entre l'extérieur et l'intérieur de l'édifice; 4) elle empêche ou du moins réduit les phénomènes de condensation sur la face interne des vitraux et sur les peintures très vulnérables (grisaille, émaux).

Cependant cette protection n'est efficace que lorsque le système de pose est réalisé de la manière suivante:

- 1) la verrière extérieure doit être bien étanche à la pluie et au vent;
- 2) elle doit résister aux fatigues mécaniques (emploi du verre de sécurité, feuilleté, etc. ou être associé à la pose d'un grillage métallique dans le cas d'emploi de verre à vitre);
- 3) la dimension de l'espace entre le vitrail et la verrière extérieure doit être suffisant pour assurer une circulation d'air (des fentes assez larges en haut et en bas de la baie et selon les cas, sur les côtés);

4) considérant que les conditions optimales de ventilation ne peuvent pas encore être fixées d'après les résultats des recherches actuelles, il est recommandé que la méthode de mise en oeuvre du système puisse permettre d'intervenir sur le réglage du débit d'air. Les résultats des expériences réalisées dans différents pays montrent que:

- 1) différentes solutions ont été trouvées en ce qui concerne l'aspect esthétique de la verrière extérieure (panneau mis en plomb: réseaux géométriques, ou reproduisant le réseau des panneaux anciens, emploi de verre structuré antireflet, etc.) de manière à l'intégrer dans l'architecture;
- 2) les problèmes des baies de grandes dimensions ou comportant des armatures de forme compliquée sont également à résoudre;
- 3) le problème esthétique à l'intérieur de l'édifice est moins grave, car les problèmes des jours (fentes de ventilation), des encadrements des panneaux, des différentes couleurs des matériaux utilisés sont faciles à résoudre (les caches des jours ne doivent cependant pas empêcher la circulation de l'air);
- 4) la plupart des pays ont opté pour la ventilation intérieure de l'espace au vue des résultats acquis depuis de nombreuses années. Cependant les recherches sur ce sujet ne sont pas encore terminées;
- 5) il y a de grandes différences de coût entre les divers systèmes de pose employés. Il est souhaitable que ces systèmes soient les plus simples possibles et que leur coût reste acceptable. Il faut préférer un système qui porte le moins atteinte au monument (meneaux, ferrures, etc.);
- 6) il est nécessaire que les matériaux employés soient compatibles entre eux (en particulier les métaux).

A partir des expériences acquises depuis de nombreuses années, on peut conclure qu'il est absolument nécessaire de fixer une procédure de contrôle scientifique qui doit être exécutée par des experts. Des contrats d'étude et de maintenance doivent être passés dans ce sens avec les ateliers de restauration et les laboratoires. Une documentation précise doit être évidemment tenue à jour dans chaque cas. Il est nécessaire que ces contrôles comportent des mesures climatiques qui permettent d'établir des comparaisons sur l'efficacité des différents systèmes de protection mis en

oeuvre. Ces mesures doivent comprendre un enregistrement des différents facteurs: température, humidité relative de l'air, vitesse de la circulation de l'air dans l'espace vitrail-protection. Il faut chercher à améliorer les appareils de mesure et à les standardiser. Il serait souhaitable que les installations réalisées par des experts soient disponibles dans tous les pays.

La mise à la disposition de plaquettes de verre test par le Fraunhofer Institut für Silikatforschung de Würzburg sera un premier pas pour l'acquisition de résultats comparables en ce qui concerne l'efficacité de la protection contre la corrosion du verre ancien. Ces plaquettes devront être placées sur le plus grand nombre de sites possibles où seront réalisées simultanément des mesures climatologiques indispensables.

Le **Comité International de l'Icomos pour le Vitrail** et le **Comité Technique International du CVMA** publient chaque année la *Newsletter* qui traite des problèmes de recherche sur la conservation des vitraux anciens. Cette publication est destinée à tous ceux qui sont concernés par la sauvegarde de ces oeuvres: maîtres verriers, historiens de l'art, chercheurs, inspecteurs, architectes, etc. Pour les abonnements ou l'achat de numéros déjà parus, les personnes et organismes intéressés peuvent s'adresser au: **Centre international du vitrail, Grenier de Loëns 28000 Chartres (France)**

RESEARCH IN THE PROTECTION OF STAINED GLASS

The last symposium of the **Icomos International Committee for Stained Glass** and of the **International Comité Technique of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi** was held in Amsterdam in May 1987. It dealt with the protection of historic stained glass through external double glazing. The conclusions reached from the experiences developed in various countries are summarized in the following "instructions":

Since the end of World War II "isothermal glazing" double-glazing with a ventilated space between the original stained glass and the protective glazing has proved to be the most important method for the protection and

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conservation of stained glass. At the present stage of research and experience in the conservation of endangered stained glass isothermal glazing constitutes an improvement of stained glass protection without intervention on the work of art itself.

The effect of isothermal glazing is as follows: 1) protects against mechanical damage (stones, storm, wind pressure, hail, sonic boom, etc.); 2) protects against rain, snow, dew and consequences of corrosive air pollution (SO₂, etc.); 3) relieves the stained glass panels in their ordinary function as a barrier between inside and outside climatic conditions;

4) prevents condensation on the particularly delicate painted inner side of the glass painting.

However, the protection of double-glazing can only be effective when its installation guarantees that:

- 1) the outside glazing is wind - and rain - proof;
- 2) the outside glazing resists mechanical damage (use of security glass or application of a metal screen in the case of simple window glass);
- 3) the isothermal space provides adequate, free circulation of air (sufficient distance between glass panel and outside glazing, provision of openings on top and bottom and both sides, of applied glazing if necessary);
- 4) Due to the fact that the actual state of our knowledge does not allow us to determine exactly the dimension of the required or optimal ventilation openings it would be advisable to plan the construction in such a way that corrections are always possible.

A review of the actual level of experiences in every country may be resumed as follows:

- 1) as for the aesthetical dimension of protective glazing, various solutions have been found — glazing panels in geometrical patterns, or reproducing a simplified lead-structure of the original panels behind, non-reflecting or structured large-scale panels, etc. — which allow the integration of the protective glass into architecture. Even the problems of huge windows with complicated ferramenta and tracery-roses seem solvable. The aesthetical problem of the inside view is of minor importance since light-slots, framing of the panes, etc. are easy to hide; blinds, however, should not hinder the circulation of air;

2) in the light of investigations and experience the majority of countries prefer interior isothermal glazing as opposed to exterior glazing. More research is going on;

3) execution of protective glazing allows a variety of possibilities. Great importance is attached to the fact that the constructions being simple, easy to execute and to handle and as inexpensive as possible. Priority is given to these constructions respecting to the highest possible degree the substance of the monument itself (masonry, iron-work, etc.); 4) every material used (especially metals) has to be carefully examined as to its compatibility with surrounding materials.

We have learned from our experience that the effect of protective glazing has to be controlled on a regular basis and that this control can only be guaranteed when it is executed by experts; a control is also desirable through maintenance contracts with qualified restoration workshops. It goes without saying that adequate documentation accompanies each step of the supervision process.

There is a need for exact measures supporting this control throughout the whole process in order to obtain reliable long-term data on the construction and the effectiveness of the various protective glazing systems. The measurements have to comprise: temperature, relative humidity of the atmosphere, and air stream speed in the ventilation space. Efforts should be undertaken to optimize and standardize instruments and measurement methods. To this end it would be advisable to use a set of measuring instruments chosen by experts which could be made available on an international level. As a first step towards comparable results of the effectiveness of protective glazing special "chips" of glass developed by the Fraunhofer-Institut für Silikatforschung will be used for tests on as many stained glass monuments as possible, this can be eventually combined with climate measurements.

The **Icomos International Committee for Stained Glass** and the **International Comité Technique of CVMA** have a yearly publication called *Newsletter*. This journal deals with problems of research on the conservation of historic stained glass and it concerns all people interested in the protection of these works of art: stained glass craftsmen, art historians, scientists, curators, architects, etc.

For subscription and acquisition of previous issues, and for any further information, individuals and institutions should write to the: **International Centre for Stained Glass, Grenier de Loëns 28000 Chartres (France)**

CALENDRIER / CALENDAR

* Manifestations organisées par ou avec la participation de l'Icomos

* Events organized by or with the participation of Icomos

Juin 6-13, Helsinki (Finlande): *Le défi lancé aux ingénieurs des structures*. Information: Association internationale des ponts et charpentes, Eth-Hönggerberg, CH-8093 Zürich (Suisse)

June 6-13, Helsinki (Finland): *The Challenge of the Structural Engineers*. Information: International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering, ETH-Hönggerberg, CH-8093 Zürich (Switzerland)

***Juillet 14-15**, West Dean (Royaume-Uni): *Séminaire sur le bois* organisé par le Comité UK pour le bois. Information: Ms. Radford, West Dean College, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 0QZ (Royaume-Uni)

***July 14-15**, West Dean (United Kingdom): *Wood Seminar* organized by the UK Wood Committee. Information: Ms. Radford, West Dean College, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 0QZ (United Kingdom)

***Juin 14-17**, Paris (France): 12e session du Bureau de la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Information: Division du patrimoine culturel, Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris et/ou Secrétariat international Icomos, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

***June 14-17**, Paris (France): 12th Session of the World Heritage Bureau. Information: Cultural Heritage Division, Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris et/ou Icomos International Secretariat, 75 rue du Temple, 75003 Paris (France)

Juillet 15-22, West Dean (Royaume-Uni): cours sur *Les perspectives et les projets en conservation architecturale*. Information: Ms. Lacey, 16 Eldon Grove, London NW3 5PT (Royaume-Uni)

July 15-22, West Dean (United Kingdom): *Course on Perspectives and Prospects in Architectural Conservation*. Information: Ms. Lacey, 16 Eldon Grove, London NW3 5PT (United Kingdom)

***Juin 16-18**, Marseille (France): *Etat et connaissance du patrimoine architectural méditerranéen français*, organisé par la Section française de l'Icomos en collaboration avec l'Atelier du patrimoine de la Ville de Marseille. Information: Section française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France)

***June 16-18**, Marseille (France): *Present State and Knowledge of the French Mediterranean Architectural Heritage*, organized by the French Section of Icomos in collaboration with the Atelier du patrimoine de la City of Marseille. Information: Section française de l'Icomos, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, 75004 Paris (France)

Juillet 24-31, Zagreb (Yougoslavie): 12e congrès international des sciences d'anthropologie et d'ethnologie, et colloque sur *L'ethnologie et l'architecture*. Information: Regionalni zavod za zastitu, Spomenika kulture u zagrebu, Mesnicka 49, PP404, 41000 Zagreb (Yougoslavie)

July 24-31, Zagreb (Yugoslavia): 12th International Congress of Anthropological Sciences and Ethnology, and Symposium on *Ethnology and Architecture*. Information: Regionalni zavod za zastitu, Spomenika kulture u zagrebu, Mesnicka 49, PP404, 41000 Zagreb (Yugoslavia)

***Juin 21-25**, Edinburgh (Royaume-Uni): Séminaire organisé par UK/Icomos et le Comité international de l'Icomos spécialisé sur la Formation: *L'interprétation des monuments historiques*. Information: Colin McWilliams, Dept. of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF (Royaume-Uni)

***June 21-25**, Edinburgh (United Kingdom): A seminar organized by UK/Icomos and the Icomos International Training Committee: *Interpretation of Historic Buildings*. Information: Colin McWilliams, Dept. of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF (United Kingdom)

Juillet 24-Août 3, Sintra (Portugal): *1er atelier international pour les jeunes* organisé par la section locale de Jeunesse & Patrimoine. Information: Associação Juventud e Património, R. Alexandre Herculano, 57-3°, 1200 Lisboa (Portugal)

July 24-August 3, Sintra (Portugal): *1st International Youth Exchange and Workshop* organized by the local section of Youth & Heritage. Information: Associação Juventud e Património, R. Alexandre Herculano, 57-3°, 1200 Lisboa (Portugal)

Août 29-Septembre 2, Darwin (Australie): *1er congrès de l'Australian Rock Art Research Association*. Information: Aura, PO Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic. 3162 (Australie)

August 29-September 2, Darwin (Australia): *1st Congress of the Australian Rock Art Research Association*. Information: Aura, PO Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic. 3162 (Australia)

Août 30-Septembre 4, Coventry (Royaume-Uni): 2e Congrès mondial sur *La présentation et l'interprétation du patrimoine en 1988; la préparation des années 90*. Information: Conference Services Ltd, Aldine House, 9-15 Aldine Street, London W12 8AW (Royaume-Uni)

August 30-September 4, Coventry (United Kingdom): *Second World Congress: Heritage Presentation and Interpretation 1988, Preparing the 90's*. Information: Conference Services Ltd, Aldine House, 9-15 Aldine Street, London W12 8AW (United Kingdom)

Juin 21-26, Paris (France): *Salon international de l'architecture*. Information: M. Bravo, 13 passage Landriau, 75007 Paris (France)

June 21-26, Paris (France): *International Salon of Architecture*. Information: Mr. Bravo, 13 passage Landriau, 75007 Paris (France)

***Juin 27-Juillet 26**, Trondheim (Norvège): *3e cours international sur la technologie de la conservation du bois*. Information: Iccrom, 13 via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italie) et/ou Prof. Larsen, The Norwegian Institute of Technology, 7034 Trondheim-NTH (Norvège)

***June 27-July 26**, Trondheim (Norway): *3rd International Course on Wood Conservation Technology*. Information: Iccrom, via di San Michele, 00153 Rome (Italy) and/or Prof. Larsen, The Norwegian Institute of Technology, 7034 Trondheim-NTH (Norway)

Juillet 3-8, West Dean (Royaume-Uni): cours sur *La conservation des paysages, parcs et jardins historiques*. Information: Ms. Radford, West Dean College, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 0QZ (Royaume-Uni)

July 3-8, West Dean (United Kingdom): Course on *The Conservation of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens*. Information: Ms. Radford, West Dean College, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 0QZ (United Kingdom)

Juillet 4-Septembre 23, Sheffield (Royaume-Uni): *Sessions de formation de courte durée pour les aménagés du tiers-monde*. Information: the Director, Centre for Development Planning Studies, University of Sheffield, 6 Claremont Place, Sheffield S10 2TB (Royaume-Uni)

July 4-September 23, Sheffield (United Kingdom): *Short Courses of Interest to Third World Planners*. Information: the Director, Centre for Development Planning Studies, University of Sheffield, 6 Claremont Place, Sheffield S10 2TB (United Kingdom)

***Septembre 12-16**, Stockholm (Suède): *Archéologie et société: les grandes opérations de sautelage, possibilités et problèmes*, colloque organisé par le Comité international de l'Icomos pour la gestion des sites archéologiques. Information: Mme Björnstad, Central Board of National Antiquities, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm (Suède)

***September 12-16**, Stockholm (Sweden): *Archaeology and Society: Large Scale Rescue Operations: Their*

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possibilités et problèmes, colloque organisé par le Comité international de l'Icomos pour la gestion des sites archéologiques. Information: Mme Björnstad, Central Board of National Antiquities, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm (Suède)

Possibilities and Problems, a Symposium organized by the Icomos Specialized International Committee for the Management of Archaeological Heritage. Information: Mrs. Björnstad, Central Board of National Antiquities, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm (Sweden)

(France) et/ou Ing. Hadjiev, National Cultural Monuments Institute, 44 Bd. Dondukov, 1000 Sofia (Bulgarie)

National Cultural Monuments Institute, 44 Bd. Dondukov, 1000 Sofia (Bulgaria)

Septembre 19-21, Lisbonne (Portugal): 30e congrès international de l'Union internationale de la propriété immobilière sur le thème de la *Rénovation urbaine*. Information: Associação Lisbonense de Proprietarios, R. Dom Pedro V, 82, 1294 Lisboa codex (Portugal)

September 19-21, Lisbon (Portugal): 30th International Congress of the International Union of Real Estate Property on the theme *Urban Renewal*. Information: Associação Lisbonense de Proprietarios, R. Dom Pedro V, 82, 1294 Lisboa codex (Portugal)

Octobre 17-22, Skopje (Yougoslavie): 1er colloque international sur les *Principes modernes de conservation et restauration du patrimoine urbain et rural dans les régions à risques sismiques*. Information: Iziis, Vesna Kitanovska, P.O. Box 101, 91000 Skopje (Yougoslavie)

October 17-22, Skopje (Yugoslavia): 1st International Symposium on the *Modern Principles in Conservation and Restoration of Urban and Rural Heritage in Seismically Active Regions*. Information: Iziis, Vesna Kitanovska, P.O. Box 101, 91000 Skopje (Yugoslavia)

***Septembre 19-23**, Athènes (Grèce): Colloque international: *La géologie de l'ingénieur appliquée à l'étude, la préservation et la protection du patrimoine historique: travaux anciens, monuments, sites historiques*. Information: Comité hellénique de géologie de l'ingénieur, secrétariat du colloque 1988, PO Box 19140, GR-11710 Athènes (Grèce)

***September 19-23**, Athens (Greece): *Engineering Geology as Related to the Study, Preservation and Protection of Ancient Works, Monuments and Historical Sites*. Information: Engineering Geology Greek Committee, 1988 Symposium Secretariat, PO Box 19140, GR-11710 Athens (Greece)

***Octobre 18-20 et 19-22**, Zutphen (Pays-Bas): Colloque *Education et formation aux techniques de restauration et de conservation*, et foire internationale *Restauratie*. Information: Beurswezen Zutphen BV, postbus 80, 7200 AB Zutphen (Pays-Bas)

***October 18-20 and 19-22**, Zutphen (Netherlands): *Symposium on Education and Training, with Respect to Restoration and Conservation Techniques and International Trade Fair Restauratie*. Information: Beurswezen Zutphen BV, postbus 80, 7200 AB Zutphen (Netherlands)

***Septembre 20-22**, Lyon (France): *Gestion urbaine et développement*, colloque organisé par l'Institut des sciences et des techniques de l'équipement et de l'environnement pour le développement. Information: Isted, 38 rue Liancourt, 75014 Paris (France)

***September 20-22**, Lyon (France): *Urban Management and Development*, organized by the Institute of Sciences and Techniques of Equipment and Environment for Development. Information: Isted, 38 rue Liancourt, 75014 Paris (France)

Octobre 18-20, Strasbourg (France): colloque organisé conjointement par le Conseil de l'Europe et l'Uia: *L'amélioration des conditions de vie dans les villes: coopération entre les autorités locales, l'architecte et la communauté*. Information: M. Hartley, Conférence permanente des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux de l'Europe, Conseil de l'Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg cedex (France)

October 18-20, Strasbourg (France): Symposium organized jointly by the Council of Europe and Uia: *Improvement of Life Conditions in Towns: A Cooperation between Local Authorities, the Architect and the Community*. Information: Mr. Hartley, Conférence permanente des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux de l'Europe, Council of Europe, BP 431 R6, 67006 Strasbourg Cedex (France)

Septembre 28-30, Ottawa (Canada): 5e Conférence internationale sur *l'économie de la culture*. Information: Association for Cultural Economics, Dept. of Urban Studies, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325 (Etats-Unis)

September 28-30, Ottawa (Canada): *Fifth International Conference on Cultural Economics*. Information: Association for Cultural Economics, Department of Urban Studies, the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325 (USA)

Octobre 18-21, Bologne (Italie): *Colloque international d'archéométrie* organisé par l'Université de Bologne. Information: Secrétariat du colloque, Centro per lo studio e la conservazione di manufatti di interesse archeologico e artistico, Facoltà di chimica industriale, viale Risorgimento 4, 40136 Bologne (Italie)

October 18-21, Bologna (Italy): *International Symposium on Archaeometry* organized by the University of Bologna. Information: Secretariat of the Colloquium, Centro per lo studio e la conservazione di manufatti di interesse archeologico e artistico, Facoltà di chimica industriale, Viale Risorgimento 4, 40136 Bologna (Italy)

Septembre, date à fixer, Los Angeles (Etats-Unis): *Colloque sur le bois archéologique*. Information: Dr. Rowell, Usda, Forest Products Laboratory, One Gifford Pinchot Drive, Madison, WI. 53705 (Etats-Unis)

September, date to be set, Los Angeles (USA): *Archaeological Wood Symposium*. Information: Dr. Rowell, Usda, Forest Products Laboratory, One Gifford Pinchot Drive, WI. 53705 (USA)

Octobre 20-22, Marseille (France): *100 sites historiques d'intérêt commun du littoral méditerranéen*, colloque organisé par le Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée, les ministères français des affaires étrangères, de la culture et de l'environnement, la Ville de Marseille et l'Atelier du patrimoine. Information: Atelier du patrimoine, 10bis Square Belsunce, 13001 Marseille (France)

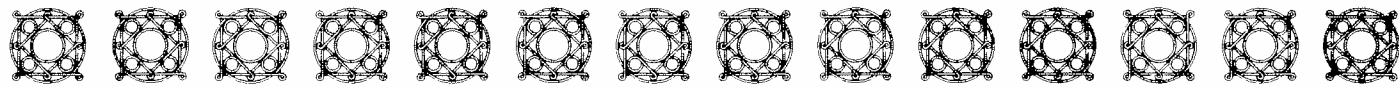
October 20-22, Marseille (France): *100 Historic Sites of a Common Interest on the Mediterranean Littoral*, a Symposium organized by the Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée, the French Ministeries of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Environment, the City of Marseille and the Atelier du patrimoine. Information: Atelier du patrimoine, 10bis Square Belsunce, 13001 Marseille (France)

Septembre 29-Octobre 2, Bologne (Italie): *Assemblée générale annuelle* de l'Ibi. Information: Ibi, Château de Rosendaël, 6891, DA Rozendaël (Pays-Bas)

September 29-October 2, Bologna (Italy): *Ibi Annual General Assembly*. Information: Ibi, Château de Rosendaël, 6891 DA Rozendaël (Netherlands)

***Octobre 4-7**, Sofia (Bulgarie): Réunion annuelle du Cipa à l'invitation du Comité bulgare de l'Icomos, et colloque: *Apports des méthodes modernes de photogrammétrie, télédétection et traitement d'image au patrimoine architectural et urbain*. Information: Cipa, 4 avenue Pasteur, 94160 Saint-Mandé, (France) and/or Ing. Hadjiev,

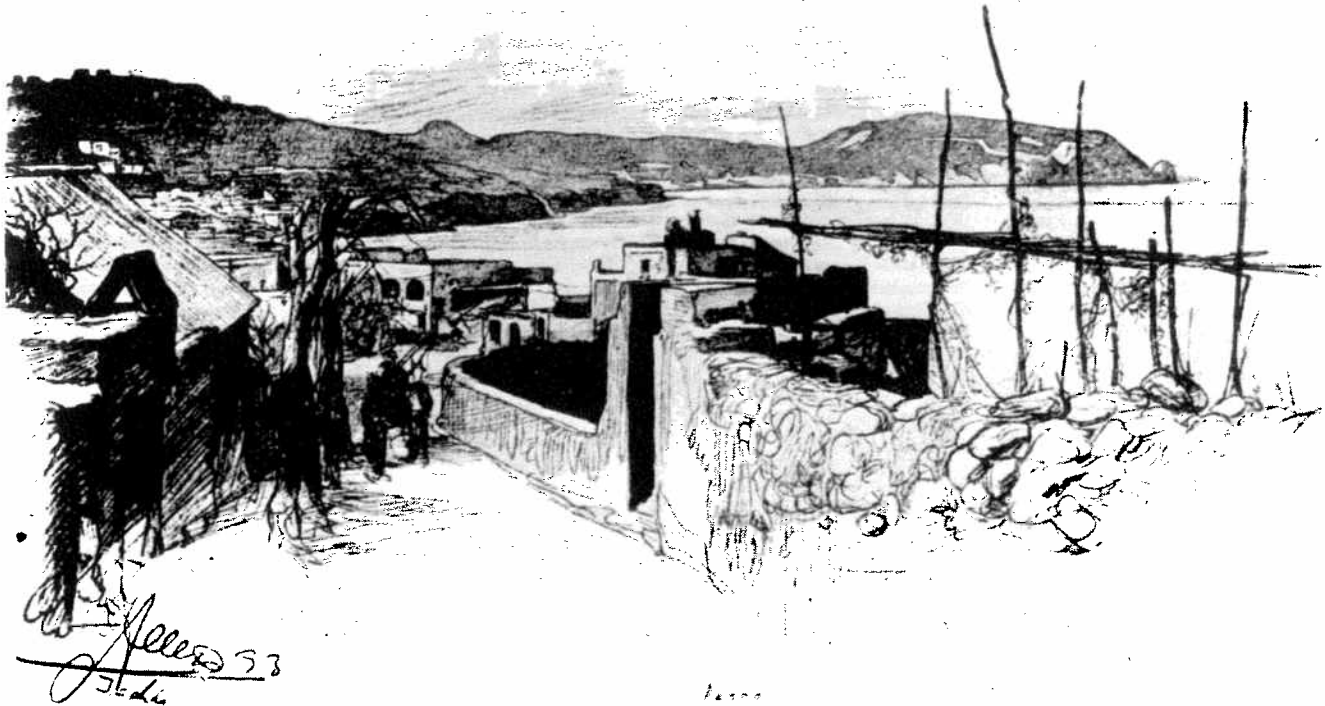
***October 4-7**, Sofia (Bulgaria): Cipa Annual Meeting and Symposium: *Contributions of Modern Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Image Processing Methods to the Architectural and Urban Heritage*. Information: Cipa, 4 avenue Pasteur, 94160 Saint-Mandé (France) and/or Ing. Hadjiev,



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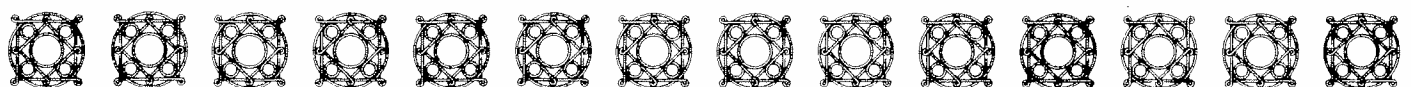


In un tempo di grandi stravolgimenti ambientali, la volontà di recuperare per Ischia un rapporto con la storia è assunto fondamentale di questo libro. E, mentre si rivolge un'attenzione particolare a situazioni contestuali — quali la revisione critica di Ischia come paesaggio, la dislocazione delle prime sedi umane, le strategie angioine ed aragonesi per il Castello, le difficili situazioni ambientali dell'età vicereale, l'attività costruttiva fino ai giorni nostri — non mancano analisi di settore e specifici approfondimenti, sostenuti sempre da una rigorosa verifica delle fonti. Indagando nei contributi letterari e iconografici, nonché nelle testimonianze ancora *in situ*, Ischia di oggi esce da una identità negata dalla violenza speculativa e dall'assenza di una gestione culturale. La struttura organizzativa del contributo — che si avvale del rapporto costante tra luoghi e storia — è tale da proporre questo testo per le scelte tematiche e per le riflessioni sulla politica dei beni culturali.

1987; pp. 448; 334 ill. b/n; L. 80.000

This volume constitutes the attempt to interpret the world of Ischia, the Neapolitan island, in an unusual way. It is devoted to those people who have been able to divine that under the surface of Ischia there is something more: in the local traditions and in the architectonic and territorial peculiarities. According to the author, Ilia Delizia, nowadays, in an epoch characterised by sudden and radical changes, to speak about Ischia means to analyse its historical events. In fact, it is the only way to understand the relation existing between the initial state of the island and the modifications deriving from the uninterrupted work of man. Particular attention is so devoted to particular events: the settling of the first inhabitants, the history of the Aragonese castle, the difficulties of the vice-regal period, the building activity until present times.

1987; 448 pages; 334 black and white pictures; \$ 67



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CONSIGLIO INTERNAZIONALE DEI MONUMENTI E DEI SITI

ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization bringing together people and institutions actively concerned with the conservation of buildings, groups of buildings and larger units of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. Both nationally and internationally it is directed by its members and its effectiveness and the scope of its influence are dependent on their number, their competence and their dynamism. It is their General Assembly which elects the Executive Committee, the members of which are responsible for the administration of the Council and for the general policy guiding the work of the Secretariat since it is they who are called on to implement the programmes adopted triennially by the General Assembly (Cracow 1965, Oxford 1969, Budapest 1972, Rothenburg 1975, Moscow 1978, Rome 1981, Rostock-Dresden 1984).

The aims of Icomos, as set out in its Statutes, are the furthering of the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites. To this end it strives to bring together all individuals or bodies (official or private) taking an active part in conservation. The scope of its membership has broadened as the concept of the architectural heritage itself has developed. At the same time, Icomos is in regular and close contact with numerous international organizations, governmental, professional and private.

When, in 1964, the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments decided to set up a permanent association, it was encouraged to do so by Unesco and, as early as 1970, Icomos was included by Unesco among its international non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative and associate status. Besides providing Icomos with regular assistance in the form of a subsidy supplementing its members' subscriptions and the subsidies paid by several governments, Unesco finances specialized assignments under contract. Icomos thus had an important part in the preparation of the World Heritage Convention (1972), in the organization of exchange and training programmes in the field of preservation of historic quarters (1980, 1982, 1984) and in the preparation of various recommendations.

The Assembly at which the Council was founded decided that its headquarters should be in Paris. Since 1971 it has been accommodated in the service wing of the Hôtel Saint-Aignan, a historic building made available to it by the Paris City Council. The Secretariat consists of a salaried staff of four persons, whose work comes under the direct supervision of the Secretary General and the Treasurer General. It carries out the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and is in charge of the day-to-day activities of the Council along the general lines laid down by the President. The Unesco/Icomos Documentation Centre, which is responsible for building up and keeping up to date a body of reference material on the conservation, protection, use and rehabilitation of the architectural heritage is financed under a special Unesco contract. It has a staff of two and its material may be consulted either personally or by letter.

Icomos National Committees may be set up in all Unesco Member States and admit all categories of Icomos members (individual, institutional, supporting or honorary). Each Committee has its own international regulations, programme and activities, in accordance with the Council's Statutes and aims. The Committees take an active part in Icomos international activities. At the time of the 1965 Icomos General Assembly there were only a few National Committees, most of them in Europe. Since then, a great effort has been made to increase the number of National Committees, 8 in Africa, 20 in America, 9 in Asia, 1 in Australia and 27 in Europe. Furthermore, Icomos has well as associate members in ten other countries which have not yet their own National Committee.

Icomos has established a network of Specialized International Committees which are bodies of experts concerned with the study of particular problems and which are also a convenient vehicle for regular cooperation with other international bodies. Those established thus far are concerned with rock art, vernacular architecture, wood, mud brick, training, archaeology, historic gardens, stone, photogrammetry, seismology, cultural tourism, historic towns, and stained glass. The Icomos advisory body is the Advisory Committee, the members of which each represent either a National or a Specialized International Committee.

L'ICOMOS est une organisation non-gouvernementale qui regroupe des personnes et des institutions travaillant à la conservation des monuments, ensembles et sites historiques. Ses membres en sont le moteur, au plan national et international. De leur nombre, de leur dynamisme, de leur compétence dépendent l'efficacité et le rayonnement du Conseil. Réunis en Assemblée Générale, ils élisent ceux d'entre eux qui, siégeant au Comité Exécutif, assurent l'administration du Conseil et orientent le travail du Secrétariat. Les membres du Comité Exécutif sont, en effet, responsables de la mise en oeuvre des programmes adoptés tous les trois ans par l'Assemblée Générale (Cracovie 1965, Oxford 1969, Budapest 1972, Rothenburg 1975, Moscou 1978, Rome 1981, Rostock-Dresde 1984).

Les buts de l'Icomos, définis dans ses Statuts, sont de «promouvoir la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments, ensembles et sites». Pour atteindre ces buts, l'Icomos s'est efforcé de regrouper toutes les personnes et tous les organismes (officiels et privés) qui concourent à la conservation. Son domaine de recrutement s'est d'ailleurs élargi en même temps que se développait le concept même de «patrimoine architectural».

L'Icomos entretient, d'autre part, des relations étroites avec de très nombreuses organisations internationales, gouvernementales ou professionnelles.

En 1964, lorsque le II^e Congrès International des Architectes et des Techniciens des Monuments Historiques avait décidé la création d'une association permanente, l'Unesco avait encouragé cette initiative.

Dès 1970, l'Unesco admettait l'Icomos au nombre de ses organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, avec le statut de consultation et d'association. L'Unesco octroie au Conseil une aide régulière (une subvention annuelle, qui s'ajoute aux cotisations des membres et aux subventions de plusieurs gouvernements) et lui confie des tâches spécialisées. L'Icomos a ainsi joué un rôle important dans la préparation de la Convention du Patrimoine Mondial (1972), dans l'organisation de programmes d'échanges et d'information dans le domaine de la préservation des quartiers historiques (1980, 1982, 1984), et dans la préparation de recommandations diverses.

Le siège de l'Icomos a été fixé à Paris par l'Assemblée Constitutive. Il occupe, depuis 1971, une aile de l'Hôtel Saint-Aignan, monument historique mis à sa disposition par la Ville de Paris. Le Secrétariat comprend quatre personnes salariées travaillant sous le contrôle direct du Secrétaire Général et du Délégué Général aux Finances. Il met en oeuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée et du Comité Exécutif et assure la gestion quotidienne du Conseil selon les orientations définies par le Président. Le Centre de Documentation Unesco/Icomos, dont le rôle est de rassembler et de tenir à jour une documentation sur la conservation, la protection, l'utilisation et la mise en valeur des monuments et des sites, bénéficie d'un contrat particulier de l'Unesco. Il emploie deux personnes et peut être consulté sur place ou par correspondance.

Des Comités Nationaux de l'Icomos sont constitués dans les Etats membres de l'Unesco. Ils regroupent tous les membres (individuels, institutionnels, bienfaiteurs, d'honneur) que compte l'Icomos en leur pays. Ils ont leur règlement intérieur, leur programme et leurs activités propres, en accord avec les Statuts et les objectifs de l'Icomos. Ils participent largement à ses activités internationales.

Lors de l'Assemblée Constitutive à Varsovie, en 1965, l'Icomos ne comptait que quelques Comités Nationaux — en majeure partie européens — un grand effort a été accompli depuis pour augmenter leur nombre et implanter l'Icomos dans toutes les régions du monde. En 1985, l'Icomos compte 65 Comités Nationaux ainsi répartis: 8 en Afrique, 20 en Amérique, 9 en Asie, 1 en Australie, 27 en Europe et des membres associés dans une dizaine d'autres pays qui n'ont pas encore constitué un Comité National. L'Icomos a mis en place un réseau de Comités Internationaux spécialisés, organes techniques consacrés à l'étude de problèmes particuliers. Ces Comités offrent aussi l'occasion d'instaurer une collaboration permanente avec d'autres organismes internationaux. Les Comités actuellement constitués sont les suivants: art rupestre, architecture vernaculaire, bois, brique crue, formation, archéologie, jardins et sites historiques, pierre, photogrammétrie, séismologie, tourisme culturel, villes historiques, et vitrail. Les Présidents des Comités Nationaux et des Comités Internationaux spécialisés, réunis au sein du Comité Consultatif, constituent l'organe consultatif de l'Icomos.

