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international federation of landscape architecture
federation internationale des architectes paysagistes

headquarters IFLA - 4, rue Hardy, F - 78009 Versailles / France

email info@iflaonline.org

web www.iflaonline.org

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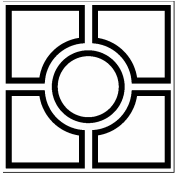
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Foreword

The International Federation of Landscape Architects – IFLA – was founded in 1948. Shortly after the terrible World War II, a vision for a better future emerged and a new and better world order seemed possible. In 1945, the UNITED NATIONS had been formed, in 1946 UNESCO had come into being, and in the very same year – 1948 – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted. Our sister organization, the International Union of Architects – UIA – was also established that same year.

Like many other international organizations and agencies, IFLA has had its ups and downs in the years since, but thanks to the tireless efforts of many dedicated people, practically all of them serving in honorary capacities, IFLA grew and became stronger through the years, and in many direct and indirect ways helped the profession of Landscape Architecture to emerge and evolve. Through our cooperation with important international agencies, first and foremost with UNESCO, IFLA was able to make itself heard on important topics and issues in developing as well as in developed countries.

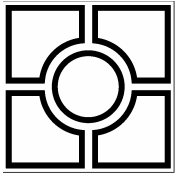
In 1997, the Executive Committee of IFLA decided that on the occasion of our 50th Anniversary, to be celebrated in 1998, A History of the first Fifty Years of IFLA should be published, honoring all those who had worked so hard for the advancement of the profession. The task turned out to be much more difficult and time consuming than anticipated. I want to thank, for their persistence and hard work, both Michael F. Downing, who first compiled and edited the vast amount of information and documents that had to be worked through, as well as George Anagnostopoulos, Hans Dorn and Heiner Rodel, who later verified and completed all the necessary information and worked together with Mr. Downing on this publication. The results give an accurate and comprehensive account of IFLA's history and development.

Today, on the threshold of a new Millennium, humankind stands at a decisive point on its way into the future, with grave challenges and risks relating to our natural environment and its carrying capacity. Our profession of landscape architecture is called upon to contribute towards safeguarding the viability of the natural environment and towards developing and maintaining a humane built environment in cities, towns and villages. IFLA, the reunified international representation of our profession, stands ready to strive towards a positive future!

Arno Sighart Schmid

IFLA President

Leonberg, 12 June 2000



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Preface

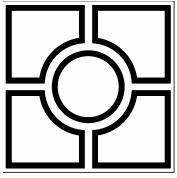
A Golden Jubilee gives rise to reflections about both the past and the future of those celebrating the occasion. So for IFLA, the celebrations of its fiftieth year at Cambridge in 1998 seemed an appropriate moment to remember its foundation, history and achievements as well as to consider its hopes and aspirations. A small booklet was published for that event, telling the story of the creation and earliest years of IFLA.

Still, the aim of producing a more comprehensive history of IFLA remained to be fulfilled and it quickly became clear that to do the subject justice would require more time than originally anticipated. To publish a record of the past fifty years of the Federation, listing its major events and its important publications would involve careful research. Condensing the history into a small volume would also require balanced and informed judgment. So it is that this volume, which gives an account of IFLA's activities since its foundation in 1948 to the present day, actually appears almost exactly two years after the Cambridge celebrations.

It has been the task of the authors to produce a short text, which represents, as accurately as possible, the story of the Federation without fear or favour. The first draft was prepared by Mike F. Downing. In October 1998, the World Council of IFLA charged George L. Anagnostopoulos, Hans Dorn and Heiner Rodel with the task of conducting research for additional information, checking facts and working with Mike Downing to prepare the final text.

A major part of our work was ensuring that all important activities had been included, that the correct dates and topics of all congresses and meetings appear and that all the Federation's important publications have been identified and properly attributed. The lack of full data on many activities, particularly those of the early years of IFLA, and the total absence of photographic material from the IFLA archive in Versailles, presented a major difficulty. We had to turn to delegates and former officers for help. All of them offered their support, but only a few were able to present us with useful information. Thus a number of activities, for which complete data was not available, could not be included. It has also not been possible to mention by name all those who have contributed to IFLA's development and achievements. If there are any serious omissions, we can only apologise to those concerned.

The text was reviewed and revised more than once by the four of us before arriving at the present form. This was a mutually co-operative exercise carried out in meetings and by correspondence. Inevitably, any four authors are likely to put a somewhat different emphasis on events and issues. We believe, however, that for the central story of IFLA, our presentation will stand scrutiny.



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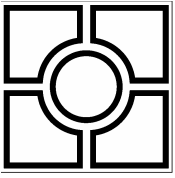
Acknowledgements for data and information received can be found at the end of the book. In offering the volume to our readers, we would like to extend our thanks to UNESCO, whose support has made this publication possible, and to the Executive Committee of IFLA for all their encouragement and help during the long period of the production of this volume.

G. L. Anagnostopoulos

H. Dorn

M.F. Downing

H. Rodel



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Introduction

'What has IFLA done for me?' mused the late Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Honorary President of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, on the organisation's fortieth anniversary in 1987. He answered his own question with a robust 'A good deal more than you realise, my friend!'

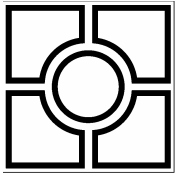
The Federation can be shown to have created material and technical advances, increases in our numbers, our understanding and our communication with each other and with other organisations, but, in Jellicoe's words, 'above all the belief that IFLA has a vital part to play in the world wide, science-dominated civilisation that has come upon us so suddenly.'

It is to demonstrate the truth of Jellicoe's remarks, and the services to landscape architecture that IFLA has performed for over the last 50 years, that this slim book has been produced. It charts the progress of the Federation, from the first suggestion for a gathering which would include all countries where the profession was formally established which was voiced at a routine meeting in London in 1947, up to its present inclusion of associations, individuals and corporate members in more than sixty countries.

Members of the international design community will probably associate IFLA most readily with its annual World Congresses, its many international conferences, and various symposia arranged at a regional level. All these have provided a great forum for ideas, debate, learning, and the cultivation of old and new relationships in the profession all over the world. As they broaden our knowledge of diverse natural landscapes and widely differing cultural communities, they also deepen our understanding of their mutual impact.

There have now been 37 world congresses, listed elsewhere in this publication, together with numerous regional symposia and conferences sometimes organised in collaboration with other bodies. All have played a part in spreading knowledge and expanding the profession. IFLA has reached out to international and national authorities and other related fields, thus raising the political profile of the profession, with lasting benefit to the world landscape.

It can be reasonably argued, however, that the real contribution of IFLA lies elsewhere. In particular, the relationships the Federation has developed over the years with international agencies have played a very major role in establishing the profession's credentials. Since 1965 association with the United Nations Organisation (through UNESCO) has given Landscape Architecture a voice in environmental matters. In the same year a connection was established with the Council of Europe. These important activities are discussed later.



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A third aspect of IFLA's work, which in many ways overlaps public events and international contacts, has been the activity of the Federation's committees and working parties in specific areas of concern which have covered a very wide range of topics. They have worked closely with international organisations. For example, the Historic Gardens Committee continues to collaborate with ICOMOS.

By 1989 there were no less than eighteen committees at work. Apart from education, whose committee has produced reports for a number of years, the subjects of research, legislation, publications, competitions, and landscape management have been separately addressed, along with aspects of Federation administration.

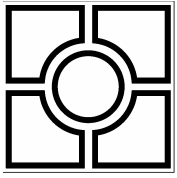
Throughout its actions IFLA has recognised the basic need to encourage and support the development of high standards in education and professional practice in our subject. It has made great efforts towards this and, perhaps more important, to promote the profession in countries where it is not properly recognised. In many cases IFLA's assistance to local professionals has had positive results.

IFLA has always been steadfastly non-political in the approach to all its work. No considerations of religious bias or political discord deflect its championship of landscape causes espoused for the general benefit of mankind. All the work of the Federation is carried out by voluntary officers and members dedicated to a sustainable future. These members devote hours of their own time, effort, expertise, and frequently their own money to IFLA's objectives. In a sense this book is a tribute to all those, named and unnamed, who have individually contributed so much to the success of IFLA for over 50 years.

The constitution of IFLA states its democratic, non-political nature, its intention to promote the profession and establish high standards of practice, to ensure exchanges of knowledge, skills and experience among landscape professionals throughout the world, and emphasises the profession's role as an instrument of aesthetic achievement and social change for the public welfare. To this is coupled the need to identify and preserve the intricate balance of the ecological systems on which the future of civilisation depends.

The International Federation of Landscape Architects aims to provide a united voice for our profession at an international level. We believe that we must play a crucial role in the future, on a broad basis of aesthetic, social, and ecological expertise.

This book hopes to show what IFLA has done since its foundation, what it can do in the future, and what the profession can do worldwide.



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Chapter 1 - The Story Till Now

Genesis

When World War II left much of the world's terrain in dire need of repair, the time was ripe for landscape architecture to come into its own. Planning and Reconstruction were the words of the day, and it was in this atmosphere that the infant profession of Landscape Architects began to claim international importance.

As early as 1934, the minutes of the Belgian Association refer to the notion of an International Association of the Architecture of Gardens (later the Art of Gardens). At the Exhibition in Brussels in 1935, and at the 1937 Exhibition in Paris, there was some discussion among the professionals present of formalising relations on a worldwide scale.

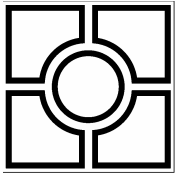
Britain 1948

The idea that Britain should host a conference was brought up at a meeting of the Institute of Landscape Architects (ILA) in 1947, perhaps at the famous annual Chelsea Flower Show in May the following year. Eventually, the ILA's organising committee secured the facilities of County Hall London, on the south bank of the Thames near Waterloo Bridge, diagonally opposite the Houses of Parliament, a fine location for a Conference and International Exhibition of Landscape Design. The dates were eventually set as August 9th to 11th, 1948, and meetings were to be followed by visits to interesting landscape sites.

This conference was a public relations success, gaining major newspaper coverage in Britain before, during and afterwards. That sturdy voice of the British Establishment, the Times, devoted one of its editorial leaders to the profession under the heading 'Landscape Architects', an unprecedented recognition. The formal opening on August 9th was conducted by the then Duke of Wellington, a noted orator, and was attended by the Minister for Town and Country Planning, Lewis Silkin, and a distinguished audience including Diplomats, Cultural Attachés, Local Authority Chief Officers, and presidents of professional bodies and environmental organisations. Papers were presented to a widely representative audience. Even in 1948 it was already possible to list thirteen countries with professional associations.

It was with the meeting organised by the ILA during the post-Conference tour in Cambridge that the first definite steps were taken towards setting up an international body. The London Conference report refers to the many opinions in favour of the founding of an international federation.

A circular letter sent out by the Secretary of the ILA early that year read: 'A suggestion has been made by our Council that there should be an International Federation of Landscape Architects. Such a federation would no doubt prove of great value as a recognised means of exchanging ideas, circulating technical publications, obtaining information, arranging international conferences and exhibitions, etc.'



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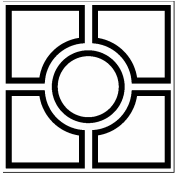
The letter went on to suggest that support for such an organisation might be obtained from UNESCO. ILA's canvassing met with a positive response, and the meeting was arranged to be held at Jesus College, Cambridge, on Saturday, August 14, 1948, immediately following the conference. It comprised the representatives of fourteen countries, twenty people in all; their names and the countries represented are listed in the 'note' of the meeting (Appendix A).

At the meeting the first question to be asked from the Chair was whether all the delegates desired to form an International Federation. The minutes record that those present 'agreed unanimously', although these views were to be considered personal and not binding on associations. But there was clearly great enthusiasm for the proposition. Bearing in mind that the development of any International Federation must be subject to the approval of associations, the chairman asked if the meeting was prepared to appoint an international committee.

General support for both a Federation and a biennial Conference emerged, though there was concern that things should be kept simple and costs kept down as far as possible. A Federation Committee should comprise one member from each country and a secretary. The constitution should be short and clear. Conferences might be arranged to coincide with educational exchanges, and universities involved, to reduce costs. Hopefully, a simple illustrated Yearbook should be produced. The ILA offered to draft a Constitution, and Spain, with the support of its government, invited the Conference to Madrid in 1950. This latter offer was recorded with thanks.

The final decisions of the meeting related to management. The delegates present would act as a provisional committee, and refer all matters discussed to their associations. They also agreed that Mr. Jellicoe be elected President of the International Federation, 'subject to ratification'; a decision that underlines their optimistic mood. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Jellicoe for all he had done.

The notes of the meeting subsequently produced by the ILA were accompanied by a draft of the proposed Constitution. This covered two typed pages and included a list of the provisional councilors. English and French were suggested as the official languages. Membership was to be open to individual professionals as well as associations, and the annual subscription would be 'the equivalent of £1 sterling'. The Federation was to promote an International conference every two years, and the 1948 Conference organised by the British Institute should be deemed to have been the first. The conference proposed for 1950 would be the second. The emblem of the Federation should be a Cock and the World, based on that of Jesus College. It is clear that there was tacit agreement that the immediate management of the Federation would remain with the ILA, though this is not mentioned in the documents.



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Paris 1949

The first Council meeting took place in Paris on Saturday, June 18th, 1949. From its inception IFLA has engaged the interest of governments, with the Minister of Town and Country Planning present at the London Conference. In Paris the tradition continued with the opening address to the Council being given by a representative of the Minister of Agriculture.

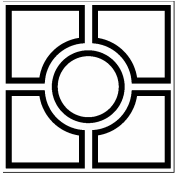
The meeting occupied a single day and therefore discussed only the Constitution in any detail, though some other issues were mentioned. In answer to a question the President indicated that Germany, whose representatives it had not been thought prudent to invite less than a year previously, was eligible for membership. Other matters concerned the Secretariat, with the British agreeing to continue to maintain it until the next conference, but feeling that it should then go to Brussels, taking advantage of an offer by the Prince de Ligne to house the Secretariat there, at Belloeil. A voluntary secretary to be paid out of pocket expenses should be sought. When the merits of Brussels, London and even Copenhagen had been discussed, it was agreed to move to Brussels and that Monsieur René Pechère should take office as Secretary. It was agreed that until then he should act as Honorary Treasurer.

The Constitution

The delegates who had attended the Cambridge meeting and the Netherlands representative were identified in the Constitution of 1950 as the first Councillors. A later by-law gave them the right to a seat for life on the Grand Council.

It was quickly realised that there was a need to create an executive committee when it was proposed to publish a Yearbook, among other plans. Such a committee was proposed from the chair, to comprise the President (Geoffrey Jellicoe), Vice-President (Ferdinand Duprat), Hon. Secretary (Sylvia Crowe), Hon. Treasurer (René Pechère) and one other member (Miss Ulla Bodorff). While it is not possible to name all the executive members and many others who have served IFLA down the years, it seems important to record the efforts of these founding figures to whom we owe so much.

The final item for discussion at the Paris Council concerned the 1950 Conference, with Madrid by now firmly established as the venue. It was to be organised by the Ministerio de la Gobernacion, and although some reservations were expressed at the idea of it being in the hands of a Government body, the responsibility for the final arrangements was left to the executive committee.



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The review of the Constitution as reported in the minutes indicates revisions from the original to the version presented to this first Council. There is also reference to by-laws covering details, allowing the Constitution to be brief and simple. A later version (1957) deals specifically with the composition of the Executive Committee and the role of officers. There is a change in emphasis of the Federation's objectives from the first Cambridge version, which had simply identified a single objective of holding an international conference every two years

The 1949 revision reads: 'International Conference and other activities. The Federation shall produce an annual technical publication and shall from time to time promote an International Conference to be held in and organised by any country that may be agreed at the previous conference.'

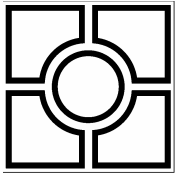
It's interesting to note the priority given to publications, something that had been in the forefront of the founders' minds. The word 'technical' was dropped from the approved 1950 version.

There were further revisions to the Constitution in 1967 when new by-laws were introduced, and again in 1979 when the Constitution 'Towards 2000' reflected the strategic plan. The most recent new constitution, which is concerned with aspects of the decentralisation of IFLA, was passed in 1995.

Madrid 1950

The Constitution was formally signed in two languages, English and French, with amendments as noted, on September 23rd, 1950, at the Council meeting held during the Madrid conference. An important addition was the statement acknowledging the French text as the legal basis of the Federation. Despite this, IFLA was to be used in all languages as the acronym of the Federation. At that meeting the German Society of Landscape Architects (BDLA) was admitted to membership, and Don Victor D'Ors, who had done so much to bring about the Conference, was elected as a Vice-President. In addition the Council announced that the 1952 Conference would be held in Stockholm.

At Madrid the form of the Conference followed that set in England two years earlier. A wide range of papers was presented. As in London there was an exhibition, this time mainly of Swedish and Swiss designers, and in which playgrounds featured prominently. The meeting concluded with an extensive tour of Andalucia, after a closing address to the Conference by His Excellency the Spanish Minister of the Interior.



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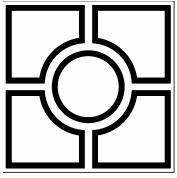
Membership

The first Council meeting held in Paris in 1949 consisted exclusively of Europeans, mainly from the West. Of the national representatives who had gathered at Cambridge, only three, from Canada, Chile and the United States, had come from further a field. None of these were present at the meeting in Paris. The pattern of membership with associations predominating but individuals accepted where no recognised association existed seems to have worked well for the Federation in the early years. National membership often followed that of individual members in a country, as was the case for Portugal, which became a full member in 1957, six years after Prof. Cabral's individual admission. Mexico joined that year, and the following year saw the addition of Poland as well as individuals from Argentina, Greece, and South Africa. The next two years introduced Australian, Guatemalan and Hungarian individual members, and in 1962 the South African Society.

Since then and up to the year 1992, the number of associations and individual memberships increased considerably. Then, four large national associations left IFLA, dissatisfied with IFLA's management and its new system of dues; early in 1992, the Landscape Institute of Britain resigned its membership in IFLA, followed shortly by the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects. As a result, the number of associations holding IFLA membership dropped to 45, while the number of individual members was reduced by two-thirds - with consequences to income from dues. The then treasurer of the Federation stated that IFLA was bankrupt.

Despite this adverse development, IFLA's international activity continued, with regional projects actually increasing in number. Under new management, the Federation's financial situation improved and reserves soon began accumulating. At the same time, many efforts were being made by IFLA and the resigned associations to negotiate their return. This activity led to a Joint Statement for Reunification which was approved by all parties at the 1999 World Council in Svendborg, and finally, in the year 2000, the four rejoined IFLA.

Now more than 60 national associations are members of IFLA representing nearly 30,000 landscape architects throughout the world. With this membership IFLA should be able to make a far more substantial contribution to the world environment of the 21st century.



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Influence

Deepening awareness of the profession at political and public levels has been a major factor in its growth. As more educational opportunities in the subject are provided, a greater number of landscape architects are enabled to contribute to the recognition of the value of their work, and so a cyclical process develops. In the global rise of the profession over the past 50 years, IFLA has arguably the greatest influence worldwide. Relations between IFLA and several of the arms of world government have been very important for the profession, establishing it as one to be consulted on environmental issues with useful and positive input.

Recognition at the international level enhances the position of the profession generally. Its effects filter down to affect the thinking of politicians and administrators at national, regional and local levels, consequently providing opportunities for the Landscape Architect to play a part in shaping the world. The importance of representing the profession on the world stage is not always appreciated by all its practitioners. It is thus the task of the Federation to ensure that while its actions and achievements are recognised by the influential decision-makers, they are also understood and valued by the individual members of the profession for which it labours.

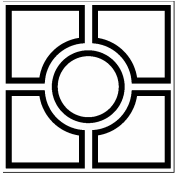
It should be mentioned that from time to time IFLA Congresses have produced public Declarations intended to influence and inform public opinion and that of Politicians and governmental organisations. Chapter 2 includes a more extensive discussion of achievements resulting from IFLA's international interventions.

Strategic Planning

Initially the management of the Federation was invested entirely in the Council. Very quickly, by 1950, an Executive Committee of five was created to deal with certain issues. By 1964 it was clear that an even smaller cabinet which could meet more frequently was necessary. For this purpose, the President, Secretary General and Treasurer formed an inner group called 'the Bureau'. The Council, called successively the Grand Council and now the World Council, remains the ultimate authority.

A significant moment occurred in 1978 with the launch of IFLA's Strategy Plan. For an organisation with the limited financial resources available to it this was certainly a bold strategy; some might say overbold! The Strategy consisted of ten points designed to 'expand the contribution of landscape architecture to better living in a changing world'. These included:

- The mounting of congresses to explore future social and environmental needs
- The promotion of research
- The extension of co-operation with international organisations
- Organising new professional associations
- Involving the profession in internationally aided development
- Encouraging competitions



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- Assisting with educational developments
- Recruiting teachers and professionals who could help developing countries
- Establishing funding for students and teachers, as well as exchange programmes and internships
- Generally developing professional activity and exchanges of experience.

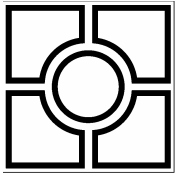
To these ten points were appended a further five which IFLA intended to apply to its own management. These were; to encourage the establishment of Regional Councils; involve established associations in sharing their experience with others new or smaller; create interaction throughout IFLA down to the individual level; publish the IFLA Bulletin twice yearly; and - most challenging - to develop adequate staff and financial resources to sustain an adequate programme. This was a ten-year plan, and if it was over-ambitious, it was certainly no more than was desirable - some would say no more than was necessary.

The Council approved the Strategy in March 1979. The new Constitution of October 1995 formally established the Regional Councils, as well as legislating other aspects of IFLA's organisation.

Regionalism

Decentralisation was one of the Federation's strategic objectives. Proposals for the development of a regional structure were presented formally in 1964. It was proposed to reduce the frequency of the world congresses to every four years, with regional conferences every two years. However, the Council felt that a world conference only every four years would weaken the impact of IFLA as an international organisation. Accordingly, it rejected these proposals, while acknowledging the value of regional meetings from time to time. So the programme of biennial congresses continued. By 1979, indeed, it was decided to hold congresses even more frequently; they should occur annually!

In 1971 regional development was once more addressed. The complex 1964 plan had suggested eight regions, with the option for national associations to hold membership in more than one. Suggested were: Scandinavia; Central Europe; Mediterranean Basin; Africa (south of the Sahara); North America; Central and South America; the Orient; Australia and New Zealand. The 1971 proposal was much simpler, consisting of the three present regions, whose boundaries follow lines of longitude. These are Western (North and South America), Central (Africa and Europe) and Eastern (Asia and the Antipodes). Each of these regions was, and is, under the direction of a Vice President.



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In 1988 certain amendments to the Constitution had been agreed and a task force appointed to work up a long-range plan. The Grand Council unanimously accepted their first report in 1990 with a request for further elaboration. Because of a deteriorating financial situation the document - by now 45 pages long - was examined at an urgent special meeting of the Grand Council the following year. The plan was unanimously approved but the financial consequences were not acceptable to all, and early in 1992 four associations resigned. A combination of perceived inequities coupled with the prevailing shortage of funds was to blame (see Membership).

Nevertheless IFLA continued to develop in this direction. A 'decentralisation plan' for the further devolution of responsibilities to the regions was adopted. In 1993 this was encompassed in the 'Action Plan' by which the three regions would assume active roles in the management of the Federation, with their own budgets and responsibility for programmes and activities. This was meant to increase the active participation of national associations in Federation business. The extensive restructuring carried out over this period was expressed in the new Constitution adopted in October 1995.

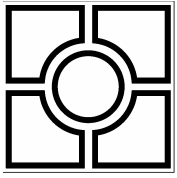
Committees

Much of the work of the Committees in the sixties and seventies was related to specific commissions from UNESCO, or other actions like the proposal presented to the Council of Europe in 1971 for the development of 'green corridors', subsequently published in the Council's journal *Naturopra*. Over the years Committees have been created, dissolved and restructured to meet changing conditions. Their specific activities are described in Chapter 2.

While the devolution of activity to the regions continues, global committees continue to function appropriately for representation in an international organisation.

The Secretariat

From its beginning the need for a secretariat was recognised, though coupled with the need to minimise expenses. After two years in London, this office moved to Brussels for the next fourteen years. A 1964 grant from the Gulbenkian Foundation enabled a manned secretariat in Lisbon, which covered costs for the first three years, though the office continued to function until 1978 on a part-time basis. In 1978 the Grand Council decided that the secretariat would transfer to Hildesheim, the home of the then President, Dr. Hans F. Werkmeister, in order to facilitate presidential communication with the secretariat. It was here, in October 1978, that Mrs. Lore Steinborn began her long stint of single-handed service to the Federation as Executive Secretary.



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After just three years at Hildesheim, arrangements were made for a transfer of the Secretariat to its present location in Versailles, near Paris. This move came about through the generosity of the French Government. Facilities were offered in the École National Supérieur de Paysage in the building created for the School of Horticulture. The back windows overlook the 'Potager du Roi', the famous formal vegetable and fruit garden originally laid out by La Quintinie in the 17th century. These premises, adjoining the Swiss Lake in the great planned Versailles Palace complex, offered a prime location - not only in historic terms. They were also conveniently close to Paris and the United Nations and UNESCO, with whom close bonds were formed. Mrs Steinborn continued to run the Secretariat in Versailles until her retirement in 1993.

At that point it was decided that because of financial difficulties, the Secretariat would follow the Secretary General, and the Versailles office has become an archive centre and occasional meeting room. One of IFLA's short-term priorities is the reestablishment of the Secretariat on the premises.

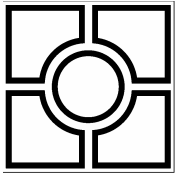
Overview

The history of the Federation can be seen as a series of distinct phases. Its early years could be described as introspective. There is an innate logic in this. As the profession began to emerge at an international level, it had to consider itself before engaging with other environmentally concerned professions and agencies. The topics of the early meetings hint at this and it was only at the Amsterdam Congress of 1960, under the title of 'Space for Living', that a wider audience of related professions was addressed.

The sixties saw a series of Congresses in which the role of landscape architecture in relation to other specific activities - planning, nature conservation, urban design, leisure provisions, etc. - was examined. This is the second phase, in which the profession worked to establish its credentials with others, and more importantly with international organisations. Working together in developed relationships with these organisations delineates the productive third phase.

In the early years, too, the Congresses consisted of presentation of papers conforming more or less precisely to a broad landscape theme and the equally important opportunity for individuals to study the landscape of the host country. Concern about becoming more than just a 'talking shop' had been early expressed. In 1961 it had been agreed that members should prepare research reports to exchange among themselves.

The generalised approach changed with the Haifa Conference in 1962, when study groups began to focus the work of the Federation more closely, even as they were enriched by the experience of the native landscapes of Israel.



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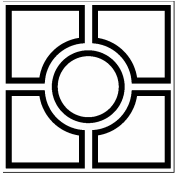
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In 1987 when Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe framed his question in parenthesis 'what has IFLA done for me?', he might have called in evidence of international value of IFLA its recent admission to Category A status by UNESCO. His meditations on the fortieth anniversary can now be understood in the context of discordant signals which began to appear in 1985 and which emerged clearly at the Grand Council meeting of 1988.

The past decade has brought IFLA new problems as the organisation matures. While on occasion these are affected by some members' preoccupation with local issues at the expense of Federation interests, the toughest challenges have resulted from the effort to operate a worldwide organisation with insufficient funding.

When the four associations withdrew in 1992, IFLA was faced with severe financial problems. While it continued to negotiate for the return of the four, wise management had enabled it to overcome its monetary difficulties. Further, the radical reorganisation of the Federation was completed with the passage of the new Constitution of 1995 in which most of the objectives of the Strategy Plan were realised. Decentralisation has been extended, which has enabled the expansion of regional efforts to promote the profession and its contributions to environmental improvement.

IFLA has achieved far more than its financing would suggest was possible. This has been due to the selfless dedication of so many workers in the field from all over the world, often with little or no acknowledgement and no personal gain.



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Chapter 2 - ifla in Action

Article 2 of its very first Constitution expressed IFLA's aims: 'The object of the federation shall be the promotion and encouragement of the art of landscape in all parts of the world.' It was hoped to acquaint not only its members but anyone working in related fields with knowledge and understanding of landscape architecture.

In that constitution the promoting of conferences was the only activity specified. Conferences were to occur every two years, and were clearly intended, following the example of the first, to be high profile events.

But within a year 'technical publications' had overtaken conferences, and the production of an annual became the prime object. Conferences were only to be held 'from time to time' (Minutes, Council Meeting, Paris 1949). The Constitution adopted in Madrid in 1950 affirmed this, though deleting the word technical - perhaps they felt it not entirely compatible with the concept of landscape architecture as an art!

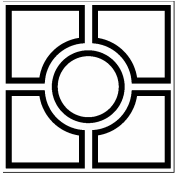
The bylaws agreed then, however, hinted at a wider range of pursuits, referring to 'conferences, exhibitions and other activities'. Exhibitions like that which had been mounted for the original London conference were to be a feature of IFLA's Congresses for a number of years, as well as traveling exhibitions which reached a wider audience.

While the Federation started with a very simple structure and a small membership, and stated its intention to keep its rules plain and clear and its costs down, it has over the years developed into a complex international organisation. Its publications demonstrate the range of its activities, as do the number of committees formed over the years. Its original simple structure has grown. Now regional activities supplement international efforts, often working jointly with national associations and other bodies.

The Constitution adopted in 1950 was extensively revised in 1967, and a new 'Constitution Towards 2000' adopted in 1979. The radical new Constitution of 1995, adopted after years of discussion, reflects the economic, social and political realities facing IFLA by

- establishing equality among all member associations
- broadening the membership base of individuals
- strengthening the regional structure of IFLA
- securing funds for regional administration and activities.

This chapter looks at the work of IFLA, its congresses and meetings, its committees, its publications and its relations with other organisations.



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Congresses, Conferences and Meetings

Annual replaced biennial Congresses in 1979, as it was observed that the pace of world events required more rather than fewer meetings. They have been established as the major international forum for landscape architecture. They are usually held every year in a different country within a different IFLA Region (Central, Western or Eastern), following a rotational pattern and they consistently attract hundreds of participants, both landscape architects and others.

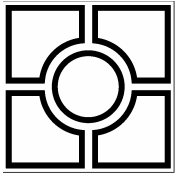
Since as early as 1962, IFLA Congresses have been designed to gain the interest of other professionals and specialists, such as artists, architects and regional and urban planners, and to promote wider understanding of the landscape point of view, so that our vital contribution to sustainable development and environmental quality may be properly recognised by those in associated fields.

So far thirty-six IFLA World Congresses have been held on a variety of themes ranging from pure theory to design matters, and from issues raised by specific challenges in landscape architecture to the relationship of our profession with town and regional planning, art and culture, and nature conservation and ecology.

The establishment of IFLA's three-part structure in 1972 introduced regional conferences, symposia and seminars. Organised separately from the annual Congresses, these regional events deal not only with local but also with general topics, developing and refining upon the themes of the World Congresses. Thirty IFLA regional conferences have been held, twenty in the Central Region, and participation in most of these was as wide and international as in the World Congresses. Such local events provide a forum for the examination and discussion of landscape architecture issues among regional colleagues and further promote the profession throughout the area. From this standpoint, particularly important have been the ten IFLA Eastern Regional Conferences held in eastern Asia, and the several IFLA Central Region Symposia held in Africa and Europe.

IFLA World Congresses are in fact the only annual world events bringing together hundreds of landscape architects, professionals from other related fields, politicians and members of non-governmental organisations concerned with environmental futures. They usually gain considerable coverage in the press of their host country, which adds greatly to the public understanding of the profession and its work. Nor should the effects of regional conferences and symposia be underestimated. They have heightened the profession's profile in many different ways. The ideas they have expressed and the expertise they have displayed have had gratifying influence on public action.

The World Congresses and regional meetings are listed in appendix A of this volume, under the heading 'important dates'. Where the proceedings have been published separately, they are included in the publications list, appendix B. Many of the papers or summaries between 1980 and 1991 are to be found in the yearbooks for that period.



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Working Groups and Committees

Working groups and Committees have always made the most valuable contribution of all to the work of the Federation and the advancement of the profession, often linking up with other organisations. They rely absolutely on the dedication and generosity of their working members - all volunteers.

Early Steps

The first of the 'other activities' mentioned in the original by-laws followed on concern about standards for design competitions launched by different organisations. In 1958 a working party began to study the matter. A year later they advised that while their final report was not yet ready, they did suggest that IFLA propose to UNESCO that the Standard Conditions for international competitions in Architecture and Town Planning be broadened to include Landscape Architecture as well. By 1962 their report was finally in, as contact with UNESCO continued. The regulations for international competitions in Landscape Architecture were eventually adopted at the Vienna Congress of 1974 and the working group disbanded upon their publication.

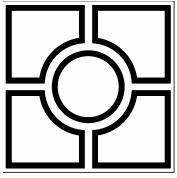
In 1959 a working party produced a Report on Education, and in the same year a working party produced a definition of the profession which was formally accepted by IFLA in 1967 and adopted by the International Labour Office (Bureau International du Travail [BIT]) in 1968. This gave the profession status equal to that of architects and planners.

In 1964 another party was set up to investigate the possibility of a bibliographic centre for the Federation. The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne's pilot study suggested that the costs would so greatly overrun any conceivable funding available to IFLA that it was not a realistic proposition.

More Committees

The second half of the 1960's and the 1970's saw the creation of a number of committees concerned with various subjects. In 1967, for instance, a group under Prof. Francisco C. Cabral undertook the translation of technical terms, a preliminary listing of which in German, English and French was published in *Anthos*. This effort was to be completed at a much later date, by another committee (see *Other Publications*).

In 1970, another group undertook to review the organisation of events, the management and overall goals of IFLA. Their report was adopted in 1972. An interesting summary by E. Lovelace, Vice President of the Western Region, describing the Federation's long-and short-term objectives was published in *Anthos*, (2/76). It was accompanied by a draft definition of the minimum requirements for the exercise of the profession of landscape architect, prepared by Prof. Arnold Weddle.



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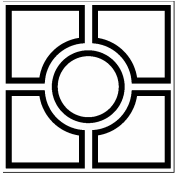
In 1973 two more committees were formed, both concerned with publications; one intended to deal with promotion and publicity on landscape architecture as a profession and IFLA in particular, and the other concentrating on the publication of research papers in the new journal Landscape Planning (see Publications, below).

The year 1974 brought the formation of four committees covering areas suggested by UNESCO, which reflected its primary interests, and which would feed useful informed advice into the agency's own work. These Committees were the Preservation of Historic Landscapes (see below), Legislation and Administration, the Social Value of Landscape Management and Landscape Planning in Urban Areas.

In 1989 IFLA introduced a new committee structure under the leadership of the first Vice President. By 1992 Committees were active in the following areas:

- Coastal Landscapes, Chair: Prof. Hajime Koshimizu
- Competitions, Chair: Gilberto Oneto
- Editorial and Publications, Chair: Prof. Arno S. Schmid
- Education, Chair: Prof. Julius Gy. Fabos
- Endangered Landscapes, Chair: Sveinung Skjold
- Environmental Planning, Chair: Prof. Ildelfonso P. Santos
- Historic Landscapes and Gardens, Chair: Hans Dorn
- International Relations and Activities, Chair: Prof. Whee Y. Oh
- Legislation, Chair: Prof. Peter Jacobs
- Media and Public Relations, Chair: Ian Lyne
- Policies and Programmes, Chair: George L. Anagnostopoulos
- Roads and Linear Landscapes, Chair: John W. Bright
- Rural Landscapes, Chair: Prof. Sadatoshi Tabata
- Student and Youth Activities, Chair: Prof. Kwi-Gon Kim
- Translation of Technical Terms, Chair: Klaus-Jürgen Evert

Some of the committees came about because of needs within the profession internationally. The work of others, such as the Editorial Committee, first under Dr. Hans F. Werkmeister and then under Prof. Arno Schmid, is evidenced by the publication of the Yearbooks and the Newsletter. The International Relations Committee, then under Zvi Miller – a past president of IFLA who was awarded the honorary title of President Emeritus – was able to report in 1990 its role in developing contacts with UNESCO, the International Union of Architects and the International Union of Technical Associations.



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Four years later, following a number of successful IFLA conferences in Africa, the Implementation Committee, also chaired by Zvi Miller, arranged a seminar on Landscape Architecture Education in Kenya. It was held in Nairobi with the collaboration and support of UNESCO and UNEP.

The Media and Public Relations Committee was in 1992 engaged in producing brochures for the profession entitled *This is IFLA and What is Landscape Architecture?* In the same year the Committee on Rural Landscapes, under Prof. Sadatoshi Tabata, reported organising two successful symposia in Japan in which the Committee on Coastal Landscape had collaborated. Most of the Committees, having fulfilled their projects, were dissolved in 1994. However, the work of four - Education, Historic Landscapes and Gardens, Implementation and Translation of Technical Terms - continues.

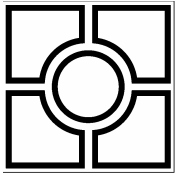
Historic Landscapes, Gardens and Sites

Prof. René Pechère, as President in 1958, had found that his official responsibilities at the famous Brussels International Exhibition interfered with his full participation in IFLA, and thus he had not been involved in its work for some years. But in 1967 he was persuaded to take an active part once more and set up what he described as a 'section' devoted to historic gardens, his great love. This would mean, primarily, contacting the right international bodies, but first he felt an attempt should be put in hand to catalogue existing important gardens. Working with Gerda Golwitzer and a team of others, he drew up a list that extended to no more than 2000; a disappointing result compared with the number of monuments in the world.

At a number of meetings with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), he presented carefully prepared and closely reasoned arguments for including gardens in the remit of that committee. At first they were completely ignored. He must have felt that an invitation to attend its General Assembly in Oxford would provide his final chance of making his point. Pechère tells the outcome in his own inimitable way.

The Chair of this large meeting was taken by the Duke of Grafton who, as a matter of form asked if anyone from the floor wished to speak. 'In front of this astonished audience,' says Pechère, 'I lifted my hand; "Your Grace, may I have permission to speak for one minute, fifteen seconds?" There was an icy silence. I mounted the platform and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, it is said that for man there are three essentials, women, hunting, and gardens. I ask you what are you doing for gardens?" and sat down happily in my place.'

According to Pechère, this met a ready response from many individuals after the meeting, and in 1970 a joint IFLA-ICOMOS Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites was born. Collaboration on conferences and symposia and publications between ICOMOS and IFLA has continued. (See International Contacts, below).



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In 1991, a few years after Prof. Pechère retired, the Committee on Historic Gardens and Sites and the Committee on Historic Landscapes (established in 1983 by Dr. Hans F. Werkmeister) were united. The new Committee on Historic Landscapes and Gardens, under Hans Dorn, has been very active in organising conferences and other events, usually in co-operation with other international organisations such as UNESCO and ICOMOS. It also supports efforts undertaken by various international or national organisations and public authorities for the preservation of important historic landscapes and gardens providing advice and expertise.

Since 1998 the Committee has been managing the 'Melina Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes', recently established by UNESCO in association with the Greek government.

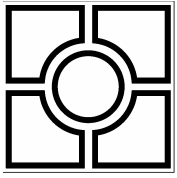
Education

In 1959 a contemporary report commented on the intense attention given by the Council to promoting better education in landscape architecture. The Education Committee was set up in the following year under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hubert Owens. In 1960 the committee recommended the adoption by IFLA of the educational standards applied by the American Society of Landscape Architects, and that data about all schools should be collected. These proposals were approved, and the chair requested that delegates should provide information about education possibilities in their individual countries. In 1961 this committee also undertook to arrange student exchanges. (See also Publications, below, for activities of this Committee).

Interventions

For twenty years and more IFLA has concerned itself with issues affecting locally endangered landscapes, natural areas or historic sites, particularly when there is an international aspect to the problem.

Such was the case, for instance, in 1982 when the World Congress in Canberra expressed its shock and concern over proposals to dam the Franklin River at a nominated World Heritage site in South-west Tasmania. While receiving wide media attention, these views were also conveyed to the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premier of Tasmania. As the state government of Tasmania was determined to go ahead with the project, the national government of Australia proposed new legislation for landscape protection and threatened prosecution in the courts of law, a stand which could be at least partly attributed to IFLA's prompting.



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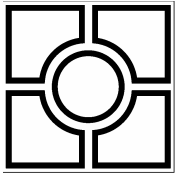
Intervention over a world-famous historical site took place in 1989. An international architectural competition to build the new Acropolis Museum on the slopes of the Hill of Philopappos in Athens was launched. IFLA pointed out to the Greek Minister of Culture the serious damage that the intrusion of a large new building would cause to the historic green hill, an integral part of the Acropolis archaeological area. Three possible sites for the development were being considered by the competition's regulations; two actually on the hill itself, across from the Acropolis, while the third was to be under the hill within a built-up area. IFLA extended its representations to UNESCO, ICOMOS, UIA and other organisations, and the eventual winning entry was located on the third site. According to the architects, this decision was due to IFLA's representations.

Another intervention, in 1995, was in connection with the wonderful complex of castles in and around Potsdam, near Berlin. This unique landscape created by the Hohenzollern dynasty included important axes laid out by Peter Joseph Lenné. A proposal by the Federal Railway Company for the creation of the Potsdam Centre, an extensive complex with hotels and entertainment facilities, threatened to severely compromise the important historic landscape. On advice from IFLA, the site was listed by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, and the development stopped. A year later, discussions over the proposal resulted in a reduced and more acceptable proposal, including issues of compensation, though one of Lenné's axes would still be affected.

IFLA has intervened on many other occasions where damage to the landscape was imminent, as in the following cases:

- The environs of the famed Alcazar Gardens in Spain
- The great park designed by Le Nôtre at Saint-Germain-en-Laye near Paris
- The Lednice and Valtice castles and gardens in the Czech Republic
- The park grounds of the Ostankino Museum Estate in Moscow
- The Narrows Interchange Park designed by John Oldham in Perth, Australia
- The complex of public open spaces forming the civic axis of the city of Thessaloniki, Greece

Many of these interventions - often initiated by the Committee on Historic Landscapes and Gardens - contributed toward safeguarding the endangered landscapes, or at least limiting threatened damage.



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ifla Support and Expertise

Governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as public and private agencies have often invited IFLA to contribute ideas and expertise.

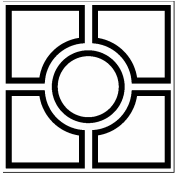
In 1990, a team of four experts was invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture to make suggestions regarding the tourist and road development which threatened the plateau of Gizeh, the renowned site of the Sphinx, the great pyramids and hundreds of other tombs. The team's member representing IFLA, Dr Hans F. Werkmeister, proposed removing the roads which transected the site, providing only a peripheral route and a modest green structure. This plan was adopted and in addition, a number of modern guest houses' removed.

Five years later, in 1995, the Egyptian government invited the team back for consultation. They proposed changing the route of a nearby highway under construction. Their suggestions were accepted, in spite of the high cost.

In another case, in 1997 IFLA was represented at the last meeting of the International Consultative Committee with the Executive Committee for the Moenjodaro Campaign in Islamabad. UNESCO launched this Campaign to save this unique settlement of the Indus civilisation in Pakistan, dating from about 2,000 BC, from total destruction by saline action of the ground water and flooding from the River Indus. The session met to adopt measures for the continued preservation of this historic monument and its landscape. IFLA has also given advice on the preservation of historic sites and gardens in Europe, such as the Linderhof in Bavaria and Ramholz in Hesse, Germany.

The support of education in landscape architecture in places where it has not previously existed has long been a preoccupation of IFLA. In 1984 IFLA was involved in setting up a graduate Masters' programme at King Faisal University in Saudi Arabia, including the development of the syllabus.

In 1986 a conference of the Western region in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, had been devoted to 'Landscape Architecture Education in Latin America', while the Central Region held a symposium in Lilongwe, Malawi, on 'Landscape Architecture Education and Training in Africa' in 1991. Eight months later, also in Lilongwe, there was a follow-up conference on the same subject, and in 1994 a seminar was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 'Education in Landscape Architecture in Africa'. The Central Region meetings in Lilongwe and Nairobi were sponsored by UNESCO. In both cases careful recommendations for a two-year graduate programme in landscape architecture were formulated and proposed.



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Publications

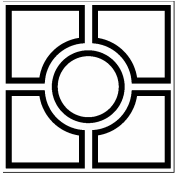
Conference Papers

The dissemination of ideas was always an important objective. Papers presented at congresses, conferences and symposia were to form the core of this activity. Initially IFLA had to depend on the existing national magazines. The first London Conference was well reported in the Institute of Landscape Architects' (ILA's) *Journal of Landscape Design*, which also gave brief resumes of the proceedings of the first eight Congresses. The more lavish publication of *Landscape Architecture* by the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) thoroughly covered all the early meetings.

In 1960 the Dutch publisher Djambatan agreed to issue the papers of the Amsterdam Congress of that year and pay royalties to the Federation, setting a new standard for IFLA by producing a handsome double quarto volume containing all the papers and many illustrations from the Congress (Crowe, 1961). The same publishers produced a two-volume report for the 1962 Congress in Haifa two years later (Crowe and Miller 1964) and another single volume covering the 1964 Congress in Tokyo and Kyoto (Tandy, 1966). These volumes were lavishly produced and sold well, doing great service to the profession internationally.

But by the Congress of 1966 the editor at Djambatan had died, and so it was not possible to have the proceedings published in the same way, if at all. In 1968 a brief publication (Harper) of the Montreal Congress results was undertaken, but a shortage of money prevented any publication of the transactions of the 1970 Lisbon Congress. The remainder of that decade saw a dearth of annual publications, only the Brussels Congress papers of 1972 and those of the Istanbul Congress of 1976 being published by IFLA. The 1979 Congress in Cambridge combined with the Landscape Institute's Golden Jubilee was reported by the latter (Smith 1979).

The papers of the 1982 Congress in Canberra were issued as *Proceedings* by the Australian Association (AILA 1982), those of the 1983 Congress in Munich by the German Association (Steckeweh 1983), those of the 1984 Congress in Hungary (HALA 1984,) and those of the 1985 Congress in Tokyo and Kobe by the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture (1985), though summaries of all were in the IFLA yearbooks. Subsequent Congresses have been reported in publications by their home associations, commencing with the 1992 Congress in Seoul and Kyung-Ju, (KILA 1992). This was followed by the 1993 Congress in Cape Town (ILASA 1993), the 1994 Congress in Mexico City (SAPM 1994), the 1995 Congress in Bangkok (TALA 1995), and the 1996 Congress in Florence (AIAPP 1996). The two volumes of the *Proceedings* of the Florence Congress, edited by Guido Ferrara (1997), are an especially notable achievement. Then followed the publication of papers from the 1997 Congress in Buenos Aires (CAAP 1997) and those of the 1999 Congress in Copenhagen (DL 1999).



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Papers presented at regional conferences or symposia were also included in the IFLA yearbooks or published in a separate volume by the house association. Among the regional publications listed in the IFLA Bibliography (see Appendix B) are the papers of the 1988 International Conference in Rotterdam (Meeus et al, 1988), those of the 1988 Central Region Symposium in Athens (Anagnostopoulos 1990), those of the 1990 Central Region Symposium in Oporto (APAP 1991), the papers of the 1994 Central Region Symposium in Nairobi (LAC-AAK 1994) and those of the 1994 IFLA-ICOMOS Conference in Fulda, Germany (Dorn 1995) - to mention only a few.

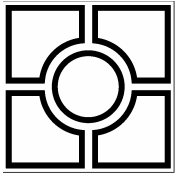
The Yearbook

The history of IFLA publications has not always been straightforward. Though at times fraught with difficulty, it has often been a valuable means of advocacy for the profession. The first publication, described as a 'paper' or 'the journal', and agreed to by the Council of 1950, had only appeared twice by 1956. In 1952 plans for a technical journal were referred to the Executive Committee for further study in view of the high costs. In 1954 it was agreed to issue it twice a year; but two years later it had clearly failed in this objective. It limped along under the title *International Landscape*, dependent on the subscriptions of too few subscribers, until its suspension in 1960.

The idea of a yearbook had been put forward at the same time as a journal or newsletter, and a dummy produced. This would have to achieve a circulation of 3000 to be viable. It, like the journal, had been referred to the Executive Committee. Despite the anticipated difficulties in publication, the executive seems to have pressed ahead, though it was reported four years later that a number of contributing members were expressing disappointment that it had not yet appeared. It was still not ready in 1958, this time supposedly waiting for some illustrations. It was expected to appear in 1960.

But that was the same year in which the Dutch publisher Djambatan took over the publication of the Conference papers. The yearbook wasn't to see the light of day for another 21 years.

In 1980 it gained a new lease of life under the editorship of Prof. Arno S. Schmid, and was published annually or biennially throughout the decade. It included Congress and Seminar reports and summaries as well as information about IFLA and other topics of interest. Prof. Schmid supervised the first eight issues of the yearbook; numbers nine and ten were edited by Susan Waterman. The last of these was published in 1991. Supporting advertising had always been difficult to obtain and by this time was becoming virtually impossible.



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The Newsletter

Three years prior to the first yearbook, the Grand Council of 1977 in Copenhagen, Denmark, had discussed the need for direct contact from the centre with individual members, to strengthen the bonds of the Federation and keep the membership aware of IFLA's achievements and activities. A decision was taken to publish a Newsletter and the first edition of IFLA News was published in January 1978, consisting of four sides of A4 sheets, two columns to a page. Regular publication appears to have been chancy but by early 2000, Issue Number 44 appeared. This suggests an average of two issues a year, though there has been some confusion over numbering. The present format, as its readers will know, is eight sides, three columns to a page.

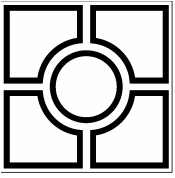
The first two issues were edited by the then President Floris G. Breman in Portugal. The editor of the subsequent five issues was identified only as the IFLA Secretariat, Hildesheim. In Nos. 8-26, anonymity was dropped and the name of Dr. Hans Friedrich Werkmeister appears. In 1990 he passed the position to 'someone younger', and two numbers were produced in the United States in 1991. No more were published until December 1992, when Diana Farr Louis with George Anagnostopoulos in Greece rushed out issue number 29, and eight more issues followed under the same team. Since July 1997 the Newsletter has been edited by Annemarie Lund in Denmark.

Anthos

A way of partially disseminating IFLA news among the profession had been found as early as 1962. Richard Arioli, editor of the new Swiss landscape journal Anthos, had been present at the first Council meeting in Paris as an observer. He offered the journal as the official organ of IFLA and regularly published information about IFLA's most important activities, and jointly with IFLA produced occasional individual issues. IFLA's Committee on Historic Landscapes contributed much of its April 1991 issue, which was sent gratis to every IFLA member. This IFLA–Anthos relationship lasted effectively for 34 years, until in mid-1996 a new journal format and pressure for space led the editors to drop the use of English - the third language in which Anthos had been printed.

Other Publications

While the publications of IFLA Congresses and conferences reach a wide audience of other professionals, decision-makers and the public outside the meetings they cover, and raise awareness of the profession and the contribution it can make, joint publications reach a much broader readership. The contributions made by IFLA to the UNESCO volume, *The Man-Made Landscape* (1977) and to special issues of *EKISTICS*, the *Magazine for Human Settlements on 'Landscape; Design and Planning'* (Vol. 60, Nos. 360-361, May-June and July-August 1993; Vol. 61, Nos. 364-365, Jan-Feb. and March-April 1994), have been opportunities for IFLA to reach a much wider audience.



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In 1962 it was reported that the Education Committee had received inadequate information about schools. By 1966, however, it was possible to submit a draft report of 60 cyclostyled pages to the Stuttgart Congress (Vaughan 1966). This listed as completely as possible the establishments teaching landscape architecture to a professional level throughout the world. The final version of this document was published by IFLA in Portugal in 1968.

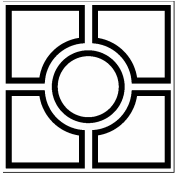
The next decade was a period of rapid change in the status and development of landscape education everywhere, sometimes too rapid to follow. In the UK, almost all the programmes now available developed at that time. In the following years a few copies of a cheaply-produced supplementary report was issued, as well as a similar provisional report under the Committee Chairman, the late Prof. Arnold Weddle. This was followed by reports in 1978 and 1981, masterminded by the then Chairman, the late Prof. Hans Kiemstedt.

In 1994 a comprehensive 298-page survey was published, directed by the Committee chairman, Prof. Julius Gy. Fabos (Cunningham 1994). This was based on survey data collected from 1991-94 and listed 136 schools. The editors pointed out that this represented virtually 100% of schools in the U.S., but less than 40% of those known to exist in the rest of the world. An updated version was printed in 1996, covering nearly 80% of the non-American schools. The latest and most comprehensive version came out in 1999.

After years of systematic effort, the Committee on Translation of Technical Terms has completed its work. Chairman Klaus Jürgen Evert has announced publication of this Glossary – Landscape and Urban Planning (in English, German, French and Spanish) for late autumn, 2000.

Another international source of information on the subject and its practitioners stimulated by IFLA was the 555-page World Directory of Landscape Architects (Bottin Mondial des Architectes Paysagistes) published in 1989. Its editor was Donald M Roberts of ASLA and a note in the volume states that his 'interest and participation in the International Federation of Landscape Architects over more than twenty years has inspired the concept of this world directory'. His associate editors were Dorothy W. Kuhn and Aron D. Roberts and the acknowledgements include references to prominent IFLA members, particularly those concerned with producing of the Education reports.

The Federation's Website on the Internet now enables this unique material to be much more widely available.



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International Co-operation

Quite early in its development IFLA identified contact with world government bodies as of particular importance. It was suggested that an international body such as IFLA should be able to attract support for its work, when this came within the ambit of the United Nations or other international organisations' areas of interest.

Austrian representatives on the Council raised in 1952 the question of relations with UNESCO, proposing that rather than simply seeking financial support from such bodies, it would be better to develop a two-way mutual relationship. At the time there seems to have been little support for the idea. Certain distinguished members could 'see no useful purpose' in it. IFLA, it was objected, should remain completely independent.

It soon became evident, however, that the United Nations and its agencies UNESCO and FAO were not only closely involved with environmental issues, but were actually making use of the expertise of other environmental disciplines.

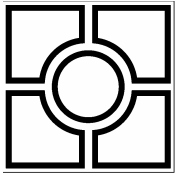
UNESCO

As Anne Raidl, former director of the Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO puts it, 'Both organisations (IFLA and UNESCO) were founded at the time when the main elements of the vast system of international institutions that we know today came into existence. They have since become so much a part of contemporary life that we tend to take them for granted and forget that they grew out of deep emotions, fears and aspirations,' (IFLA News No. 34, June 95).

It took a while. IFLA found to its consternation that its beloved profession was little understood, unappreciated and often disregarded, and undertook a long and arduous programme of consciousness-raising in the international community. Then in 1965 IFLA was accorded recognition by UNESCO as qualified for the 'mutual information relationship'.

This enabled it to send representatives to the Man and Biosphere Conference of 1968, where IFLA had its first real chance to attract the attention of appropriate specialists from other fields, and persuaded the Conference that 'landscape architects with their special knowledge and skills involving ecological systems, physical processes and the relationship of human beings and nature could substantially contribute to the attainment of environmental objectives' (Anne Raidl).

This was the real start of a mutual relationship, which led to admission to 'consultative relations' with UNESCO in 1970, with a consequent modest annual subsidy, and a number of co-operative studies, participation in UNESCO's programmes, support for IFLA projects in landscape protection and facilitation of international contacts.



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IFLA gradually grew into an advisory position with regard to landscape issues, and in 1987 was admitted to consultative and associate status. Only a restricted number of non-governmental organisations recognised by UNESCO (46 out of nearly 550) have been accorded this relationship, which enables it to participate in the planning and implementation of UNESCO's activities.

In 1988 the UNESCO Prize in Landscape Architecture was created, awarded to the winner of the IFLA International Student Design Competition (Fig.28); other projects aimed at introducing landscape architecture education in Africa) Because of problems in UNESCO's own funding, some of these projects have so far been limited to preparations and some increase of awareness of the profession, but IFLA is regarded with considerable respect, while working under the difficulties inherent in underfunding and voluntary staff.

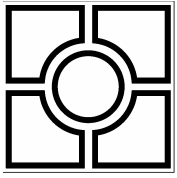
The Council of Europe

Not only with the UN and UNESCO was the Federation developing relationships. In 1971 IFLA presented a proposal for the development of 'Green Corridors in Europe' to the Council of Europe, as a result of which it was asked to describe these ideas in a series of articles in the journal *Naturopa*. Though bureaucratic difficulties caused some delay, IFLA was granted 'Consultant' status with the Council in 1973. This was followed by committee work providing guidance for member states of the Council, especially in areas concerned with the understanding and management of natural landscapes and natural spaces. The Federation has lately been involved in consultation and comment on the current 'European Landscape Convention', just accepted by the Council's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and their respective Ministries.

ICOMOS

IFLA has long worked in close collaboration with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), a non-governmental organisation founded in 1965 to promote the conservation of architectural heritage. Since 1970 the Historic Gardens and Sites Committee has operated as a joint committee supported by ICOMOS.

Founding Chairman and for many years the soul of this joint committee was René Pechère, the past president of IFLA. He was followed by Carmen Añón Feliu and Rob de Jong, both of ICOMOS. It was very active in proposing the 'Charter of Florence' which was officially adopted by ICOMOS in 1982, organising important symposia and bringing out notable publications, and is now represented on the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. Among its most active members are Jette Abel and Hans Dorn, both of IFLA.



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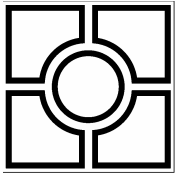
The committee is providing expert advice on the recording, maintenance and management of heritage sites. Other special publications, such as the series of ICOMOS/IFLA reports of 1971-1994 on the work of joint symposia over this period are listed in the bibliography.

Others

Other efforts had varying success; IFLA's proposal to collaborate with the Organisation of American States, though well received initially, was never developed. Another offer of collaboration put forward jointly with UNESCO to the Organisation of African Unity in 1973 met with a flat rejection.

Among further international collaborations, in 1990 an accord was reached with the International Union of Architects, with exchanges of information, joint congresses and even a joint publication envisaged. The Federation also keeps in regular touch with other international bodies like the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

IFLA has a fine record of collaboration and consultation, and has over the years provided considerable expertise to IUCN. It was represented by Sylvia Crowe and others on the IUCN Landscape Planning Commission, and it was Crowe who provided the text for their 1977 publication *Landscape Planning - A Policy for an Overcrowded World*.



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Chapter 3 - To the Future

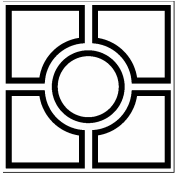
'Here the landscape Architect has an obligation to protect and take care of ecology. But in our profession we are trained to view the picture as a whole, so that not only is the protection of vegetation against erosion, overgrazing [and] over-cultivation of great importance, but also protection from the huge technical machinery which Man has created in this industrial age.' Hans Werkmeister (1990)

Landscape Architecture embraces both science and art, attempting to bridge that gulf between them so sharply defined in the twentieth century. Its involvement in the processes of natural science sets it apart from other design professions that aim to straddle the art science gap, and thus makes it unique. While it cannot claim the name of science in the modern use of the word, its successes are fundamentally based on an understanding of natural processes. The profession accepts an additional layer of responsibility beyond the limitations of social process and the fulfillment of function demonstrated in other design professions. While the practical needs of its clients must be met, the work of the landscape architect frequently has a broader public dimension.

As the Director General of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said in 1984, when addressing the World Council in Hungary: 'Man has shaped his natural surroundings since the dawn of civilisation. He has worked out a symbiosis with nature on many different levels and in the process has also projected his creative imagination into his living space itself, forging a man made environment that coexists with the natural setting. The contemporary landscape architect is thus the inheritor of rich and varied traditions. A subtle combination of both art and science, these traditions have been partially forgotten and in many cases, unfortunately, their lessons have not been adequately heeded in contemporary town and country planning'.

The landscape architect is thus committed to not only meet the practical needs of a given brief, but to transcend them, to inspire the client and to touch the minds of those who encounter the work, creating an intellectual, emotional, even metaphysical as well as a physical experience. Moreover, always included in the enterprise is a consciousness of natural processes and their effects, ensuring not only the initial success of work in place but long term organic continuity.

To achieve this end, landscape architects not only should prepare schemes for the initial development of sites, but also include long-term management plans in their presentations. There have been a number of attempts to do this. In the nature of things, the best laid plans will be subject to changes as time goes on - extreme changes in use, variations in working methods, changes in ownership or technical advances may render them obsolete. Occasionally this will happen comparatively quickly. Even so, widespread acceptance of management plans could guide the way forward for future development. This would be much more likely if, as we must all hope, the world as a whole recognises the human society's need for a sustainable future.



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Meeting this ideal requires much more than the present lip service paid it by government and business; it needs a complete and fundamental change of thinking among politicians, economists, and business-industrial leaders. We hear all too often of crucial recycling or pollution control measures not undertaken because they are 'not economically viable'. The basis of such judgments must be rigorously questioned; they are almost invariably based on short-term accounting, or immediate requirements of a small segment of the population, and fail to recognise long-term interests.

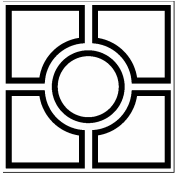
The basic error of the approach to accounting which has developed in the twentieth century has been the marginalisation of broader issues. Decisions about the use of resources are taken within narrow definitions of the extent or the consequences of the decision on natural conditions and resources.

Until the Industrial Revolution, the acknowledgement of natural physical constraints proscribed human activity. Land was used to provide the basic needs of the people living there, and (with some disastrous exceptions), was maintained in good heart for this purpose. Towns and villages grew in places where physical and the social conditions coincided to provide the optimum position for land use, communication, trade and defence. Buildings were constructed in positions and ways which optimised the desirable physical conditions of their situation and minimised the undesirable, again taking land use and fertility into consideration. Sites subject to dangers, like flooding, were avoided.

Before modern technology, artificial enhancement of living conditions took second place to respect for physical conditions. This kind of respect is reflected in the Feng Shui that largely dictates planning in the Orient.

The need for human attitudes to change was expressed succinctly in general terms by Dame Sylvia Crowe (1988): 'If life on earth is to survive, men must understand the anatomy of the landscape as well as they understand the workings of their own bodies, for they must now assume the responsibility of acting as the brain of evolution and the custodians of the earth.'

Humanity is the most destructive force in the animal kingdom. Therefore caring for our environment is very much a need of humanity. Only mankind, as Crowe suggests, has the ability to recognise this and either to take actions or equally desist from actions that will sustain it or destroy it. Nature, if such an entity existed, will not care. The earth has passed through a wide range of phases, and seen the arrival and departure of thousands of species. The diversity of species is a human value. Nature goes in various forms and periods impassively from poverty to plenty in the slow passage of time too close to the eternal for the human viewpoint.



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It is for humanity to recognise that the earth is nothing less than the life support system we need to sustain us. Changing or damaging it will affect us and not always in ways that are predictable. Nor are the consequences merely unpredictable in kind, they may be adventitious or cumulative in their effects. Regrettably, humanity has a tendency to intellectual myopia and tunnel vision when it comes to this kind of large issue. To paraphrase another proverb, they become so fascinated by the individual trees that they do not notice the forest and are lost. A little attention to the forest might have helped them find their way back to safety.

It is essential to persuade those who cannot think and see globally that the consequences of actions, be they carried out ever so far away, may very well impact on themselves in ways that they, and the perhaps we, cannot yet imagine. This is not exclusively the task of the landscape profession, though it is one towards which it can make an invaluable contribution.

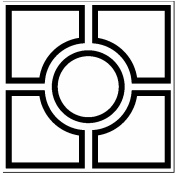
Perhaps rather more modestly as a profession we can identify for our own goal at the beginning of the next millennium the recognition of the profession, and its displacement of Architecture foreseen by Jellicoe in his address to the 1988 Boston Congress. In this he made the parallel between art and science, both of which, with the pedigree of Plato, with Alberti and Palladio, with the structure of the cosmos, through rules of formality and proportion, order, logic and discipline ruled for centuries until it became clear that the world was not really like that.

‘Uniting us all – we in this hall (he told the Congress), our country-lands, the planet earth, the cosmos – are invisible particles that are neither ordered nor geometric. they are undisciplined individuals and amorphous like clouds. The significance of this is that we now know scientifically what previously we only felt emotionally; that the balance of man’s subconscious relation to his environment has permanently changed from hard edged to no edge at all.

From this it seems clear that in due time, perhaps even in the next forty years, landscape design will transcend architecture as the mother of the arts’.

IFLA has a good chance of seeing its hopes for the future realised; the more that is understood about the best landscape design and the more inspired its practitioners, the more chance of finding ways of living with our earth in harmony instead of discord, fertility in exchange for barrenness, and beauty in place of ugliness. With the re-unification of the world-wide community of landscape architects, IFLA looks forward to a new century of protection, preservation and artistry in the landscape. As Geoffrey Jellicoe so aptly predicted years ago:

‘IFLA has a great, even a glorious future’.



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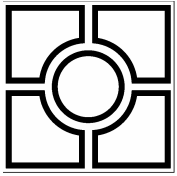
Appendix A - The Founders of IFLA

Landscape architects representing fourteen countries attended the Informal Meeting held at Jesus College, Cambridge, U.K. on August 14th, 1948. They unanimously supported the idea of forming an International Federation, subject to the participation of their national associations. Those listed below became the founding members of IFLA:

BLOM, Holger	Sweden
COLVIN, Brenda	U.K.
CROWE, Sylvia	U.K.
D'ORS, Victor	Spain
DUPRAT, Ferdinand	France
HANSEN, Sven	Denmark
JELLICOE, Geoffrey	U.K.
LATINNE, René	Belgium
LEDER, Walter	Switzerland
OLSSON, Paul	Finland
PECHÈRE, René	Belgium
POLAK-DANIELS, Catharina	Netherlands
PORCINAI, Pietro	Italy
RIUDOR CAROL, Luis	Spain
SCHOLTZOWNA, Alina	Poland
SORSDAL, Elise	Norway
THONNAIRE, Maurice	France

Catharina Polak-Daniels of the Netherlands was included as a founder though not present at Cambridge. Luis Riudor Carol was likewise included as a founder, although his name was not in the list of those present at Cambridge.

On the other hand, Loutrel W. Briggs of the U.S.A. and Edwin Kay of Canada, explained that while they personally supported such a Federation they were not then authorised to speak for their national associations. Carlos Cariola of Chile stated that he was expressing a personal view. Therefore these three were not included in the list of founders.

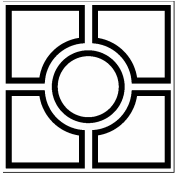


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Appendix B - ifla Presidents 1948-2000

1948 – 1954	Sir Geoffrey JELLICOE	U.K.
1954 – 1956	Walter LEDER	Switzerland
1956 –1958	Prof René PECHÈRE	Belgium
1958 –1962	Sidney SHURCLIFF	U.S.A
1962 – 1966	Prof. Francisco CABRAL	Portugal
1966 –1968	Richard SCHREINER	Germany
1969	Dame Sylvia CROWE	U.K.
1970 –1974	Prof. Olaf ASPESAETER	Norway
1974 –1976	Prof. Hubert B. OWENS	U.S.A.
1976 –1978	Floris G. BREMAN	Portugal
1978 –1982	Dr. Hans F. WERKMEISTER	Germany
1982 –1986	Zvi MILLER	Israel
1986 –1990	Prof. Mihàli MÖCSENYI	Hungary
1990 – 1992	Theodore OSMUNDSON	U.S.A.
1992 –1996	George L. ANAGNOSTOPOULOS	Greece
1996 – 2000	Prof. Arno S. SCHMID	Germany
2000	Richard TAN	Singapore



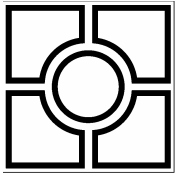
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Appendix C - ifla Important Dates

NB: Congress programmes always include Council Meetings

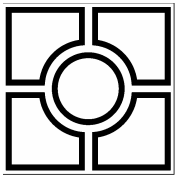
- 1948 August 9-11
- Conference, London, England (subsequently designated 1st Congress) (about 160 participants)
 - International Exhibition
- August 14
- Informal Meeting at Jesus College, Cambridge, England
 - 19 members representing 15 countries
- 1949 June 18
- First Council Meeting, Paris, France
 - Countries represented: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
- 1950 September 20-24
- IIrd Congress, Madrid, Spain 'Art and utility in the landscape' (about 170 participants)
 - Approval of Constitution, by 14 of the countries represented by the individual founder members
 - America undecided, Germany joins
 - Traveling Exhibition assembled by Sweden
- 1951 June 18
- Council Meeting, Brussels, Belgium
- 1952 July 13-15
- IIIrd Congress, Stockholm, Sweden 'An idea and its realisation' (about 200 participants)
 - Austria, Israel and the U.S.A. join



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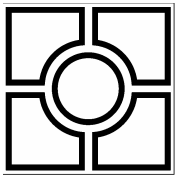
- 1953 September 1
- Council Meeting in London, England
- 1954 June 8-11
- IVth Congress, Vienna, Austria 'International Landscapes'
 - Geoffrey A. Jellicoe appointed Honorary President
 - Foundation Members accepted as individual members with voting rights for life
 - Japan joins
- 1956 August 19-23
- Vth Congress, Zurich, Switzerland 'Landscape in contemporary life'
- 1957 July 10
- Grand Council Meeting, Cologne, Germany
 - Portugal joins
 - Travelling exhibition
- 1958 July 2-4
- VIth Congress, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
 - Poland joins
- 1959 September 6
- Grand Council Meeting, Cambridge, England
 - First international Committee established (Education)
 - World Survey on the profession launched
- 1960 June 19-22
- VIIth Congress, Amsterdam, Netherlands 'Space for Living' (about 240 participants)
 - Hungary joins



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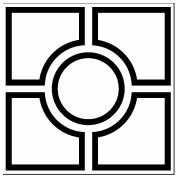
- 1961 June 10
- Grand Council Meeting, Tarragona, Spain
- 1962 June 28-31
- VIIIth Congress, Haifa, Israel 'The landscape architect's role in shaping tomorrow's landscape'
 - South Africa accepted subject to name change of Society
 - Anthos, the Swiss quarterly, becomes IFLA official organ
 - 'Cock and Rose' emblem of Jesus College adopted as IFLA logo
 - 'Space for Living' (Amsterdam papers) published
- 1963 September 11
- Grand Council Meeting, Warsaw, Poland
 - Burle Marx admitted as honorary member
- 1964 May 13-16
- IXth Congress Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan 'Landscape architecture in human life' (about 240 participants)
 - 'Shaping tomorrow's landscape' (Haifa papers) published
- 1965 September 4-7
- Grand Council Meeting, Lisbon, Portugal
 - Australia and Venezuela join
 - Three-year grant awarded by Gulbenkian Foundation enables a secretariat to be set up in Lisbon for 3 years
 - IFLA admitted to Category 'C' of UNESCO
- 1966 June 6-12
- Xth Congress, Stuttgart, Germany 'The Landscape Architect in Town and Landscape Planning'
 - Report of Committee on Education submitted
 - 'Landscape and Human Life' (Tokyo papers) published



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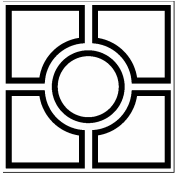
- 1967 June 6
- Grand Council Meeting, Sardinia, Italy
 - Revision of Constitution and introduction of By-laws
 - Introduction of the 'Bureau'
- 1968 June 15-20
- XIth Congress, Montreal, Canada 'The role of the landscape architect in the planning, development and conservation of non-urban environment for leisure'
 - Czechoslovakia joins
 - Prepared document for UNO on 'The problems of the human environment'
 - IFLA appointed to consultant status with UNO in category 'C'
 - Consultant status with Council of Europe sought
 - First report on Education published
- 1969 August 19
- Grand Council Meeting, Stockholm, Sweden
 - Constitution published
- 1970 February 9-12
- Four representatives of IFLA participate, read papers and present the case for Landscape Architecture at the Council of Europe Conference on the International Year of Nature Conservation, in Strasbourg, France
- September 6-11
- XIIth Congress Lisbon, Portugal 'Landscape problems in developing countries with special reference to the tropics'
(about 300 participants)
 - IFLA admitted to Category 'B' of UNESCO
- 1971 August 31-Sep. 1
- Grand Council Meeting, Caracas, Venezuela
 - IInd Congress Report on Education published



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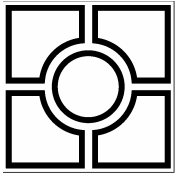
- 1972 September 4-7
- XIIIth Congress, Brussels, Belgium 'The Gardener of the Earth is the Environment's Healer'
 - Argentina joins
 - Introduction of Regional structure with three regions: Western, Central and Eastern
IFLA invited to contribute to and be represented at the UNO Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, on 'Problems of human environment'
- October 31
- Contract to supply two Chapters for UNESCO publication 'The Man-made Landscape' (printed 1977)
- 1973 September 25-26
- Grand Council Meeting, Paris, France
 - IFLA appointed to consultant status by Council of Europe
 - Mexico joins
- December 6-9
- Symposium of Central Region, Graz, Austria 'Youth at open-air play'
- 1974 June 16-22
- XIVth Congress, Vienna, Austria 'Naturally designed environment' (about 600 participants)
 - IFLA resolution adopted by the International Federation of Parks and Recreation Administrators (IFPRA)
 - New Zealand joins
 - Adoption of Rules on International Landscape Competitions
 - New IFLA logo (circle in square) appears in Anthos
- 1975 July 13
- Grand Council Meeting, San Antonio, U.S.A.



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- 1976 September 6-9
- XVth Congress, Istanbul, Turkey
 - 'The role of the Landscape Architect in coastal area management and development'
 - Brazil joins
- October 7-10
- 3rd Central Region Seminar, Lüneburg, Germany
- 1977 June 15
- Grand Council Meeting, Vilvorde, Denmark
- December 10-12
- 1st Eastern Regional Meeting, Manila, Philippines
- 1978 January
- IFLA News No 1
 - 'An Ifla Mission To The Far East' published
- 1978 September 25-28
- XVIth Congress, Salvador, Brazil 'Spontaneous development of human settlements in countries on their way to industrialisation: the role of the Landscape Architect in planning and development for an improved quality of life'
 - Strategy plan for the Eighties approved
 - Philippines, South Africa and Turkey join
 - IFLA Secretariat moves temporarily to Hildesheim, Germany
- 1979 March 9-10
- Extraordinary Grand Council Meeting, Brussels, Belgium
 - New Constitution approved



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September 4-5

- XVIIInd Congress, Cambridge, England 'Landscape 2000 -conservation or impoverishment?'
- Indonesia joins

1980

September 8-11

- XVIIIth Congress, Berne, Switzerland 'River and lake landscapes'
- Greece joins

1981

January 1

- IFLA's Headquarters and permanent Secretariat established at Versailles, France

June 5-6

- IFLA Seminar, Nairobi, Kenya 'Africa – An Environmental Catastrophe?'

July 28-31

- XIXth Congress, Vancouver, Canada 'The Frontier Landscape'
- First IFLA Yearbook and first Education Guide published
- Iceland, India and Korea join

November 19-23

- 2nd Eastern Regional Conference, Singapore 'Landscape Architecture education in developing countries'

1982

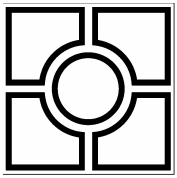
September 5-11

- XXth Congress, Canberra, Australia 'Australia: a challenge'
- Colombia, Senegal and Singapore join

1983

August 31- September 3

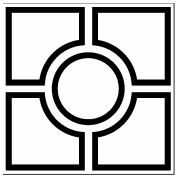
- XXIst Congress, Munich, West Germany 'City-nature-future'
(over 900 participants)



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- 1984
- March 6-10
- 3rd Eastern Regional Conference, Hong Kong 'Urban explosion in Asia'
- April 6-21
- First International Seminar, Cairo, Egypt 'Urban and environmental problems of Greater Cairo and the impact of tourism on the landscape of Egypt'
- September 26-29
- XXIIInd Congress, Siofok, Hungary 'The Urban Fringe'
 - Malaysia and Nigeria join
- 1985
- May 27-June 1
- XXIIIrd Congress, Tokyo and Kobe, Japan, 'Seeking new steps towards the creative environment'
 - Morocco joins
- 1986
- June 16-23
- IFLA-ICOMOS International Conference, Warsaw, Poland 'Rural Landscape Management- History, Contemporaries, Future'
- August 13-17
- IFLA Central region Seminar, Copenhagen, Denmark 'New life to the cities'
- August 31- September 2
- Grand Council Meeting, Ocho Rios, Jamaica
 - Zvi Miller awarded honorary title of 'President Emeritus'
- September 2-5
- 2nd Western Regional Technical Conference, Jamaica 'Landscape Education in Latin America'
(earthquake prevents scheduled Mexico congress)



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September 17-26

- International Study Seminar, Prague, Czechoslovakia 'Landscape formation in border zones of urban agglomerations and suburban areas'

1987

September 1-4

- XXIVth Congress, Paris, France 'Plaisir du Paysage' (about 650 participants)
- Yugoslavia joins
- IFLA admitted to Category 'A' of UNESCO

1988

May 9-11

- International Conference, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 'Changing agriculture, changing landscapes'

July 16-19

- XXVth Congress, Boston, U.S.A. 'International perspectives, collaboration and communication'
- USSR joins

September 23-26

- Central Region Symposium, Athens, Greece 'Aesthetic and functional values in Landscape Design'

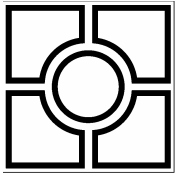
1989

May 25-29

- XXVIth Congress, Manila, Philippines 'The realities of the tropics - a challenge'
- Chile, Luxembourg, Taiwan and Thailand join

August 28- September 2

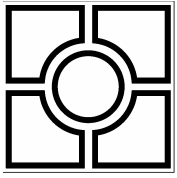
- Central Region Symposium, Moscow & Leningrad, USSR 'Protection and Restoration of Historic Monuments and Landscape Ensembles'
- Resolution on Acropolis archaeological area published
- UNESCO prize for students of Landscape Architecture awarded for the first time



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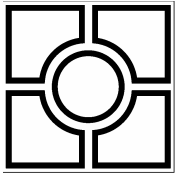
- 1990
- May 17-20
- Central Region symposium, Oporto, Portugal 'Tourism and landscape management'
- August 30- September 1
- XXVIIth Congress, Bergen, Norway 'The Landscape of coastlines and fjords'
 - Malawi joins
 - 'Aesthetic and functional values in landscape design' (Athens papers) published
- 1991
- April 2-5
- Central Region Symposium, Lilongwe, Malawi 'Landscape Architecture Education and Training in Africa'
(Sponsored by UNESCO)
- May 31-June 2
- 4th Eastern Regional Conference, Singapore 'Landscape Architecture in developing countries; conservation, recreation and tourism'
- August 16-19
- XXVIIIth Congress, Cartagena, Colombia 'Cultural dimensions of the landscape'
- December 12-15
- Follow-up Conference, Lilongwe, Malawi
 - 'IFLA Southern Africa Centre in Landscape Architecture – a Five-year Academic Curriculum' is formulated and published
- 1992
- May 6-10
- Central Region Symposium, Vienna, Austria 'Garden-City-Landscape'
 - Australia, Canada, Great Britain and U.S.A. resign



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- 1992 August 31- September 4
- XXIXth Congress, Seoul-Kyung Ju, Korea 'Tradition and creation in the landscape'
 - Lithuania and Costa Rica join
- 1993 August 31-September 3
- XXXth Congress, Cape Town, South Africa 'Landscape Architecture for developing countries – focus on Africa'
 - 'Action Plan' for decentralisation and restructuring of IFLA adopted and implemented
- November 15-19
- 5th Eastern Regional Conference, Bali, Indonesia 'Shaping the regional landscape' (Over 300 participants)
- 1994 February 23-26
- International Seminar, Nairobi, Kenya 'Education in Landscape Architecture in Africa' (sponsored by UNESCO)
A two-year 'Landscape Architecture curriculum for the African Region' formulated and published
- June 3-5
- XXXIst Congress, Mexico City, Mexico 'Metropolis: Landscape Architecture and Ecology' (about 500 participants)
 - Second Education Guide published
 - Slovakia joins
- June 14-17
- IFLA/ICOMOS Conference, Fulda, Germany 'Back to Nature: The change from Baroque style to English style' (over 200 participants)



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November 6-10

- 6th Eastern Regional Conference, Taipei, Taiwan 'Quality environment for the 21st century: establishing green and blue-belt networks in the city'

1995

March 5-9

- 7th Eastern Regional Conference, Christchurch, New Zealand 'Views and visions: a response to Pacific tourism'

October 21-24

- XXXIInd Congress, Bangkok, Thailand 'Tourism development and landscape change'
(over 500 participants)
- Czech Republic and Slovenia join
- New Constitution approved
- Regional structure strengthened
- Individual membership from non-IFLA member countries enhanced

1996

May 27-31

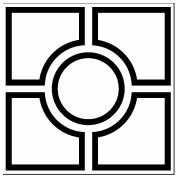
- International Seminar, Moscow, Russia 'Training and improving the qualification standards of Landscape Architects in the CIS countries'

October 12-15

- XXXIIIrd Congress, Florence, Italy 'Paradise on Earth -The garden of the 21st Century'
(Around 900 participants)
Third Education Guide published, also published on Internet
- Latvia joins

December 11-14

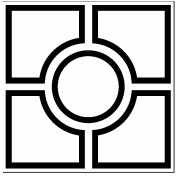
- 8th Eastern Regional Conference, Hong Kong 'Urban explosion in Asia – A review'
(Over 200 participants)



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- 1997 October 8-11
- XXXIVth Congress, Buenos Aires, Argentina 'Recreation and landscape- the re-created landscape'
- 1998 September 6
- 50th Anniversary celebrations, Cambridge, England
- September 8-10
- Central Region Symposium, Athens, Greece 'Art and Landscape' (around 300 participants)
- October 8-11
- XXXVth Congress, Bali, Indonesia 'Landscape Architecture/Quest for the future, responsibilities, challenges, and opportunities'
- 1999 June 26-29
- XXXVIth Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark 'Danish Landscape Architecture'
 - Fourth Education Guide published, also on Internet
- October 17-20
- 9th Eastern Regional Conference, Yang-yang, Korea 'New directions for 21st century Landscape Architecture'
- 2000 August 30 – September 2
- 10th Eastern Regional Conference, Awaji Island, Japan 'Regional Landscape Architecture – strategy in a global century'
- September 30-October 3
- XXXVIIth Congress, San José, Costa Rica 'Conservation and Ecotourism'
 - Australia, Canada, Great Britain and U.S.A. rejoin



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Appendix D - ifla Bibliography

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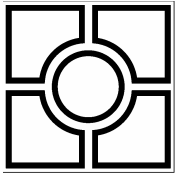
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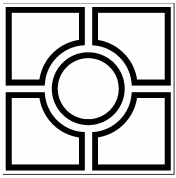
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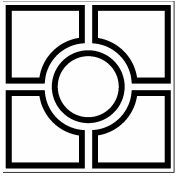
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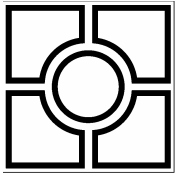
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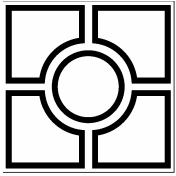
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