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PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1201

A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1966 (80 STAT. 915), AS AMENDED, ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 18, 1973



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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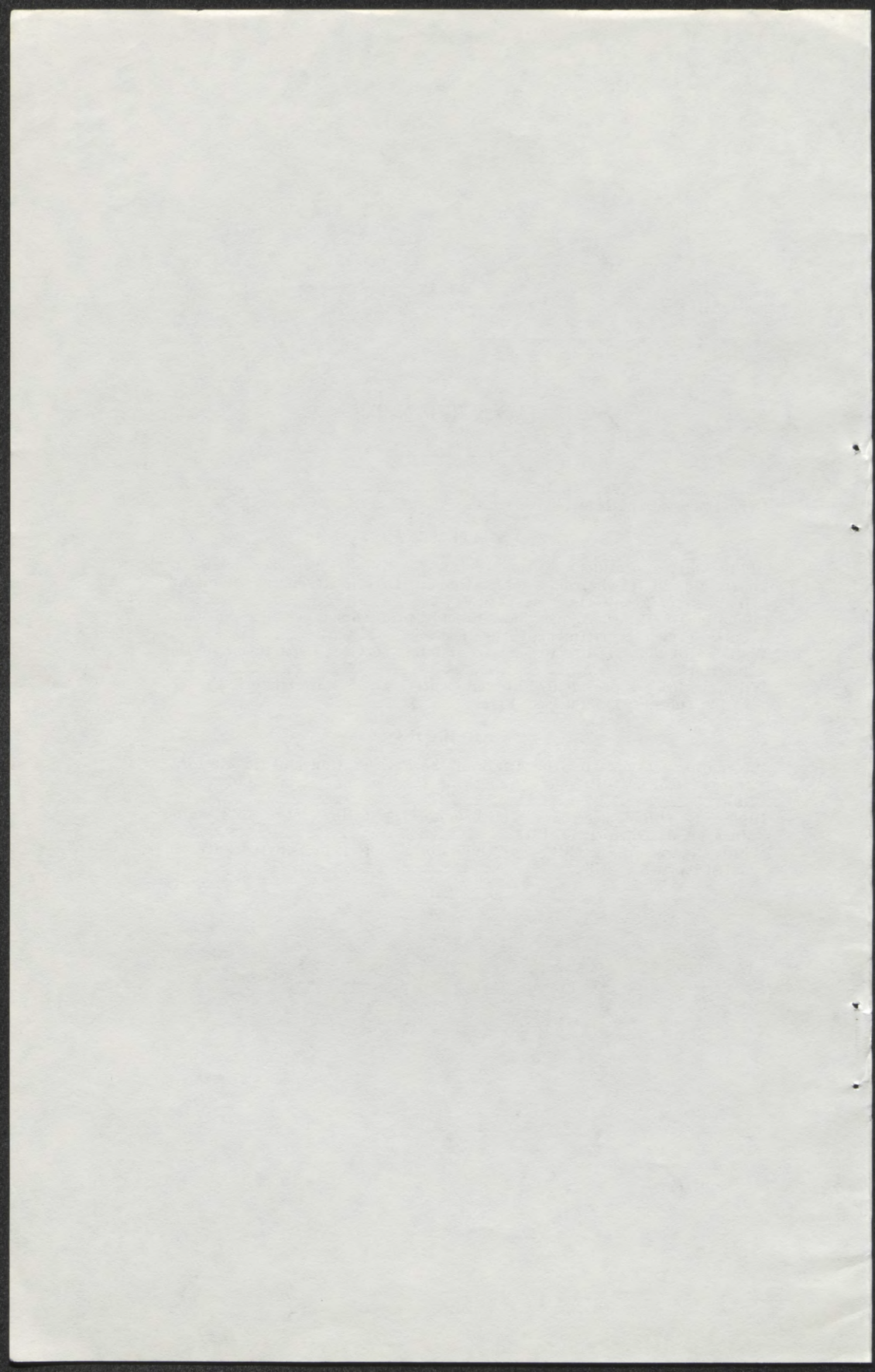
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PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1973

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, pursuant to notice, Senator Alan Bible, presiding.

Present: Senators Hansen and Johnston.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director, and Bernard Hartung, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. This is the time that we have set in notice for a hearing on S. 1201, which establishes a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation and for other purposes.

The act which was enacted in 1966, referred to as the National Historic Preservation Act, authorized a program of matching Federal grants to States, and the national trust for historic preservation for purposes of preserving properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The act also established an advisory council on historic preservation to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation.

The 1966 act authorized a total of \$32 million for grants to States and the national trust, ending after fiscal year 1970. The act of May 9, 1970 (84 Stat. 204) amended the 1966 act to extend the appropriation authorization for grants from fiscal years 1971 through 1973, at an additional total authorization of \$32 million.

The act of May 9, 1970, also added three ex officio members to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and it provided for U.S. participation in the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome Center, authorizing the appropriation of not more than \$100,000 annually for fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973 for that purpose.

Existing funding authority for matching grants to the States and national trust will expire on June 30, 1973. The purpose of the legislation, therefore, is to extend this funding in advance of that date in order to permit continued programing of qualified projects.

The act also recommends that a permanent appropriation authorization be approved instead of the current 3-year authorization. The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

The legislation was submitted to us by Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Nat Reed, and the submission statement will be incorporated in full at this point in the record.

Without objection I direct that the text of S. 1201 and the Department report be incorporated in the hearing record at this point.
[The documents referred to follow:]

93^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 1973

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C.
4 470), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 (a) Section 108 is amended by deleting the first sen-
6 tence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There is
7 authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary
8 to carry out the provisions of this title."

- 1 (b) Subsection (c) of section 206 is amended to read:
 2 "There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
 3 necessary for the purposes of this section."



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 28 1973

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a draft of a bill "To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470), popularly referred to as the "National Historic Preservation Act", authorized a program of matching Federal grants to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for purposes of preserving properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The Act also established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation.

The 1966 Act authorized a total of \$32 million for grants to States and the National Trust, ending after fiscal year 1970. The Act of May 9, 1970 (84 Stat. 204), amended the 1966 Act to extend the appropriation authorization for grants from fiscal years 1971 through 1973, at an additional total authorization of \$32 million.

The Act of May 9, 1970, also added three ex officio members to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and it provided for United States participation in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), authorizing the appropriation of not more than \$100,000 annually for fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973 for that purpose.

The enclosed draft bill would further amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 by (1) extending indefinitely the funding authorization for matching grants and by (2) extending indefinitely the funding authorization for participation in the Rome Centre.

Extension of funding for matching grants. Existing funding authority for matching grants to States and the National Trust will expire on June 30, 1973. It is essential, therefore, that the funding authority

be extended before that date to permit proper programming. We propose a permanent appropriation authorization, instead of the current 3-year authorization.

Extension of funding for Rome Centre. Existing funding authority for United States participation in the activities of the Rome Centre will also expire on June 30, 1973. The enclosed draft bill will extend the current appropriation authorization indefinitely. The Rome Centre is an independent, intergovernmental body of 52 member nations, established under the auspices of UNESCO in 1958. It is the continuing, intergovernmental organization of professional conservators and restorationists. Participation by the United States, as authorized in the 1970 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is an international expression of this Nation's interest in world-wide historic preservation.

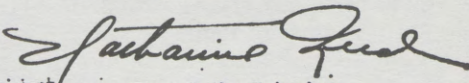
United States membership, which became effective January 20, 1971, is guided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and its Rome Centre Committee, a body consisting of representatives of 25 national institutions and Federal agencies whose programs and interests parallel those of the Rome Centre. Member institutions and agencies of the Rome Centre Committee are (1) the National Park Service, (2) the Smithsonian Institution, (3) the National Trust for Historic Preservation, (4) the Library of Congress, (5) the International Council of Museums (United States National Committee), (6) the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, (7) the Cooperstown Graduate Programs, (8) the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (American Group), (9) the Conservation Center, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, (10) the Intermuseum Conservation Association, (11) the American Society of Civil Engineers, (12) the Association for Preservation Technology, (13) the Society of Architectural Historians, (14) the School of Architecture, Columbia University, (15) the American Association of Museums, (16) the Society for American Archeology, (17) the American Association for State and Local History, (18) the International Council on Monuments and Sites (U.S. National Committee), (19) Colonial Williamsburg, (20) the National Gallery of Art, (21) the American Institute of Architects, (22) the United States National Commission for UNESCO, (23) the Department of State, (24) the National Endowment for the Arts, and (25) the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Although the period of membership in the Rome Centre has been brief, substantial benefits have accrued. Initiated by the Rome Centre Committee, a traveling summer school for the training of architects in restoration work was established, beginning in July 1972. More than half of the 22 participants in 1972 were Americans. The Rome Centre will also sponsor a conference on the preservation and restoration of cultural property in the United States. Held in Williamsburg and Philadelphia, the conference will enable conservators and architect-restorers from the United States and selected western hemisphere countries to consider mutual problems and consider ways in which their disciplines and programs might be integrated. Specifically, the conference will enable National Park Service personnel to benefit from the expertise of foreign participants in the concepts and techniques of historic preservation as they may be applied to the restoration and preservation of historic properties in the National Park System. Beginning in January 1972, an American on special assignment became one of the three program directors for the Rome Centre. Six American students were selected to attend regular Rome Centre training courses on the restoration of ancient monuments and the conservation of mural paintings during fiscal year 1972.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has already done much to stimulate State, local, and private activity in the preservation of the Nation's historic and cultural heritage. We believe a vigorous extension of the program, in accordance with the authorities proposed herein, is necessary to assure the fulfillment of national aspirations in the preservation of that heritage.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C.

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to hear from the Director of the Park Service, and whoever he may want to call as his supporting witnesses. Mr. Walker.

Mr. WALKER. Senator Bible, with your permission I would like to call Dr. Connally, who is Associate Director for Professional Services.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to have Dr. Connally. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, sir. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on S. 1201. Draft legislation embodied in this bill was submitted by the administration on February 28 of this year, and we appreciate the early consideration given this measure by your committee.

The daily lives of the American people are enriched and given continuity by the preservation of tangible expressions of our past. Yet we all know the past is often no match for the bulldozer and wrecking ball.

We are faced, therefore, with an urgent challenge—to save what can and should be saved before it is too late. Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, we have made an impressive beginning.

The matching grants-in-aid program authorized by this act is rapidly promoting the protection of the outstanding expressions of our Nation's past. Urban historic districts are being developed. Historic sites in their natural settings are being saved for public benefit. Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to call on Dr. Connally to discuss a very few of the historic properties that are being protected.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. We are very happy to proceed in that manner, and Doctor, pull the microphone over to you.

**STATEMENT OF DR. ERNEST A. CONNALLY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Dr. CONNALLY. Mr. Chairman, I think I can project fairly well. With your permission, I would like to show you two or three things here on the board.

Senator BIBLE. Proceed in your own way.

Dr. CONNALLY. These are simply representative examples of the kind of projects that this grant program assists. The grants are made to the States for a variety of properties. Here is an example of an early 18th century house in Pennsylvania.

It is one of the oldest dwellings in that county and the Mennonite community. It has been the subject of a painting by Andrew Wyeth. It has been recorded in the historic American building survey. A grant has been made for the restoration of an important historical building in Lancaster, Pa.

Senator BIBLE. When you make that type of a grant, Doctor, is it done on a matching basis? Or is it 100 percent Federal dollars?

Dr. CONNALLY. They are all done on a matching basis, Mr. Chairman. The Federal contribution may not exceed 50 percent of the project.

Senator BIBLE. That was my memory of it. But who puts up the other 50 percent?

Dr. CONNALLY. The 50 percent is supplied by the States. It may be appropriated by the States or by municipalities or private sources.

Senator BIBLE. What was the situation in this particular home that you are referring to, this Hans Herr house. Was it private or Lancaster money?

Dr. CONNALLY. That was private money that came—

Senator BIBLE. Private money, matched dollar for dollar?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. After the home is restored, I noticed you have "owner is private." Is that a livable home or is it just a showplace to show you the early Mennonite meeting places? Does it have use, after it is reconstructed?

Dr. CONNALLY. The principle we encourage, Mr. Chairman, is retention and use. Some of the properties would be museum exhibits. Most of them will be continued in some useful purpose.

Senator BIBLE. How about this one? This was the one you were using as your example.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, this is specifically an instance where there is public use only. There is no resident at this time in that dwelling.

Dr. CONNALLY. This would be a Mennonite museum, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Dr. CONNALLY. The act provides for assistance to districts, structures, buildings, objects. That can include such important historical remains as a ship, for example. This schooner, *Wawona*, which is docked in the Port of Seattle is one of the last sail vessels.

It was altered during World War II and was put to other use, and a grant has been made to refit it, restore it, and rereg the vessel. It is a maritime museum, Mr. Chairman.

The Cupola House, near Edenton, N.C., is a very important architectural example. It is a transitional example from the medieval style of the 17th century to what we think of as the Georgian style of the 18th century. The grant here is for the restoration of the roof and front porch.

The Gamble Mansion is another example. This is from Florida. It is one of the oldest houses on the southwest coast of Florida. It has important historical associations. A small grant was made to this once, for the purposes of doing the necessary research and planning for the restoration of the building.

Here is one that happens to be in Nevada.

Senator BIBLE. You always happen to get an exhibit that is in Nevada when I am chairman. I am familiar with that, but you'd better not go out and look at Fort Churchill today because I think it blew away since it was last restored.

Dr. CONNALLY. Well, there was some work done there back in the thirties, and it has deteriorated. It is owned by the State, as I believe you know, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That's right.

Dr. CONNALLY. The purpose of this grant is to stabilize the adobe ruins there.

Senator BIBLE. You tell me about that, because I've been out there many times. That is a great waste of money, even if it is in my own State, because nobody takes care of it, and it is out where it is subject to defacement, all kinds of vicissitudes and damage have occurred due to sand, wind, and the elements. Also there are those people who go in and carve their initials all over the buildings and otherwise deface it.

So I am interested. I'm glad you used this exhibit from Nevada. It gives me a chance to see whether this is a worthwhile project or not. How much money has the Federal Government spent on Fort Churchill to date?

Dr. CONNALLY. That's \$4,239, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That's the total, Federal expenditure?

Dr. CONNALLY. The grant for this is \$4,239 for the stabilization of the adobe walls.

Senator BIBLE. How much is the total amount that you intend spending? Is that the total?

Dr. CONNALLY. With your permission I will ask Dr. Bradford, the grants administrator, if he knows what is in the Nevada program for further work on that.

Senator BIBLE. If you don't have it readily available, just simply supply it for the record.

Dr. CONNALLY. The project will be completed with an additional \$5,000 matching grant.

Senator BIBLE. 4,600 would be the total Federal involvement, and is that matched 50-50 by the State of Nevada?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir, that is, \$4,239 would be the present total. With the additional grant the total Federal involvement for the completed project will be \$9,239.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Dr. CONNALLY. This last one is in Wyoming, showing the variety of properties that are assisted. This is the home of an important farmer, cattleman, Governor, and U.S. Senator in Sheridan. It is a good example of the kind of property that has significance in the local scene.

The properties that may be assisted, as you know, Mr. Chairman, may be of national or State or local significance. I am simply trying to indicate in these random examples the kind of property of various ownerships for various purposes that this program was meant to serve.

Senator BIBLE. Now you have the Wyoming project and I ask that you run them backward and tell me how many Federal dollars you have in the John Kendrick Mansion in Sheridan, Wyo., from its inception to date and how much you plan on spending from here on out; that is, Federal dollars.

Dr. CONNALLY. I'll have to look for that figure. Just a moment, Mr. Chairman. The grant made was \$8,420. And I believe that is the only grant that will be made for that project.

Senator BIBLE. That's the total amount. All right. Run these exhibits backward. I want to ask the same question of all of them.

Dr. CONNALLY. Fort Churchill, \$9,239, just mentioned. The Robert Gamble Mansion in Florida is \$1,250, for planning and research for the restoration of the building.

Senator BIBLE. What is the projection—

Dr. CONNALLY. There will be anticipated further expenditures there.

Senator BIBLE. What will the further cost be to restore it?

Dr. CONNALLY. The State hasn't made their submission on their current annual preservation program.

Senator BIBLE. You are just in the planning state on that one?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir. And this is a small grant. The Cupola House in Edenton. This is a \$1,000 grant for the restoration of the roof and front porch.

Senator BIBLE. Matched by whom?

Dr. CONNALLY. The Cupola House Association and the State have joined together to raise the matching funds at the local level.

Senator BIBLE. That will be the total Federal involvement of that?

Dr. CONNALLY. No. The State plans to request an additional \$8,000 to remove an intruding structure, a tire recapping concern.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Dr. CONNALLY. And the Schooner *Wawona*, it's a grant of \$25,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is matched by whom?

Dr. CONNALLY. I believe I'm correct, Mr. Chairman, in saying that is private money that is being matched.

Senator BIBLE. Who is responsible for the daily maintenance and care of the Schooner *Wawona*?

Dr. CONNALLY. There is a maritime museum that would be in charge of that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Who will pay for the maritime museum?

Dr. CONNALLY. It is in private ownership.

Senator BIBLE. Could they charge fees to go into the maritime museum?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir, I believe they could.

Senator BIBLE. I know they could. Do they?

Dr. CONNALLY. Well, it isn't ready yet.

Senator BIBLE. Will they?

Dr. CONNALLY. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, we don't know that.

The Northwest Seaports, Inc., expect to eventually charge an admission fee, but the amount has not been determined. It is anticipated that it will be a modest amount.

The Hans Herr House, which would be a Mennonite museum, would be a comprehensive restoration, including utilities for the building. The Federal grant there is \$37,041.

Senator BIBLE. That is matched by whom?

Dr. CONNALLY. The Mennonite Church is funneling that money through the State for the match.

Senator BIBLE. They match that?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. And who continues to maintain it?

Dr. CONNALLY. The Mennonite Church will, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Dr. CONNALLY. This will be a museum of Mennonite history.

Senator BIBLE. So there's no continuing obligation of the Federal Government for operation and maintenance?

Dr. CONNALLY. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. In this program the grants are made for acquisition and development, and not for administration and maintenance. That is the responsibility of the owners. The States enter into contractual obligations to insure that the Federal investment is protected through adequate maintenance, by the owners of the properties.

Senator BIBLE. Very well; you may proceed.

Dr. CONNALLY. That concludes these random samples, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You are not going to add any more to the testimony. Is that your full statement?

Dr. CONNALLY. Well, Mr. Walker simply asked me to illustrate these for you as part of his statement.

Senator BIBLE. You did very well on it. And we will now return to Mr. Walker and hear the balance of his statement.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We will simply try to give you a cross section of some of the facilities that are being restored.

Senator BIBLE. That's very helpful.

STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Resumed

Mr. WALKER. Since this program began in fiscal year 1968 the States and the national trust for historic preservation have matched almost \$21 million in Federal funds and received some 500 separate grants for historic preservation planning and development.

The historic preservation planning now under way in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam, provides necessary information for the later development of historic resources.

The actual purchase and preservation of historic district sites and structures is now in progress in 45 States and the District of Columbia. Under the provisions of the act, States may transfer Federal matching funds to private organizations or individuals. This makes private involvement in historic preservation possible, tapping a potent source of funds and enthusiasm.

The American people benefit by being able to visit the restored properties and from their increase in taxable value. On June 30, 1973, the authorization for appropriations for the matching grants program will expire. The 1966 act authorized the appropriation of \$32 million for fiscal years 1967 through 1970.

It was amended in 1970 to authorize an additional \$32 million for fiscal 1971 through 1973. S. 1201 would allow the continuation beyond fiscal 1973 of a thoroughly proven program. In the bill, we propose an indefinite appropriation authorization to follow the current 3-year authorization. In his fiscal 1974 budget, the President is requesting \$15.5 million for historic preservation grants.

S. 1201 would also extend indefinitely the current appropriation authorization for U.S. participation in the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, formerly known as the Rome Center. Existing funding authority expires June 30, 1973.

The International Center is a worldwide preservation organization with a membership of 55 nations. U.S. participation in the center was authorized by the 1970 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act and began in 1971.

It has been guided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through its International Center Commission. During our brief membership, 32 Americans have received preservation training with the center's financial and technical assistance.

The International Center has also, at the request of the Architect of the Capitol, studied masonry consolidation methods for the preservation of the west front of the U.S. Capitol.

The center arranged a mission to discover methods to treat deterioration at four Franciscan Missions in San Antonio, Tex. Under its auspices, a North American International Regional Conference was held in Williamsburg and Philadelphia, September 10 through 16, 1972.

The conference brought together for the first time international experts in both historic building restoration and museum conservation.

In sum, Mr. Chairman, these two programs, one for historic preservation grants, the other for U.S. participation in the International Center, have proved highly successful. Reauthorization will mean further advances in the protection, preservation, and use of our Nation's finest historic resources.

That concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator BIBLE. I see they are both open ended authorizations and I am sure that this committee will never approve an open ended authorization. What did the prior law say in that respect, not funding but authorization insofar as the historic properties preservation is concerned?

What was the amount that was written into your basic law?

Dr. CONNALLY. Mr. Chairman, the first act, in 1966, authorized \$2 million for fiscal year 1967 and \$10 million for each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years. The amendment, in 1970, authorized \$7 million for fiscal year 1971, \$10 million for fiscal year 1972 and \$15 million for fiscal year 1973, making a total authorization under both pieces of legislation of \$32 million each.

Senator BIBLE. That was my impression; a total of \$32 million.

Dr. CONNALLY. Each; so that's \$64 million that has been authorized so far under the legislation, as amended.

Senator BIBLE. How much of the \$64 million has been funded?

Dr. CONNALLY. About \$24 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Out of \$64 million, you have received \$24 million appropriated funds?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir, it is.

Dr. CONNALLY. \$21 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That's what I—you said on page 2 that they matched almost \$21 million in Federal funds. Of course you have some administration costs over and above that, don't you?

Dr. CONNALLY. We have small administrative costs of about 4 percent, Mr. Chairman, in the past 3 fiscal years.

Senator BIBLE. Let me get this clear in my mind. Since 1966 to date you have matched \$21 million in Federal funds, and from that same period of time, 1966 to date you have spent how much in the administration of that fund in dollars?

Dr. CONNALLY. About \$900,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. About \$900,000? What other amounts have been funded, other than the grants to the States and to the municipalities and to private endowments and institutions?

Dr. CONNALLY. The grants were made only to the States and to the national trust for historic preservation.

Senator BIBLE. So there are no other funds involved, other than the \$21 million and the \$900,000 for administration.

Dr. CONNALLY. The \$21 million includes the administrative—

Senator BIBLE. Oh, the \$21 million includes the administration—of the \$21 million, \$900,000 was for the administration. Is that a correct statement?

Dr. CONNALLY. I have a piece of paper before me. Grants to date to the States, Mr. Chairman, come to a little over \$10 million. To the

National Trust a little over \$4 million, making a total of \$14 million in grants that have actually been made.

There has also been a portion of \$6,800,000, and that includes the administrative cost, making a total of approximately \$21 million.

Senator BIBLE. So from its inception in 1966 to date, the total Federal expenditure has been \$21 million; is that a correct statement?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That's made up of the breakdown you have given to me right there?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Furnish that paper for the record if you would, Dr. Walker, so we have the backup on it.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

[The document referred to follows:]

Actual Federal expenditures for the historic preservation grant program, from inception to March 26, 1973:

Grants to States (493 grants)-----	\$10,001,293
Grants to National Trust (37 grants)-----	4,014,921
Subtotal (530 grants)-----	14,016,214
Other -----	* 6,817,786
Total -----	20,834,000

*Funds available to States but still not assigned to specific grants (\$5,764,177), plus administrative expenses (\$1,053,609).

Senator BIBLE. Now the Rome Center. You are authorized under the law, which expires on June 30, to spend—what is that amount of money?

Dr. CONNALLY. \$100,000.

Senator BIBLE. \$100,000 for each of those 3 years?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. At what level has that been funded?

Dr. CONNALLY. \$90,000, Mr. Chairman, for the past calendar year.

Mr. WALKER. \$90,609, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the total authorization for the Rome Center, since the law was first enacted? A hundred thousand dollars for how many years?

Dr. CONNALLY. Three years.

Senator BIBLE. So that's a total of \$300,000 authorized. Of the total of \$300,000 authorized, how much has actually been spent?

Dr. CONNALLY. For calendar years 1971 and 1972 the fee payment made by the United States was \$69,800, Mr. Chairman, and for 1973, \$90,000.

Senator BIBLE. What do you estimate the annual funding to be for 1974, fiscal 1974?

Mr. WALKER. \$70,485, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now, how about 1975? Have you projected beyond 1974?

Mr. WALKER. Sir, as I understand it, as the number of the countries increase in the Rome Center, or the International Center and I understand Dr. Connally has just returned from there and they already have increased it from 55 to 57, if the number of countries increase the 25-percent category will increase in its own right. However, we don't anticipate it going at this point in time any more than \$100,000 a year.

Senator BIBLE. Now, how much is your preservation program funded for. You mention it here in your statement that the President put how much money in that?

Mr. WALKER. \$15.505 million in it, sir, for fiscal 1974.

Senator BIBLE. \$15.5 for fiscal year 1974?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a figure for fiscal year 1975?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir; we don't. Theoretically the States could match \$44.8 million in 1975, but we have made no decision on what we believe the Federal matching share should be in 1975, or whether it should exceed the current level of \$15 or \$16 million.

Senator BIBLE. For the fiscal year following that, do you project it beyond that?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir, we have no firm figure beyond fiscal year 1974.

Senator BIBLE. And your fiscal year 1974 figure was 15.5? Your fiscal year figure is 44.8. Why the great increase in fiscal year 1975?

Dr. BRADFORD. I am Sydney Bradford, Assistant Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service. The States have estimated a matching capability of \$41.4 million for fiscal year 1974 and a matching capability of \$44.7 million for fiscal year 1975. The \$44.8 million figure is only a rough estimate of State matching capability.

Senator BIBLE. This was taken from the projections of the States that have given you their capability for that particular fiscal year?

Dr. BRADFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Thank you. Do you have anything further you want to add, Mr. Walker?

Mr. WALKER. No, sir, I do not.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. Thank you very much, gentlemen. I have no further questions of you.

[The prepared statement of Ronald H. Walker follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the views of the Department on S. 1201. Draft legislation embodied in this bill was submitted by the Administration on February 28 of this year, and we appreciate the early consideration given this measure by your Committee.

The daily lives of the American people are enriched and given continuity by the preservation of tangible expressions of our past. Yet we all know the past is often no match for the bulldozer and wrecking ball. We are faced, therefore, with an urgent challenge—to save what can and should be saved before it is too late. Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, we have made an impressive beginning.

The matching grants-in-aid program authorized by this Act is rapidly promoting the protection of the outstanding expressions of our nation's past. Urban historic districts are being developed. Historic sites in their natural setting are being saved for public benefit. Individual historic properties, such as the eighteenth-century Hans Herr House in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the three-masted schooner *Wawona* at Seattle, Washington, are being restored for contemporary use.

Other projects now underway include restoration at the Cupola House, an architecturally significant colonial structure in Edenton, N.C., research on the Robert Gamble Mansion in Manatee County, Florida, restoration at Fort Churchill, Nevada, and structural stabilization of the Kendrick Mansion, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Since the program began in fiscal year 1968, the states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have matched almost \$21 million in Federal funds and

received some 500 separate grants for historic preservation planning and development.

The Historic preservation planning now underway in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, provides necessary information for the later development of historic resources.

The actual purchase and preservation of historic district, sites, and structures is now in progress in 45 states and the District of Columbia.

Under the provisions of the Act, states may transfer federal matching funds to private organizations or individuals. This makes private involvement in historic preservation possible, tapping a potent source of funds and enthusiasm. The public benefits by being able to visit the restored properties and from their increase in taxable value.

On June 30, 1973, the authorization for appropriations for the matching grants program will expire. The 1966 Act authorized the appropriation of \$32 million for fiscal years 1967 through 1970. It was amended in 1970 to authorize an additional \$32 million for fiscal 1971 through 1973.

S. 1201 would allow the continuation beyond fiscal 1973 of a thoroughly-proven program. In the bill, we propose an indefinite appropriation authorization to follow the current 3-year authorization.

In his fiscal 1974 budget, the President is requesting \$15.5 million for historic preservation grants.

S. 1201 would also extend indefinitely the current appropriation authorization for United States participation in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, formerly known as the Rome Center. Existing funding authority expires June 30, 1973.

The International Centre is a world-wide preservation organization with a membership of 55 nations. United States participation in the Centre was authorized by the 1970 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act and began in 1971. It has been guided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through its International Centre Commission.

During our brief membership, 32 Americans have received preservation training with the Centre's financial or technical assistance. The International Centre has also, at the request of the Architect of the Capitol, studied masonry consolidation methods for the preservation of the West Front of the U.S. Capitol.

The Centre arranged a mission to discover methods to treat deterioration at four Franciscan Missions in San Antonio, Texas. Under its auspices, a North American International Regional Conference was held in Williamsburg and Philadelphia, September 10 through 16, 1972. The Conference brought together for the first time international experts in both historic building restoration and museum conservation.

In sum, Mr. Chairman, these two programs, one for historic preservation grants, the other for U.S. participation in the International Centre, have proved highly successful. Reauthorization will mean further advances in the protection, preservation and use of our nation's finest historic resources.

That concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness will be Mr. Robert Williams, director, divisions of archives, history and management, State of Florida, Department of State, Tallahassee, Fla.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I represent the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, in the State of Florida. I appreciate very much the opportunity to testify before you in behalf of S. 1201.

I think the program is actually working in the States, as evidenced by some things that the committee might be interested in knowing,

that are not readily apparent from the statistics that are furnished, in connection with the grants-in-aid program itself.

The public and private participation of the States is evidenced by such things as the creation of public bodies for this purpose at the county level has increased since 1969 to the present all over the country, to an extent beyond a 50-percent increase, from figures that I have gathered.

In Florida, over half of the counties have taken affirmative public action to create bodies at the local level who have the responsibility for carrying out historic preservation programs, and have given them the authority.

And in all cases, some funds for that purpose. This is an increase, almost 100 percent, since this program started. And I think it is directly attributable to the effects of the program in that State.

The program's progress and success is also evidenced by the activity of those who administer it at the State level in programs and functions which are not always directly associated with the term "historic preservation."

In the efforts of the States, and particularly in Florida I speak at this point, the efforts of the State in terms of quality of the total environment is listening to and taking into consideration those elements of the environment which are made by man, but which record our past and our heritage, as well as those ecological concerns that were the first concern of this effort.

As an example, Florida passed, last year, a very comprehensive bill on planning for the use of the land in Florida. That bill encompassed, and I think is a direct result of the effects of this program in Florida, the inclusion of historical and archeological significant sites in the program.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question there, because we have a number of problems involving the State of Florida, including a very expensive project with which you might be familiar called Big Cypress, where the expected Federal expenditures in excess of \$150 million just for land acquisition.

That is a real high figure. It is the highest we have ever had in an acquisition for any park, any time, anywhere in the history of the United States. My question of you is not getting into the details of Big Cypress, but to simply ask you whether the land use planning bill, and I favor sound land use planning, I think it is a must, I prefer to have States do it and the State of Florida has done it.

I am wondering whether that law which does provide zoning and designates the land uses that can be made, I think it is an intelligent view and one that all States should take, but has that law been tested in the courts since it has been enacted? It is a comparatively new law, isn't that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is a new law, Mr. Chairman, and there has not been to my knowledge a direct attack, if that would be the word, on the bill in the courts. However, I think there has been action in the courts which would tend to indicate the action that the courts might take because in connection with this bill, although separate from that summit, in the same year, the State of Florida placed on the ballot for a vote

of the citizens, a \$240 million bond issue for the acquisition and preservation of environmentally endangered lands.

That passed by an almost 2 to 1 majority in the State, and it has been validated up to and including the State supreme court. I am not an attorney, but I doubt that the validation of \$240 million in bonds would have been successful all the way through the State supreme court if it were based on a promise that would be knocked out at some other time.

Senator BIBLE. Well, thank you very much and I appreciate that contribution to the record. And I would think that the reasoning that you did there is probably well founded.

Senator JOHNSTON. Mr. Chairman, along that line I was just going to ask is that where the State actually acquired the land by purchase, or did it test the principle of the State being able to set aside and prevent certain adverse uses on ecologically threatened land?

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the case of the Land Use Planning Act it is in effect a declaration of the State as a policy that they urge the local and the regional areas to do their own zoning. But in case they don't then the opinion of the State adequately protects those lands that are endangered, then the State steps in as to the use of the land.

The act providing for the money is in connection with those same lands, but separate from it, and it has been approved and it is now beginning to function. An illustration of the point I was making Mr. Chairman, Senator Johnston, is the fact that on the advisory committee that is at this time writing the guidelines by which the \$240 million will be expended, I sit as a member of that committee.

Before the advent of this program in Florida, and the effects of what has happened, I don't think there would be a chance in the world that I would be a member of that committee.

Senator BIBLE. I will get you back on the work that the States have done. Tell us, first, what have you done in the State of Florida to take advantage of these grants-in-aid for historic preservation? Give us some examples of things that you've done.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the State of Florida, examples, our success with this program has been evident, I think, by the fact that our matching capability has always exceeded by 20 times the amount available under the apportionment formula.

Senator BIBLE. How much have you actually received?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The State of Florida has received approximately—well, \$180,000—a total amount of \$492,091.

Senator BIBLE. As you say, you have overmatched that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes. That was another point I was going to make later, and I think now is an appropriate time to make it in connection with your question, Mr. Chairman. Florida is not the only example. There are many States—

Senator BIBLE. But I'm using your State, primarily and then I want you to tell me about Louisiana, because Senator Johnston is from Louisiana. He is a new member of this committee and he has youth and vigor, and he has many historic buildings, particularly in New Orleans, which I am very familiar with.

And I would think they would have a great interest in this program. I don't know whether they do or whether they don't.

Senator JOHNSTON. Very much so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. But as the national chairman you might indicate if you know something about Louisiana as well as Florida.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I'll be happy to, sir. In Florida, if I may return to this point for a moment, it has not only been possible to match in excess of this amount but other things happened that aren't directly related to this program.

For example, I just this morning received on the phone here the results of the Senate Appropriations Committee which is in session now, the fact that they approved last night a \$400,000 program for Florida, which would put Florida into a grants-in-aid program for historic preservation.

I think that is important because too often in some grants programs States have tended to become merely funnels for Federal money to be matched by local funds, at the private or public level.

This is not happening in historic preservation, and an illustration of what is happening in Florida, I think is appropriate. But it is also happening in other States, in which the State itself is becoming vitally involved, both financially and otherwise in this program.

There is still another evidence and it doesn't show on the figures that could be presented, because as we heard a minute ago, the potential capability of the State has been indicated at some \$41 million for this year, as I recall.

Now, those figures have to be an auditable figures. They have to be some figure that the State officer, such as myself, can substantiate. But there are many things taking place that don't appear there.

For example, the State of Florida has this year, since January 1, already expended in excess of \$1 million, and obligated enough to make it \$2 million for acquisition of national register properties where they paid all of the money, and there will not be a matching contribution.

The Gamble Mansion was used a minute ago as an example of a grant for planning and for research. The total expense of that facility is being borne by the State of Florida.

Senator BIBLE. That's the Gamble Mansion, is that what you are talking to?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; its continued maintenance and its availability for use of the public is totally funded by the State of Florida.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that located?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That's on the east coast of Florida, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And it's open to the public?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What type of visitation does it have?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't have the figures with me, but it is a well-attended site. I will be happy to furnish them to you.

Senator BIBLE. I thought it would be a good example of some of the work being done by historic preservation grants-in-aid money, or at least helping. As you say, in this Gamble Mansion, the large share of that is—is that carried by the State? Is it State owned?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; it is State owned and State supported.

Senator BIBLE. Does it have visitations in hundreds of thousands, or don't you know or have any idea?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Gamble Mansion I would say would have visitors in excess of 100,000.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is evidence also of the fact that it is working by the figures previously given you, and that I have given you, of the increased ability of the States to match the Federal grants-in-aid programs.

I would sincerely urge that the authorization, and I recognize having served in legislature myself, that you are not probably going to put out an open ended authorization.

Senator BIBLE. I can assure you we won't. I think open ended authorizations are bad.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But I hope in your wisdom you will see fit to put out an authorization bill that is directly related, or at least closely related, to the indicated abilities of the States to match the program, because I assure you that these figures are based on estimates that are auditable, so that we are not going to get the Federal auditor down there so that I can't produce the figures that I turn in.

This is not pie in the sky, is my point. I would hope that the opinion of the Senate would be, and the House concurring, that we get an authorization bill and I would suggest a minimum of \$45 million that was indicated that we already know about, for the next 5 years.

It appears to me that that would be a very minimum authorization to continue this, very effective, very worthwhile, and in my opinion imminently successful program of cooperation between the Federal, State, and local governments and private properties. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That was a fine statement and I appreciate having you here because you work in this area and you have been working on it for a number of years, so you obviously speak from authority.

I appreciate your being here this morning. Question, Senator Johnston?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes; Mr. Williams, I am very interested in your program but rather ignorant of the machinery of it. Let me ask a few questions about it. First of all, what percent of matching funds does the State have to put up?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The State or local or private, whatever source, their available fund, puts up 50 percent of the funds in this program.

Senator JOHNSTON. It's a 50-50 matching fund?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. Who decides on what Federal funds, or is it this commission—what's the name of it—National Conference—

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, sir; we don't decide on the funds. The Park Service apportions the funds to the State on a formula which this conference has supported and does support. I am not suggesting to you, Senator, that there are no problems involved with the apportionment formula.

I do suggest to you that all of the problems that may exist could be solved by an adequate appropriation to fund the matching capabilities of the States.

Senator JOHNSTON. Now you have a specific formula that says that you have so much population, you are going to get so much money, whether you are historic or not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Population is not a factor, sir. Properly, the explanation of the formula should probably be given by the Park Service, but the conference which I head does support it, and is in agreement with it.

It takes in the factors of the capacity of the States to match the funds, and other factors which I am sure are available from the Park Service and I don't have before me.

Senator BIBLE. They are all right here, Director Walker, would you like to answer that yourself, or do you want the doctor to answer it?

You understand the question?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator BIBLE. Would you respond to Senator Johnston? This is Ron Walker, Director of National Parks.

Mr. WALKER. I will attempt to answer. If not, I will call Dr. Connally to expand on it. There is a formula, it is a breakdown of 30 percent of the grant appropriated. It is divided equally among the States. Forty-five percent is divided and apportionment—

Senator JOHNSTON. Let me get that again. Thirty percent is divided equally?

Mr. WALKER. That's correct, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. You mean big States, small States—

Mr. WALKER. All States. Forty-five percent is divided in apportionment to each of the States' matching capabilities, as revealed in the annual State program.

Senator JOHNSTON. Annual State program—

Mr. WALKER. That is this program that the State itself puts forth to the grants-in-aid program which is administered by the National Park Service.

For example, in Louisiana as a member of the State senate I got in a little bit of trouble voting money that exceeded our expected appropriations in order to get Poverty Point. I don't know if you are familiar with Poverty Point, but it is one of the oldest Indian mound situations in the Western Hemisphere.

We were in dire danger of losing that to some kind of development, so on an emergency basis we appropriated—it was something over \$1 million. I am sure that wasn't appropriated in the National Park Service.

Senator JOHNSTON. How would that show up in this ability to—

Mr. WALKER. I am just informed, sir, that Poverty Point project is not under the matching funds program.

Senator JOHNSTON. Did they make any application for it?

Mr. WALKER. Our records show no.

Senator JOHNSTON. No application on Poverty Point?

Dr. CONNALLY. Senator, if I may, the States submit an annual historic preservation program which includes the projects they propose to accomplish in a year. That program serves, then, as the basis for the apportionment which is made by the Secretary of the Interior.

As Mr. Walker explained, in order to be as equitable as possible, and to give as much encouragement and assistance to the small States, that is small in terms of population and available funds, 30 percent of the annual appropriate is divided equally among the States.

Those that are not participating have that held in reserve for them to encourage them to come into the program. Then 45 percent is pro-

rated, according to the needs and matching capability expressed in the annual preservation program—

Senator JOHNSTON. How are needs figured into it?

Dr. CONNALLY. Because matching capability is a direct reflection of the needs of the State.

Senator JOHNSTON. Well, let's take out needs, because if it is matching capability actually it is not matching capability. It would be matching history, based on what they put up in your program. Is that correct?

Mr. WALKER. It would be based on the amount that they are willing to put up in a matching grant for that year.

Senator JOHNSTON. To the National Park Service?

Mr. WALKER. To the grant-in-aid program.

Dr. CONNALLY. We have these projects that we need to accomplish and we have this much money for them and this is the estimated cost.

Senator JOHNSTON. But, if for example the Association of Women, Nacadesh Women, for the Preservation of the Historic Nacadesh, if you don't know, that is the oldest town in the Louisiana Purchase, they put up a lot of their own money to refurbish these old homes in Nacadesh, but I'm sure it doesn't go up through the Park Service.

That wouldn't show up on matching capability.

Dr. CONNALLY. That wouldn't show up, Mr. Chairman, unless the State includes it in its program. It could be included in the program if the State wanted to. But I'd like to say that I know Nacadesh very well, and take pride in being able to pronounce Nacadesh.

It is a very rich city, and quite unappreciated, I think. But that could be worked into the State program at the discretion of the State authorities who conduct the program.

Senator JOHNSTON. How about Poverty Point? Are you familiar with the records—

Dr. CONNALLY. We don't have Poverty Point in the Louisiana preservation program.

Senator JOHNSTON. I notice it is in the National Register for Historic Places.

Dr. CONNALLY. It would be in the national register, because one of the requirements for any grant is that it be registered. That's our official designation of what is historic, and that is the first requisite.

Senator JOHNSTON. We have 30 percent equally, 45 percent based on what they have put into your program. What is the rest of it?

Dr. CONNALLY. Seventeen and a half percent is reserved for administration, which the chairman mentioned a moment ago, and also for emergencies. Senator, I would like to point out if I may that the State of Louisiana received one of the first emergency grants under this program.

In New Orleans you have the extreme example of 18th century French architecture in this country. Our most monumental French building of the 18th century is the Ursuline Convent in the French Quarter of New Orleans. That is the equivalent of great things like the great Georgian houses on the east coast.

And it is the only building of that size and monumentality and character in the United States. In one of the recent hurricanes, if my memory is correct, about 3 years ago the roof was badly damaged.

And an emergency grant over and above the 30 percent and 45 percent was made to the State of Louisiana that had to be matching, too, of course, for the repair of the roof, to keep the water out of that building. There is an enormous need.

It is planned to eventually restore that building. It would be a very expensive one and a worthwhile project.

Senator JOHNSTON. We are missing some percentage. We have 30, 45, and 17½.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, sir, 17½ percent to the National Trust for Historic Preservation which represents nationally—

Senator JOHNSTON. Where was that?

Dr. CONNALLY. That's for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Describe roughly what the National Trust for Historic Preservation is.

Dr. CONNALLY. It was chartered by Congress in 1949, to further the purposes of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The National Trust is empowered to receive and maintain historic properties of national interest and significance. We make grants to the National Trust for that purpose.

Senator BIBLE. Could you give us some examples of that? The Decatur House, I guess—

Dr. CONNALLY. There are two here in Washington. Decatur House, which is the headquarters for the National Trust and an early 19th century building, and the home of Stephen Decatur.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that located?

Dr. CONNALLY. That's on Lafayette Square.

Senator BIBLE. That's just north of the White House, correct?

Dr. CONNALLY. That's correct, Mr. Chairman. The Woodrow Wilson House, up on F Street. The house to which President Wilson retired after his Presidency. It is owned and maintained by the National Trust.

There are 12 properties altogether. Woodlawn Plantation is maintained by National Trust. Belle Grove in Virginia. In Loudon County, there is Oatlands, which was a gift to the National Trust. Lyndhurst, a great gothic-revival villa near Tarrytown, N.Y., is a trust property.

Chesterwood, the home and studio of the sculptor, Daniel Chester French.

Senator BIBLE. I think that's sufficient.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, about this formula. It just doesn't seem to make much sense to me. First to have 30 percent equally divided, that sort of assumes that—

Senator BIBLE. Every State gets something.

Senator JOHNSTON. That each State is on a par with historic places, and that's just not true.

Senator BIBLE. That might be true. You'd better not tell that to the State of Nevada.

Dr. CONNALLY. Senator, I have been through this once before up here with your chairman, and the question about some equitable distribution did come up at that time. I remember it rather vividly. Questions from the chair can come straight to the point.

And the purpose of the National Historic Preservation Act is to encourage and assist the retention and use of our historic legacy,

wherever it is and to whomever it is important. So every county or town has something that is of importance to it, wherever it is.

Senator JOHNSTON. I am more concerned about the 45 percent of the annual State program. If, for example, Poverty Point in Louisiana, and I don't mean to take Louisiana as an example, it being the trend nationwide, but if that money, a million and a half dollars as I recall, if that wasn't included, I think we appropriated some money for St. Jean de Baptiste, and all of these other preservation projects in my State.

If they are not included I wonder why they are not and why that doesn't show—

Mr. WALKER. Senator, if I may be permitted to answer that. It is the State, sir. It is the State of Louisiana which specifies what areas they would like to have fall under this grant-in-aid.

We don't go into a State and advise them other than in a professional manner. So if those items are not on the State of Louisiana's restoration list it is by virtue of their decision only.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you want to put—if you want to put something in the program—

Mr. WALKER. You would approach the State commission already designated in your State. It is appointed by the Governor and there is an advisory board.

Senator JOHNSTON. What kind of a commitment do you have to make to bring something under that?

Mr. WALKER. It is purely the State option.

Senator JOHNSTON. Who would manage it for example?

Mr. WALKER. The National Park Service would, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. You would have to put it under the National Park Service? You couldn't have it under the State aegis?

Senator BIBLE. Oh, no. That isn't correct. Explain how it works for Senator Johnston. Either you or the doctor.

Mr. WALKER. To get very specific I will let Dr. Connally answer it specifically. But it is the State of Louisiana's responsibility.

Dr. CONNALLY. I'm sorry, Senator. I didn't understand the question. I was trying to identify your State historic preservation office for you. Would you mind, Senator?

Senator JOHNSTON. The question was, I am wondering why they don't put these things in the State register, and I was wondering whether that might be because you have to make some commitment, some pledges, that would be inconsistent with their wishes.

For example, that the National Park Service has to run it. Is that the requirement?

Dr. CONNALLY. No, sir. These properties are not owned by the Federal Government. There is another complete apparatus to administer, fund and develop properties owned and administered by the National Park Service. This is absolutely complete and separate.

This program is meant to foster historic preservation outside the limits of the National Park Service all over the country.

Senator JOHNSTON. Does this book give a complete listing of all your projects?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is complete as of the date of compilation, as of October 31 last year. Grants are being made continuously.

Senator JOHNSTON. I just know in my State there is so much more that needs to be done.

Mr. WALKER. If I might, Mr. Jay R. Broussard is the State coordinator, the State director. He would be the individual if you had any concerns, who would be happy to help in any way.

Senator JOHNSTON. I apologize, Mr. Chairman, for taking so much time all for my own situation but something is wrong here somewhere.

Senator BIBLE. I would think what is wrong somewhere. Probably your State of Louisiana has a certain capability for running and operating a number of historic preservation spots, and that they can't put much more in there on a 50-50 matching basis, because they may well be overcommitted.

I don't know. I think they can put others in there and would get better consideration. But they have to put up half the cost. Since they have to put half the cost, I'm sure you have the same budgetary problems in Louisiana that we have in Nevada.

I would suspect that that is where your bottleneck is. If they could jar loose other projects certainly the Federal Government would be prepared to match them 50-50, I would think that was the correct answer, and I think—

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSTON. Poverty Point just ought to be in there because I know we appropriated the money for it.

Mr. WALKER. We would be happy to help you in any form or fashion.

Senator JOHNSTON. Very good. I appreciate that.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. We kind of sidetracked you there for a minute, Mr. Florida, but you did an excellent job and we were happy to have you here.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Robert Williams follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you to present the views of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. We appreciate the consideration given this measure by your Committee.

The state plans for historic preservation serve a dual purpose. They are, by design, blueprints for planning and decision making; but, they are also barometers which measure the "climate" surrounding the historic preservation effort in the individual states. Careful analysis of current plans discloses significant developments in program relationships with both the public and government at the state and local levels.

Perhaps the single most important development concerns the level of involvement by private citizens. There is a growing awareness among the public of the real need for historic preservation. There is, to use a cliché, a ground-swell in support of the preservation effort. This is evidenced by increased individual and group support for program objectives, as well as a rise in the level of funds available from private sources. Of course, the public interest has triggered an increase in funds from public sources, too.

The analysis of state plans indicates that the role of State Historic Preservation Officer is a rapidly broadening one. As the expert on historic preservation, that State Historic Preservation Officer is the focal point for requests from State government agencies seeking advice on historic preservation. Our concern for stabilizing and securing our environment has also increased the involvement of the Officer, since he is now an important part of the clearance chain in the processing of Environmental Impact Statements. The growth in stature of the State

Historic Preservation Officer is also evidenced by the rising number of requests from local government levels for advice. Local governments have become acutely aware of the need for historic preservation planning, particularly in the areas of land use and zoning.

One of the strongest indicators of a successful program, as broad conceptually and geographically as historic preservation, is the ingenuity and enthusiasm of the states in implementing the program. Many states can claim that their individual programs are unique and innovative. The list of accomplishments ranges from technical and informative publications to the development of legislation regarding land use.

At the risk of being accused of "tooting my own horn," I would like to note three of the areas where the State of Florida has made contributions. Florida has recognized that underwater archaeology is a significant source of historic data and is consequently making a substantial effort in this area. The state, along with several others, has enacted legislation relating to land use. And, Florida, in support of its rapidly expanding historic preservation program, has developed an internal information system using the computer to store and generate data.

Many other states have made significant and substantial contributions to the historic preservation effort; these contributions are visible evidence of program success and value.

That the program is working, and working well, can be substantiated by a review of the growth in matching funds since 1969. In that year, when matching funds were first available, the states collectively had the capability to match only \$262,000 for eligible preservation projects. From that small beginning, the states significantly increased their matching capability more than four-fold to \$1,135,000 in 1970. Even in 1970 the program was just getting under way, and the states were only then beginning to comprehend the potential involved.

A dramatic increase in matching funds occurred in Fiscal Year 1971. That year, the states had the capability to match \$17,000,000, if Federal funds had been available. This capability was nearly sixteen times that of the previous year. In 1972, the capability grew to over \$20,000,000; while in the current Fiscal Year, 1973, the matching capability took another significant jump to over \$31,000,000.

Based on figures compiled at the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, it was projected that matching capability in 1974 could be over \$41,000,000.

These figures are significant. They show that, in just a five-year period, the states have moved from a zero matching capability to a very impressive figure of over \$31,000,000. The future is even more promising.

I strongly recommend the passage of Senate Bill #1201.

Senator BIBLE. Now we will hear from Mr. James Biddle, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This is where the other 17½ percent goes that they were kicking around. These are the men that operate on this.

Mr. BIDDLE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Johnston. I bring the greetings, by the way, of Mr. Gordon Gray, who is Chairman of the Board of the National Trust who has authorized me to come and testify.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. He has been one of my favorite witnesses. But you fellows will do all right.

Mr. BIDDLE. I brought along, if I may, Senator, Mr. Joseph Prendergast, who is the Associate Director of the National Historic Trust.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, he's an old friend of ours, too.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIDDLE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. BIDDLE. As you know, the National Trust, as Dr. Connally has outlined, was chartered by the Congress in 1949, to coordinate private preservation interests in this country.

We currently have about 38,000 individual members and over 1,000 member organizations in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Senator Johnston, by the way we do have a property in Louisiana, Shadows on the Tesh, at New Iberia, which is your largest tourist attraction in Louisiana.

And we have also just returned with 500 of our members from New Orleans, where we raised over \$17,000 for revolving fund review. This would give you some idea of the activities we are involved in in this private preservation movement. Our purpose here today is to support the companion bills, S. 1201 and H.R. 5743 to amend the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. We have our official testimony—

Senator BIBLE. Which will be incorporated in full in the record.

I have scanned through it and it is very largely historic in background. I think we have had sufficient of that for this morning, but you just highlight it in any way you would like.

Mr. BIDDLE. I think I will let most of it stand on the record. I would like just to comment from the private preservation movement that we feel that record steps have been taken in the last 10 years, and at all times before, in the field of historic preservation.

The National Trust, individual citizens, local, State and Federal governments, historical societies, all combined in that period to move the art of historic preservation forward.

In 1966 the 89th Congress earned the title of "The Preservation Congress" when it enacted the National Historic Preservation Act, which we are discussing today. One of the major programs set in motion by the act was instituted by an authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to make matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and to the States for a variety of preservation projects.

This included surveys for landmark evaluation, and designation, the comprehensive State-wide historic preservation plan and the request and use of matching funds for actual landmark preservation and restoration.

The U.S. Congress in 1966 set forth the role of the Federal Government in historic preservation with these words:

Although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and the major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals and both should play a role—a vital role—it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

We believe that the strength of the historic preservation movement from 1966 onward has been and will continue to be dependent upon the effective report of the U.S. Government. I might say that I would second Senator Williams who would work closely with the State historic preservation program on a need for even more funds than have been requested.

There is a very large matching capability within the Trust and the States to match more and do more with the funds.

Senator BIBLE. Now, explain your matching money when Decatur House receives equal funds from the 17½ percent that is given to the National Trust. Would you explain the mechanics of that?

Mr. BIDDLE. We request, through the National Park Service a yearly budget from 1967 on. What we receive back in matching grants, of

course, is dependent upon the amount of funds appropriated by the Congress.

For this coming fiscal year we have asked for approximately \$1,616,000.

Senator BIBLE. Right at that point you will match that \$1,600,000 you say?

Mr. BIDDLE. 616.

Senator BIBLE. \$1,616,000. You match that with what?

Mr. BIDDLE. We match it with our private funds.

Senator BIBLE. And do what? You match \$1 million, \$1,616,000 of federally appropriated dollars with \$1,616,000 or more dollars that come by way of your private subscription in the National Trust, and then what do you do with it?

Mr. BIDDLE. The money is used for our various programs. They are property maintenance, property acquisition. You may not be aware that the Trust, authorized by the Congress, the Congress of the United States is the heir to all our properties and all our moneys.

So funds are used for property acquisition and maintenance, for all sorts of programs, educational programs. And we have a service branch that we recently opened, an office on the west coast.

Senator JOHNSTON. Excuse me; is this 50-50 matching?

Mr. BIDDLE. It is; just 2 days ago we opened an office in Chicago to represent the private sector in the Midwest. We hope shortly to have one in New England.

Senator BIBLE. When you take matching funds for Decatur House, for example. That goes, in your sole discretion, to the maintenance of Decatur House, or additions to Decatur House, the rehabilitation?

Mr. BIDDLE. It would depend on what we were doing currently at that particular property. We would submit a request to the Department of the Interior, for a particular project, such as a restoration project of the property. And we would put up half the money, and Federal funds—

Senator BIBLE. Where is the title to Decatur House today?

Mr. BIDDLE. It is with the National Trust. It was left to us by a private individual.

Senator BIBLE. The title is in the National Trust. If something in the future should happen to the National Trust it automatically reverts to the U.S. Government.

Mr. BIDDLE. That's correct.

Senator BIBLE. The title would end up with the United States?

Mr. BIDDLE. That's correct.

Senator JOHNSTON. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Can you grant any money to privately owned buildings or historical sites?

Mr. BIDDLE. Yes; we have several grant programs, but those are funded out of money that we raised privately. We have made 70 or 80 grants to help local private organizations with their plans for development and what they could do with the property, and so forth.

Now we have established and are trying to raise \$10 million privately to have a national revolving fund in which we made loans and grants at low interest to private preservation organizations. We have made, up to date, about \$150,000 worth of loans.

Senator JOHNSTON. Suppose you have a private place that is willing to make a covenant to keep it open to the public 3 days a week. Are you then in a position to make—

Mr. BIDDLE. We are not in a position to make grants to the private individual to repair his own house, or nonprofit.

Senator JOHNSTON. But it need not be owned by city or government?

Mr. BIDDLE. No; we just made a grant of \$2,000 to the city of Seattle to help them with their study of Pioneer Square.

Senator JOHNSTON. Did you match the money that they raised for this year's parade?

Mr. BIDDLE. We helped raise it. It was a joint effort between the citizens of New Orleans and ourselves to try to do this. Most of that money would go to New Orleans for their revolving fund.

A small portion would go to our revolving fund, to be loaned to other communities.

Senator JOHNSTON. What is the difference between what you do and what the Park Service does, other than you help to administer the private funds that are raised?

Mr. BIDDLE. We are particularly slanted to helping the private sector preservation movement. That is our job. And where we concentrate. That is why, as I said, our membership, for instance, has gone in the last 5 years from 12,000 members to 38,000.

We hope to be almost 100,000 members by 1976. As I said we have service programs that help every State in the Union. The private sector turns to us for advice and assistance on how to go about historic preservation, and so forth.

Senator JOHNSTON. Are you run by a board of directors?

Mr. BIDDLE. We have a board of 33 trustees, 30 are from the private sector, and 3 are ex officio.

Senator JOHNSTON. How are they selected?

Mr. BIDDLE. They are elected from our full membership from a slate suggested to it. We try to have our trustees come from all over the country to represent the different parts of the country. We also have a board of advisers, that was established in 1966 which gives us two representatives in each State.

From the State of Louisiana we have Mrs. Manner. From New Orleans, Judge Walter Peters.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Did you have anything further you wanted to add?

Mr. BIDDLE. That's all, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have made your usually fine presentation. It is always good to have you up here. I think you do some wonderful things in this area, and I am particularly impressed with your moneyraising capability.

I might pattern or adopt some of your ideas. I need them. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Biddle follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIDDLE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. Chairman, my name is James Biddle. I am the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which, as you know, was chartered by Congress in 1949, and entrusted with responsibility for the leadership of private preservation efforts throughout the United States of America. The Trust now has some 38,000 individual members and over 1,000 member organizations in all

50 States and the District of Columbia. With me is Joseph Prendergast, the Executive Director of the National Trust.

We are appearing before you to support companion bills, S. 1201 and H.R. 5743 to amend the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (89-665) to authorize future Congressional appropriations thereunder.

With the permission of the Committee, I would like to submit a statement for the record and make my remarks at this time very brief.

It is likely that more progress in historic preservation, more awareness, more action has taken place in the last ten years than in all previous time. The National Trust, individual citizens, local, state and federal governments, historical societies, all combined in that period to move the art of historic preservation rapidly and effectively from the status of a cause of a few to one of many, resulting in an on-going, self-renewing process for historic preservation.

During that period, in 1966, the 89th Congress earned the title of "The Preservation Congress" when it enacted, to the cheers of professional and amateur alike, the National Historic Preservation Act and other preservation legislation. One of the major programs set in motion by the act was instituted by an authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to make matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and to the States for a variety of preservation projects. This included surveys for landmark evaluation, and designation, the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan and the request and use of matching funds for actual landmark preservation and restoration.

The U.S. Congress in 1966 set forth the role of the federal government in historic preservation with these words: "Although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and the major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals and both should play a role—a vital role—it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the federal government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means and to assist state and local governments and the National Trust to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

The success and strength of historic preservation from 1966 onward has been and will continue to be dependent, in large part, upon how effective the good example of the United States government is, and on Congressional approval of the appropriations needed to implement the 1966 national legislation.

I, therefore, urge your approval of the companion House and Senate bills referred to above authorizing future appropriations under the 1966 Historic Preservation Act.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Martin Cohen, chairman of the Committee on Historic Resources, American Institute of Architects of New York State. Mr. Cohen.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN H. COHEN, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESOURCES, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK STATE

Mr. COHEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning to you and to Senator Johnston. I am Martin H. Cohen, AIA, chairman of the Committee on Historic Resources of the American Institute of Architects, and a past chairman of the Historic Buildings Committee of the New York Chapter of the AIA, and a practicing architect in New York City.

Accompanying me is Nicole Gara, the institute's assistant director of congressional liaison. Today the American Institute of Architects, the national society for the architectural profession representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for the reauthorization of historic preservation programs initiated by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as living parts of our community life and development. It

is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs to encourage agencies and individuals. State and local governments, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to expand and accelerate their programs and activities.

Under the impetus of the 1966 act, new preservation opportunities have opened up in almost every State. As the programs of the Advisory Council, the National Trust, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of the Interior have been funded, State and local governments have responded with new attitudes.

Federal agencies such as the General Services Administration and the Department of Transportation have also assumed beneficial roles, especially since the Executive order of 1971 clarified their roles and coordinated their approaches toward preservation projects.

Our precious resources are less often wasted and lost today, but they are still in danger. They are still fragile and they are still irreplaceable.

To encourage and assist the development of local preservation projects, the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources maintains a network of State preservation coordinators in every State. These State coordinators work with the officials responsible for preservation programs in their States, and with the institute's chapters throughout the country.

They play a major role in helping their States increase their nominations to the national register and their participation in grant-in-aid programs, such as those of the National Park Service and the National Trust. They are in constant touch with what is going on at the grass roots level and all their reports sound more encouraging every year.

It is now clear that preservation has become a very popular movement and that it has expanded from single buildings to whole neighborhoods. In every part of the country, people are investing their own cash and their own labor in the restoration and recycling of the homes and neighborhoods they know and love, and Congress has responded with an increasing number of bills which would expand and augment available programs.

President Nixon, in his second message on the state of the Union on February 15, 1973, suggested new tax laws to encourage rehabilitation of older buildings and Federal insurance of loans to restore historic buildings for residential purposes.

The institute is pleased to see these new initiatives and we will be pleased to comment on them individually at the appropriate time. The institute recommends that the committee, in its consideration of S. 1201, the administration's proposal which extends the authorization of the historic preservation program, include a specific 3-year authorization.

In addition, we recommend the authorization for the program be placed at a minimum of \$15 million for fiscal year 1974, \$20 million for fiscal year 1975, and \$25 million for fiscal year 1976.

These figures are consistent with the rate of growth of the program since its inception in 1966, and indicate the increasing activity and responsibility of the States in this regard. Also, the institute's Committee on Historic Resources is now completing a review of the operation of the historic preservation program and would like to furnish a summary of our findings as an appendix to our statement prior to the close of the hearing record.

Senator BIBLE. That will be fine, and that will be the order.

Mr. COHEN. It is almost completed.

Senator BIBLE. This record will be kept open until May 1. Obviously we have to move forward rather quickly on this bill, because it expires on June 30. But that still gives you a sufficient margin of time.

Would you have that prepared by May 1?

Mr. COHEN. I would think so.

Senator BIBLE. All right. The record will be kept open until May 1, for the purpose of your providing that additional information.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following supplemental statement of Mr. Cohen was received by the committee:]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF MARTIN H. COHEN, AIA, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REAUTHORIZATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

After reviewing the operation of the programs authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, The American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Resources has concluded the major problem encountered in the first six years of operation has been the disparity between the need for preservation monies and the monies available.

Based upon this review and the receipt of additional information, we would like to amend our suggestions relative to the level of funding authorization. Information made available at the Senate hearings concerning the availability of matching state funds indicates the states' capacities to participate in this program have been growing at a more accelerated rate than we had previously anticipated. Therefore we recommend this part of the program be authorized at a level equal to the actual matching capacities projected by the states and as reported by the National Park Service.

Mr. COHEN. Finally—thank you, Mr. Chairman, we will be happy to do so. Finally, the job of saving the Nation's historic and cultural resources is a big one, and a great deal remains to be done. But we have made a good start, and we are on the right track.

The Institute recommends continuation of the historic preservation programs at funding levels sufficient to maintain or increase their effectiveness, and we thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine contribution. The architects have always been in the forefront of this particular program, and I commend you for your interest in it. I have no questions. Have you, Senator Johnston?

Senator JOHNSTON. Yes. This nomination to the register, Mr. Cohen. It seems to me that register, if this is a total register, is not terribly complete. Do you have a network of people out there looking for things to put in the register?

Mr. COHEN. I would have to agree with you. It is not terribly complete, but it is a big job and there is a lot that has to be inventoried. There is a lot of work that has to be done to complete the nomination of a building on the register.

Our State preservation coordinators do help produce the work or get people to do that work in the form of documenting the buildings, research into their history, so that the statements made in the register are accurate. There is a format that has to be conformed with, based on the regulations of the Office of the Register. Also, the nominations to the register being the responsibilities of the States, occasionally runs into problems at the State level.

As you suggested before, there may be problems in terms of whether a State wants to have a particular property go on the national register or not, in terms of what it feels it may be committing the property to, in terms of responsibilities to its owners and so forth.

Senator JOHNSTON. You mean in terms of the State doing that or do you mean in terms of the private person doing that?

Mr. COHEN. In terms of the private person, perhaps, resisting it, fearing interference with his use of the property. Remember, in many cases we are dealing with private ownership, so if there has been a lag I would say it has been processing the tremendous backlog of nominations that have already been made, and whatever other lag there has been, has been in terms of the reluctance of some States to produce all of the nominations that are suggested to them by their localities.

However, I think by and large we are getting an increasing number of nominations. I might add one thing to that. There are some States which will understand the national register to be some sort of prize, if you will, for national significance, and exhibit a certain amount of reluctance to include on the national register buildings of purely local or regional significance. One of the jobs our State preservation coordinators do is to get out there and have people better understand the purposes of the register, and that the register does include buildings of national, regional and local significance.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do we have any program to encourage the private owners of buildings to will them to the public use?

Mr. COHEN. I don't know that there are any legislative programs that do that.

Senator JOHNSTON. It seems to me that perhaps we ought to have some sort of in between designation on the national register for a privately owned building, if they are willing to make a covenant to let it pass for public use on death.

Mr. COHEN. There have been initiatives of that type on a local basis, and I am not sure whether the National Trust has tried any of that or not. Have they, Jim?

Mr. BIDDLE. As far as private buildings, I might say the National Historical Trust is deluged with offers of private buildings with or without money, usually without any funds. Also, the buildings are not just houses. It is one of our problems to try and find some way to use these buildings.

They cannot all be museums. There's nowhere near that much money to do that. A house museum is the most expensive way that you can preserve anything. We try to find adaptable use for old buildings where they can still serve a useful purpose.

But I think there is a great need to try to have some tax laws and tax changes which would not penalize people for preservation, which basically happens now when you restore a building. All your taxes go up and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. You can't beat the tax man.

Mr. COHEN. I would add to that, Senator, one of the attitudes that has changed at the State level as a direct result of this program concerns the type of building which might be preserved or considered of significance by a State.

There was a time when it used to be the mansion house. Now it is clearly recognized that to be of significance a building need not be

related to a specific event in history, or to a specific personality. But that if it is reflective of the history of development of the region, it is of significance to the people of that region and deserves preservation.

So that now we do see buildings, sometimes commercial buildings, sometimes industrial buildings and agricultural buildings, as well as small, private residences being included on the register, nominated by their States.

We also see much more interest in adaptive use, so that the building will become something economically viable on the contemporary scene.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Cohen, for your very fine contribution.

[The prepared statement of Martin H. Cohen follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARTIN H. COHEN, AIA CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESOURCES, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK CHAPTER

Mr. Chairman, I am Martin H. Cohen, AIA, Chairman of the Committee on Historic Resources of The American Institute of Architects, a past Chairman of the Historic Buildings Committee of the New York Chapter of the AIA, and a practicing architect in New York City. Accompanying me is Nicole Gara, the Institute's Assistant Director of Congressional Liaison.

Today The American Institute of Architects, the national society for the architectural profession representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for the reauthorization of historic preservation programs initiated by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The historical and cultural foundations of the nation should be preserved as living parts of our community life and development. It is necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs to encourage agencies and individuals, state and local governments, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to expand and accelerate their programs and activities.

Under the impetus of the 1966 Act, new preservation opportunities have opened up in almost every state. As the programs of the Advisory Council, the National Trust, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of the Interior have been funded, state and local governments have responded with new attitudes. Federal agencies such as the General Services Administration and the Department of Transportation have also assumed beneficial roles, especially since the Executive Order of 1971 clarified their roles and coordinated their approaches toward preservation projects. Our precious resources are less often wasted and lost today, but they are still in danger. They are still fragile and they are still irreplaceable.

To encourage and assist the development of local preservation projects, the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources maintains a network of State Preservation Coordinators in every state. These State Coordinators work with the officials responsible for preservation programs in their states, and with the Institute's chapters throughout the country. They play a major role in helping their states increase their nominations to the National Register and their participation in grant-in-aid programs, such as those of the National Park Service and the National Trust. They are in constant touch with what is going on at the grassroots level and all their reports sound more encouraging every year.

It is now clear that preservation has become a very popular movement and that it has expanded from single buildings to whole neighborhoods. In every part of the country, people are investing their own cash and their own labor in the restoration and recycling of the homes and neighborhoods they know and love and Congress has responded with an increasing number of bills which would expand and augment available programs. President Nixon, in his second message on the State of the Union on February 15, 1973, suggested new tax laws to encourage rehabilitation of older buildings and Federal insurance of loans to restore historic buildings for residential purposes. The Institute is pleased to see these new initiatives and we will be pleased to comment on them individually at the appropriate time.

The Institute recommends that the Committee, in its consideration of S. 1201, the Administration's proposal which extends the authorization of the historic preservation program, include a specific three year authorization. In addition, we recommend the authorizations for the program be placed at \$15 million for fiscal year 1974, \$20 million for fiscal year 1975, and \$25 million for fiscal year 1976. These figures are consistent with the rate of growth of the program since its inception in 1966, and indicate the increasing activity and responsibility of the states in this regard.

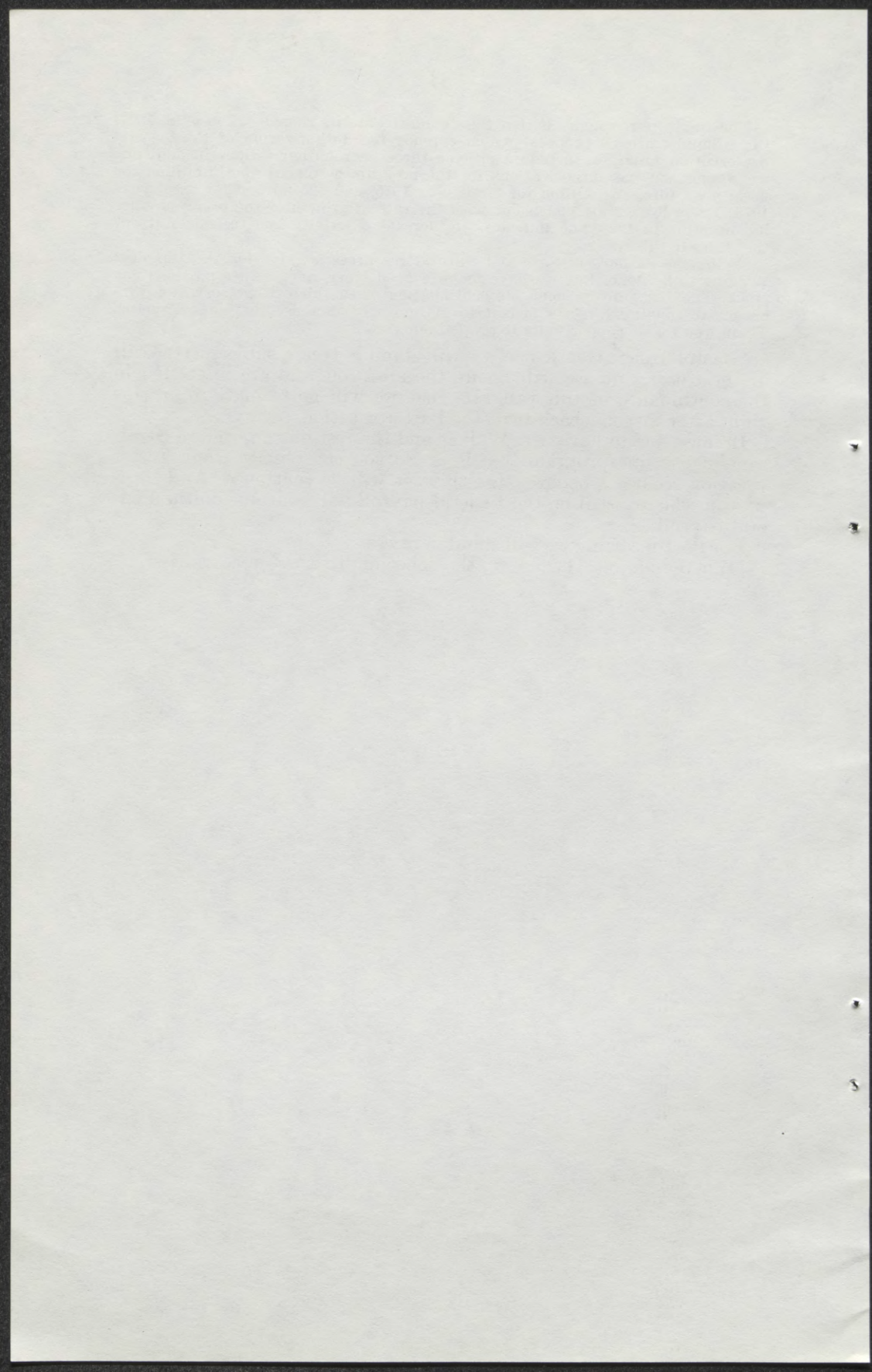
Saving the nation's historic and cultural resources is a big job. A great deal remains to be done. But we have made a good start, and we are on the right track. The Institute recommends continuation of the historic preservation programs at funding levels sufficient to maintain or increase their effectiveness. Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Senator BIBLE. Gentlemen, we will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair, and we will assure those of you who are interested in the continuance of this program that we will go to markup on this right after we come back from the Easter vacation.

Because we do have Mr. Walker and the rest of you, we are cognizant of the fine program that it is. So you can observe your Easter vacation secure, I believe, that this act will be continued. And those of you who are still on the Federal payroll will continue on the Federal payroll.

For the time being we will stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 11:25 a.m., the subcommittee was recessed.]



APPENDIX

[Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C. April 17, 1973.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was pleased to note that you recently introduced S. 1201, a bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The bill would extend the funding authorization for the Historic Properties Preservation program and for United States participation in the Roman Centre.

The Smithsonian strongly supports the purposes of the Act and its further extension. The preservation of the great buildings and monuments, which are an integral part of America's cultural heritage, increases in importance each year. The demands of a growing population and the increasing density of our cities have all too often brought about the destruction of historic buildings and their replacement by parking lots or structures of bland and sterile modernity.

Of particular interest to the Smithsonian is the provision in the bill which would extend the authorization for United States participation in the Roman Centre, now known as the "International Centre for Conservation." By statute, United States participation in the International Centre is coordinated by the Secretary of State and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations." The Council has established an International Centre Committee composed of 26 national institutions and Federal agencies, including, among others, the Smithsonian, the Library of Congress, and the Architect of the Capitol.

The Smithsonian believes that United States participation has been very worthwhile, not only because it indicates to other nations the genuine concern felt by the Government of the United States and leading cultural institutions of this country for the preservation of the world's heritage of art and culture, but because it is bringing direct benefits to the conservation program in the United States. For example, a traveling summer school sponsored by the Centre for the training of architects in restoration took place in July, 1972 and two-thirds of the participants were American architects and students of historic preservation. The International Centre sponsored a conference in September, 1972, on preservation and restoration of cultural property in the United States. It was held in Williamsburg and Philadelphia and covered a broad range of technical advances and research in conservation methods and materials, as well as the organization of training for restoration experts. In 1973 the International Centre is establishing a training course in "Fundamental Principles of Conservation." The Smithsonian participated in the development of this course which will link existing knowledge to the facilities and resources of the Centre.

At the request of the United States the Centre studied masonry consolidation methods for the preservation of the West Front of the Capitol and make recommendations for its stabilization. It is also arranging a study to consider methods of treating and retarding the deterioration of four Franciscan missions at San Antonio, Texas.

The Smithsonian strongly urges the continued participation of the United States in the International Centre for Conservation and believes the benefits far outweigh the relatively small cost of that membership.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to the Congress from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

S. DILLON RIPLEY,
Secretary.

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1973.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a recent member of the International Centre Committee, I was pleased to find that you have been instrumental in introducing S-1201 which, as I understand it, is a bill that would extend funding authorization for, among other things, United States participation in the Rome Centre.

We have recently been afforded the gratuitous services of several European stone experts through the Rome Centre. We asked for their help in furtherance of our investigation of proposed solutions to the deteriorated West Central Front of the Capitol. This brief but fruitful experience with the Rome Centre has indicated to me its very worthwhile activities, achievements and goals.

It occurred to me that knowledge of the association of this office with the Centre would be of some value to the Congress.

Cordially,

GEORGE M. WHITE, FAIA,
Architect of the Capitol.

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

AG7/3

Rome, January 9, 1973

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
7th Session
Rome, 9, 10, 11 and 12 April, 1973

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

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I - ADMINISTRATION

1. New Members

Since January 1, 1971, five countries have joined the Centre:

- United States of America on January 5, 1971;
- Colombia on May 18, 1971;
- Cuba on June 25, 1971;
- Nicaragua on August 20, 1971;
- Vietnam on August 7, 1972.

On the other hand, an inspection of documents revealed that Paraguay and Iran had mistakenly been considered member countries of the Centre. Action has been taken to obtain official documents of membership from these countries to conform with the Statutes.

On December 31, 1972, the total number of members was brought up to 54. (See list in Annex 3, Page 61).

In December 1972, the Government of Denmark informed the Centre and UNESCO of its decision to join the Centre as from the beginning of 1973. We have also been informed of the adhesion of Iran, thus bringing to 56 the total number of Member States on January 1, 1973.

2. Council Meetings

The Council elected by the General Assembly of 1971, met in Rome on April 29, 30, 1971 and April 24, 25, 26, 27, 1972.

A special Committee, nominated by the Council to study the revision of the Centre's Statutes, met in Paris on November 15 and 16, 1971. This Committee has the following members : Mr. A. van Schendel, President, Miss S. Guiton, Messrs. H. Daifuku and A. Szpakowski, representing the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. P. Gazzola, representing the Italian Government, Mr. P. Powers, as consultant, and Mr. P. Philippot, Director of the Centre, as Secretary.

3. Personnel

Assistant Director:

On April 29, 1971, upon a proposal by the Director, the Council unanimously nominated Mr. Giorgio Torraca as Assistant Director of the Centre.

Consulting Architect:

Mr. W. Brown Morton III, architect with the National Park Service of the United States, has been assigned to the Centre for a period of three years starting from January 1, 1972, as consulting architect for problems relating to the installation of the Centre at San Michele, the organization of the Course on the Conservation of Monuments, and technical assistance missions.

Temporary Collaborators - for the programme of activities:

- Miss Ingrid Brock, architect (West Germany), as assistant for the Course on the Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, from November 1970 to June 1971.
- Mr. Luciano Pontuale, architect (Italy), as Assistant for the Course on the Conservation of Monuments and Historic Sites, from January to June 1971.
- Miss Carmen del Valle, restorer, (Spain), as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study and Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1971.
- Mr. Sergio Lancioni, restorer (Italy), as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study and Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1971. and likewise in 1972.
- Miss Anuradha Dei, restorer (India), as Assistant for the training courses at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro organized by the Centre, from January 1971 to March 1972.
- Miss Elizabeth Pye, restorer (United Kingdom) was engaged for a period of three years as an Assistant by the Institute of Archaeology, Department of Conservation of London University, to look after foreign apprentices and students received by specialized institutions in London, commencing on October 1, 1971.
- Miss N. Haimovici, restorer (without nationality), as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Examination and Conservation of Cultural Property, organized by I. R. P. A., from November 1971 to June 1972.
- Mr. G. Bultinck, technician/chemist (Belgium), continued until October 1972 his activities in the programme of research into the conservation of unbaked bricks, in collaboration with Turin University and I. R. P. A.

- Messrs. M. Zappetti (Italy) and Jukka Jokilehto (Finland), both architects, were engaged as Assistants for the Course on Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites, from January to June 1972.
- Miss G. San Martino, restorer (Italy) was selected as Assistant for the Course of Specialization in the Study of Conservation of Mural Paintings, from March 15 to July 15, 1972.
- Miss Marie Christine Uginet (France) was engaged part-time as documentation officer during 1972.

N. B. Engagement of Personnel during 1973

As from January 1, 1973, Mr. Jukka Jokilehto was engaged as architect responsible for the preparation and organization of the programme for the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites.

As from January 1, 1973, Miss Marie Christine Uginet, was engaged on a full-time basis as documentation officer of the Centre.

4. Insurance and Pension Scheme

The rationalization of the insurance system and the organization of a pension scheme for staff members were the subject of long studies, resulting in the following solutions:-

Accident Insurance: starting from September 1971, a new insurance policy against accidents was signed by the Assicuratrice Italiana, covering all fixed term staff members, and particularly those travelling on missions. The policy rights to staff members of the Centre are resumed in the Annex, under the heading "Statutes of Staff Members" (Doc. C19/5).

Pension Scheme: a contract was signed in December 1971 between the Centre and the Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, according to which all fixed-term staff members of the Centre will benefit from, on termination of service, a certain accumulated capital which may be transformed into an income : of which 14% is contributed by the Centre and 7% by the employee, according to the rules in force in international organizations and in conformity with the decision taken by the Council during its 16th Session (C16/Res. and C16/PV).

5. Premises

In view of ensuring better organization of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings, and of augmenting the space required for didactic facilities, the Centre rented, from March 1971, an apartment of three rooms on the sixth floor of the building situated at Via Cavour 221. The Centre thus occupied the entire sixth floor as well as an apartment on the fourth floor during 1971 and part of 1972.

Restoration work at San Michele has as yet not been undertaken due to various administrative difficulties. The Government of Italy has, therefore, provisionally given the Centre as from December 15, 1971, two floors in the modern wing of the complex of San Michele. The total working area is about 440 square metres per floor, and has allowed for the provisional installation of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Historic Monuments and Sites, the Course of Specialization in the Study of Conservation of Mural Paintings, the Laboratory and the Library since the beginning of 1972. All the premises of Via Cavour 221 have been vacated during 1972, and the Centre is currently located in two places, that is, Via Cavour 256 where the administrative and Director's offices remain, and Via di San Michele 13 where the technical services are located.

6. Relations with the Italian Government Services

The application of certain provisions of the Agreement between UNESCO and the Italian Government with a view to establish the relations between the Centre and the Italian authorities continues to present technical difficulties, despite the goodwill of all interested parties. A series of meetings and contacts have been held and currently continue with a view to finding practical solutions to the pending problems.

II - ACTIVITIES

1. Library and Documentation

1.1 Acquisitions and Card Index. From January 1 to December 31, 1972, the Library acquired about 2,200 volumes and 450 reprints or photocopies of articles, thus bringing the total number of volumes in the collection close to 6,000. The Library subscribed to 67 periodicals during 1971 and to 70 in 1972.

Transportation to the provisional premises of San Michele at the start of 1972 allowed for the considerable increase of shelf space which presently occupies a large reading room with panelled partition walls, a storage area and two offices, one of which has a new xerox machine for photocopying.

The card index system has been greatly increased. The total number of cards now being approximately 45,000.

The Library greatly benefited from the collaboration of two experts from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro who gave advice on the collection of relevant material from periodicals and necessary books to purchase: Miss C. Giacobini advised on everything concerning microbiology and Mr. M. Marabelli on metals.

During a mission to Rome, Mr. Léon Dekleermaeker, of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, revised the section 'Polymers and Resins' of the card index system.

As in the past, the Library has exchanged lists of acquisitions with the libraries of the Centraal Laboratorium voor Onderzoek van Voorwerpen van Kunst en Wetenschap, Amsterdam, the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels, the "Politecnico" of Milan, the Conservation Centre of New York University, the Smithsonian Institution, the Winterthur Museum, Delaware, and the Section of Chemistry of Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property.

1.2 Information Services and Distribution of Xerox Copies

The documentation service of the Library during 1971 and 1972 produced about 50,000 xerox copies in response to requests for bibliographies and copies of documents for scientific purposes, relating to all aspects of conservation, notably, historic monuments, ancient stained glass, the conservation of stone, wood, metals, etc.

The main requests were from UNESCO Regional Centres in Mexico and New Delhi, the Service of Antiquities of Tunisia, the Instituto Central de Conservacion de Madrid, the Laboratoire des Monuments Historiques de la Direction de l'Architecture, Paris, the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University, the Institute of Technical Physics of the 'Politecnico' of Milan, the Gallery of New South Wales, Australia, the Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto, Bologna, the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes de Buenos Aires and the Bundesdenkmalamt of Vienna, and various services of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Israel and India.

A large number of xerox copies were made in order to ensure the manifolding of reports of the various working groups of the ICOM Committee for Conservation, for the plenary meeting held in Madrid in October 1972.

The Library is also now responsible for the sale of Centre publications as well as UNESCO, ICOM and ICOMOS publications specifically requested by students and visitors.

1.3 Photographic and Graphic Documentation. A special service for photographic documentation (photographs, films and slides) and plans and measured drawings of architects relating to the course on conservation of architecture was established and delegated to Miss Marie Christine Uginet, documentation officer. The documentation is essentially of a didactic character, tied to the development of the courses organized by the Centre.

2. Publications and Translations

Published since January 1, 1971:

In the collection "Works and Publications" shared by the International Centre for Conservation, Rome and ICOM:

- Giovanni Massari "Bâtiments humides et insalubres. Pratique de leur assainissement", Eyrolles, Paris, 1971, translated from the Italian,

In the collection "Technical Notes":

- Giovanni Massari, "Humidity in Monuments", Rome, 1971, translated from the Italian;

- Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat, "Study of Monuments from the Historical, Artistical and Technical Point of View, and Causes of Deterioration", Rome, 1972, bilingual text in English and Italian;
- Marc Mamillan, "Pathologie et restauration des constructions en pierre", Rome, 1972;
- T. Stambolov - J. R. J. van Asperen de Boer, "The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments", Rome, 1972;
- Hans Foramitti, "Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels", Rome, 1972.

At the printer's on December 31, 1972

In the collection "Works and Publications":

- Bruno Mühlenthaler - Lars Barkman - Detlef Noack, "Conservation of Waterlogged Wood and Wet Leather", Ed. Eyrolles, Paris.
- D. M. Flyate (English text translated from the Russian) "Causes of Deterioration of Written and Printed Documents", Ed. Eyrolles, Paris.

Special issue:

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

Under revision on December 31, 1972

In the series "Technical Notes"

- Maurice Carbonnell, "Notes sur la formation d'un service de photogrammétrie architecturale dans un pays en voie de développement - Application de la photogrammétrie à l'étude et à la conservation des centres historiques", bilingual text English and French;
- Paolo Mora, "Causes of Alteration of Mural Paintings", translated from the French by H. J. Plenderleith.

3. Training of Specialists

3.1 Course of Specialization in the Conservation and the Restoration of Historic Monuments and Sites

a) Participants and Instructors

During the 1970/71 academic year the course was attended by 43 participants from the following 23 countries:

West Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Korea, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, Egypt, Romania, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

During the 1971/72 academic year the course was attended by 74 participants from the following 25 countries:

West Germany, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Madagascar, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

The list of participants and scholarship holders for the two years appears in Annex 1 of this report.

If on the one hand the increase in the number of participants is a sign of greater interest in the course, on the other hand it is a serious danger from the educational point of view, a danger which the Centre and the Faculty of Architecture are attempting to remedy. In order to ensure optimum teaching conditions, the number of participants should not exceed 35.

25 lecturers from the following countries took part in the course:

Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

In 1971 the Assistants were Miss Ingrid Brock (West Germany) and Mr. Luciano Pontuale (Italy). In 1972 Mr. Jukka Jokilehto (Finland) and Mario Zappetti (Italy). The course has, as in the past, benefited

from the invaluable assistance of Mr. R. Pacini, Superintendent of the monuments of Rome and Latium.

The addition to the Centre's staff, since January 1972, of Mr. W. Brown Morton III, architect with the National Park Service of the United States, has considerably reinforced the organization of the course and developed the section concerned with the study of measured drawings and materials.

b) Lectures

For the year 1970/71 the course included 675 hours of activities distributed as follows:

- 190 hours of theory;
- 50 hours of seminars;
- 35 hours of guided visits;
- 125 hours of guided visits during a tour of northern Italy;
- 15 hours of student presentations;
- 345 hours of practical work.

During 1971/72 the 675 hours of activities were divided as follows:

- 180 hours of theory;
- 85 hours of seminars and presentations;
- 60 hours of guided visits;
- 350 hours of practical work.

When compared to previous years this represents a decrease in the number of hours devoted to lectures to the advantage of time given to practical work.

c) Seminars

During several seminars, in 1971 as well as in 1972, emphasis has been given to the interdisciplinary aspect of problems, notably in the various areas of adaptation of ancient buildings to museums, to the restoration of archaeological monuments, the conservation of stone and wood. In the same spirit contact was established between the students of the conservation of monuments course with those of the conservation of mural paintings course. The problems raised by historic centres in Italy

were the subject of a series of seminars by Mr. Pontuale. The participants had the opportunity to present problems of their respective countries during a special series of seminars.

d) Guided Visits

Lastly, the guided visits were organized according to chronological order, from archaeological monuments to the 20th century buildings which raise problems of adaptation and conservation.

e) Practical Work

(i) Historic Centres

In 1971 practical field training concerned the study of the historic centre of Capua. The site was selected by the Centre and the Faculty of Architecture due to its scientific and educational interest; the generous hospitality of the town ensured student lodgings for the duration of the work, five periods of a week each. The elaboration of the results obtained in the field was completed in Rome with the following results:

- a relatively thorough knowledge of the history of the town;
- a detailed analysis of the image of the town and environment;
- an analysis of 'outstanding' architectural values of building and green areas;
- an analysis of static conditions and the state of conservation of buildings;
- an (incomplete) analysis of social and economic conditions of the town, thanks to the cooperation of Mr. B. Secchi;
- some proposals for the restoration or the restructuring of monuments or groups of monuments.

A team composed of Miss I. Brock, Messrs. C. Moisescu and P. Giuliani has undertaken the project of a general report on the methods adopted and results obtained. This report will be published by the Centre as an example on methodology and for educational purposes.

In 1972 the choice of site was the old quarter of Tivoli. This is most interesting city from the historic as well as artistic point of view,

already has a master plan, but presents very interesting problems concerning rehabilitation and restoration, due to its proximity to a metropolitan area such as Rome. For this exercise only about twenty architects and urbanists participated.

The study included:

- an analysis of the urban development of the city and its territory;
- an analysis of the outstanding architectural property;
- a study of socio-economic conditions;
- a detailed analysis of the historic typology of buildings and the environment;
- an iconographic study of the history of the city.

The study of the city of Tivoli is to be continued by the students of the 1972/73 course.

In conclusion, both these field exercises have filled the educational and methodological aims set by the course. For a majority of the students, the problem of the conservation and restoration of an historic centre studied as a whole in its relation to the urban context has constituted a real discovery. Team work and the importance given to questions of methodology have contributed to the development of a critical approach.

(ii) Monuments and Historic Buildings

In 1971 it was not possible to organize a restoration site - on the other hand, during 1972 two sites were available.

Under the guidance of Mr. Brown Morton III a team analyzed the structure and materials of the historic building of San Michele, particularly the problems of humidity, plaster work and wooden structures.

Another team analyzed and did measured drawings of the church of San Teodoro and participated in the archaeological search of the church. At the end of the year the team presented two schematic projects of restoration.

(iii) Archaeological Sites

In 1971 and 1972 a team, under the guidance of Mr. Fausto Zevi, participated in the activities at the site of Ostia. This work was organized in collaboration with the Superintendent of Antiquities and thanks to the contribution of the Italian Ministry of National Education. The excavations revealed structures of the second and third centuries and contributed to the collaboration of architects and archaeologists.

(iv) Practical Training at the end of the Course

Training in Segovia. A group of 12 students and a group of 32 students (in 1971 and 1972 respectively) participated in the practical training organized from July to August, by the Spanish authorities, under the guidance of Mr. Alberto García Gil, Assistant Commissioner for National Artistic Patrimony and Head Architect of Monuments in Spain. The training included:

- an analysis of the landscape surrounding Segovia and the image of the city as viewed from the exterior;
- the survey and study of city walls (carried out by members of the team that had already dealt with the same kind of work at Capua);
- the analysis of a quarter of the historic centre;
- suggestions for the restoration and restructuring of the Plaza de San Martín y Medina del Campo.

The participants were guests of the Spanish authorities and worked in the Palacio de Lozoya, offered to the Centre for this complementary training which can be repeated every year.

Training in Photogrammetry in Vienna

Thanks to the financial assistance of a German firm and to the scientific collaboration of the Bundesdenkmalamt, a training course of two weeks was organized in Vienna for the application of photogrammetry to the study of monuments. The following students attended the course:

- Mrs. Olga Orive Bellinger (Mexico) - participant in the 1972 course;
- Mr. Mario Zappetti (Italy) - Assistant to the 1972 course;
- Mr. Sergio Lucarelli (Italy) - participant in the 1972 course;
- Mr. Padma Shrestha (Nepal) - participant in the 1972 course.

During the training a series of measured drawings of monuments and historic centres was made under the supervision of Mr. Hans Foramitti, Oberstaatskonservator of the Bundesdenkmalamt (Austrian Service for the Conservation of Monuments). A special set of measured drawings was made of a series of oriental sculptures.

As a result of this course it was decided to create an autonomous section on photogrammetry connected to the Centre.

Messrs. Jukka Jokilehto, Centre architect, and Paolo Taffi, student of the 1972 course, attended a series of lectures, from September 15 - 30, 1972, on conservation of monuments organized by the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies of the University of York. This has strengthened the ties of the Centre with this institution.

Seven students of the 1970/71 monuments conservation course received the Diploma of the Faculty of Architecture of Rome University after passing the examinations and successfully presenting an original thesis. (See list in Annex 1).

3.2 Course of Specialization in the Examination and the Conservation of Mural Paintings

During the 1970/71 academic year the course (March 15 - July 10, 1971) was regularly attended by 15 students (See list in Annex 1) from the following 12 countries:

Austria, Belgium, Spain, Iran, Italy, France, Lebanon, Mexico, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey.

The instructors included, as in the past, Mrs. L. Mora, Mrs. L. Borelli Vlad, Mrs. M. Tabasso, Miss Clelia Giacobini and Messrs. P. Mora, G. Urbani, G. Massari, O. P. Agrawal, G. Torraca, G. de Guichen and P. Philippot. The Assistants were Mr. S. Lancioni, Miss C. del Valle (1971) and Miss G. San Martino (1972).

Lectures on theory, in English and French, have included each time about 45 hours. Practical work was divided between Ninfa -Sermoneta where the course, as in the past benefited from the hospitality of Princess Caetani, and the Farnese Palace in Rome, where, upon the invitation of the French Ambassador, work was carried out in the "Camerino" by Annibale Carracci.

Specific problems of mural paintings conservation in Asia were discussed in a series of lectures by Mr. O. P. Agrawal.

3.3 Collective and Individual Training Programmes

A short collective training programme, comprising guided visits to specialized institutions, was organized for a group of five Russian restorers visiting Rome.

The following individual training programmes were organized by the Centre:

Academic Year 1970/71

- Mr. Preecha Kanchanagama (Thailand) : conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and study trip to Sicily.
- Mr. Omotayo Dawodu (Nigeria) : conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and at the Archaeological Museum in Florence; metals, at the Istituto Sperimentale dei Metalli Leggeri in Novara; waterlogged wood, at the Laboratoire du Musée National Suisse in Zurich; training period at the worksite/laboratory of the Church of San Gregorio in Venice.
- Mr. Omezzine Belkacem (Tunisia) : conservation of archaeological objects at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro; metals, at the Istituto Sperimentale dei Metalli Leggeri in Novara, paper, at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro; training period at the Centre's laboratory (working with metallographic microscope), and a few weeks attendance at the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings.
- Mr. Mammo Bogale (Ethiopia) : training period at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Centre's laboratory (conservation of leather and parchment); additional grant awarded by the Centre.
- Miss Annette Haefelin (Switzerland): training period at the Centre's laboratory (preparation of didactic material and mural painting sections) and a few weeks attendance at the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings.
- Miss Ligia de Matos (Portugal), restorer at the Gulbenkian Foundation Museum : training periods at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro, the Laboratory of the Archivio di Stato and at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence.

- Miss Bettina Raphael (U. S. A.), of Cooperstown Graduate Programme, carried out research on the life, work and written texts of the restorer Edwards (end of XVIII century) in Rome and Venice.
- Mr. Byung-mo Kim (Republic of Korea) : with the Centre's help he obtained a grant from the JDR 3rd Fund, with which he took part in a training session on the conservation of monuments held in the United Kingdom; then he was awarded a scholarship from the Asian Foundation which enabled him to attend the course on conservation organized by the Institute of Archaeology of London University.
- Miss Selma Emler (Turkey), former student of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation and the Restoration of Monuments, graduated in 1969, carried out a study trip in Italy, organized by the Centre and attended the course of Archaeological Prospecting of the Lerici Foundation.
- Mr. Nathaniel Mudoga, Director of the Department of Antiquities of Kenya, carried out a study trip in Italy organized by the Centre (Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice and Naples).
- Mr. E. J. Wind (Holland) : conservation of Paintings and sculptures at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, with a scholarship put at the disposal of the Centre by the Italian Government.
- Miss Nelly Lavarello (Uruguay) : training period at the Istituto d'Arte per la Ceramica of Faenza, Bologna and Venice; the programme will continue in Florence and Rome.
- Rev. Father Henry Rodrigo (Ceylon) : attended part of the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Monuments.

Academic Year 1971/72

- Mr. Alvaro Roca (Peru), graduate of the Beaux Arts (Lausanne) : training on the restoration of archaeological objects and paintings at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome; Florence at the National Museum of Archaeology; at the Laboratoire d'Archeologie des Métaux, Nancy (France); at the British Museum for the study of ethnographic objects; Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Munich, for the study of polychrome wood. UNESCO fellow.

- Mrs. Outi-Leena Sievanen (Finland), restorer : six month course at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the study of methods adopted by this institution for the restoration of paintings on panels; "Gabinetto dei Restauri" in Florence and Venice.
- Miss Angela Recio Segoviano (Spain), restorer : course at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the conservation of paintings.
- Mr. Thomas Nielsen (Australia), restorer for the National Library in Sydney : training at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro; attended the course organized by the Italian Archaeological Service; National Library in Florence.
- Mr. Ronald Tank (U. S. A.), Curator of Manuscripts, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery : short-term training on the conservation of paper at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Vatican Library.
- Mr. Andrzej Wawrzenczak (Poland), chemist : course at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro and at the Vatican Library on the conservation of paper.
- Miss Ségolène Bergeon (France), conservator for the National Museums : general information training at the Centre and at various Italian institutions.
- Miss Susan Chandler (U. S. A.) : course on the conservation of archaeological objects at the Archaeological Museum of Florence and two months at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome.
- Mr. Frederick Echelmeyer (U. S. A.), carpenter : training in the conservation of wood at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome.
- Mr. Z. Barov (Bulgaria) : training at the Istituto Centrale del Restauro for the study of saline formations on mural paintings.

- Mr. A. Huerta-Carrillo (Mexico), chemist-restorer of the regional centre "Paul Coremans" : visits organized by the Centre to various national institutions for conservation in Rome and other Italian cities. His study trip was prolonged abroad (Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany).

The Centre also arranged programmes of travel and meetings for Mr. Meahavan Nair (India), Mrs. Korina Mirci (Yugoslavia), Mrs. Nancy White Zinn (U.S.A.), and Mr. Robert Hauser (U.S.A.), all interested in the conservation of paper, and for Miss Marguerite Schuster-Gawlowska (Poland) who spent training periods in Rome, Florence and Venice.

The Centre also offered assistance to the following UNESCO scholarship holders taking part in training sessions in Italy:

- Mr. Luben Preskov (Bulgaria);
- Mrs. Nora Ivanova (Bulgaria);
- Mr. Gheorghe Vartic (Romania);
- Mr. Shahbaz (Afghanistan).

The Centre organized for Mr. Emiliano Amann Puente, Spanish architect, brief visits to Rome and Venice on the problem of the introduction of modern architecture within the historic urban tissue.

3.4 Scientific Assistance for the Conservation Course of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London

The Centre has offered the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London a subsidy which has made it possible to obtain scientific assistance in order to reinforce the educational potential of the conservation course, particularly in favour of foreign students. Miss Elizabeth Pye was engaged for this purpose on October 1, 1971, as fourth staff member of the Department of Conservation of the Institute of Archaeology. During the 1971/72 academic year she lectured for the Department of Conservation, concentrating particularly on the problems of foreign students and paying close attention to their language difficulties.

It was decided in 1970 that a brief annual course should be organized in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology and the British Museum, in response to training requests by foreign students. As 'Liaison Officer for the International Centre for Conservation' Miss Pye carried out the administration of this course which was held in April and May 1972.

Twelve students from France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Lybia, Malta, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom and the Yemen spent from two to six weeks in London to study the various aspects of the conservation of archaeological objects. This brief course, now known as the Seminar in Conservation, will be held annually at a time in coordination with the course on the Principles of Conservation organized in Rome by the Centre starting in 1973.

Miss Pye has also collaborated with the Centre in the preparation in England of the "Travelling Summer School for Restorationists" (TSSR) which took place from July 5 - August 5, 1972, and accompanied the group during part of the trip in England.

From October 2 - 8, 1972, Miss Pye helped the Centre with the organization of the meeting of the ICOM Committee for Conservation in Madrid.

3.5 Participation of the Centre in International Training Courses

During the academic year 1970/71 the Centre took part in the following training courses:

- Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels : Stage International de perfectionnement dans l'examen et la conservation des biens culturels (Dr. G. Torraca);
- Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Conservation (2 - 10/12/1971) - (Dr. P. Philippot);
- ICOM, Paris : Seminar on Conservation for a group of specialists in conservation of the New York State Museum (June 1971) - (Dr. P. Philippot);
- Santander (Spain) International University Menendez Pelayo, Course on the Conservation of Monuments, July 5 - 13, 1972 (Dr. I. C. Angle).

3.6 Travelling Summer School for Restorationists (TSSR)

From July 4 - August 5, 1972, the Centre organized with the assistance of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Endowment for

the Arts and Humanities, the American Institute for Architects and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a study tour of restoration sites in England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Under the direction of Prof. Charles Peterson assisted by Messrs. Brown Morton III, Gaël de Guichen and Miss Elizabeth Pye, 25 architects and urban designers from the United States, France, Turkey, Ghana, Canada, the United Kingdom and Mexico, joined the tour which provided them with the opportunity to establish contact with some of the chief experts of the countries visited and discuss the work under their direction.

3.7 Creation of a Card Index System of Students of the Centre

A card index system on all the students who have attended the Centre or studied in Italy or abroad under its patronage or its direction, has been established and will be updated by the Secretariat of the Courses. It presently comprises about 350 cards, with their corresponding dossiers, in which further information on the careers of students can be recorded.

3.8 Preparation of a Course on Basic Conservation Science

The course is intended for a wide range of specialists in conservation: historians, conservators, scientists and restorers. It should cover such fields as: theory of conservation, structure of materials, effects of the environment on materials, conservation technology. It is intended that principles should be mainly demonstrated through experiment and that the language used should be as simple as possible.

A consultative committee met in Rome in April 1971 to discuss the basic principles and the programme of the course. It was composed of Messrs. Agrawal, France-Lanord, Majewski, Mora, Mühlethaler, Organ, Szpakowski, Thomson.

Messrs. France-Lanord, Mühlethaler and Thomson agreed to collaborate in the organization of the course and the Centre staff visited them later in 1971 (Torraca to London and Zurich, de Guichen to Nancy) to establish the programme of the training scheme.

In 1972 contact was maintained with these experts either through missions (Torraca to Nancy, de Guichen to Zurich) or by correspondence and occasional encounters at international meetings.

In Rome a climatic room was set up in the granary in San Michele and some light-control equipment was purchased while the weather-o-meter unit donated by UNESCO was put into operation; also several demonstrative experiments on capillary forces and salt crystallization were rehearsed. The search for samples of materials of works of art and materials for conservation was continued.

A trial course is scheduled for March 1973 with the participation of a limited number of students (4 - 5).

4. Regional Programmes

The regional activities of the Centre have included during 1971 and 1972, two regional conferences, one in New Delhi from February 7 - 15, 1972, the other at Williamsburg and Philadelphia from September 10 - 16, 1972.

4.1 The New Delhi regional conference was organized with the collaboration of the Central Laboratory of the National Museum and financed by the Centre and the Government of India. For the occasion conservation specialists from Iran, Afghanistan, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia and India, were gathered. Invitations were also extended to Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and Korea.

The main themes discussed were the problems of conservation faced by the countries involved and resulting from the nature of their collections, climate and the state of organization of the responsible agencies. Specific lectures were devoted to conservation of metal and wooden objects, mural paintings, miniatures, archaeological monuments, laboratory analysis of organic materials, climatology problems and the training of specialists.

An excursion to Mathura, Agra and Jaipur provided the participants with the opportunity of direct contact with various problems of conservation in India, and contributed as the conference itself, to create closer ties among the participants.

The publication of the papers presented is under study.

The Centre's Director and Mr. Gaël de Guichen, training assistant, attended the conference, as well as Mr. Garry Thomson and John Mills, of the National Gallery of London as guest experts.

Following the conference Messrs. Philippot, de Guichen and Thomson visited the Ajanta caves and exchanged opinions with Dr. B. B. Lal, Chief Archaeological Chemist and his colleagues concerning the problems of conservation of mural paintings.

4.2 The Williamsburg and Philadelphia regional conference was sponsored by the Centre and the "Rome Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, and made possible

by subventions from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Colonial Williamsburg, the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the Centre.

Participants came from the U. S. A. , and from Canada; the theme "Preservation and Conservation, Principles and Practices" was chosen to permit specialists in architectural conservation and conservation in museums to meet, so as to become aware of the fields of mutual interest and to stimulate collaboration between the two groups of specialists uninformed previously of each others activities. Some European experts were also invited to take part in the conference: Messrs. Donald Insall, Bruno Mühlethaler and Raymond Lemaire, Executive Secretary of ICOMOS. The Centre was represented by Messrs. H. J. Plenderleith, P. Philippot and G. Torraca.

The contributions dealt notably with the related organizations and professions, materials and techniques, from the architectural point of view as well as from the point of view of the restorer and the laboratory, the general criteria of conservation, training and professional qualifications.

In each of these fields, the conference provided the opportunity of establishing a basis of constructive contacts between the different types of specialists and institutions concerned.

The contributions will be published shortly by the Smithsonian Institution.

4.3 Mission of Mr. Paul Philippot , Director and Mr. O. P. Agrawal in South East Asia . February 21 - March 18, 1972. The Council agreed to the mission in its meeting of April 1971, after the matter was discussed at the General Assembly, which expressed the opinion that particular attention should be given to those regions of the world composed principally of newly developing countries.

The purpose of the mission was to gather on the spot information on (1) administrative and technical organization of the country in the field of conservation, (2) development plans, and eventually (3) particular problems of conservation and the type of assistance that the various countries visited might need. This information should make possible the planning of the Centre's regional programme.

The New Delhi regional seminar, organized by the Centre and the Central Laboratory of Conservation of the National Museum of New Delhi from February 7 - 16, 1972, which was represented by most of the area countries, provided an excellent introduction, as did the previous mission undertaken in the region by Mr. Agrawal for ICOM.

The countries visited were as follows: India, Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Nepal.

We continue below the general conclusions of the report presented to the Council in April 1972.

- (1.) The basic problem in most countries visited and - one may safely generalize - in most developing countries in tropical climates is not a technical one, but one of organization. As a matter of fact causes and processes of deterioration of cultural property are the same as everywhere : plant growth on monuments, insect and fungi attack of organic materials, corrosion of bronzes, etc. But their action and effects are multiplied by the climatic conditions, the limited means of the responsible services and, very often, the lack of a national policy of conservation on the scale of the problems involved.

It is, therefore, more important and more urgent to set up or develop the right structures for conservation in all fields (monuments, museums, libraries and archives), than to tackle individual cases.

- (2.) Regular maintenance is the first requirement. Each tree that is destroying a building has at one time been no bigger than a blade of grass and regular maintenance could have been arranged at very low cost and with very little technical training. Such maintenance will also save the original substance wherever it is present, whereas major interventions at a later state will lead to substitutions of the decayed material and open the door to unjustified reconstruction or anyway much more difficult technical and aesthetical problems.
- (3.) Only when the country has a national service for conservation can its problems in this field be formulated in the right way and can international help be efficiently planned, be it training, expert advice or missions. Such help should aim at establishing or developing the basic structures mentioned above, so that the country is progressively provided with its own organizations to cope with all normal problems. This should be achieved through a phased plan of development, where training of staff is carefully coordinated with the setting up of the administrative structure and provision for the necessary posts at adequate levels to retain competent people in the service.

At the same time a National Policy of Conservation should be defined, establishing criteria on the basis of up-to-date principles of conservation (as stated, for instance, in the Venice Charter of 1964) and priorities according to the particular problems of the country.

- (4.) Information of authorities and education of the public are equally important.

Authorities that are not informed about conservation have always a tendency to see the problems only in the form of a highly sophisticated intervention by the great expert, forgetting that much can and should be achieved with modest means available in the country provided the necessary structures exist. A standard scheme of phased development of a complete conservation service, including monuments, museums and archives, and going from workshops and maintenance services to Research Laboratory, may be useful in this connection.

As regards the general public, we are faced with a very deep "cultural revolution". Until recently, works of art were essentially considered as religious objects and maintained and protected from theft because of this special status. The crisis of traditional beliefs linked with the traditional way of life, as a consequence of modern developments results in the objects losing their status without acquiring at the same time an aesthetical status as in the western world. The commercial value of the object becomes its main value and tourism does much to encourage this. The consequences are obvious: theft and illegal trade are made easier because of lack of interest of the local people who are the first custodians of their cultural heritage.

Education of the general public should, therefore, mean: awake awareness of the artistic and historical value of the monuments and objects. This task should be the responsibility of schools to start with, but the best didactic way might be studied by organizations concerned with conservation. Booklets for children, in the form of comic strips, properly devised, have been suggested in Turkey by Professor Erder of the Middle East Technical University, and may be worth considering as a long term action.

One of the greatest threats to cultural property all over the world, but especially in young developing countries is the persisting, romantic tendency to reconstruct instead of conserving, which results in faking the very culture that has to be safeguarded in its authenticity.

The main factors contributing to this fatal error are the following:

- (i) The persistence of traditional crafts which are not converted into modern creation or critical restoration. Lack of historical sense leads to the belief that using the same materials and techniques as in the past is a correct way of saving tradition. But traditional crafts were the authentic expression of a traditional society, they can no more be the authentic expression of the present. The result, therefore, can only be a form of faking, as is easily proved by the progressive degeneration into kitch, which is unfortunately encouraged by tourism.

The permanence of the craft is in itself not enough to safeguard authenticity, when it is no more the language of the time. We can know Latin or Sanskrit today, but we can no more speak it, or express ourselves in what has become a dead language.

- (ii) Reconstructions are also very often due to the wrong views of some archaeologists, who fail to see the essential difference between the actual monument and their knowledge of it, so that they want their knowledge to be materialized on the monument, instead of in drawings or models, while conserving the authentic remains without reconstruction.
- (iii) Finally, young nationalism can easily mislead historic conscience and suggest reconstruction of great monuments of the past because of their symbolic value. Here again, real national values stay within the authenticity of the tradition which has to be discovered, studied and safeguarded, and not in romantic revival.

The convergence of these three tendencies constitutes a very great danger, especially because all represent, culturally, the easiest, unproblematic way and therefore the line of least resistance in public opinion.

Conservation, therefore, is a cultural problem even before being a technical one, and training, will have to consider these two aspects jointly. This means that action should be taken not only at the technical level, but also at the level where policy is decided.

(5.) Training of curators, archaeologists and specialists in conservation

Training of curators and archaeologists could be organized in the form of seminars, in each country, led by an expert familiar with the problems of the areas and by participation of an expert in archaeological field work for a limited period.

Training of specialists in conservation should be carefully planned in connection with the development of the conservation services and in any case preliminary training should be organized at the regional level.

The project of publishing a booklet on the care of museum objects, meant for curators who often have no specialist at hand, and translated into the various national languages, met with enthusiastic approval. Such a booklet would provide an excellent background for a first series of seminars.

The importance of historic centres threatened by changes in the ways of life and uncontrolled modern building calls for the training of architects specializing in such problems. Care should be taken, of course, that those who will qualify in this field be given a position where their experience can have a real influence.

(6.) As regards organizing international support to achieve aims suggested

Efficient international support requires a thorough knowledge of the situation in each country. This means close contact and continuous study of the state of affairs, in order to take advantage of every opportunity for advice or support and to make the most of it.

Distance is a major handicap and calls for some form of continuous presence in the region, through a kind of agency or representation that would ensure continuous contacts and suggest planning of regional activities. This should be considered together with UNESCO and ICOM, who have already established a Regional Laboratory and a Regional Agency in New Delhi. These very successful initiatives, however, do not cover the whole problem, and the possibility of versatile and immediate action are an essential requirement.

4.4 Meeting on the Problems of Regional Centres

The Centre organized in Rome, on April 28, 1972, a meeting on the problems posed by the training of conservation specialists at the regional level. The participants were Mr. G. Bolla, Director of the Department of Conservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO, Mr. O. P. Agrawal, Director of the Central Laboratory of the National Museum of New Delhi, established by UNESCO as a regional laboratory for South and South East Asia, Mr. J. L. Lorenzo, Director of the Centro Latinoamericano para la Conservacion y Restauracion de Bienes Culturales, Mexico, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Head of the Section of Restoration, Tokyo National Research Institute, Tokyo, Mr. A. Naji, Director of the Regional Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property in the Arab States, Baghdad, and, representing the Centre Messrs. P. Philpott and Giorgio Torraca.

The discussion centred on questions of programme, length of the course, selection of candidates and professors, scholarships and placement of students following studies. The capabilities and intentions of UNESCO in these areas were detailed by Mr. G. Bolla. The conclusions of the meeting were summarized in a Centre report.

5. Research, Coordination and Projects

5.1 ICOM Committee for Conservation

As in the past, the Centre assumed the role of Secretariat for the ICOM Committee for Conservation. Consequently, Messrs. Philippot and de Guichen attended the meetings of the Executive Council of the Committee which were held in Rome on April 22, 1971, and in Paris on September 1, 2, 1971.

The third plenary session of the Committee met in Madrid from October 2 - 7, 1972, organized by the Centre and the Instituto Central de Conservacion y Restauracion de Obras de Arte de Madrid, and subsidized by the contributions from ICOM, the Spanish Ministry of Education and Sciences, and the Centre. The total number of participants rose to 450 and 23 working groups met to discuss the following subjects:

- Protection of works of art during transportation;
- Metals;
- Stone materials;
- Books and documents;
- Waterlogged wood;
- Furniture;
- Miniatures and illuminated manuscripts;
- Mural paintings;
- Ethnographic materials;
- Training of restorers;
- Reference materials;
- Painting pigments;
- Varnishes;
- XX century paintings
- Retouching;
- Stretchers and relining;
- Documentation;
- Methods of nondestructive examination of works of art and their practical application;
- Irradiation;
- Study and research concerning underwater archaeology.

The texts of the 120 papers presented are kept by the Documentation Service of the Centre, where copies may be bought.

Messrs. P. Philippot, G. Torraca and G. de Guichen and Miss Elizabeth Pye participated in the work and organization of the Madrid meetings.

ICOM Group for the Conservation of Waterlogged Wood

Mr. de Guichen prepared a questionnaire on the present procedures for the treatment of waterlogged wood and arranged for its distribution to all known specialists.

The enquiry was carried out at the request of Mr. de Nadaillac in order to compare costs and results with the new technique of monomer impregnation and gamma-ray polymerization.

5.2 Meeting on the Conservation of Ethnographic Heritage

The field of conservation of the ethnographic heritage has for a long time been the 'poor relation' in the world of conservation. The Centre organized in Madrid, within the framework of the ICOM Committee for Conservation meeting, a special meeting devoted to the subject and presided over by Dr. A.E.A. Werner, coordinator of the working group of ICOM on the matter. The group, on this occasion, was considerably expanded in order to include museum conservators, ethnologists, restorers, and laboratory specialists, who were thus able to examine the problems of conservation of the ethnographical heritage. The meeting lasted two and a half days and during the animated meetings it was possible for a serious approach to be made to the extensive problems and various programme projects.

5.3 Committee on Stone Conservation

The Centre acts as the secretariat of the ICOM-ICOMOS-Centre Committee for the Conservation of Stone, whose Chairman is Dr. R. Sneyers. The Committee is composed of several working groups acting in different ways to promote the knowledge of deterioration processes and of the treatment of stone.

The Biological group is coordinated by Dr. J. Pochon (Institut Pasteur, Paris). It is at present carrying out research work on thio-bacteria and nitrifying bacteria in Venice, at the request of UNESCO. A preliminary meeting in order to organize the group was held in Paris in February 1972. About 30 specialists agreed to cooperate with Dr. Pochon.

The group on humidity and heat problems is coordinated by Dr. B. H. Vos (TNO, Delft) who is writing a monograph on rising damp, under contract to the Centre.

The group on mechanical properties is coordinated by Mr. M. Mamillan (C. E. B. T. P.) who is leading a widespread research project in his laboratory while organizing the joint activity of this group with the RILEM group on stone. The RILEM group will meet on April 13, 1973, in Paris.

The group on stone treatment, coordinated by Professor L. Marchesini (Padua University) relies mostly on the activity of the Bologna Centre (Centro per la Conservazione delle Sculture all'Aperto, Via dei Pignattari 1, Bologna) created in 1971 by the Italian Government with the support of the Centre.

A meeting was held in Bologna (October 1971) to review recent progress in cleaning, consolidation and protection of stone throughout the world. The minutes of the meeting ("The Treatment of Stone" in French or English) were published in December 1972 and may be purchased from the Bologna Centre or from the Centre's Library in Rome.

The group on petrography, coordinated by Professor J. Parent (Brussels University) sent a questionnaire to several specialized laboratories to review current laboratory methods for the study of deteriorated stone.

The group on the chemistry of stone deterioration, coordinated by Professor M. Kranz (Poznan University), met in Madrid in October 1972 for the first time. The papers presented are included in the general list of papers presented to the ICOM Conservation Committee. Xerocopies may be bought from the Centre's Library.

The climatology group is coordinated by Mr. R. E. Lacy (Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, England) who submitted to the Committee a report on climatologic data of interest to evaluate a building's performance.

The architecture group is coordinated by Professor R. Lemaire (Louvain University, Secretary General of ICOMOS).

The group on artificial weathering tests, coordinated by Mr. G. Torraca (International Centre for Conservation) works in close connection with the RILEM Committee organized by Mr. Mamillan.

5.4 Preservation of Mud Brick Structures

The project was terminated in October 1972. It had started in February 1968 with the cooperation of the I. R. P. A., and the Institute of Archaeology of Turin University. It included laboratory tests in Brussels and four campaigns of field experiments in Iraq (in cooperation with the local Direction of Antiquities).

The preservation techniques developed by the research team have been applied to an entire mud brick monument recently excavated (Ziggurath of Tell-Omar, Seleucia). This restoration underwent rather a severe test in the torrential rains of spring 1971 and in future the monument will be kept under control to check the performance of materials and processes used for conservation.

Results are presently being published in a paper (G. Gullini, G. Bultinck, G. Chiari, G. Torraca "Conservation of Mud Brick Structures", Mesopotamia 1973); offprints will be obtainable on request from the Centre's Library.

Professor Gullini presented the final report at the ICOMOS meeting on mud brick preservation (Yazd, Iran, November 1972).

5.5 Venice Campaign

In 1972, by request of UNESCO, attention was focused mainly on air pollution and its effects on materials in the peculiar Venetian climate. UNESCO awarded the Centre two \$5,000 contracts in the two years.

The new project developed along two main lines while the humidity studies were completed.

- I. Study of secondary pollutants (i. e. products of reaction of polluting emissions with salt spray and other typical components of Venetian atmosphere).

This work is carried out in cooperation with the Air Pollution Laboratory at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome) and the CNR Laboratory in Venice. A chemist (Dr. Vasco Fassina) was engaged full-time from December 1971. Chemical survey of the atmosphere from one station in Venice started in February 1972 and will be continued through 1973. Particular attention is given to acidic aerosols.

A report covering the results obtained in 1972 will be issued in March 1973.

- II. Study of biological conversion of atmospheric pollutants into acidic products liable to cause deterioration of stone or metals.

This study is carried out in cooperation with the Pasteur Institute (Dr. Pochon, Miss Chalvignac) and the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (Mrs. Barcellona and Miss Giacobini).

The first results obtained from two sampling campaigns in Venice (October 1971 and May 1972) appear to indicate low activity of bacteria of the sulphur cycle while there was one isolated finding of a high number of bacteria of the nitrogen cycle.

Experience gathered in this project shows that the analytical systems used to evaluate bacterial action need improvement in order to yield more reliable results.

A side effect of the biological studies was the discovery of a highly active cellulolytic bacterium on canvas paintings in Venice. The biological group will issue a provisional report in the spring of 1973.

- III. Studies on humidity in masonry were continued only intermittently as it appeared that some consensus has been reached on conservative provisions to be applied to Venetian buildings.

Ing. Massari presented a report on air conditioning of churches, at an Italian engineering meeting on conservation at Aquila (September 1971). Damp proofing of the

church of S. Maria dei Miracoli was completed according to his project.

Results of the experiments of Peter Cox in Venice and at Villa Emo were surveyed in May 1971.

The Centre staff kept in continuous contact with the laboratories created in Venice (CNR and Soprintendenza alle Gallerie); eight missions to Venice took place in 1971 and five in 1972.

5.6 Bologna: Centro Conservazione Sculture all'Aperto

This new project was started in May 1971 by our Centre in cooperation with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and the Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Bologna. Under the direction of Professor C. Gnudi (Superintendent at Bologna) two part-time assistants, Mr. Riccomini and Mrs. Rossi-Manaresi began in May 1971 to organize activities with some secretarial help.

The Italian Government granted about \$5,000 in 1971 and \$8,000 in 1972 to the project, while our Centre contributed \$10,000 to the 1971/72 budget.

The 1972/73 budget of the Centre foresees another \$10,000 contribution, after which it is agreed that no further financial support will be granted.

As mentioned among the activities of the Committee on Stone Conservation the Bologna Centre organized one international meeting (October 1971) on the treatment of stone and published the proceedings (in English or French) in December 1972.

A programme of field tests of the latest conservation processes was started in 1972, when Mr. K. Hempel (Victoria and Albert Museum, London) and Mr. R. Munnikendam (Central Laboratory, Amsterdam) carried out field experiments in Bologna on a small scale. This part of the project will be considerably expanded in 1973 both as to size of the experiments and number of experts.

In 1972 the Italian Government consulted the Bologna Centre regarding the very important cases of the Agrigento Temples and the Cathedrals of Como and Bergamo.

Requests from countries other than Italy would help increase the international character of the Bologna Centre.

Another general meeting on the treatment of stone is programmed for Autumn 1974.

5.7 Centre for Conservation of Graphic Documents

Financial support of the Centre (\$6,000 in 1969/70 and \$6,000 in 1971/72) favoured the creation and consolidation of this important French laboratory that will function in the future also as an international training centre for scientific studies on the conservation of paper and miniatures.

The support will not be continued in the next budgetary period.

6. Technical Assistance

6.1 The Bronze Horses of St. Mark's Basilica, Venice

The Italian Government granted \$1,000 to the Centre to organize a meeting of experts on the problem of the preservation of the bronze horses of the Cathedral of St. Mark.

Dr. Plenderleith was the Chairman of the Committee that included Mr. France-Lanord, Professor Leoni and Mr. Figini (a sculptor and founder) as experts. Staff from the Istituto Centrale del Restauro and the Centre provided technical assistance. The meeting took place on May 3 and 4, 1971.

Individual statements by the experts were collected by Dr. Plenderleith and transmitted to the Italian Government together with a joint statement and personal observations.

A more accurate study of the horses should have started in 1972, as suggested by the Committee, in a room immediately behind the present location of the horses.

Several difficulties delayed the start of the project.

6.2 Indonesia : Borobudur

Mr. Torraca visited Borobudur in January 1971 with a UNESCO mission to discuss the problem of the restoration of the monument with the UNESCO team of experts (Voute, Hyvert). An international meeting of experts was held in Jogjakarta.

A preliminary report was submitted to UNESCO in February 1971.

In July 1971 Mr. Torraca visited the laboratories of BRGM (Orleans) where the deterioration processes of the stone were studied. He also discussed some technological problems of the restoration in Paris with Miss Hyvert and Mr. Mamillan (at the CEBTP Laboratory).

In September Mr. Mora, acting as a consultant for the Centre, carried out a mission to Borobudur that was financed by UNESCO. He advised on the cleaning processes for the sculptures.

Mr. Mora's suggestions were incorporated in the report of the UNESCO full-time experts.

After further consultation with Mr. Voute and Miss Hyvert in Rome (January 1972), Mr. Torraca submitted his final report in June 1972, including general advice on the creation of a national laboratory for the preservation of monuments in Indonesia. The Centre's assistance is not to be considered finished however as periodical contacts are maintained with the UNESCO experts in the field.

6.3 Sudan

The mission for the restoration of the columns of the Buhen Temple, transferred to Khartoum, was not executed due to faulty contacts with the local archaeological authorities. It was suggested that the Cairo Laboratory was in a better position to handle this problem.

6.4 Romania

A team of four restorers, chosen from the best students attending the Course of Specialization in the Conservation of Mural Paintings, carried out a pilot mission of conservation at Humor and Moldovita, from July 19 to September 13, 1971. The work, established by consent of the Directorate of Historic Monuments, was prepared by a visit of Messrs. Philippot and Mora, from July 19-23, and controlled during a second visit from September 10-15.

The team was formed by Messrs. E. Mohapp (Austria), H. Scholtz (West Germany), F. Buchenrieder (West Germany) and S. Majcherowicz (Poland), plus Mr. T. Tristoreanu, a Romanian restorer and three young students of the School of Fine Arts in Bucarest, namely Miss I. Ignat and Messrs. J. Neagoe and D. Ivanovici, who were introduced to the problems of conservation of mural paintings.

The work consisted of the following: wall dampness survey (Humor), consolidation and fixing of external plaster (Humor and Moldovita), experimental fixing of a paint layer exposed to weather (Humor, north wall) and cleaning of internal paintings (Humor, vault of the funerary room). These operations could not be completed and need another working period during the summer 1973, with a reduced team.

A report was sent to the Directorate of Historic Monuments. The various possibilities of future collaboration with the Centre, mainly in the field of training for restorers and organization of a service for the conservation of mural paintings, were the subjects of a meeting in Bucarest, under the chairmanship of Mr. I. Macovei, architect, President of the State Committee for Culture and Art.

6.5 Turkey

During a mission to Turkey, at the invitation of the Department of Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Middle East Technical University, Mr. Philippot lectured on the theory of restoration and its application to archaeological monuments. He also visited the site of Göreme in view of preparing a mission requested by the Turkish Government for the conservation of mural paintings decorating the churches.

During a meeting called by the Turkish National Commission for UNESCO, the structure and programme of the Centre were explained to the authorities of the following Turkish national services interested in conservation, who in their turn explained their specific problems: Department of Antiquities, Archaeological Museums, Service of National Parks, Service of Muslim Monuments, Ministry of Tourism.

For the training of specialists, the development of conservation services and exchange of information, various possibilities of collaboration were examined during a series of meetings with the representatives of different services.

In May 1972 a group of experts organized by the Centre (Mr. and Mrs. Mora, Mr. Torraca) visited Göreme at the request of the Ministry of Tourism of Turkey to study the problem of the preservation of the painted rock churches of Cappadocia.

In Ankara the group met representatives of all organizations interested in the Göreme problem and the main lines of a plan for emergency preservation and study of long range conservation were set up with the collaboration of Professor C. Erder of the Middle East University.

According to the plan the Centre should secure emergency treatment of the mural paintings and training of a local team of restorers.

Simultaneously the geological engineering problem should be studied with the cooperation of other organizations.

This programme, if accepted by the Director General of Antiquities, should start in 1973 to end in 1976.

6.6 Tunisia

- a) Kairouan: The National Institute of Art and Archaeology requested the intervention of the Centre for the restoration of the wood cupola of the mihrab in the great mosque of Kairouan.

Mr. Mora and Mr. de Guichen inspected the cupola in Kairouan in May 1971. At the request of the Centre, the Istituto Centrale del Restauro offered to carry out the restoration work. The cupola was shipped to Rome and delivered to the Istituto in December 1971. The restoration was completed in December 1972.

- b) Kerkouan: Conservation of a wood sarcophagus of the Punic era.

Mr. de Guichen inspected the tomb in May 1971, took some samples and photographs. Humidity and temperature measurements were taken. As the Swiss National Museum of Zurich had accepted the request of the Centre to take over the study of the restoration and eventually the restoration itself, the samples, photographs and relevant data were transferred to Zurich by Mr. de Guichen.

Mr. Mühlethaler of the Swiss Museum carried out the preliminary laboratory tests and then guided a mission to Kerkouan which included Dr. Wyss and Mr. Elmer of the Museum and Mr. de Guichen of the Centre from June 29 - July 1, 1971. In the course of the mission one arm of the sculpted figure was temporarily consolidated and packed to withstand the transfer to Zurich.

There it was treated according to a specially devised process and its stability was found to be satisfactory after several months of testing.

In 1972 Mr. Mühlethaler guided another mission of the Swiss National Museum to Kerkouane and transferred all the remains of the sarcophagus to Zurich where the conservative treatment is at present in progress.

6.7 Lebanon : Mural Paintings

Upon the request of the Department of Antiquities of the Lebanon, a mission composed of Mr. P. Mora, chief restorer of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Mrs. Laura Mora, restorer with the same Institute and Miss Giovanna San Martino, restorer, from September 6 - 12, 1972, went to examine the problems posed by the conservation of mural paintings in the north of the Lebanon and proposed a plan of action. The costs of the mission were covered by the Government of the Lebanon.

6.8 Italy : Conservation of Stone

Mr. Torraca was consulted by Italian government services concerning problems of stone preservation in Genoa, Bologna, Agrigento and Como.

He was also requested to be a permanent member of scientific committees established by governmental agencies for the study of the environment and its effect on cultural property and for the improvement of restoration technology.

6.9 U.S.A. : The Capitol

In September 1972 the architect of the U.S. Capitol consulted the Centre on the project of consolidation of the west front of the building. As the problems were both hygrothermal and structural the Centre consulted several leading specialists in England, France and Italy.

The results of the enquiry are at present being transmitted to the architect in Washington.

6.10 Mission of Dr. H. J. Plenderleith, Director Emeritus, to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, Eastern Samoa and Washington, D. C.

In the autumn of 1971, Dr. Plenderleith accepted an invitation from the Australian UNESCO National Committee to participate in their Symposium in Canberra entitled "Source Materials related to Research in

the Pacific Area" and to undertake a programme of visits to libraries, museums and picture galleries in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart as well as to those in the capital itself. There followed similar visits in New Zealand to institutions in the following cities, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin and Christchurch at the instance of the New Zealand UNESCO National Committee.

The Canberra Symposium provided an excellent introduction to conditions in Oceania, many delegates being present from the islands; a day was devoted to questions relating to conservation, two lectures being given, copies of which are now in the Rome Centre Library and a subsidiary evening lecture to the Australian Library Association.

In response to a Resolution of the Symposium, Dr. Plenderleith agreed to put together a brief practical handbook for the benefit of archivists in the Pacific Area responsible for conservation of records. This work has since been completed. In view of this writing, however, it was considered to be necessary to gain some first-hand experience of conditions on the islands and advantage was taken of invitations from Symposium delegates to visit the South Pacific University library, the Archives and the Museum in Suva (Fiji), the library and the observatory etc., in Apia (Western Samoa) and the museum in Pago Pago (Eastern Samoa).

Proceeding thereafter to Washington, D. C., at the invitation of Mr. Peter Powers, General Counsel of the Smithsonian Institution, visits were paid to other loyal supporters, notably Congressman Bow and to Mrs. Helen Burgess who from the first has been a staunch supporter of the Rome Centre; and after addressing the America Rome Centre Standing Committee and, on another occasion the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and attending a meeting of the Washington Region Preservation Guild business in Washington was completed by a detailed consideration, with Mr. Powers and others, of arrangements for the proposed joint Conference to be held in Williamsburg and in Philadelphia billed for the autumn of 1972 at which Dr. Plenderleith was to preside.

It remains to add that the National Trust of Australia, of its own volition, has agreed to press for Australian membership of the Centre and that the Canberra Symposium, independently, passed a Resolution to the effect "that the UNESCO Committee for Museums should be urged to approach the Australia and New

Zealand Governments" inviting them "to give consideration to membership of the Rome Centre by Australia and New Zealand".

It is hoped that these various interventions will bear fruit.

6.11 Vietnam

In October and November, 1971, Mr. W. Brown Morton III undertook the first part of a two part mission as a UNESCO consultant to the Republic of Vietnam. The purpose of this mission was to evaluate the condition of the cultural property in and near the city of Hué, the former Imperial City of the province of Annam. Hué was extensively damaged by fire in 1947 and further damaged in the Tet offensive of 1968.

The monuments of Hué are of relatively recent date, and their history coincides with the foundation of the Nguyen dynasty by the Emperor Gia-Long in 1802. The principal areas of interest are the brick citadel fortifications, begun in 1804 which enclose an area 2.25 kilometres square, and the walled Imperial City which lies within the citadel and is approximately .6 kilometres square. Widely scattered throughout the countryside near the city are the tomb complexes of the Emperors. They were often constructed during the life time of the Emperor and were in effect summer palaces composed of pavilions, temples and ornamental lakes and gardens. The historic buildings of the Imperial City and the royal tombs are in general constructed with stone or brick foundations, masonry gable end walls, elaborate interior wooden columns and roof trusses, and glazed terra cotta tile roofs.

Even though the damage to the buildings caused by the decades of armed conflict is both widespread and dramatic, an even greater cause of deterioration to the buildings is the widespread lack of systematic maintenance. Therefore vegetation grows unchecked in the fragile buildings and the resulting water damage is extensive.

The original purpose of the mission was to recommend a restoration programme for Hué and to work out a preliminary cost estimate. However the advanced state of deterioration of so many of the extant buildings and the uncertain future of the area suggested a different focus. Therefore Mr. Morton's report has been in fact a detailed building by building recommendation for an immediate emergency stabilization programme. It is hoped that circumstances will permit the second half of the mission to take place within the present year.

6.12 Nepal

In October, 1972 Mr. W. Brown Morton III travelled to Nepal for a three week mission as a UNESCO consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The IBRD (World Bank) has been active for some time in Nepal in the field of tourism development. The projects to date have been largely devoted to the construction or improvement of tourist facilities. However the IBRD has decided to expand the scope of their funding activities in this field and an area of possible future project assistance is that of the conservation of cultural property. Therefore, Mr. Morton was requested to join a tourism development team from the IBRD in Nepal to inform them of the conservation needs of Nepal and to identify, if possible, appropriate conservation projects for possible future IERD funding. His work was greatly helped by the several reports of previous UNESCO missions to Nepal and by the presence in the country of two UNESCO-UNDP experts in the field of conservation, Miss Giselle Hyvert and Mr. John Sanday.

Mr. Morton's report to the IBRD and UNESCO identifies three major problems which must be considered carefully in formulating any future projects.

- a) The lack of an organized and effective conservation service in Nepal and the lack of trained individuals qualified to carry out conservation work. The present conservation effort in Nepal is badly fragmented among diverse government agencies with no one agency having clearly defined responsibility for it.
- b) The wholesale disintegration of cultural property due to the lack of basic maintenance.
- c) The inappropriate use of contemporary building materials and products (Portland cement, acrylic paint, etc.), in historic areas and monument zones, both in the construction of new buildings and the repair of existing ones.

In recommending IBRD participation in the conservation of Nepalese cultural property, Mr. Morton stressed the need to support or initiate projects which would provide training for Nepalese personnel working with the international experts so that a

selfsustaining Nepalese conservation capability is achieved at the same time as the preservation of any given monument or historic area. The IBRD is presently studying the mission report and recommendations in detail. It is hoped that serious consideration will be given to supporting the UNESCO-UNDP conservation mission presently underway there to build and equip a conservation laboratory and to conserve the Hanuman Dhoka Palace in Kathmandu.

6.13 Courses, Technical Assistance and Special Projects

January 4 - 13, 1971 Zurich and Berne (Switzerland)

Mr. de Guichen. Study of the methods of conservation of waterlogged wood.

January 15 - 24, 1971 Borobudur (Indonesia)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO mission. Technical meeting on the restoration of the temple of Borobudur.

January 20, 1971 Brussels (Belgium)

Mr. P. Philippot. I.R.P.A. Course. Theory of restoration and problems of the restoration of polychrome sculptures.

May 2 - 5, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Dr. H. J. Plenderleith and Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the conservation of the bronze horses of the Basilica of San Marco (at the invitation of the Italian Government).

May 8, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot. ICOM-USA :ICOM Seminar of Specialists in Conservation of the State Museum of New York.

May 13 - 14, 1971 Bologna and Turin (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the conservation of mud bricks.

May 28, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting with Mr. Peter Cox.

May 31 - June 1, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO Mission : meeting on atmospheric pollution.

June 24 - 25, 1971 Bologna and Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting.

June 27 - 28, 1971 Munich - Ingolstadt (Germany)

Mr. P. Philippot. International Committee for the restoration of Liebfrauenmünster at Ingolstadt, at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and Cult of Bavaria.

July 5 - 7, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting on the Borobudur restoration.

July 17 - 24, 1971 Romania

Mr. Philippot and Mr. P. Mora. Opening of the pilot worksite for the conservation of mural paintings at Humor and Moldovita.

September 9 - 16, 1971 Romania

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. P. Mora. Closing of the pilot worksite for the conservation of mural paintings at Humor and Moldovita.

September 23 - 25, 1971 Aquila (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. XXVI National Congress ATI.

September 30 - October 3, 1971 Bologna (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the treatment of stone.

September 29 - October 7, 1971 Washington-Cooperstown (USA) -
Toronto - Ottawa (Canada)

Mr. P. Philippot. Participated in the meeting of APT (Association for Preservation Technology) - Cooperstown, Sept. 30 - Oct. 2.

Preparation of a Regional Seminar in North America in September 1972.

Preparation of 1972 TSSR (Travelling Summer School for Architect Restorers).

Meeting with official authorities of Canada, at their invitation.

October 4 - 6, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting on the biological alteration of stone in Venice.

December 2 - 10, 1971 Ankara (Turkey)

Mr. P. Philippot. Course of theory of restoration at the Middle East Technical University.

Contact established with the National Commission for UNESCO and the different services interested in problems of conservation.

Preparation of Gôreme Mission, at the invitation of the Middle East Technical University.

December 2 - 3, 1971 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. UNESCO meeting on atmospheric pollution.

December 11 - 12, 1971 Brussels (Belgium)

Mr. G. Torraca. ICOMOS-ICOM-Rome Centre meeting on stone conservation and the course at the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique.

March 17, 1972 Genoa (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Examination of the stone of a church on behalf of the Bologna Stone Committee.

April 6 - 7, 1972 Bologna (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting of the Committee for the Conservation of Stone.

June 30 - July 2, 1972 Florence (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Conservation of paintings.

July 21 - 25, 1972 Piva (Yugoslavia)

Mr. P. Philippot, Mr. and Mrs. Mora. Examination of frescoes in course of removal, at the invitation of the Monuments Service of Montenegro.

July 19 - 20, 1972 Agrigento (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Conservation of stone on behalf of the Bologna Stone Conservation Committee.

October 6 - 7, 1972 Koper (Yugoslavia)

Prof. G. de Angelis d'Ossat and Prof. Piero Sanpaolesi. Expert advice on problems concerning the restoration of the Palazzo Pretoric of Koper (Capodistria).

October 31, 1972 Roselle (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Restoration of mud-brick structures.

November 10 - 18, 1972 Washington (USA)

Mr. W. Brown Morton III. International Centre for Conservation Standing Committee Meeting and report to assistant architect of the U.S. Capitol on stone conservation.

November 27 - 29, 1972 Venice (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Air pollution studies at the invitation of UNESCO.

December 18 - 23, 1972 Paris and Nancy (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. Preparations for Course on Basic Principles of Conservation Science, coordination with mixed Committee on Stone Conservation and contacts with UNESCO.

7. Technical Correspondence 1971

- TC 1/71 ICOMOS/Romania - Gazzola - Problems of Humidity and Monuments.
- TC 2/71 U. S. A. - Brownlee - Inks in Dead Sea Scrolls.
- TC 3/71 Taiwan - Yuan Jai - Gold Threads in Silk Tapestry.
- TC 4/71 U. S. A. - Poole - European Paper Conservation Laboratories.
- TC 5/71 Italy - Maetzke - Restoration of the François Vase.
- TC 6/71 India - Gupta - Fumigation of Archives by Phosphine.
- TC 7/71 Belgium - Sneyers - Air Conditioning for Panel Paintings.
- TC 8/71 U. S. A. - Young - Marble Samples.
- TC 9/71 France - Malina - Synthetic Paints for Artists.
- TC 10/71 U. S. A. - Collier - Radio Active Labelling of Cultural Property.
- TC 11/71 Australia - Mollison - Disinfection Chambers.
- TC 12/71 France - Rebuffat - Suggestion of a Restorer for Libya.
- TC 13/71 Australia - Richardson - Training in Paper Conservation.
- TC 14/71 U. S. A. - Hadley - Polychrome Sculpture.
- TC 15/71 Pakistan - Ahmad - Restoration of Mural Paintings.
- TC 16/71 Tunisia - Omezzine - Moulding with Synthetic Resins.
- TC 17/71 France - Gaymard - Light in Museums.
- TC 18/71 U. S. A. - Feller - Samples of Lead White.
- TC 19/71 Sweden - Mannerstrale - Electro-osmosis.
- TC 20/71 England - Brommelle - Selection of Trainees in Italy.
- TC 21/71 Spain - Diaz Martos - Hot Tables for Relining.
- TC 22/71 Jordan - Dakkak - Mosaic Preservation and Transfer.
- TC 23/71 Italy - Melucco - Lift-up in Archaeology.
- TC 24/71 Ceylon - Silva - Security Provisions, Sigiriya.

Technical Correspondence 1972

- TC 1/72 Lebanon - Chehab - Conservation of Leather.
- TC 2/72 Germany - Stolz - Metro in Nurnberg and Milan.
- TC 3/72 U. S. A. - Weil - Pantarol Varnish.
- TC 4/72 U. S. A. - Weil - Cleaning of Encrustations on Bronzes.
- TC 5/72 Ethiopia - Angelini - Wood Preservation, Gondar Castles.
- TC 6/72 Libya - Saadawya - Mural Paintings, Retouching.
- TC 7/72 U. S. A. - Smith - Microfilming Documents.
- TC 8/72 UNESCO (Cuba) - Prunieres - Caseate Glue for Mural Paintings.
- TC 9/72 Spain - Boeta - Conditioning in the Prado Museum.
- TC 10/72 Tunisia - Omezzine - Materials for the Laboratory.
- TC 11/72 U. S. A. - Jones - Sod Houses.
- TC 12/72 U. S. A. - Washington - Termites and Paintings (Hawaii).
- TC 13/72 Portugal - Engerharia Civil - Stone Conservation.
- TC 14/72 Pakistan - Muhammad Wali - Portable Grouting Machine.
- TC 15/72 Thailand - Abotomey - Conservation of Mural Paintings.
- TC 16/72 Pakistan - Rehmatullah - Cleaning of Marble.
- TC 17/72 Indonesia - Voute - German Restorers for Indonesia.
- TC 18/72 Peru - Mattos Cardenas - Control of Pidgeons.
- TC 19/72 UNESCO (Egypt) - Prunieres - Anti-U. V. Varnish.
- TC 20/72 Switzerland - Dubois - Stone Conservation.
- TC 21/72 France - Sportouche - Disinfection of Ethnographic Collections.
- TC 22/72 Belgium - Claerhout - Disinfection of Ethnographic Collections.
- TC 23/72 Czechoslovakia - Novak - Bibliography on Transfer of Monuments.

- TC 24/72 Tunisia - Omezzine - Laboratory for the Museum.
TC 25/72 Spain - Arnaiz - Air Pollution and Stone Deterioration.
TC 26/72 UNESCO-Perreau - Restoration of a Mosaic.
TC 27/72 U. S. A. - Battle - San Antonio Missions.

8. General Administration and Representation of the CentreFebruary 2 - 5, 1971 Washington (USA)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. Torraca. Statement on the programme of the Centre and research on activity sectors interesting the United States; contacts with the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation and various U. S. institutions interested in the Centre's activities.

February 15 - 18, 1971 Madrid (Spain)

Mr. P. Philippot. Preparation of the plenary session of the ICOM Committee for Conservation and its coordination with the IIC Conference in Lisbon. Both held in October.

March 9, 1971 Amsterdam (Holland)

Mr. P. Philippot. Meeting with Mr. A. van Schendel for the preparation of the General Assembly.

March 16 - 18, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting with Mr. H. Daifuku regarding the General Assembly.

March 25 - 29, 1971 Florence (Italy)

Mr. G. Torraca. Meeting regarding the creation of an international centre on book conservation.

June 20 - 21, 1971 Amsterdam (Holland)

Mr. P. Philippot. Preparations for the meeting of the Commission on the Revision of the Statutes of the Centre.

September 1 - 2, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. P. Philippot and Mr. G. de Guichen. Directory Board of the ICOM Committee for Conservation.

September 26 - 29, 1971 Paris (France)

Mr. I. C. Angle. UNESCO meeting to discuss scholarships for the academic year 1971/72.

List of Participants of Courses and Trained Restorers

N. B. Students may have one of the following scholarships:-

UNESCO	-	UNESCO scholarship
G. I.	-	Scholarship granted by Italian Government
G. I. /R. C.	-	Scholarship put at the disposal of the Rome Centre by the Italian Government
R. C.	-	Special grant awarded by the Centre
JDR 3rd Fund-		Scholarship put at the disposal of the Centre by the J. Rockefeller 3rd Foundation

1. Monuments Course 1971

ANITCHKIN, Haralampi	Bulgaria	G. I. /R. C.	6 months
BHAKDIBUTR, Supavadee	Thailand	G. I.	11 months
BORCIC-SIMUNOVIC, Sanja	Yugoslavia	G. I.	8 months
BUICKIANS, Angela	Iran	G. I. /R. C.	2 months
BRUCATO, Giovanna	Italy		
CIDONIO, Giancarlo	Italy		
CURUNI, Spiridione A.	Italy		
DE FEO, Carla Maria	Italy		
ESCOBAR SAA, Jaime	Colombia		
FAZINIC, Alena	Yugoslavia	G. I. /R. C.	6 months
FEIGEL, Charles	Switzerland	Canon Neuchatel	6 months
FISTER, Peter	Yugoslavia	G. I.	6 months
FLORES-LOPEZ, J. Alejandro	Guatemala	G. I.	8 months
GIULIANI, Paolo	Italy	R. C.	1 month
GRIMMER, Anne Elise	U. S. A.		
HATAMPZADEH, Parviz	Iran		
HAYTER, Katherine	U. K.	G. I. /R. C.	2 months
HOYOS GONZALES, Juan de Dios	Colombia	G. I.	8 months
IZMIRLIER, Yilmaz	Turkey	UNESCO	9 months
IRMIRLIGIL, Ulkü	Turkey	G. I. /R. C.	4 months
JOKILEHTO, Jukka	Finland		
KEMPTER, Georg	Germany		

KIM, Byung-mo	Korea	G. I.	4 months
LE-TAN, Dân	Vietnam	G. I.	12 months
LOEW, Jean-François	Switzerland	Canton Neuchatel	6 months
LYSIAK, Wałdemar	Poland	G. I. /R. C. + R. C.	6 months 1 month
MARTA, Roberto	Italy		
MICCOLIS, Adriana	Italy		
MISHRA, Tara Nanda	Nepal	JDR 3rd Fund	10 months
MOISESCU, Christian	Romania	G. I. /R. C. + R. C.	8 months 1 month
NESHVAD, Sohrab	Iran	G. I.	12 months
PANZARASA, Silvano	Italy		
PARAPETTI, Roberto	Italy		
PONTUALE-CAVAGNARO, Laura	Italy		
RAEBER, Maurice	Switzerland	G. I. /R. C.	6 months
SAIED, Kamal Abdu Saied	R. A. U.	G. I. /R. C.	6 months
THEOCHARIDIS, Plutarch	Greece	G. I. /R. C.	2 months
TOUEIR, Kassem	Syria	G. I. /R. C.	6 months
VERHAEGHE, Ivo	Belgium		
VITALE, Graziella	Italy		
WONGTALADQUAN, Uraivan	Thailand		
ZAPPETTI, Mario	Italy		
ZEPEDA PALLARES, Jorge	Mexico	G. I.	8 months

2. Monuments Course 1972

ABUSCH, Rachel	Italy		
AL-JUMAILI, Abdul-Elah	Iraq	UNESCO	
AL-QAYSI-Rabi	Iraq	UNESCO	
AL-Sa'ab Jalal	Iraq	G. I.	7 months
AKUAMOAH-BOATENG, J. K.	Ghana	G. I.	7 months
ARTOLA PEREZ, Graciela	Mexico	UNESCO	6 months
ASCARELLI, Andrea	Italy		
BAZU, Olga	Romania	G. I.	7 months
BELLISARIO, Fabio	Italy		
BENAVIDES SOLIS, Jorge	Ecuador	G. I.	8 months
BIONDI, Alberto	Italy		
BONILLA PIVARAL, Hector R.	Guatemala	UNESCO	7 months
BUCH, Felicitas	Germany	G. I.	7 months
CARRARA, Piero Alberto	Italy		

CERUTTI, Anna	Italy		
CHIAIA, Augusto	Italy		
CIVITILLO, Giancarlo	Italy		
CONATÍ, Giovanna	Italy		
CORREA ORBEGOSO, José	Peru	UNESCO	5 months
DAL CIN, Adriana Maria	Argentina		
DELLA GALA, Marcello	Italy		
DE NAEYER, André	Belgium		
DEODATO, Giuseppe	Italy		
EIDEVAL, Bolanho	Brazil	UNESCO	6 months
ESCOBAR, Alba	Mexico		
FANCELLI, Paolo	Italy		
FOLINO, Paulo	Brazil	G. I.	6 months
FURUBAYASHI, Shigeru	Japan	G. I.	7 months
GIACCONI, Giulia	Italy		
GOMES PASCHOAL COELHO O.	Brazil	UNESCO	7 months
IVKOVIC, Ana	Yugoslavia	G. I.	6 months
KARPOV-MARJANOVIC S.	Yugoslavia	G. I.	6 months
KELISHADI, Hossein	Iran		
LEYSEN, Floribert	Belgium	G. I.	6 months
LIOTTI, Cataldo	Italy		
LUCARELLI, Sergio	Italy		
MAEDER, Jean	Canada		
von MATERN, Ake	Sweden	Swedish Institute	8/10 months
MATTOS-CARDENAS, Leonardo	Peru	G. I.	8 months
MENICHELLI, Bruno	Italy		
MILLAR, Norman	Scotland	UNESCO	7 months
ORIVE BELLINGER, Olga	Mexico	UNESCO	7 months
PAGLIARA, Pier Nicola	Italy		
PAPACHRISTU, Maria	Greece	G. I.	5 months
PAVANI, Anna Maria	Italy		
PISANI, Renato	Italy		
RABEFIRENENA, Clément	Madagascar	G. I.	7 months
RAHMATIAN, Zabihollah	Iran		
RESURRECCION, Jaime A.	Philippines		
RICOTTI, Anna	Italy		
RIZZARDI, Giovanni	Italy		
RUSSELL, John	U. K.		
SAFAVI, Bijan	Iran		
SANTALLA, Lucia Elda	Argentina		
SANTOS, Luis	Colombia	UNESCO	7 months
SEABRA, Joao Luis	Portugal	Inst. Haute Culture, Portugal	
SHRESTHA, Padma P.	Nepal	G. I.	6 months

SORRENTINO, Vita	Italy		
TAFFI, Paolo	Italy		
TARR, Jashina A.	U. S. A.	UNESCO	7 months
VARTANIAN, Massihi	Iran		
VIETTONE, Guido	Italy		
WIDAWSKI, Jaroslaw	Poland	G. I.	7 months
YANEFF, Stoyan	Bulgaria		
ZAMORA, Francisco	Mexico		

3. Mural Paintings Course 1971

ABBOUD, Elie	Lebanon	UNESCO	6 months
AGHAJANY, Hossein	Iran	G. I. /R. C.	4 months
AMOORE, Jeanne	France		
BLÉNDEA, Constantin	Romania	G. I.	6 months
EL KEFI, Ahmed	Tunisia	G. I. /R. C.	4½ months
GHETTA, Willi	Austria	Ministry of Education, Austria	3½ months
LENTHERIE, Bernard	France		
MLADENOVIC, Milosav-Misa	Yugoslavia	Cath. Committee	6 months
MLADENOVIC-KOKANOVIC, Danica	"	" "	6 months
NAGUIB, Saphinaz (observer)	Egypt	G. I.	6 months
PERARO, Jean-Pierre	France	R. C.	2 months
SANCHEZ-BARRIGA, Fernandez A.	Spain	R. C.	4 months
SARFIELD CABRAL, Teresa	Portugal	Minist. Ed. Nac. Portugal	4 months
SERRA, Gabriella	Italy		
VELASCO RODRIGUEZ, Julio	Mexico		
VIDAL, Jean Augustin	France	R. C.	2 months
WILCZYNSKI, Thaddée	France	G. I.	2 months

4. Mural Paintings Course 1972

BLATTNY, Pavel	Switzerland	R. C.	4 months
BOGALE, Mammo	Ethiopia	R. C.	1 month

BURCKHART, Jacqueline	Switzerland		
DELCEV, Ljubomir	Bulgaria	UNESCO	3 months
DWYER, Dianne	U. S. A.	JDR 3rd Fund	4 months
FINLAY, Gillian	U. K.	G. I.	4 months
HADA, Hiroshi	Japan	R. C.	4 months
IDIL, Ali Cetin	Turkey	R. C.	4 months
KHEWHOK, Sanit	Thailand	G. I.	1 year
OLSSON, Kerstin	Sweden	Swiss Gov.	
PEMBERTON-PIGOTT, Viola	U. K.	R. C.	4 months
SANDWITH, Hermione	U. K.	G. I.	8 months
SHAPKOTA, Upendra N.	Nepal	UNESCO	4 months
TUCZYNSKI, Leszek	Poland	R. C.	4 months
WELIMANN, Sophie	Germany		
WIND, Eduard	Netherlands	G. I.	4 months

5. Trained Restorers 1971

DAWODU, Omotayo	Nigeria	UNESCO	
EMLER, Selma	Turkey	UNESCO	
IVANOVA, Nora	Bulgaria	UNESCO	
PRACHKOV, Luben	Bulgaria	UNESCO	
KANCHANAGAMA, Preecha	Thailand	UNESCO	
MUDOGA, Nathaniel	Kenya	UNESCO	
OMEZZINE, Belkacem	Tunisia	UNESCO	
VARTIC, Gheorghe	Romania	UNESCO	
BERGEON, France Ségoline	France	Ministry of Cultural Affairs (France)	
LAVARELLO, Nelly	Uruguay	G. I.	
BOGALE, Mammo	Ethiopia	R. C.	
RAPHAEL, Bettina	U. S. A.	Smithsonian Institution	
SCAFETTA, Stefano	U. S. A.	R. C.	
SCHUSTER-GAWI/OWSKA, M.	Poland	G. I.	
SCHWARTZBAUM, Paul	U. S. A.	Conservation Centre	
SOARES DE MATOS, Ligia	Portugal	Gulbenkian Foundation	
WIND, E. J.	Netherlands	G. I.	
HAEFELIN, Annette	Switzerland	Swiss Government	
HAUSER, Robert	U. S. A.		

6. Trained Restorers 1972

BAROV, Zdravko	Bulgaria	
CAUCHON, Michel	Canada	
HUERTA CARRILLO, A.	Mexico	Mexican Gov. and UNESCO
ISSEYEGH, Oscar Christian H.	Cyprus	
LINSTRUM, Derek	U. K.	
KAWAKAMI, Mitsung	Japan	
MOHAMED, Dahir Alim	Somalia	
TANK, Ronald E.	U. S. A.	
WAWRZENCZAK, Andrzej	Poland	
BOSMAN, E. C. L.	S. Africa	
O'FLAHERTY, R.	U. S. A.	
RECIO SEGOVIANO, Angela	Spain	
ROCA, Alvaro	Peru	
SIEVANEN, Outi-Leena	Finland	
VICOVEANU, Dimitrie	Romania	

7. Architects who received the Diploma of the Faculty of Architecture 1970/71

LYSIK, Waldemar	Poland
WONGRALADQUAN, Uraivan	Thailand
HATAMZADEH, Parviz	Iran
LE TAN DAN	Vietnam
THEOCHARIDIS, Plutarch	Greece
BUICKIANS, Angela	Iran
NESHVAD, Sohrab	Iran

CENTRE PERSONNELDirectorate, Scientific and Technical Services

Director Emeritus	Dr. Harold J. Plenderleith
Director	Mr. Paul Philippot
Assistant Director and Head of Laboratory	Mr. Giorgio Torraca
Consultant Architect (temporary attaché to the Centre)	Mr. W. Brown Morton III
Librarian	Mrs. Lucetta Amendola
Training and Laboratory Assistant	Mr. Gaël de Guichen
Architect	Mr. Jukka Jokilehto
Documentalist	Miss Marie Christine Uginet

Administration

Executive Secretary and Secretary of Courses and Training	Mr. Italo C. Angle
Financial Services and Internal Administration	Mr. Giulio Catena

Secretariat

Miss Marcelle Szmer	Publications, ICOM Comm- ittee for Conservation
Mrs. Elena Fiorini	Courses and training correspondence
Mrs. Gemma Berardinelli	Filing, addressograph, diff- usion, contributions of member countries
Mrs. Margherita Denti	Translator, interpreter
Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrosi	English correspondence, reception, personnel

Services

Mr. Antonio Tito

Travel arrangements, room reservations, outgoing post, customs, xerox, office premises, etc.

Mr. Natale Proietti

Chauffeur, services at San Michele.

LIST OF MEMBER STATES AS AT 31/12/72

ALBANIA	1.	4.62	MADAGASCAR	23.	9.63
AUSTRIA	6.	5.56	MALAYSIA	26.	10.66
BELGIUM	29.	6.59	MALTA	16.	8.65
BRAZIL	21.	8.64	MEXICO	8.	8.61
BULGARIA	25.	12.59	MOROCCO	24.	4.58
COLOMBIA	18.	5.71	NEPAL	23.	6.69
CUBA	25.	6.71	NETHERLANDS	14.	4.59
CYPRUS	2.	5.63	NICARAGUA	20.	8.71
DOMINICAN REP.	20.	2.58	NIGERIA	12.	12.61
EGYPT, Arab Rep.	29.	5.59	PAKISTAN	15.	12.63
FRANCE	25.	9.64	PERU	7.	2.62
GABON	20.	2.61	POLAND	10.	5.58
GERMANY, Fed. Rep.	30.	10.64	PORTUGAL	14.	9.67
GHANA	12.	2.62	ROMANIA	19.	1.60
GUINEA	19.	2.62	SPAIN	19.	4.58
HONDURAS	15.	5.64	SRI LANKA, Rep.	4.	9.58
INDIA	2.	10.61	SUDAN	10.	11.60
IRAQ	9.	12.61	SWEDEN	1.	9.69
ISRAEL	23.	5.58	SWITZERLAND	23.	3.59
ITALY	24.	10.61	SYRIA	5.	11.59
JAPAN	19.	12.67	THAILAND	6.	2.67
JORDAN	6.	7.58	TUNISIA	21.	5.69
KHMER, Rep.	13.	6.61	TURKEY	2.	1.69
KOREA	13.	12.68	UNITED KINGDOM	22.	12.67
KUWAIT	27.	3.62	U. S. A.	5.	1.71
LEBANON	2.	6.58	VIETNAM	7.	8.72
LIBYA	31.	8.59	YUGOSLAVIA	10.	6.59

DENMARK

January 1973

IRAN

January 1973

