

**MOTIONS and RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED at GENERAL ASSEMBLIES
of ICOM**

1946-2022

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1946

Constitutive Assembly of ICOM

Musée du Louvre, Paris, France, 16 to 20 November 1946

The first series of meetings of the newly-created International Council of Museums was held in Paris in November 1946.

Delegates were present from 14 nations (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America), from the United Nations Organization, from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, from the International Museum Office, the French Foreign Office, and the Swedish Legation in Paris.

In addition, letters of support announcing cooperation and the formation of National Committees were received from: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Haiti, India, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Turkey.

At the first meeting of the Council, Mr Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo Museum of Science, USA, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr Olbrechts temporary Secretary, and a formal resolution was passed creating a provisional ICOM until such time as a Constitution and By-laws were determined.

A committee of 11 members was set up to consider a draft Constitution and By-laws, which met on 16 November and produced an unanimous report.

On 18 November, the Council considered the revised draft Constitution and By-laws in detail, and these, with certain modifications were approved unanimously.

On 19 and 20 November, the Council considered in some detail the broad lines of future policy and it was decided to set up Committees as follows: Science Museums and Planetaria, Museums of Art and Applied Arts, Museums of Natural History, Museums of History of Science and Technology, Museums of Archaeology and History and Historical Sites, Museums of Ethnography (including folk art and culture), Zoological Gardens, Botanical Gardens, National Parks and Forests and Nature Reserves and Trailside Museums.

As a general line of policy it was agreed that priority should be given to the training and exchange of students and curators, and National Committees were asked to report on training facilities within their own regions.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1947

First Interim Conference of ICOM

Mexico City, 8 November 1947

Resolution No. 1

Resolved: That the ad hoc committee of the International Council of Museums, appointed to review the recommendations prepared by the Secretariat for submission to the Working Party on Museums of the Second Session of the General Conference of UNESCO (as contained in Documents 2C/25, 2C/26, 2C/27, and 2C/28) desires to suggest respectfully, in case it is consulted, that said recommendations be approved in principle by said Working Party with the proviso that priorities in respect thereto be established in the following order: (1) Exchange of information; (2) Exchange of personnel; (3) Exchange of material; it being understood that problems of museum reconstruction have general priority in any case.

Resolution No. 2

Resolved: That it be deemed a prime point that UNESCO must provide the Museum Section with a suitable professional staff to enable such Section to cope with the many problems involved and that, in case the International Council of Museums should be invited to assume any responsibilities in respect to the implementation of such a programme or any part thereof, said Council be supplied by grant or grants from UNESCO with sufficient funds to enable it to employ competent personnel of high professional quality to enable it adequately to discharge any responsibilities that may so be imposed upon it. ICOM on the other hand desires to assure the Working Party on Museums and the UNESCO staff that it desires to cooperate in every way possible within its means of voluntary cooperation to contribute toward the success of UNESCO's Museum programme.

Resolution No. 3

Resolved: That ICOM support strongly the project of the publication of a periodical defined in the letter from the Head of the Museum Section of UNESCO to the President of ICOM, under date of 31 October, 1947, provided that the subvention mentioned in the said letter be made for five years at a minimum, and be sufficiently large to permit the publication of the said periodical at a level which shall be considered worthy of UNESCO and ICOM.

Resolution No. 4

Resolved: International Exchange of Objects should be encouraged in accordance with the following points:

1. We believe that it is of the greatest importance for every nation that the knowledge of the cultures of the various countries forming part of one world should be made more widely known; 2. By these means there will be a broader ground of mutual understanding, for through exchange of cultural knowledge there is a common ground for peace;
3. We believe that in the great museums of the various countries of the world there should be an adequate and significant representation of cultures of mankind;
4. We believe that each country through its museums should facilitate and implement by all means possible this interchange;
5. We believe that there are various ways of accomplishing this purpose:
 - a. Permanent loans,

- b. Temporary loans,
 - c. Interchange of collections,
 - d. Purchase through legal means and where possible under scientific control;
6. We declare ourselves strongly opposed to the illegal excavation and exportation, without the authority of the State, of objects which are considered of primary importance and of specific and unique national interest;
7. We believe that scientific expeditions should be permitted under proper controls and that in that permission should be included the idea that there be as generous as possible distribution of the materials excavated under the legal controls of each nation;
8. For those countries which particularly wish to obtain casts or copies of significant objects, including scientific apparatus and items of historical value, we believe that every facility should be given to make this exchange or purchase;
9. We believe, given the difficulties of monetary exchange, that where possible this interchange be affected through international means;
10. We believe that first priority should be given for aid and interchange to those countries which have been devastated by war and to those countries which up to the present time have not had the facilities or opportunities to complete their universal collections.

Resolution No. 5

Resolved: That archaeological, artistic, historical and scientific objects properly classified as "unica" should be reproduced in some form and placed in safe keeping, for these reasons:

The war showed that the riches which make up the common patrimony of humanity are exposed to destruction. But it is not only war which threatens them so gravely. Fire (for example the destruction of the Library of Lima), earthquakes, disasters of all sorts could tomorrow annihilate unique treasures for which we are all accountable to posterity. Every unique object (books, scientific objects, works of art, archives) should be reproduced by photography, casts, microfilm, reprinting, facsimile, or other appropriate means and distributed throughout the world to make sure that, should the originals disappear, the men of tomorrow shall not be deprived of the irreplaceable documents. If one had not had the cast of the Sinanthropus or Peking skull, this document, essential for the history of the origin of man, would at present be lost. Preserving such documents is our essential aim, and UNESCO should find means to have unica reproduced, either by direct action or by indirect action in the countries in possession of treasures indispensable to general culture.

Resolution No. 6

(Submitted by Mr McCurry on behalf of the National Gallery of Canada)

Whereas exhibitions in public museums are among the most effective means of achieving fundamental education and education for international understanding, and are effective at all age levels and at all stages of mental development and,

Whereas the UN has specifically requested UNESCO to assist by all appropriate means in making the purposes of the UN and UNESCO more widely known, and Whereas the impact of visual presentation is the most immediate and the most lasting, and

Whereas this project can be implemented at once through existing experienced channels and at minimum of expense:

Therefore be it resolved that UNESCO be requested to stimulate the sponsoring and the organization through the facilities of ICOM of a series of appropriate exhibitions which would embrace museum material of all suitable types and which will include visual material suitable for all ages, especially in those countries hitherto insufficiently privileged in this respect.

Resolution No. 7

(Presented by Mr Marius Barbeau of Canada)

Resolved: That UNESCO take under consideration the project herewith brought forward by Canada: that means be sought to establish international archives of the voice, including native songs, dance and ritual melodies, linguistic and phonetic, for which there has been a need for many years by research students and artists. (This proposed project is supported by the following scientific institutions: National Museum of Canada, International Folk Music Council (London), American Folklore Society (New York), the Archives of Folklore (Quebec).)

Resolution No. 8

(Submitted by the Committee on Training of Museum Personnel)

Whereas: The members of ICOM discussed the whole question concerning the training of personnel of museums, with a view to defining the task to be undertaken by the International Committee formed for this purpose, they consider this task as being of capital importance. Resolved: That the Committee be composed of representatives of different countries, charged with keeping the Section of Museums of UNESCO informed of its work, and that it present its first report at the General Conference of ICOM in 1948.

(ICOM would be happy if the section of Museums of UNESCO would take notice of the work of this Committee and take into consideration the work which it wishes to undertake in the same field.)

Resolution No. 9

(Submitted by Mr Gysin and referred to the Executive Committee for further study.)

- a. The first, formulated by the section of Children's Museums of ICOM, concerns the organization of meetings of this section, the exhibitions that it plans, its budget and several related questions.
- b. The second, a large document presented by the National Institute of Anthropology and History of the Mexican delegation to UNESCO, does not emanate from ICOM, but deserves deep study on the part of the Executive Committee.

Resolution No. 10

(Presented by Dr Paul Rivet)

Resolved: That ICOM suggest that UNESCO contribute by what means it has at its disposal--Press, lectures, radio broadcasts, etc.--to the creation in the world of public establishments consecrated to living science, to spread scientific culture and make known the importance of research and scientific discoveries and their results on human progress.

Resolution 11

(Presented by Dr Shaw)

It is urgent that technical museums of all kinds be inspired by the new museographical methods in order to bring life into collections which are often of incomparable richness but which are not displayed as they deserve.

Resolution No. 12

(Presented by Mr Locher)

Resolved: That the Secretariat of UNESCO be asked to publish, when possible, a book on the needs of museums and galleries of art in the countries devastated by the war, drawn from studies made on the spot by groups of experts.

Resolution No. 13

(Presented by National Parks and other Nature Reserves)

Resolved: That the Executive Board of ICOM be requested to urge in every appropriate manner that favourable action be taken, by the General Conference of UNESCO now in session, on the following two proposals, they being included in "the programme of UNESCO for 1948", and being of primary importance to this committee of ICOM:

1. Stimulate Member States in an inquiry on national programmes and policies governing national parks, nature reserves, and, in general, the conservation of wild nature and landscape beauty, collecting information on successful experiences, with a view to a report to a future General Conference.
2. Sponsor an international technical conference on the protection of nature, with a view to recommendations, which a later General Conference would submit to Member States, aiming at protective legislation, fauna conventions, international agreements about migratory species, etc. (It is understood that these proposals are in accordance with the request of the International Conference on the Protection of Nature, held at Brunnen, in July 1947, under auspices of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, at which 24 countries were represented).

Resolution No. 14

Resolved: That the International Council of Museums does hereby tender its most heartfelt thanks to the Mexican Committee for International Cooperation Among Museums for the generous hospitality which the members of the Council have enjoyed during their stay in Mexico; and furthermore, be it

Resolved: That the Council respectfully requests that the Mexico Committee will convey to the Government and people of Mexico the gratitude which the members of the Council feel for the privilege of holding their Conference in a land of ancient and still continuing artistic splendour and among a people whose penetrating intelligence and unfailing sympathies have permanently enriched our memories and our hearts.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1948

First Biennial Conference of ICOM

Paris, France, 28 June-3 July 1948 [2nd General Assembly, 3 July 1948]

Resolution No. 1

ICOM

Considering that it is necessary to improve and develop, at the international level, the professional facilities available to museographers,

Resolves to set up an International Documentation Centre having as its essential tasks:

1. To assemble all information on: museums and public collections (of which a complete list should be drawn up, classified by country and by subject); centres for museological studies; museum catalogues; auction sale catalogues; museum methods (a special bibliography concerning museography should be published annually);
2. To draw up rules regarding the publication of museum catalogues, their standardization, and the use of duplicate photographic reference cards;
3. To organize the international exchange of publications, photographs and information.

The International Centre of Museum Documentation should in each country maintain contact with a national centre or any other body specially organized for that purpose. On the international level, it should maintain close contact with the Documentation Service and Museums Section of UNESCO, as well as with the International Federation of Documentation and the International Association of Standardization.

It should be the essential duty of this International Centre to coordinate the work of existing museums and organizations. Under no circumstances should it offer any replacement for their work or methods.

Resolution No. 2

ICOM

Considering the advisability of extending the field of its specialized committees, of defining their respective duties and putting the results they achieve to the best advantage,

Resolves

- a. To merge the "Committee of Scientific Health Museums and Planetaria" and the "Committee of Technical Museums" into a "Committee of Scientific and Technological Museums",
 - b. To set up committees relating to: the architecture, material equipment and methods of displaying museum collections; the scientific and technical staff of museums (training, status and international exchanges); the administration and physical protection of museums (safety against theft and fire, evacuation, international insurance, etc.); propaganda for museums,
 - c. To invite the Specialized Committees to keep the new International Centre of Museological Documentation informed of their activities, with a view to increasing the Centre's documentary resources.
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Resolution No. 3

ICOM

Considering

- a. The importance of the role played by museums in the popularization of arts, sciences and techniques and the opportunity for these establishments to act as civilizing influences,
- b. The importance of drawing the attention of the general public to these points,
- c. The advisability of increasing its own sphere of influence,

Resolves to organize at each Biennial Conference, on condition that the necessary notice is given, an international exhibition including:

- a. Elements expressive of the latest applications of museology,
 - b. A certain number of masterpieces.
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Resolution No. 4

ICOM

Considering the necessity of ensuring that the museographic collections of Germany, stored in the American, British and French zones of occupation, should be well preserved,

Resolves

- a. To set up a special committee of three persons, to be nominated by the Executive Committee, in order to study instantly the present condition of these collections and the possibilities of obtaining the necessary material for their restoration,
 - b. To submit duly to UNESCO and any other competent body the recommendations of this committee.
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Resolution No. 5

ICOM

Considering

- a. The increasing number of international exhibitions of works of art which are of such value that they cannot be ensured by commercial means,
- b. The desirability of establishing a universally recognized principle, according to which, in the case of total loss of an object of great value or of serious and irreparable damage to such an object, this accident should not alone affect the country owning and lending this object, but such losses and damages should be equitably shared by the lending countries and the borrowing country,
- c. The fact that this situation has already received the attention of the International Museums Office of the former League of Nations,

Resolves to invite the Executive Committee to study this problem.

Resolution No. 6

ICOM

Considering

- a. that institutions whose object is to develop the artistic taste of the public cannot remain indifferent to industry, the products of which influence this taste,
- b. that in recent years a certain number of museums have set up special services to place their resources at the disposal of designers, manufacturers and dealers, and are actively collaborating with industry in order to develop new talent and to inspire designs of quality,
- c. that efforts in this direction have improved the artistic quality of industrial products and have aroused a greater demand for well-designed articles,

Resolves

- a. to give the greatest possible publicity to the results of experiments carried out by museums in the field of industrial arts,
 - b. to set up a section devoted to these problems within the framework of the next biennial conference.
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Resolution No. 7

ICOM

Considering

- a. that museum directors are unanimous in agreeing that paintings should be restored to an appearance corresponding, as closely as possible, to their original state, and that they are aware of the difficult problems raised by the removal of varnishes (in itself simple in theory, though delicate in practice),
- b. that in this respect a doctrinal approach may not recognize the complexity of the task, and may result in irreparable mistakes,
- c. that only the constitution of a small international commission composed of museum directors and curators may, by a comparison of methods and by the exchange of results achieved, establish a procedure at once efficacious and prudent,

Resolves to request the Executive Committee to form such a commission without delay and to ensure that it holds regular meetings, the first of which might take place towards November in London, where the problems raised by restoration have been discussed and displayed publicly in an exhibition of unusual scope.

The first task of this commission will be that of obtaining from art museums and from institutions interested in these problems the fullest information on the following matters:

- a. Routine methods of inspecting the condition of paintings,
- b. Methods of repairing supports, i.e. panels and canvases,
- c. Methods of repairing damage to the paint film,
- d. Methods of diagnosis for cleaning,

e. Methods, photographic or otherwise, of recording the condition of paintings before, during, and after cleaning,

f. Methods of cleaning and restoration,

g. Methods of scientific research in all matters connected with the conservation of paintings.

The commission will be constituted of representatives of twelve nations where these problems have been particularly studied. The Executive Committee of ICOM will choose the twelve nations annually, having regard to the programme drawn up. The delegates will be proposed by the National Committees of ICOM.

The minutes and recommendations of this commission will be circulated to all National Committees.

Resolution No. 8

ICOM

Considering the community of some of its aims with some of the aims of the International Folklore Commission (CIAP),

Resolves to enter into close collaboration with CIAP, particularly with the third section (museums collections, archives and documentation centres) of that Commission, in order to coordinate studies in the field of ethnography and folklore.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1950

2nd Biennial General Conference [and 3rd General Assembly] of ICOM

London, United Kingdom, 17-22 July 1950

Resolution No. 1: International Exhibitions

ICOM,

Deeply concerned at the dangers both material and otherwise entailed by the growing number of exhibitions,

Recalling that the first duty of museums and of the countries they represent is to safeguard the masterpieces of the past by reducing the risks to which this essential heritage of civilization is exposed by unduly frequent transportation,

Invited by UNESCO to submit to the Organization the conclusions of a study of international art exhibitions,

Recommends that in connection with the choice of works of art which are to figure in international exhibitions, the advice of the curator should never be disregarded,

Resolves to set up, under Committee 5, an International Commission on Exhibitions to consider the best means of reducing the risks in question and, in particular:

- a. To assemble schemes for exhibitions,
- b. To issue recommendations on the subject, place, and number of exhibitions held each year necessitating the movement of old masterpieces, namely of pictures and drawings,

Recommends to UNESCO to give full support to the work of the Commission in question, and to approach the governments of Member States to secure the full support of their authority for the measures advocated by the Commission to limit the movement of works of art.

Resolution No. 2: International Travelling Exhibitions

ICOM,

Considering that it is equally desirable:

1. To limit the number of international exhibitions of ancient art, in the interests of the preservation of artistic masterpieces;
2. To ensure that works of art are disseminated as widely as possible among the nations for the sake of understanding between men,

Recommends:

1. That as many international travelling exhibitions of a documentary nature may be organized as possible;
 2. That international exhibitions of contemporary art also be organized as often as possible.
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Resolution No. 3: Colour Reproductions of Works of Art

ICOM,

Considering:

1. That in lieu of original works, which cannot be moved too frequently, good colour reproductions may provide material for international travelling exhibitions;
2. That the Organization of such exhibitions cannot but be facilitated by international catalogues of colour reproductions of works of art,

Recommends:

1. That UNESCO's laudable experiment of publishing such catalogues be placed on a permanent footing, with the cooperation of ICOM,
 2. That, in order to serve their object adequately, such catalogues, while never sacrificing quality, should in all cases be drawn up on the most broadly international lines and should give each school a place commensurate with its importance in civilization.
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Resolution No. 4: Exchange of Restorers

ICOM,

Considering that the professional training of restorers of works of art is bound to benefit if advantage can be taken of the knowledge acquired in various countries,

Resolves to advocate the exchange of restorers between museums in different countries, each of the beneficiary countries undertaking to pay the expenses of the visiting expert,

Recommends to UNESCO that it make provision for travelling fellowships, so that future restorers may study on the spot methods used in the restoration laboratories acknowledged to be the most important.

Resolution No. 5: Care of Paintings

ICOM,

Considering that it is highly desirable to give the necessary publicity to the work of ICOM's International Commission on the Care of Paintings,

Resolves:

1. To publish, after each of the annual meetings, a summary of the work and its results in ICOM News;
 2. To ask the Editorial Committee of Museum to publish periodically (at intervals of from one to three years) a detailed, and possibly illustrated, report on the problems studied at the annual meetings;
 3. To ask this Committee to publish immediately the results of the Commissions's work on the question of the removal of varnish from pictures.
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Resolution No. 6: Art and Industry

ICOM,

Considering:

1. That the development of mechanical processes is opening up new opportunities for applied art;
2. That museums may act in this matter as a source of stimulus and guidance,

Recommends:

1. That museums and their specialized services develop their contacts with art schools and industry;
 2. That, in consultation with the appropriate bodies, they examine and carry out measures designed to maintain an "art and industry" campaign (experimental centres of industrial design in museums, exhibitions at museums or in factories, competitions, etc.).
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Resolution No. 7: Historical Monument Museums

ICOM,

Considering it important to stimulate public interest in historical monuments,

Recommends that, as far as possible, the various countries organize in their historical monuments "special museums" consisting of exhibitions of objects, diagrams, photographs or other documents dealing with the history of the building, its architectural development through the centuries, restoration, and the events which have taken place in it.

Resolution No. 8: Exchange of Objects

ICOM,

Considering:

1. That international exchanges of museum objects are likely to foster the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;
2. That such exchanges have not yet been developed as extensively as is desirable;
3. That a campaign is therefore necessary to promote such exchanges and that it is advisable to begin it in the fields offering the greatest chance of success,

Recommends:

1. That natural history museums and museums of archaeology and ethnology make arrangements by direct negotiation for the exchange of their duplicate specimens, accompanied by all the necessary particulars;
 2. That, in order to speed up such exchanges, ICOM and UNESCO give the widest possible publicity to such exchanges as have already been made or are being arranged.
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Resolution No. 9: Type Specimens

ICOM,

Considering how necessary it is for naturalists to possess an accurate knowledge of type specimens,

Resolves to ask its International Committee on Natural History Museums to establish a sub-committee to consider, in consultation with the International Union of Biological Sciences, suitable methods to facilitate the study of type specimens.

Resolution No. 10: List of Scientific Instruments

ICOM,

Considering the value to the history of science and technology of a list of historically important scientific apparatus preserved in public museums and other repositories and in private collections,

noting that its International Committee on Museums of Science and Technology has happily embarked on the preparation of such a list,

Resolves to furnish that Committee, as far as possible, with the necessary means to continue the list and to publish it.

Resolution No. 11: Museum Crusade

ICOM,

Considering that museums can and should play a most important part in the education of young people and adults,

Recommends that UNESCO undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of ICOM, the organization of a "Museum Crusade" to show the importance of the part played by museums in this question.

Resolution No. 12: Museums and School Syllabuses

ICOM,

Considering that it is urgently necessary that visits by young people to scientific and technical museums should be developed on a large scale,

Recommends that visits to such museums should be part of the school syllabuses in the various countries, having regard to the special methods employed in each country.

Resolution No. 13: Children's Museums

ICOM,

Considering the importance of museums in the education of children,

Recommends:

1. That museums organize exhibitions for children in their own premises and outside;

2. That, as far as possible, a section be set aside in every museum for activities concerning children;
3. That arrangements be made for regular collaboration between the scientific staff of museums and teachers, so that the latter may be aware of the many opportunities for educational work offered by museums.

Resolution No. 14: Museums and Education

ICOM,

Considering the importance of museums in the education of children,

Resolves to prepare, in collaboration with the National Committees and the Secretariat, a small travelling exhibition of documentary panels, giving concrete illustration of the various ways in which museums can be used in the education of young people.

Resolution No. 15: Loan of Museum Collections to Schools

ICOM,

Considering that it is desirable for the education of children that museum collections be constituted for loan to schools,

Resolves to instruct the National Committees to supplement the information on this subject assembled at the Second Biennial Conference, and to publish it before the next ICOM Conference.

Resolution No. 16: Lighting

ICOM,

Having approved the proposals submitted to the Council by its International Committee on Museum Techniques, after the Stockholm Conference,

Resolves:

1. To recommend that this Committee extend the activities of the Expert Committee of four which it has instructed to make a critical study, with an assessment of their results, of the experiments carried out in various countries on the lighting of museum exhibits;
2. To publicize the results of these experiments as widely as possible.

Resolution No. 17: The Museum Profession

ICOM,

Considering that it is essential to know and compare the conditions of the museum profession in the various countries,

Resolves:

1. To establish a small committee, under the International Committee on Personnel, to study these conditions, with special reference to the following questions:

- (a) professional training,
 - (b) qualifications,
 - (c) salaries, compared with those of other professions,
 - (d) time available for scientific work,
 - (e) superannuation;
2. To ask this committee to put forward, for the next triennial Conference, practical suggestions on which resolutions may be based;
3. To make a small provisional committee responsible for organizing the committee in question, that committee to consist of Mr. S.D. Cleveland, President of the Museums Association of Great Britain, Sir Leigh Ashton, President of the Second Biennial Conference, and Sir Philip Hendy, Director of the National Gallery, London.
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Resolution No. 18: Fire Precautions

ICOM,

Considering that many of the fires entailing the destruction of museum objects have broken out in premises, within the museum, affected: (a) to living quarters, (b) to administrative services not connected with the museum,

Recommends that all possible steps be taken to avoid having administrative or other services not connected with a particular museum in the building in which it is housed, and that, if staff are lodged in a museum building, all the necessary measures be taken to isolate the parts used as dwellings completely from the rest of the building,

Resolves to set up a Committee under the ICOM International Committee on Administration to gather all information concerning the protection of museums against fire, and to charge the said Committee with the preparation of a handbook on fire precautions in museums.

Resolution No. 19: Repositories of Reproductions

ICOM,

Having regard to resolution 6.143 in UNESCO's programme for 1950, instructing the Director-General to encourage the establishment of a certain number of repositories in which a series of reproductions of the most representative and the most vulnerable works might be assembled, and

Having been asked by UNESCO to pronounce an opinion of this matter,

Recommends:

1. That measures be taken without delay to organize such repositories in a few countries;
2. That such repositories be organized solely for purposes of security;
3. That the most competent bodies be made responsible, in all the countries taking part in the scheme, for the selection of reproductions;

4. That the countries in which the repositories are to be established be chosen so as to ensure that as many of the collections as possible may have the maximum chance of being preserved;
5. That the repositories be organized so as to provide the best possible conditions for security and physical preservation;
6. That, as far as possible, the reproductions be in the form of microfilms, prints being included when microfilms are not available;
7. That the observations on this matter made by the ICOM experts be taken into account,

Recommends to UNESCO that financial assistance be accorded to those countries not having sufficient means to create a series of such reproductions to be conserved in selected repositories.

Resolution No. 20: International Museum of Civilization

ICOM,

Having heard the statement by M. André Léveillé on the scheme for an International Museum of Civilization,

Recommends that UNESCO set up a Committee to consider the possibilities of carrying out this scheme.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1953

3rd General Conference and 4th General Assembly of ICOM

Milan, Italy, 11 July 1953

Resolution No. 1: Exchange of Museum Personnel ICOM

Taking into account the fact that exchange of persons, in the museum field, is not sufficiently well developed,

Recommends that the ICOM International Committee on Personnel be entrusted with the preparation of a questionnaire on the exchange of persons, to be sent to ICOM's National Committees, in order to discover where funds may be secured, and that ICOM's International Committee on Personnel study the replies received and draw from them concrete conclusions, especially on exchanges between developed countries and those in the course of development.

Resolution No. 2: UNESCO Missions of Experts

ICOM

Taking into account the success of the missions of experts organized by UNESCO to advise and assist, on their request and with their financial participation, those countries which find it particularly difficult to organize their museums and undertake the conservation of their monuments and historic sites,

Recommends that the National Committees:

- a. Spread, in appropriate places, information about the possibility of obtaining such missions and about the services that these missions can render;
- b. Bring these points to the attention of their governments, and

Taking into account the desirability of coming to the aid of museums in countries undergoing development,

Recommends that a meeting of experts be called as quickly as possible to study the form this aid should take and the conditions under which it might be given.

Resolution No. 3: Travelling Exhibition "The Museum--A Centre of Education"

ICOM

Bearing in mind:

1. That the Second Conference resolved to prepare an international travelling exhibition entitled "The Museum--A Centre of Education";
2. That a sum of \$2,000 was set aside for this purpose in the 1952 budget and was placed at the disposal of the American Museum of Natural History in order to meet the cost of this project;
3. That the experts commissioned by ICOM, notwithstanding their competence and persevering efforts, have not been able to complete the project successfully because of the difficulties which they have encountered;

4. That they have assembled an important basic documentation;
5. That, with the assistance of their respective institutions, and with a disinterestedness that should be underlined, they have themselves met the expenses of their preparatory efforts;
6. That, as a result the above-mentioned credit is still entirely available;
7. That the completion of the project remains most opportune, so long as the method of achieving it is altered,

Resolves, subject to approval by UNESCO:

1. To produce, in collaboration with the International Subject Committee for Education, within a year, a publication dealing with the various means employed in the training and encouragement of teachers in the use of museums;
2. To set up for this purpose and to call together a small commission of experts with the task of preparing this publication;
3. To use, for this programme, the funds at present available.

Resolution No. 4: Lighting of Museum Objects

ICOM

Expressing its gratitude to its Commission on the Lighting of Museum Objects for the work it has accomplished, especially by publishing the booklet entitled *Use of Fluorescent Light in Museums*,

Recommends to its Committee on Museum Laboratories:

1. That it continue the research and experiments already undertaken, in cooperation with specialized institutions, in order to encourage the creation of suitable installations, which are not detrimental to the preservation of museum objects, taking into account the present trend;
2. That it satisfy, whenever possible, the requests for information that may be sent in to it by museum curators through one of the bodies of ICOM.

Resolution No. 5: Treatment of Wood Objects

ICOM

Taking into account the diseases threatening wooden objects, especially sculptures, particularly liable to deterioration,

Recommends that its Committee on Museum Laboratories study the causes of these diseases and their adequate remedies, this study to be undertaken in liaison with the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings.

Resolution No. 6: Free Circulation of Cultural Material

ICOM

Taking into account the importance and effectiveness of the action undertaken by UNESCO to favour, on an international level, free circulation of cultural material,

Concerned about the risks run by works of art destined for international exhibitions during their passage through customs,

Recommends to the National Committees of ICOM to intercede with the governments of their respective countries for the purpose of influencing them to ratify and to put into effect the agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural material,

Recommends further that UNESCO endeavour:

1. To induce the railroads of different countries to accept as personal luggage cultural material en route to international exhibitions;
2. To induce them to grant museum officials all facilities for conveying cultural material entrusted to their care;
3. To ensure that customs officers facilitate the passage of this material through customs.

Resolution No. 7: Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

ICOM

Rejoicing that UNESCO contemplates creating an international study centre for the preservation and restoration of cultural property,

Recommends that UNESCO, should the centre be set up, include in its programme consideration of the protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflicts.

Resolution No. 8: Protection of Cultural Property in Case of Armed Conflict

ICOM

Informed of UNESCO's intention to organize an intergovernmental conference to draft a convention for the protection of cultural property in case of armed conflict,

Taking into account the fact that the adoption of such a convention is of the greatest importance to museums,

Recommends to its National Committees that they approach their governments in order to create particular interest in this project.

Resolution No. 9: Exchange of Objects Between Museums of Archaeology, Ethnology and Natural History

ICOM

Taking into account that the advancement of archaeological, ethnographic and natural sciences is dependent on a wide distribution of the material belonging to these fields,

Recommends that there be established in each country, a series of objects intended for exchange with other countries by gift or long term loan.

Resolution No. 10: Exchange of Numismatic Collections

ICOM

Expressing its gratitude to the French and Swedish experts who presented reports on the organization of an international exchange of contemporary numismatic collections,

Resolves to invite its experts to enter into agreement with the international organization of numismatics in order that their suggestions may reach a practical result.

Resolution No. 11: Type Specimens

ICOM

Taking note of the report on type specimens in natural history presented by Professor Swinton at its Third General Conference,

Recommends:

1. That descriptions or identifications of new species or genera be accompanied by the name of the original collection to which the type in question belongs and by a designation of its location, when this specimen can be preserved;
 2. That type specimens be deposited in a museum or university collection sufficiently important to assure them permanent preservation under good conditions;
 3. That at the International Zoological Congress consideration be given to the creation of National Committees to watch over preservation of type specimens and to present a report on the question to the following Congress,
 4. That in cases where type specimens have been lost or destroyed by accident or by faulty preservation, the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature be consulted by ICOM in order to permit the creation of lectotypes;
 5. That there be published and sent, above all to small museums where very unfavourable conditions often prevail, recommendations on the correct designation of "types" as well as the preservation and labelling of specimens;
 6. That it be recommended to the various countries to deposit type specimens in important establishments, which will get in touch with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as well as with the competent specialists on the subject.
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Resolution No. 12: The Protection of Nature

ICOM

Recommends that natural history museums consider it one of their duties to take into account the protection of nature and to educate the public on this subject.

Resolution No. 13: List of Historical Scientific Instruments

ICOM

Taking into account the following resolution adopted at the London General Conference in 1950: "ICOM, Considering the value to the history of science and technology of a list of historically important scientific apparatus preserved in public museums and other repositories, and in private collections, and noting that its International Committee on Museums of Science and Technology has happily embarked on the preparation of such a list,

Resolves to furnish that Committee, as far as possible, with the necessary means to continue the list and to publish it.",

Noting that the funds which it has meanwhile been able to provide the Committee have enabled two museums to undertake the work, but that much larger funds are needed to bring it to completion,

Expresses the hope that the necessary funds may become available to ensure the completion of the inventory and its subsequent publication.

Resolution No. 14: Exchange of Experts from Museums of Science and Technology

ICOM

Agreeing with the action undertaken by UNESCO in favour of countries which have not sufficiently benefited by the progress of science,

Convinced that museums of science and technology are particularly qualified to support this action,

Noting that the best method at their disposal is the development of international exchanges between highly developed countries and those in course of development,

Expresses the hope that fellowships may be granted to experts from different countries in order to further these exchanges.

Resolution No. 15: International Exhibition of Science and Technology

ICOM

Noting that it would be extremely useful to organize, with the help of the largest possible number of science and technical museums, a travelling exhibition which would illustrate the latest scientific achievements and their relation to human progress,

Resolves to set aside in its budget for 1955 and 1956 the necessary funds for the organization of such an exhibition.

Resolution No. 16:

ICOM

Having been advised by Mr Ucelli, Director of the Museum of Science and Technology, of his intention of devoting the colonnade room in his museum to a temple to science and technology "glorious sanctuary in

which one can venerate the evidence of the achievements of the great scientists and pioneers who have determined the important phases of the evolution and social progress of humanity",

Noting that such a project can but develop mutual understanding between peoples,

Expresses the wish:

1. That the carrying out of this project may receive wide and generous international cooperation;
2. That similar institutions may be set up in the museums of science and technology of all countries.

Resolution No. 17: International Museum of Civilization

ICOM

Referring to the following resolution adopted at its London General Conference in 1950: "ICOM, having heard the statement by M. André Lèveillé on the scheme for an International Museum of Civilization, Recommends that UNESCO set up a Committee to consider the possibilities of carrying out this scheme.",

Noting that the resolution retains its value,

Expresses the wish that a committee may be set up without delay in order to study the means of establishing an International Museum of Civilization.

Resolution No. 18: International Museums Day

ICOM

Having heard a statement by M. Lèveillé concerning the organization of an international museums day within the framework of the crusade for museums,

Convinced that a manifestation of this kind, if sufficiently well prepared beforehand, is liable to give rise to concrete realizations in museums and to increase the influence of these institutions,

Recommends that UNESCO take this project into consideration and promote its realization within the shortest time, in cooperation with ICOM.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1956

4th General Conference and 5th General Assembly of ICOM

Geneva, Switzerland, 9 July 1956

Motion No. 1: Transport Museums Whereas great interest has been shown by curators of transport museums towards the grouping of experts, museums and other organizations interested in transportation,

ICOM Resolves

1. To set up within the ICOM Committee for Scientific and Technical Museums a Commission for transport museums;
 2. To instruct the new Commission to prepare a programme of activities to be submitted to the Executive Committee of ICOM at the July 1957 session.
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Motion No. 2: International Inventory of Historical Scientific Apparatus

1. Whereas Resolution No. 14 of the 3rd General Conference of ICOM, held in Italy in 1953, recognized the interest of drawing up an international inventory of historical scientific apparatus,
2. Whereas this work could be carried out under optimum conditions if supervised by the International Union of Societies of the History of Science,
3. Whereas such proposals were made to this Union, before this current General Assembly, by the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Museums of Science and Technology,

ICOM Recommends

1. That the International Union of Societies of the History of Science accept the carrying out of such a project,
 2. That UNESCO give this project its moral and financial support.
-

Motion No. 3: Museums of Natural History

1. Whereas a project for a three-year programme has been presented to the General Assembly by the ICOM Committee for Museums of Natural History,
2. Whereas this programme is conceived as follows:
 - a. Study of the role of museums in the protection of nature;
 - b. Establishment in each country, following a recent ICOM publication, of a list of natural history museums possessing type specimens;
 - c. Study of a project for the exchange of personnel among museums, especially the small museums of different countries;
 - d. Study of the improvement of the methods of conservation of zoological material.

ICOM Resolves

1. To approve this programme;
2. To instruct the Chairman of the above Committee to present the first findings to the Executive Committee of ICOM at the July 1957 session.

Motion No. 4: Open-air Museums

1. Whereas open-air museums select, dismantle, transport, reconstruct and maintain in an appropriate site and with their original equipment, authentic architectural groups or elements, which are characteristic of types of life, of dwellings, of agricultural activities, of crafts, etc., of disappearing cultures,
2. Whereas such museums, if organized according to tested methods, have an exceptional scientific, educational and spectacular interest and insure the conservation of a precious part of a people's heritage,
3. Whereas this type of museum, originated in the Scandinavian countries, is insufficiently known in numerous countries in various sections of the globe which are planning and constructing new museums,

ICOM

Resolves to organize in one or several Scandinavian countries, if possible in 1957, a meeting to which will be invited museographers belonging to countries in which it would be desirable and possible to organize open-air museums,

Recommends that Unesco bring this project to the attention of the International Committee on Monuments and facilitate its realization through grants and technical missions.

Motion No. 5: International Regulations With Regards to Excavations

1. Whereas progress in the archaeological and historical sciences very largely depends on the cooperation of the archaeological services and qualified excavators of the various countries,
2. Whereas UNESCO is examining with the object of facilitating such cooperation, a draft Recommendation to its Member States on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations,
3. Whereas in this task UNESCO has had the assistance of:
 - a. Its International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites, and Archaeological Excavations;
 - b. ICOM and its Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History,
4. Whereas the Meeting of Governmental Experts, convened by UNESCO and held at Palermo in 1956, drew up a final draft on this subject, which will be submitted, with a view to its adoption, to the General Conference of UNESCO at its 9th session to be held in New Delhi in 1956,

ICOM

Resolves to continue its cooperation in this project; and

Recommends that at its 9th session the General Conference of UNESCO adopt the said Recommendation.

Motion No. 6: Inventoria Archaeologica

1. Whereas the International Congress of Prehistory and Protohistory has formed the project of editing "Inventoria Archaeologica",
2. Whereas such a publication, in the judgement of the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History, is of the utmost scientific timeliness,
3. Whereas it is the duty and the benefit of museums of ancient art, archaeology and history to take this opportunity to make better known the objects of archaeological and historical value in their collections,

ICOM

Recommends to museums of ancient art, archaeology and history to cooperate with this publication.

Motion No. 7: Conservation and Restoration of Collections of Museums of Archaeology and History

ICOM Recommends

1. that the national or central museum of archaeology and history in each country be provided with a laboratory competent to insure the conservation and restoration of objects of archaeological and historical interest,
 2. That in countries where laboratories of this type do not exist, the responsible authorities get in touch with qualified laboratories existing in other countries,
 3. That the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History, with a view to facilitating and multiplying such contacts, cooperate with the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, especially as regards the project, entrusted to the latter, of compiling and publishing an international list of scientific museum laboratories and technical workshops.
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Motion No. 8: International Archaeological and Historical Exhibitions

1. Whereas temporary or travelling exhibitions organized by art museums can aid the advancement of science and the mutual understanding of peoples,
2. Whereas museums of archaeology and history, despite a small number of exemplary achievements, are far from having exploited all their resources in this direction,
3. Whereas it would be useful, if the number of such exhibitions increases, to coordinate their programmes and to supervise their level,
4. Whereas it remains indispensable to prevent the most fragile objects from enduring the strains of travel,

ICOM Recommends

1. That the museums of archaeology and history organize a greater number of exhibitions following these principles,
 2. That the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History refer, in this matter, to the experience of the ICOM Commission for Art Exhibitions.
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Motion No. 9: Symposium Liège 1958 on Glassware

1. Whereas the City of Liège proposes, on the occasion of the international exhibition which will be held in Belgium in 1958, to organize an international symposium dealing with ancient and modern glassware in its archaeological, historical, technical and artistic aspects,

2. Whereas this project, for which ICOM congratulates the City of Liège, is of the highest scientific interest,

ICOM

Recommends that museums of art and applied art, museums of archaeology and history and museums of science and technology cooperate in this project, and

Resolves to instruct the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History to take the necessary steps in this matter, in conjunction with the City of Liège, the interested museums and the ICOM Secretariat.

Motion No. 10: Educational Tasks of Museums of Archaeology and History

1. Whereas museums of archaeology and history have an important mission to fulfil towards the education of the masses,

2. Whereas great efforts are still to be made in this direction, utilizing the whole of the resources available,

ICOM Recommends

1. That museums of archaeology and history study the organization along the following principles, according to the variety of possible solutions, permanent and temporary presentations destined for the general public:

a. Choice material grouped by themes: the restriction and arrangement of the presentations will facilitate their assimilation;

b. Logical arrangement: freeing the presentations from the routine of symmetry means interpreting more faithfully, to the public's benefit, the process revealed by the scientific study of the material;

c. Preponderance of the objects: it is their message that ought to be perceived and not that of a superfluous decoration;

d. A reasonable amount of documentation: an exhibition is not a book,

2. That the museums organize moreover, always in conjunction with school teachers and if possible with an internal educational service, guided or radiophotoguided visits, lectures, radio and television broadcasts and, in general, all appropriate educational activities.

Motion No. 11: Role of Museums of Archaeology and History in Illustrating the Interdependence of Civilizations

1. Whereas it is of interest to illustrate the interdependence of civilizations, with a view to facilitating better understanding among peoples,

2. Whereas museums of archaeology and history have a role of great importance to play in serving this aim,

ICOM Recommends

1. That museums of archaeology and history, without neglecting their regional mission, try to evoke analogies, in their presentations, between their archaeological and historical material and that of neighbouring or distant countries,
2. That they attain this aim by means of fractional or general comparisons, if need be in one or several special rooms,
3. That when they are lacking in certain elements for this purpose, they organize exchanges of gifts or loans among themselves, within the country or from one country to another.

Recommends that ICOM be given the necessary means to organize, with the aid of its Committee for Archaeological and Historical Museums, a meeting of experts to deal with these problems, similar to the one which ICOM held in Naples in July 1953.

Motion No. 12: Inquiry on Canvas Supports of Paintings

1. Whereas it is extremely useful, for the art galleries of various countries, to have available systematic recommendations concerning the conservation and restoration of the masterpieces in their possession,
2. Whereas the Commission for the Care of Paintings set up within the ICOM Committee for Museums of Art and Applied Art made out a programme, in answer to these needs, at its meeting held in Brussels in 1951, which is being carried out point by point,
3. Whereas in separate and joint meetings held in Vienna from 13 to 17 July 1955, in conjunction with the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings adopted a resolution instituting an inquiry on canvas supports, the results of which to be proposed for publication, at the proper time, to the editorial board of Museum,
4. Whereas it is necessary for the said Commission, in carrying out the above programme, to assemble in the Summer of 1957, with a view to examining the results of the inquiry which those responsible will have carried out meanwhile,

ICOM

Resolves to add to the programme of the joint meeting specified by motion No. 17 the discussion of the inquiry on canvas supports.

Motion No. 13: Documentation on the Treatment Given to Paintings

1. Whereas even in large museums considerable work is done on paintings, even on great masterpieces, without there being sufficient documentation established of the state of the painting before, during and after treatment,
2. Whereas this procedure makes impossible, as emphasized by the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, any serious appreciation by specialists of today and future historians of the work done on paintings,
3. Whereas it is preferable, except in emergencies, to postpone restoration, if means to ensure insufficient documentation are lacking,

ICOM Recommends

1. That a minimum documentation consisting of photographs in black-and-white and, if possible, in colour be made for every painting before, during and after treatment,
 2. That within the museum's means in technical equipment and qualified personnel, and according to the requirements of each case, there be added a photographic record of examinations made by raking light, by filtered ultra-violet rays (fluorescence), by infra-red rays, by X-rays and possibly by microscope.
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Motion No. 14: International Art Exhibitions

1. Whereas the inconsiderate multiplication of international art exhibitions has deplorable consequences, because of the dangers of transportation and displacement incurred, for the conservation of the works of art which museums have in their keeping,
2. Whereas these difficulties can be lessened, (a) if international art exhibitions are reduced in number, through a better coordination of projects and a selection based on their scientific interest, and (b) if especially fragile art works are systematically spared,
3. Whereas ICOM, basing itself on its experts' recommendations, believes that it should not hold to a project for an international regulation but, on the contrary, thinks that a scheme of free cooperation might improve this disquieting situation,
4. Whereas ICOM has created towards this end the ICOM Commission for International Art Exhibitions,
5. Whereas the propositions presented to the General Assembly by the above Commission are the following:
 - a. The methods which the Commission has employed heretofore, consisting in a meeting every two years to discuss the results of an investigation, have not answered the need, mainly for the following reasons: excessive time between sessions; difficulty of evaluating the interest of the exhibitions mentioned because of insufficient information,
 - b. the Commission is in favour of a system which classifies the exhibitions in three categories: sponsored exhibitions, of primary interest; approved exhibitions, of secondary but recognized interest; registered exhibitions,
 - c. a permanent representative should be appointed, with instructions to collect information from members and correspondents of the Commission in the various countries and to submit this information every year to the members of the Commission, with a view to their classification, during the meetings of the Commission held in conjunction with the annual sessions of the Executive Committee of ICOM and the ICOM triennial Conference: the classifications thus established would be widely diffused,
 - d. the Commission would designate 4 experts, instructed to deal with urgent cases in the interval between meetings; they would be required, in each case, to consult an expert of the interested country; they would be free to consult one or several other members of the Commission; they would give a report on their classifications at the annual meeting,
 - e. such a system could be set up under the same financial conditions as the system previously adopted,

ICOM Resolves

1. To approve the proposals of the ICOM Commission for International Art Exhibitions,
2. To instruct the President of ICOM to study means of putting them into execution as soon as possible,

3. To maintain in its 1958 budget, to this end, the credit of \$1,500 reserved for the functioning of the ICOM Commission for International Art Exhibitions.

Motion No. 15: Local Museums

1. Whereas local museums have an extremely important role to play:
 - a. For the study and conservation of the national and cultural heritage in their field,
 - b. For the diffusion, to the benefit of the local population, of knowledge of this heritage and also of the universal heritage,
 - c. As an economic factor, by the contribution they can make to tourism,
2. Whereas, following up the recommendations of the experts assembled at Schaffhausen in 1954 at its request, ICOM created a Committee for Local Museums,

ICOM Resolves

1. To instruct the said Committee:
 - a. To establish, with the cooperation of the greatest possible number of local museums and, if occasion offers, of their supervising administrations, a bibliographic and iconographic documentation which will have a place in the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre,
 - b. To help the editorial Board of Museum in the preparation of a special issue concerning local museums, based on this documentation, to appear as soon as possible.
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Motion No. 16: International Study Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

1. Whereas UNESCO shows an interest in the technical problems which are under consideration by the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories,
2. Whereas one of the most precious indications of this interest is the UNESCO project, worked out together with ICOM and the UNESCO Committee for Monuments, to establish an International Study Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property,
3. Whereas other institutions of international renown are working on these same problems in their specialized fields,

ICOM Recommends

1. That the General Conference of UNESCO, at its 9th session, decide on the creation of the above Centre and assign it an adequate subsidy, at least during the first years of its existence,
2. That a perfect coordination be established when the time comes between the new Centre on the one hand, and on the other, the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, the International Institute for the Conservation of Museum Objects and all other qualified organizations with similar objectives,
3. That the new Centre be supplied with a highly qualified director,
4. That the new Centre give special attention to problems outside the geographical and cultural area of western Europe.

Motion No. 17: Inquiry on Methods of Conservation of Illuminated Manuscripts and Mural Paintings and on Climatic Conditions Determining the Conservation of Museum Objects; Establishment of an International List of Museum Laboratories

1. Whereas it is of prime utility, for museums of all categories and for services of historical monuments, to have available systematic recommendations concerning the conservation and restoration of the objects in their charge,
2. Whereas the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, in the joint meeting held in Vienna from 13 to 17 July 1955, in conjunction with the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, adopted resolutions having for object, respectively:
 - a. To undertake an inquiry on methods of conservation of illuminated manuscripts,
 - b. To undertake an inquiry on the treatment of mural paintings,
 - c. To establish a list of scientific and technical museum laboratories in the various countries,
 - d. To undertake, in cooperation with the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, an inquiry concerning the climatic conditions determining the conservation of museum objects,
 - e. To submit these diverse inquiries to the editorial Board of Museum, when the time comes, for publication,
3. Whereas it is necessary for the said Committee, in executing the above programme, to meet with the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, in the Summer of 1957, with a view to examining the results of the inquiries which the representatives appointed by the Committee or the Commission shall have carried out meanwhile,
4. Whereas the responsible authorities of the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam invite the above Committee to hold the meeting in this museum, between 11 and 18 September 1957,

ICOM Resolves

1. To organize the above joint meeting,
2. To accept the invitation of the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam,
3. To inscribe for this purpose, in its budget for 1957, a credit of \$2,500.

Motion No. 18: Museums and Contemporary Architecture

1. Whereas the evolution of museums in various countries brings in its train the construction of new buildings,
2. Whereas in places where it is impossible to construct new buildings, necessity often requires that old buildings be remodelled for museum use,
3. Whereas on the one hand the architects who are asked to construct or to modernize buildings for museum use are not always fully informed of the requirements of museums,
4. Whereas on the other hand museum specialists are not always fully informed about the problems of contemporary architecture and its continually renewed resources,

5. Whereas between the two professions there can result, according to the case, a sterile misunderstanding or a fecund and harmonious collaboration, both of which possibilities are worth pondering,
6. Whereas it would be useful, in this regard, to organize a meeting of museum experts and architects where such problems would be discussed,

ICOM Resolves

1. To organize a meeting of museum experts and architects on this subject,
 2. To inscribe to this purpose, in its budget for 1958, a credit of \$2,000.
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Motion No. 19: Facilities Offered to Research Workers by Museums

Whereas it is one of the functions of museums to facilitate for research workers the consultation and study of the objects they contain,

ICOM Recommends

1. That museums as far as possible organize, besides the presentations arranged for the general public, other presentations similarly public, called study collections, assembling in orderly arrangement, for the use of specialists, the largest possible number of objects,
 2. That museums take care that each object or group of objects exhibited, no matter what the type of presentation, be furnished with an individual or collective label by means of which all visitors may know the source, the date, the function and the inventory number of each of the above objects,
 3. That museums facilitate for researchers, as far as possible and for purposes of study the access to reserve collections.
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Motion No. 20: UNESCO-ICOM Museum Documentation Centre

1. Whereas the activities of the UNESCO-ICOM Museum Documentation Centre are of capital importance for the development and the improvement of museum techniques and a better understanding among museums of different countries,
2. Whereas the Centre has as its aim the difficult task of completing and publicizing its documentation and, to this end:
 - a. To accomplish its regular programme, consisting in collecting, as far as possible, all categories of documents of interest to ICOM; in analyzing and classifying these documents; in maintaining, for the use of UNESCO and its journal *Museum* as well as for the ICOM Secretariat, a service of interior information, and, for the use of visitors and correspondents of the Centre, a service of exterior information; in developing and bringing up to date the International Directory of Museums; in following up the editing of most of the columns in *ICOM News*, etc.,
 - b. To continue the publication of the museum Bibliography in its present form, but strictly limited to museum problems,
 - c. To work out a museum terminology in several languages, consisting in defining the categories of museums, keeping in mind the different meaning of terms according to countries and languages, and in preparing a technical vocabulary of museum terms in several languages,

d. To propose to the editorial Board of Museum the publication, in that journal, of a substantial study accompanied by photographs and graphs, bearing on the normalization of documentary material to recommend to different types of museums,

e. To prepare and publish a work consisting in a comparison of the different types of museum catalogues and, if possible, on the basis of this confrontation, to suggest means of improving the presentation of such catalogues,

f. To prepare a second edition of the museum classification drawn up for the Centre by Mlle Yvonne Oddon and published in 1948 in ICOM News,

g. To endow the Centre, with a view to communicating afar, documentation concerning concrete museum problems, with technical files prepared in advance, composed of bibliographical and iconographical documents reproduced from the originals kept in the Centre,

3. Whereas ICOM, from 1st January 1955 on, was able to increase from \$2,500 to \$3,500 the budget of the Centre, which permitted the full-time employment of one member of the staff, the other two continuing to work part-time,

4. Whereas even under these conditions, the staff, in spite of their high competence and exceptional devotion, find it impossible to execute the whole of their programme,

5. Whereas there is added to these difficulties the ever increasing shortage of office space provided for the Centre in UNESCO House,

6. Whereas the large scope of this programme and its problems are emphasized by the ICOM Committee for Documentation,

ICOM Resolves

1. To ask the Centre to continue, as far as possible, the execution of its ordinary tasks,

2. To publish in ICOM News in 1957 the new edition of the museum classification,

Recommends to the National and International Committees of ICOM to see to it that the Centre receives the documentary material corresponding to its activities, according to the requests printed in ICOM News,

Recommends that UNESCO:

1. Assign to the Centre an office whose dimensions and arrangement permit both the conservation of all documents of permanent importance and the normal growth of the Centre's collections,

2. Aid the Centre, which faces ever more serious difficulties, to obtain the means which are indispensable for carrying out its minimum programme,

3. To this end and from 1957 on, increase the subsidy given to ICOM, so that the budget of the Centre can be raised from \$3,500 to \$5,000.

Motion No. 21: Diffusion of Museum Publications

Whereas there is much interest in better diffusion of museum publications and periodicals,

ICOM Recommends

1. That museums send their publications to the appropriate and qualified organizations, responsible for drawing up national or international bibliographies concerning one or several fields,
2. That museums, as far as possible and taking into account the subjects treated, exchange their publications with each other, in the same country or between different countries,
3. That the works and leading articles published be followed by abstracts, in the languages and forms recommended by UNESCO.

Motion No. 22: Diffusion of UNESCO and ICOM Publications Concerning Museums and Education

Whereas it is important to insure the largest possible diffusion to the publications--works, brochures, tracts, periodicals, etc.--concerning museums, as well as educational methods and activities, published by UNESCO and ICOM,

ICOM Resolves

- a. To extend if possible the size of print runs of ICOM publications and, in cooperation with its National and International Committees, to study and ensure the most efficient distribution in the various countries,
- b. To publish these texts as far as possible in another language, as is already done for example for ICOM News,
- c. If they are not published in another language, to add to the most important of these texts abstracts in another language, in the form recommended by UNESCO,
- d. To display on the occasion of the ICOM General Conferences in the places where they are held, ICOM and UNESCO publications concerning museums and also educational methods and activities.

Motion No. 23: Didactic Exhibitions

1. Whereas it would be useful to formulate, for the use of museum curators, practical suggestions concerning the organization of didactic exhibitions,
2. Whereas the best way to achieve this aim would be to apply to curators whose museums in different countries organize permanent exhibitions of this type, with a view to collecting information and a graphic and photographic documentation on the above mentioned exhibitions,

ICOM Resolves

1. To assign the study of this question to the ICOM Committee for Education, and to present the results in the form of one or several articles with abundant illustration,
2. To propose to the editorial Board of Museum to cooperate with the above ICOM Committee with a view to publishing this or these articles.

Motion No. 24: Inquiry on the Museum Profession

1. Whereas museum curators, in their own interest as in that of museums and their visitors, ought to be informed, as accurately as possible and on an international scale, of the conditions in which the museum profession is prepared and qualified for, of the administrative, financial, scientific, technical and social

conditions in which it is exercised, and the guarantees which curators, active or in retirement, may claim, in exchange for the qualification and the work required,

2. Whereas the Executive Committee of ICOM, in its July 1955 session, considered the problem,

ICOM

Recommends to the President of the ICOM Committee for Administration and Personnel:

- a. To study the terms of an international inquiry on the museum profession,
- b. To present to the Executive Committee of ICOM, at its session of Summer 1957, concrete propositions on this subject.

Motion No. 25: Protection of Museums Against Robbery

1. Whereas museums have the responsibility of protecting their personnel, their visitors and their possessions against robberies and other attacks that wrongdoers might be tempted to commit within their premises,
2. Whereas the techniques of this protection are very varied according to countries and progress in this matter has been rapid in these last few years,
3. Whereas it is useful to compare these techniques and, as far as possible, to systematize them,

ICOM

Recommends to the ICOM Commission for Security, set up within the ICOM Committee for Administration and Personnel,

- a. To study the terms of an inquiry on this subject,
- b. If the occasion offers, to entrust a qualified international organization with the task of carrying out this inquiry,
- c. To instruct its Chairman to present a report on this question, at the session which will be held in Paris in July 1957.

Motion No. 26: Project of Amendments to the Constitution

1. Whereas museums associations, in a growing number of countries, continue to develop and increase their influence,
2. Whereas the ICOM constitution, in its present form, does not permit it to cooperate, as closely as it should, with these live forces of the museum profession,
3. Whereas it would be desirable to study under what statutory conditions--representative character, membership fees, numbers of votes in the General Assembly, etc.--the museum associations could in certain countries play the role of the National Committees of ICOM,

ICOM Resolves

1. To institute a Commission of three members, charged with studying these problems in liaison with the ICOM Secretariat,

2. To instruct the Executive Committee of ICOM to designate the members of this Commission,
3. To invite the above Commission to present definite proposals to the Executive Committee of ICOM, at the session to be held around the month of July 1958, so that in its turn it may establish the proposals which it will think proper to submit to the General Assembly of 1959.

Motion No. 27: Measures for Improving the Functioning of ICOM

1. Whereas certain National Committees neglect to report their activities to the Secretariat and to answer the requests addressed to them by the President or the Secretariat of ICOM,
2. Whereas several International Committees depend too much on the governing bodies and on the Secretariat of ICOM for the definition and execution of their programmes, while several others, too active, do not maintain sufficient liaison with these bodies and the Secretariat,
3. Whereas numerous cases demonstrate the great value of the contributions which ICOM can receive from these various Committees, when they face up squarely to their responsibilities,
4. Whereas the Secretariat, crushed under current administrative tasks, and also because of the numerical insufficiency of its personnel, cannot devote itself as it should to the work of organization, nor proceed in sufficient measure to broad revaluations and to exchanges of views that might improve the functioning of ICOM,

ICOM

Recommends to its National and International Committees, if the occasion offers:

- a. To appoint a Secretary to correspond with the ICOM Secretariat, which would greatly ease the task of the latter,
- b. To utilize to the fullest the possibilities offered for the preparation and discussion of their programmes, during the regular or occasional meetings of ICOM.

Motion No. 28: UNESCO Grant in Aid

1. Whereas ICOM since its last General Conference has accomplished considerable progress, attested by the continuous development of its bodies and their activities, as well as by its influence in numerous countries,
2. Whereas this progress has increased in the same proportion the responsibilities which ICOM must face in the execution of its programmes,
3. Whereas the insufficiency of its resources prevents ICOM from considering very interesting projects, although they are recommended by its Committees and its meetings of experts,

ICOM

Recommends that UNESCO be willing, starting with 1957, to increase from \$20,000 to \$25,000 the subvention which it grants to ICOM, which would permit:

1. To improve the functioning of the bodies of ICOM;
2. To include in its programme projects of a great importance, which have at present been set aside.

Motion No. 29: International Museum Campaign

1. Whereas UNESCO, following up a recommendation of ICOM, has organized an International Museum Campaign whose main events will take place in the various countries at the beginning of the last quarter of the year 1956,
2. Whereas the representatives of 37 countries, assembled on the occasion of the 4th ICOM General Conference, have presented reports on this subject,
3. Whereas these reports mention projects and achievements whose importance is considerable,

ICOM

Resolves to instruct the Chairmen of its National Committees:

1. To present its congratulations to those responsible for these activities,
2. To take all measures, in cooperation with the museums and other interested organizations, to ensure the greatest success of the Campaign in their countries,
3. To cooperate with the UNESCO Secretariat, when the time comes, with a view to assembling the largest possible amount of information on the results of the Campaign.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1959

5th General Conference and 6th General Assembly of ICOM

Stockholm, Sweden, 8 July 1959

Motion No. 1: Advice on the Establishment of Museums of Science and Technology

Whereas

1. the role of museums of science and technology is no less essential in countries in the course of industrialization than in highly developed ones,
2. nevertheless museums of science and technology are scarce in countries of the former group,
3. this situation, detrimental to the interests of the population, can be partly explained by the ignorance of the aims, methods and achievements of this type of museum,
4. the diffusion of practical advice would in any case be useful to all countries,
5. the ICOM Committee for Museums of Science and Technology submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolves

1. To publish a booklet containing "practical advice for the establishment of museums of science, technology and industry";
 2. To set aside a sum of \$2,750 in the provisional budget for 1961 to cover the expenses of this project;
 3. To direct the Committee for Museums of Science and Technology to carry out the following plan:
 - i. The Chairman of the Committee, with the help of chosen experts should initiate the preparatory work for this publication;
 - ii. By 1 May 1960, he should submit a written progress report to the President of ICOM for consideration by the Executive Committee at its next meeting (1960);
 - iii. By 31 December 1960 he should submit the final text of the publication to the President of ICOM for consideration by the Bureau at its next meeting (end of January 1961);
 - iv. By February 1961 the text, duly approved by the Bureau should be sent to the printer by the Chairman of the Committee for Museums of Science and Technology;
 - v. By June 1961 at the time of the annual meeting of the ICOM Executive Committee and Advisory Board, the publication should be off the press and should have been distributed to all members of ICOM and to a number of specialists and institutions agreed upon by the Chairman of the Committee and the ICOM Secretariat.
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Motion No. 2: International Directory of Museums of Science and Technology

Whereas

1. International directories of museums of the same category or field can be of great interest both to museum specialists and to those in other disciplines,
2. The ICOM Committee for Museums of Science and Technology and the ICOM Commission for Transport Museums have established the text of a common directory,
3. The ICOM Committee for Documentation submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Resolves

1. To see to the publication of this directory;
2. To set aside a sum of \$500 in the provisional budget for 1961 to cover the cost of this project,
3. To direct its Committee for Museums of Science and Technology to implement the programme according to the following plan:
 - i. The Chairmen of the Committee and of the Commission, with the help of chosen experts, should initiate the preparatory work for this publication;
 - ii. By 1 May 1960, the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Museums of Science and Technology should submit a written progress report to the President of ICOM, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its next meeting (July 1960);
 - iii. By 31 December 1960, he should submit the final text of the publication to the President of ICOM for consideration by the Bureau at its next meeting (end of January 1961);
 - iv. By February 1961, the text duly approved by the Bureau should be sent to the printer by the Chairman of the Committee for Museums of Science and Technology;
 - v. By June 1961, at the time of the annual meetings of the ICOM Executive Committee and Advisory Board, the publication should be off the press and should have been distributed to all member of ICOM and to a number of specialists and institutions agreed upon by the Chairman of the Committee and the ICOM Secretariat.

Motion No. 3: Exchange of Personnel Between Natural History Museums

Whereas

1. the 1956 General Assembly requested the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to prepare a report on the possibility of carrying out exchanges of personnel from natural history museums, especially small museums in different countries,
2. a report on the subject was submitted at the 5th General Conference by Mr W. van den Bergh, Chairman of the Committee,
3. this report, the result of an extensive survey, stressed both:
 - i. the importance attached by museums of this category to the possibility of exchanging their scientific personnel, and

ii. the financial difficulties involved,

4. the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. To request the Director of ICOM to publish a digest of this report in ICOM News;
2. To request the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to continue the inquiry being undertaken,

Expressed the hope that the relevant administrations consider these problems and ways and means for their solution.

Motion No. 4: International Directory of Natural History Museums and Their Type Specimens

Whereas

1. motion 3 (b) adopted by the General Assembly in 1956 requested the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to encourage the establishment in each country of a list of natural history museums possessing type specimens,

2. the work is being undertaken,

3. the Committee submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Resolved

1. To request the Committee to establish, prior to the 6th General Conference, an international directory of natural history museums and their type specimens,
2. To set aside in the 1962 provisional budget a sum of \$1,500 for the publication of the directory.

Motion No. 5: Role of Natural History Museums in the Protection of Nature

Whereas

1. the 1956 General Assembly requested the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to study the role of museums in the protection of nature,

2. a report based on answers from 139 museums throughout the world was presented at the 5th ICOM General Conference,

3. all those museums stressed the necessity for taking action in favour of the protection of nature,

4. the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Resolved to request the Director of ICOM:

- a. to publish an analysis of this report in ICOM News, and
- b. to consult with a representative of the International Union for the Protection of Nature on the action to be taken.

Motion No. 6: Ethnographical Museums as Research Centres

Whereas

1. ethnographical museums serve as research institutions,
2. the ICOM Committee for Ethnographical Museums submitted recommendations on the subject, The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed the hope

1. That ethnographic museums do not limit their collections to objects of a select nature, but that their programme expands to include as many aspects as possible of traditional daily life of the culture, particularly the profane work life;
2. That ethnographic museums include information as to the intangible context in which objects are used, in particular the customary behaviour in the use of the objects, the social situation and group which is engaged, the purpose for which the objects are used and eventually the productivity of the artifact;
3. That ethnography museums supply information on a larger geographical scale by means of questionnaires to be used, where possible, in the above programme.

Motion No. 7: Role of Ethnographical Museums in the Preservation and Diffusion of Handicrafts of Artistic Quality Made in Pre-industrialized Societies

Whereas

1. the rapid progress of industrial civilization, in itself a good thing, may tend to destroy precious cultural values whether in economically developed countries or in those in the throes of industrialization,
2. these destructions are particularly to be noted in the fields of plastic and applied arts with all the ensuing cultural, social and economic consequences,
3. in certain countries relevant practical measures have been taken by various organizations: services and associations for the protection of economically under-developed aboriginal populations, services for the preservation and diffusion of regional folklore, museums of ethnography and applied arts, etc.,
4. certain museums, notably those of ethnography and applied arts, sustain the traditional crafts of the countries in the geographical field they illustrate by encouraging the sale of handicraft objects, by apposing a quality label on the production and, in the case of open-air museums, by demonstrating to the public, with the help of craftsmen in their natural surroundings, the traditional methods of fabrication, etc.,
5. it would be useful to confront and study the various methods in use and the experiments carried out in this field with or without the help of museums,

6. the ICOM Committee for Museums of Ethnography and Folklore submitted recommendations on the subject, which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. To set aside, in its 1960 provisional budget, a sum of \$1,500 for a meeting of experts on the theme: "The Role of Ethnographical Museums in the Preservation and Diffusion of Products of Artistic Interest Made by Pre-industrialized Societies--the Problems of Acculturation Which May Arise",

2. To request the Secretariat:

a. to organize the said meeting in cooperation with the interested bodies of ICOM and UNESCO and eventually with other qualified international organizations, and

b. to study the possibilities of publishing the results at an appropriate time.

Motion No. 8: Definition of Open-air Museums

Whereas

1. open-air museums, according to the definition established by the ICOM meeting on open-air museums, consist in a collection of buildings of historical value exhibited with their appropriate furniture and equipment,

2. this definition is generally accepted,

3. it is becoming customary, and happily so, to show temporary or permanent collections of sculptures in the open,

4. the denomination "open-air museums" for such collections may tend to create a deplorable confusion in the minds of the public and even of specialists,

5. the ICOM Commission for Open-air Museums submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Expressed the wish

a. that the term open-air museum be applied only to such collections of buildings as are mentioned in the above first paragraph,

b. that the experts and organizations responsible for the presentation of groups of sculptures in the open, in a spirit of comprehension, avoid applying the term open-air museum to these collections,

c. that the said experts or organizations consult with the ICOM Commission for Open-air Museums should they be in need of technical advice on problems of common interest.

Motion No. 9: Conservation of Representative Specimens of Pre-industrial Rural Architecture

Whereas

1. open-air museums are able to preserve and display representative specimens of pre-industrial rural architecture under the best conditions, as defined in the Declaration adopted in 1957 by the ICOM meeting on open-air museums,
2. such museums by their nature concern but a limited number of buildings,
3. the ICOM Commission for Open-air Museums submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended

1. That open-air museums be created in countries where they do not yet exist,
2. That action be taken in all countries in order to preserve the greatest possible number of representative specimens of pre-industrial rural architecture if possible with their furniture and equipment,
3. That the experience of open-air museums in this field be taken into account,
4. That existing open-air museums be entrusted with the implementation of this programme in their geographical areas and the administration of the subsequent achievements.

Motion No. 10: Conservation of Wood Used in the Construction of Buildings of Historical Interest

Whereas

1. the wood used in constructions of historic value preserved in situ or set up in open-air museums is varied and perishable,
2. such building material is subject to deterioration through natural or human factors,
3. it may be useful to confront and verify the methods and processes of preservation used in various countries,
4. the ICOM Commission for Open-air Museums and the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to request the ICOM Commission for Open-air Museums to carry out the following programme, if possible before July 1962, when the General Assembly will again meet:

An expert chosen by the Commission, together with an expert nominated by the Committee on Museum Laboratories should:

- a. draw up a questionnaire concerning the dangers which the various species of wood used for the construction of buildings of historical interest encounter by reason of dampness, dryness, insects and other pests,

the relevant methods of conservation and restoration, the required precautions for the taking down, transportation and remounting of the buildings;

- b. send out the questionnaire: in countries with high-class open-air museums to the most important institutions of its kind; in a limited number of other countries, illustrating the main types of climate, to the responsible body most representative of the country (Historic Monuments Service, etc.);
- c. produce an article, not to exceed 3000 words, with a selective bibliography and sufficient illustrations based on the answers received;
- d. send the article, duly approved by the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, to the Director of ICOM for submission to the editorial Board of Museum.

Motion No. 11: Iconography of Portraits

Whereas

1. the study of the iconography of portraits is of great interest to museums of archaeology and history,
2. formerly there existed a Commission for the iconography of portraits within the framework of the International Committee of Historical Sciences,
3. the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed the wish that the International Committee for Historical Sciences,

- a. consider the possibility of reconstituting the said Commission, and
- b. should the suggestion be taken up, encourage the said Commission to work in cooperation with the ICOM Committee for Museums of Archaeology and History.

Motion No. 12: Inquiry on Canvas Supports of Paintings

Whereas

1. the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, in continuation of its programme:
 - a. sent out a questionnaire on canvas supports and methods of treatment,
 - b. requested Mr Christian Wolters to draw up a report based on the answers received,
 - c. discussed the report at its 9th session and appointed an editorial board composed of Messrs. Germain Bazin, Sir Philip Hendy, Arthur van Schendel, and Christian Wolters to establish the final draft and send it to the ICOM Secretariat before 1 January 1960,
 - d. expressed the wish that the Director of ICOM submit this text early in 1960 to the editorial Board of Museum for publication in that periodical,
2. the Advisory Board expressed itself in favour of this procedure,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to the Commission and to its Rapporteur, Mr Christian Wolters, and

Resolved to request the Director of ICOM to see to the execution of this programme within the given time limit.

Motion No. 13: Inquiry on the Ground in Paintings

Whereas

1. the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, having nearly terminated the inquiry on canvas supports, took up, at its 9th session, an inquiry on the ground in paintings,
2. the Commission requested Sir Philip Hendy to prepare a report on the subject, the text to be sent in French and English to all members of the Commission before 1 February 1960,
3. the members have been requested to send their comments to the Rapporteur before 1 May 1960,
4. a working party composed of Messrs. Cesare Brandi, Christian Wolters and the Rapporteur is to examine the answers and prepare a report for submission at the next session of the Commission in 1961,
5. this programme was favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to approve this programme.

Motion No. 14: Inquiry on the Paint Layer of Pictures

Whereas

1. the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings, pursuing its programme, decided to study the paint layer of pictures,
2. in view of the complexity of the question the Commission nominated a working party composed of Messrs. Germain Bazin, Georg Schmidt and Christian Wolters to present suggestions, at the next meeting in 1961, on the way in which to undertake this study,
3. this programme was favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Resolved to approve this programme.

Motion No. 15: Circulation of Exhibitions of Original Works of Art, gifts, loans, deposits and exchanges of museum objects from one country to another

Whereas

1. UNESCO increased its grant to ICOM by \$2,500 for 1959 "for assistance to the International Council of Museums to enable it to take measures to facilitate the circulation of exhibitions of original works of art",
2. UNESCO requested ICOM to put this proposal before the 5th General Conference to enable its experts to submit a plan of action to UNESCO which would be carried out by ICOM,

3. the Conference discussed this question at a special meeting attended by 62 experts from 17 countries and drafted a motion for submission to the Assembly,

4. this motion met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959

Recommended to UNESCO that it agree that ICOM, with the help of the \$2,500, carry out the following action: a highly qualified specialist would be requested by ICOM:

a. to visit a sufficient number of Eastern and Western countries where he would contact the most representative organizations concerned with museums in these countries in order to examine the possibilities of encouraging the international circulation of exhibitions of original works of art,

b. to gather information, on this occasion and with a parallel aim in view, on the possibilities of stimulating gifts, loans or exchanges between museums from different countries,

c. on his return, to submit to ICOM a report followed by recommendations for transmission to UNESCO.

Motion No. 16: Museums and Collections of Glassware

Whereas

1. motion No. 9 of the 5th General Assembly moved that ICOM give its patronage to the "International Symposium on Glass", organized in 1958 by the City of Liège,

2. the result has been the creation of a permanent Secretariat in Liège for the "Symposium on Glass",

3. the specialists of museums and collections of glassware made recommendations during the 5th General Conference of ICOM,

4. these recommendations met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to create an ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glassware, its Secretariat being at Liège and administered by the "Journées internationales du Verre",

Recommended

1. that the ICOM International Committees for Museums of Archaeology and History, Museums of Art and Applied Art, Science and Technology, Museum Laboratories, and Architecture and Museum Techniques,

cooperate in the work of the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glassware in fields of common interest,

2. that the City of Liège continue its action in this particular field in liaison with ICOM.

Motion No. 17: Specialized Museums

Whereas

1. specialized museums, though devoted to one subject, present this subject under many varied aspects,

2. they are therefore more or less connected with the various disciplines on which the leading museum categories are based: art, history and archaeology, ethnography, natural and applied sciences, technology,
3. the ICOM Committee for local museums presented recommendations on this subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to charge the ICOM Committee for Local Museums, in cooperation with the Director of ICOM,
 - a. to devote its activities also to questions concerning specialized museums,
 - b. to prepare, with the help of National Committees and the ICOM-UNESCO Documentation Centre, a list of specialized museums and to submit the results achieved to the President of ICOM at the end of May 1960 for submission to the following meeting of the Bureau (end of June 1960) in view of future action,
 - c. to offer its cooperation to the editorial Board of Museum when the time comes for the publication of a special number on specialized museums.

Motion No. 18: Regional and Local Museums

Whereas

1. the role of regional and local museums is equally important,
 - a. in continuing in regions far from metropolitan areas the action of large museums,
 - b. in illustrating regional and local cultures and life, thus helping the development of large museums,
2. there still arises for those museums certain problems in terminology and scope,
3. the ICOM Committee for Local Museums presented recommendations on this subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to Unesco and the editorial Board of Museum for the publication of several numbers and "albums" on local and regional museums, the systematic plan of these numbers making it possible to give a broad view of the achievements by numerous countries in this field,

Resolved to request the ICOM Committee for Local and Specialized Museums:

1. to cooperate with the Director of ICOM in order to submit material to the editorial Board of Museum for new albums or special numbers on this subject,
2. to carry out, in cooperation with the Director and ICOM Committees, an enquiry on problems dealing with the field and terminology of local and regional museums,
3. with this end in view:
 - a. to prepare a draft questionnaire and submit it to the President of ICOM towards the end of the present year before the coming meeting of the Bureau (end of January 1960),

- b. to send out the approved text to National Committees and to a certain number of especially important local and regional museums,
- c. to draw up a report based on the answers received, which should reach the President of ICOM around 1 May 1960 to be submitted to the following meeting of the Executive Committee (end of June 1960), for action.
-

Motion No. 19: Systematic Study of Some Properties of Matter in Relation with Museum Needs

Whereas

1. the study of basic principles is important in the museum as well as in any other field to better the understanding of existing techniques and possibly to introduce new developments,
2. a motion on the subject was adopted at the 5th session of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, following the presentation of a report by Mr F.I.G. Rawlins, Director of the National Gallery Laboratory, London,
3. the motion was favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to direct the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories to:

1. study the properties of matter of interest to museum conservators,
 2. invite a few specialists to cooperate in this study,
 3. request Mr Rawlins to present a progress report on this study to the Committee at a given time,
 4. submit proposals in this respect to ICOM.
-

Motion No. 20: Situation of Mural Paintings in the Different Countries

Whereas

1. a programme defined in motion 17 was adopted by the 5th ICOM General Assembly on the recommendation of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories,
2. motion 1 adopted by the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) contained details of this programme,
3. one of the three questionnaires on the situation of mural paintings in the different countries was prepared by Mr P. Coremans, Director of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels,
4. the said questionnaire was sent by the ICOM Secretariat to the ICOM National Committees, UNESCO National Commissions and particularly qualified institutions,
5. the Rapporteur summed up the answers in cooperation with the International Study Centre for the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (hereafter termed Rome Centre),

6. the provisional Council of the Rome Centre and the Director of ICOM, observer at the Council, agreed on the importance of divulging this work and proposed that it be published by the Rome Centre, the costs being shared by ICOM,

7. it was roughly estimated that \$1,000 would cover the printing costs of a sufficient number of copies to ensure wide distribution according to a list drawn up in common agreement,

8. the Rome Centre under these conditions would be able to publish this report in 1960 after giving it final form,

9. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories adopted a motion on the subject at its 5th session,

10. the said motion was favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to approve this programme,

2. to set aside \$500 in its 1960 budget to cover the expenses incurred by the Rome Centre on behalf of ICOM for the publication,

Recommended that the Rome Centre:

1. Devote a large part of the publication to practical information received from the questionnaires, especially as concerns the organization of the services in charge of mural paintings,

2. Stress in the foreword, without neglecting other aspects, the importance of mural paintings in the world-wide cultural heritage, the dangers they incur through lack of care, the action undertaken by ICOM and the Rome Centre, more particularly as a result of the detailed inquiry carried out by Mr C. Brandi, Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome,

3. publish this report in 1960 if possible so as to ensure the actuality of its contents,

Congratulated itself on the close cooperation established with the Rome Centre and expressed its gratitude to the Director, Dr H. Plenderleith, Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories.

Motion No. 21: State and Treatment of Mural Paintings

Whereas

1. a programme defined in motion 17 adopted by the 5th ICOM General Assembly on the recommendation of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories,

2. motion 1 adopted by the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam) 1957) contained details of this programme,

3. two of the three questionnaires involved concerning respectively the state and the treatment of mural paintings have been drawn up by Mr C. Brandi, Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome,

4. the six answers received, of the nine sought, incite the rapporteur, as mentioned in his report, submitted to the Committee by Mme Vlad Borelli of the Istituto, to broaden his initial programme,

5. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories adopted a motion on the subject at its 5th session,

6. the motion was favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to approve the programme set up by the Committee consisting in:
 - a. requesting the Rapporteur to continue his inquiry with all the required urgency,
 - b. appealing, if necessary, to the Rome Centre,
 - c. preparing a progress report for presentation at the next session of the Committee in September 1961,
2. to request the Executive Committee to follow the development of the programme and to report on the subject in 1962.

Motion No. 22: Conservation of Graphic Documents

Whereas

1. a programme defined in motion 17 was adopted by the 5th ICOM General Assembly on the recommendation of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories,
2. the Committee at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) introduced in its programme the study of the component materials of graphic documents such as prints and drawings (paper, parchment, ink, etc.),
3. the said Committee during the same session adopted a motion (No. 2) concerning illuminated manuscripts in particular and nominating a working party to study the question,
4. during the Committee's 5th session reports were respectively submitted:
 - a. for Mr Porcher, Keeper of Manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, by Mlle Kleindienst of the Bibliothèque Nationale,
 - b. for Mr L. Santucci, Chemist at the Istituto di Patologia del Libro, Rome, by Mr E. Werner, Keeper, Research Laboratory, British Museum, London,
5. during the same session Mlle Kleindienst and Mr Bohdan Marconi, Head of the National Conservation Laboratory, Warsaw, presented samples from ancient manuscripts on which trials of impregnation and paint fixing had been carried out,
6. the said reports proved the advisability of coordinating the two inquiries, each with its particular aim in view,
7. this met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to request the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories to carry on its inquiries and experiments, as it sees fit, with the help of the working party mentioned in Resolution 2, to which should be included Mlle Kleindienst and Mr Santucci,

2. to prepare a progress report on the subject to be sent to the ICOM Secretariat for distribution before the next session of the Committee for Museum Laboratories in 1961,
 3. to request the Executive Committee to follow the development of the programme and to report on the subject in 1962.
-

Motion No. 23: Conservation of Textiles

Whereas

1. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) introduced in its programme the study of the conservation of textiles,
2. a motion was adopted (No. 4) on the subject during the 5th session (Copenhagen 1959) following a report presented by Miss L. Bellinger of the Textile Museum, Washington,
3. the motion was favourably received by the Advisory Board, The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to approve the following programme set down in the motion:
 - a. the Committee would form a working party before 1 March 1960, to continue to study the preservation of textiles,
 - b. it would request Miss Bellinger to prepare a progress report to be sent to the ICOM Secretariat before 1 November 1960 for distribution to members of the Committee,
 - c. it would put the discussion of the report on the agenda of the next session of the Committee in September 1961,
 2. to request the Executive Committee to follow the development of the programme and to report on the subject in 1962.
-

Motion No. 24: Preservation of Animal Products as Component Parts of Museum Objects

Whereas

1. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) introduced in its programme the study of animal products, e.g. skin, leather, bone, ivory, horn and other similar materials,
2. a motion (No. 6) was adopted during the 5th session of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories following a report presented by Dr W. Swinton, Keeper of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London, which should be of great interest to all ICOM International Committees covering various museum groups,
3. the motion met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to approve the following programme set down in the said motion:

- a. the Committee would offer to collaborate with ICOM International Committees, notably those for Museums of Natural History and Ethnography, in the study of these problems,
 - b. it would request Mr W.E. Swinton, and Mr E. Werner, of the Research Laboratory, British Museum, London, members of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, to prepare a questionnaire on the composition, structure, identification, alterations, conservation and restoration of animal products, with an introduction and bibliography on the subject,
 - c. it would forward the questionnaire to the ICOM Secretariat before 1 June 1960 for distribution to a list of persons and institutions drawn up by the two experts, the answers to be received no later than six months after the mailing of the questionnaire,
 - d. it would request Messrs. Swinton and Werner to send their report to the ICOM Secretariat before 1 March 1961, for distribution to members of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, and for their information, to members of the ICOM Committees for Museums of Ethnography and of Natural History.
2. to request the Executive Committee to follow the development of the programme and to report on the subject in 1962.

Motion No. 25: Conservation of Limestone, Sandstone, and Brick, as Component Parts of Historic Monuments and Museum Objects

Whereas

1. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) introduced in its programme the study of limestone, sandstone and brick,
2. these materials are to be considered as component parts of historic monuments and of museum objects,
3. a motion was adopted (No. 7) at the 5th session of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, following the discussion of a draft questionnaire presented by Mr R. Sneyers, Laboratory Director at the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels,
4. this motion met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to approve the following programme outlined in the said motion:

1. in 1959, during the second semester:
 - a. the Committee would request the President of ICOM to submit the questionnaire to UNESCO and ask that the UNESCO International Committee on Monuments designate representatives on a working party formed by the Committee for Museum Laboratories to draft the questionnaire in its final form,
 - b. the Committee for Laboratories would request the ICOM Secretariat to distribute the questionnaire in its final form to a limited number of institutions and specialists whose names would be indicated by the Committee, the answers to be sent to Mr R. Sneyers, Rapporteur,
2. in 1960, during the last term, the Rapporteur would draw up a report on the subject based on the answers received and would submit it to the ICOM Secretariat at latest by the end of 1960,
3. In 1961, during the first term, the ICOM Secretariat would distribute the report to the members of the Committee and to those of the Monuments Committee,

4. During the following months, the members of the Committee for Laboratories would each study the report, the said report to be discussed at the 6th session of the Committee (September 1961, Barcelona) for future action.

Motion No. 26: The Study of Metals as Component Parts of Museum Objects

Whereas

1. The ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) introduced in its programme the study of metals in view of their conservation,
2. a questionnaire was prepared in 1957 by Mr R. Organ, Senior Experimental Officer, Research Laboratory, British Museum, London, and sent to seven specialized laboratories in various countries,
3. this questionnaire was deemed satisfactory as were the three answers received,
4. a motion was adopted (No. 8) at the 5th session of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories following a report presented by Mr Organ,
5. this motion met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to approve the following programme outlined in the motion,
 - a. the Committee would pursue this study inline with the original aim and applied to various metals,
 - b. it would form a working party specially devoted to the study of these particular problems and which would include Mr R.J. Gettens of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.,
 - c. it would request Mr Organ to submit a report summing up the answers to the ICOM Secretariat, for distribution to members of the Committee,
 - d. it would include the discussion of the report on the agenda for its 6th session (September 1961, Barcelona)),
 - e. it would send a progress report to the President of ICOM by December 1961 in view of the 1962 General Assembly,
 2. to request the Executive Committee to follow the development of this programme and to report on it in 1962.
-

Motion No. 27:

Whereas

1. the use of synthetic materials for the preservation and restoration of cultural property is becoming more and more frequent,
2. this will result in a fundamental change in preservation and restoration techniques,

3. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories and the ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings discussed this problem at their joint session in Amsterdam (September 1957),
4. Messrs. G. Thomson and E. Werner (UK) presented reports on the subject at the joint session of the two bodies in Copenhagen (June 1959),
5. the joint meeting requested a working party composed of Messrs. A. van Schendel, E. Werner and R. Feller to present a progress report on the subject at the next joint session (Barcelona, September 1961),
6. it will be necessary for the working party to meet in the meantime, in London if possible,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved to approve this programme.

Motion No. 28: International Directory of Museum Laboratories and Workshops

Whereas

1. a programme concerning the establishment of a directory of museum laboratories and workshops had been defined in motion 17 and adopted by the 5th ICOM General Assembly at the suggestion of the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories,
2. the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, at its 4th session (Amsterdam 1957) adopted a subsequent motion (No. 3) on the subject,
3. the proposed questionnaire has been drawn up and circulated by Mr P. Coremans, Director, Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels,
4. Mr Coremans prepared a first text based on the answers received from the institutions concerned which was circulated by Mr R.J. Forbes, Professor at Amsterdam University,
5. the provisional Council of the Rome Centre and the Director of ICOM:
 - a. considered it advisable to entrust the Rome Centre with the final drafting and publication of the directory,
 - b. considered after a rough estimate that a sum of \$2,000 would cover the publication of a sufficient number of copies for wide distribution at a given time to an agreed list of institutions, the printing costs to be shared by ICOM,
 - c. considered that the Rome Centre under these conditions could assume publication in 1960,
6. the Bureau of ICOM, in agreement with this point of view proposed to set aside \$1,000 on the preliminary budget for 1960,
7. the proposal met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to set aside \$1,000 on the preliminary budget for 1960 to cover expenses incurred in the meantime for ICOM by the Rome Centre,

2. to request the President of ICOM to assure the Director of the Rome Centre of ICOM's satisfaction at this cooperation.

Motion No. 29: Rome Centre

Whereas

1. motion 16 of the 5th ICOM General Assembly recommended:

i. that the General Conference of UNESCO, at its 9th session, decide on the creation of the above Centre and assign it an adequate subsidy, at least during the first years of its existence,

ii. that a perfect coordination be established when the time comes between the new Centre on the one hand and on the other the ICOM Committee for Museum Laboratories, the International Institute for the Conservation of Museum Objects and all other qualified organizations with similar objectives,

iii. that the new Centre be supplied with a highly qualified Director,

iv. that the new Centre give special attention to problems outside the geographical and cultural area of western Europe,

2. Messrs. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director General of UNESCO, Frédéric Gysin, Chairman of the Provisional Council and H. Plenderleith, Director of the Rome Centre spoke on the subject at the meeting on 7 July of the present session,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Noting

1. that the Centre has drawn up a most interesting programme and is actively putting it into effect,

2. that 14 countries: Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, had already adhered to the Centre,

3. that this had met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

Resolved to express its gratitude to UNESCO,

Recommended to the National Committees in those countries which had not as yet joined the Centre that they inform their governments of ICOM's point of view and encourage them to become members of the Centre.

Motion No. 30: Museums and Architecture

Whereas

1. in recent years a number of museums have been built which are not in accordance with present-day knowledge in the field of museology,

2. the reason may reside in the architects' lack of knowledge of museum requirements, in other words the construction is not well fitted for the conservation or display of museum objects but tends to be a building as such, even a work of art,

3. in other cases the failure may be imputed to the curator whose programme had not been sufficiently prepared according to well-approved methods,

4. the ICOM Committee for Architecture and Museum Techniques presented recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed the wish, when a new museum building is to be erected,

1. that the museum director establish beforehand a factual and detailed programme of the museum's requirements,

2. that a qualified architect be asked to draft his plans in accordance with the established programme,

3. that in cases where the architect is chosen by competition, the competition serve but to designate the architect, it being understood that the prizewinning plans are not final,

4. that the selected architect carry out his programme in close and permanent cooperation with the museum director.

Motion No. 31: Repositories for Microfilms

Whereas

1. the 2nd ICOM General Assembly (London 1950) adopted a motion which, in conformity with the conclusions of an inquiry carried out by ICOM at the request of UNESCO (resolution 6.143 of the UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 1949), proposed the creation of repositories for the safeguard of the world's cultural heritage and plans for carrying out this purpose,

2. other institutions such as the International Council on Archives (3rd Conference, Florence 1956) have already adopted resolutions with the similar aim of constituting microfilm archives,

3. the ICOM Committee for Documentation submitted recommendations which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended that ICOM National Committees pay special attention to the question of the microphotographic reproduction in four copies of museum objects and works of art in collections in the various countries, to be placed in repositories in different regions of the world.

Motion No. 32:

Meeting in Paris, in 1961, of the ICOM Committee for Documentation

Whereas

1. it is important to standardize numerous elements of museum documentation,

2. certain members of the Committee from several countries wished to discuss among themselves a number of technical problems in their respective fields,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended that the ICOM Committee for Documentation meet in Paris in 1961, it being understood that no financial obligation would be imputed to ICOM and that the experts should obtain funds from the National Committees or specialized institutions in their respective countries.

Motion No. 33: International Directories of Specialized Museums and National Museum Directories

Whereas the elaboration by the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre of a directory of all museums is a long-term work requiring the cooperation of museums in all countries,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended

- a. that the ICOM international subject committees pay particular attention to the elaboration of lists of directories of specialized museums,
 - b. that the ICOM National Committees encourage the publication of national museum directories in those countries where they do not as yet exist or are no longer up-to-date.
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Motion No. 34: Safeguarding of Private Photographic Archives

Whereas

1. collections of photographs of works of art which belong or have belonged to professional photographers are in danger of being dispersed or destroyed in spite of their importance,
2. the ICOM Committee for Documentation submitted recommendations which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended that ICOM National Committees, in accordance with the laws on the subject in their respective countries, study ways and means of preserving this source of information of particular interest to museums,

Expressed the wish that museums constitute photographic libraries (photos and negatives), while preserving the rights of the owners of the negatives, in accordance with the laws of the country.

Motion No. 35: Documentary Exhibitions during the ICOM General Conferences

Whereas

1. Motion 22 adopted by the 5th ICOM General Assembly included the resolution "to display on the occasion of ICOM General Conferences in the places where they are held, ICOM and UNESCO publications concerning museums as well as educational methods and activities",
2. the ICOM Committee for Education was the only one to carry out this resolution, and remarkably well, during the 5th General Conference,
3. the Committee presented recommendations on this subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to the above-mentioned Committee, and Resolved to request the Chairmen of the International Committees and Commissions to carry out the following programme in cooperation with the Organizing Committee of the 6th ICOM General Conference:

1. 1st term 1960: each Chairman will inform the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the space and material required to organize an up-to-date display with documents lent by his group, or UNESCO, or other organizations and various experts,
2. 2nd term 1960: the Chairman of the organizing committee informs the various Chairmen of the approximate measure in which he will be able to satisfy their demands,
3. 2nd semester 1960-1st semester 1961: the Chairmen of the ICOM Committees organize their participation in cooperation with the Chairman of the Organizing Committee,
4. December 1961: The National Committee Chairmen and the Chairman of the Organizing Committee inform the ICOM Secretariat on the advancement of the preparatory work so that this may be reported to the Bureau at its meeting early in 1962.

Motion No. 36: Colour Reproductions of Masterpieces of Eastern and Western Art

Whereas

1. The diffusion of colour reproductions of masterpieces of Eastern and Western art, if carried out on a large scale in a great number of countries, is one of the leading methods for promoting the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of peoples,
2. Considerable results have been achieved on these lines by means of collections of coloured slides, directories, collections of colour reproductions of works of art, whose diffusion is encouraged by UNESCO,
3. The high cost of producing colour plates precludes the use of such reproductions on a large scale in publications for adult education,
4. The ICOM Committee for Education submitted proposals which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Recommended

1. that UNESCO study the possibility of encouraging in various countries the publication of books for adult education containing a choice selection of colour reproductions of representative works of Eastern and Western art,
2. that this action be pursued within the framework of the UNESCO major project "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultures".

Motion No. 37: Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone

Whereas

1. a working party consisting of members from 20 countries examined during the 5th ICOM General Conference the draft "Recommendations on the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone" and submitted a report on the subject to UNESCO,

2. This report met with the approval of the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to the working party, and Assured UNESCO of the interest it took in the success of this project.

Motion No. 38: Inquiry on the Museum Profession

Whereas

1. Dr Otto Benesch, Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Administration and Personnel was requested by motion 24 adopted at the 5th General Assembly of ICOM to study the possibilities of carrying out an international inquiry on the museum profession,

2. Dr A.B. de Vries was requested to carry out this inquiry and has prepared a detailed questionnaire on the subject, with the cooperation of Dutch members of the bureau of statistics,

3. The 5th General Conference, at the end of a special meeting at which 25 experts representing 10 countries, submitted to the General Assembly recommendations which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Resolved

1. to express its gratitude to Dr A.B. de Vries,

2. to request Dr de Vries:

a. to pursue his inquiry in liaison with the Dutch experts and the ICOM Secretariat,

b. to present at the next meeting of the Advisory Board in 1960 a report on the point reached by the inquiry, and

c. should he be entrusted with the mission mentioned in motion 15 of the present General Assembly, to gather at the same time from the competent organizations of the various countries, information on the problems concerning the museum profession.

Motion No. 39: Inquiry on Measures Against Theft in Museums

Whereas

1. The International Office of Criminal Police (INTERPOL), at the request of and in cooperation with Mr A. Noblecourt, Chairman of the ICOM Commission for Security, prepared and sent out a questionnaire concerning the measures against theft taken by museums,

2. This inquiry brought about numerous and important answers from INTERPOL national sections,

3. The said organization intends to publish the results in a special issue of its bulletin and has suggested that ICOM should acquire a number of reprints at cost price for diffusion to its members,

4. The Chairman of the ICOM Commission for Security and the Bureau submitted recommendations on the subject which were favourably received by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to INTERPOL and to Mr Noblecourt, and

Resolved

1. to accept the INTERPOL proposal,

2. To set aside in the 1960 budget a sum of \$200 to cover printing and mailing costs of reprints of the above-mentioned special issue,

3. To request the Director and Mr Noblecourt to communicate with INTERPOL on this subject.

Motion No. 40: Cooperation Between Museum, film and Television Experts

Whereas

1. Four resolutions were adopted in Brussels in 1958 by the Symposium on Museums, Film and Television, organized by ICOM at the request and with the aid of UNESCO,

2. Closer cooperation between museum experts on the one hand and film and television experts on the other on the lines set down in the resolutions can but lead to their mutual advantage,

3. Mr Paul Johnstone, Member of the Symposium, presented a report on the subject at a special meeting of the 5th ICOM General Conference,

4. The Advisory Board submitted recommendations on this subject,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to UNESCO and to the members of the Symposium, and

Resolved to request the ICOM Committee for Museums, Film and Television to carry out, in cooperation with the relevant UNESCO experts and departments and the ICOM Secretariat, the following programme:

1. Give final form to and develop if necessary through analyses, proceedings of the Symposium and other sources, and if possible publish the said resolutions,

2. Study the possibilities of:

a. collecting and regularly publishing information on the production of films and television programmes on museums and on the experience in this field in different countries,

b. encouraging international exchanges of films and television programmes, as well as lists of films, kinescopes, and television scripts concerning museums,

c. endeavouring to promote direct television programmes such as those of eurovision,

d. encouraging, in cooperation with the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre and the ICOM National Committees, the preparation in as many countries as possible, according to standards suggested by the Committee, of directories of films, kinescopes and scripts devoted to museums for the publication, when the time comes, of an international directory,

e. setting-up an international prize to be awarded, at the time of a large international meeting on films or television, to the best film or television programme on museums,

Recommended to UNESCO that it give its support to this programme.

Motion No. 41: Safeguarding of Cultural Property While Making Films and Television Programmes

Whereas

1. a resolution on this subject was adopted in Brussels in 1958 by the Symposium on Museums, Film and Television organized by ICOM at the request and with the aid of UNESCO,

2. Dr Paul Coremans, Director of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique contributed in an outstanding way to the drafting of the said resolution,

3. it is of the greatest interest that the cooperation between museum experts on the one hand and film and television experts on the other be exercised with due respect for the safety, signification and dignity of cultural objects housed in museums,

4. recommendations were submitted on this subject by the ICOM Committee for Museums, Film and Television and by the Advisory Board,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed its gratitude to Dr Coremans,

Resolved to request the Chairman of the Committee for Museums, Film and Television to:

a. nominate a working party to draw up a questionnaire on the measures to be taken for the safeguarding of cultural property,

b. send out the questionnaire to a number of experts chosen by the working party,

c. encourage certain laboratory experiments on the question,

d. request one or several experts to draw up a report based on the answers to the questionnaire or other sources together with draft recommendations,

e. submit this report and the draft recommendations to the President of ICOM around 1 May 1962 in view of the General Conference to be held in July 1962,

f. see to the publication of the said documents, duly approved by ICOM in liaison with the ICOM Secretariat,

Recommended to UNESCO that it give this programme its support.

Motion No. 42: Production of Standard Films on Museums

Whereas

1. Resolution No. 4 on film and television programmes was adopted in Brussels in 1958 by the Symposium on Museums, Film and Television, organized by ICOM at the request and with the aid of UNESCO,
2. A recommendation was passed at the UNESCO Seminar on Museums and Education held in Rio de Janeiro in September 1958 under the direction of the Director of ICOM concerning films and education programmes in relation with museums,
3. the Advisory Board was in favour of the proposal,

The ICOM General Assembly, at its 6th session, held in Stockholm on 8 July 1959,

Expressed the wish

1. that qualified national organizations produce standard films on museums and education, in cooperation whenever possible with members or representatives of the ICOM Committee for Museums, Film and Television and of the ICOM Committee on Education, in the respective countries,
2. that should such films be made, they serve as examples for other countries.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1962

7th General Assembly of ICOM

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 11 July 1962

Motion 1: Aims and methods of museums

The 7th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Amsterdam on 11 July 1962,

Noting that the mission of museums is to promote, by means of their particular methods, the preservation and study of cultural property and its display for purposes of education and enjoyment,

Recommends that museums be organized with these aims in view,

Expresses the hope that the governing bodies of museums extend the necessary financial, technical and moral aid to enable museums to fulfil these aims.

Motion 2: Composition of ICOM international subject committees

ICOM

Considering

1. that stable membership is necessary for efficient functioning of the International Committees,
2. that Article 36 of the new Constitution stipulates that these Committees should consist of regular and corresponding members,
3. that Article 26 of the new Rules stipulates that the said Committees should renew their membership by cooption and that corresponding members should be nominated in as many countries as possible,

Noting that a certain number of International Committees have for some time been stabilizing their membership and that other International Committees, at their meetings held during the 6th General Conference, have started to follow this example,

Invites

1. the Committees to act, in cooperation with the Director of ICOM and the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, in accordance with the following regulations:
 - a. after consultation with the Chairmen of the National Committees concerned, the Committee shall appoint one regular member in countries of its choice, subject to supplementary nominations by the Chairman of the Committee in consultation with the Director of ICOM,
 - b. the same method shall be employed for nominating corresponding members in countries not represented on the Committee,
 - c. each Committee shall draw up a list of its regular and corresponding members, the total number not exceeding 25, subject to special agreements with the Director of ICOM,
2. the Chairmen of International Committees shall inform the Director of ICOM as early as possible of the composition of their Committees and of any changes thereto,

3. the Director of ICOM shall publish the membership of International Committees in ICOM News.

Motion 3: Relations between the ICOM International Committees and National Committees

ICOM

Considering that one of the most effective measures at the disposal of International Committees in their work consists in carrying out surveys in the various countries,

Noting that the Chairmen of National Committees do not always have the time or the necessary means to carry out such surveys, so that some Chairmen, who receive many requests, have made protests which cannot be considered unjustified,

Decides that the following method shall be adopted henceforth:

1. the Chairmen of International Committees will correspond directly with their regular and corresponding members in the countries concerned, on each survey undertaken,
 2. copies of the main items of correspondence exchanged on these subjects will be sent to the Chairmen of National Committees,
 3. the said Chairmen will be informed of the final results of the surveys.
-

Motion 4: Meetings during the triennial programme 1963-1965

ICOM

Considering:

1. that the budget for the next triennial programme, although larger than the preceding one, is still limited, owing to the large sums necessary for running costs,
2. that the number and choice of subjects of the forthcoming meetings must therefore:
 - a. be kept to a minimum,
 - b. cover the four fundamental missions of museums, i.e., study, conservation of cultural property, education and visual pleasure,
 - c. represent all the basic disciplines which are covered by ICOM (exact, natural and human sciences),

Decides that this part of ICOM's programme shall be established as follows:

1. Means available to museums to help in conserving the natural and cultural heritage of mankind against the rapid expansion of industrial civilization

1.1 We are witnessing a constant expansion of the mechanical age. Its advantages cannot be denied, but on the other hand such progress imperils the irreplaceable heritage of nature and culture, essential to the equilibrium and happiness of mankind.

1.2 The conversion of waste lands to agriculture, the application of mechanical methods to the cultivation of the earth's riches, to fishing, hunting, agriculture, breeding, communications, the opening of roads and canals, the equipping of river-beds, the construction of towns, all disrupt the balances of nature, pollute air and water, reduce the domain of wild life and diminish the possibilities of studying it.

1.3 The same causes bring about destruction of archaeological sites before stratigraphical studies can be made and vestiges collected, destruction or mutilation of buildings in town and country, villages or parts of towns, destruction or uprooting of countless mobile elements demonstrating pre-industrial techniques and arts.

Cultures vanish with the disappearance of the economic and social systems which brought them into being. Even human groups, the victims of thoughtless and too sudden evolution, perish. Losses for the human sciences such as history of art, history, archaeology, anthropology, ensue, as well as frustration and misery for mankind.

1.4 There is a growing need for a policy of control and protection in these matters. In view of the destruction which we must be prepared to face, how can the necessary study and safeguards be enforced before it is too late? How and where can the insurmountable barrier be set up to protect the sacred reserves?

1.5 To attain this goal, cooperation under the sponsorship of government authorities is necessary. Understanding between the representatives of the various scientific disciplines concerned and those in charge of the public services responsible for the planning and implementation of economic and technical programmes (agriculturists, engineers, town planners, architects, lawyers, etc.) must be established. ICOM-- and in this connection the brilliant participation of scientific and technical museums in its development must not be forgotten--has among its members qualified experts in the majority of these disciplines. It includes men associated with museums who share their preoccupations, working methods, and their duty of preserving cultural property, of educating and orientating the public. ICOM moreover encourages exchanges of mutual interest between countries in varying stages of development, with the assistance of that powerful instrument, the museum. Opportunities must therefore be taken of requesting such experts to confront their experience and aspirations in order to help in finding solutions to be suggested to the public authorities, such solutions to which they will accustom public opinion in their respective countries. They will later be able to contribute in the application of the said measures in a spirit of cooperation after having unanimously proclaimed their need from the ICOM platform.

1.6 A seminar on this subject will be organized by ICOM. Experts from museums in different countries and representing the principal disciplines concerned will be invited, together with representatives from other international organizations, foremost among which UNESCO, its Monuments Committee, the Rome Centre and the Campaign to save the monuments of Nubia.

1.7 In view of the complexity of the preparations, the seminar will be held in 1965. The place will be decided upon at the latest at the July 1963 session of the ICOM Executive Committee. A basic sum of \$3,000 will be included in the 1965 budget for this purpose. Extra contributions are expected from the host country and also from national organizations known to be in favour of the project. The aim is therefore at the same time both modest and ambitious: to invite qualified men of good will to reflect in common and it is hoped, with the help of UNESCO to start far-reaching action.

There have been encouraging precedents;

2. Conservation of cultural property

2.1 Conservation is already one of ICOM's most successful achievements, although there still remains much to be done. The ICOM Commission for the Care of Paintings deals with this problem and so does the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories, on a larger scale. The latter's programme covers all the problems of conserving cultural property, including natural history collections and historical monuments. The two bodies work in cooperation with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome) and more recently with the IIC (London).

2.2 The next joint meeting will be held in mid-1963. It should be noted that the Laboratories Committee has a majority of physicists. Emphasis will be placed on conservation in tropical and sub-tropical regions, a subject of interest to most of the countries in process of rapid development.

2.3 A sum of \$4,000 will be put aside in the 1963 budget for this meeting, which it is hoped will be held in Moscow and Leningrad, thus strengthening relationships with the museum laboratories in these cities.

3. Problems of the educational function of museums

3.1 Urgent and important problems in the field of education have to be faced by museums. A better balance must be reached in display, which should be flexible and allow varied solutions. The number and qualifications of staff using active methods is not always satisfactory. Methods are all too often empirical and amateurism is to be avoided. Results are unequal from one country to another. Aims are often unknown to public authorities, public opinion, the teaching profession and even to curators. A chart of results curiously enough does not coincide with the main regions of the world, developed or not. It is therefore necessary to reconsider problems from scratch and to raise the level of achievement.

3.2 An ICOM seminar will be devoted to this question. The cooperation of the UNESCO departments directly concerned will be requested. The seminar will take place in 1964, at a place to be decided as early as possible by the Bureau of ICOM. In any case it will take place before the seminar organized by UNESCO in Nigeria for museum or future museum personnel. A sum of \$3,000 will be set aside for this meeting in the 1964 budget.

Motion 5: Educational and economic role of museums of science and technology

ICOM

Considering that museums of science and technology through their own particular devices have as aim:

- a. to demonstrate to the entire population the importance of scientific and technical promotion in the world of today notably in countries in process of rapid development,
- b. to awaken in young people the desire to become technicians and scientists,

Noting that for this reason the educational and economic role of this type of museum should be fully recognized,

Convinced that the said promotion can and must be accomplished with due respect for and comprehension of cultural values inherited from the past,

Invites international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and the UNESCO departments and divisions concerned to associate museums of science and technology with their action,

Recommends that these museums, notably those in countries in process of rapid development observe the following principles:

- a. the displays should in no way deride the cultural heritage,
- b. the displays should be arranged with reference to their local or general historical context,

Requests the ICOM Committee for Museums of Science and Technology and the Director of ICOM to join in initiating action in these fields.

Motion 6: Recruiting campaign amongst museums of industrial corporations

ICOM

Considering the increasing number of museums being set up under the authority of industrial corporations and other private or public industrial bodies,

Convinced that cooperation between such museums and ICOM would be of mutual interest,

Decides that the Secretariat, with the help of the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, will contact such museums in order to request that they join ICOM as supporting members, in accordance with the following procedure:

- a. a circular letter will be sent out to the museums whose addresses will be found in the "Provisional List of Museums of Science and Technology" (Preprint from Vol. 4, 1, Winter 1963, Technology and Culture, published for the Society for the History of Technology by the Wayne State University Press),
- b. a copy of Science Museums in the Developing Countries by Mr Frank Greenaway (ICOM 1962) will be sent with each circular letter.

Invites the Director to submit a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 1963 meeting.

Motion 7: Achievements of the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Transport. Proposed list of such museums

ICOM

Considering that the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Transport has held two meetings, since the 5th General Conference of ICOM, financed by its own resources (Lucerne, 1960; London, 1961),

Noting that the Committee has carried out its programmes methodically and efficiently,

Expresses its thanks to the Committee,

Invites the Committee to cooperate with the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre in keeping up to date the index of transport museums, to be used as a basis for a future publication.

Motion 8: Preparation of a special number of Museum concerning problems of research, conservation, education and organization in natural history museums

ICOM

Considering:

- a. the increasingly rapid development of discoveries and their applications in the field of the natural sciences,
- b. the importance of the economic, social and cultural role which such museums can play, especially in the rational exploitation of natural resources and in the protection of such resources,

Noting that natural history museums in various countries can benefit from comparing their experience and from publication of a summary of this experience,

Approves the proposal of the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to prepare material for a special number of Museum:

- a. dealing with problems and new achievements in research, conservation, education and organization of natural history museums both in the more highly developed countries and in the developing countries,
- b. written with the help of experts from different countries, preferably given in the form of summaries,
- c. with an album giving as wide a selection of concrete examples as possible, so as to supplement the series of articles,

Draws the attention of the Editorial Board of Museum to this plan, and proposes that the material for this issue be submitted during 1964,

Invites the Chairman of the above-mentioned ICOM Committee to submit to the Executive Committee at its 1963 meeting, a progress report on the subject.

Motion 9: Plan for a directory of natural science museums

ICOM

Considering the recommendation of the 6th General Assembly (Motion 4) to establish an international directory of natural science museums,

Requests the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums to compile that directory, in accordance with the following plan:

1. A draft questionnaire and a report on ways and means of distributing it to be prepared before 1 March 1963 by Mr F. Gouin, Curator of the Musée Zoologique, Strasburg, in cooperation with the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre,
2. The above-mentioned documents to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee, who will discuss with the other members of the Bureau possibilities of further action to be taken,
3. The Chairman of the Committee to submit a progress report and a report on the methods to be used for compiling the directory to the Executive Committee's session scheduled for the summer of 1963.

Motion 10: International inventory of systematic collections of zoology and palaeontology

ICOM

Considering that the retiring Bureau of the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums and Collections was requested by the working committee of the Conference of Directors of Systematic Natural Science Collections, held in Washington in 1962, to support a project for establishing an inventory of North American systematic zoological and palaeontological collections,

Convinced of the usefulness of such an inventory, which would represent the first stage in the establishment of an international inventory,

Requests the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums and Collections to establish the first inventory in accordance with the following principles:

1. The new Bureau of the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums and Collections to contact Dr T. H. Hobec, Chairman of the Committee of the Conference of Directors, in order to inform him of the decision taken and to decide upon ways and means of carrying it out,

2. The Chairman of the ICOM Committee to submit to the Executive Committee at its July 1963 session, in the form of publication, a progress report and a report on the methods to be used for compiling the inventory, Decides to include the sum of \$ 1,500 for this programme in the 1964 budget.

Motion 11: Bibliography of existing lists of type-specimens

ICOM

Considering that the 6th General Assembly, in Motion No. 4, requested the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums and Collections to compile and publish an international inventory of type-specimens,

Noting the various difficulties caused by the size of the task and the lack of funds, which have prevented the Committee from carrying out the work,

In view of the Committee's offer to compile an international bibliography of existing lists of type-specimens,

Accepts with thanks the Committee's proposal,

Requests the Chairman of the Committee:

- a. to study, in collaboration with the other members of the Bureau, ways and means of carrying out the work,
 - b. to submit a progress report to the Executive Committee of ICOM at its July 1963 session.
-

Motion 12: The scientific, educational and cultural role of open-air museums and of museums of regional ethnography

ICOM

Considering:

- a. that open-air museums and museums of regional ethnography deal, for the most part, with the traditional cultures of the countries in which they are located,
- b. that they are justified in organizing displays of living folklore (trades, dancing, music, etc.), when circumstances permit and if the authenticity of such displays can be guaranteed,

Recalls the importance of the scientific role of such museums, which consists in the acquisition and conservation of systematic collections and documentation, field work, cooperation with universities and other institutes dealing with research and higher education, etc.,

Stresses the similarity of the role of such missions with that of archaeological museums,

Expresses the hope that such museums should be placed under the authority of scientific, cultural and educational ministries, at least in those countries where museums are nationalized.

Motion 13: Cooperation between ICOM and the International Congress for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences

ICOM

Considering that the International Congress for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, at a meeting held in Paris in 1960, adopted a motion concerning the tasks of this type of museum and suggesting that ICOM should collaborate with the Congress in that field,

Having been informed that a meeting of the Bureau of the Congress, of which the Director of ICOM is a member, will be held in Prague in August 1962, in order to make preparations for the next session of the Congress, to be held in Moscow in 1963,

Thanks the Congress for its suggestion, which it is happy to accept,

Requests the Director to study with the Bureau of the Congress ways and means of putting such cooperation into effect,

Invites the ICOM Committee for Natural History Museums and Collections and the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Ethnography to support the Director in his efforts towards such cooperation.

Motion 14: Pilot museums in regions in process of rapid development

ICOM

Considering:

1. that a growing specialization in the sciences entails a parallel development in the search for a synthesis,
2. that as a result the following situation exists in museums of natural sciences, history and archaeology, and ethnology:
 - a. since they allow the presentation of important series, systematic displays remain important especially for scholars, students, etc.,
 - b. for the general public the display of primary collections giving an overall view is of the greatest educational value,

Noting that various obstacles such as scientific preparation, force of habit, museological prejudices, the subjection of scientific training to the formation of interdisciplinary working parties, the rigidity of the framework of exhibitions, etc., hinder the development of the primary collection system of displays in museums in numerous countries,

Convinced that conditions are more favourable in countries in process of rapid development notably for the following reasons:

1. primary collections are of the utmost importance in view of their didactic value,
2. their preparation gives rise to fewer obstacles of a practical nature since the displays are far less compact,

Draws the attention of the authorities who are responsible for the reorganization or the creation of museums in countries in process of rapid development to the necessity of developing both systematic and overall displays,

Expresses the wish that in countries where an interdisciplinary central museum is to be created, international and bilateral programmes of technical assistance encourage the establishment of pilot museums in which these methods are carried out.

Motion 15: Regeneration of archaeological and historical museums

ICOM

Noting

- a. that the conception and activities of archaeological and historical museums are still too often based on incidents and anecdotes, a method which, taking into account recent developments in historical research and thought, has become outdated,
- b. that display in such museums does not give enough attention to the progress of the historical sciences and to the important educational and cultural role of such institutions,
- c. that the necessary cooperation has not yet, for the most part, been initiated amongst archaeological and historical museums and research institutions,

Considering:

- a. that experts attending the ICOM Seminar on Problems of Museums of Archaeology and History (Warsaw, May 1960) made a thorough study of these questions,
- b. that a considerable effort has been made in several countries towards the regeneration of historical museums,

Recalls the main conclusions of the seminar, set out in the editorial of the special issue of Museum (Vol. 14, No. 4, 1961) on the meeting:

- a. unity of archaeological and historical museums,
- b. the necessity of bringing such museums up to date by integrating the economic, social and cultural aspects of their basic disciplines,
- c. the contribution they can make to historical research through their collections,
- d. their educational role,

Encourages the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Archaeology and History to continue its research for a set of principles in this connection, and to disseminate information on particularly successful examples illustrating them,

Invites the Committee to submit to the Secretariat articles on such examples, for publication in Museum.

Motion 16: Programme of the ICOM Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings

ICOM

Considering Motions No. 1 to 3 adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 10th session held during its 3rd joint meeting with the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories,

Ratifies that programme,

Congratulates the Sub-Committee and requests its Chairman to submit a further report on the subject to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 17: Classification of multilateral art exhibitions

ICOM

Considering the fact that the ICOM Sub-Committee for International Art Exhibitions, in accordance with its terms of reference, classifies important multilateral art exhibitions, taking into account their scientific interest and the conditions of display and security under which they are organized,

Convinced of the importance of such work in the organization of international art exhibitions,

Invites museums to further the work of the members and representatives of the Sub-Committee by informing them of plans for important international art exhibitions,

Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that experts, members and representatives of the Sub-Committee fully realize the importance of their task and do their best to carry it out with conscientiousness and objectivity.

Motion 18: Pilot project for an international art exhibition in tropical Africa

ICOM

Noting

1. that, in view of the recognized value of their cultural heritage, the museums of developing countries are being more and more often requested to make loans to art exhibitions in different countries,

2. that an increasing number of art exhibitions dealing with the culture of different countries are being organized on a bilateral basis in the developing countries,

Convinced

1. that such exhibitions, if organized on a multilateral basis, would better attain the objectives--already being realized by such exhibitions--of understanding and mutual appreciation of cultural values among nations,

2. That the results would be even more fruitful if such exhibitions gave rise to the comparison of cultures representing differing aesthetic concepts and displayed in an interpretative context,

Considering that the conditions of security in the host country would be a decisive factor for the lender country in determining the value of the works of art to be loaned,

Encourages the Sub-Committee to carry out its pilot project for a multilateral art exhibition on the following lines:

1. the exhibition to be held at the same time and place as the seminar which UNESCO is planning to organize in a tropical African town, probably in 1964, and which will deal with the development of museums in that area,

2. it will consist of a limited number of works of art--preferably sculpture--of different origins and periods. Such works will illustrate differing aesthetic concepts, linked with tribal arts or the scholarly and popular arts of more highly developed societies. The display is to be arranged in accordance with those concepts rather than in accordance with origin and period,

3. The aim of the exhibition would be to interest the following groups:

a. the general public on as wide a scale as possible (individual visitors, school groups, professional and ethnic groups, etc., representing different social and cultural levels and types),

b. teachers at the various levels,

c. participants in the seminar,

4. Simplified explanations would be provided to demonstrate aesthetic concepts in their ideological and social context;

5. Consideration will be given to the idea of training local students to act as guides for individual visitors or groups;

6. The reactions of the public and of teachers to the exhibition would be studied by means of surveys; this work should be carried out in advance so that the participants in the seminar can take this information into account. The exhibition should therefore open several weeks before the seminar;

7. The participants and leaders of the seminar would discuss the conception and the results of the exhibition in detail. A special report would be made on the subject, to serve as a basis for further experiments of the same kind;

8. The technical, scientific and financial assistance of the lender countries should be requested in order to cover the expenses of their participation. The assistance of the host country would be requested for the hiring of the premises and the organizational expenses in the country concerned. The attention of the host country would be drawn to the necessity of adequate atmospheric conditions and other conditions of security being guaranteed;

Approves the composition of the working group nominated by the Sub-Committee for the study of the project,

Invites the Sub-Committee, if necessary, to enlarge the group and to nominate an executive secretary.

Motion 19: Problems of museums of industrial art

ICOM

Considering

a. that modern economical, technical and social development brings with it an urgent need to solve the problem of the aesthetic control of mass-produced equipment;

b. that in this connection museums of applied and modern art have a part to play in dissemination and orientation;

Noting

a. that a sum was included in the ICOM budget for 1961, and later carried forward to the 1962 budget, for the organization of a meeting on museums and collections of industrial art,

b. that for technical reasons that meeting could not take place,

c. that the ICOM Sub-Committee for Museums and Collections of Applied Art, at its meeting during the 6th General Conference of ICOM, expressed the wish that this project be resumed,

Requests the Director of ICOM to examine with the Chairman of the Sub-Committee practical ways and means of organizing such a meeting, with which the ICOM Sub-Committee for Museums and Collections of Modern Art would also be associated;

Decides to include for this purpose, in principle, the sum of \$1,000 in the ICOM budget for 1963.

Motion 20: Seminar on the problems of museums of modern art

ICOM

Considering

1. The discussion held by the ICOM Committee for Museums of Modern Art at its first meeting during the ICOM General Conference at The Hague in 1962, on the subject of the problems facing modern art museums, such as the multiplicity of trends in art and their social contexts, the relations between museums and living artists, the development of industrial arts, the admission of newly-independent countries and their aesthetic concepts into the system of international cultural exchanges, etc.;
2. The advantage of a closer examination of those problems by means of a seminar grouping representatives of art museums, specialists in other subjects (aesthetics, art criticism, ethnology, etc.) and artists;
3. That Mr Jean Cassou, Chairman of the Committee, has proposed that a seminar of this kind be held in Paris within the framework of the Biennale to be held in that city in 1964;

Thanks the Committee and Chairman for their suggestions;

Requests the latter to study the possibility of organizing such a seminar, and, if it can be held, to organize it in conjunction with the Director of ICOM;

Requests the Chairman of the Committee to submit a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 1963 session.

Motion 21: Coordination of national museum programmes

ICOM

Considering

1. That periodical coordination among museums of a single country concerning their activities presents certain advantages;
2. That such coordination can lead to better use of financial, scientific, technical and cultural resources;

Convinced of the necessity for adapting such coordination to the general organization of museums in the various countries, if such an advantage is to result,

Expresses the hope that museums in each country will coordinate their respective programmes, as follows:

1. In accordance with a "good-will" agreement concluded by a national organization such as the museums association or the ICOM National Committee in each country;
 2. In accordance with a national law concerning the operation of museums in each country;
 3. Under the cultural section of national development plans.
-

Motion 22: Development of regional museums

ICOM

Considering the fact that the ICOM Committee for Regional and Specialized Museums, at its Belgrade meeting in 1960, adopted the following definition: "A regional museum is one which, wherever it may be situated, illustrates a more or less extensive region constituting a natural, historical and cultural entity, and sometimes also an ethnic, economic or social one. The fact that the regional museum studies and displays one or more or all of the above-mentioned aspects of the region does not exclude the possibility of the existence of collections of a universal character within the said museum",

Noting:

1. That regional museums can make an important contribution to the cultural development of the communities in which they are situated;
2. That the establishment or reorganization of such museums involves difficult problems, especially in the case of programmes covering all aspects of regional characteristics;

Draws the attention of those in charge of such museums to the advantages resulting from collaboration at the regional level as well as at the national and international levels, with experts in the various disciplines concerned: members of the teaching profession, members of social or economic organizations, etc.,

Requests the ICOM Committee for Regional Museums to encourage relations with other ICOM

Committees whose programmes have a bearing on their own (for instance, the Committees for Museums of Science and Technology, Natural History, Ethnology, Archaeology and History, Art,

Encourages the ICOM Committee for Regional Museums to make every effort to promote the organization of seminars in various countries, so that problems of interdisciplinary cooperation may be discussed within the terms of reference of regional museums,

Expresses its gratitude to UNESCO for the interest it has shown in regional museums, in particular through the publication of various issues of Museum,

Expresses the hope that UNESCO will issue a handbook on regional museums with up-to-date information on international experience in that field,

Offers UNESCO its collaboration in such a project.

Motion 23: Directories of specialized museums

ICOM

Considering

1. That it is desirable for specialized museums dealing with the same subject to be in communication with each other;
2. that for that purpose the ICOM Committee for Regional and Specialized Museums recommended publication of a directory of specialized museums;

Noting that it would, on the other hand be preferable, for reasons of economy, convenience and efficiency, to publish directories of specialized museums dealing with the same subject,

Desirous of testing the above-mentioned system, taking into account the recommendations of the ICOM Committee for Regional and Specialized Museums,

Adopts the following method for establishment of such directories, which will remain in force until further notice:

1. The entries in the directories will be limited to the strict minimum of information, given as far as possible by means of codified symbols in accordance with a model agreed upon between the Committee and the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre;
2. The Committee to nominate one of its members to be in charge of each directory;
3. Such member to establish a plan for the directory in cooperation with the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, and in accordance with the information available to both parties;
4. The plan to be sent to members and corresponding members of the Committee, with a request for amendments to be sent to the person in charge of the directory;
5. The re-drafted directory, in mimeographed form, to be distributed to the Chairmen of the ICOM Committees, to members and corresponding members of the Committee and to the establishments included in the directory,

Requests the Committee to compile the following provisional directories of specialized museums: toy museums, maritime, mining and wine-culture museums,

Invites the Chairman of the Committee to present a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 24: Article to be published on specialized museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the task of specialized museums is to present displays dealing with a single theme and including items from collections normally considered as belonging to different categories of museums (science, ethnography, archaeology and history, art, etc.) in accordance with particular methods of museum presentation,
- b. that various museums in different countries have recently found original solutions to the problems arising from such displays, and that these solutions could serve as examples for other specialized museums in course of establishment or modernization,

Invites the ICOM Committee for Specialized Museums to appoint one or more people to write an illustrated article of approximately 3,000 words, summing up the various experiments of interest to all specialized museums, the text to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its meeting during the 7th General Conference in 1965,

Requests the Director of ICOM to submit this plan to the Editorial Board of Museum and leaves it to the discretion of that Board to decide on further steps to be taken.

Motion 25: Programme of the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories

ICOM

Considering Motions 4-15 adopted by the Committee at its 6th session during its 3rd joint meeting with the ICOM Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings,

Ratifies that programme,

Expresses its gratitude to the Committee and requests its Chairman to submit a further report on the subject to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 26: Conservation and restoration laboratories for cultural property

ICOM

Considering

- a. that conservation and restoration are among the most important tasks of museums,
- b. that such tasks cannot be carried out without constant collaboration between curators on the one hand and technicians, physicists and chemists on the other,
- c. that it is therefore necessary to place at the disposal of museums specially-designed and equipped laboratories together with the necessary staff,

Considering that most museums are lacking in the financial, technical and scientific means necessary to equip such laboratories, especially in developing countries which are particularly interested in the conservation problems arising from climatic conditions,

Expresses the hope

1. That laboratories should work in close cooperation, with coordination by a central laboratory if necessary;
2. That when such laboratories are lacking in a given country, the following should be established:
 - a. where possible, a central laboratory in the country itself, to serve all the museums in that country, such laboratory to be attached to the ministry controlling museums or to a particularly important museum,
 - b. if it is not possible to set up such a laboratory, a central laboratory to serve the different countries of a region should be established,

Recommends to all museum laboratories that their programme should be both scientific and technical; if it is found possible to carry out technical activities only, scientific assistance from a foreign laboratory can be requested,

Expresses the hope that, within the framework of its Participation Programme, UNESCO will assist countries which are lacking in the necessary scientific and technical personnel for the training of competent experts,

Requests the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories to appoint regular or corresponding members in those countries in which it is not yet represented and to assist such countries with advice.

Motion 27: Place of the fourth joint meeting (Autumn 1963) of the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories and the ICOM Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories and the ICOM Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings, meeting in Barcelona from 3 to 8 October 1961, expressed the wish that the next joint meeting be held in Moscow and Leningrad,
- b. that such a suggestion was made to the Soviet ICOM National Committee,
- c. that a suggestion was made at the Barcelona meeting that, if the National Committee of the USSR were unable to accept the proposal made to it, the next joint meeting be held in Brussels, in the new building of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique,
- d. that the Director of ICOM informed the Chairman of the Soviet National Committee of the suggestion, asking him to give a reply to the 18th session of the ICOM Advisory Board,
- e. that at the 18th session the Chairman of the Soviet National Committee stated that his country was, in principle, very favourable towards the proposal and that it would give a final answer before 1 October 1962,

Requests the Director of ICOM to enter into correspondence with the authorities concerned and to take a definite decision upon which he will report to the Bureau of ICOM at its last meeting in 1962.

Motion 28: Synthetic materials used in the conservation of cultural property

ICOM

Considering

1. Motion 14 concerning synthetic materials used in the conservation of cultural property, adopted by the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories at its 6th session, and by the ICOM Sub-Committee for the Care of Paintings at its 10th session, during their 3rd joint meeting;
2. The nearly complete report which has been made on the subject by the experts appointed;
3. The estimate of printing costs for that report, prepared by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property
4. The draft agreement established between the Centre and the Director of ICOM, in accordance with which the printing and distribution costs will be shared by the Centre and by ICOM;

Approves the aforesaid agreement,

Includes the sum of \$250 in the ICOM budget for 1963 for that purpose,

Thanks the Rome Centre for its cooperation,

Requests the Chairmen of the Committee and the Sub-Committee to submit a further report on the subject to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 29: Special number of Museum on museum architecture

ICOM

Noting with satisfaction the considerable success obtained by the ICOM seminar on Museums and Architecture held in Turin, Genoa and Milan in May 1961,

Taking note

- a. that in view of the results achieved the Editorial Board of Museum has requested some of the architects who presented communications at the seminar to send in illustrated articles dealing with their work,
- b. that this collection of articles, together with an editorial by the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Architecture and Museum Techniques and the Director of ICOM, will be published in Vol. XV, No. 4, 1962 of Museum,

Expresses its gratitude to the Editorial Board of that periodical.

Motion 30: Publication of a study on museum store-rooms

ICOM

Considering

- a. that modern museography is giving more and more attention to museum store-rooms which allow for systematic application of the principles of selective exhibiting,
- b. the necessity for ensuring the best possible conditions of conservation and scientific consultation for the objects contained in such storerooms,
- c. the fact that the establishment of such store-rooms involves problems of architecture, equipment and furnishing some of which are common to all categories of museums and some of which are peculiar to each discipline,
- d. the necessity for a summary of the experiments carried out in different countries, in order to make up for the lack of precise information on the subject,

Taking note of the interest displayed by the Editorial Board of Museum concerning the publication of a special number of that periodical dealing with those problems,

Expresses its gratitude to the Editorial Board of Museum,

Requests the Director of ICOM and the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Architecture and Museum Techniques to establish a plan for the text and to submit it to the Editorial Board of Museum before the end of 1963,

Expresses the hope that the special number will be published before the end of 1965.

Motion 31: Establishment of national museographical documentation centres

ICOM

Considering

- a. the desirability that museums in each country should be able to benefit from the services of a national museographical documentation centre attached to the central museums administration or to a particularly important museum,
- b. that such national centres can facilitate relations between museums, the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre and museums or documentation centres in other countries,

c. that such centres should in addition have at their disposal a permanent collection of documentation concerning both museums in the country concerned and general museographical techniques,

Invites

a. ICOM National Committees to encourage the establishment of national documentation centres in those countries where no such centres exist,

b. the ICOM Committee for Documentation to contact its regular or corresponding members for the same purpose,

c. The UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre to do everything in its power, and in particular by means of practical advice, to assist in the organization and operation of such centres.

Motion 32: Classification of documents of museographical interest

ICOM

Considering

a. that museographical documentation centres which have been or are about to be set up in particularly important museums or in ministries concerned with museum administration can only give the service required of them if the documentation is adequately classified in accordance with recognized standards,

b. that the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre has established and brought up to date a method of classification designed to meet such needs, and that that method of classification has been set out in ICOM News (December 1948 and Vol. 11, No. 2-3, April-June 1958),

c. that the ICOM Committee for Documentation at its meeting held at The Hague during the 6th General Conference of ICOM took note of the fact that this classification was not completely adapted to the needs of national centres with restricted resources, in particular those in countries in process of rapid development,

d. that it is therefore necessary to publish an adaptation which takes account of those conditions and to distribute it on as wide a scale as possible,

Invites the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, under the supervision of the ICOM Committee for Documentation:

1. To prepare both a new adaptation of the classification, taking into account the principles set out above, and, in collaboration with the ICOM Secretariat, a publications plan taking account of the budgetary implications,

2. To submit these documents to the Executive Committee at its 20th session (July 1963) for decision.

Motion 33: National museum directories

ICOM

Considering that cooperation amongst museums on the national and international levels would be considerably facilitated by the establishment of national or regional museum directories in each country or group of countries in a single region,

Recalling

- a. the necessity for standardizing the method of presenting such directories in order to make them easier to consult and to use,
- b. the existence of standards proposed by UNESCO and ICOM, of which the latest version was published in ICOM News Vol. 15, No. 1, 1962, pp. 24-26),

Recommends each ICOM National Committee:

- a. if a national directory already exists, to ensure that the standards are complied with and that it is up to date,
- b. if no such directory exists, to undertake compilation and publication of a directory in accordance with the above-mentioned standards.

Motion 34: International repertory of museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the establishment and bringing up to date of an international repertory of museums is one of the most important tasks of the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre;
- b. that the Centre has already undertaken such a repertory in the form of card-indexes, but that this project has met with numerous difficulties;
- c. the necessity of establishing an order of priority for the preparatory work for the definitive repertory, in order to take into account the most urgent tasks,

Requests the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre to carry out the following tasks in the order of priority given, without losing sight of the final objective which remains an international repertory of all museums:

1. Establishment of repertories for countries which possess no national repertory;
2. Establishment of an analytical card-index grouping the most important existing museums belonging to the following disciplines: science and technology, natural sciences, ethnology, archaeology and history, art;
3. Establishment of a systematic card index of specialized museums having relations with the ICOM

Committee for Specialized Museums and the other International Commissions of ICOM dealing with museums of a single category,

Invites the Chairman of the Committee to present a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 35: Provision for documentation in museum budgets

ICOM

Considering

- a. that a documentation collection constitutes an indispensable working instrument for all museums, both for the museum's own subject and for general museography,

b. that to be useful and easily accessible, such a collection must be kept permanently supplied and strictly catalogued,

Recommends:

a. that museums should establish documentation collections or improve systems of classifying existing ones if necessary,

b. that the authorities concerned should include in the budget of each museum a sum destined for staff, equipment and supplies for the museum's documentation collection.

Motion 36: National museum periodicals

ICOM

Considering

a. that cohesion and collaboration among national museums and cooperation among museums all over the world mainly depend on better understanding of each other's activities,

b. that rapid dissemination of museum news in the form of a national museum periodical is the most effective means of reinforcing such contacts both at the national and at the international level,

c. that such periodicals can assist ICOM and the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre in their international work,

Recommends each ICOM National Committee to encourage the publication of national information periodicals on the activities of all categories of museum, or, at least, of a special column in a museum periodical,

Recommends that the publishers of such periodicals should exchange them with similar periodicals in other countries or send them to the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre.

Motion 37: International enquiry on the museum profession

ICOM

Considering

a. that the 6th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Stockholm on 8 July 1959, requested Dr A. B. de Vries to carry out an enquiry on the museum profession (Motion 38),

b. that Dr de Vries received numerous replies to the questionnaire established by him and distributed through the ICOM National Committees,

c. that the information was completed by information gathered in the course of a world mission undertaken in connection with another ICOM enquiry,

Taking note of the fact that Dr de Vries was prevented by a long illness from completing his mission and from writing his report,

Taking note of the communication presented to the present session of the General Conference by Mr Hans Jaffé on behalf of Dr de Vries,

Thanks Dr de Vries and hopes for his speedy recovery,

Requests the Director of ICOM to remain in contact with Dr de Vries and to study the following questions with him when the state of his health permits:

- a. possibility of obtaining the information still lacking,
- b. establishment of a definitive report on that part of the mission already carried out,
- c. possible resumption of the mission,

Invites the Director of ICOM to present a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 38: Legislation for museums, historical monuments and antiquities

ICOM

Considering

- a. that many countries already have uniform collections of legislative and statutory texts concerning administration of museums, historical monuments and antiquities, which are based on experience and present-day requirements,
- b. that the UNESCO Regional Seminar on the Educational Role of Museums (Rio de Janeiro, 1958) and the ICOM Seminar on Problems of Museums in Countries in Process of Rapid Development (Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 17-24 June 1962) brought to the attention of ICOM and UNESCO the desire of numerous developing countries for a comparative and systematic study on existing legislation,
- c. that such a survey could prove useful not only for the developing countries in establishing their own legislation, but also for other countries which wish to modify existing texts,
- d. that a wide selection of documentation on the subject is available at the UNESCO Museums and Monuments Division and at the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre,

Instructs the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Administration and the Director of ICOM to draw the attention of the UNESCO Division of Museums and Monuments to this subject and to examine practical solutions in conjunction with it.

Motion 39: Publication of a study on precautions against theft in museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. that one of the most important tasks of museums is to ensure the protection against theft and destruction of the cultural property they hold in trust and particularly the most valuable property,
- b. that museums throughout the world are interested in this problem and need information as up to date as possible on the most modern security equipment available and on the best precautions to take,

Having taken note of the progress of the survey undertaken on the subject by the ICOM Sub-Committee for Security in collaboration with INTERPOL, a report on which was submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee to the 6th General Conference of ICOM,

Further considering

- a. that an agreement to publish an article by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee based on the information collected has been concluded between the Editorial Board of Museum and ICOM,
- b. that a sum of \$700 was included in the 1962 budget for illustrating this article and buying off-prints,
- c. that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee has informed his group and the Director of ICOM that he will submit the article in question together with the illustrations before 15 December 1962,

Expresses its thanks to the ICOM Sub-Committee for Security and to its Chairman,

Draws the attention of the Editorial Board of Museum to the topical nature of the survey and the necessity of publishing it as early as possible.

Motion 40: The role of film and television in making the work of museums better known

ICOM

Considering

- a. that in order to carry out their essential tasks, museums must reach and interest as wide a public as possible,
- b. that film and television can assist them in this task by bringing the public into museums and in arousing curiosity in the treasures they possess, and by helping visitors to understand and appreciate what they see by means of modern audio-visual techniques,

Noting

- a. the success among the general public of cultural and artistic films distributed either commercially or non-commercially,
- b. the increasing amount of time given to educational and cultural programmes in national or private television broadcasting,
- c. the increasing number of museums equipped with cinemas and the spread of audio-visual methods in general,

Conscious of the many psychological and material difficulties which have so far hampered the harmonious collaboration desirable between members of the museum profession and film and television producers,

Invites the ICOM National Committees and the ICOM Committee for Film and Television to study, with the help of UNESCO, the measures to be taken to encourage, at the national and international levels, close collaboration between museums and film-producing and distributing companies for the following purposes:

- a. production of films on museums in accordance with scientific criteria of security and quality,
 - b. the rational use of such films for the public good and for a better knowledge of museums.
-

Motion 41: Advice for cooperation between museums, film and television

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the 6th General Assembly of ICOM, in Motions 40 and 41, requested the ICOM Committee for Film and Television to carry out a survey concerning the measures to be taken for better cooperation between museum curators on one side and television and film producers and technicians on the other side, dealing with mutual understanding and security of cultural property,
- b. that the ICOM Committee for Film and Television has collected the elements for a large-scale study, based on an important survey amongst museum curators, television and film producers and technicians, national and international bodies dealing with the problems involved in the conservation of cultural property,
- c. that a sum of \$1,500 was included in ICOM's 1962 budget for publishing and distributing this study,

Thanks the Committee for its contribution and requests it to submit, in collaboration with the Secretariat, a draft text and a detailed publication and distribution programme, with figures,

Decides to carry forward to the 1963 budget the sum of \$1,500 provided for that purpose,

Requests the Executive Committee and the Director of ICOM to take the necessary steps for execution of this project.

Motion 42: Survey on the number of projection rooms in museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the production of films concerning museums can only be undertaken on a large scale and can only attain the required aims if commercial and non-commercial distributor-circuits are organized and can ensure wide enough distribution,
- b. that museums themselves will be the main users and the principle beneficiaries of such films,
- c. that it is therefore necessary to know exactly how many museums possess projection rooms and how many intend to install them, so that the results of this survey may be used for the establishment of distribution circuits,

Noting

- a. that a contract for such a survey was concluded in 1962 between UNESCO and ICOM,
- b. that the preliminary operations of the survey (establishment and distribution of a questionnaire, collation of replies) were carried out by a member of the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, in cooperation with the UNESCO art films section, the ICOM Committee for Film and Television and the ICOM Secretariat,
- c. that some replies have already come in, both through the ICOM National Committees and from museums direct,

Invites those countries which have not yet sent in their replies to do so as soon as possible,

Thanks UNESCO for its technical and financial assistance,

Invites the Chairman of the Committee to present a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 43: Production of standard-films on museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. the advantage of producing standard films on museums to help in carrying out the educational task of museums, and in particular the production of films intended for groups of visitors to museums or parts of museums, and films for teachers on the educational possibilities of museums,
- b. the recommendations formulated on this subject by the Conference of Museum, Film and Television Experts (Brussels, July 1958, Recommendation No. 4), the UNESCO Seminar on the Educational Role of Museums (Rio de Janeiro, September 1958) and the 6th General Assembly of ICOM (Stockholm, 8 July 1959, Motion 42),

Taking note of the fact that a film on the educational resources of Belgian museums is being made in Belgium,

Congratulates Belgium on this initiative,

Expresses the hope that other countries will produce standard films of an educational nature, and invites the members of the ICOM Committee for Film and Television and the ICOM Committee for Education to associate themselves with any such films produced in their respective countries.

Motion 44: International prize for a film and a television programme on museums

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the 6th ICOM General Assembly, meeting in Stockholm on 8 July 1959, requested the ICOM Committee for Film and Television to study the possibilities of "setting up an international prize to be awarded...to the best film and television programme on museums" (Motion 40, para. 2 (e)),
- b. that the Committee has examined this question with the appropriate UNESCO department, which is in favour of such a prize,
- c. that it has compiled a questionnaire and submitted it to the Advisory Board of ICOM,

Invites the ICOM Committee for Film and Television to continue its work on this matter and to carry out the following programme:

- a. to decide upon the nature of the prize and the means of awarding it,
 - b. to submit a report on the subject to the Executive Committee at its 21st session in July 1964,
 - c. after the decision of the Executive Committee, to send out the questionnaire with a request for replies before 1 June 1965.
-

Motion 45: Inventory of museums and public collections of glass

ICOM

Considering

- a. that glass museums and glass departments would benefit from close cooperation amongst from each other,
- b. that the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass, at its meeting during the 6th General Conference, decided, in order to further such cooperation, to make a list of glass museums and collections with the assistance of the ICOM Committee for Regional and Specialized Museums and the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre,

Invites the Chairman of the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass to study the possibilities of such a programme in collaboration with the Director of ICOM, paying special attention to the following points:

- a. precise definition of the museums and departments which the survey aims to list,
- b. the establishment of a draft questionnaire to be submitted, if possible, to the next meeting of the Bureau of ICOM (December 1962) or at the latest to the following meeting (Spring 1963), the establishment of a distribution plan for the questionnaire and a publication plan for the inventory,

Requests the Bureau of ICOM to study what further steps should be taken, particularly concerning time-limits and budgetary implications.

Motion 46: Conservation and restoration of glass in collections

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the techniques of conserving and restoring glass objects have so far not been sufficiently studied at the laboratory stage,
- b. that such studies should be carried out by means of closer collaboration between the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories and the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass,
- c. that the latter Committee, at its meetings during the 6th General Conference, and in the presence of a member of the Committee for Scientific Laboratories, dealt with this question and decided on the following programme:
 1. cleaning and maintenance,
 2. calculation of inner tension,
 3. treatment of weak glass,
 4. restoration of broken and fragmentary glass,
 5. enclosure of damaged glass in air- and water-tight show cases,

Encourages the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass to continue the study of such problems,

Invites the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories:

- a. to consider the request of the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass,
- b. to appoint one of its members to act as permanent intermediary between the two Committees,

Requests the Chairman of the Committee to present a progress report to the Executive Committee at its 20th session in 1963.

Motion 47: International directory of museums and collections of musical instruments

ICOM

Considering

- a. that museums, museum departments and other owners of collections of musical instruments would benefit from close cooperation amongst each other,
- b. that the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Musical Instruments, at its constitutive meeting, held in Paris on 1 July 1960, resolved (Motion 2) to establish an international directory of museums and collections of musical instruments,
- c. that the Committee at its meeting during the 6th General Conference, examined a draft questionnaire to be used as a basis for the preliminary enquiry,

Approves the Committee's work plan and invites it:

- a. to draft and distribute the final questionnaire in collaboration with the Director of ICOM, the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre and the ICOM National Committees;
- b. to submit the final text of the directory to the Executive Committee of ICOM at its 21st session, July 1964,

Requests the Executive Committee of ICOM to take all necessary technical and financial measures for the carrying out of this plan.

Motion 48: Provisional recommendations for the conservation and restoration of musical instruments

ICOM

Considering that the ICOM Committee for Museums and Collections of Musical Instruments, at its constitutive meeting held in Paris on 1 July 1960, resolved in Motion 3:

- a. to establish a guide-treatise for curators and restorers of musical instruments concerning scientific and technical solutions to the problems of restoring instruments listed in the motion,
- b. in view of the work involved, to publish provisional recommendations on the subject as early as possible,
- c. to appoint a working group for that purpose,

Noting that the drafting of the text is already well advanced and that a publications plan has been established,

Congratulates the Committee on its work,

Invites the Committee to submit the complete text of the provisional recommendations together with a distribution and budget plan to the 20th session of the Executive Committee of ICOM in July 1963,

Requests the Executive Committee of ICOM to take all necessary technical and financial measures for the carrying out of this plan.

Motion 49: ICOM Committee for cinema museums

ICOM

Considering the decision of the Executive Committee of ICOM, at its 17th session in 1961, concerning the establishment of an ICOM Committee for cinema museums,

Noting the favourable reception of this Committee among cinema museums, and the satisfactory number of new members,

Expresses its satisfaction at the establishment of the Committee,

Requests the Chairman of the Committee to draw up a draft programme for 1963-1965, in conjunction with the Director of ICOM, and to give a progress report on the programme at each session of the ICOM Executive Committee.

Motion 50: ICOM Committee for Costume Museums and Collections

ICOM

Considering

a. that a group of persons representing costume museums or organizations met during the 6th General Conference and asked permission to set up an ICOM Committee for Costume Museums and Collections,

b. that the Executive Committee of ICOM, at its 18th session on 4 July 1962, approved the establishment of such a Committee,

c. that the Committee has drawn up a plan of activities,

Expresses its satisfaction at the establishment of the new Committee,

Invites the Chairman to draw up, in conjunction with the Director of ICOM, a detailed programme for 1963-1965 and to give a progress report on the programme at each session of the ICOM Executive Committee.

Motion 51: Programme of the Association of Museums of Arms and Military History

ICOM

Considering that the Association of Museums of Arms and Military History has, during the last few years, carried out a remarkable programme of activities, amongst which should be mentioned:

a. a congress (Vienna, 1960),

b. participation in the seminar on problems of historical museums (Warsaw, 1960),

c. publication of a directory of museums of arms and military history,

Taking note of the programme of activities drawn up by the Association's Executive Committee during the 6th General Conference, including the following activities:

- a. organization of the Association's third congress (London, April 1963),
- b. compilation of a multilingual glossary of specialized terms,
- c. publication of a specialized international bibliography,

Congratulates the Association upon its activities,

Invites its Chairman to present a progress report on the programme to the Executive Committee of ICOM at its annual meetings.

Motion 52: Programme of the International Section for Performing Arts, Libraries and Museums of the International Federation of Library Associations

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the International Section for Performing Arts, Libraries and Museums of the International Federation of Library Associations, at its 5th congress (Paris, 1961), requested affiliation to ICOM,
- b. that the Executive Committee of ICOM, at its 17th session (July 1961), decided to admit this organization to ICOM as an affiliated member,

Taking note of the work plan of the International Section for Performing Arts, Libraries and Museums, which includes:

- a. establishment of an international card-index of performing arts museum at the UNESCO-ICOM Documentation Centre, based on the large repertory already existing for this type of museum,
- b. organization of the Section's next congress, to be held in 1963,
- c. preparation, in agreement with the Editorial Board of Museum, of an illustrated, 3,000-word article summarizing the work of performing arts museums throughout the world, for publication in that review,

Expresses its satisfaction at the affiliation of this organization,

Approves the work plan and invites the Section's President to present a progress report on the programme at each session of the ICOM Executive Committee,

Invites the President of the Section to submit the text and illustrations of the article, before 1 July 1964, for publication in 1965.

Motion 53: Museums Association of Tropical Africa (AMAT/MATA)

ICOM

Considering

- a. that the Executive Committee of ICOM, at its 17th session (1961) accepted the affiliation of the Museums Association of Tropical Africa (AMAT/MATA) on the understanding that the Association would help in setting up ICOM National Committees in those member countries of AMAT/MATA in which such committees have not been established,

b. that UNESCO, in its proposed programme and budget for 1963-1964 invited its Member States to "encourage the establishment of national or regional associations of museums and the participation of such associations in the work of the International Council of Museums",

Expresses its satisfaction at this affiliation,

Invites the Director of ICOM, in conjunction with the President of AMAT/MATA, to draw up and implement a three-year programme of common interest.

Motion 54: National museum organization in developing countries

ICOM

Noting

- a. that specific problems of museum organization and context arise in the developing countries,
- b. that museums sometimes have to be set up on a makeshift basis, taking into account the lack of resources and the many needs of such countries,

Takes note of the following principles, which it recommends to the authorities of the countries concerned:

1. Museums in a single country have aims, methods and interests in common, although they may differ in programme, category and constitution,
2. Taking into account local situations, all the museums of a single country should be under the authority of a single national administration (type A), or at least be related to such an administration by agreement (type B),
3. Type A should also include national organizations dealing with excavations, archaeological and historical sites, historical monuments, conservation and restoration of cultural property and nature conservancy,
4. The department dealing with conservation and restoration of cultural property could consist in a central laboratory:
 - a. with suitable scientific personnel and equipment,
 - b. in accordance with the country's administrative arrangements, able (i) either to undertake all the necessary treatment for the cultural property controlled by the country's public institutions, or to work in collaboration with other laboratories in the country under a general coordination system, (ii) to work in cooperation with the appropriate international organizations such as the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome) and, in association with the Centre, with the ICOM Committee for Scientific Museum Laboratories,
5. Circumstances permitting, each of the basic museum disciplines--natural sciences, ethnology, archaeology and history, art--should be represented in one or more central museums: either in several specialized museums working in coordination or in a single multidisciplinary museum,
6. The lack of central museums should not prevent the establishment or development of local museums, the operation of which should, however, be supervised under the law dealing with the operation of central museums (see point 4),

7. A national law or collection of laws should be passed in each country concerning the organizations responsible for the studying, conservation and display of natural and cultural heritages, periodical news of which should be given.

Motion 55: Development of ICOM National Committees

COM

Noting that the number of Member States of UNESCO is at present 109, while the number of Member States of ICOM is only 56,

Desirous that in countries where such Committees already exist, they should help to develop relationships between UNESCO and ICOM at the national level as close as those already existing between headquarters of the two organizations,

Recommends that the Director of ICOM take further steps or initiate measures to ensure that UNESCO Member States join ICOM,

Expresses the hope that the UNESCO National Commissions should include qualified museum representatives among their members, and that if possible such persons should be members of ICOM National Committees.

Motion 56: UNESCO programme and budget for 1963-1964 (monuments and museums)

[The original motion quotes extensively from UNESCO's programme; only subject headings have been given here]

ICOM

Considering the proposed programme and budget for 1963-1964 to be discussed by the UNESCO General Conference at its 12th session (Paris, November-December 1962)

Attaching particular importance to, for the reasons given below, certain items of this proposed programme and budget (Section 4.4. Monuments and museums) of Part II (Programme Operations and Services) i.e.:

4.41. Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind)

1. Convention and protocol for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict (items 130, 135, 136 and 138);
2. Recommendations concerning international principles for archaeological excavations (items 135-139);
3. International Centre for the Study of the preservation and restoration of cultural property (Rome) (items 135, 136, 140);
4. International campaign for historical monuments (items 131, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142);
5. Study of measures to be taken for the prevention of illicit export, import and sale of cultural property (items 131, 136, 143);
6. Implementation of the recommendation concerning protection of the beauty and character of the landscape and of sites (items 130, 135, 136, 139, 145). Study of measures for the possible establishment of an

international fund for the preservation of historical monuments (items 131, 136, 144). Participation in the activities of Member States concerning the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind (item 145);

(4.43. Development of museums)

1. Recommendation concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone (item 159);
2. Collaboration with ICOM (items 161, 162);
3. Museum (item 163);
4. Manual of temporary and travelling exhibitions (item 164);
5. Manual for museums in regions undergoing rapid development (item 164);
6. Pilot training centre for technicians of African museums (items 165, 166);
7. Regional seminar in tropical Africa on the role of museums in countries undergoing rapid development (item 167);
8. Mobile museums (item 167);
9. Participation in the activities of Member States (item 167),

Expresses its warmest thanks to UNESCO for the valuable help which it gives to the cause of museums directly or through ICOM,

Invites ICOM National Committees to recommend to the governments of their countries, where applicable:

- a. that they become parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, that they comply with the provisions of the recommendations on archaeological excavations, and the best ways of rendering museums accessible to everyone, and that they become members of the Rome Centre,
- b. that they approve the above-mentioned items of the proposed UNESCO programme and budget at the next session of the UNESCO General Conference,

Invites the President, the Executive Committee, the Advisory Board, the international specialized committees and the Director of ICOM, to cooperate, insofar as they are concerned in implementing the next UNESCO programme.

Motion 57: UNESCO programme and budget for 1963-1964 (Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values)

ICOM

Considering that museums throughout the world are directly interested in the UNESCO Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values and in its implementation such as it is defined in the proposed programme and budget to be presented to the Organization's General Conference at its 12th session,

Noting

1. that the proposed programme and budget implies either explicitly or not the participation of museums in the Major Project in particular under item 4.73 in sections:

a. school and out-of-school education (educational and cultural role of museums),

b. literature and the arts: (iii) travelling exhibitions, (iv) dissemination of art and music, (v) cooperation with international Non-Governmental Organizations working in the field of art and letters,

2. that exchanges between museums in the Orient and Occident and the establishment of permanent collections are anticipated in this same project (section 4.73 (b), point (iv), para. 64,

3. that a large-scale enterprise is being initiated aiming at the establishment, within the framework of the National Museum, New Delhi, of a gallery of Art of the Occident, composed of representative examples of Western art obtained by gift, exchange, or long-term loan,

Invites

1. ICOM International Committees to acquaint themselves with the programme analyzed above and to bear it in mind when establishing and implementing their respective programmes for 1963-1965,

2. ICOM National Committees to cooperate actively with the authorities of their respective countries in order to facilitate the organization of the gallery of Art of the Occident at New Delhi and of any other travelling, temporary or permanent exhibition within the framework of the UNESCO Major Project.

Motion 58: International campaign for safeguarding the monuments of Nubia

ICOM

Having noted the progress of the exceptionally far-reaching project initiated by UNESCO for the safeguarding of the Nubian monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan, which are threatened by destruction within the next few years by the raising of the level of the Nile,

Congratulates UNESCO on the results of its untiring efforts to interest governments and private institutions in this work, by means of which international collaboration on an impressive scale has been attained.

This campaign has already had remarkable results insofar as a knowledge of ancient Nubia and the empire of the Pharaohs is concerned, and in the safeguarding of a number of important monuments in the region,

Convinced of the exceptionally high artistic and historical value of the rock temples of Abu Simbel, the destruction of which would represent an irreparable loss for humanity,

Having noted the decisions of the UNESCO Executive Board at its 61st session, concerning proposals to be submitted to the General Conference of the Organization at its 12th session (November-December 1962),

Expresses the hope that the UNESCO General Conference will take the necessary decisions so that the work of safeguarding the Nubian temples, and especially those of Abu Simbel, may be continued through international cooperation.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1965

8th General Assembly of ICOM

New York, N.Y., USA, 2 October 1965

Motion Resolution No. 1

ICOM,

Considering the part that can be played by museums of science and technology in furthering basic education, scholastic education and the adaptation of the individual to the modern world, particularly in rapidly developing countries,

Conscious of the technical and financial difficulties involved in the creation of such museums,

Having been approached by the International Committee for Museums of Science and Technology with a project for establishing a programme and promoting the creation of small museums composed of standardized elements at low cost which will be devoted to scientific knowledge and basic techniques and will be aided by the active cooperation of large museums in highly industrialized countries,

Expresses the wish that UNESCO include in its programme and budget for the 1967-1968 period a sum, provisionally estimated at approximately \$50,000, for financing the execution of this project and the realization of prototypes,

Hopes that other United Nations agencies such as the FAO, the WHO, the Social and Economic Council, will associate themselves with this effort.

Resolution No. 2

ICOM,

Considering

a. that modern industrial and economic development, although its benefits cannot be denied, must nevertheless endanger the natural and cultural heritage indispensable to the equilibrium and happiness of mankind,

b. that the policy of study, protection, and worthy presentation of this heritage, although widely practised in certain countries, is still far from meeting all the requirements of the situation, owing primarily to insufficient agreement on the international and professional level,

c. that museums in various countries should follow the example of other scientific and cultural institutions and should themselves adopt such a policy, for their own benefit,

Recalling in this connection Motion 4 of the 7th General Assembly,

Recommends that museums of natural history, of archaeology, and of ethnography consider the following principles when establishing their programmes:

a. Research missions in the field must be coordinated at the international level in order to avoid competition and overlapping;

- b. A common order of priority must be established bearing in mind those zones which have been least studied and which are more directly involved in industrial expansion;
 - c. The museums in the countries involved should associate themselves with these tasks;
 - d. Once operations have started, the more developed museums should help in the training of scientific personnel from the lesser developed museums in order to promote the latter;
 - e. Once operations have been completed, the museums of the countries involved should have their due share of the results, in accordance with principles similar to those laid down in the UNESCO recommendation concerning excavations;
 - f. UNESCO should be requested to offer its help.
-

Resolution No. 3

ICOM,

Considering that exchanges of all kinds between scientific or cultural institutions constitute a powerful factor in international cooperation, professional specialization and mutual understanding,

Having received many proposals from its International and National Committees aimed at promoting and encouraging such exchanges between museums in the various countries,

Reaffirms its support of UNESCO in any action taken in this direction by that organization,

Recommends that museums, together with the administrative bodies and public or private institutions on which they are dependent, should facilitate as far as possible the creation of a series of bilateral or multilateral exchanges involving museum collections, individuals, and documentation.

Suggests that, to this end, the "twining" of museums in different countries should be encouraged and more widely practised.

Resolution No. 4

ICOM,

Considering that museums, as scientific institutions, are responsible not only for the collections which they house, but also for the documentation relative to these collections and to their field of research, which documentation should also be made available to research workers,

Conscious of the specific problems which occur in each category of museums as regards the elaboration of principles and methods enabling this documentation to be used rationally, arising, as they do, from the particular requirements of the scientific disciplines involved,

Recommends that museums pay special attention to establishing their documentation services on very strict bases, adopting as far as possible a common standard for all museums of one category,

Expresses the wish that each museum give priority in its programme to the compilation of a scientific catalogue of its collections,

Requests the various International Committees involved to study, in cooperation with the Documentation Committee and the UNESCO-ICOM Museum Documentation Centre, the problems presented by the standardization of the rules to be applied in this field (for each category of museum).

Resolution No. 5

ICOM,

Recalling that education is one of the basic functions of a museum,

Considering that modern pedagogic methods place particular importance on direct observation, thus placing museums in a privileged position among auxiliary institutions of scholastic teaching and popular education,

Referring to the international recommendation concerning the best ways of rendering museums accessible to everyone, which was adopted by the 11th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1960,

Expresses the wish that the authorities in charge of museums and of education in all countries, at both the national and the provincial levels, ensure that museums possess the means to fulfil their rightful role, in association and cooperation with the various teaching ranks,

Recommends that museums establish direct contact with institutions of teaching and popular education, first, to inform them of the possibilities offered by museums and secondly, to achieve a better adaptation of their own display methods, educational activities and general programmes to the needs of these institutions.

Resolution No. 6

ICOM,

Considering the greatly increased role played by museums in education and the lack of sufficient information on the motivation, attitude and reactions of their visitors,

Recalling the conclusions adopted by the symposium on the educational and cultural role of museums held in Paris in 1964,

Recommends the administrations in charge of museums and the museums themselves to promote and undertake surveys on the public and on the efficiency of the educational programmes of these museums,

Expresses the wish that the results be brought together and correlated at one centre in each country, so that they may be used for the preparation of national plans and programmes for museums.

Resolution No. 7

ICOM,

Realizing that in certain countries national scientific and cultural institutions have been entrusted with the task of utilizing part of the non-convertible cash funds resulting from transaction with other countries, by using them within the latter countries for far-reaching projects such as archaeological research, development of education, etc.

Hopes that these funds might be used also for the development of museums and their activities, and for the training of their scientific and technical personnel in the countries in question,

Expresses the wish that any such projects which might be undertaken be coordinated with the relevant programmes of UNESCO, ICOM and its International Committees for these countries,

Instructs the Executive Committee to make contact with the institutions involved, with a view to studying possible ways of obtaining the desired coordination.

Resolution No. 8: Training of Museum Personnel

ICOM,

Considering the reports submitted to the General Conference during its 7th session and the discussions which followed the presentation of these reports,

Thanks the rapporteurs for their contributions, the session chairmen and the coordinator for all their work,

Instructs the ICOM Secretariat, in liaison with the coordinator, to study the possibility of publishing, in a form yet to be decided, the reports and conclusions of the working sessions,

Recommends that surveys, studies and pilot undertakings be carried out at the national level, on the initiative of National Committees, or other national organizations, and at the regional or international level, on the initiative of UNESCO and ICOM, on the basis of the document annexed to this resolution,

Decides that report on the progress made shall be included in the Agenda of the 8th General Conference.

Annexe to Resolution No. 8

1. It is vital that museum personnel of all categories should have a status corresponding to that of the academic profession, since the required qualifications and responsibilities are similar. With the equal qualifications and years of service, a member of the staff of a museum should have the same status and salary as a professional in the teaching world or other learned institution.
2. A candidate for the post of museum curator should possess a university diploma. Exceptions may be made for candidates of unusual merit.
3. Curators for all types of museums should receive a postgraduate training in a university or technical school covering museology in general. This training should include both theory and practice. Training also may be undertaken by a museum in the form of internships. This may include such subjects as field research, scientific examination of works of art, and technical studies pertaining to the candidate's own specialty. These postgraduate studies should receive the sanction of a diploma.
4. Curators and other trained museum personnel should be provided with the necessary facilities and time to carry on research and scientific work independent of their regular museum duties. They also should have opportunities to increase their knowledge through study in other museums in their country or abroad and to participate in seminars and conferences at home and abroad.

Conservation and Restoration Personnel

5. Scientific laboratory personnel should be recruited from university graduates in chemical, physical or biological sciences and should receive complementary training in two fields: art history, ethnology, archaeology, archive or natural history according to the nature of the museum to which they will be attached; particular scientific problems relative to the conservation of cultural property.
6. Restorers of works of art and conservation technicians in general should have a basic knowledge of traditional techniques and sufficient knowledge of art history and of science in the field in which they are to

specialize. Restorers of works of art should also possess the gift of artistic sensitivity. Since it is rarely possible to be awarded diplomas in these fields, it is essential that the status and salaries of this category of personnel be the same as those of the curatorial staff.

Persons in charge of Educational and Cultural Activities

7. The educational and cultural role of museums having greatly increased in significance presupposes that qualified personnel be recruited from the teaching profession or from those who have received specialized academic instruction. To the first should be given complementary training in the basic disciplines of the museum; to the second complementary training in methods of education. When it is not possible, complementary training should be given to teachers from outside the museum or to competent volunteers.

Technical personnel

8. The increasing complexity of museum techniques calls for the training in larger museums of specialized technicians in such areas as audio-visual techniques, installation and presentation, lighting, climate conditioning, security, library techniques and documentation, etc.

Small museums

9. The training of personnel for small museums must be basically the same as for large museums, but the duties required of curators and other personnel will naturally be many-sided and therefore less specialized. The staffs of smaller museums should extend their knowledge and skills through seminars and training programmes at institutions on the regional and national level.

Action of International Organizations

10. UNESCO, ICOM and the Rome Centre should coordinate their efforts in an endeavour to:

- a. achieve the creation of a doctrine on the training of personnel, and make a summary of experiments at present being carried out;
- b. establish a plan for the creation and development of training centres at the international level, particularly by calling on the assistance of international cooperation;
- c. define the various types of centres and offer suggestions as to their programmes.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1968

9th General Assembly of ICOM

9 August 1968, Munich, Germany

Resolution No. 1: Museums and Development

Aware of the importance, at the present time and in all countries without exception, of the development of man and his community from the cultural, social and economic points of view,

Believing that museums, being public institutions possessing both collections of original objects representing the visible heritage of nature and of mankind and documentation relevant to these collections, scientifically established and equipped with the necessary means for conservation, have a specific role to play when serving individuals and communities,

Declares that museums must rank among the most important scientific institutions contributing to the cultural, social, economic and tourist development of each country,

Urgently requests international organizations, in particular UNESCO, governments and all museum authorities:

1. To recognize museums as major institutions in the service of development;
2. To include the creation or the development of museums in their long- or short-term plans for national development,

Recommends ICOM National Committees to undertake all possible action, both with their governments and with their UNESCO National Commissions, to make this recommendation widely known and to achieve its aims,

Suggests to the Director General of UNESCO that this matter be included in the future programmes of the Organization.

Resolution No. 2: Museums and Research

Considering the reports submitted to the 8th General Conference and the discussions which followed the presentation of these reports,

States the principle that museums are intrinsically scientific institutions and that as a result any museum possessing qualified personnel and suitable practical and technical means must promote, encourage, undertake or develop individual or collective scientific research, the field of the museum's research being, as a general rule, defined by the nature of its collections and by its programme,

Appeals to authorities, administrations and public and private institutions responsible for museums to grant these museums their support and the necessary financial means to undertake scientific research actively,

Adopts the following principles and recommendations:

a. Personnel

In accordance with points 1 to 4 of the annexe to the 8th Resolution adopted by the 7th General Conference, it is stressed that the scientific personnel in museums responsible for research must possess the necessary

qualifications and must be granted the corresponding status. The lack of scientific personnel is beginning to be felt to an alarming extent, and is prejudicial to research activities. To remedy this situation, museum personnel should be granted a similar status to that of members of universities and of other research institutions, as and when the qualifications and responsibilities are equivalent. This would enable the museums to engage highly qualified personnel on a more stable basis, as such personnel is too frequently attracted by the more profitable working conditions offered by other research institutions.

In cases where a museum cannot hope to have available, on a permanent basis, the personnel essential to the execution of a minimum of regular scientific work, it is to be hoped that solutions might be found enabling scientists from outside the museum, from another museum or a university or other research institution, to offer their services periodically or temporarily;

b. Museums, Research Institutions

As stated in the 4th Resolution adopted by the 7th General Assembly, it is of primary importance that the results of scientific research be prepared and published, in the form of scientific catalogues and reports.

Catalogues should be edited and published on the basis of the scientific standards laid down for each discipline and of the modern criteria for describing and interpreting objects; it is to be hoped that such standards might be laid down at the international level.

Experiments on the use of computers in the service of museums or in museums themselves, which have been carried out in various countries, have given interesting results and should be continued in view of their importance for future collaboration between museums at the international level, and above all in view of the value of computers to research: accuracy, ease and rapidity of information.

In addition to the study of collections, research activities should be completed by programmes externally orientated: field missions in the disciplines of archaeology, ethnology, natural history, etc.;

c. Museums and Other Research Institutions

Stress should be laid on the maintenance and development of the tradition of cooperation, so fruitful in the past, between museums and other scientific institutions, and in particular universities. First, museums must be truly open to research workers from other institutions, either for consultation, or when seconded to the museum. Similarly, through exchanges, the scientific personnel of museums must have access, under the same conditions, to these institutions and their activities. Museums must also participate more actively and more permanently in the planning and coordination of scientific research appertaining to their disciplines or to related disciplines, at the regional, national and international levels. Thus museums can participate, under the best possible conditions, in collective research.

There is one particular problem, in this connection, which must be solved through the relations between museums and other institutions: the problem of the attribution of results, and in particular of collections of objects arising from field missions. Since the specific functions of the museum include the collection, classification, conservation of objects and documents, as well as the task of making them widely available, they should offer assistance to other institutions in this respect, namely, if possible, by receiving the product of their research work, or at least by helping with their maintenance and their worthy presentation;

d. Recommendations to International Organizations

It is to be hoped that ICOM, through the intermediary of its specialized International Committees, will undertake the preparation of cataloguing standards for museums of the various disciplines, and of advice on the application of these standards, bearing in mind the possibility of using computers in the future.

It is suggested that UNESCO might envisage the publication of an article of general information, in its review Museum, concerning "Museums and Information: Present Situation and Future Prospects".

ICOM should, during the coming years, make firm contacts with professional international organizations representing the various scientific disciplines, with a view to organizing exchanges of opinion on the problems of museums and research.

Resolution No. 3: Scientific Documentation

Considering that museum collections are composed not only of objects but also of documentation of all kinds enabling the objects to be seen in their context, to the benefit of both research work and the general public,

Knowing that in many countries collections set up during field missions (natural history, archaeology, ethnology) are too frequently deposited in museums in isolation from their scientific and documentary context, either because the missions were organized by non-museum institutions or because they were organized by a foreign country,

Recommends:

1. That written, graphic or audio-visual scientific documentation be considered as an integral part of museum collections;
2. That individual, national or foreign research missions and workers be required to deposit, in a central or regional museum of the country where the research was carried out, duplicates of all relevant documentation, author's and publication rights being reserved;
3. That museums be equipped to receive, classify, conserve and hold available to research workers copies of the documents thus obtained,

Decides that a study should be undertaken to lay down the methods for applying this resolution, in liaison with the International Committees involved.

Resolution No. 4: Directories, Inventories

Having received a joint request from several of its International Committees,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by various previous General Assemblies and the activity of the UNESCO-ICOM Museum Documentation Centre since its creation,

Recommends that ICOM National Committees, in liaison with museums associations and scientific organizations covering various disciplines, should start to prepare for publication museological terminologies, national directories of museums in these disciplines, and scientific inventories of collections, based on standardized rules in accordance with the needs of research, as a first step towards the preparation of international directories and inventories, to be undertaken by the ICOM Committees at a later date.

Resolution No. 5: International Bibliography

Taking as its own the recommendation adopted by the Documentation Committee regarding the annual publication of an international museographical bibliography, as a supplement to ICOM News,

Accepts with gratitude the proposal from the Czechoslovakian National Committee of ICOM to bear the cost of the printing and distribution of this supplement, and the proposal of the Prague Museological Centre to be responsible for the editing of this supplement,

Entrusts the UNESCO-ICOM Museum Documentation Centre with the task of coordinating the preparation of this bibliography,

Requests the various ICOM bodies, and in particular the United States National Committee, the Prague Museological Centre, the Museums Association of Tropical Africa, and the ICOM Asia Agency, to offer their assistance in the collection of information for this bibliography.

Resolution No. 6: Regional Museums

Considering the efforts made in the majority of countries to provide cultural activities for urban and rural communities far distant from large towns,

Aware of the danger involved in allowing regional museums to lose their characteristic of privileged cultural centres serving these same communities, either through lack of means, or through an uncontrolled proliferation of small museums,

Recalls that regional museums are defined by the nature of their collections, coming from a specific region, or by the homogeneous nature of the territory which they serve, or again by a combination of these two factors,

Hopes that each country will grant high priority to the development of museums with a regional vocation, by providing them with administrative structures, equipment, technical and financial means, personnel adapted to the role which these museums should play,

Particularly desires:

1. That the most important regional museums should have laboratories or at least restoration workshops;
2. That they may receive the means, in personnel, in equipment and in funds, to enable them to carry out their scientific activities and their educational and cultural action, to the benefit of the whole of the region involved;
3. That the Training of senior personnel for regional museums be guaranteed in specially created centres, where the programmes and instruction would be adopted to museums of this type.

Resolution No. 7: Museological Training

Considering the resolutions and conclusions of the 7th General Conference of ICOM (New York, 1965) on the general theme of the training of museum personnel,

Bearing in mind the discussions at the expert meeting held in Brno (1967) and the working sessions of the 8th General Conference;

Recommends that the ICOM Committee for the Training of Personnel should set up a working group to present to the 1970 session of the Executive Council a group of resolutions aimed at promoting an instruction in museology, in universities and in cooperation with museums.

Resolution No. 8: Museums and Youth

Considering that the accelerated development of industrial civilization leads to critical situations in many countries, because of the fundamental changes which it brings to the way of life and to the mentality of society,

Believing that museums themselves are affected by these problems, and that there is a danger that new generations may decide to reconsider their legitimacy, as has already happened on occasions,

Recommends that museums should become much more open to young people, particularly by means of the following:

- a. By increasing the number of cultural action programmes for young people, in an atmosphere of greater participation;
- b. By making sure that the younger members of the museum's public, and in particular students in related disciplines, are involved in the preparation of such programmes, suiting the methods employed to the particular conditions prevailing in each country.

Resolution No. 9: Protection of Cultural Property

Concerned about the danger to the cultural heritage of various countries arising from the many armed conflicts now affecting several regions of the world,

Recalls the International Convention of The Hague (1954) for the safeguard of cultural property in the case of armed conflict and the International Recommendation of New Delhi (1956) on the principles to be applied with regard to archaeological excavations, in as much as it concerned the non-execution of archaeological excavations in all territories under military occupation,

Approves and encourages the steps taken by UNESCO in each particular case,

Urgently appeals to the authorities in charge of museums and of the cultural heritage in the countries involved, to ICOM National Committees and to all members of the museum profession, and requests them to take all possible steps to ensure that the above mentioned international agreements are respected.

Resolutions of International Council of Museums (ICOM), 1971

10th General Assembly of ICOM

Grenoble, France, 10th September 1971

Resolution No. 1: The Museum in the Service of Man

Considering the theme of the 9th General Conference "The Museum in the Service of Man, Today and Tomorrow", with its particular emphasis on education and cultural action,

Considering the reports which have been submitted and the discussions which followed,

Affirming that by virtue of having accepted the primary functions of collection, safeguarding, and thereafter presenting the results of this action to all sections of society, the museum's aim is education and the transmission of information and knowledge by all the means at its disposal in so far as the museum is first and foremost in the service of all mankind,

Taking note of the many controversial issues which reflect the differences of opinion within the museum profession on the adaptation of the museum to the contemporary world, notably:

1. That the museum must accept that society is constantly changing;
2. That the traditional concept of the museum which perpetuates values concerned with the preservation of man's cultural and natural heritage, not as a manifestation of all that is significant in man's development, but merely as the possession of objects, is questionable;
3. That each individual museum must accept that it has a duty to evolve means of action specifically designed to serve best the particular social environment within which it operates;
4. That the museum-visiting public is not necessarily the total public which the museum should be serving;
5. That the museum needs specially-trained personnel in order to carry out its aim;
6. That museums have not benefited from the financial resources which have been made available to traditionally accepted educational institutions;
7. That museums have not taken advantage of the wide range of expertise and knowledge which exists in other sections of the community,

Requests urgently that all museums:

- a. Undertake a continuous and complete reassessment of the needs of the public which they serve;
 - b. Through the medium of ICOM, undertake a programme of systematic study and research based on the results obtained and evolve methods of action which will in future more firmly establish their educational and cultural role in the service of mankind.
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Resolution No. 2: Ethics of Acquisitions

Considering the wholesale destruction and commercial exploitation that have occurred concerning elements of the world's cultural heritage,

Hoping to respond to appeals from scholars and from source countries for help in maintaining and contributing to the reconstitution of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the need for a code of professional ethics concerning the acquisition of museum objects,

Recommends to all museum professionals:

1. That they bind themselves to a moral obligation for collective action in establishing and adhering to a professional ethic as regards acquisition of objects the licit quality of which is not sufficiently established;
2. That they adopt within their professional activities a policy which conforms to the ICOM resolutions of 1970 on this subject and strive to encourage the incorporation of this ethical code into the policy of all museums;
3. That they urgently request the governmental authorities in their respective countries to comply with Unesco's international recommendations on archaeological excavations (1965), and on the illicit transfer of cultural property (1964), and to ratify the International Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at the suppression of illicit traffic in cultural property.

Resolution No. 3: Documentation of Collections and Field Missions

Desirous of seeing its members and the entire museum profession give positive sequel to the recommendations and resolutions concerning the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind, as well as to the scientific, moral and ethical rules which must govern the action of museums,

Considering all the recommendations and conventions adopted by Unesco, as well as the various dispositions of the text of recommendations adopted by ICOM in 1970,

Recommends:

1. That all persons responsible for museums, and particularly ICOM members, sign as soon as possible the text of the moral engagement proposed to them by the 1970 ICOM recommendation;
 2. That all large museums holding important collections of foreign origin in their reserves, help, by all the means in their power (gifts, loans, deposits, exchanges, research scholarships, training of personnel, etc.), the countries of origin of these collections, so as to allow them to establish and develop modern museums which are truly representative of their specific cultures;
 3. That these same museums deposit in the museums of the countries of origin of their collections, the most comprehensive documentation possible on the objects in their collections;
 4. That scientific institutions and researchers deposit in museums the products of their research, i.e. the objects and the documents and publications related to these objects, after such reasonable delay (determined by law or contract) as is necessary for study and the scientific use of the resultant research by its authors; it being understood that the museums of the countries where the research was undertaken have the right to receive all or part of the objects collected, together with duplicates or reproductions of the principal documents issuing from such research.
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Resolution No. 4: Training of Personnel

Considering the resolutions and recommendations concerning the status and the training of museum personnel adopted by the 7th and 8th ICOM General Conferences,

Recognizing the appreciable progress made in the last few years, particularly the increased number of museology courses in numerous countries,

Requests governing authorities responsible for teaching and research to recognize museology as a scientific discipline of university level,

Recommends most strongly that national and international organizations, museums and universities encourage and permit research on museology and the publication of this research, in that this is the most efficient method for the promotion and development of museology as a scientific discipline.

Resolution No. 5: Museums and Environment

Aware that the pollution of air, earth and water and the defacing of man's visual and physical environment is proceeding at an accelerated rate and is threatening to destroy not only man's cultural and natural resources but also life in general,

Believing that all museums in the world are concerned with the gathering of documentation on the basic conditions of human existence and the preservation of the natural and cultural environment,

Stressing the importance of the museum as one of the most effective vehicles for the transmission of information and cultural environment,

Recommends:

1. That all national and international organizations and in particular the United Nations, Unesco and all governments should recognize and fully employ the resources of museums and of ICOM in the furtherance of research and education in all measures designed to protect man's well-being and continued existence,
 2. That all museums should create special displays on the theme "Man and His Environment" and prepare comprehensive documentation on this subject as an information base for government agencies and industry.
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Resolution No. 6: Safety of Exhibitions During Transport

Recognizing that loan exhibitions bringing together works of art and museum objects have a vitally important educational influence throughout the world but that it is equally important to preserve and protect those works and objects at all times from damage or deterioration,

Noting the efforts of the museum profession, within the limits of its knowledge and resources, to ensure that objects do not suffer when included in such exhibitions,

Expressing concern at the increasing frequency of exhibitions and the consequent increase in damage caused to objects by poor packing, clumsy handling, shock and vibration in transit, violent variations in climate and lack of accompanying professional personnel,

Resolves that in order to aid and assist those responsible for the execution of the necessary procedures, ICOM undertake, through its relevant Committees, the detailed study of all the desirable administrative and technical control factors significant for the improvement of the care and preservation of works of art and museum objects entrusted to international loan exhibitions.

Resolution No. 7: Exchanges of Personnel

Considering that the vocation of any international organization is to facilitate and stimulate exchanges of ideas and experiences,

Considering that within the museum profession the techniques and experience acquired in any one country should be put at the disposal of the others, particularly to the profit of those museums which have not yet attained a sufficient level of development,

Recommends that exchanges of museum professionals between different countries be systematically encouraged and organized, particularly through the intermediary of ICOM.

Resolution No. 8: Review of ICOM Structures

Considering that the organization of this Council must improve its ability to respond to the needs of the general membership,

Noting that the 10th General Assembly and the Executive Council have discussed the need for a thoroughgoing review of the structure, statutes, rules, programmes and services of ICOM,

Resolves the urgent necessity of such a review which must take into account the opinions and suggestions of the National Committees,

Resolves that a committee to conduct such a review be appointed by the President and be constituted of an equal number of active and associate members,

Resolves that the recommendations of such a committee be forwarded thereafter to the Secretariat for submission to the Executive Council and be distributed to all members in the following six months,

Expresses its full support of the work of the Secretariat.

11th General Assembly of ICOM

Copenhagen, Denmark, 14 June 1974

Resolution No. 1

Having examined the results of the working sessions of the 10th General Conference, on the theme of "The Museum and the Modern World",

Thanks the keynote speakers and the various members who have participated in the discussions,

Adopts the following conclusions:

1. In addition to the traditional and still essential functions of investigation, conservation and preservation in the service of a heritage, conditions of the modern world lead the museum towards assuming new commitments and adopting new forms;
2. In order to answer these present needs, the museum must interpret the demands of the community in its cultural, environmental and demographic position;
3. The transformation of the museum whether gradual or radical, must allow it to realize new activities and methods of action for the use of the collections where at the moment the contents and their conservation form one of the links between the past and the present;
4. The museum must interpret the cultural needs of the community completely independent of circumstantial factors, with an understanding of the problems of the contemporary individual and a respect for the liberty of information;
5. It is imperative to bring up to date a museology still subject to social and cultural situations belonging to the past;
6. The debates of the conference have made evident the need for a more profound inquiry and reflection into the following points:
 - a) What can the museum contribute to the modern world?
 - b. What methods for evaluating the needs of society are available?
 - c. In what form are these needs reflected?
 - d. How can society defend the rights and independence of the museum?
 - e. How should the museum profession secure the independence of the institution in all circumstances?
7. Whatever answers might be given to the previous questions it seems imperative that members of the profession keep in mind and take as principal criteria in their actions, the principle which has been so clearly emphasized in this conference namely that the museum, an institution in the service of society, in the modern world must be the reflection of that society.

Resolution No. 2

Considering Article 5 of the ICOM Statutes according to which members of the museum profession are distinguished, particularly in regard to the basic rules of professional ethics,

Taking into account that professional ethics, although made the object of numerous studies and partial definitions, have still never been formulated in a code directed to the profession as a whole,

Demands:

- a. That the Secretariat and Documentation Centre reassemble, analyze, compare and make available the existing texts and documents concerning professional ethics;
- b. That the Executive Council designate a group of experts particularly qualified in this field;
- c. That this group prepare a draft code of professional ethics to be distributed to all National and International Committees for their study and comments, these latter to be returned to the Secretariat no later than 31 December 1976,

Resolves to include this item on the agenda of its next session, in order to adopt a definitive text applicable to all members of ICOM.

Resolution No. 3

Taking into account the growing number of exhibitions in the world and their importance in cultural relationship between peoples,

Aware of the complex and varied problems of the security and conservation of objects and collections which are exposed by this fact to risks of all kinds,

Informed of the repeated warnings issued by the International Committee for Conservation and of the results of the work of the *ad hoc* Committee on Insurance during this past triennial period,

Considering that the aims, programmes and working methods which up to now have characterized the International Exhibitions Committee are now mostly outmoded, especially concerning the patronage accorded by ICOM to certain international exhibitions,

Demands:

- a. That the Executive Council supervise the reanimation of the Exhibitions Committee, and
- b. That this Committee add some specialist members of the *ad hoc* Committee on Insurance and some experts from the Conservation Committee and continue such plans as have already been undertaken in respect to the improvement of covering risks run by cultural property;
- c. That an exhaustive study be made, when possible, on the conditions and present problems of the organization of international exhibitions, and on ways of giving them priority and means of putting them into effect;
- d. That all National and International Committees and all the members in general, give their cooperation to this project,

Demands moreover that the Executive Council and the Secretariat coordinate their efforts in this field with the International Exhibitions Committee, the Conservation Committee, and the Committee for Security, respectively.

Resolution No. 4

Wishing to develop and complete the motions and resolutions adopted at its preceding sessions (Motion No. 8, 8th session, New York, 1965; Motion No. 7, 9th session, Munich, 1968) concerning the status of training and refresher courses for museum personnel,

Considering that it is necessary to continually develop the teaching of museology and to make widely known its fundamental principles,

Noting however that certain existing training centres have a tendency to restrict their programmes to museographical techniques and to only one or another of the basic scientific disciplines,

Recommends:

- a. That the museum training centres instruct both their students and those members of the profession taking refresher courses, not only in one or another museographical practice, but also in interdisciplinary museology, in as close a cooperation as possible between museums and universities, and corresponding to the real needs of the museums, and giving such people a diploma recognized by their country and accorded international equivalents;
- b. That the specialized institutions of higher studies and post-graduate university courses include in their programmes some indication of the role of museums in the service of society, in research and documentation and in the conservation and development of cultural and natural heritage, education and culture.

Resolution No. 5

Recalling the Code of Ethics of Acquisition adopted by ICOM in 1970 and 1971, as well as the International Convention on the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by Unesco in 1970,

Worried by the multiplication of risks such as theft, deliberate destruction, vandalism, blackmail, terrorism, internal and international conflicts, which provide for the cultural heritage of mankind constantly increasing dangers,

Considering that all these threats to the cultural heritage must be efficiently foreseen and sanctioned,

Recommends:

- a. To members of ICOM, to follow strictly the ethical rules of acquisition and to ensure all methods of security for the collections in their care;
- b. To National Committees and other bodies of ICOM, to exert their influence on local, national, regional and international authorities so that they are informed of ways to prevent the risks, and to give effective punishment;
- c. To countries, to reinforce, adapt and complete the existing laws, to be alert to making them known and respected and to cooperate in their mutual respect, notably for the ratification of the Unesco Convention of 1970, and, when appropriate, the Hague Convention of 1954, on the protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflict;
- d. To Unesco, to actively follow and encourage the application of the international instruments now existing, to improve and complete them, to put at the disposal of its Member States, with the help of ICOM, the assistance of experts, and of an international force for control and protection of cultural heritage,

Recommends, furthermore, as a means of eventually changing attitudes towards cultural property, undertaking at all levels of the public a greater effort for information and education, notably in schools, in

order to inspire respect for the heritage and to entrust its protection to the very community which has it in its charge.

Resolution No. 6

Programme and Budget of ICOM for 1975-77

Having examined the conclusions reached in discussions of the Programme Committee elected by the 10th General Conference and the 33rd session of the Executive Council,

Adopts the programme of activities for 1975-77 contained in document 74/CG.33 and instructs the Executive Council and Secretary General, the National and International Committees with its application, according to the resources available,

Aware, however, of the financial difficulties which will be encountered in the execution of this programme and of the impossibility of defining even the broad lines of the triennial budget,

Considering that the future of ICOM depends largely on:

- a. A clear and lucid forecast of the long- and short-term development of ICOM's finances (income and expenditure);
- b. The discovery of new sources of funds, both from its members and from those outside the profession,

Instructs the Treasurer of ICOM and the Secretary General to submit jointly to the next session of the Executive Council:

A detailed draft budget for 1975;

An extension of this budget for the years 1976 and 1977, showing clearly the funds which are absolutely necessary and those which may be decided upon later;

A detailed proposal, including figures, for a financial policy for ICOM, according to the advice given by the Advisory Committee at its 31st session and by the Board of the ICOM Foundation,

Resolves that, in any case, priority should be given in future to maintaining the instruments of work and action of ICOM, that is the Secretariat and the Documentation Centre.

Resolution No. 7

Having examined the reports and conclusions submitted to it by the Board of the ICOM Foundation,

Thanks it for its efforts during the past years and renews the mandate of the following members for the next three years: Mrs A. Zacks, P. McCray, A. Pestalozzi, A. van Schendel, A. de Vries, Sir Philip Hendy, and

Requests that the Board of the Foundation collaborate with the Secretary General of ICOM in order to:

- a. Study divers methods for finding new sources of financing;
- b. Propose to the Executive Council practical recommendations based on this study.

12th General Assembly of ICOM

Moscow, USSR, 28 May 1977

Resolution No. 1: Museums and Cultural Exchange

The 12th General Assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), held in Moscow on 28 May 1977:

Taking into account the growing role of museums in the cultural and social life of society, the humanistic foundation of their activity and also their great potential for influencing the development of public consciousness, world culture and each national culture,

Believing that cultural exchanges between peoples and governments promote social progress, the study and propagation of cultural values and the raising of the level of national cultures and cultural advancement of all peoples,

Considering that cultural exchanges among nations in all areas improve their mutual understanding and cooperation and contribute to international detente and to the strengthening of peace,

Desiring to contribute to the enrichment of cultures of different nations with every respect for their originality, identity and national expression while also recognizing the elements and traditions that they may have in common,

Maintaining that the above provisions conform also to the ideas set forth in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Recalling Article 27 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits",

Emphasizing the importance of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki 1972), where necessary, to take "appropriate measures to protect their national culture from forms of production which disseminate ideas of hatred and enmity between nations, war, violence and racism, having particular regard to their corrupting influence on youth",

Regarding the sustained and far-reaching work aiming to ensure the protection of the environment as one of the most important tasks in the work of museums,

Declares its determination to apply in its daily practice the following principles as having paramount importance in cultural exchanges between peoples:

- to contribute in every way to the realization by museums of the lofty aims inherent in progressive development of the culture of all peoples, consolidating existing mutual understanding and cooperation, preserving as well as increasing sustained devotion to cultural values which embody the finest achievements of mankind;
- to ensure effectively, through an active programme of public education, the right to unimpeded access to treasures of national and world culture for all members of the world community without restrictions and discrimination;
- to contribute to the creation in museums of exhibitions fostering in the minds of people the ideas of humanism, peace, friendship and accord among peoples;

- to expand and improve exchanges between museums, contacts and cooperation between them at various levels, with full respect for national laws, traditions and interests of the countries concerned, within the framework of agreements that have been or will be concluded regarding such contacts;
- to promote the collection and study of monuments of the natural environment, scientific-technical progress and culture in one's own and other countries with the aim of ensuring the fullest possible acquaintance with cultural values of each country;
- to encourage wherever possible short-term and long-term mutual exchanges between museums, of exhibitions and displays furthering the above stated cultural aims;
- to promote the development of direct contacts, scientific and scholarly ties and cooperation between museums in different countries as well as exchanges of appropriate information, the implementation of joint initiatives of a scientific, scholarly or museological nature, through regular meetings of experts charged with the elaboration of concrete proposals;
- to study and apply modern scientific and technological achievements in order to reduce the inherent risks of damage or loss to which original monuments of material and spiritual culture and of nature are exposed during their movement or their public exposure;
- to study the possibilities for reducing the costs relating to international exchanges of materials (objects) belonging to museums, and to find new methods of insuring natural, historical and cultural objects loaned in exhibition exchanges, by establishing government indemnities and government support to take the place of commercial insurance premiums;
- to contribute to the sharing of experience in the training of museum personnel and to the activity of international training centres and to promote the organization of international courses for training museum professionals;
- to encourage exchanges of trainees and specialists among museums and to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for their reception in the respective institutions.

Resolution No. 2: Museums and International Tourism

Recognizing the contribution of museums and their collections of the natural, historic, artistic, and scientific heritage of the world to the development of mutual understanding among peoples,

Calls upon National Committees of ICOM and all Member States of UNESCO, together with the various organisations connected with museums and tourism internationally, to:

- contribute to the exchange of experience of cooperation between tourism and museums to maximize their use while ensuring as far as possible that tourism does not injure the environment and heritage of the respective countries;
- develop new and existing museum facilities to establish closer contacts with tourist offices and to improve reception services for tourists;
- encourage the publication of multi-lingual reference and popular literature, reproductions and other information about museums and their collections.

Resolution No. 3: The Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage at the International Level

Taking into account that the cultural and natural heritage of each country reflects its origin, history and development and the material and spiritual traditions of every generation,

Mindful that the specimens and objects witnessing to nature's and man's history and the culture of individual countries constitute an inseparable part of the world's cultural and natural heritage, serve the aims of the development of science, education and culture, and testify to the contribution of all peoples to the development of our civilization,

Noting the ever-growing interest of the world public and the attitude of governments and international organizations to the exchange of cultural values, promoting an atmosphere of detente and trust between countries in the spirit of the principles set down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Drawing attention to the pressing need for mutual information on protecting the cultural, historical and natural heritage and for exchanges of cultural values and the perfection of the museum profession,

Calls upon the National Committees of ICOM, its members, UNESCO and also governmental bodies exercising control over the protection of cultural and natural heritage:

- to expand scientific research on the preservation of the cultural-historical and natural heritage so that international experience may be disseminated, and for the promotion of multi-lateral cooperation in the organization of international periodical publications devoted to questions of scientific research on the protection, restoration and use of natural historical and cultural heritage;

- to promote closer working contacts between the International Council of Museums and other international organisations participating in the protection of cultural-historical heritage and the improvement of the environment;

Appeals to the governments of all countries to expand their activity in protecting material, natural, historical and cultural values, using all the latest achievements of modern science and technology, perfecting the existing legislation and working out new laws to keep abreast of the present level of development in this field.

Resolution No. 4: Assistance for the Developing Countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in Training Museum Personnel and Restorers

Considering the acute requirement experienced by museums in many Asian, African, and Latin-American countries in qualified museum personnel, and especially in conservation specialists,

Noting that training of such specialists by many of these countries themselves, due to lack of experience and material facilities, is extremely difficult,

Believing that the countries of Europe and North America, possessing rich museum traditions and a ramified network of museums, could make a worthy contribution to the training of museum personnel,

Recommends that every effort be made to promote the creation and circulation of specialized teaching aids and materials designed for different levels of conservation training,

Requests UNESCO to multiply efforts to facilitate the organization of training courses both in the regions concerned and also in those large museums of the world providing courses intended for professionals selected by Asian, African, and Latin-American countries, and to place in these regions experts able to give fast and effective training to a wide range of museum specialists, particularly in conservation.

Resolution No. 5: International Museum Day

Noting the ever-growing role of museums of many countries among institutions of science, culture and technology, in line with deep-seated processes in the development of the aspirations and progressive actions of people throughout the world seeking ways to intensify communion and mutual understanding among peoples,

Considers it expedient, with the aim of further unifying the creative aspirations and efforts of museums and drawing the attention of the world public to their activity, to take a decision on the annual holding of an International Museum Day. This day to be held using the slogan: "Museums are an important means of cultural exchange, enrichment of cultures and development of mutual understanding, cooperation and peace among peoples",

Recommends that the International Museum Day should be held annually on 18 May, starting in 1978, and accompanied by the opening of new museums and exhibitions, meetings with visitors, acquaintance of the public with the aims and tasks and practical activity of the International Council of Museums and its national organisations, publication of materials on this subject in the press and also by the organization of exchange of exhibitions and international forums to discuss major problems of the theory and practice of the museum profession,

Expresses confidence that the annual International Museum Day will help to increase the role played by the museum which uses the universal language of the original object in order to develop international understanding.

Resolution No. 6: Contribution of Museums to International Children's Year

Aware of the United Nations Organization's decision to celebrate "Children's Year" in 1979,

Recommends that museums all over the world actively participate in initiatives embracing this theme by undertaking the following programmes:

- a) the promotion of children's creativity through observation;
- b) the initiation of children to their national culture and to problems of the environment;
- c) exchanges of didactic materials;
- d) exchanges of exhibitions of children's works, and works of special interest to children;

Also recommends that the results of these programmes be evaluated through surveys carried out on groups of children of different ages,

Requests ICOM National Committees' cooperation to organize working group meetings, at regional and international levels, in connection with the Committee for Education and Cultural Action, to permit the exchange of views and experience between museum specialists on children's education.

Resolution No. 7: Museological Terminology

Considering it necessary to define museological terms as an important contribution to the better mutual understanding between museum professionals in different countries,

Believing that the present stage in museological research will permit the compilation of a dictionary of museum terms,

Appeals to the National and International Committees of ICOM to submit their proposals for a uniform museological terminology taking into account the practical and theoretical experience accumulated by museology of all countries.

Resolution No. 8: Dissemination of Museum Publications

Noting the important role played by museum publications, both on permanent collections and temporary exhibitions, in communication with the public at large and between specialists,

Deplores, in view of ICOM's commitment to international exchange, the existing limits governing world-wide distribution of museum publications,

Recognizes that the problems relating to this issue are complex and numerous and that therefore an extensive study to cover exchange and distribution of museum publications among institutional and individual ICOM members will need to precede concrete proposals,

Proposes the formation of an *ad hoc* committee to carry out this study.

Resolution No. 9: Museum Documentation

Stressing the fact that museum activities in all fields (acquisition, conservation, presentation, etc.) are conditioned by the quality and systematic nature of the documentation available,

Noting that museums and international organizations have developed or are studying ways of setting up documentary systems and that this effort has not yet been matched by an awareness to make such systems compatible in order to make possible the establishment of international networks of museum data,

Also noting that non-governmental, intergovernmental and governmental organisations such as ICOM, ICOMOS, the International Centre for Conservation (Rome) and UNESCO have common documentary requirements, in spite of the different nature of their respective memberships,

Urges all international authorities concerned with regular action to achieve compatibility between documentation programmes existing in museums at the national and at the local level,

Insists on the need for coordinating the operation of the UNESCO-ICOM, UNESCO-ICOMOS and the International Centre for Conservation (Rome) documentary centres and services, in full agreement with UNESCO and in view of its Member States needs,

Notes, however, that because of the complexity of services demanded by the international, governmental and non-governmental community, no final decision should be made by the partners involved, namely UNESCO, ICOM and ICOMOS, before a thorough study of the situation and the different options has been made, and that for this reason, the previous calendar for merger of the UNESCO-ICOM and UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centres should be revised.

13th General Assembly of ICOM

Mexico City, Mexico, 3 & 4 November 1980

Resolution No. 1: Museums and the World Heritage

Taking into consideration the inspiring lectures given by the keynote speakers, panelists and participants in the discussions on 27 October, and the increasingly recognized status of museums as institutions in the service of society and its development,

Recommends:

- a) that museums constantly identify the needs of society and develop their services accordingly;
- b) that museums ensure that their professional knowledge and important role in the protection of the natural environment be made known to those concerned with development planning;
- c) that museums, apart from preserving the objects of the past, also engage themselves in the preservation of contemporary material and the maintenance of traditional techniques;
- d) that museums as repositories of knowledge and techniques use these resources as a basis for providing necessary information for exhibitions to the local communities;
- e) that in view of the urgency of the situation, this General Assembly urges National Committees to approach their governments to provide adequate funds for the necessary research to prevent the extinction of the natural and cultural heritage.

Resolution No. 2: Museum Responsibilities Towards the Handicapped

Aware of the United Nations Organization's decision to declare 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Recalling Article 27 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: "Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community",

Recommends:

- a) that museums of all kinds, as institutions serving society, should consider ways and means of making themselves accessible to handicapped people by providing facilities and creating job opportunities where possible;
- b) that they support the training and education of the handicapped;
- c) that they collect, document, and exhibit material relating to the handicapped as a contribution to the better understanding of the problems involved;
- d) that they should consider initiating programmes to integrate all groups of people in this work;
- e) that they grant free entrance to the handicapped.

Resolution No. 3: ICOM Policy

Recognizing the international, non-governmental and professional character of ICOM (as defined in Article 6 of the Statutes and in Section III of the Rules of ICOM) and the need to provide for the development of museums and museum personnel,

It is recommended that:

- a) the theoretical, practical, and ethical aspects of museum work be studied within the framework of ICOM's International Committees and Affiliated Organisations to ensure continued professional development and that the resulting information be disseminated between Committees and to the museum community at large;
- b) opportunities be found to apply museum philosophy and practice through the realization of museum projects and professional assistance involving ICOM members;
- c) a projects unit be developed to undertake ICOM's museum projects and professional assistance programme.

Resolution No. 4: National Heritage

Taking into account the growing national and international feeling that the cultural heritage is an essential element of identity for a given community, for a nation, and for a people,

Acknowledging UNESCO's efforts in favour of the return of cultural property,

Requests all museum professionals to urge their governing bodies to consider the return of cultural objects to their places of origin,

Recognizing the need to reinforce all measures for the protection of the national heritage, particularly with a view to curbing illicit traffic in cultural objects,

Urges all museums to assist ICOM and UNESCO by documenting their acquisitions especially in cases of foreign origin,

Requests that all efforts be made at the governmental level to create and support professional training in the various museum fields, by means of setting up the appropriate structures, and developing courses, internships, and in-service training activities, and to this end calls on UNESCO to ensure the financial means as a necessary pre-condition for this work, particularly in developing countries,

Endorses policies of documentation of national heritage through inventorying and cataloguing of the collections existing in a given country and abroad, and finally,

Urges all governments to effectively protect the national heritage by passing appropriate legislation, ratifying international conventions, and taking into account the relevant recommendations passed by UNESCO and, in particular, by establishing and permanently applying efficient measures at the technical, administrative, customs, and police levels.

Resolution No. 5: Training of Personnel

Recognizing for the future of museums the necessity of ensuring basic, interdisciplinary museological training at all levels,

Aware, in particular, of the slow development of certain countries in the field of training of personnel,

Recommends earnestly to UNESCO to give priority to the training of museum personnel at the regional level in its programme,

Invites all ICOM National Committees, governments, and UNESCO Member States, to facilitate cultural exchange and to further the organization of training programmes,

Requests ICOM to compile a directory of training centres, museology courses, and museums willing to accept trainees and to participate in exchanges in the field of museology.

Resolution No. 6: Conservation Responsibilities of Museum Staff

Considering that the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage has to be supported by a strong current of favourable public opinion,

Aware that critical interest in all aspects of the theory and practice of conservation can be developed by providing adequate information to the public,

Recognizing the principle that the processes of conservation and restoration are not merely of a technical nature but that they must also involve constant analysis and documentation in the fields of art and history throughout the whole period of treatment of a given object,

Noting the professionalism of museum conservators and restorers, the need for adequate teamwork with curators and specialists in related academic disciplines, and the importance of the conditions of equipment and privacy in which conservation work must be carried out,

Knowing that conservation is a permanent process,

Stresses the need for continuous inspection of the museum collections at regular intervals, and for reporting on the results of such inspections to the appropriate authorities,

Noting and regretting the threats to the professional freedom of museum curators, conservators, and restorers represented by the pressures exerted by public powers in repeated cases of temporary or long-term loans and transfers of cultural objects,

Reaffirms that the independence of the museum profession is a necessary guarantee for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

14th General Assembly of ICOM

London, United Kingdom, 1 & 2 August 1983

Resolution No. 1: Museums for a Developing World

Emphasizing the relevance and contribution of museums in a rapidly developing world as they respond to social and economic changes;

Recommends that museums:

- a) Develop strategies to ensure that contemporary material culture in all parts of the world is collected and recorded for the benefit of future generations;
- b) Continue to maintain and develop professional standards commensurate with their responsibilities in preserving the cultural heritage and providing public services;
- c) Respond to the increasing need for the closest collaboration between museum professionals concerned with collections and their utilisation in providing effective museum services;
- d) Encourage research in association with appropriate agencies, to provide a better understanding of the positive role of museums in contemporary society and in the future.

Resolution No. 2: Museums and Development

Recognizing that true development can only take place through an improvement in the quality of life, hence of the cultural dimension in each society, rooted in the cultural identity of each people,

Underlining that museums are the repositories of that cultural identity and the principal agents contributing to its understanding, protection and renewal,

Stressing that museums contribute also to the peaceful evolution of nations within the security provided by the comprehension of their own culture as well as that of others and to the assimilation of change by society,

Recognizing therefore that museums can make an important contribution to development,

Noting however that in low-income countries there is an average of only one museum per 3 million inhabitants, a ratio which is one-hundredth of that of industrialized countries,

Deeply concerned by this current situation,

Urges the national authorities in each country as well as the international community, and in particular the international and regional development agencies, to consider within their development programmes and budgets increased support for the establishment and strengthening of museums as essential to the well-being of their communities.

Resolution No. 3: Inequality of Museum Provision

Recalling that a museum is an institution in the service of society and its development, as stated in the ICOM Statutes, and that as a consequence exists to serve the community at large,

Recognizing that the majority of regional ethnic groups all over the world, and many minority groups in developed countries, do not have museums relevant to their group or community in their neighbourhood,

Noting that although the support and further development of both existing and new national, regional and specialized museums is vital, such museums, often located in national or regional capitals, may not be able to meet fully the specific needs of local communities,

Recommends that in view of the importance of museums to society, every effort should be made by the competent authorities in each country, region or local community to develop appropriate museums specifically planned to serve both rural and urban populations deprived of adequate access to the cultural and educational benefits of museums.

Resolution No. 4: Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property

Recalling the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its sixteenth session in Paris, 1970,

Welcoming the recent decisions of certain industrialized nations with a significant volume of trade in cultural property to pass legislation to prevent illicit trafficking in their countries,

Noting with concern that the illicit trafficking in cultural property continues,

Urges all ICOM members to:

- a) Encourage their governments to ratify this Convention where this has not already occurred;
- b) Adopt national codes of ethics concerning the acquisition of cultural property;
- c) Refrain from acquiring items for which there is no export licence or other evidence of legal exportation;
- d) Report to the proper authorities in the country concerned any offer of foreign material for which evidence of legal exportation is not available.

Further requests UNESCO to encourage the harmonization of legislation of its Member States on a regional basis and to insure that the cultural heritage of contiguous states be mutually respected, noting particularly the success of the San Salvador Convention in Latin America.

Resolution No. 5: Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin

Acknowledging the positive results achieved during the past triennial period, through professional and institutional cooperation between museums, in promoting the return of cultural property to its countries of origin,

Noting with satisfaction that the initial distrust shown in certain countries with regard to the intentions and extent of the return of cultural property is disappearing and that, in the majority of cases, returns effected during the past three years were not motivated by political circumstances but responded rather to considerations of a moral, cultural and scientific nature,

Recognizing that the cultural heritage is an essential element of identity for a given community,

Noting that, in order to fulfil the moral rights of people to recover significant elements of their heritage dispersed as a consequence of colonial or foreign occupation, it is necessary to pursue the professional efforts at the international level,

Decides that ICOM shall continue to:

- a) Support actively, in an advisory capacity, the UNESCO Inter-governmental Committee for the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation;
- b) Undertake studies to evaluate the needs of countries having lost a significant part of their respective heritages;
- c) Assist in the preparation of inventories of cultural property at the national and regional levels, and
- d) Provide scientific data and information to all interested parties,

Urges ICOM members, both at the individual and institutional levels, to initiate dialogues with an open-minded attitude, on the basis of professional and scientific principles, concerning requests for the return of cultural property to the countries of origin,

Calls attention to the fact that many countries wishing to recover a significant part of their lost heritage need the assistance of the international community (through UNESCO, development agencies, bi-lateral or multi-lateral cooperation schemes, etc.) in order to improve or to build adequate human and technical resources and museum infrastructures.

Resolution No. 6: Career Development and Management Training

Recognizing that the training, re-training and career development of museums staff should be regarded as an essential part of the policy and activities of every museum, however large or small, especially in the light of rapid social and technological change,

Noting the particular need for the development of advanced training programmes in museum policy and management for museum directors and senior staff,

Stressing the need for the career development of museum staff at all levels, and acknowledging the significance of training as a sign of sound professionalism,

Urges all institutions in the museum field, including governing bodies, national museum organizations and international organisations to give proper priority and adequate resources to these essential fields, particularly by providing the means for staff at all levels to participate in training and career development activities, including opportunities for study visits to other museums,

Also requests the major museums and related institutions in developed and developing countries to take into consideration the needs of the staff of smaller museums, to assist with such training and career development.

Resolution No. 7: Museum Development in Africa

Taking into consideration the conclusions and recommendations formulated by the participants at the meetings of the African National Committees of ICOM held during the General Conference,

Underlining the importance for ICOM to count on the presence of its African members on the various bodies of the Organisation, and in particular in the Executive Council,

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment of the Regional Training Centre in Niamey, Niger, and requesting that UNESCO will provide increased support for its activities in the future,

Regretting however, that a similar training centre does not yet exist in East Africa, in response to the needs existing in that sub-region,

Stressing the urgency of undertaking the evaluation of the African museum needs in the fields of conservation and presentation of cultural heritage,

Recommends to UNESCO, ICCROM and other international and regional organisations to consider in their programmes:

- a) To give special attention to the training of museum personnel in Africa, including exhibit designers and craftsmen employed by museums, and the creation of additional training centres with the highest priorities given to East Africa;
- b) The organisation, on an annual basis, of sub-regional conservation workshops with the assistance of the International Committee for Conservation;
- c) The exchange of exhibitions between countries in the region and with countries in other parts of the world.

Resolution No. 8: Cultural Heritage in Occupied Countries

Deeply concerned by the statements made by several participants about the situation of the cultural heritage in countries which are at present under foreign or colonial occupation,

Reminding the governmental authorities involved of their obligation to ensure the preservation of the national heritage and to respect its integrity, as required in the Final Act of the Inter-governmental Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954), and by the moral principles accepted by the international community,

Decides as a priority to put at the disposal of the museum professional in the occupied countries all the technical resources of ICOM, in order to contribute to the preservation of such cultural heritage for their legitimate owners,

Requests that museums abstain from purchasing cultural objects from occupied countries, which in most cases will have been illegally exported or illicitly removed by the occupying power,

Finally requests ICOM members to report to the Authorities cases of illicit traffic in cultural objects from occupied countries that may eventually be known to them.

15th General Assembly of ICOM

Buenos Aires, Argentina, 4 November 1986

Resolution No. 1: The Contribution of Cultural Exchange to Mutual Understanding Among Peoples

Recognizing the effect that mankind can have in all its actions on the preservation or destruction of the cultural and natural heritage,

Appreciating the concerns of all members regarding the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Recommends the reaffirmation of Resolution No. 1 of the 12th General Assembly of ICOM, Moscow, 28 May 1977, which inter alia recognized "that cultural exchanges among nations in all areas improve their mutual understanding and cooperation and contribute to international détente and to the strengthening of peace..."

Resolution No. 2: The Future of Our Cultural Heritage: Emergency Call

Noting that all of mankind's cultural material heritage is in great danger, threatened by negligence, inadequate maintenance, natural decay and acute lack of any preservation treatment and preventive care,

Recognizing that only a coherent preservation policy on all levels can provide the necessary remedies,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

1. *Calls on* local, national and international authorities to give the highest priority to the preservation of the cultural material heritage;
2. *Recommends* appropriate education and advanced training of all personnel concerned with these endeavours;
3. *Recommends* that education authorities develop curricula at all levels of education with a view to fostering appreciation of the cultural heritage;
4. *Encourages* all related professions in fields such as architecture, anthropology, archaeology, art history, etc., to formally recognize that no training in these disciplines be considered complete without at least an introduction to the basic principles of conservation, not in the sense of conservation practice, but with the aim of generating an awareness and understanding of conservation and its importance to other disciplines;
5. *Recommends* as the highest priority the creation and promotion of conservation centres, workshops, information networks, and international conservation organizations as well as a network of assistance for disasters;
6. *Recommends* that conservators and other related specialists be involved at every stage of planning and construction of exhibit facilities, storage space, and during archaeological excavations.

Resolution No. 3: The Threat to Our Natural Heritage

Whereas there is a grave and immediate threat of the loss of a great proportion of our people's natural heritage through the rapid destruction and degradation of our natural environment, particularly in those regions of the world that have not yet been significantly altered, and

Whereas the quality of life of all peoples is reduced and endangered by the continuing indiscriminate and unplanned elimination of great numbers of plant and animal species, and

Whereas little is known even today of the great majority of plant and animal species with which we share this globe, and

Whereas the responsibility for discovering, describing, and preserving examples of this biological diversity rests today almost exclusively with the world's natural history museums and their scientific personnel, and

Whereas the university training of young scientists has changed focus so that the number of those who are able to understand and record this diversity of life has rapidly declined in the past decade, therefore this,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Urges natural history museums and zoological and botanical gardens and nature reserves throughout the world to work together and with both public and private entities to train young scientists in the essential research of documenting the earth's biological diversity and to develop mechanisms for preserving sufficient habitats for this diversity to continue to exist and flourish for future generations.

Resolution No. 4: ICOM News

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Considering the important work carried out by *ICOM News* as a vehicle of information among the members of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Commends its publication, and

Supports its continuation as an effective means of communication.

Resolution No. 5: Cooperation with regional organisations

Recognizing the significant role played by regional organizations such as the Organization of Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa (OMMSA) in promoting the goals of ICOM,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Commends the work of these organisations, and

Invites the Secretary General to cooperate with and assist them in any way that he can.

Resolution No. 6: Need for Professional Training

Considering the urgent need for the professionalizing and future development of museums, and for the more effective training of museum personnel at all levels as an essential factor in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Requests that steps be taken by ICOM:

1. To identify the specific needs and priorities for museum training in the different regions of the world;
2. To publish a further edition of the international directory of training programmes *Museum Studies International*;
3. To encourage and assist the establishment of necessary solutions to the identified training needs at a local national and international level, particularly through the development of international cooperation in the establishment of new training facilities and increasing the support for existing regional and national centres;
4. To encourage and assist in the development of training courses, conferences and exchanges for teachers of museology and specialized skills.

Resolution No. 7: Documentation of Museum Collections

Recognizing that in many cases the history of nations and peoples is best represented by objects in museums,

Considering that proper documentation of museum objects is an essential element in safeguarding them,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Urges all museums to improve the quality of the documentation of their collections in order to help prevent losses by theft and the illegal export of stolen museum objects.

Resolution No. 8: Participation in ICOM by Members from Developing Countries

Welcoming the increasing interest shown by museum professionals from developing countries in participating in the work of ICOM,

Noting the increased level of participation by members of ICOM from the countries of Latin America in the ICOM 14th General Conference and 15th General Assembly, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 26 October to 4 November 1986,

Recognizing that members of ICOM from countries outside Europe and North America do not generally have the opportunity to participate fully in the work of ICOM and its Committees because of the high costs of doing so, through problems of currency exchange and as a result of the economic problems in many countries,

Aware that the Statutes of ICOM limit the official languages of ICOM to English and French, thereby limiting the opportunities for effective participation in ICOM by many members who do not use those languages, and

Conscious of the fact that, partly as a result of these factors, museum professionals from developing countries have not been adequately represented on the Governing Bodies of ICOM, in particular the Executive Council,

Being aware of the severe budgetary problems presently confronting ICOM,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Resolves to request the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee, in accordance with the latter's responsibility to consider and advise on all important projects concerning the functioning of ICOM:

1. To examine ways and means of increasing the opportunities for members from developing countries to participate in future General Conferences, General Assemblies, meetings of International Committees and meetings of the Advisory Committee, and/or explore ways and means whereby meetings of International Committees could be organized in developing countries without, as far as possible, putting financial burdens on such countries;
2. To consider ways of reducing the difficulties experienced by members in countries with currency controls and exchange rate problems in meeting the costs of ICOM membership;
3. To consider means of increasing the capacity of ICOM to provide services to members in languages other than French and English;
4. To explore the possibility of providing further technical and institutional support to developing countries, in particular those of Africa, in accordance with ICOM's regional policies; and
5. To consider ways that will help to ensure more adequate representation of members from developing countries and from the various regions on the Executive Council of ICOM,

Having regard in each case for the need to balance the budget of ICOM and to reduce the accumulated deficit.

Resolution No. 9: Emergency Call for Education and Cultural Action

Recognizing the necessity of museum education to guarantee public understanding of and support for the future conservation of our cultural and material heritage,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Recommends that museums:

1. Establish and maintain museum education services for their communities, and
2. Directly involve the community in the research into and interpretation of cultural heritage.

Resolution No. 10: Need to Provide Facilities to Protect Cultural Property

Considering that the rapid development of contemporary society results in an unpredictable and unprecedented number of objects entering museums, particularly in the field of archaeology on the one hand, and from everyday life of the 19th and 20th centuries on the other hand,

Aware that museums are not usually able to fulfil their duty in this respect,

Given that the objects concerned, when they are little or badly cared for, become destroyed and that, consequently, these witnesses of cultural identity are irretrievably lost,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Requests the governing authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure the creation of the necessary conditions for the organisation and equipment of museum laboratories and storage, and to encourage studies on this subject.

Resolution No. 11: Participation of Ethnic Groups in Museum Activities

Whereas there are increasing concerns on the part of ethnic groups regarding the ways in which they and their cultures are portrayed in museum exhibitions and programmes,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Recommends that:

1. Museums which are engaged in activities relating to living ethnic groups, should, whenever possible, consult with the appropriate members of those groups, and
2. Such museums should avoid using ethnic materials in any way which might be detrimental to the group that produced them; their usage should be in keeping with the spirit of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics, with particular reference to paragraphs 2.8 and 6.7.

Resolution No. 12: Inclusion of Spanish as a Working Language and a Language for ICOM Publications

Considering that Spanish is the official language of a large number of member countries of the International Council of Museums and of others that will become members in the future,

Taking into account that those countries constitute a large percentage of members who would be able to understand each other in their own tongue, thus enhancing the flow of information concerning the cultural identity of peoples,

Convinced that this request would also contribute to the greater development of the work of ICOM,

Bearing in mind that the inclusion in ICOM of the Spanish language is an important and reiterated aspiration of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean,

The 15th General Conference of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986,

Requests the Executive Council of ICOM to consider all possible measures for Spanish to be included as a working language and a language for ICOM publications.

Resolution No. 13: Resolution to Confirm the Adoption of the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics

Noting:

1. That under the Statutes of ICOM, Article 5, respect for a fundamental code of professional ethics is part of the definition of the museum profession;
2. That a Draft Code of Professional Ethics (Document 86/AD.15) has been prepared by a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee, after a profound study of existing national, specialized, and other codes of museum

ethics, and in consultation with all National and International Committees and with UNESCO, and has been endorsed by the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee;

3. That the Advisory Committee has unanimously recommended that the present Draft Code be adopted by the 15th General Assembly as the official policy of ICOM for the purposes of Articles 5 and 16 (c) of the Statutes;

This General Assembly resolves:

That the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics be approved and adopted by the 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986, as the official policy of ICOM and that it be disseminated as widely as possible, both amongst the membership of ICOM and throughout the world museum movement.

16th General Assembly of ICOM

The Hague, The Netherlands, 5 September 1989

Resolution No. 1: Museums: Generators of Culture

Considering the theme of the 15th General Conference of ICOM, "Museums: Generators of Culture", and the ever-changing role of museums in the societies they serve,

Recognizing the potential contribution of museums,

To education,

- by increasing the awareness of cultural heritage,
- by transmitting the essence of the evolving culture to new generations,
- by raising the awareness of other cultures;

To cultural innovation,

- by encouraging new forms of artistic expression,
- by researching new forms of communication between individuals, peoples, nations,
- by presenting new findings on historic forms of social organization and its artistic expression;

To the preservation and shaping of cultural and environmental values within the parameters of local context;

The 16th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

1. *Encourages* collaboration in museum activities between directors, historians, curators, conservator-restorers, sociologists, scientists, educators and others concerned;
2. *Recognizes* that the lending and exchange of exhibitions is essential for increasing understanding of culture in its different appearances (under the most appropriate conditions for the preservation and security of these irreplaceable witnesses of the past), and
3. *Notes* that museums are linked with contemporary expressions of culture and must be institutions that allow, without restriction or limit, the exercise of creativity and do not attempt to determine the experience of the viewer.

Resolution No. 2: The Training of Museum Personnel

Considering the lack of trained museum personnel in many parts of the world and the changing social, cultural and economic situations in which museums increasingly are expected to contribute,

Having regard to the precedents already created by UNESCO and UNDP to contribute to the funding of training and the priority given by UNESCO to training,

Noting that in certain countries the employer is expected to contribute not less than a fixed percentage of employee costs for training purposes,

Recognizing that bi-lateral agreements and the twinning of cities can provide a framework in which the exchange and training of personnel can be provided,

Wishing to recognize the role that ICOM's National and International Committees and Regional Agencies can play in fostering and contributing to museum training programmes,

Bearing in mind the need for training to have regard to the socio-cultural requirements of the student, and preferably to be done at the regional level,

The 16th General Assembly, meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

Recommends that:

1. Existing training courses be reinforced and new ones established for personnel at all levels of museum employment;
2. Training programmes be developed which ensure an understanding of all aspects of the museum operation, having regard to the rapid development of new technologies and the increasing number of skills involved;
3. Particular consideration be given to training needs in natural science preparation and conservation of biological specimens, and that
4. Research be encouraged into all aspects of the museum operation and its technology.

Resolution No. 3: Inclusion of Spanish as a Working Language and a Language for ICOM Publications

Taking into account the importance of the Spanish language to Spain, Latin America and the Caribbean and to many other countries,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

Reaffirms Resolution No. 12 of the 15th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 4 November 1986, and,

Recommends the Executive Council of ICOM continue to consider all possible measures for Spanish to be included as a working language and a language for ICOM publications.

Resolution No. 4: Documentation and Information

Recognizing that there is need for dissemination of information on museum objects and their context to increase understanding of cultural heritage,

Considering that the proper documentation of museum objects is essential for their safeguarding,

Realizing the value of information about legislation in different countries to protect and preserve the cultural heritage,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

Recommends that:

1. Museums in all countries be encouraged to develop and implement effective methods of bringing together and disseminating all manner of museum information;
2. ICOM encourage and promote the development of an international accord to facilitate the exchange of museum information among professionals, institutions and countries;
3. There should be closer collaboration between museum curators, conservator-restorers and educators in the production of publications on collections, exhibitions and objects so as to provide precise information about them;
4. Museums should make proper inventories and encourage the fullest documentation of objects reflecting both material and non-material culture;
5. ICOM promote the documentation and publication of information about legislation in different countries to protect and preserve the cultural and natural heritage.

Resolution No. 5: Communication Between Museums

Recognising the importance of communication and the exchange of ideas and experience among museums, museum training centres and museum related institutions for improving the quality of museum work,

Noting that

- such communication and exchanges are important agents for better understanding between peoples and for generating respect for different cultures, and that
- regional museums have a particularly important role to play in this respect,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

1. *Encourages* all governments and organisations concerned to make every effort to improve communication between museums, museum training centres and museum related institutions, including through:

- bilateral agreements between countries, provinces, local authorities and individual museums to establish programmes of mutual assistance and the exchange of museum experience,
- the use by museums of twinning arrangements between cities as a practical means of implementing such programmes and exchanges,
- the production of videos and other forms of audiovisual communication to assist in conveying the significance of objects and collections as testimonies to the cultural attainments of people everywhere;

2. *Requests that* ICOM be kept informed of such programmes and that the National and International Committees and Regional Organisations of ICOM bear in mind the importance of such communication and exchanges in formulating and carrying out their programmes.

Resolution No. 6: Cultural Dimension of Development

Noting that existing and new museums and related institutions in many countries are not accorded their due priority especially in the allocation of funds,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOM meeting in The Hague, The Netherlands, on 5 September 1989,

Strongly urges all governments, especially those providing development assistance, to give a much higher priority to the cultural dimension of development, in particular to existing and new museums and related institutions.

17th General Assembly of ICOM

Québec, Canada, 26 September 1992

Resolution No. 1: Rethinking the Boundaries

Considering the theme of the 16th General Conference of ICOM, 'Museums: Rethinking the Boundaries,'

Recalling that museums have no boundaries other than what are established by people themselves,

Noting that museums, through their staff and collections, represent both the memory and conscience of society,

Recognising that boundaries exist and are established as well as broken down,

Recognising that boundaries can be political, institutional, socio-economic, as well as cultural,

The 17th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Québec, Canada, on the 26th of September 1992,

1. *Urges* ICOM to undertake initiatives, using all available means and systems of communication to provide a better understanding of the benefit of museums to society;
2. *Urges* ICOM's International Committees to create a better exchange of ideas and experiences among museum professionals by using all ICOM's working languages during meetings as well as in publications;
3. *Urges* ICOM through its bodies to strengthen existing regional training centres and to support both national and international training schemes as well as to encourage the re-establishment of training programmes which, for socio-economic reasons, have been suspended;
4. *Urges* ICOM through its bodies to break down barriers which isolate museums from the needs of the community
 - a) by having closer cooperation among museum professionals and making efforts to represent minorities on museum staff;
 - b) by communicating with community representatives, interest groups, and individuals;
 - c) by initiating education and cultural action programmes;
 - d) by establishing collection policies which recognize multi-cultural or cross cultural diversity;
 - e) by working for the promotion of the protection and preservation of existing collections which represent a certain period, social group or point of view but which may not reflect the present situation.
5. *Urges* ICOM through its bodies to
 - a) continuously support museums, organisations and institutions which promote and respect cultural diversity which is now endangered by political and economic changes around the world;
 - b) draw attention to the need to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of ethnic minorities noting that such minorities represent a cultural heritage which is not only of significance to their own community but to humanity.

Resolution No. 2: Preventing Threats to Cultural and Natural Heritage

Considering that the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage due to illicit traffic, hostile action and natural disasters requires urgent attention and action,

Convinced that the role of international organisations such as the United Nations and its different bodies is of major importance and that action by and cooperation between ICOM, ICOMOS, ICCROM and non-governmental organisations is imperative,

Noting that UNESCO has instruments in the form of recommendations, resolutions and conventions dealing directly and indirectly with such incidents,

The 17th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Québec, Canada, on the 26th of September 1992,

Recommends that

1. *ICOM urges* that implementation of all relevant UNESCO instruments, e.g. *The Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*, 1954, and the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its sixteenth session in Paris, 1970, be undertaken by those countries which have not so far done so;
2. *ICOM find* ways to provide moral and material support to National Committees and museum professionals affected by cultural and natural disasters by developing an emergency plan in close cooperation with relevant organisations;
3. *ICOM consider* the creation of a special fund to implement this emergency action plan;
4. *ICOM continue* to condemn the on-going removal and seizure of the cultural and natural heritage.

18th General Assembly of ICOM

Stavanger, Norway, 7 July 1995

Resolution No. 1: Museums and Communities

Considering that museums are fundamental tools for the individual and collective development of critical minds, of self-awareness, of the sense of citizenship and of community's identity;

Noting that some local museums all over the world which are undertaking innovative activities focusing on everyday topics of community life, trying to challenge traditional models and reaching beyond the limits of exhibition spaces, are facing threats of closure and lack of support from their governing bodies;

Convinced of the necessity of long-term strategic planning of programs and actions that may contribute to the development of museums and museology in the different regions, based on local cultural, social, technological and economic contexts,

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Urges local and national governments to recognize and support museums as cultural mechanisms in the service of communities, in the valorization of their particular identities, and as unique tools for the collective management of their cultural heritage,

Recommends that in the adaptation of industrial buildings and sites as museum spaces, particular care be taken to preserve the visible and informative record of people, events and activities associated with this heritage and for the recognition of communities' struggles, achievements and developmental processes represented in these three-dimensional documents,

Encourages the development of a strategic planning process for the implementation of programmes and projects of ICOM's National Committees and Regional Organizations, that will consider the resources, opportunities, weaknesses and needs of their area of activity in the human, technical, economic and communication aspects, leading to coordinated action for the benefit of museums, of museology and the communities which they serve.

Resolution No. 2: Protection of the Cultural Heritage during Armed Conflict

Noting Resolution No. 9 of the 9th General Assembly held in Munich, Germany, in 1968, in which ICOM expressed its concern about the danger to the cultural heritage of various countries arising from armed conflict;

Recalling Resolution No. 2 of the 17th General Assembly at Quebec, Canada, which recognised inter alia, that the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage due to hostile action required urgent attention and which proposed that ICOM find ways to provide moral and material support to National Committees and museum professionals affected by such disasters, by developing an emergency action plan in close cooperation with relevant organisations;

Recalling that ICOMOS has proposed the establishment of the Blue Shield organisation to help provide such emergency assistance, and that ICOM is supportive of this concept and has, within its membership, the capacity to provide specialist advice and assistance in relation to the safeguarding of museums and collections;

Noting that the deliberate and systematic destruction of parts of the cultural heritage continues to take place as a result of wars and armed conflicts in a number of countries;

Considering that irrespective of the military goals of the various parties, they have a moral responsibility to do their utmost to avoid damage to museums, the collections they hold, and to historical monuments, parks and other sites which are the heritage of future generations;

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Strongly condemns any deliberate destruction of the cultural heritage during armed conflict;

Expresses its concern for the National Museum and its collections in Sarajevo and its solidarity with museum colleagues working there under hazardous conditions to protect the remaining collections (including invaluable and irreplaceable scientific material) for the benefit of future generations;

Calls on governments and international bodies, as well as concerned individuals, to provide moral, practical and financial support for all museums which are at risk of destruction or damage during armed conflicts;

Suggests that concrete action be taken by the museum community to assist museums in distress such as the National Museum in Sarajevo, for example by donating funds raised on International Museum Day;

Requests the Secretary-General to arrange a mission to investigate the situation of museums and museum professionals in Liberia, Burundi and Rwanda, and

Urges ICOM to take whatever actions seem appropriate and feasible in the light of the findings of the mission referred to above.

Resolution No. 3: Conventions Regulating the Physical and Legal Security of Cultural Heritage

Recalling Resolution no. 5 on the return of cultural objects to their countries of origin and resolution no. 8 on cultural heritage in occupied countries adopted by the 14th General Assembly of ICOM held in London, United Kingdom, in 1983,

Deeply concerned at the continuing damage to the world's heritage and to the national, regional and local heritage by the illicit traffic of cultural objects,

Convinced of the fundamental importance of the protection of the cultural heritage and of cultural exchanges for promoting understanding between peoples,

Noting:

1. that the inadequacy of existing international and national laws in relation to legal rules and rights of jurisdiction in relation to claims for the return and restitution of stolen or illegally exported cultural property has long been recognized as a serious hindrance to the protection of the world's cultural heritage and to the proper conduct of the legitimate trade in art, antiquities and other cultural property;
2. that for many years various international bodies including UNESCO, ICOM, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit) have been seeking new and more effective legal means to clarify international and national law in relation to claims for the return of stolen or illegally exported objects of cultural importance;
3. that a Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the draft Unidroit Convention on the subject was held in Rome from 7 to 24 June 1995,

4. that the recent armed conflicts have shown the limits of acceptance and application of the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Welcomes the decision of the representatives of 70 States present at the Rome Unidroit Diplomatic Conference on 24 June 1995 to adopt the Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,

Encourages the promotion of educational programmes in museums in order to create public awareness of the problems of illicit traffic,

Suggests that the Regional Organisations within ICOM motivate all ICOM National Committees in their regions to promote November 22nd as the International Day against Illicit Traffic of Cultural Property;

Urges all governments to sign and ratify the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the new Unidroit Convention without delay, and to establish the necessary legal and administrative structures at the national level required to implement its important provisions at the practical level;

Offers the full support of ICOM in relation to identifying and providing appropriate expert knowledge in relation to the application of the Unidroit Convention;

Requests ICOM to investigate means of protecting the rights of museums to control the reproduction and replication of objects from their collection.

Resolution No. 4: Museum Training and Global Awareness

Considering the urgent need for greater attention to the conservation of the planetary environment and that certain ideas and beliefs are basic to human existence and the inter-relationship between people, between people and the environment, and between people and their universal nature,

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Encourages all training providers to recognize that museum training should not only address cultural and natural heritage, including environmental awareness, but accept as an ethical responsibility the need to take actions aimed at conserving and maintaining human society in balance with global resources,

Reminds all training providers that museological training is not limited to organized instructional opportunities, but must recognize the importance of the global nature of the museological community by striving for an open dialogue and a free exchange of ideas, theories, and practices through all available media,

Urges ICOM to recommend that all governments establish an agency at the highest level in which the concepts and practices of protecting and conserving human and environmental heritage are coordinated for the purposes of public education, information, and enlightenment,

Urges UNESCO to take steps to maintain and reinforce the regional training centres of Jos and Niamey in accordance with the Recommendations of the Lomé workshop of the encounter "What Museums for Africa? Heritage in the Future", held in November 1991.

Resolution No. 5: Developments in Information Technologies

Recalling Resolution No. 4 on documentation and information adopted by ICOM's 16th General Assembly in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1989;

Considering the importance of strengthening international policy and cooperation within ICOM and of reinforcing solidarity among the museums and museum professionals of the world;

Noting the recent advances in, and falling costs of, the provision of new electronic communications and information technologies, including the Internet and planned 'Information Superhighways' [Autoroutes de l'information];

Recalling with approval, the Declarations in the 1994 Tokyo Resolution on Strategic Alliance of International Non-Governmental Organisations in Information to serve better the World Community that all persons must have open and unrestricted access to information, while at the same time protecting individual rights and providing appropriate economic incentives to the suppliers of information, and that a particularly serious problem is the increasing information gap between various countries and societies within them, which in some cases is exacerbated by the economic conditions;

Having regard to the very great potential of new information technologies in relation to almost every aspect of the work of museums;

Noting recent important developments within ICOM on the initiatives of the Executive Council, ICOM-CIDOC and the Secretary General, with the generous cooperation of some institutional members of ICOM and of UNESCO, particularly the establishment of ICOM Internet services such as e-mail, and the World Wide Web on-line information service;

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Welcomes the various recent initiatives taken by ICOM in relation to new developments in information technologies, including the signing of the Tokyo Resolution and joining the Strategic Alliance of International Non-Governmental Organisations in Information, and the establishment of an effective ICOM presence on the Internet;

Pledges ICOM's continuing and developing cooperation with the other international NGOs within the Tokyo Alliance in all areas of special relevance to the interests of museums and of ICOM, particularly to the Alliance's joint technical and professional initiatives and to joint representations to inter-governmental organisations such as the United Nations, UNESCO, the G7 and other international and national authorities seeking support for the important principles of the Tokyo Resolution, including democratic access and the protection of the legitimate intellectual property rights of museums;

Recommends that all international and national committees and member museums explore as a matter of priority the possibility of making use of the Internet as opportunities and resources become available;

Recommends that further initiatives be taken by the Executive Council and the Secretary General, in cooperation with other appropriate bodies both within ICOM (especially CIDOC) and outside it (eg. UNESCO, individual museum bodies, and partner NGOs within the Tokyo Resolution Strategic Alliance) as technologies develop.

Resolution No. 6: Testing of Nuclear Weapons

Recalling Resolution No. 5 of the 10th General Assembly held at Grenoble, France in 1971, concerning museums and the environment which recognised that the pollution of the air, earth and water and the defacing of the visual and physical environment is proceeding at an accelerated rate and that all museums in the world are concerned with the preservation of the natural and cultural environment;

Noting that some nations have recently resumed, or declared their intention to resume, the testing of nuclear weapons, in particular at Mururoa Atoll and elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific Region;

Recognising the social, cultural and environmental destruction resulting from such testing as well as its implications for the biological systems, cultures and communities with which museums are engaged;

Having regard to the widespread opposition by peoples all over the world to any resumption of the testing of nuclear weapons;

The 18th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Stavanger, Norway, on 7 July 1995,

Condemns any resumption of the testing of nuclear weapons,

Requests the President of ICOM to convey to the governments concerned ICOM's opposition to any such resumption, and

Urges all governments to work towards a comprehensive and universal treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons.

**19th General Assembly of ICOM
Melbourne, Australia, 16th October 1998**

Resolution No. 1: Museums and Cultural Diversity

Recognising the continuing significance of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)*,

Noting the increasing commitment to multicultural concerns by museums and other institutions managing heritage resources across the world,

Recalling the various resolutions of ICOM General Assemblies concerning culture and community development,

Concerned about the continuing tensions in different parts of the world derived from inadequate cultural understanding,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Declares its commitment to:

- a. the promotion of cultural rights of all peoples through a reaffirmation of the values embedded in *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary,
- b. support the United Nations *Draft Declaration on the Rights of the World's Indigenous Peoples*,
- c. the development of museums as sites for the promotion of heritage values of significance to all peoples through cross-cultural dialogue,
- d. sharing concerns, achievements and projects dealing with cultural diversity concerns, peace and harmony in regional, inter-regional and international committee meetings,
- e. promoting access of cultural communities to information and collections relevant to their cultural heritage.

Resolution No. 2: Museums and Heritage Tourism

Recalling Resolution No. 2 on *Museums and International Tourism* adopted by the 12th General Assembly of ICOM, in Moscow, Russia (former USSR), in 1977,

Considering the rapid growth of tourism as the world's largest industry,

Conscious that tourism development offers opportunities for the conservation and promotion of heritage resources,

Concerned about the impacts of tourism growth on both tangible and intangible heritage resources,

Acknowledging the United Nations *Draft Declaration on the Rights of the World's Indigenous Peoples* and the United Nations *Draft Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Urges ICOM:

- a. to continue the dialogue on the development of a policy position on the sustainable and holistic approach to heritage tourism,
- b. to collaborate with UNESCO, UNDP, ICCROM, ICOMOS and other agencies for establishing standards for heritage conservation within the context of tourism development, and for ensuring host community benefits.

Resolution No. 3: Regional Museum Development

Noting the final report of the World Commission on Culture and Development entitled *Our Creative Diversity*,

Considering the outcomes of the *Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development* in Stockholm, Sweden, in March-April 1998, and the Conference on *Understanding Culture in Sustainable Development: Investing in Cultural and Natural Endowments* of the World Bank held in Washington, DC, USA, in September 1998,

Recognising the universal understanding of the role of culture in development, based on ICOM experiences of the recent cultural exchange between Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the constitution of the Pacific Island Museums Association,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Urges ICOM to facilitate the development of regional groups and organisations in areas demonstrating identified need for museums and cultural centre development, through:

- a. convening of workshops and meetings with the assistance of the International Committees and Regional Organisations of ICOM,
- b. encouraging International Committees to hold their annual meetings in regions where they have not met before,
- c. assistance from UNESCO, the World Bank, UNDP, and other agencies for pilot projects on museums and community cultural development.

Resolution No. 4: Consolidation of the Movement Against Illicit Traffic in Cultural Property

Recalling Resolution No. 4 on *Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property* adopted by the 14th General Assembly of ICOM, in London, United Kingdom, in 1983,

Recalling CIDOC Recommendation on *Object ID* approved by ICOM Executive Council in June 1997,

Considering the serious loss of heritage resources experienced worldwide due to illicit traffic,

Noting that only a minority of States have signed and ratified the UNIDROIT *Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects* (1995), and that the national laws concerning the protection of heritage need to be improved,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Calls on museums everywhere to:

- a. lobby at the national level for the adoption and implementation of the UNIDROIT Convention, and

b. to improve the national laws for the protection of heritage resources.

Resolution No. 5: Protection of the Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict

Recalling Resolution No. 2 adopted by the 18th General Assembly of ICOM, in Stavanger, Norway, in 1995,

Conscious that a Diplomatic Conference will be held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in March 1999 to prepare the final text on the *Second Protocol to The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)*,

Aware that the draft text being considered would improve the protection of cultural heritage and recognise and facilitate the work of the International Committee of the Blue Shield,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Urges all members of the museum community to:

- a. actively participate in the formulation of national policies with respect to the preparation of the Second Protocol and to encourage participation of their Member States in these deliberations,
- b. co-operate with the national teams of the UNESCO Project *Heritage, Museums and Museology for social, cultural and environmental transition*, assisting the professionalisation of museums in emerging democracies.

Resolution No. 6: Towards a Convention for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property of Universal Interest

Taking into consideration Resolution No. 1 adopted by the 13th General Assembly of ICOM, in Mexico City, Mexico, 1980, on *Museums and the World Heritage*, Resolution No. 2 adopted by the 15th General Assembly of ICOM, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1986, on *The Future of Our Cultural Heritage: Emergency Call*, Resolution No. 2 adopted by the 18th General Assembly of ICOM, in Stavanger, Norway, on *Protection of the Cultural Heritage during Armed Conflict*,

Considering the recommendation of workshops organised by ICOM and UNESCO regarding the protection of cultural heritage and especially those from the Bamako workshop held in Mali, in October 1994, regarding illicit traffic in cultural property,

Conscious of the importance of the work undertaken for the past seven years by the *ad hoc* ICOM Committee on Movable Property, and following the presentation at the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee in December 1997,

The 19th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Melbourne, Australia, on 16th October 1998,

Invites ICOM to integrate in its activities the implementation of this objective as inscribed in the triennial programme, and

Strongly recommends UNESCO to consider as a priority in its programme a feasibility study for the preparation of *The Convention for the Protection of Movable Cultural of Universal Interest*.

Solicits the participation of various government and non-government, national and international organisations, including the Council of Europe and the World Bank for the development of a programme for the protection and promotion of cultural property.

Resolutions of the 20th General Assembly of ICOM

Barcelona, Spain, 6 July 2001

Resolution no. 1

Noting the changing methods for financing museums and the continuing drop in government support,

Considering the increasingly important role of the private sector and other non-governmental organisations in assuming responsibility for museums and in fostering different types of sponsorships and financial partnerships with museums,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Requests the Executive Council to encourage governments to recognise these various partnerships and to seek standardisation on rules for tax deductions, thereby recognising, in each country, these generous actions to assist museums in accomplishing their mission in the service of society.

Resolution no. 2

Recognising that the primary responsibility of museums is the preservation of heritage and the fostering of public understanding of heritage, and that it is the duty of their governing authorities to identify the resources required for maintaining their responsibilities in this regard,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Strongly supports government action to realise the greater financial and political autonomy of museums, and recommends that practical guidelines be developed to assure such autonomy without abrogating governments' responsibility for the continuation of these institutions which preserve heritage and foster public understanding of heritage.

Resolution no. 3

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Urges the Executive Council to continue to seek the best possible cooperation with all relevant organisations and agencies in the fight against the illicit traffic of cultural and natural heritage and in particular:

- a) to compile a database of all national legislation in force since 1970 concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage, to be readily available to members for consultation through the UNESCO-ICOM Information Centre. To facilitate this, translation of the texts into one or more of the official languages of ICOM should be provided;
- b) to continue to seek the ways and means to prevent the transfer of illicitly acquired cultural or natural property across national borders by:
 - 1) Encouraging nations to standardise their legislation on heritage protection on the basis of available international legislation;
 - 2) Establishing the best ways and means of achieving this in discussion with Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and the diplomatic corps.

Resolution no. 4

Considering that the world's cultural and natural heritage, both movable and immovable, is fundamental to our cultural identity,

Recognising the significance of this heritage, its vulnerability, and the moral obligation to guarantee access to it for present and future generations,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Urges ICOM to stimulate the dissemination of information on the fragility of our heritage and activities which promote public awareness of conservation activities.

Resolution no. 5

Considering the quality of *Museum International* and its importance for the museum community,

Noting that this publication is an indispensable tool for the work of museum professionals in their various fields,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Urges UNESCO to continue the financing and publication of *Museum International* in all official languages of ICOM, and to publish other language versions as possible.

Resolution no. 6

Recalling the commitment of ICOM to the need to reflect and sustain cultural diversity through museums and their collections,

Noting that many countries in the 21st Century comprise a diversity of cultures which co-exist in harmony within a unitary nation,

Recognising the fundamental right of peoples to sustain their own culture through democratic processes of self-determination,

The 20th General Assembly, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

1. *Regrets* the serious damage to the Museum of East Timor and the disappearance of important cultural collections due to civil disorder;
2. *Calls on* the international museum community to provide all possible assistance in the reconstruction of the Museum, the return of missing collections, the conservation and documentation of existing and new collections and the training of museum personnel.

Resolution no. 7

Noting that for more than half a century, free trade negotiations have upheld the cultural exception principle intended to protect the national natural and cultural heritage from the effects of the elimination of barriers to trade,

Recognising that this cultural exception has made possible the adoption and enforcement of national natural and cultural heritage protection laws, international Conventions, Protocols and other measures,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Calls on UNESCO, regional and national organisations, governments and the World Trade Organisation to oppose vigorously any proposal to abolish or weaken the long-established cultural exception, in order to continue to protect the significant cultural and natural heritage of the various nations of the world.

Resolution no. 8

Aware that the Nazi regime, in power from 1933 to 1945, orchestrated and enabled during the implementation of the Holocaust, the misappropriation of art and other cultural property through means such as theft, confiscation, coercive transfer, looting and pillage,

Acknowledging that despite efforts following World War II to undertake restitution of misappropriated property, many objects were never returned to their original owners or legal successors,

Concerned that such objects may have subsequently come into the custody of museums,

Recalling ICOM's *Recommendations Concerning the Return of Works of Art Belonging to Jewish Owners* issued by the Executive Council in December 1998,

Noting that museum professionals, other individuals and organisations have gathered to establish international principles for addressing the problem of misappropriated objects, such as those contained in the *Washington Conference Principles on Nazi-Confiscated Art*, December 1998, the *Vilnius Forum Declaration*, October 2000, and the American Association of Museums' *Guidelines Concerning the Unlawful Appropriation of Objects during the Nazi Era*, April 2001,

The 20th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001

Urges all museums to encourage action by their national governments to ensure full implementation of the provisions of such documents, which establish international principles for addressing the problem of misappropriated objects.

**21st General Assembly of ICOM
Seoul, Rep. of Korea,
Friday 8 October 2004**

Resolution No. 1

Considering the undeniable importance of intangible heritage and its role in the preservation of cultural diversity, the 21st General Assembly of ICOM, held in Seoul on 8 October 2004,

1. *Endorses* the 2003 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage;
2. *Urges* all governments to ratify this convention;
3. *Encourages* all countries, and especially developing countries where there is a strong oral tradition, to establish an Intangible Heritage Promotion Fund;
4. *Invites* all relevant museums involved in the collection, preservation and promotion of the intangible heritage to give particular attention to the conservation of all perishable records, notably electronic and documentary heritage resources;
5. *Urges* national and local authorities to adopt and effectively implement appropriate local laws and regulations for the protection of intangible heritage;
6. *Recommends* that museums give particular attention and resist any attempt to misuse intangible heritage resources and particularly their commercialisation without benefits to the primary custodians;
7. *Urges* regional Organisations, National Committees and other ICOM bodies to work closely with local agencies in the development and the implementation of such legal instruments and in the necessary training of staff responsible for effective implementation;
8. *Recommends* that all training programmes for museum professionals stress the importance of intangible heritage and include the understanding of intangible heritage as a requirement for qualification;
9. *Recommends* that the Executive Council, working with the International Committee for the Training of Personnel (ICTOP), introduce the necessary adjustments as soon as possible into the ICOM Curricula Guidelines for Museum Professional Development (1971, latest revision 1999);
10. *Decides* that this Resolution shall henceforth be known as the "Seoul Declaration of ICOM on the Intangible Heritage".

Resolution No. 2

Considering earlier resolutions of ICOM (1986, 1989 and 2001) and the adoption of the recommendation E. of the report of the Working Group on the Use of Languages, dated 9 February 2004, specifying that "*in the case of the General Assembly and plenary sessions of the General Conference it would be desirable to use the language(s) of the host country in addition to the official languages*" of ICOM,

The 21st General Assembly of ICOM, held in Seoul, Korea on 8 October 2004:

1. *Reinforces* the Barcelona 2001 decision to adopt Spanish (Castilian) as the third official language of ICOM, and
2. *Adopts* entirely the Recommendation E of the Report of the ICOM Working Group on the Use of Languages.

Resolution No. 3

The 21st General Assembly of ICOM, held in Seoul on 8 October 2004,

1. *Urges* ICOM to consider the Arab region as a priority region in its programme;
2. *Urges* ICOM to carry out in the Arab region training activities for museum professionals, providing all necessary support;
3. *Invites* International Committees to demonstrate their solidarity with Arab museums in efforts to gain recognition of their role and importance in the promotion of cross-cultural understanding and cultural diversity of the world.

Resolution No. 4

Whereas [Resolution No. 2 of the 18th General Assembly of ICOM, held in Stavanger](#), Norway, on 7 July 1995, condemned the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage during armed conflicts;

Whereas the tangible and intangible heritage is a crucial part of the cultural identity;

Recognising the vulnerability of this heritage and our moral duty to ensure that present and future generations have access to it;

The 21st General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Seoul, Korea, on 8 October 2004,

1. *Emphasises* the necessity for all governments to ratify the Hague Convention of 1954 on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and its subsequent Protocols;
2. *Calls* upon ICOM, governments, the International Committee of the Blue Shield and other concerned international organisations to provide technical and financial support to countries that have suffered armed conflict, to help them to document and list their cultural heritage after a conflict;
3. *Regrets and condemns* the plunder and vandalism suffered by all institutions responsible for the cultural heritage in their country, like in the recent past in Iraq but unfortunately in other countries as well;
4. *Calls upon* the international museum community to develop protective measures and provide all necessary assistance for the reconstruction of museums, libraries, monuments and sites, the restitution of lost collections and the conservation and documentation of the remaining collections.

Resolution No. 5

Recognising that [Resolution No. 2 of the 20th General Assembly of ICOM](#), held in Barcelona, Spain, on 6 July 2001, on museum autonomy is well founded;

The 21st General Assembly of ICOM, held in Seoul, Korea, on 8 October 2004

Reaffirms the terms of that Resolution, in order to ensure that museums achieve greater financial and operational autonomy.

22nd General Assembly of ICOM
Vienna, Austria, Friday 24 August 2007

Resolution No. 1

Protection and Promotion of Universal Heritage with Respect for Cultural and Natural Diversity

ICOM's General Assembly held in Vienna, Austria, on 24 August 2007 promotes the protection of and wider access to Universal Heritage as encompassing natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable heritage, regardless of national boundaries or particular interests and with respect for diversity (as per Resolution No. 1 of 19th General Assembly of ICOM, Melbourne, Australia, 1998 and Resolution No. 1 of the 21st General Assembly of ICOM, Seoul, Korea, 2004),

1.1 Policy Framework

ICOM considers the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO) as the framework for promoting cultural diversity and universal heritage through strategic partnerships.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM recommends

- that National Committees exert influence on their respective governments to become State Parties to the UNESCO *Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* (Paris, 20 October 2005); as well as
- enhanced partnerships with other organisations and concrete joint committee actions within ICOM in this context.

1.2 Building Partnerships

In order to strengthen and expand its global network with existing and new strategic partners,

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM recommends

- the establishment of more functional collaboration with intergovernmental organisations (e.g. UNESCO, ICCROM, INTERPOL, WIPO), international non-governmental organisations (e.g. ICOMOS, IFLA, ICA, WCO, WFFM), national heritage organisations, including associations of museums, galleries, archives and libraries, as well as teaching and research institutions of higher education and their associations (e.g. IAU); and
- the participation in programmes that demonstrate the contemporary value of historic rights issues such as the UNESCO –Slave Route Project; or the mutual reinforcement of capacities such as the International Bar Association (IBA)–Mediation Programme.

Resolution No. 2

Accessibility of Information and Communication

2.1 Improve Communication

In furthering its universal vision and commitment to the preservation, continuation, and engagement with cultural diversity as the shared heritage of humanity, ICOM facilitates heritage action plans based on intercultural dialogue focusing on tangible and intangible heritage across its committees.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM resolves

- to develop better tools for more effective and regular communication throughout its membership and partner networks;
- to improve multilingual communication tools to reflect the diversity of its members and partners;

- to use the three languages of ICOM (French, English, and Spanish) on an equal basis; and
- to reinforce close cooperation with regional alliances to provide access to the main statements, policies, and documentation of ICOM in different languages (e.g. Arabic or Swahili).

2.2 Improve ICOM's Documentation

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM resolves

- to develop a platform for online information (including publications) to provide its committees with a tool to reach out to its members and other interested entities; and
- to re-conceptualise the role of the UNESCO-ICOM Museum Information Centre as a digital archival resource for ICOM and for the general public.

Resolution No. 3

Informing Museums on Intellectual Property Issues

Museums are, together with other cultural institutions, both owners and managers of intellectual property. ICOM recognizes that traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and related fields are in many cases under very serious threats around the world. Therefore, the close relationship and cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to all aspects of intellectual property, and in particular copyright, is essential. The ICOM General Assembly focuses on awareness-raising for the global heritage community with regard to intellectual property, including the full recognition of the rights of indigenous people and existing communities related to the heritage. It is essential to make the resources available to enable due diligence for new acquisitions, and provenance research, thereby contributing to the ethical dissemination of knowledge and appreciation of the value of heritage.

ICOM recognizes that sharing and providing access to online resources are never substitutes for the physical repatriation of objects.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM resolves

- to support the efforts of WIPO and other relevant organizations to develop and implement a new WIPO Convention and other Conventions aiming to ensure the protection of the collective moral rights of the originators, inheritors, transmitters, and performers of the world's traditional cultural expressions, and traditional knowledge.

Resolution No. 4

Preventing Illicit Traffic and Promoting the Physical Return, Repatriation and Restitution of Cultural Property

4.1 As museums engage with the legacies of the past events and practices, ICOM considers that the fight against the increasing illicit traffic of cultural and natural heritage properties should be a priority in all countries.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM therefore

- *recommends* the development of new and innovative methods to promote and facilitate return, repatriation, and restitution; and
- *urges* ICOM members to support and initiate actions leading to physical repatriation, wherever applicable.

4.2 ICOM notes that many claims and disputes concerning the ownership of museum collections, and legal claims against museums are leading to litigation that can be both lengthy and very costly.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM

- *welcomes* the decision of the Executive Council to adopt the active promotion of mediation in preference to legal actions, and to establish an ICOM panel of suitable, qualified, experienced, trained, and independent mediators, available to assist the parties in dispute resolution; and
- *recommends* the use of the mediation process as a first recourse as suggested in the policy statement by Alissandra Cummins: “Promoting the use of Mediation in Resolution of Disputes over the Ownership of Objects in Museum Collections” (January 2006).

Resolution No. 5

Disaster and Emergency Planning

ICOM *notes with deep concern* that

1. the number of cases have increased, in which cultural goods are stolen as the result of armed robbery, in the presence of visitors and staff; and
2. disasters have occurred, which include the damage to and loss of objects of collections, as a result of research or exhibition outside of the country of origin (which can also be damaging to both the tangible and intangible heritage); and
3. that global environmental changes have increased the frequency of natural disasters affecting museums and universal heritage (e.g. the recent earthquake in Pisco-Paracas in Peru, or Hurricane Dean in the Caribbean and Central America).

ICOM *considers* that in the context of the on-going challenges of universal heritage protection before, during, and after natural and manmade disasters, including unlawful acts, armed conflict, and rapid over-development, ICOM must consolidate its efforts at raising awareness about risk management and mitigating the consequences of disasters.

5.1 *The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM*

- *resolves* to consolidate its resources and expertise to develop an integrated emergency approach for:
 - advocacy with governments, intergovernmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations for cooperation and coordination;
 - project development targeting specific needs such as preventive measures for cultural heritage organisations or reconstruction efforts; and
 - capacity building based on practical skills and competencies.
- *resolves to support* new developments and activities of Blue Shield.

5.2 *The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM recognizes the need*

- to utilise the ICOM museums network to encourage governments to tighten the norms and legal provisions for the protection of Universal Heritage.
- to ensure the implementation of paragraphs 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7 of the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* in order to define minimum standards of security and safety, and to enhance awareness of museum staff for the protection of universal heritage; and
- to formulate an international memorandum on the implementation of the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*, First Protocol (The Hague, 1954) and Second Protocol (The Hague, 1999).

5.3 *The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM encourages* its National Committees

- to advocate with their governments the establishment and implementation of national programmes for the protection of cultural goods; and
- to advise strongly their governments to adopt and apply heritage property protection laws in accordance with international instruments and standards; and
- to support the museum community in its willingness to counter the present threats to museum visitors, staff, and collections.

5.4 *The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM appeals to all ICOM's members and partners*

- to remain conscious of the worsening destructive situation in Iraq, as well as countries in similar situations, and to support actively the protection of its cultural heritage, the reconstruction of its museums and sites, as well as the repatriation (with interim transfer to a place of safety outside the country) of its looted, stolen, and illegally exported objects.

Resolution No. 6 **Promoting Sustainable Development**

ICOM recognizes the potential for conflict between economic and political interests and the continuing development of peoples, communities and their cultures as well as the protection of natural resources.

6.1 *The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM launches an appeal*

- to support all initiatives and steps to ensure social, financial, and intellectual autonomy for museums; and
- to make museums more attractive for the general public by transforming them into educational venues for enjoyment, experiencing, and learning about culture and nature, while at the same time taking into account the importance of safeguarding heritage for future generations.

6.2 ICOM *recognizes* the increasing dangers to universal heritage posed by infrastructural mega-projects. Even where such projects may contribute to economic growth and may benefit the people of the region, nevertheless, they often have a very destructive effect on the cultural heritage and the traditions of the people living there.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM recommends to its members in this context

- *to contribute* to raising awareness in relation to these dangers at all levels in all countries, regarding any and all such projects, and for example, at this time, the Ilisu/High Dam Project in Turkey.

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM appeals to its members and partners in relevant and intergovernmental organisations

- *to urge* the responsible authorities of Turkey to reconsider their activities and timeframe in the scope of the planned project on the Tigris River in order to ensure better protection of the heritage in the affected region, the populations living in the area and the ancient city of Hasankeyf; and, in particular,
- *requests* its members of the countries involved with this project (especially in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Turkey) to appeal to their authorities and private entities located in these and other countries that support and contribute to the project to consider the universal heritage implications of their actions.

Resolution No. 7 **Championing Higher Standards and Professional Development**

Considering the challenges museum professionals and volunteers are facing (e.g. on the political, financial, and structural levels) in the rapidly changing environment of the 21st century,

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM resolves:

- to address, develop, and enhance more effectively the education and training of museum professionals and volunteers, and to develop capacities to meet the needs of museums and the communities they serve;
- to implement the above through ICOM's operational mechanisms with special reference to developing countries, in particular through regional alliances and multilingual delivery platforms; and
- to partner with existing museum and heritage studies programs in universities and research institutions, as well as international and national NGO's.

Resolution No. 8

Improving the Consultative and Decision Making Process

8.1 In view of the rapid growth in the membership of ICOM, and considering that the Advisory Committee is the representative body of ICOM with National and International Committees, Affiliated Organisations, and Regional Alliances,

The 22nd General Assembly of ICOM urges

- the Executive Council and the Advisory Committee to continue the reform, including the revision of ICOM's Statutes and Operating Policies, to enhance the substantive role of the Advisory Committee by utilizing the more efficient means available in our contemporary information society; and, that the results of such reform be discussed among both Executive Council and the Advisory Committee and made available for review and acceptance by the members of the Advisory Committee.

8.2 The General Conference is ICOM's major event and a unique knowledge-sharing experience. It is a networking opportunity that consumes considerable time and money for all members.

The 22nd ICOM General Assembly recommends:

- that ICOM improve the organisation, structure, and content of the General Assembly and the General Conference to gain in effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance to ICOM members worldwide, and to call on all ICOM bodies to designate representatives to work on better means to do so;
- to encourage governments responsible for museum personnel to support full participation of their staff who are members of ICOM in ICOM meetings and the General Conference as this participation should be recognised as a professional activity with benefits for museum development in their respective countries, regions and internationally;
- that the Executive Council provide information on the activities of the Executive Council and the Secretariat, to the Advisory Committee for review on a regular basis and for consideration in advance of meetings; and
- that ICOM and the host countries organising General Conferences and other constituent meetings make every effort to harness new technologies in order to best engage with and ensure the more democratic involvement of our global membership and better functioning of our Organisation.

**25th General Assembly of ICOM
Shanghai, China, 12 November 2010**

Resolution No. 1: Shanghai Declaration on Museums for Harmonious Social Development

Underlining the theme of the ‘ICOM 2010’ General Conference in Shanghai, *Museums for Social Harmony*, as a profound and resonant concept for global society;

Recalling the crucial change in ICOM’s international definition of museums in 1974, introducing for the first time a clear statement of museums’ social purpose: that museums exist ‘*in the service of society and its development*’;

Noting that the concept of ‘society’ itself has undergone transformation in the decades since ICOM profiled museums’ social responsibilities – and that all modern societies today are increasingly challenged by far-reaching changes internally and in their relations with the world, where values and ideas about future development are evolving dynamically in an ever more pluralistic environment;

Affirming the enlarged ethical responsibilities of museums, as set out under eight broad principles in the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* (2004), which includes the following statements:

(Principle 1) *Museums preserve, interpret and promote the natural and cultural inheritance of humanity.*

(Principle 4) *Museums provide opportunities for the appreciation, understanding and management of the natural and cultural heritage.*

(Principle 5) *Museums hold resources that provide opportunities for other public services and benefits.*

(Principle 6) *Museums work in close collaboration with the communities from which their collections originate as well as those they serve.*

Reaffirming the frameworks of the 1995 and 2000 UNESCO publications, *Our Creative Diversity and the World Culture Report 2000*, the breadth and pluralism of their vision of culture and ongoing work that promotes the indivisible connections between biodiversity and cultural diversity between tangible and intangible heritage;

Fostering recognition and respect for diverse social and cultural practices, to build strong societies that include persons and groups from varied backgrounds;

Promoting openness, freedom of thought, conscience and belief, and wide access to knowledge generated by museums for all;

Celebrating the increasingly important and reflexive roles that museums play today in international affairs, including as ambassadors for intercultural awareness and informed relations between nations;

Warning that the positive recognition of difference and experience of intercultural communication with others cannot be passively assumed, but must be actively promoted by museums in their engagement with diverse audiences, to achieve greatest benefits to civil society in a global age;

Emphasising the growing need for museums to develop skills, capabilities and new models of collaboration to provide a structured platform for interactions between different peoples, cultures and forms of knowledge;

Members of the international museums community and ICOM delegates gathered in Shanghai for 'ICOM 2010' declare the important value of museums as agents for harmonious social development, in which individuals and diverse groups participate freely and actively – through museums' preservation and projection of the varied environments, histories and achievements that human beings share, affirming humankind's unique and irreplaceable legacy for future generations.

Resolution No. 2: ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter

As an integral part of the outcomes of the activities of 2010 — The International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, The International Year of Biodiversity, and The International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding — the ICOM Cross Cultural Task Force recommends that consistent with the 1998 Cultural Diversity Policy Framework of ICOM, and in continuing to address the wide range of issues with cross cultural dimensions through intercultural and intergenerational dialogue and in developing inclusive approaches and guidelines for how museums should endeavour to deal with cultural diversity and biodiversity, that the 25th General Assembly of the International Council of Museums meeting on 12 November 2010 in Shanghai, China, adopted the following set of principles as the ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter:

1. **DIVERSITY:** To recognise and affirm all forms of cultural diversity and biological diversity at local, regional and international levels, and to reflect this diversity in all policies and programmes of museums across the world.
2. **PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY:** To promote enabling and empowering frameworks for active inputs from all stakeholders, community groups, cultural institutions and official agencies through appropriate processes of consultation, negotiation and participation, ensuring the ownership of the processes as the defining element.
3. **COOPERATION AND COORDINATION:** To cooperate and coordinate in sharing projects and enhancing professional exchanges so as to maximise resources and expertise at regional and global levels.
4. **PEACE AND COMMUNITY BUILDING:** To promote the sense of place and identity of diverse peoples through appreciating their multiple inheritances — natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable — and fostering a shared vision inspired by the spirit of reconciliation through intercultural and intergenerational dialogue.
5. **INNOVATION AND INSPIRATION:** To foster creativity and to develop challenging approaches to stimulate inclusive heritage consciousness in culturally and linguistically diverse museum contexts.
6. **CAPACITY BUILDING:** To make directed and sustained endeavours to increase the operational capacity of museums to respond with vigour and insight to transformation and change in culturally and linguistically diverse societies.
7. **PRODUCTIVE DIVERSITY:** To maximise approaches that will encourage the diversification of resources to address and reconcile the competing demands of cultural diversity and biodiversity with economic imperatives.

8. STANDARD SETTING: To discuss and debate various UN and UNESCO international heritage law instruments, both soft law recommendations, charters and declarations and hard law conventions and treaties, providing strategic professional leadership, especially with reference to the cultural suite of international legal instruments.

9. SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: To locate culture as the fourth pillar along with economic, social and environmental sustainability and to address the cultural and creative dimensions of climate change.

10. DIGITAL DOMAIN: To understand the differences between digitisation, digital access and digital heritage, to support digital access in all activities, and to recognise that digital access is not a substitute for return, restitution and repatriation.

Resolution No. 3: Inclusive Museum Knowledge Communities

As an integral part of the outcomes of the activities of 2010, *International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures; and International Year of Youth – Dialogue and Mutual Understanding;*

The ICOM Cross Cultural Task Force recommends that building on the 1998 Cultural Diversity Policy Framework of ICOM and continuing to address the wide range of issues with cross cultural dimensions through intercultural and intergenerational dialogue; developing inclusive approaches and guidelines concerning the way that museums should endeavour to deal with cultural diversity;

That the 25th General Assembly of the International Council of Museums meeting in November 2010, in Shanghai, China,

Support continued participation of ICOM in the Inclusive Museum Knowledge Community beyond 2011, so that the Inclusive Museum Knowledge Community could become a valuable resource for the museum and the wider heritage community.

Resolution No. 4: Promoting Community Museums

Bearing in mind the importance of museums in promoting harmony, mutual understanding and exchanges between communities locally, regionally and nationally;

Recognising that museums can contribute to breaking down barriers between people and communities and to promoting respect and understanding and tolerance of social and ethnic diversity and the preservation of human rights;

The General Assembly commends the creation of appropriate museums intended to preserve and reflect the varied heritages of different communities.

Resolution No. 5: Museums and Cultural Tourism

Conscious that museums play an important role in the promotion of cultural tourism;

Noting the fact that museum collections contain objects of great artistic and heritage value;

The General Assembly commends all appropriate museum initiatives which make museums more attractive to the public and which enhance their ability to contribute to education, in search of training, cultural understanding and preservation;

The General Assembly encourages the integration of museums into national development programmes through the promotion of appropriate cultural tourism.

Resolution No. 6: Heritage and Legacy

Recalling that the cultural heritage of the world is important for mutual understanding between peoples;

Noting that our cultural heritage is vulnerable to many threats and that its protection demands united efforts informed by professional experience and by continuing research and development in conservation and in documentation of heritage objects and monuments;

Considering the vital importance of continual improvement in public access and presentation;

The General Assembly notes that amongst ICOM's most pressing tasks are:

- sustainable development of museums;
- support for dialogue amongst museum professionals and the museum public internationally;
- support for all forms of positive and respectful cooperation with the various social, ethnic and confessional communities of museum stakeholders nationally and internationally with a view to promoting and preserving our common cultural heritage and passing it on as legacy to future generations.

Resolution No. 7: Clarification of Conservation Terminology

The General Assembly welcomes and endorses the clarification and definition of conservation terminology including “preventive conservation”, “remedial conservation” and “restoration” as the preferred terms characterising the various forms of action to conserve tangible cultural heritage which were adopted by ICOM-CC at its 15th Triennial Conference in New Delhi 22-26 September 2008. The terms are defined as follows:

- Conservation – all measures and actions aimed at safeguarding tangible cultural heritage while ensuring its accessibility to present and future generations. Conservation embraces preventive conservation, remedial conservation and restoration. All measures and actions should respect the significance and the physical properties of the cultural heritage item.

- Preventive conservation – all measures and actions aimed at avoiding and minimizing future deterioration or loss. They are carried out within the context or on the surroundings of an item, but more often a group of items, whatever their age and condition. These measures and actions are indirect – they do not interfere with the materials and structures of the items. They do not modify their appearance.

Examples of preventive conservation are appropriate measures and actions for registration, storage, handling, packing and transportation, security, environmental management (light, humidity, pollution and pest control), emergency planning, education of staff, public awareness, legal compliance.

- Remedial conservation – all actions directly applied to an item or a group of items aimed at arresting current damaging processes or reinforcing their structure. These actions are only carried out when the items are in such a fragile condition or deteriorating at such a rate, that they could be lost in a relatively short time. These actions sometimes modify the appearance of the items.

Examples of remedial conservation are disinfection of textiles, desalination of ceramics, de-acidification of paper, dehydration of wet archaeological materials, stabilization of corroded metals, consolidation of mural paintings, removing weeds from mosaics.

- Restoration – all actions directly applied to a single and stable item aimed at facilitating its appreciation, understanding and use. These actions are only carried out when the item has lost part of its significance or function through past alteration or deterioration. They are based on respect for the original material. Most often such actions modify the appearance of the item.

Examples of restoration are retouching a painting, reassembling a broken sculpture, reshaping a basket, filling losses on a glass vessel.

Conservation measures and actions can sometimes serve more than one aim. For instance varnish removal can be both restoration and remedial conservation. The application of protective coatings can be both restoration and preventive conservation. Reburial of mosaics can be both preventive and remedial conservation.

Conservation is complex and demands the collaboration of relevant qualified professionals. In particular, any project involving direct actions on the cultural heritage requires a conservator-restorer (ref. ICOM-CC definition of the profession, Copenhagen, 1984, and the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums*).

Resolution No. 8: Professional Development for Future Museum Personnel

Whereas CIPEG has recognised that many students no longer receive object- and materials-based training in Egyptology and consequently do not have an appropriate professional knowledge to enable them to work in museums with ancient Egyptian collections and that this tendency has been identified in many other museum-relevant disciplines from the sciences to art-history;

Accordingly the General Assembly resolves to urge ICOM members and supporters to appeal to their university colleagues and those in other appropriate institutes and organisations to intensify art-historical and objects-focused teaching as an essential part of the curriculum for the relevant sciences, social sciences and humanities disciplines.

Resolution No. 9: Continuous Professional Development for Museum Personnel

Bearing in mind the ICOM Code of Ethics 2006, Section 1.15 and ICOM Statutes Article 2, Section 2,

The General Assembly resolves that as museums evolve as institutions, driven by ideas of sustainability and social inclusion, continuing education and professional development assume even greater importance. During the joint annual conference of ICR and ICTOP in Mantova (Italy) from the 18 to the 24 October 2009, this position was supported in presentations and discussions.

Therefore, the General Assembly urges its members to include training for all museum personnel in all strategic and, where relevant, operational plans.

Resolution No. 10: Partnerships for Capacity Building

Noting that the limited means, infrastructure and staffing of Arab and African museums prevent the accomplishment of their missions;

The General Assembly resolves that ICOM shall establish effective partnerships between museums from developed countries and those from developing countries, in order to permit the latter to benefit from the expertise of the former, by means of:

- the organisation of training programmes in conservation, documentation, and digitisation of collections;
- the encouragement of the holding of specialist meetings on museum management, in order to facilitate communication and sharing of knowledge, as well as the transfer of technologies to museums in developing countries;
- training in the sourcing of financial and in-kind support.

Resolution No. 11: Flow of Information and Opinion within ICOM

Bearing in mind the importance of the free flow of information and debate within ICOM,

The General Assembly resolves to maintain ICOM-L as a free and open discussion list for all matters relating to ICOM and the museum community and further resolves to promote the exchange of ideas, encourage the membership to participate in such exchanges, and resolves to facilitate the flow of knowledge and ideas within the organization.

Resolution No. 12: Working Papers for General Assembly, Executive Council and Advisory Committee

Noting the necessity for time to read and analyse working papers for, and draft minutes of, meetings of the General Assembly, Executive Council and Advisory Committee,

The General Assembly resolves that a clear and unambiguous time limit of one month be fixed and enforced for working papers, as well as for minutes and lists of decisions.

Resolution No. 13: Role and Impact of International Committees

Bearing in mind the importance of the work of the International Committees for the achievement of ICOM's strategic objectives for the enhancement of professional practice and exchange of information, the General Assembly resolves:

- to encourage improved communication by and about the International Committees;
- to recommend to the Executive Council and Advisory Committee the establishment of an Open Forum on the International Committees at the time of the annual meeting of the Advisory Committee and at the Triennial Conference to promote the work of the International Committees and to answer the questions of ICOM members and receive feedback about their activities;
- to recommend the use of the ICOM Website and *ICOM News* to publicise the work of the International Committees;

- that an evaluation of the Standing Committee on International Committees be undertaken with a view to including in its mandate the improvement of its support for the work of the International Committees;

Resolution No. 14: Disaster Relief Programme

The General Assembly strengthens ICOM's commitment to assisting museums and heritage institutions facing the consequences of natural and man-made disasters.

Resolution No. 15: Heritage Restitution

Recalling that documents and objects have in the past been confiscated from colonised countries;

Noting that these documents and objects form an integral part of their historical heritage;

The General Assembly resolves to encourage all the parties concerned who are in dispute to enter into dialogue with a view to resolving the issues of restitution and draws attention to the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* and to ICOM's adherence to International conventions governing such matters.

**28th General Assembly of ICOM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 17 August 2013**

Resolution No. 1: Follow up and Intermediate Evaluation of Resolutions from the ICOM General Conference

Considering the long tradition of Resolutions issued during the Triennial General Conferences and General Assemblies of ICOM;

Given that the purpose of the resolutions from the General Conference is to identify the major cultural orientations and policies of the Organisation;

Noting that the Rules of Procedures for Resolutions do not provide a framework to periodically assess their implementation during the three-year period following their adoption;

Given the repeated requests of ICOM Members taken at large regarding the implementation and evaluation of the Resolutions;

The General Assembly requests that the Executive Council establishes and implements, at the 29th General Assembly, an intermediate annual evaluation of ICOM resolutions assigned to the Resolutions Committee of the 23rd General Conference of ICOM.

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the Executive Council:

- Establishes Rules of Procedure by June 2014 to follow up on the implementation of Resolutions from the 29th General Assembly of ICOM;
- Ensures periodic evaluations of the implementation of Resolutions with a detailed draft report made available to the ICOM membership at least three months before the next General Conference in Milan; and
- Encourages all National Committees, to the best of their abilities, to translate from now on, all new Resolutions into the working languages of their Committees and make them available through the different means of communication available to them. *(These translations are not meant to be official texts, but working texts to enhance the implementation of the Resolutions worldwide.)*

Resolution No. 2: Adoption of the Statement of Principles of Museum Documentation

Noting that:

- According to Article 4 of the *ICOM Statutes*, respect for the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* is a sine qua non condition for membership of ICOM;
- The *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* requires that museum collections be adequately documented, that this documentation respect professional standards, be kept securely and be made available to legitimate users (§2.20, p. 5);
- The Code of Ethics further recommends that documentation be shared amongst institutions as a contribution to the promotion of knowledge and co-operation between museums and cultural organisations (§6.1, p. 9);

- Adequate documentation is critical for ICOM, UNESCO, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization as a key vehicle in the fight against illicit traffic in cultural property;
- The Advisory Committee of ICOM, at its 75th session in Paris, acknowledged the need to give greater prominence to the importance of adequate documentation.

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to acknowledge:

- The work initiated in Zagreb in 2005 by CIDOC, highlighting the necessity for further details in section 2.20 of the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums*, providing a clear and explicit statement of a museum's legal, ethical and practical obligation to maintain adequate documentation of its collections;
- The Statement of Principles of Museum Documentation adopted by CIDOC at its 2012 General Assembly in Helsinki, held on Wednesday, 13 June, 2013; and
- That the Statement of Principles of Museum Documentation are considered a complement to Articles 2.20 and 6.1 of the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums*.

Resolution No. 3: ICOM Secretariat and Recruitment of the Director General

Given that the General Secretariat of ICOM is the operational body of the Organisation and its Members;

Recognising the essential role of the Secretariat for the implementation of the Strategic Plan and Resolutions from the governing bodies of ICOM;

Noting that in the light of recent events affecting the management of the Secretariat, a working group dedicated to the organisation of the Secretariat was established simultaneously with the hiring of an Interim Director General in office until 31 December, 2013;

Keen to restore and consolidate the conditions to enable effective functioning of ICOM and the success of its projects;

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the newly elected President and the Executive Council:

- Continue the process of rebuilding the Secretariat, ensuring that it is undertaken in a transparent manner with any further actions fully endorsed by the Executive Council; and
- Appoint the ICOM Director General as soon as possible, with the hiring process to be completed by the end of December 2013.

Resolution No. 4: Museums, Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion: Benchmarking against the ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter, Shanghai 2010

Noting that:

- ICOM adopted the ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter during the 25th General Assembly in Shanghai, in November 2010;
- ICOM also adopted during the 25th General Assembly ongoing support to the Inclusive Museum Knowledge Community;

- The International Symposium on Inclusion and Gender Mainstreaming in Copenhagen as part of the Inclusive Museum Knowledge Community conference in April 2013 (Co-chaired by the President of ICOM, Paris) expressed strong concerns about the inadequate engagement with gender and women's issues in museums ;
- Gender mainstreaming and other cultural borders of diversity such as race, ethnicity, class, faith, age, physical ability, economic status, regionalism and sexual orientation are important for the development of the principle of inclusiveness in museums;
- ICOM must continue to expand and encourage the inclusion of its Members and their communities and countries across the world, with the aim of becoming a globally representative INGO;

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the newly elected President and the Executive Council:

- Develop a systematic approach to assessing the extent to which its programmes and activities, including various Committee deliberations, address cultural and linguistic diversity benchmarked against the ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter, and as part of this agenda;
- Develop a Gender Mainstreaming policy and actively ensure its implementation as an integral part of ICOM's strategic directions.

In addressing Gender Mainstreaming:

1. We recommend that museums analyse the narratives being told from a gender perspective.
2. In order to have a gender policy, we recommend that museums work with audience, staff and programmes from a gender perspective and at the same time with the embodiment of ideas.
3. We recommend that museums use the analysis of inter-sectionality (race, ethnicity, gender, class, faith, sexual orientation and so on) to realise the idea of inclusiveness in museums.

Resolution No. 5: Protection of Cultural Heritage during and after Armed Conflict, Revolutions and Civil Strife

In view of the current historical events in the Arabic world, such as in Syria, Egypt and other countries, ICOM expresses its deepest concern regarding the loss of unique cultural heritage resources due to violence, vandalism and ongoing looting of archaeological sites and museums. ICOM condemns the looting and vandalism suffered by museums, historical buildings and sites, and consequently the destruction of cultural heritage and the illicit traffic in artifacts.

ICOM alerts the worldwide community to this irretrievable loss to human history and culture and calls upon the worldwide museum community to raise awareness about the ongoing destruction of cultural heritage and cultural identity.

Noting that the 19th and 21st General Assemblies of ICOM, in Melbourne, Australia (16 October, 1998) and Seoul, Korea (8 October, 2004), had already emphasised the significance of The Hague Convention of 1954 and its Protocols (1).

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the newly elected President and the Executive Council:

- Explore ways in which the damaging impact on museums, monuments and archaeological sites could be mitigated or minimized, and supports any actions that could be taken to protect the tangible and intangible heritage in museums and heritage sites;
- Further appeal to its Members and network partners to intensify the efforts and cooperation with partners in the endangered countries in protecting their heritage, museums and archaeological sites.
- Renew the appeal to all governments to ratify The Hague Convention of 1954 and its First and Second Protocols;
- Welcome the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) adopted on 2 April, 2013 by the United Nations General Assembly regulating international trade in conventional arms, and recommends that exemptions be included in such treaties or related international regulations to protect and safeguard museums with relevant objects and heritage resources;
- Develop a policy driven approach, through cooperation and coordination with primary and other stakeholders, for the rehabilitation of museums and heritage resources, both tangible and intangible, taking into consideration support for south countries.

NB: Drafted from three related Recommendations, submitted by ICOMAM on 25 June, 2013; the National Museum of the Resistance and Liberation Army of the Kingdom of Morocco on 26 July, 2013; and ICOM CIPEG on 3 August, 2013.

(1) Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention 1954, popularly known as The Hague Convention (14 May, 1954), its First Protocol, The Hague, (14 May, 1954) and the Second Protocol, The Hague (26 March, 1999).

Resolution No. 6: Viability and Sustainability of Museums through the Global Financial Crisis

Recognising that the Global Financial Crisis and its ongoing negative impact on the cultural sector in general and museums in particular;

Acknowledging that museums are unique civic spaces for knowledge generation and social learning;

Emphasising that museums are critical to culture, as the fourth pillar of sustainable development along with economic, social and environmental pillars;

Concerned about the diminishing resources for the maintenance and development of museums including the closure of museums in different parts of the world;

Noting that neither culture nor museums are recognised appropriately in the outcomes document, ‘The Future We Want’ from the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012 and the subsequent UN deliberations in 2013, especially by the Economic and Social Council of the UN in Geneva;

Supporting The Hangzhou UNESCO Declaration ‘Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies’ (17 April, 2013).

It is recommended by the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, meeting on 17 August 2013, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the Executive Council:

- Takes strategic leadership in the drafting of the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure that museums are located in the post 2015 Development Agenda;

- Promotes the valuing of museums through social, economic, cultural and environmental indicators of development through a policy framework by the end of 2014;
- Establishes a strong and effective campaign through all the Committees, Alliances and other organs and partners of ICOM for the sustainable development of museums, including the safeguarding of collections during economic crisis;
- Advocates with UN and UNESCO for an UN International Year for Museums.

NB: Drafted based on the submission of ICOM Europe on 11 August, 2013 based on the Lisbon Declaration, 6 April, 2013 to be made available on the ICOM webpage together with relevant recent documents on sustainable development of culture in the international arena.

The members of the Resolutions Committee for the 2013 Rio General Conference are:

Amareswar GALLA, Australia/India, Chairperson; Chedlia ANNABI, Tunisia, Member; Elizabeth DUGGAL, Co-Chair ICOM USA, Member; Samuel Fernando FRANCO ARCE, Chair ICOM Guatemala, Member; Lothar JORDAN, Germany, Chair of ICLM, Member; Léontine MEIJER VAN MENSCH, Netherlands, Chair of COMCOL, Member; Eiji MIZUSHIMA, Japan, Member.

Ex officio members: Hans-Martin HINZ, Germany, ICOM President; Hanna PENNOCK, Netherlands, ICOM Director General a.i.

**31st General Assembly of ICOM
Milan, Italy, 9 July 2016**

Resolution No. 1: The Responsibility of Museums Towards Landscape

Museums and landscapes are an essential element of humanity's physical, natural, social and symbolic environment.

Landscape is a highly complex network, defined by relationships between social and natural elements. The richness of landscape arises from its diversity.

Museums are part of the landscape. They collect tangible and intangible testimonials linked to the environment. The collections forming part of their heritage cannot be explained without the landscape.

Museums have a particular responsibility towards the landscape that surrounds them, urban or rural. This implies a dual duty: on the one hand, the management and upkeep of heritage in a sustainable development perspective for the territory; on the other, attention given to images and representations that identify and connote the landscape itself.

Considering the above, and

1. *Remembering* UNESCO Conventions, ICOM Code of Ethics and NATHIST Code of Ethics;
2. *Knowing that* the concept of Cultural Landscape incorporates not only the physical size of a territory, but also a wide range of intangible factors - from language to lifestyle; from religious belief to the different forms of social life; from technology to ways of life and production, as well as to power relations and exchanges between generations;
3. *Recognizing that* such concept encompasses soundscapes, olfactory, sensory and mental landscapes, and also the landscapes of memory and of conflict, often incorporated in places, objects, documents and images, endlessly expanding opportunities for museums to take action on cultural landscapes;
4. *Understanding that* museums contribute with the knowledge and expertise of their professionals, to raise awareness among communities - helping the development of decisions that involve a transformation of the landscape;
5. *Considering that* museums share the task with other institutions working to preserve heritage and ensuring its management and development.

The 31st General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Milan, Italy, on 9 July 2016, recommends that:

• Museums extend their mission from a legal and operational point of view and manage buildings and sites of cultural landscape as 'extended museums', offering enhanced protection and accessibility to such heritage in closed relationship with communities.

• Museums contribute not only to the knowledge of the values of cultural landscapes, but also to the development of symbolic frameworks that determine them, so that the notion of cultural landscape becomes an instrument for the assessment of what needs to be protected, enhanced and handed on to future generations, and what will go instead questioned, criticized and modified.

The International Council of Museums *assumes the need* to emphasize the mention of cultural landscapes in its key documents, such as the Definition of Museum, the ICOM Statutes and the ICOM Code of Ethics.

NB: Drafted from a Recommendation submitted by ICOM France and ICOM Italy on 5 July 2016, and supported by ICOFOM.

Resolution No. 2: Inclusion, Intersectionality and Gender Mainstreaming in Museums

Considering that:

1. The implementation process of the Resolution No. 4 of the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2013, on “Museums, Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion: Benchmarking against the *ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter*, Shanghai 2010” has mainly been focused on Gender Equity;
2. Intersectionality such as of race, ethnicity, colour, faith, age, class, regional location and sexual orientation are rarely assessed in considering inclusion;
3. Cross cutting themes are significant in the 1948 United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*; the 2001 UNESCO *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*; the 2015 UNESCO Recommendation *concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections*; and the *ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter* adopted during the 25th General Assembly of ICOM in Shanghai, China, 2010.

The 31st General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Milan, Italy, on 9 July 2016, recommends that the President and Executive Board of ICOM develop:

- Further systematic approaches to assessing the follow up to Resolutions from ICOM 2010 and 2013 General Conferences and build on the work of the Strategic Plan and Resolutions Monitoring Committee (MOCO) in assessing the extent to which ICOM’s programmes and activities, including various Committee deliberations, address cultural, linguistic and geographical diversity benchmarked against the ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter;
- Gender Mainstreaming policies and strategies, and actively ensure their implementation as an integral part of ICOM’s future strategic goals;
- Strategies for expanding and encouraging the inclusion of members and their communities and countries across the geographical regions of the world; and
- the Inclusive Museum Knowledge Community through enhanced communication strategies.

NB: Drafted from a Recommendation submitted by ICOM ICTOP, ICOFOM and INTERCOM on 3 July 2016 and supported by ICOM Croatia, ICOM Zambia, ICOM ICOFOM, ICOM NATHIST and PIMA.

Resolution No. 3: Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict, Acts of Terrorism, Revolutions and Civil Strife

Considering:

1. Resolution No. 5 of the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2013, on the “Protection of Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict, Revolutions and Civil Strife”;
2. The increase of terrorist acts with dramatic consequences on communities, heritage and museum collections; and
3. The most recent dramatic events occurring in the world of museums, monuments and sites

The 31st General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Milan, Italy, on 9 July 2016, recommends:

- Ongoing strengthening of the protection of cultural heritage during and after armed conflict, revolutions and civil strife; including conflicts all over the world that provoke terrorist acts having dangerous impacts on communities, museums and landscapes.

NB: Drafted from a Recommendation submitted by ICOM Iran on 27 May 2016 and supported by ICOM Lithuania, ICOM Poland and ICOM Europe.

Resolution No. 4: Promotion and Protection of Cultural Objects on International Loan

Considering:

1. That cultural exchanges through sharing heritage and museum collections strengthen dialogue, mutual enrichment and understanding among nations and cultures, and serve as an important educational instrument as well as a driver for economic growth and tourism, contributing to sustainable development;
2. That cultural objects constitute a universal treasure of humanity and should be protected while being temporarily abroad by a legal international instrument consistent with national laws and other international conventions;
3. The cooperation and the interchange of museum collections for purposes of exhibitions, education and research are promoted by *ICOM Guidelines for Loans* (1974) and the revised version of the *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums* (2004);
4. That immunity from seizure and jurisdiction should correspond to established international instruments regulating the movement of cultural property.

The 31st General Assembly of ICOM, meeting in Milan, Italy, on 9 July 2016, recommends that the Executive Board of ICOM:

- Drafts a policy position for promoting the immunity of cultural objects on international loan for cultural, educational and research purposes from seizure.

NB: Drafted from a Recommendation submitted by ICOM Russia on 27 May 2016 and supported by PIMA.

The members of the Resolutions Committee for the 2016 Milan General Conference are:

Dorota FOLGA-JANUSZEWSKA, Poland, Chairperson; Amareswar GALLA, Australia, Member; Rooksana OMAR, South Africa, Member; Luis RAPOSO, Portugal, Member; Emma NARDI, Italy, Member; Teti HADJINICOLAOU, Greece, Member; Vaiva LANKELIENE, Lithuania, Member.

Ex officio members: Hans Martin HINZ, Germany, ICOM President; Anne-Catherine Robert-Hauglustaine, France, ICOM Director General.

**34th General Assembly of ICOM
Kyoto, Japan, 7 September 2019**

Resolution No.1 “On sustainability and the implementation of Agenda 2030, Transforming our World”

Considering humanity’s current demands on the planet are unsustainable; the planet and all its inhabitants, human and non-human are facing an entangled series of unprecedented environmental and societal crises, the impacts of which: rising inequality, wars, poverty, climate change and loss of biodiversity, are serving to amplify these crises.

Recognizing the members of the United Nations have unanimously agreed to implement Agenda 2030, Transforming our World, to address the crises and to initiate the creation of pathways to a sustainable future.

Understanding that museums, as trusted sources of knowledge, are invaluable resources for engaging communities and are ideally positioned to empower the global society to collectively imagine, design and create a sustainable future for all, The 34th General Assembly recommends that ICOM, its Committees, Alliances, Affiliated Organisations and Secretariat:

- **recognise** that all museums have a role to play in shaping and creating a sustainable future through our various programmes, partnerships and operations;
- **endorse** the urgent call by ICOM’s Working Group on Sustainability for museums to respond through rethinking and recasting their values, missions, and strategies;
- **become familiar** with, and assist in all ways possible, the goals and targets of the UN SDGs and use the 2030 ‘Transforming our World’ Agenda as the guiding framework to incorporate sustainability into our own internal and external practices and educational programming; and
- **empower** ourselves, our visitors and our communities through making positive contributions to achieving the goals of Agenda 2030, Transforming Our World; acknowledging and reducing our environmental impact, including our carbon footprint, and helping secure a sustainable future for all inhabitants of the planet: human and non-human.

NB: Drafted from a recommendation submitted by ICOM Norway and ICOM United Kingdom

Resolution No. 2 “Commitment to the Integration of Asia into the ICOM Community”

Asia is a vast continent marked by diversity. Many of its countries and regions are multilingual with multi-ethnic populations and more than one religion. Asia’s cultural heritage is accordingly rich and varied, reflecting manifold circumstances and histories.

Some Asian countries have experienced colonization in their recent or distant past. The museums found in Asia include not only well-established institutions but also numerous newly constructed facilities. While helping to bring museums to more Asian regions than ever before, this increase has been unavoidably accompanied by inconsistent levels of experience in museum administration, conservation, collections management, and research. Some Asian museums are sorely lacking in even basic resources and infrastructure; in contrast, others utilize highly sophisticated practices and policies that remain little-known to the outside world due to language barriers or a lack of international interchange. Likewise, museums with Asian holdings in other parts of the world often have limited access to the specialized or traditional knowledge of their Asian colleagues.

In order to better integrate Asian countries with the international museum community, the 34th General Assembly recommends that ICOM commits to strengthening mutual understanding among Asian museums while at the same time respects the autonomy, distinctiveness and diversity of the region.

More specifically, we recommend the following for supporting further enhancement of museum professionalism:

- i) the promotion of Asia-related exhibitions in accordance with the 2016 ICOM Milano resolution “Promotion and Protection of Cultural Objects on International Loan”;
- ii) the creation of more robust Asian art databases and digital content with broad, international reach;
- iii) the fostering of international scholarly exchange among specialists within Asia and around the world; and finally,
- iv) the establishment of specialist networks with a focus on Asian art and culture, in order to share knowledge and experience and to enrich the presentation of Asian content in museums around the world.

NB: Drafted from a recommendation submitted by ICOM Japan and endorsed by ICOM ASPAC, ICOM Bangladesh, ICOM China, ICOM Pakistan and ICOM Mongolia

Resolution No. 3 “Commitment to the Concept ‘Museums as Cultural Hubs’”

The theme "Museums as Cultural Hubs" is particularly relevant for having been the unifying theme of the 25th General Conference of ICOM, held in the same venue as the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The concept of "Cultural Hubs" suggests the role of museums as central axes for the exchange of information that transcends time, be it centuries, political eras, or generations.

This long-term conceptual framework fostered a meaningful General Conference with ground breaking discussions on the museum definition, sustainability, and the correlation between museums and local development. "Cultural Hubs" also encompasses the ability of museums to traverse national and geopolitical boundaries.

As a concept, it suggests how museums can play a generative role in forging transverse connections across divergent fields. Museums can help us discover the integral relationship between the humanities and the sciences. In this sense, it is highly significant that the discussions at ICOM Kyoto, the third-ever General Conference in East Asia, included such interdisciplinary subjects as disaster risk management and archives.

To meet the trans-temporal, trans-national, and trans-disciplinary needs of a new era, the 34th General Assembly recommends that ICOM asserts its commitment to flexible, integrative discourse through an adaptation of the conceptual framework "Museums as Cultural Hubs”.

NB: Drafted from a recommendation submitted by ICOM Japan and endorsed by ICOM ASPAC, ICOM Bangladesh, ICOM China, ICOM Pakistan and ICOM Mongolia

Resolution No. 4 “Measures to safeguard and enhance collections in storage throughout the world”

The 34th General Assembly urges

- ICOM, its National Committees, International Committees, Regional Alliances, Affiliated Organisations and Secretariat;
- relevant intergovernmental bodies;
- international and national museum professional associations;

- national institutions responsible for museums;
 - national and international conservation institutions;
 - museum directors;
 - and all heritage professionals to:
- take all measures to reduce risks for collections in storage throughout the world. This includes allocating funds and making use of all available tools and methodologies at their disposal, ensuring museums' mission for research, education, and enjoyment by present and future generations;
 - recognise the importance of culture in its various forms in time and space, and the need to adopt appropriate methods to preserve natural and cultural testimonies, in their diversity, in national and international development policies, in the interest of communities, peoples and countries;
 - reaffirm that different kinds of institutions of memory have a fundamental value as custodians of heritage, and that their role involves preserving the material characteristics and documentation of their collections for further study, exhibition, and access;
 - consider the fundamental mission of museums, libraries, archives and other institutions of memory to preserve, produce knowledge and give access to material culture, thereby contributing to the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice, freedom and peace;
 - further affirm that the preservation of collections contributes to the enhancement of human rights, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
 - commit to strengthen the role of Conservation Science and Heritage Science in the production of specialized knowledge for the preservation and conservation of collections in favour of the protection of cultural and natural heritage, considering their role and related social responsibilities; and
 - rethink the management of cultural heritage, and in particular the policies, practices and exhibiting criteria of collections stored in deposits. In addition, ICOM entrusts a Standing Committee with the analysis of the situation of the deposits in museums around the world, conducted with the cooperation of National and International Committees.

NB: Drafted from a recommendation submitted by ICOM-CC, ICAMT, COMCOL, ICMS and ICOM Italy and endorsed by ICOM Azerbaijan, ICOM Belgium, ICOM Denmark, ICOM Estonia, ICOM Finland, ICOM France, ICOM Greece, ICOM Latvia, ICOM Lebanon, ICOM Norway, ICOM Romania, ICOM Serbia, ICOM Slovenia, ICOM Sweden, ICOM SEE, ICFA, CIPEG, CAMOC, CECA, ICOFOM, COSTUME and UMAC.

Resolution No. 5 “Museums, Communities and Sustainability”

Noting the Declaration of Santiago de Chile (UNESCO, 1973), reconfirming ICOM's Resolutions relating to communities, sustainability and cultural landscapes, and noting that the ICOM Resolution concerning the “extended museum” adopted in Milan in 2016 underlined that museums are more than traditional buildings, collections and established curatorial practices, having value for social, cultural, environmental and economic development, thereby furthering the aims of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, and,

The 34th General Assembly recommends ICOM to:

- provide greater recognition of, and support for, the vast number of community-led organisations that do not currently fulfil the ICOM Definition of a Museum (2007) but that further the goals of safeguarding and promoting access to natural, cultural and intangible heritages and their sustainable use for environmental, social and economic development of communities, towards achievement of the UN 2030 goals and climate justice;
- remain sensitive to local and regional differences, and demonstrate awareness of the geo-political dimension of the concept of the Museum, especially relating to the resource needs of community-based museums in lower to middle income countries;

- recognize the value of community-based museums for the promotion of ICOM, UNESCO and international charter instruments and their values of human rights and peace, and sustainable community development in general, especially in the contexts of indigenous and ethnic minority communities, and in the face of the challenges posed by migration;
- encourage collaborative work with and between community-based museums on national and bi-regional levels;
- contribute to building the capacity of community-based museums and ecomuseums in their transformative approaches towards sustainable living communities and territorial development and the protection and enhancement of cultural landscapes; and
- strengthen, enable and mobilise ICOM National and International Committees, as well as Regional Alliances and Affiliated Organisations, to act as mediators for cultural understanding at the community level and between regions to achieve the above goals.

NB: Drafted from a recommendation submitted by ICOM Europe and ICOM LAC

MEMBERS OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE 2019 KYOTO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Chair:

Marlen MOULIOU (Greece)

Members:

Alec COLES (Australia)

Luc EEKHOUT (The Netherlands)

Lamia FERSI (Tunisia)

Martina LEHMANNNOVA (Czech Republic)

Luisa de PEÑA (Dominican Republic)

José Alberto RIBEIRO (Portugal)

Johei SASAKI (Japan)

Ex officio Members:

Suay AKSOY (ICOM President)

Peter KELLER (ICOM Director General)

**37th General Assembly of ICOM
Prague, Czech Republic, 24 August 2022**

Resolution n°1: “Collections management during and after armed conflicts”

Addressed to all National and International Committees and Regional Alliances of ICOM to call upon their national governments to respect the international conventions they have signed, ratified and implemented. Aiming at promoting and ensuring the protection of cultural goods during armed conflicts taking into account the economic crisis to avoid looting, cross of borders, illicit trafficking and museums acquiring cultural goods with undocumented or dubious origin.

Considering that:

- the world is facing armed conflicts on a scale that threatens many peoples, societies and the environment, affecting the identity of communities and causing enormous damage to cultural heritage;
- the loss, theft, looting or dismantling of cultural collections frequently occurs in times of armed conflict, contributing to the illicit trafficking of heritage and the creation of a black market that disseminates stolen or illegally exported cultural objects to different countries;
- the important relief efforts of NGO's involved in cultural property protection - which require strong coordination and communication - can become restricted when armed conflicts occur, making it difficult to ensure the necessary quick and efficient responses at national and international level.

Acknowledging the importance of preserving all tangible and intangible heritage, including those of religious and traditional interest, during armed conflict

Recalling the following Resolutions : Resolution No. 3 of the 31st General Assembly of ICOM, Milan, Italy, 9 July 2016 on “Strengthening the Protection of Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict, Acts of Terrorism, Revolutions and Civil Strife”, Resolution No. 5 of the 28th General Assembly of ICOM, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 17 August 2013 on the “Protection of Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict, Revolutions and Civil Strife”, Resolution n°5 of the 22nd General Assembly of ICOM Vienna, Austria, 24 August 2007 on “Disaster and Emergency Planning”, Resolution n°5 of the 19th General Assembly of ICOM, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 1998 on the “Protection of the Cultural Heritage During and After Armed Conflict”, Resolution n°2 of the 18th General Assembly of ICOM, Stavanger, Norway, 7 July 1995 of the “Protection of the Cultural Heritage during Armed Conflict” and Resolution n°9 of the 9th General Assembly of ICOM, Munich, Germany, 9 August 1968 on the “Protection of Cultural Property”, and going back to the Resolution No. 4 adopted by the 1st interim General Assembly in 1947, which have led ICOM to put in place various actions and programmes like the ICOM Red Lists of Cultural Objects at Risk, the International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods, the ongoing work of the Heritage Protection Department, the direct interventions in countries in conflict in coordination with the Standing Committee DRMC (Disaster Risk Management Committee) and the creation in 2019 of an International Committee on these issues (DRMC).

Taking into account:

- The ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums, especially part II “Museums that maintain collections hold them in trust for the Benefit of society and its development” and articles 6.1 to 6.4 regarding the Origin of collections,
- The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), First Protocol (The Hague,1954) and Second Protocol (The Hague,1999) and its implementation by the Blue Shield International and the Blue Shield National Committees,
- The UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970),

- The UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995),
- The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (2017).

The 37th General Assembly of ICOM, Prague, Czech Republic, 24 August 2022:

1. Encourages all ICOM National Committees:

- With the support of the relevant ICOM International Committees, Regional Alliances and Affiliated Organisations, to unite and participate in strengthening timely measures and clear public policies to combat all forms of aggression against the cultural heritage for the preservation of identity and memory of humanity, calling on policymakers and lawmakers to adopt, where necessary, such policies in order to (a) ratify the international conventions, (b) implement the provisions of these conventions with the ultimate goal to preserve tangible and intangible heritage at national and international levels.
- To support the ongoing work of the ICOM Secretariat within their country to protect collections and cultural property and see how ICOM can go further.
- To support the creation of a national Blue Shield Committee where they do not exist developing local sections to prevent and react against events affecting the cultural heritage, increasing awareness on its conservation, and encouraging the local governments to place the Blue Shield emblem in front of the heritage that are protected by law and should be protected in situations of armed conflicts, natural and manmade disasters.
- To use all operational tools available such as ICOM Red Lists of Cultural Objects at Risk and the International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in cultural goods as well as the use of the Object ID standard to document museum's collections.

2. Supports international cooperation with relevant stakeholders from intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

3. Recommends that:

- ICOM, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, maintains and regularly updates its International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods website in order to prevent and fight the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage, and positions the Observatory to monitor other disaster that threaten cultural property, whether natural or man-made, at both national and international levels.
- Bilateral ties of cooperation and mutual and supportive assistance be strengthened between neighbouring countries to combat illicit trafficking by strengthening training programs for museums professionals together with police services, customs officials, as well as civilians within the framework of existing international legislation, and by introducing mechanisms for cooperation, coordination, harmonization, and monitoring of States.
- The revision of the acquisition policies of museums and cultural institutions, both public and private, are reviewed at national level, if necessary, in order to establish regulations to prohibit the acquisition of cultural heritage without guarantee of origin, in line with standards provided in ICOM Code of Ethics for museums.

Developed from a draft recommendation submitted by ICOM Peru

Resolution n°2: “Language diversity and overcoming language barriers for equitable participation of all ICOM members”

Considering that language is essential to the expression of culture, forming part of intangible cultural heritage as well as a vehicle for the tangible cultural heritage, and that language diversity is a means of communicating values, beliefs and customs which have an important social function and foster feelings of group identity and solidarity.

Recognizing ICOM is not homogeneously represented in each country, as imbalances in access to resources for some Members and Committees are increasing, notably due to their geographical location, their country's economy or the place of culture in their governing systems.

Understanding that:

- the pandemic has facilitated remote access and brought new solutions, in particular in terms of translation software, but has also heightened inequalities in digital access between the hyper-connected and the non-connected;
- Translation into languages other than the three official languages promotes multilingualism and therefore the inclusion of all our Members in our interactions.

Taking into account ICOM Statutes, the Final Report and Recommendations of the ICOM Working Group on the use of languages in 2004, the Resolutions adopted by the 28th General Assembly at Rio de Janeiro on 17 August 2013.

The 37th ICOM General Assembly, Prague, Czech Republic, 24 August 2022:

Recommends that ICOM, as the international organisation of museums and museum professionals, committed to the research, conservation, transmission and communication to society of the natural and cultural, present and future, tangible and intangible heritage, strengthens its use of different translation techniques, such as interpretation or voice recognition, in its mission, and to promote multilingualism by:

- Facilitating the use of official languages in Working Groups and Standing Committees meetings.
- Encouraging National and International Committees and, Regional Alliances to strengthen the use of official languages, and encouraging the use of local languages in their meetings, translation, and publication of important documents for their members such as the Standards, Statements, Resolutions and in particular the Code of Ethics.
- Encouraging cooperation between National Committees and Regional Alliances sharing the same language, to join forces to facilitate the translation, publication and diffusion of important documents to their Members such as Standards, Statements, Resolutions and in particular the Code of Ethics and ICOM Publications.
- Supporting the proofreading of working documents to be published by International Committees that do not have any Board Member who is a native speaker of one of ICOM's official languages. • Extending support from SAREC or other sources to Committees unable to translate and publish important documents into or from their local languages.
- Implementing a special programme to ensure that Members can participate in ICOM's work, in this regard it is suggested that ICOM:
 - Surveys the number of speakers of different languages among the members and identify Committees that are absent due to technical and linguistic reasons;
 - Assesses Committees' requirements in terms of equipment, network, translation techniques and human resources, and training;
 - Quantifies the needs and including them in the ICOM budget where possible;
 - Plans the distribution of resources in order to support multilingualism in meetings of International Committees, Working Groups and Standing Committees, where possible.

Developed from draft recommendations submitted by ICOM ARAB, ICOM Brazil, ICOM France, ICOM Lebanon, ICOM Mozambique, ICOM Morocco, ICOM Oman, ICOM Portugal and endorsed by ICOM Belgium, ICOM Burkina Faso, ICOM Egypt, ICOM Greece, ICOM Spain, ICOM EUROPE

Resolution n°3: “For active participation of all National Committees and balanced access to ICOM resources”

Considering that:

- ICOM, represented in 135 countries, is a unique forum for forward thinking on museums. However, our organisation is not homogeneously represented in all of those countries. Imbalances in access to resources for some members and committees, due to their geographical location, their country’s economy, the place of culture in the systems that govern them, have not decreased but, worse, have increased;
- for several years, a certain number of National Committees have not responded to requests for participation from ICOM bodies, such as ICOM statutory meetings, consultations or calls for projects;

Recalling the Resolution No. 2 adopted by the 22nd General Assembly at the General Conference in Vienna in 2007 on “Accessibility of Information and Communication”, where the Assembly resolved:

- “to develop better tools for more effective and regular communication throughout its membership and partner networks;
- to improve multilingual communication tools to reflect the diversity of its members and partners;
- to use the three languages of ICOM (French, English, and Spanish) on an equal basis; and
- to reinforce close cooperation with regional alliances to provide access to the main statements, policies, and documentation of ICOM in different languages (e.g. Arabic or Swahili)”

The 37 th ICOM General Assembly, Prague, Czech Republic, 24 August 2022:

Recommends to the various of ICOM bodies and the Secretariat to:

- Establish an inventory of the participation of National Committees in recent years in the different consultation, calls for projects and meetings.
- Identify the National Committees that do not participate and the reasons for this nonparticipation such as excessive workload, malfunctioning in their internal organisation, lack of equipment, network connection, access to technical and human means of translation and training capacities.
- Adopt measures, such as administrative support, the development of other channels of information, and the dissemination or the provision of electronic means, to promote the participation of all ICOM Members and National Committees within our Organisation.
- Facilitate participation at international events for 3rd and 4th category countries, as well as their participation in the Executive Board, including providing financial input where necessary.

Encourages the development of special programmes to promote our organisation in countries that do not have an ICOM National Committee or institutions and that do not work with ICOM, and to make International Committees access to these regions a priority programme.

Developed from draft recommendations submitted by ICOM Belgium and ICMAH