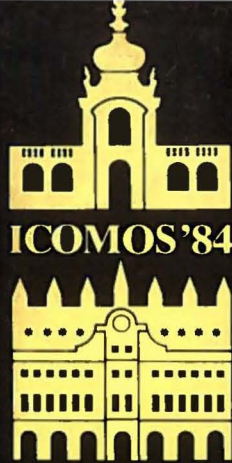


ICOMOS
International Council
on Monuments and Sites

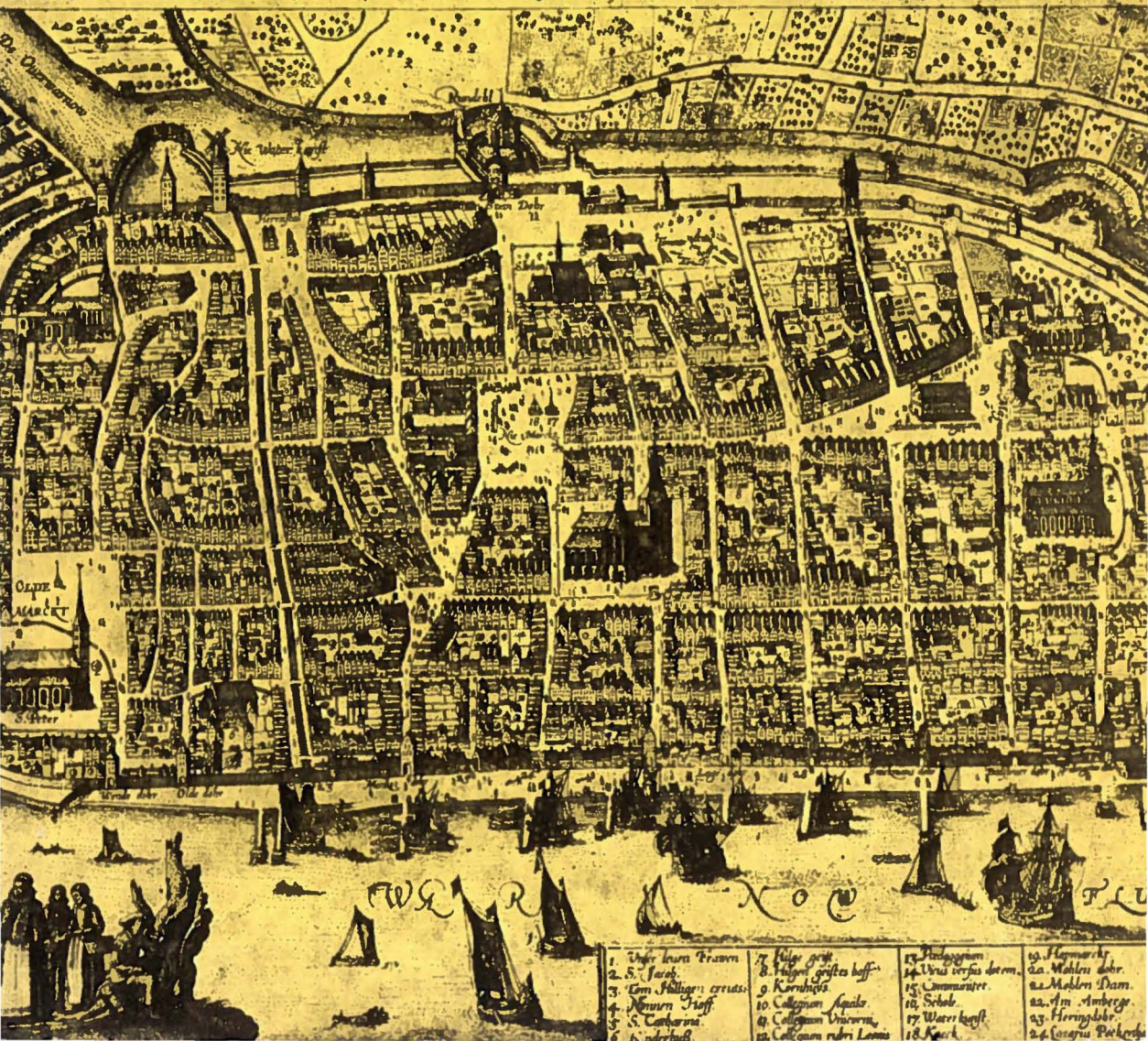
Summary report on the
VII th ICOMOS
General Assembly
May 12 to 18, 1984
Rostock / Dresden
German Democratic
Republic



ICOMOS
Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites

Compte rendu de la
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ICOMOS
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

SUMMARY REPORT
OF THE VIIth ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ROSTOCK - DRESDEN
12-18 May, 1984

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I OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 7th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was officially opened on 12 May, 1984, at 10:00 a.m. at the Rostock Kongresshalle (German Democratic Republic) in the presence of the Mayor of the city of Rostock, Dr. Schleiff, the representative of the Ministry of Culture, Dr. Hoffmann, the officers of ICOMOS – Mr. Michel Parent, President, Prof. Ludwig Deiters, Chairman of the National Committee of the GDR, Mr. Di Stefano, Chairman of the 6th General Assembly, Mr. A. Daoulati, Secretary-General and Mr. J. Dalibard, Treasurer-General – and some 500 participants from 45 countries, representing the six continents.

1. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. Roberto Di Stefano (Italy), Vice-President of ICOMOS, Chairman of the 6th General Assembly in Rome, pronounced the session opened. In his opening speech Mr. Di Stefano expressed his gratitude to the National Committee of the GDR.

On Mr. Di Stefano's proposal the General Assembly elected by acclamation, in accordance with the General Assembly's rules of procedure, Professor L. Deiters, who expressed his thanks to the Assembly for the honour bestowed on him.

2. WELCOMING SPEECHES

2.1. Welcoming address by Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR on 12 May, 1984

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to most cordially welcome the delegates to the 7th General Assembly of the International Council for Monuments and Sites in the German Democratic Republic.

The government of the GDR understands the fact, that this country was chosen to be the venue of this international meeting, as an acknowledgement of its activities in the fields of monument preservation and restoration and at the same time it is felt as an obligation to continuously, with dedication and responsibility, give protection and do research in the heritage and to make it accessible to our citizens as well as all interested people.

The International Council for Monuments and Sites, that was founded almost 20 years ago, has declared its task to promote world-wide the preservation and restoration of testimonies of history, culture, art and technology, the valuable cultural heritage of many generations, and to maintain an active exchange of experience about it. By this your organization makes a contribution to deepen the friendship among the peoples and to strengthen world peace – a task the German Democratic Republic feels deeply obliged to since its foundation 35 years ago.

In the present time it is necessary more than ever to intensify all our efforts to preserve the world from a nuclear inferno. The significance of the world-wide peace movement is increasing in the face of the aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist policy of confrontation and massive arms buildup. Many cultural workers, among them monument preservation officers, restorators and architects, take actively part in this movement.

Please allow me to wish the 7th General Assembly of the International Council for Monuments and Sites, the scientific colloquium, all its excursions and multiple meetings, great success and to wish you as our guests a very pleasant stay and eventful days in the German Democratic Republic.

2.2. Welcoming address to the 7th General Assembly of ICOMOS by Dr. Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Minister of Culture of the GDR in Rostock on 12 May 1984

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to welcome you as active monument caretakers to the 7th General Assembly of your International Council. It is a great pleasure for us that your organization has accepted the invitation of the government of the German Democratic Republic to hold the 7th General Assembly in Rostock and Dresden.

I ensure you that we shall do our best to guarantee excellent working conditions.

By your coming here you do not only demonstrate an interest in historic monuments and culture of this country, but also in how we preserve monuments and how we bring them close to our citizens and guests.

We welcome you to work with us, to look around and to discuss today's and future tasks of monument preservation.

As the Chairman of the National Council of the GDR for the Preservation and Dissemination of the German Cultural Heritage, attached to the Council of Ministers, I should like to let you know that we have always paid great attention to the aims and the twenty years of ICOMOS' successful work.

We stand in line with you in engaging ourselves in preserving the humanist cultural heritage and bringing it close to the people for them to master their big present-day tasks.

We thank you for your great efforts to develop cultural and political principles for the presentation of monuments and sites and to disseminate world-wide the most advanced scientific and technological methods to preserve them. This is of great assistance to us.

At the present time mankind is living through an epoch of a rapid development of the peoples on all continents in the fields of policy, economy, science and technology.

However, today it is more important than ever to avert the dangers of life of the peoples, that result from the severe heritage of colonialism, hunger and diseases, but more so from wars, threat of war, and nuclear armament.

The peoples require an intellectual and cultural education, and the ability to draw political conclusions from history, in order to stand such a situation and to solve the basic questions of the future development of peaceful co-existence.

This explains the tremendous topical significance of monuments as vivid testimonies of history.

Everywhere in the world people come to the cognition that monuments and sites are of greatest value for the characteristic shape of towns and the scenery in which people live, that monuments, by their historic messages and permanent presence today, are of a tremendous significance and effectiveness for the political consciousness and ethic education of the people. The conservation and interpretation of monuments, in which you engage all your strength, will, therefore, directly and vigorously serve the development of national cultures and the cultural identity of the peoples.

During the World Conference of UNESCO on Cultural Policy «MONDIACULT», that had taken place in Mexico in 1982, the task was formulated in many speeches, in the Declaration of Mexico and in other important Recommendations, to confirm and promote the cultural identity of the peoples as an expression of their national sovereignty.

By this the cultural identity was recognized in its dynamics and continuity of the past, presence and future.

It is with great satisfaction to me, as I was the GDR delegation leader to the World Conference in Mexico, that you, Ladies and Gentlemen, want to discuss here in the GDR during the General Assembly meeting of ICOMOS, the connections between activities of monument preservation and the deepening of the cultural identity of the peoples.

This I understand to be an important contribution towards the great and meritorious efforts of UNESCO, to promote culture of mankind and

world peace. These are efforts the German Democratic Republic has always and unconditionally supported.

Your activities are especially suitable to mutually enrich each others culture and to promote a confidential cooperation among the nations. You are sharpening the view, by research, conservation and making monuments popular, for the achievements of the people in the past, tracing their historic path of development up to the present day. You help your fellow citizens to recognize that the cultural heritage of each people, each social or ethnic group, is a significant part of the tremendous world cultural heritage and that mankind cannot do without each individual piece for the diversity of the heritage.

By your national and international activities you contribute in a very special way to a co-operation among the nations with all sides having equal rights.

As people in charge of monument preservation you make a specific and immense contribution for the consolidation of world peace. And you do it consciously, as it is proven by the Dresden Declaration that was issued by ICOMOS-members from 11 countries in 1982, on the occasion of the Colloquium on the Reconstruction of Monuments Destroyed by War.

This year your General Assembly of ICOMOS is hosted by a country, whose people have made the bitter experience of an imperialist policy that had dragged the people into two world wars and as a consequence millions of people lost their lives and many of our towns and villages, with all their cultural testimonies, were destroyed.

We have integrated the great humanist heritage of our people into the reconstruction, which has its roots in the experience and the political goals of the working class. It is a special obligation to us to preserve and make accessible the monuments of the working class movement, the anti-fascist resistance struggle, the liberation from fascism, and the already 35 years old history of constructing the GDR. The effectual integration of monuments of history and architecture, art and technology, into the reconstruction of our towns and villages is a firm part of our cultural and construction policy.

Only recently the government of this country has made new fundamental decisions on further socialist town development and architecture. These decisions formulate to the people in charge of construction and monument preservation, in connection with the big socio-political programme of housing construction, a common task, to finally overcome the damages in the city-centres and also with the monuments, that had occurred during times of crisis and war in the past.

During your stay you will get an idea of the decade-long reconstruction work of valuable architectural monuments and sites. The cities of Rostock and Dresden are century-old cultural centres. They were terribly

destroyed by Anglo-American bombers at the end of WW II. Both cities are Country Capitals today and are important centres of social life.

Here you get an idea of our activities in monument preservation in connection with our general construction. During your special excursions you will also feel that our monuments in towns and villages are preserved by a very close collaboration among state bodies, social organizations, cultural and construction workers, and the numerous voluntary helpers.

We are pleased that we may show you our efforts, but we are fully aware that a lot remains to be done. We are thankful for your advice.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
esteemed guests,

I wish you great success for your 7th General Assembly of ICOMOS. I am convinced that fruitful impulses will come from your organization and another contribution will be made to save mankind from a nuclear inferno and to ensure progress in an epoch of a peaceful living side by side and the economic and cultural blossoming of the people.

On behalf of all hosts I assure you our solidarity.

2.3 Welcoming address of the Lord Mayor of Rostock, Dr. Henning Schleiff
on 12 May, 1984

Mr. President,
Comrade Minister,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Rostock City Assembly, and I am convinced that I may say on behalf of the citizens of Rostock, I should like to welcome you most cordially in our century-old city that has blossomed within the 35 years of the German Democratic Republic's existence towards a sea port, city of shipbuilding, and a university town.

Our people are creatively implementing the policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the socialist state, directed at the well-being of the people and peace.

During the days of your 7th General Assembly you may convince yourselves how we shape our lives.

We thank you that you have followed the invitation to Rostock.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Commerce and sea trade have always marked the development of our city. The freedom of a city was confirmed in 1218. That was during the time of the Hanseatic League.

Magnificent patrician buildings determined the character of Rostock, whilst the working masses had to slave away in poor and dirty slums.

The Council and the sovereign demonstrated their power by putting up very representative buildings like the town hall, the city gates that still stand out from the impressive city walls, and the palace. The princes of the church had tremendous Gothic churches built.

The citizens of Rostock are also very proud, because very famous scholars had worked and lived in their city and that they had founded here the first North-European university.

In Rostock there is a lot of witness of peaceful work in the past, although many fires and wars have destroyed a great number of rarities.

Thousands of Rostock people suffered from a tremendous pain and misery, when WW II, that was started by German Hitlerite fascism, came also back to Rostock.

In only a few terrible nights, of April 1942 Anglo-American bombers razed to the ground almost half of the city.

In the ruins around the market square there were only two buildings undamaged: the town hall with the 7 turrets and St. Mary's Church.

With the end of this inhuman war, with the liberation of Rostock from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Army on 1 May 1945, a new life started in our city, that led to a blossom never known in Rostock's long history.

Rostock is, indeed, not one of the biggest cities of the world, but maybe the following comparison explains more about our blooming development since the war. In May 1945 the population was less than 100 000 and today we have a population of more than 250 000 people.

Our socialist state of workers and farmers has changed this formerly backward and almost exclusively agrarian area into a territory with modern industry and agriculture, which is developing stable and dynamically.

Prove of this are the prosperity of our shipbuilding industry, the GDR merchant fleet which has its home port in Rostock and the strong pulse of our modern international cargo port.

And the people feel that the growing power of economy in this country finds a reflection in the safe and continuously improving living conditions, in social security for all.

Since the 7th October 1949, the day of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, new comfortable flats were built in Rostock for 150 000 people. The children of our city were given bright and beautiful schools, kindergarten, crèches, play and sport grounds, and the elderly people are very well taken care of.

You may convince yourselves of all this, of the results of hard work, when strolling through our city talking to the people. You will also note that there is a wide selection of culture, firmly including our cultural heritage, that arts have found a good home in Rostock.

In order to preserve all these achievements for us, our children and future generations, we need peace, as the first priority.

Therefore, the citizens of Rostock do worry about a policy that declares openly to aim at destroying the military balance in the world and to consider war in Europe, even a nuclear war, possible.

The people of our city agree with all their heart and their everyday work to the proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR government and the other socialist countries for an armaments stop and disarmament, for a world of peacefully living side by side of states having different social systems.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have prepared ourselves for long and systematically to be the host of the 7th General Assembly of ICOMOS.

We are convinced that your discussions will trigger valuable impulses and suggestions for our future monument preservation activities. We understand them always to be a firmly integrated part of our complex urban-architectural development of the city, which is orientating in our socio-political goals, and, of course, our cultural policy as well as the economic requirements.

You will observe that at the present time, after we had to concentrate for years on large-scale flat building in the residential areas, we tackle the inner-urban buildings, the reconstruction of old-type residential areas.

Naturally, very interesting considerations are made from a monument preservation point of view.

Construction workers, artists, scientists and monument caretakers have become reliable partners in this process.

The interest of the Rostock youth in monuments of history and architecture, the witnesses of production and transport development, is growing, also due to the ICOMOS Regional Conference held in Rostock in 1977.

Hundreds of interested people meet regularly in interest groups of the Society for Monument Preservation.

It is not only that they preserve and take care of our valuable heritage, but a new life is organized by them within the walls of the newly reconstructed buildings.

You can get an idea about it when we go on a Rostock excursion on Sunday.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the very pleasant task of wishing your 7th General Assembly great success and I wish you all a very pleasant stay in Rostock.

Thank you for your kind attention.

2.4 Welcoming address of the Lord Mayor of Dresden Mr. Gerhard Schill
on 15 May, 1984

Mr. President,
Delegates to the 7th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

Please allow me to first of all welcome most cordially the delegates to the 7th General Assembly of ICOMOS in our city.

We have very much welcomed the decision to hold your General Assembly, important for the continuous preservation and restoration of monuments, in the German Democratic Republic, and we have understood your decision as an acknowledgement of monument preservation activities carried out in this country.

With great pleasure we have prepared the exhibition «Monuments and Monument Preservation in Dresden», to be opened on the occasion of your conference.

It is to demonstrate our experience in tackling this significant task, which is a quite important part of our socialist communal policy. It is to introduce results and solutions and the lively effects of the laws issued by the government of the German Democratic Republic on monument preservation, at examples of society's everyday life.

We could, of course, only concentrate on certain aspects of monument preservation in Dresden.

During the senseless destruction of Dresden, that was carried out without any military necessity by Anglo-American bombers on 13 February 1945, many valuable testimonies of construction and architecture went lost for mankind for ever.

This is a fact, unfortunately. But what was still left and what could possibly be reconstructed was in the focus of our considerations.

This exhibition shows clearly that it was the working class that put itself into the lead of the intellectual and material renewal of our people, fighting from the beginning for a new productive relationship towards the cultural heritage.

Our Soviet friends stood on the side and promoted the first steps of monument preservation by word and deed. So it was the case with the Dresden Zwinger. This was not an easy task. Hundreds of thousands of people had no roof over their heads, but we started to reconstruct the Zwinger.

The exhibition makes also clear that the Dresdeners came in thousands to help voluntarily to remove the rubble of the Zwinger, to salvage the remains of skillfully and artistically manufactured objects for later reuse.

This commitment of the citizens towards their city, their engagement

in the preservation of monuments, has always been and still is a very important part of the peoples' appropriation of their cultural heritage.

The constantly growing number of citizens who want to become members of the Society for Monument Preservation demonstrates clearly that in the present time more and more people get interested in problems of monument preservation, and this number is still increasing.

Since the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, Dresden was the city in which the most comprehensive construction programme ever since the existence of the town was carried out. Many buildings and architectural ensembles of cultural and historic significance were rebuilt.

By this exhibition the attempt is made to outline the way we went and to show the conclusions we made on our way. It also shows considerations for the future, because much remains to be done. We are assured by the active participation of the socialist state and our citizens.

The continuation of our construction work, to make the city even more beautiful and comfortable, calls for peace. This peace seriously threatened at the present time, especially by the massive arms buildup of the US-Administration.

I should like to ensure you that we shall do all in our power to contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades and Friends,

Please allow me at the end to express our thanks to the organizer of the exhibition, which was put up on behalf and with the help of the City Council, the Institute for Monument Preservation in Dresden, the working group «Socialist public relations work» within the Fine Artists' Association, the Office of the City Architect, the Museum of the History of the City of Dresden, the Society for Monument Preservation, and last but not least the State Art Collections.

I convey my thanks also to the factories that did the skillful reconstruction of the gallery, among others the Kombinat Bau und Modernisierung, the VEB Elbe-Naturstein, the VEB Denkmalpflege and the PGH «Neuer Weg».

By this I declare the exhibition «Monuments and Monument Preservation in Dresden» opened and I kindly ask our esteemed nestor of monument preservation in Dresden to conduct the first tour through the exhibition.

2.5 Address of Mr. Michel Parent, President of ICOMOS
Mr. Minister,
Mr. Mayor,
Mr. President of the General Assembly,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

After Warsaw, Oxford, Budapest, Rothenburg, Moscow and Rome, and before Washington, we are gathered together here today in Rostock, and in a few days time in Dresden, in accordance with our triennial rite and rhythm.

More than 500 participants representing over 3 500 members will have the opportunity to enrich their knowledge of the architectural heritage of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, then next week, of Saxony.

Many will discover the richness and the quality of the heritage of northern Central Europe, in which they will find the inspiration and the illustration of the theme of our Symposium – «Monuments and Sites: Their contribution to the Cultural Identity.»

Yet beyond such a remarkable programme this is another occasion for us to meet, mingle, understand each other, compare our experiences, to better recognize the various and numerous exigencies of our worldwide heritage and, implicitly, the requirements of the human spirit which, throughout history, have sought expression in the architectural heritage.

We must especially thank all those who have made this encounter possible – in the first place, you, Mr. Minister, who represent the government of our host country, next, the Mayor of Rostock, who today represent your beautiful city as well as the other municipalities which will welcome us, and finally, you, Mr. President of the General Assembly, dear Dr. Deiters, to whom I extend both my thanks and my congratulations on your election; the burden of this undertaking rested upon your shoulders, though lightened by the strong and excellent support of Dr. Helmut Stelzer and your organizing team.

I would also like to thank all those who accepted specific responsibilities either for the General Assembly or for the Scientific Committee of the Symposium, and naturally, our Secretary General and the Director of the Secretariat who preceded us here to coordinate the activities of the devoted and competent International Secretariat with those of the organizers.

I am, perhaps, one of the relatively few who have already had the privilege of visiting the heritage of the GDR in 1979. Prof. Dr. Deiters prepared a study trip for me to 10 of the 15 districts, or Bezirke, which compose this country. I recommend such a trip to all of you. From the Ottonian school, so dear to my regretted compatriot, Louis Grodecki, to Schinkel, Leo von Klenze, then Behrens, Poelzig, Mendelssohn, Mies van der Rohe and Gropius' Bauhaus the German countries of central Europe are characterized by an architectural contribution, over a period of 10 centuries, both fundamental and ill-known outside of a circle of specialists.

Furthermore, the protection and the perpetuation of the architectural heritage has held since the 19th century an important place in Germany, particularly through the work of the architect-archaeologist, Sulpis Boisseree,

the author Franz Kugler, and of Schinkel, who early on gave the full significance to what the Austrian Alois Riegl called in the first years of our century, the «Moderne Denkmalkultus» (the modern cult of monuments), referring to the original meaning of the word Denkmal: the sense of «memory», of «a consciousness of the generations of what man has erected», or the «Gewollte Denkmal», loosely translated today as «International Monument»... We see here, ladies and gentlemen, something from the past which projected into the future, recalls the aphorism: «Nessun futuro senza passato» of our Rome Assembly of 1981, proposed by our friend Di Stefano and his Italian colleagues.

This preoccupation with the permanence of the heritage has never ceased to be nourished by the prestigious German schools of archaeology, founded both on the accuracy of information and the inexhaustible imaginative capacity become reality: the romanticism of Schliemann symbolizes both the «Erinnerungswert» (the value of remembrance), tied to the Hellenic tradition, and the power of a quasi-prophetic vision.

At the same time, the serious and exhaustive character of documentary research was confirmed, and it is not in vain that the tradition of the «Dehio» has been perpetuated, and each Bezirke possesses today a fully structured documentation centre.

The enormous contribution of the 19th century puts all the more in evidence the progression and evolution of ideas up to today. The quality of the anastolysis of Pergamum transferred to Berlin, Schinkel's extraordinary project – luckily unexecuted – for the palace of the king of Greece on the Acropolis of Athens, show with striking force through examples «in contrario» the extremes which are no longer possible today.

The idea of cultural identity, considered as a specific criterion of a monument or site for the justification of its conservation – is this the answer in today's vocabulary and today's society to the fundamental problem of the end of this century: the irresistible forces of change, and the concomitant urge to preserve the institutional framework of life and the necessary permanence of the concrete realities of a culture?

This will be the subject of your discussions and I shall not go on further at the moment. I should like to point out that if the two German States have taken in charge our General Assembly, the 4th in Rothenburg and nine years later, the 7th in Rostock and Dresden, this is a sign that for them ICOMOS is, in fact, the appropriate organism for international cooperation that it strives to be, and that these States have both dedicated enormous efforts to ICOMOS, the value of which we measure today.

This triennial rhythm of our meeting may be likened to the cadence of slow and deep respiration... I would compare it to the respiration of a large aquatic animal which, every three years, emerges to the surface of the water in search of a gasp of fresh air, to fill its lungs before again diving

down to the mysterious depths; the respiration of the chiaroscuro of sub-aquatic life, for us, the daily life of our organization.

Today, ICOMOS, a latter-day Moby Dick, emerges from the fresh and invigorating waters of the Baltic Sea; after exploring the chalk island of Rugen, the «Sorrento of the North», it will beach on the shores of Doberan, Wismar, Stralsund and Gustrow.

We also note that at each General Assembly, the body of ICOMOS swells with new members; a certain febrility overtakes the organism before the event, as before a new birth.

I, who have had the privilege to follow, day by day, the activities of ICOMOS, of its National and International Committees, of its International Secretariat and its guiding organs.

I would like on this occasion somewhat more solemn than the thousand days which separate us from Rome, to plead the cause of the less public life of the heritage: the incessant work which is accomplished by all who, aware or unawares, are implicated in the cultural life of the world.

Over and beyond this week which we will spend together, it is to this fertile work that I convoke you.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

2.6 Address of the Representative of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science (ALECSO)

Mr. A Lajmi, Special Advisor to the Director-General of ALECSO, and representative of his organization at the General Assembly, thanked and congratulated the authorities of the German Democratic Republic, and more particularly those of the Ministry of Culture, the National Committee and the important sites of Rostock and Dresden, for welcoming the new General Assembly. In addition he expressed the wishes of Dr. Mohieddine Saber, Director-General of ALECSO, for ICOMOS' future success and an increasingly active and ever more worldwide role for the greater benefit of mankind. In these troubled times, he noted, when the world is faced with crisis upon crisis, monuments and sites are an area of international activity where people concerned with getting along and working together can join forces.

Therefore, given the situation, we owe it to ourselves on national and international levels to take advantage of the meeting place provided by ICOMOS, to make certain that a common source of hope and faith in the future, transcending ideological differences and political circumstances, remains intact.

To meet these objectives ALECSO proposes that in the near future, with the help of ICOMOS, be examined the means of strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations. Such efforts should lead to a

better understanding and awareness of the richness of Arab culture and increase the dialogue with other cultures, in such a way as to preserve heritage and protect our authentic traditions without having to turn our backs on progress.

3. WELCOMING ADDRESS OF PROF. DR. LUDWIG DEITERS, PRESIDENT OF THE ICOMOS-NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE GDR

It is a great honour for me to welcome you most cordially as participants and guests to the General Assembly. The ICOMOS-National Committee of the GDR conveys the thanks to you, Mr. President, and the colleagues from all over the world, for the readiness to hold the General Conference in this country.

I thank our government, especially for the great honour to be under the patronage of Mr. Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of the GDR.

For the people in charge of monument preservation it is a great pleasure to be your host. With the support of governmental institutions and a big preparatory committee composed of numerous friends, we have made great efforts to provide suitable working conditions for the General Assembly. We shall continuously try and be at your disposal to answer your questions on monument preservation in the GDR, whenever time allows. We are happy about this obligation, because the preconditions to receive the world organization for monument preservation to hold its General Assembly, have developed from the firm position monument preservation takes as part of the socialist cultural policy in this country since its foundation in 1949.

Please allow me to give you a short introduction into the motivations and practice of monument preservation in the GDR.

In May 1945, when German fascism was defeated and the bloody war, which was started by the fascists, had come to an end in Europe, we had only left cities razed to the ground in the former Soviet occupation zone, the later GDR. The city-centre of Dresden was destroyed by Anglo-American air raids still in February 1945.

The most progressive forces, with the working class in the lead, started their political reconstruction by making use of the moral and intellectual potentials of the cultural heritage of our people and world culture.

Already in 1945 the new governmental institutions, in collaboration with the population and the direct support of the Soviet administrations, started to tackle the reconstruction of famous monuments, like the Humboldt-University in Berlin and the Dresden Zwinger.

Thousand of voluntary helpers participated in this phase of reconstruction and in this way the population started the process of acquiring the heritage for their new life.

Apart from the reconstruction work, thousands of monuments were registered in index cards with the help of voluntary helpers within a few years.

Already in 1952 our first Ordinance on Monument Preservation confirmed the definition of «MONUMENT», according to our cultural political views. The term «MONUMENT» includes the traditional monuments of construction and art, but also historic town and village centres, historic memorial places, technical monuments, gardens and parks.

Meanwhile the Act on Monument Preservation of 1975 has accepted this comprehensive definition of a monument and applies the historic-scientific aspect of it in connection with famous testimonies of the young history, up to the present time.

In the history of this country many political, economic and cultural centres have existed one after the other and side by side. In this way history has left for us a great number of testimonies over a period of 1000 years. Despite the tremendous damages that had occurred during the war, the GDR is a country in which people can meet monuments everywhere. The diversity extends from monuments of history, such as Wartburg Castle, to the 'sky scraper' at Berlin Weberwiese, which is a symbol of the beginning of the reconstruction in Berlin, the Capital, after WW II.

The great diversity of architectural monuments comprises medieval town centres, like the ones in Quedlinburg, Wismar and Erfurt. It includes the 10th century church in Gernrode, but also the Dessau Bauhaus from the 20th century. The parks, like the ones in Rheinsberg or Woerlitz, as well as the monuments of transport and production history, make out this great diversity, of which the Gölitzschal-bridge and the winding tower in Lugau-Oelsnitz are other examples.

The winding tower is at the same time monument of the working class history. The miners of the Zwickau-Oelsnitz area were known for their revolutionary attitude, which is proven by a correspondence with Karl Marx.

And finally, this winding tower is also monument of GDR-history, because in this mine, which meanwhile acquired the name of Karl Liebknecht the miner Adolf Hennecke worked here after the war. Adolf Hennecke became well known, because he voluntarily increased his personal labour productivity, his labour norms surprisingly high and sensationally in favour of the country's beginning of reconstruction.

By this he became a pioneer of the innovation movement in this country.

More than 48 000 objects were registered in the state monument index cards since 1975, as demanded by law.

Such registrations do not only name individual objects, but very often architectural monuments, which comprise several objects or complete town centres with hundreds of historic buildings.

We have taken over this diverse heritage in 1945 in a deplorable state. Apart from the destructions that occurred during the war, there were latent damages especially with the town centres and historic buildings, for they were mainly neglected during times of crisis and war.

We started a new process of regaining the monuments damaged during the war and conserving of neglected buildings.

The tasks of monument preservation were tackled in this country during a time, when we had to fulfil very urgent tasks of reconstructing and developing all branches of national economy and social life.

Therefore, monument preservation was part of a big programme of general reconstruction.

In the course of our reconstruction we could repair a great number of cultural-historic buildings.

They are now essential and unmistakable elements of the historically developed and grown rural and urban character.

Apart from having the monuments back for the towns, it was most urgent to give the monuments an active role to play in the new social life.

For the people in charge of monument preservation in the GDR this is of great significance also in the international exchange of experience.

Therefore, our National Committee, among other thing, held an ICOMOS-Colloquium in 1974 on new forms of social use of monuments. The Magdeburg Recommendations were elaborated together with the participants of the colloquium.

We were the hosts of the ICOMOS-Regional Conference of the Baltic Sea countries in Rostock 1977 and discussed the responsibility of youth in preserving and using historic town centres. Here the Rostock Recommendations were formulated.

Also the ICOMOS Colloquium held in Dresden in 1982, mentioned by Minister Hoffmann, dealt with the active role to be played by monuments and monument preservation in the life of society.

The reconstruction of monuments after WW II was considered in connection with the population interested in them and the influence of these interests on conservation methods and the dissemination of their messages.

I have mentioned all these conferences where ICOMOS members from 20 countries had participated, because we understand the previous conferences as an intellectual preparation for the symposium that is to take place in this year's General Assembly.

We are very thankful to ICOMOS and all its members, that the topic theme will be dealt with in this country, namely the contribution of monument preservation to develop the cultural identity of the people.

GDR delegates have prepared themselves to take the floor in the working groups. We should like to make our contribution hereto. However, as

co-organizers of the programme we are fully aware that short speaking periods will be unavoidable. Therefore we shall try hard to show you as much as possible of the lively role played by monuments in the life of our towns and villages.

This is also the slogan of the 17 exhibitions organized on the occasion of the symposium, with emphasis on different focal points.

My continuous introduction to monument preservation in the GDR will consider the viewpoint of contributing to the cultural identity.

I shall try to summarize in this respect the specific values of monuments, as we see them, considering four (4) major aspects.

1. The value of monuments as witnesses of history

Every monument is in the first place understood by us as a historic document.

Its original substance is witness of the historic stage of development of our people's life or of special historic events.

Since the substance does not only originate from one epoch, but in the course of the long existence of the monument some amendments and changes have occurred, it may often be witness of a historic development up to the present time.

People of today do not only come to historic and scientific conclusions with monuments, but they are emotionally impressed by their vividness.

Historic sites, buildings and their fittings, are directly linked with the lives and activities of historic personalities which we can, in this connection, introduce as working people.

This idea builds a bridge to our own life and social activities.

People meet history very strongly in certain places during special days or in places known for historic battles.

An example of this is the former church of the Franziskanermonastery in Mühlhausen. It had served the followers of the well known social revolutionary Thomas Müntzer as a stronghold during the German Peasants War of 1524/26.

This church-building had served as a storage over 150 years, was conserved and made accessible to the public as a historic monument in 1975.

We deeply feel the sufferings and the moral of the antifascist resistance fighters in the memorial places, which were built in the places of the former concentration camps.

Such monuments, such as the one in Ravensbrück, have a deep impact on our history consciousness and that stimulates for a personal engagement for social progress. These are monuments to us of the liberation from fascism, and this applies in a special way to the history and style of presentation of the National Memorial Place at Buchenwald.

History consciousness and intellectual education emerge in a special way in cultural-historic memorial places, such as the Goethehaus in Weimar or the Castle Wiepersdorf, in which the lady-poet Bettina von Arnim used to live, an early fighter for the equality of women.

A very special and indispensable history relation for people living in the era of the scientific-technological revolution arises from the meeting of monuments of production history, independent of whether it is a forge shop with very ancient technology, such as the Frohnau-Hammer, or a floating crane of the beginning of the 20th century, like the one that belonged to the Rostock Neptun-shipyard.

The value of the historic message that I introduce by giving you a number of examples requires a general conservation of the original object.

At places of special historic events it is very often desirable, in the interest of an intellectual acquisition, to go beyond conservation of the objects that are linked with the events and to deepen the interest of the visitors by showing documentations or pieces of art.

We did this in the Luther-House in Wittenberg, but also in the Memorial Place of the former concentration camp in Sachsenhausen.

2. The value of monuments as witness of creative work

Every monument faces us as materialized labour, as the result of a creative activity, of utility thinking, of diligence and persistence.

Monuments teach us about skills and ethics of labour. We respect and preserve such values with technical monuments, such as the artistically manufactured gears of the historic salt water pump system in Bad Kösen, and the popular style of house construction, as we know it from Osterwiek and Lüdersdorf.

We greatly admire the functional objects, such as the representative design and size of medieval city walls, like the one in Tangermünde.

The labour invested in monuments is very often of an extremely high artistic quality. The works of architecture, the fine and applied arts, have a tremendous esthetic value.

They reflect the social goals, the political order, and hopes during the time of their construction. By their creative work, architects, artists and craftsmen have always tried to find new artistic and functional solutions.

With our thinking in terms of development, we are fascinated today by their origin, contribution to development and striving for the future, as they are expressed by monuments of architecture and art.

The examples of the town hall and the burgher-houses in Stralsund or St. Mary's Church in Prenzlau, which is still under construction, reflect, by means of architecture, the political position and economic power of the bourgeoisie in medieval towns.

Please allow me, right at this point, to make a very fundamental remark on our view on conservation and restoration with the acquisition of the intellectual value of architectural monuments.

It is our general objective in the preservation of monuments to preserve all the substance accumulated in the course of its existence, because this substance is a historic study object as well as starting point of processes forming consciousness and cultural experience.

According to the methodic principles laid down in the Venice Charter, conservation of this substance is the actual task of monument preservation to be done by us, by applying all available crafts, scientific and technical resources.

A conserved fragment of a building, such as the Paulinzella-monastery, can, indeed, give us an idea of what had happened in the past: we learn about the high culture of the architects/builders, its abandonment after important political changes, and the re-discovery of historic values. We can learn about the history of monument preservation itself.

We have established the Museum of the monastery's history in the old kitchen quarter of the complex, in order to satisfy the demand for more detailed information.

The measures taken with the burgher-houses in Wismar can also be called CONSERVATION. The work comprised the repair of roofs, chimneys, gutters, new paint on the facades, nothing more. This means, the architecture of the houses is accepted in its original form. The houses have survived in this shape over the centuries despite minor alterations.

According to this concept, a great number of historic buildings are conserved in many other towns.

We believe, however, that there are cases in which monuments should not simply be conserved, but they should undergo a more precise and scientific restoration, because they have very special cultural functions and develop consciousness.

We had such special cases, for example, a late Gothic merchant house in Stralsund. We have not only conserved the facade in fragments and almost in decay, but carefully restored. We have made use of all documents findings to reconstruct the original medieval appearance.

We are of the opinion that one should use especially suitable buildings and sites, in order to give an idea on how they might have looked in the epoch of their construction. People have an interest in such kind of visual testimonies and especially young people have a right to it.

It happens with monuments that we find later layers breaking off and we are facing the question of whether to invest the efforts and tremendous costs to reconstruct them. We decide for reconstruction of the original, when the new layers are poor in condition and quality, when they do not have the quality of a monument.

An example for this is the plain Renaissance-architecture at the Torgau town hall, that was laid free from an old cover of the late 19th century.

Another example is the laying free and reconstruction of the individual glass windows in the niches along the vineyard walls of the Potsdam Sanssouci Palace, instead of the newer full glass cover.

The reconstruction of monuments destroyed by war are the special cases where conservation goes often parallel with careful restoration. It is the legitimate will of the people, in connection with their reconstruction work and confession to peace, to regain monuments that were destroyed by war. Conservation workers are not excluded from this will.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will have the opportunity in the coming days to see many monuments with the war damages restored. Let me mention only three examples outside your excursion routes.

The first is the Red Tower in Halle, which is considered a famous sight of the city. After the damage by war it was first conserved by a flat roof. But it was a very popular decision taken by the City Council in 1975 to reconstruct the tower roof with the well known five turrets.

Another example is the Nikolai-church in Berlin that was almost razed to the ground during the war. For the time being all the buildings are repaired around the church and between the City Hall and Spree-river. New buildings are erected in the empty spaces. With the replacement of the roof of the church, including the turrets, the city centre of the Capital Berlin regained a remarkable sight.

The third example is a less known building, the Wolfgang-church in Schneeberg. This is a church that used to have the same charming character than the Annen-church in Annaberg, of which hardly anything except the ground walls was left after the war.

This church has been patiently conserved, reconstructed and restored, over decades, and by a small construction company having only very few people employed. In this case it is necessary to reconstruct parts that were destroyed by an earlier reconstruction.

If we continue to list the special cases in which we followed the justified desire of adding during reconstruction, we have also to name monuments which are in the focal point of social life.

They mainly form part of an ensemble of constructions, and very often the interior of the buildings fulfils representative and cultural functions. All this can make an inside and outside reconstruction of buildings absolutely necessary.

I remind you of the small castle in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde and the park around, which developed into the Berlin Zoo (Tierpark) during the last decades, attracting many visitors. By conserving and restoring the basement and roof over 10 years, the building, almost completely fallen into decay,

could be saved. Today it houses the Palace Museum and we have available a concert hall in here, for music loving people.

I have mentioned different examples, by which specific social requirements have made the restoration of monuments necessary and form a focus of our monument preservation. However, there will be always a smaller number of objects to be restored than the great number of monuments that we conserve for the future and not add anything to the substance.

It is our intention to preserve monuments, because they are a characteristic part of our homeland.

Now I come to the next point.

3. The value of monuments as characteristic feature of our homeland

Monuments of history and culture, by their messages and their unmistakable appearance, make an essential contribution to the homeland consciousness and represent characteristic features of our homeland. Monuments are closely linked with the life in our towns.

This corresponds in full with the urban construction programmes. Monuments are to be incorporated into town planning, or they must be preserved and their appearance is to be put into a harmonic relationship with the other old and new buildings.

As a result, for example, new buildings were constructed behind the burnt out facades of the historic avenue «Unter den Linden» in Berlin. In this way we created a big area for scientific and cultural use.

Interesting space and architectural relation were established in Rostock in the 1950's between the historic buildings at the Market Square and Kröpeliner Straße, and the new appartement and social buildings constructed in the area formerly in ruins in Lange Strasse.

Now as ever the big housing programme of our government is an essential factor for both the reconstruction of destroyed sites within the cities and the modernization of old buildings, with monuments playing an important role.

By the way, Kröpeliner Strasse in Rostock was one of the first streets designed for pedestrians only.

Meanwhile, in more than hundred towns streets and squares within the historic centres were turned into pedestrian areas. Here the monuments are closely linked with urban life.

As an example I should like to mention both Klement-Gottwald-Strasse in Potsdam and Schillerstrasse in Weimar.

Where large areas of devastation had occurred, new areas were created and the monuments are now found in the towns, fitting very well into the urban vicinity.

Today one can witness how the reconstructed churches at the high banks of the Elbe-river in Magdeburg harmonize with the newly built apartment house, much better than at the time of construction in the late 19th century.

In «Unter den Linden» in Berlin the new buildings have reestablished a visual line to the Brandenburg Gate.

The reconstruction of the historic centre of Neubrandenburg, which was destroyed to 80 per cent, created the possibility to include the historic city gates into the new concept.

Up to now I have outlined what intellectual and cultural significance we see in monuments and what influence they have in town planning.

Furthermore I should like to mention how we can increase the cultural effectiveness coming from each monument, and at the same time the material value of an architectural monument in their vicinity.

4. The value of a monument in present-day life

All monuments, because of their historic message and cultural effect, are viewed and evaluated more and more consciously by the people of today.

Monuments have their fundamental function in their everyday presence for the political education as well as cultural experience of the people.

Apart from these primary and generally intellectual functions, most monuments, however, have also a specific function, which is closely linked with present-day life.

The majority of monuments has maintained its active function also in present-day life, due to long lasting traditions. We are interested in maintaining these traditional functions also in the future.

We are pleased that the historic city halls are representative seats of mayors and Town Assemblies, in whose work the best democratic traditions of the early bourgeoisie are well preserved.

I think of the Berlin City Hall and many others, such as the City Hall of Meißen.

The traditional usage in houses like in Görlitz, in churches, such as the Münster (cathedral) in Bad Doberan, in cultural centres like in Heiligendamm are other examples.

I could continue the list of examples. It may also happen that a traditional function can be continued after a long break, due to conservation works, at it was the case with the Summer Theatre in Bad Lauchstädt, which had been designed by Goethe.

The continuation of the traditional usage is acceptable for the monument preservation officer, as long as the requirement of the user is compatible with the functional possibilities of the monument.

If the functional development exceeds the possibilities of the monument, then further facilities must be found in its direct vicinity. Monuments that

have lost their functions in this way or for a longer period, call for new concepts of use. One should consider, whether such monuments can be preserved and kept accessible as a place to visit.

In this country we have hundreds of architectural monuments, buildings, that house collections of a museum. I think of the Staatliche Museen in Berlin, the Capital, the Albrechtsburg in Meissen and the farm house in Landwüst.

Quite a number of such objects are taken care of and culturally used by volunteers, as it is the case with the Castle of Wandersleben or the Alte Abtei in Zinna.

Finally, we have a number of museums that are run by industrial enterprises.

Considering the growing interest of our citizens and guests, we shall be able to equip more historic buildings in the future by the help of voluntary people. For many reasons this way will remain an exception. Most of the monuments should remain closely linked with other functions of life.

We have defined our goal: the more important the interior and exterior of the monument is, the more it should be used by the public.

When seeking for such functions, we always start with the ones in cultural life.

In this way we decided to use the ruins of the Chorinmonastery for summer concerts and the Franziskaner-church in Frankfurt/Oder, in which for long no services have taken place, is used as a large concert hall all the year round.

Apart from the museal function, the castle in Güstrow was changed into a cultural house, including festivity hall, library and restaurant.

Other forms of public life that we like to see in historic buildings are the recreation/holiday service (the castle of Spyker on the Baltic Sea island of Rügen) and public education (Castle of Leitzkau).

We visited this Polytechnical Secondary School within the Renaissance castle in Leitzkau during an ICOMOS-Coloquium 10 years ago, and I assure you, it is a great pleasure to see how carefully the pupils preserve their historic building and how they develop an understanding for historic development.

As with other monuments, the prerequisites for the effects of monuments and the preservation of the substance are favourable, because the today's user understand the peculiarity of the historic building and enrich their lives with the cultural message of the monument.

Before I finish to list the examples of the usage of monuments with all its cultural and material values, I should like to come back to the topic of living within a monument.

If flats in historic buildings are modernized skillfully and meet the requirements of the monument and occupant alike, the occupant will identify himself with his monument and make it his personal task to protect it.

Here I show you a half-timbered house in Quedlinburg, which was only recently reconstructed by a co-operation of conservation experts and craftsmen of the State Workshop for Conservation in the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR. By this reconstruction the living conditions of the people could be increased decisively.

People also like to live in constructions that were used for other purposes, such as the Berlin Water-Tower built in the middle of the last century.

Finally, I should like to show you slides of the reconstruction of the Stargard-Gate in Neubrandenburg. I showed this slide already in 1977 when we dealt with the topic: Youth and Monument Preservation. As I mentioned, I see a connection between this topic and our today's General Assembly.

We should like to pass on the experience of history to the youth for them to preserve monuments as testimonies of the desire of the people for a happy future.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of ICOMOS, I thank you for the honour to introduce you to the monuments and their preservation in the German Democratic Republic, I am pleased that we shall have the opportunity in the day to come to exchange ideas on the world-wide tasks of monument preservation.

We all, working in the field of monument preservation all over the world, are linked with each other, because monuments are at the same time unreplaceable parts of mankind's cultural heritage.

By our productive exchange of views we mutually enrich our knowledge and gain more confidence in our responsible work as scientists and people in charge of monument preservation.

I am convinced that, by our friendly co-operation, I am in agreement with your will to increase the effectiveness of monuments bringing nations together, in order to contribute to a culturally rich and peaceful life in this world.

II GAZZOLA PRIZE

Mr. Stephen Tschudi-Madsen, coordinator of the Selection Committee for the Gazzola Prize, had the honour of announcing the jury's decision to General Assembly – Professor Stanislaw Lorentz has been chosen the 1984 laureate of the Gazzola Prize.

The President of ICOMOS, Mr. Michel Parent, reviewed the major achievements of Dr. Lorentz, whose life has been largely devoted to the

conservation and protection of Polish heritage and to stimulating the international conservation effort within ICOMOS.

Mr. Krystof Pawlowski in his capacity as Chairman of the Polish National Committee received the medal of the Gazzola Prize on behalf of Dr. Lorentz and in his absence. Dr. Lorentz had considered the trip to Rostock problematic, given present circumstances.

Mr. Pawlowski expressed the gratitude of the Polish National Committee on seeing Dr. Lorentz honoured at the moment the symposium on cultural identity was to begin, since the life's work of the illustrious laureate has been devoted to the ardent defence of this theme. The choice of the jury was the more symbolic.

Following these opening comments, Prof. Pawlowski read aloud the following message from Prof. Lorentz -

Mr. President and Fellow Colleagues,

Deeply moved by having been chosen for the 1984 Piero Gazzola Prize, I wish to express my gratitude for this distinction, which does me much honour. Along with Piero Gazzola I was one of the founders of ICOMOS at the 1964 Congress of Architects and Conservators in Venice. I will always remember the warm, closeknit friendship that united Piero Gazzola, Raymond Lemaire and myself then. My dear friend Piero Gazzola was not only a great scholar, but also a great-hearted man, warm and open with colleagues from any country or continent. It is, therefore, an immense honour for me to receive the Gazzola Prize, which I accept with great pleasure.

The merits of my other friend, Raymond Lemaire, are no less well known. I speak with emotion and pride of those years during which we worked as a trio, collaborating to promote ICOMOS' ideals throughout the world.

The awarding of the Piero Gazzola Prize today brings back the memory of all the colleagues from ICOMOS whom I met at these meetings. I have always held in high regard the warm relations that we shared and the mutual understanding that is so important to international endeavours. I received the telegram informing me of the bestowal of the Gazzola Prize on my 85th birthday.

It was a great source of joy. The General Assembly of ICOMOS is meeting this time in Rostock, where I once had the honour of presiding over an ICOMOS meeting. I therefore express my warmest greetings to the host of the present General Assembly, Prof. Ludwig Deiters. I also send greetings to my colleagues present at the Assembly and the Dresden Symposium, and wish them the greatest success in their discussions and future ICOMOS activities, so vital to the culture of mankind.»

III PRESIDENT'S REPORT

After reviewing the beginnings of ICOMOS and recalling the commitment he made to «continuity» and «innovation» when elected to his post in Rome, the President focused on the following four questions in his report:

1. What has actually changed?
 - either because we desired it
 - or despite us
2. What has remained unchanged?
 - either because we could not
 - or did not desire change
3. What obstacles do we have to contend with?
4. What hopes can we entertain and what risks must we be willing to take?
 - knowing fully well that nothing can be achieved without taking risks.

This explains that though we are pleased with the increase in the number of our members and National Committees we have noted a progressive but slow growth, with Asia currently under-represented.

On the other hand as far as services are concerned we can say that over the last three years we have experienced a three-fold increase in the general budget.

This means that ICOMOS is no longer only a point of ideological reference for heritage that does the thinking for others: the real activity of its members takes place outside the organization and is embodied in the policy of contracts.

The President referred specifically to ICOMOS' contract for the World Heritage Convention, and drew the following conclusions from it:

- the overall worldwide situation of international organizations is problematic and troubling, and we should be concerned about it;
- in this context ICOMOS has a major and even growing credibility;
- therefore, it will be necessary in the future to adapt to all kinds of new and unexpected situations.

This evolution is also apparent in the changes that have taken place in the International Committees. Specialized Committees have been assigned the task of rationalizing their management in order to ensure their capacity to develop programmes. These Committees contribute to the development of

the policy of decentralization that ICOMOS must subscribe to by adapting to current conditions and by supporting one of its major missions and its worldwide vocation.

The President also stressed the work to be undertaken jointly by the National and International Committees and in conjunction with intergovernmental organizations – Unesco, Alecso, the Council of Europe.

However, the President insisted even more on the involvement of the organization's members as being the only guarantee of its development. Each member can help meet this goal by contributing to the implementation of our publications policy, of which the «Newsletter» is the first stage.

This personal participation is what the President had called in Rome decentralization but which, given the present worldwide situation, is solidarity.

Realizing that the financial situation of ICOMOS is still precarious he stressed, accordingly, the moral credit inherent in our vocation of participating not only in the safeguarding of the heritage in our respective countries, but even more in contributing to safeguarding the world heritage.

This is why, he continued, that «in the spirit of the row of my predecessors having responsibilities within ICOMOS, I too believe it is the duty of ICOMOS to open up to the worlds beyond Europe and I would even say that it is not only our duty, it is also in our interests . . .»

In conclusion the President pointed out the complexity of the organization's nature and tasks by noting that «our ambition, ladies and gentlemen, is thus, when all is said, immense, but so is our modesty since – whether from the point of view of doctrine, of the image ICOMOS is to provide of itself to international organizations, or of our policy of contract and services – we are only at the beginning. But we are conscious of having travelled in the right direction during these past three years – the subject of my reports to you».

IV OUTGOING SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

Mr. A. Daoulatli, Secretary-General of ICOMOS, presented to the General Assembly his report on the activities of ICOMOS during the period 1981–1984 and outlined the 1984–1987 program, which will be examined by the Programme and Budget Committee.

1. Report 1981–1984

This report followed in detail the activities carried out by ICOMOS over this period.

To aid in following the report the Secretary-General divided up the activities under four headings, thus covering the entire range of the organi-

zation's activity:

- Administration and Management of the organization and its members, which is carried out largely by the International Secretariat;

- Research, Doctrine, and Training, which is carried out by the National and International Committees and whose coordination is assured by the International Secretariat;

- Information and Documentation, which is carried out by the Documentation, Centre and by means of the publications of ICOMOS;

- Professional and Expert Services, in which the members of the organization participate by means of the missions that are undertaken on behalf of Unesco.

The Secretary-General's report for the period concerned was adopted nem. con.

2. Programme of Activities 1984–1987

The proposals for the programme of activities for the next triennium cover the entire field of concerns of the organization. However, emphasis was placed upon:

- Administration and Management, based upon a rationalization of the management of membership and the National and International Committees;

- Research, Doctrine, and Training, especially in regards to the elaboration of doctrinal texts conceived as complements to the Venice Charter, for example the Charter of Historic Towns;

- Information and Documentation, on the necessity for ICOMOS to develop and implement a publications policy that will permit a wide diffusion of information;

- Professional and Expert Services, activities which are developing and which represent an important opportunity for ICOMOS to establish itself as a network of experts at the service of conservation.

This project was examined in depth by the Programme and Budget Committee.

V OUTGOING TREASURER-GENERAL'S REPORT

Mr. J. Dalibard, Treasurer-General of ICOMOS, outlined the results of the financial policy implemented over the period 1981–1984. The results are positive, as ICOMOS is in a healthy financial situation, having balanced its receipts and its expenditures and even building up a balance-at-hand equivalent to a half-year's activity. The Treasurer-General stressed the im-

portance of continuing the policy on membership fees as well as that of contracts, which has been advantageous to ICOMOS. (See table in Appendix)

The budget for the period 1984-1987, though optimistic and expanded, will have to be revised, given the fluctuations in the international situation that could seriously effect the budgetary estimates.

VI ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEES

At the proposal of the Executive Committee the Assembly proceeded to elect members to the following Committees:

6.1 *Committee For the Verification of Credentials*

President: Mr. Enaud (France)
Members: Mr. Fendri (Tunisia)
Mr. Freire (Angola)
Mrs. Genovese (Italy)
Mrs. Rigol (Cuba)
Secretary: Miss Fouquet (ICOMOS)

6.2 *Committee for the Verification of Candidatures*

President: Mr. Schmid (Switzerland)
Members: Mrs. Di Iroio (Argentina)
Mr. Voshalik (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. De Naeyer (Belgium)
Mr. Schoder (GDR)
Secretary: Mrs. Delage (ICOMOS)

6.3 *Committee for the Programme and Budget*

President: Mr. Mintchev (Bulgaria)
Members: Mr. Bacher (Austria)
Mr. Burke (Australia)
Mr. Chvidkowsky (USSR)
Mr. Karki (Finland)
Mr. Silva (Sri Lanka)
Secretary: Mrs. Lapeyre (ICOMOS)

6.4 *Committee for Resolutions*

President: Mrs. Smith (USA)
Members: Mrs. Tripp (Austria)

Mr. Luxen (Belgium)
Mr. Olschewski (GDR)
Mr. Sandstroem (Sweden)
Mr. Gruzecki (Poland)

Scrutineer: Mr. Horler (Hungary)
Assistant: Mrs. Luce Hinsch (Norway)

The Committees elected will meet on May 12th and 13th in order to draft their recommendations.

VII INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM – MONUMENTS AND SITES: THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE CULTURAL IDENTITY

Mr. J. Gazaneo was chosen to chair the symposium and Mr. R. Palsson assumed the responsibilities of Rapporteur-General. Mr. Palsson opened the symposium by outlining the general themes that had emerged in the reports received and which should orientate the work according to the following themes:

- Theme 1: Urban and Rural Environment
President: Mr. Konaré (Mali)
Rapporteur: Mr. Roman (Hungary)
- Theme 2: Contemporary Life
President: Mr. Saunders (Australia)
Rapporteur: Mr. Neuwirth (Austria)
- Theme 3: Conservation Activity
President: Mr. Sengupta (India)
Rapporteur: Mr. Pundt (USA)

VIII COMMITTEE REPORTS

8.1 *Committee for the Verification of Credentials*

The Committee for the Verification of Credentials (Chairman – Mr. Enaud, Members – Mr. Fendri (Tunisia), Mr. Freire (Angola), Mrs. Genovese (Italy), Mrs. Rigol (Cuba) met twice during the General Assembly at Rostock and Dresden. It devoted nearly ten hours to examining the lists of voting members sent by the Chairmen of the National Committees to the International Secretariat of ICOMOS as well as the proxies sent in by voting members in their absence, and checked that the dues had been paid.

It is important to note that while proceeding to the verification of voting members, proxies, and dues the Committees for the Verification of Credentials discovered several problem areas, as follows:

1. There were no lists of voting members for Cuba, Ethiopia, Romania and Yugoslavia. If legal procedures had been strictly followed these countries would not have been allowed to vote. In order to be conciliatory and to avoid penalizing the representatives of new Committees and Committees in the process of reorganization who had often travelled long distances to attend the Assembly, it was decided that one vote would be given to each member present and one vote for the proxy given by the Chairman of the Committee. The somewhat inexplicit list of the Netherlands was explained and clarified by the Secretary of the National Committee.

The request submitted by Greece, which had provided neither proof of payment of dues nor a list of voting members, was judged inadmissible

2. The very few proxies given to members inscribed on the list of voting members but not present could have been considered as null and void. However, it seemed preferable to be understanding and distribute them among the voting members present within the limits of the available number of proxies. Yet the proxies made out to members not regularly inscribed on the list of voting members could not be taken into consideration.

3. The Chairman reminded the Committee that according to the regulations of the General Assembly, Article 15.2, in order to assure the proper functioning of the Committee for the Verification of Credentials the deposit of proxies must take place before the first meeting of the Committee. The Committee after the deadline of 12 May and up to the last minute, 16 May.

This failure to follow the regulations made the task of the Committee for the Verification of Credentials extremely difficult and much more time-consuming than planned.

In conclusion the following situation emerged for 36 countries:

- by 12 May 455 voting forms had been handed in (176 present and 279 proxies);
- to date (16 May) 481 forms have been handed in (25 proxies and 1 present).

Rather than resort to strict application of the regulations the Committee was obliged to accept, with reservations, last-minute deposits.

All the necessary requirements imposed by the regulations must be recalled in the future at the opening of every General Assembly and they must be followed to the letter if we are to assure for the elections the rigourousness that everyone has the right to expect in democratic proceedings.

The Chairman explained how the three-ballot elections were to be carried out:

- 1st ballot: election of the President, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer-General;
- 2nd ballot: election of the five Vice-Presidents;
- 3rd ballot: election of the twelve members of the Executive Committee.

8.2 Committee for the Verification of Candidatures

The Committee for the Verification of Candidatures met in short session in order to ratify the decision made during the first meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Schmid reported to the other members on the three assignments they had entrusted him with.

1. The Chairman of the Committee contacted Mr. Schoder and informed him about the meeting of the Committee. Mr. Schoder gave his opinion which was the same as that of the other Committee members.

2. Mr. Schmid informed Mr. Sengupta about the decision of the Committee, which was accepted by Mr. Sengupta.

3. Mr. Schmid then contacted Mr. Parent and other members of the Executive Committee regarding the nomination of Mr. Sengupta as a co-opted member in case of an electoral upset. Mr. Parent gave his agreement.

The Committee then proceeded to the final vote by a show of hands. The decision was ratified nem. con.

8.3 Committee for the Programme and Budget

Members of the Committee: Mr. M. Mintchev (Bulgaria) Chairman
Mr. E. Bacher (Austria)
Mr. M. Bourke (Australia)
Mr. O. Chvidkovsky (USSR)
Mr. P. Karki (Finland)
Mr. R. Silva (Sri Lanka)

This Committee has taken note of the projected programme of activities for the period 1984-1987. This programme is structured according to the 5 objectives defined in the instruction and gives the general orientations of the work to be continued and the new tasks to be undertaken.

The Committee, which met on 12 May 1984, wishes to present the following recommendations:

A. I.I.I. Members, p. 3, § 2:

That the Secretariat inform the Chairmen of the National Committees, the National Commissions for UNESCO (in countries where National Com-

mittees have not yet been formed), and the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage of the existence of the experts index and of the ways and means of using it.

B. 1.1.1. Members, p. 3, last §: this should read

«... more qualified and active members, guaranteeing more fees and services rendered to paying members.»

C. 1.1.2. National Committees, p. 4, § 2:

That ICOMOS give particular attention to the formation of National Committees in countries receiving technical assistance from UNESCO, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and the Maldives; and also in countries where certain experts have indicated their interest in forming National Committees, o. g.: Papua-New Guinea, New Zealand, Vanuata, Malaysia, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

D. 1.1.4. Personnel, p. 6, §2:

The Committee would like to stress the importance of

- a) equipping the Secretariat with a word -processing system,
- b) organizing a network of indexers throughout the National Committees.

E. 1.2.3. Training, p. 10, d): this should read

«ICOMOS, in collaboration with ICCROM, will develop training programmes ...»

F. 1.3.1. Publications, p. 13, § 1:

This Committee notes with regret the imminent discontinuation of Monumentum and recommends that the Executive Committee appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on Publications, as proposed in point 1.3.1., at its first meeting (17 May 1984): and that this Ad Hoc Committee present a report on a new, comprehensive publications policy to the Executive Committee in November 1984, with special attention given to considering the possibility of reviving Monumentum.

G. 1.3.2. Documentation Centre, p. 13:

1) That the coordination between the ICOMOS and ICCROM Documentation Centres be ensured during the next 3 year period in order to avoid any duplication of work.

2) That the ICOMOS Executive Committee develop a policy of cost recovery for the services of the Documentation Centre on a reasonable and flexible basis.

H. 1.4.1. World Heritage Convention, p. 13-14:

That ICOMOS improve its system for the preparation and evaluation of nomination files.

I. 1. 4. 2. Other Conventions and Recommendations, p. 14:

That the Specialized International Committee on Archaeology, when it is created, be charged with drafting a text on the international principles to be applied to archaeological excavations.

J. Direct Operating Budget 1984-1986

This Committee accepts the provisional budget, but wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the imminent changes in the operating budget of UNESCO and their serious repercussions on the next 3 year budget; ICOMOS must be prepared for a rapid re-organization and re-definition of its objectives in accordance with these changes.

This Committee proposes that the programme and budget 1984-1987 and the above recommendations be approved and that they be considered as working guidelines for the next 3 year period.

8.4. Resolutions of the 7th General Assembly

The resolutions were presented by the Resolutions Committee (Chairman: Mr. Ann Webster-Smith, of the USA), and adopted at the session held on May 17th at Dresden. The Resolutions are published below in accordance with article 33 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly for approval by all the members of ICOMOS.

The General Assembly recommends that the Executive Committee take the necessary measures for the implementation of the following proposals:

1. GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

CONSIDERING the need for ICOMOS to project an international character in its activities, and

RECOGNIZING the fact that all ICOMOS General Assemblies have so far been held in Europe, and

APPRECIATING the decision of ICOMOS to apply the concept of Internationality by including the other continents through holding the 8th General Assembly in Washington, United States of America, it is

RECOMMENDED that the General Assembly consider holding the 9th, 10th or 11th in Africa, Asia or Oceania. In the instance of the General Assembly being held in Asia, that Sri Lanka which is implementing the UNESCO/Sri Lanka Cultural Triangle Project be considered as the venue for the Asian General Assembly.

2. MONUMENTUM

CONSIDERING the role played by the ICOMOS publication Monumentum as a scholarly, scientific journal, and

RECOGNIZING the need of ICOMOS, as a scientific and scholarly

body, for such a publication, and noting with regret the Secretary General's Report for 1983 which suggests that Monumentum may cease to be published in 1984,

RECOMMENDS that every effort be made to arrest this unfortunate situation. It further recommends that the journal Monumentum be treated as an attractive and marketable journal, and that the possibility of appointing a marketing manager, over and above the existing Editor, who together with the Editor and the Editorial Board would be responsible for making Monumentum an economically viable enterprise, be examined.

3. HISTORIC CENTRES

WHILE APPRECIATING the work of the International Committee of Eger on Historic Towns, and

RECOGNIZING the cultural context of the South and South-east Asian regions, wherein 80 % of the peoples live in rural settlements, and

CONSIDERING the need for the study of the life style of this 80 % group who live in villages, it is

RECOMMENDED that the International Committee broaden its conception of historic centres to include also ancient village centres, perhaps through regional sub-committees, especially in the South and South-east Asian regions, and that in carrying out such programmes, local specialists be considered as equal partners.

4. INCENTIVES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

CONSIDERING that all historic buildings form part of a continuous chain of evolution, and

RECOGNIZING the importance of their role in a historical context in terms of their being the cultural building stock of the patrimony of man, and

APPRECIATING the need for encouraging every citizen to extend financial and other assistance within the capacity of each individual, it is

RECOMMENDED that ICOMOS officially address all the Members States of UNESCO, and request that benefits be extended and made available to those who live in, own and utilise such historic buildings, along the lines of those listed below:

- 1) tax relief or subsidies
- 2) free advice on the conservation of buildings and the services required for their adaptation to contemporary life
- 3) the availability of historic building materials at a reasonable cost

4) an annual award for the best maintained, as distinguished from the best preserved building

5) an annual award for the most authentic building interior, including period furniture, etc.

5. PRINCIPLES FOR THE EXCAVATION OF HISTORIC SITES

CONSIDERING the urgency of the need for the establishment of a suitable charter covering the archaeological excavation of historic sites, and

RECOGNIZING the limitations of the recommendations on «International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations», adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 9th session, New Delhi, 5 December 1956, and

CONGRATULATING ICOMOS in taking steps to constitute a specialized International Committee on the Conservation of the Archaeological Heritage,

RECOMMENDS that this Committee examine the need to formulate a charter on the excavation of historic sites, and that this matter be considered a priority action of the programme of this Committee.

6. CULTURAL TOURISM

NOTING the draft document titled «Charter of Cultural Tourism» produced by the ICOMOS specialized International Committee on Cultural Tourism and while appreciating this first effort, it is important that this document be reconsidered carefully and redrafted to provide specifically for the objectives that ICOMOS upholds.

NOTING also that it will be useful if ICOMOS does not infringe on the authority of other international organizations assigned the same subject of tourism, such as the World Tourism Organization,

FURTHER NOTING that it is desirable that ICOMOS draw on the potential already built up by the Pacific Area Travel Association (Pata), which covers nearly 50 % of the travel destinations in the world.

This organization, Pata, has developed the aspects of cultural tourism in a major drive and has already organized numerous development seminars on this specific subject, especially those held in Manila, Hawaii and Katmandu. Pata has also evolved a system of cultural and heritage awards for recognition of the preservation of cultural property. Sri Lanka was privileged to receive three such awards.

RECOGNIZING the initiatives taken both by ICOMOS as well as the Pata organization and in an effort to amalgamate these initiatives, it is

RECOMMENDED that the Cultural Tourism Committee work closely with the Pata with a view toward formulating a joint programme, including the possibility of drafting a charter for consideration by the 8th General Assembly in Washington.

7. THE COLONIAL HERITAGE

CONSIDERING that valuable architectural edifices fall into the category of monuments belonging to a colonial period, and

RECOGNIZING these buildings to be of an important historical phase of international development, and

APPRECIATING the fact that these monuments enjoy a dual parentage and represent a collaborative effort, and

RECOGNIZING the fact that their preservation requires resources for such maintenance and upkeep, it is

RECOMMENDED that ICOMOS use its good offices to address the Ministers in charge of cultural affairs of all UNESCO Member States and also the Chairmen of ICOMOS National Committees requesting them to adopt measures for the preservation of these monuments of dual parentage.

8. THE FUTURE OF UNESCO

BEARING IN MIND the close working relationship between ICOMOS and UNESCO,

RECALLING the important contribution made by United States specialists in the preservation of the cultural heritage under the auspices of UNESCO,

NOTING that a number of countries have expressed problems with UNESCO,

THEREFORE, the 7th ICOMOS General Assembly meeting in Rostock/Dresden,

CALLS ON UNESCO to work with all Member States to strengthen the organization and to further enhance efforts to protect the cultural heritage of mankind,

AND CALLS FOR this resolution to be transmitted by the president of ICOMOS to the Director General of UNESCO and to all those delegates of UNESCO Member States which represent ICOMOS members.

9. GRATITUDE TO THE ICOMOS NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE GDR

RESOLVED that all participants express their great appreciation to the ICOMOS GDR Committee for its graciousness and generosity in hosting the 7th General Assembly in Rostock and Dresden and in nearby towns of this beautiful country,

APPRECIATING the great kindness of the ICOMOS GDR Committee and their colleagues in sharing their exceptional cultural heritage of opera, music, theatre, art, architecture, historic gardens and landscapes, as well as their splendid cuisine,

AWARE of the many contributions made by the ICOMOS GDR Com-

mittee and their many colleagues, architects, conservators and restorers, architectural historians, planners and their staffs and interpreters,

COMMENDING the ICOMOS GDR Committee and their colleagues for their supreme dedication and devotion to high standards of professionalism and meticulous attention to detail in executing programmes and projects for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the GDR,

CONSCIOUS of the fact that the ICOMOS GDR Committee have provided an example of hospitality and professionalism of such high quality that members of US ICOMOS consider that they can host the 8th General Assembly in Washington in 1987 only if Professor Deiters and Dr. Stelzer are prepared to take part in planning the 8th General Assembly and if they and their colleagues agree to join us there in 1987.

10. AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP ON TRAINING

CONCERNED about the need for specialized training for future architects, town-planners, conservators and art historians in the field of historic architecture and its preservation,

REALIZING that there is a need for collecting and exchanging information as to the kinds and quality of such training in the various countries as well as those didactic materials which are used in such training,

RECOGNIZING that ICOMOS is the appropriate mechanism through which these problems can and should be addressed,

RECOMMENDS that a small, international working group be constituted to examine the problem and to recommend measures to redress the situation and to report on their activities on an annual basis.

11. PRESERVATION OF ANGKOR GROUP OF MONUMENTS

BEARING IN MIND the rich cultural heritage represented by the outstanding remains Angkor group of monuments in Kampuchea and being aware that they have suffered extensive damages which threaten their very existence,

CONSCIOUS of the complex situation which leads to this endangering situation,

The VIIth General Assembly of ICOMOS meeting in Rostock/Dresden calls on UNESCO and the United Nations to take immediate steps to find a way and a mechanism to prevent further loss and damage to this vital element of the Cultural Heritage of mankind.

The Assembly General request the President of ICOMOS to transmit the resolution to the Director General and member states of UNESCO.

IX ELECTIONS

9.1 Election of the Executive Committee

The Assembly proceeded to the election by two ballots of the members of the Executive Committee.

First Ballot

473 votes cast

Elected President:

Mr. M. Parent (France) 333 votes

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. R. Di Stefano (Italy) 428 votes

Mr. J. Glemza (USSR) 424 votes

Mr. A. Da Silva Telles (Brazil) 398 votes

Mrs. A. Webster Smith (USA) 398 votes

Mr. M. Bourke (Australia) 340 votes

Secretary-General:

Mr. A. Daoulatli (Tunisia) 319 votes

Treasurer-General:

Mr. J. O. Gazaneo (Argentina) 450 votes

Members of the Executive Committee: 460 votes cast, 15 null and void

Mr. D. Chihara (Japan) 397 votes

Mr. L. Deiters (GDR) 390 votes

Mr. R. Sengupta (India) 365 votes

Mr. S. Tschudi-Madsen (Norway) 352 votes

Mr. F. Leblanc (Canada) 347 votes

Mr. E. Bacher (Austria) 307 votes

Mr. J. Barthelemy (Belgium) 296 votes

Mr. A. Roman (Hungary) 292 votes

Mr. K. Pawlowski (Poland) 291 votes

Mr. H. Cleere (UK) 265 votes

Mrs. B. Hoberg (Sweden) 262 votes

Mrs. B. Weicherding (Luxemburg) 258 votes

The other candidates received the following number of votes:

Mrs. R. Anguelova (Bulgaria) 256 votes

Mrs. M. Kairamo (Finland) 220 votes

Mr. C. Jaccottet (Schwitzerland) 197 votes

Mr. M. Gonzalez-Valcarel (Spain) 153 votes

Scrutineer: Mr. Horler

Assistant: Mrs. Hinsch

X SYMPOSIUM REPORT: ROSTOCK - DRESDEN DECLARATION

10.1 In his summary report the Rapporteur General noted the success

of the symposium and underlined the very constructive work carried out on this occasion: there was a significant discussion among representatives from various countries on conservation heritage which in itself was a genuine contribution for the future.

10.2 ROSTOCK-DRESDEN DECLARATION

7th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ICOMOS, MAY 12th TO 18th, 1984

The International Council on Monuments and Sites - ICOMOS - charged with responsibility for the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind,

BELIEVES that its activities in this field, by their very nature, serve the goal of world peace;

APPEALS to all those in authority bearing the responsibility for the destiny of mankind to act in favour of safeguarding peace and security, disarmament and détente,

ICOMOS calls on all people to raise their voices so that reason may triumph everywhere, especially when the danger of regional conflict and of nuclear war threatens the whole of mankind and its cultural achievements;

CONDEMNNS the destruction and pillage as well as illicit traffic of cultural property and all acts that might jeopardize the cultural heritage of mankind;

STRESSES the role played by monuments and sites in the cultural identities which make up all nations and in the further strengthening of trust, friendship and cooperation among them; and

DRAWS ATTENTION to the following principal conclusions on the theme:

MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

A. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

1. As witnesses of human civilization, monuments and sites contribute to the strengthening of the historical awareness and cultural identity of individuals and communities. Monuments and sites are of local, national and international importance as an expression of culture and lifestyle, and as a significant part of world heritage. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all people to ensure protection and preservation of monument and sites at all levels all times.

2. The maintenance, preservation and enhancement of monuments and sites is determined by economic, social and cultural development. However, the historically developed cultural identity of all people should be favoured in preservation. Great efforts thus must be made at all places to harmonize the demands of contemporary times with the cultural heritage in order to protect monuments from the effects of uncontrolled urbanization

and industrialization, environmental pollution and the risk of natural disasters. Authenticity in material, construction and design is an important part of preservation in this respect, therefore, it is vital to consider both social and natural sciences.

3. Preservation requires long-term policies, given the importance, scope, diversity and complexity of monuments and sites in their developing surroundings and changing context. Preservationists must have the legal and material means for effective cooperation with other decision makers, especially town and regional planners and those concerned with environmental protection.

B. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MODERN LIFE

1. National and international policies should be directed not only at the material factors of welfare. These policies should also be directed at the preservation and protection of monuments and sites which make specific and significant contributions to quality of life as a whole.

2. To play their social role to the fullest, monuments and sites must have an appropriate use according to the Venice Charter to meet the needs of contemporary life.

3. The artistic and historical message of monuments and sites maintains the values of significant traditions and remembrances. It is therefore necessary that the public have access to them, at the same time taking protection and preservation into consideration.

C. ENHANCEMENT OF MONUMENTS AND SITES

1. Participation in cultural life is a human right. This right also includes the enjoyment and educational benefits of monuments and sites. For this purpose, governments, associative organizations and citizens must join in efforts to increase public awareness of the values of cultural heritage and the necessity for its preservation and use for today and the future.

2. One of the essential conditions for the preservation and use of monuments and sites is appropriate legislation. It provides the framework for documentation, research, inventory and publications, forming the basis for an understanding of monuments and sites in all their aspects.

3. The knowledge gained by historical, artistic and technical studies is indispensable for the preservation of each monument. Knowledge helps to improve preservation methods and techniques, and to promote the understanding of the history of mankind. It is fundamental that the present post-graduate training of architects and preservation specialists be improved and that all creative processes in the field of town planning and architecture be inspired by traditional culture.

4. Sound preservation of monuments and sites helps to keep alive traditional technologies and crafts. Their use and development in preserva-

tion work is an avant-garde undertaking and gives dignity to man's labour and skills.

CONCLUSION

The 7th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites - ICOMOS-, during its meeting at Rostock and Dresden in the German Democratic Republic, calls for all nations to give political, moral and financial support to intensify and expand its preservation activities. International cooperation must be strengthened in order to implement the principles and methods of preservation. Activities for the preservation of monuments and sites offer nations an opportunity to develop their respective cultures through unified efforts and therefore contribute to international friendship and peace.

XI. THE PRESIDENT ELECT'S ADDRESS

Within a few hours we will be saying good-bye to one another, to meet again in three years at Washington.

We will be leaving the ravaged but reborn city of Dresden, having worked hard, passed from meeting to meeting, visited a remarkable and vigilantly protected national heritage and, finally, having made some important decisions: we have elected the officers who will direct ICOMOS policy over the next three years.

THANKS

President Deiters, I will go straight to the point here, at the beginning of my address. The number and the quality of the participants, and more - the work they have all taken up - have made your General Assembly a great success. And all this despite and international situation of economic crisis and problematic exchange rates.

First, Professor Deiters, just let us recall what you have contributed -
- excellent organization;
- generous and warm-hearted hospitality that draws upon the kindness of your countrymen and the interest they take in their heritage;
- and finally the real interest inherent in the towns and monuments we visited, in the restoration being carried out and in the exhibitions on heritage organized for the occasion.

This is why I would like to express our gratitude to all the authorities who took the initiative for these events:

- the representative of your Minister of Culture, Mr. Hoffmann, who opened the Assembly, and to whom I would like to express our thanks;

– the Burgermeister of the towns visited, especially Rostock and Dresden, the authorities of the Districts, and all the civil and ecclesiastical authorities who welcomed us at their monuments;

– and naturally all the professionals of the GDR – often members of ICOMOS – who contributed selflessly; since I can't mention them all here I wish to stress again your role, Dr. Deiters, in assuming the inspiration and the responsibility for this Rostock-Dresden Ensemble, and that of Helmut Stelzer who, at each moment, so ably seconded you.

You will understand that I also wish to associate in this success all those people who, often coming from distant countries, took up responsibilities at the symposium, for the Declaration, for the inevitably complicated organization of the General Assembly and for the election as well. And let us thank too the Secretary-General and the Director of the Secretariat for having coordinated your work and theirs during their earlier visit here. Let us thank them and your team too for having overcome all the problems encountered. Your success is theirs, and it is the success of all the participants, whose exemplary intellectual honesty in our discussions I wish to praise here. It is proof that they were all motivated and that you knew how to motivate them.

SUMMING UP

Beyond the rites of meeting and the pleasure of meeting what real results can be drawn from our 7th General Assembly?

First, precisely the capacity of ICOMOS to claim a place – thanks to the Assembly – as an international, professional, and responsible organization.

A. THE SYMPOSIUM

Our Symposium was characterized by the presentation of papers usually of remarkable interest, and sometimes which made new contributions in an area that is at the centre of debate on culture and which has already given birth to an abundant literature.

From the Symposium I wish to mention three central ideas:

1. «Historic monuments» and «sites» in the broadest sense are, together with language, the realities in which the identity of peoples, communities, and individuals has its most solid base. Even over language they have the advantage of being irrefutably, materially concrete, and they can outlast the civilizations that created them. Languages evolve continuously, and even if their spoken form sometimes disappears they can be reborn by an act of will, whether for a so-called «dead» language or for one reactivated by a community that has survived it.

Yet monuments that have disappeared cannot be returned to life except at considerable material effort. Moreover, it is not legitimate that they should come back to life if there is the least risk of their being altered – that is to say reborn as a lie.

This comparison between the destiny of languages and that of monuments underlines the exceptional degree of responsibility we bear in respect to cultural identity. Accordingly let us conserve monuments both to avoid the risk of falsehood and to preserve our cultural identity and the identity of the monuments themselves.

2. Secondly, I would like to stress that we must see to it that the just demands of preserving our respective cultural identities do not exacerbate conflicts among men. At the same time the cultural identities of men and monuments alike should not suffer from these conflicts.

At the pretext of maintaining monuments arbitrary restoration priorities and the practice of tendentious restoration may make of architectural heritage an apple of discord. This is why we must go beyond our diversity and unite in speaking the language of archaeological and architectural truths and assuring their practice. In this way the debate sends us back to our Charter and our professional deontology. These demand from us an awareness of the need for continuous self-criticism and respect for the intermingling of cultural identities throughout the world, not to forget the various elements that make up the richness of each of our identities.

3. My last comment on the Symposium and the Declaration is an extension of the preceding remarks – a reminder of the degree to which the architecture of all countries and all periods is material and spiritual proof of the mixture of cultures. The fact that different centres of creation having simultaneous or successive impact borrow from one another demonstrates that the concept of «pure culture» is an aberration. Architectural heritages are all products of consanguinity. Consequently it is the acknowledgement of our differences which provides a basis for universality, and it is in this sense of universality that guarantees respect for human diversity.

B. THE DECLARATION

Ladies and gentlemen, the culminating point of your Symposium was the Rostock-Dresden Declaration which, as I understood it at the moment of its adoption, was proof of your forceful and unambiguous unanimity.

The problem for the Declaration was its necessary preparation ahead of time – as is the custom for such texts – and its being elaborated during your labours without interfering with their results.

Despite this, and making allowances for visits, it was possible to integrate into the Declaration up until the very last moment, even on this very

podium, important ideas elaborated outside the group responsible for the text's drafting. All of which is reason for satisfaction.

The practice of issuing declarations is sometimes regarded with skepticism, the texts being considered here as there as flowers of ephemeral rhetoric, doomed to wither and be forgotten.

The reality, as you will have noticed in our book, ICOMOS 1964-1984, is that these texts taken together bear witness to a very significant evolution in our thinking and ways of acting. This thinking deepens as the experience of specialists accumulates; it broadens as the specialist that is in each of us finds his place within a universal civilization and the contemporary world, with all its problems and dramas, but with all its successes and hopes too.

C. OUR DEONTOLOGY

Let it be known – and it is partly your task – by people whose perception of the question is not as accurate as yours, precisely what the vital function of heritage is today and tomorrow:

- we are not buried in the ruins of a past whose disappearance we ceaselessly lament;

- we are people who believe that the wonderful values that men have created are the price of existence, and we want to preserve them to better assure human harmony;

- we are those people, which explains why we have become friends why indeed we were friends even before meeting. However, as real friend we owe each other the truth, the critical examination of our own work, without complacency; and without complacency repeat and practise the truth about heritage.

Certainly we must understand the specificities of different traditions, and understand that the diversity of cultures means different perceptions of restoration and conservation action. However, as I have already emphasized, it is not the taste for the beautiful, the talent for creating beauty, or the generosity in preserving them that determines the deontology of ICOMOS. It must also be the spirit of truth, where reference to the scientific spirit cannot be made in vain.

Let it be understood that science and sensibility are not mutually exclusive. Like doctors of the human body those of works produced by the mind and the hands must practice both medical science and medical art. They must make the right diagnosis, and afterward their therapy must be as sensitive to the overall aspect and the specificity that makes up each cultural property as the therapy brought to each human body. We cannot have our patients die from the cure...

D. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION

Ladies and gentlemen, the third phase of your work was also a bet on the future – you have elected your organization's head officers.

1) International Time: from the Idea to the Reality

My French colleague, Chairman Yves Boiret, solicited the support of the National Committee for the renewal of my term in office. If I have accepted this honour – this time in full knowledge of the responsibilities it carries – there is a particular reason why. Given the incompressibility of «international time», as incompressible as what others call «astral time», three years are not long in which to gather information, communicate, meet, convince, decide, and finally to observe the consequences of one's decisions, not to mention improving, enriching and modifying the steps taken. Certain people might be tempted to think that an international institution was intended only for the expression of ideas and demands. Such an outlook would signify a most naive misjudgment. It is true that members and their elected representatives have the services of an attentive and highly competent Secretariat doing its work at all levels and putting the programmes into practice. Its proficiency, however, is equalled only by the smallness of its staff... And then there are the distances, the silences, the shortages of funds, the desires of some and the obstacles facing others, but also the necessities confronting an organization worthy of the international image it has been able to assume. There is an accountancy rule which says that each item of budgetary expenditure must be covered by an equivalent source of income. Let us make this our rule when dealing with ideas – those generous ideas which blossom like flowers in summer: we all have enough to give away, but the problem then is that of at the same time providing the means of putting to good use.

In the last twenty years we have all had a lot of good ideas that we planted as one plants fruit-trees; but the founders planted the best of them all – ICOMOS itself.

Over the long run men learn to find the right soil for the right species, to learn from experience without abstinately seeking out repeated failure, and to learn to exploit the lessons of success. Indeed it takes a long time. The advantage that is derived from experience should not, however, prevent new ideas from blossoming.

2) The New Executive Committee

Ladies and gentlemen, except inasmuch as your choice of President is concerned, I believe I am qualified to say that you have made the right choice for the future, by balancing experience and future promise, continuity and innovation, and by balancing the different parts of the world as the

statutes recommend and as we can do by resorting to cooptation.

I congratulate you, therefore, on your judgment, and my first duty is to thank those who are obliged to leave our Executive Committee through application of our statutes – they have spent nine years in the generous and voluntary service of ICOMOS. In particular I wish to speak of our friend Mr. Mintchev, the Vice-President of the Advisory Committee, who has done so much for the monuments of his own country and of others. I would also ask their countrymen to pass on the same message to the architect and rescuer of talent, Mr. Jorge Medellin, as well as to Mr. Thapar.

Though our statutes do not permit these colleagues to aspire to elective post, this is not the same for the others who have, perhaps temporarily, left the Executive Committee. Let us thank them all together for their past devotion to this body and their present service within their National Committees where, I am sure, they will continue to serve the cause of ICOMOS.

Before turning to the new members I would like to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Bunji Kobayashi, who was also member of the outgoing Executive Committee, and since the Gazzola Prize has been awarded for the second time this is the moment to remember that the spirit of our first President is always with us, no to mention the memory of those great restorers, Mr. Zachwatowicz and Mr. Yves-Marie Froidevaux, my countryman, who recently passed away.

Life goes on, and besides those re-elected members whom I congratulate, and with whom I am happy to work with over the next three years, I would like to extend a special greeting to the newcomers – Mr. Ernst Bacher, whom we count on to found soon an International Committee on Stained Glass, Mr. Jean Barthélémy, whose expertise in urbanism is so precious, Messrs. Daigoro Chihara and Rakhaldas Sengupta, whom we rimly count on to develop out activities in Asia, Mrs. Birgitta Hoberg, who takes over from her Swedish colleague Mr. Roland Palsson, and finally Mr. Francios Leblanc, for whom I have special thought. He has made a matchless contribution to the Secretariat, and when I became President without having previously served on the Executive Committee I learned from him as a father may learn from his son – the type of education which, thanks to the progress in our schools, tends to happen increasingly in families today.

3) The Officers of the Bureau and the Statutes

I come to the Bureau now. You know how I introduced the practice of having the President of the Advisory Committee take part in its work, and I think that it is a way which, thanks to openness of Mr. Tschudi-Madsen, to always be in touch with the National and International Committees, the

permanent base of ICOMOS. Let us thank him here for his continuous collaboration at our meetings.

Ladies and gentlemen, it can come as no surprise that the Executive Committee, since it meets only once a year, must hand over many responsibilities to the Bureau. It is true that the Advisory Committee had hoped for more frequent meetings of the Executive Committee, but it was impossible to bring this about, given the great distances to be covered, the time and the expense. If we draw a comparison with the Executive Committee of ICOMOS – which I know well for having been an ex officio member of the Committee – it is worth noting that it meets four times a year, but that it has as many members as our Bureau. So the question is one of finding a new name or changing the statutes. Realism for a functioning organization means taking decisions from day to day, and by resorting to a body that can meet frequently. I have striven to assure that the leadership of ICOMOS be as collective as possible, without for all that giving up my statutory responsibilities. In this way I believe that I have respected the promise I made at Rome of combining decentralization and decision – making capacities. During the last triennium we discussed the possibility of changing the statutes and, without a doubt, some of these changes can be envisaged in the future. In the statutes of any organization the fundamental direction is intangible, depending on the ultimate aims of the organization, but the practical means depend on the slow, «geological» evolution of the field concerned. Accordingly, if the future remains open in this regard we must not misconstrue the two basic principles that influence all evolution in this area:

- the coherence of the chosen system, whatever the system,
- the necessity of having the means implied by the chosen system.

4) The New Bureau

The new Bureau will work over the next three years in the direction and according to the choices decided during the last triennium. Here too we must be grateful for your perspicacity in making a fitting choice. I congratulate all together the re-elected Vice-Presidents – Messrs. Roberto Di Stefano and Jonas Glemza, and Mrs. Ann Webster Smith. It is my pleasure to greet the newcomers – Mr. Maxwell Bourke, the youngest Vice-President from the youngest country, whose combativeness and competence stood out so clearly at the 1981 meeting of the World Heritage Convention, Mr. Augusto da Silva Telles, a friend of long standing and an old companion in the struggle for the admirable heritage of his country and later of World Heritage. Before congratulating the new Treasurer-General on his election I would like to thank his predecessor, who demonstrated exemplary devotion to this austere post, which is the rarely the object of less than serious candidatures.

Indeed Mr. Jacques Dalibard has had a large share of important responsibilities within our organization, but he is fortunate in coming from a country that gives one new strength the instant one sets foot there. The same can be said for Dr. Jorge Gazaneo and Mr. da Silva Telles – it must be a common trait of all the nations of the Americas. Finishing his term as Vice-President, Mr. Gazaneo now takes up financial responsibilities – inheriting the strict guidelines and a budget that had tripled, as my predecessor and myself told you at the beginning of the Assembly, but which was stable and insufficient to cover costs. But let me briefly express my satisfaction that Argentina is about to play an important role on the World Heritage Committee, to whose present President, Mrs. Vlad-Borreli, I wish to extend the greetings of ICOMOS.

Finally, let me express my pleasure that Mr. Abdelaziz Daoulatli should once again be our Secretary-General. In the first place his sense of responsibility and his devotion, and his professional experience and his perspicacity have well served ICOMOS over the last three years. You will remember that he had neither sought nor chosen this post. However, once the Assembly had made its choice, I adopted it. The authority conferred by the unanimous support of your National Committees and the Advisory Committee allows me to say through the choice of persons – proof of a desire to maintain a balanced image – ICOMOS remains true to its vocation and its interests.

Having gone over the members of our new team, ladies and gentlemen, I must stop short of a self-portrait. I thank you for having demonstrated your confidence in me once again, this time not on promises and intentions, but on the record of the last three years. I gather that something has been accomplished, but above all I owe it to all those who have worked together as a team.

It is obvious that each of us has his own style and that a succession of Presidents implies a certain degree of contrast. They are not always confronted with the same situation when they come to office: the world is always changing, and so are we. What I see around me that does not change – and has not in the last twenty years – is the shared sense of responsibility of successive Presidents and their determination to open up the organization to the entire world, not through any condescending assistance, but by fairly dividing our responsibilities.

E. CONCLUSION

As we are on the point of saying good-bye to one another, I would like to express my confidence, especially to the younger members who will one day carry on from us – confidence that you will always have in mind the application of the great principles that here, in this 7th General Assembly, have once again inspired you:

1. We will have to strive to extend and deepen our responsibilities in regards to world architectural heritage and the environment of that heritage;

2. in cooperation with UNESCO, whose support and confidence in our endeavours I salute here, we will strive to develop our technical action and our theoretical reflection;

3. we will, without any complacency, adhere to the absolute priority of seeking scientific and critical truth, and practising it, while at the same time taking into account cultural differences;

4. and although the times are difficult – which in no way reduces our own responsibilities – we will strive to manage ICOMOS rigorously, punctually, and ambitiously in order to obtain our objectives.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to work together in a spirit of open cooperation – in other words direct our responsible daily behaviour according to the same principles that the symposium has recommended for our aesthetic and cultural domain, taking up our responsibilities in the corner of contemporary humanism that is ours. You have worked well here. I hope to be able to tell you, when we meet again in Washington, that over the next three years we will have done as well.

Michel Parent

APPENDIX

PROGRESSION OF THE ICOMOS BUDGET
FROM 1981 TO 1983

Year	Receipts	Growth %	Expenditures	Growth %	Total
1981	1 341	-	1 148	-	193
1982	2 559	+ 90	2 254	+ 96	305
1983	2 746	+ 7	2 544	+ 12	202

(in thousands of francs)

Balance brought forward on January 1st, 1981	148
Balance end of 1981	<u>193</u>

Balance brought forward on January 1st, 1982	341
Balance end of 1982	<u>305</u>

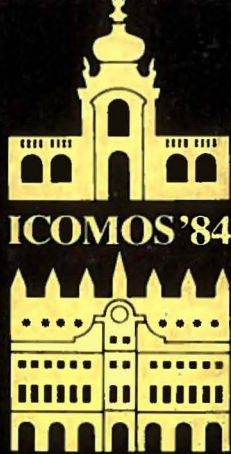
Balance brought forward on January 1st, 1983	646
Balance end of 1983	<u>202</u>

Balance brought forward on January 1st, 1984 (in thousands of francs)	848
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