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INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA:
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN
AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SUMMARY

In this report, the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and the Director-General give an account of the steps taken pursuant to 12 C/Resolution 4.421, under which the General Conference established the Executive Committee and laid down its terms of reference, and 17 C/Resolution 3.421 on the preservation of Philae. This report contains an account of the overall results of the Campaign as well as the arrangements made to ensure the preservation of the monuments of Philae.

Point for decision: paragraph 17.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its twelfth session (1962), the General Conference established the composition and specified the terms of reference of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, under its resolution 4.421.
2. The Executive Committee, which was elected at the twentieth session of the General Conference (1978), consists of the representatives of the following fifteen Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Arab Republic of Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
3. The Bureau of the Executive Committee is constituted as follows:

Chairman:

H. E. Professor Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro
(Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen:

H. E. Mr. Wilhelm Fabricius,
Representative of the Federal Republic of
Germany

The Honourable Mrs. Barbara Newell,
Representative of the United States of America

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Rapporteur:

Mr. S.K. Dehlavi,
Representative of Pakistan

4. By the terms of resolution 3.421, adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session (1972), the Director-General was "authorized to promote the preservation and presentation of sites, monuments and landscapes representative of the civilization of mankind ... (c) by carrying out major promotional and operational projects and particularly by mobilizing international assistance to contribute to the preservation and presentation of Philae (Egypt) ...".
5. During the financial period 1979-1980, the Executive Committee held its twenty-eighth session on 21-23 May 1979 at Unesco Headquarters and its twenty-ninth session on 6-8 December 1979 at Aswan (A. R. E.). The reports of these two sessions of the Committee have appeared under the symbols NUBIA/CE/28 and NUBIA/CE/29.
6. In this report, the Executive Committee for the International Campaign and the Director-General give the General Conference on account of the steps which have been taken to implement the above resolutions since its last session and of the financial situation of the International Campaign.

II. BACKGROUND

7. In 1959 the situation in Lower Nubia was particularly disquieting. Work had begun on the Aswan High Dam, and the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments acknowledged that, without substantial foreign co-operation, it was difficult for them to save the sites and monuments that were eventually going to be submerged by the artificial lake behind the dam.
8. The Governments of Egypt and Sudan therefore considered it necessary to submit urgent requests to Unesco, Egypt on 6 April and Sudan on 24 October 1959. The Executive Board of the Organization, at its 54th session in June and its 55th session in November-December 1959, considered reports prepared by a group of international experts and authorized the Director-General to make a solemn appeal to governments, institutions, public and private foundations and all persons of goodwill, requesting technical and financial contributions to save the inestimable treasures of Nubia.
9. The appeal, launched on 8 March 1960 by the Director-General of Unesco, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, marked the beginning of an unprecedented undertaking. It took twenty years to carry the work through to completion. Besides the great temples of Abu Simbel and Philae saved and resited during this period under direct auspices of Unesco, a large number of other monuments were also salvaged and safeguarded either by the Governments of Sudan and Egypt or through bilateral assistance received from other countries within the framework of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia. The Government of Sudan arranged the transfer to Khartoum of the temple of Semna and the rock tomb of Debeira while the cost of removing the temples of Buhen and Kumma to the Sudanese capital was borne by the British and the Netherlands Governments. In the Egyptian Nubia, the international co-operation manifested itself when the temples of Debod, Taffeh, Kalabsha, Dendur, Amada and Ellesya were dismantled and re-erected by the Governments of Spain, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, France and Italy respectively. The Government of Egypt on its part, assumed the responsibility for dismantling, transporting and re-erecting the temples of Kertassi, Beit El-Wali, Dakka, Maharraqah, Wadi es Sebua and Derr and Pennut's tomb at Aniba. In addition, a few characteristic sculptures were removed and saved from the temple of Gerf Hussein, the chapels of Kasr Ibrim and mural paintings from Wadi es Sebua and Abu Oda. It would be interesting to note that as a token of friendship and in appreciation of the assistance received, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt offered a number of objects and archaeological relics to a number of countries. Amongst them Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States of America received four temples which are now on display in Turin, Leiden, Madrid and New York.
10. Another important aspect of the campaign included the survey and excavations of the archaeological sites which were going to be submerged in the rising waters of Lake Naser after the construction of the High Dam. In addition to the Egyptian and Sudanese teams, about forty foreign archaeological missions took part in this operation, with some countries sending several different expeditions. These missions came from Africa (Ghana); Latin America (Argentina); North America (U. S. A. and Canada); Asia (India) and Europe (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom). These archaeological investigations have brought to light new and

highly interesting information about the ancient cultures that flourished along the banks of the Nile for about 500 kilometres south of Aswan and about the mutual relations and cultural influences between Egypt and the rest of Africa. As a result of the International Campaign, nearly one thousand scientific articles and books were also published on the various aspects of Nubia, most of which have been listed in the bibliography prepared and issued by Unesco in 1977.

III. EXECUTION OF THE PROJECTS OF ABU SIMBEL AND PHILAE

11. Between 1960 and 1963, the experts considered three main solutions for saving the temples of Abu Simbel. They finally agreed that in terms of ease of execution and cost, the best solution was the proposal to cut the two monuments into blocks weighing between twenty and thirty tons and reassemble them sixty metres above their original site. It then needed about five years, from the end of 1963 to the autumn of 1968, to dismantle and to re-erect the famous sanctuaries in a setting similar to their original one. Outstanding technical prowess was displayed in their salvage and re-erection. Reinforced concrete domes were built over the re-erected monuments so that an artificial hill constructed above them would preserve the essential character of the landscape. The cost of the project was about 42 million dollars, approximately half of which was provided by international assistance including proceeds of exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities sent abroad and the other half by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

12. Similarly, the studies on the safeguarding of Philae took several years. The experts studied various solutions and finally proposed that the monuments be transported from their original site to the nearby island of Agilkia. As the island of Philae lay between the two Aswan dams, the old and the new, and because the level of the lake in which the monuments were submerged fluctuated daily, a cofferdam was built. The monuments were then cleaned, photogrammetric recording made of their richly ornamented surfaces and every element was numbered before they were dismantled. Altogether about 40,000 separate blocks were lifted by crane, labelled, catalogued and ferried by barges to a storage area on the banks of the Nile to await their re-erection. It was also possible to search beneath the temples after the lower levels had been dismantled, and even to retrieve from the water a number of blocks that were outside the cofferdam. Today the sanctuaries from Philae island occupy their new site, perfectly laid out and suitably oriented. The appeal for the safeguarding of Philae was launched on 6 November 1968 by the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. René Maheu. The work on the project commenced in 1972 and was completed by the end of 1979 under the direction of Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, present Director-General of Unesco. The international contributions including the proceeds of the exhibitions and the important assistance of the World Food Programme, amounted to about 15 million dollars. Statements giving details of the financial situation of the Philae project up to 30 April 1980 are annexed to this document.

13. International solidarity during the twenty years duration of the Nubian campaign was exemplary. For the first time, practical expression was given to the concept of a cultural heritage common to all the peoples of the world - a concept which has found its full expression in the World Heritage Convention adopted by the General Conference in 1972. The financial contributions of governments, needed to ensure the survival of the two great monumental ensembles of Egypt, flowed into the Unesco Trust Fund from the four corners of the earth. Public and private institutions, also collected often considerable sums. Suffice it to recall that the exhibitions of Tutankhamen, Rameses II and outstanding objects from the Cairo and other museums in Egypt enjoyed the greatest success in the United Kingdom, France, Japan, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Belgium, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, the Philippines and elsewhere. The profits made went towards the safeguarding of the two great monumental ensembles of Abu Simbel and Philae in Egypt.

IV. CEREMONY MARKING THE COMPLETION OF PHILAE PROJECT AND 20 YEARS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

14. At the invitation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a ceremony marking the completion of Philae project and twenty successful years of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia was held on 10 March 1980 on the island of Agilkia where the Philae temples have been re-erected. Amongst the 300 distinguished personalities present, were Mrs. Jihan El-Sadat, wife of the President of Egypt; the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, and Mme. M'Bow; Egyptian ministers and former ministers; ministers from other countries; the Chairman of the Executive Board of Unesco, H. E. Dr. Chams Eldine El-Wakil; the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Mr. G. N. Vogel; the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the International Campaign, H. E. Prof. Paulo E. de

Berrêdo Carneiro and two members of the Bureau of the Executive Committee, H. E. Mr. W. Fabricius and the Honorable Mrs. B. Newell. On this auspicious occasion, a special message from H. E. President Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt was delivered by H. E. Mr. Mansour Mohammed Hassan, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Information and Culture, and the distinguished gathering was addressed by the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow; the Chairman of the Executive Committee for Nubia, Prof. Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro and the President of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization Dr. Shehata Adam. All the speakers thanked the Member States and others who had contributed to the undertaking and underlined the fact that the Nubian Campaign was an outstanding example of international solidarity transcending all frontiers and overcoming all obstacles which could serve as an inspiration each time a great ideal needed to be victoriously defended.

15. On this historic occasion, Unesco prepared amongst other things, a special exhibition of photographs and selected publications covering the Nubian Campaign which was shown in the Cultural Centre at Aswan (A. R. E.), a brochure on the historical background of the monuments and their removal from Philae to the island of Agilkia, special issues of the magazine "Courier" and "Unesco Features" covering the different aspects of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, about 50,000 copies of a poster in colour as well as a special medal to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the campaign. A comprehensive publication on the campaign is now proposed to be published by 1981.

16. The ceremony was also attended by a large number of press, radio and television representatives from the different parts of the world. The role of the mass media in promoting the cause of the Nubian Campaign through all these years has been invaluable. Their coverage of the different phases of the campaign in an accurate and interesting manner helped a great deal to create and sustain the interest of the international community in a positive way to the benefit of the project.

17. The General Conference may wish to adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and of the Director-General (21 C/82),

Expressing satisfaction at the high level of technical competence with which the salvage of the Nubian monuments as well as the archaeological activities connected therewith, were carried out,

Expressing appreciation for the contributions received from various Member States, institutions, private sources and from the World Food Programme,

Noting also with satisfaction the substantial financial contributions received by the Trust Fund as a result of exhibitions of Egyptian antiquities organized in various countries with the co-operation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Expresses its gratitude to the Egyptian Government for its initiative in undertaking the salvage of the Nubian monuments on its territory and executing this difficult task with skill and determination, and extends its appreciation to the Egyptian people for their constant dedication which allowed to preserve this important part of the cultural heritage of mankind;

Expresses further its gratitude to the Sudanese Government and people for their initiative and the steps taken to ensure the safeguarding of the Nubian monuments on their territory and for their continuous support to one of the most extensive archaeological excavations and survey ever undertaken by different nations of the world;

Notes that the safeguarding of the Nubian monuments and recently, the Philae temples have been completed successfully, congratulates the Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, all Member States that participated in the campaign, the Director-General of Unesco and the Executive Committee of the campaign on this outstanding achievement.

TRUST FUND FOR SAFEGUARDING THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA
COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS AT
30 APRIL 1980

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>UNSPECIFIED ACCOUNT</u>	<u>PHILAE ACCOUNT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Government contributions			
Confirmed	587,662.77	5,934,636.96	6,522,299.73
In kind	-	41,214.45	41,214.45
Total Government Contributions	<u>587,662.77</u>	<u>5,975,851.41</u>	<u>6,563,514.18</u>
Other income			
World Food Programme (Note 1)	-	3,517,557.57	3,517,577.57
Miscellaneous private contributions	13,352.52	32,087.95	45,440.47
Exhibitions (net)	-	4,571,033.94	4,571,033.94
Interest and Exchange adjustments (net)	208,197.95	1,141,118.53	1,349,316.48
Philatelic revenue and income from Philae Medals	1,975.00	30,000.00	31,975.00
Transfers from Philately Account of the Fund, since terminated (Resolution 27/4)	<u>6,028.54</u>	<u>19,507.98</u>	<u>25,536.52</u>
Total Income and Transfers In	<u>\$817,216.78</u>	<u>\$15,287,157.38</u>	<u>\$16,104,374.16</u>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
Obligations incurred (Note 2)	49,362.47	12,987,814.30	13,037,176.77
Transfers to Other Accounts of the Fund, since terminated	750,252.90	-	750,252.90
Total Expenditure and Transfers Out	<u>\$799,615.37</u>	<u>\$12,987,814.30</u>	<u>\$13,787,429.67</u>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (Note 3)	<u>\$17,601.41</u>	<u>\$2,299,343.08</u>	<u>\$2,316,944.49</u>

- Notes: (1) Income from the World Food Programme shown in the accounts is the amount realized from the sale of commodities at local prices to the workers engaged on the project. According to reports received from the World Food Programme, the total value of commodities and services delivered to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in connection with the project should amount to \$6,821,459 at world market prices.
- (2) Obligations incurred under the Philae Account include US\$48,657.14 (£E34,060) representing the balance of a recoverable advance paid to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for financing international exhibitions, in accordance with Resolution III of the 25th Session of the Executive Committee.
- (3) The available balance in the Philae Account at 30 April 1980 is US\$2,262,448.08 (\$2,299,343.08 less contributions not yet received \$36,895.00) held as under:
in Deutsche Marks \$1,852,755.91; in Belgian Francs \$265,691.47; in U.S. dollars \$130,135.32;
in Egyptian Pounds \$13,865.38.

APPENDIX 2

TRUST FUND FOR SAFEGUARDING THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30 APRIL 1980
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
CASH AT BANK		BALANCE OF THE FUND	
Current & Deposit Accounts		Unspecified Account	17,601.41
Deutsche Marks	1,852,755.91	Philae Account	<u>2,299,343.08</u>
Belgian Francs	265,691.47		2,316,944.49
U.S. Dollars	147,736.73		
Egyptian Pounds	<u>13,865.38</u>		
	2,280,049.49		
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE - Philae Account (Appendix 3)			
Governments (confirmed)	36,895.00		
	<u>\$2,316,944.49</u>		<u>\$2,316,944.49</u>

TRUST FUND FOR SAFEGUARDING THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA
PHILAE ACCOUNT
STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER INCOME AS AT 30 APRIL 1980
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

SOURCE	CONTRIBUTIONS PLEGGED	CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED	BALANCE DUE
	\$	\$	\$
I - <u>GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS</u>			
A. In convertible currency			
Austria	12,031.67	12,031.67	-
Belgium	33,605.77	33,605.77	-
Cyprus	2,394.90	2,394.90	-
Democratic Kampuchea	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Germany (Federal Republic of)	615,670.23	615,670.23	-
Ghana	3,021.69	3,021.69	-
Italy	319,797.10	319,797.10	-
Japan	110,154.33	110,154.33	-
Kuwait	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lebanon	6,644.51	6,644.51	-
Luxembourg	1,136.36	1,136.36	-
Malta	239.98	239.98	-
Netherlands	45,000.00	45,000.00	-
Nigeria	74,561.73	43,666.73	30,895.00
Qatar	5,000.00	5,000.00	-
Sudan	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
Spain	146,012.26	146,012.26	-
	<u>1,388,270.53</u>	<u>1,351,375.53</u>	<u>36,895.00</u>
B. In restricted currency			
France	240,219.01	240,219.01	-
Spain	53,987.74	53,987.74	-
Switzerland	102,223.36	102,223.36	-
United Kingdom	149,936.32	149,936.32	-
United States of America	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	-
	<u>4,546,366.43</u>	<u>4,546,366.43</u>	<u>-</u>

SOURCE	CONTRIBUTIONS PLEGDED	CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED	BALANCE DUE
	\$	\$	\$
C. In Kind			
India	41,214.45	41,214.45	-
TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	<u>5,975,851.41</u>	<u>5,938,956.41</u>	<u>36,895.00</u>
II - <u>OTHER INCOME</u>			
A. Miscellaneous private contributions			
African Emergency Programme	20,717.65	20,717.65	-
Other private contributions	21,370.30	21,370.30	-
B. Proceeds of Exhibitions			
Belgium	153,944.44	153,944.44	-
Norway	6,471.22	6,471.22	-
Germany (Federal Republic of)	1,207,653.62	1,207,653.62	-
United Kingdom	1,600,613.51	1,600,613.51	-
USSR	1,602,351.15	1,602,351.15	-
C. World Food Programme (in kind)	3,517,557.57	3,517,557.57	-
D. Interest earned and Exchange adjustments	1,141,118.53	1,141,118.53	-
E. Income from the sale of Philae Medals	20,000.00	20,000.00	-
F. Transfer from Philately Account	19,507.98	19,507.98	-
	<u>9,311,305.97</u>	<u>9,311,305.97</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$15,287,157.38</u>	<u>\$15,250,262.38</u>	<u>\$36,895.00</u>