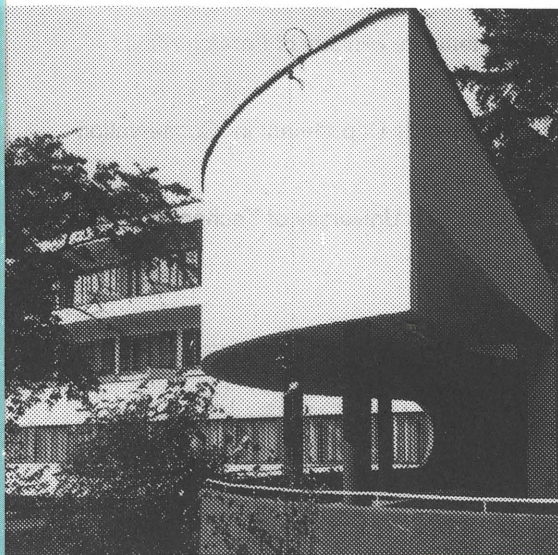


international working-party for
documentation and conservation
of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the
modern movement

Newsletter

4

March 1991



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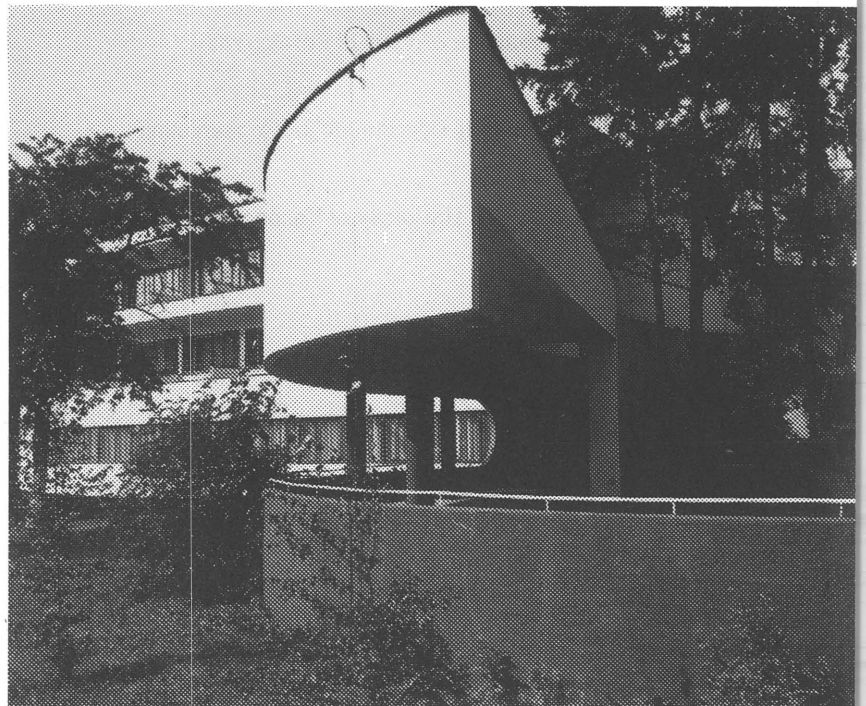
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modern movement

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Newsletter

4

March 1991



Flatbuilding for couples and
singles, designed by Hans
Scharoun for the WUWA
estate in Wrocław, Poland.
See essay on page 37
(photo: K. Wojtas)

The First DOCOMOMO Conference enjoys patronage from

Netherlands Unesco Commission
Hungarian Unesco Commission



The First DOCOMOMO Conference is organized under the auspices of

Catherine Lalumière,
Secretary General of the Council of Europe



The First DOCOMOMO Conference is sponsored by

Crittall Windows Limited



The First DOCOMOMO Conference enjoys financial support from

Commission of the European Communities



European Cultural Foundation



Netherlands Ministry of WVC



Netherlands Ministry of VROM



Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Netherlands Department for Conservation

Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg

Eindhoven University of Technology



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In the 1920's and 30's the Modern Movement was an important international architectural development, especially in Europe. The cultural, economic and technical results of this movement are still noticeable today. Characteristic of this movement is among others that buildings were designed with a relatively short functional as well as technical life expectancy in mind. Therefore most of these buildings are in a bad condition at present, or they have been altered, sometimes beyond recognition. Due to their social and cultural value it is important to safeguard some of these for the future, in one or another way.

The International Working-party for the Documentation and Conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement DOCOMOMO was initiated in 1988 by the University of Technology in Eindhoven, The Netherlands, further to a research project on how the preservation of these buildings can be obtained in a coherent and effective way. The foundation of the Working-party is meant to advance an effective inventory, documentation and preservation of the most important functionalist and constructivist buildings of that period. The aim of the Working-party is to come to a network for exchange of experience and know-how and to draw the attention of the general public to the significance of this part of the cultural heritage.

The initiative is directed to:

- those who are involved in policy-making (legislation, financing, management),
- those who are professionally interested in the protection of early modern buildings, sites and neighbourhoods (architects, urban designers, art-historians, critics) and
- those who are responsible for their actual restoration (researchers, technical specialists, consultants).

FROM THE EDITOR

The International Secretariat has the pleasure to present the fourth issue of the DOCOMOMO Newsletter, being the first one after the conference in Eindhoven.

After the numerous enthusiastic reactions received and positive comments published, that event is considered to have been a great success. A report of the conference by chairman Hubert-Jan Henket, including the agreed statement and plan of action, can be found on the next pages.

The independent network of DOCOMOMO is spreading rapidly. Since the last issue of the Newsletter, national working parties have formally established in Argentina, Greece, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and, most recently, France. At the same time the International Secretariat has established contacts with experts in the USA, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Lithuania. An important change in the network occurred with the decision of experts in West Germany to join forces with their colleagues in the former DDR in forming a German DOCOMOMO Working party, coordinated by the Bauhaus (see national reports).

To discuss the development of DOCOMOMO and to prepare our next International Conference in 1992, the Executive Committee had its' first meeting in Dessau early March 1991, of which a short report is included in this issue.

Experts from various countries contacted us about how to organize a national working party and what should be done. As has been put forward at the Eindhoven conference, DOCOMOMO International cannot give general directives on that matter. Circumstances in each country differ too much and each national group has to adopt an individual approach that suits local requirements best. To give you an impression of the various possibilities we have included a text on the diverse ways these problems are dealt with in several member countries. (see page 13)

The composition of a national record of MoMo architecture, main aim of DOCOMOMO's actionplan for 1991 - 92, has been the nucleus of activities in some countries. In France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands the national groups are discussing criteria for such a list or have already started to draft a record. Other countries are hereby invited to follow. For your information an essay on the national "inventory campaign" of recent historic architecture in the Netherlands can be found in this issue. (see page 33)

This issue's essays center on two Modern Movement estates, that have been erected as permanent exhibitions by the Deutsche Werkbund: the Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart, Germany, and the WUWA estate in Wroclaw, Poland. Both estates are jeopardized by recent developments. (see pages 29 and 37)

We are looking forward to receive your reports of national working parties, essays on MoMo architecture and other information of interest, including illustrations, before 1 May, 1991, to be published in the next Newsletter.

BERTHOLD LUBETKIN 1901 - 1990

Berthold Lubetkin died recently at the age of 88. DOCOMOMO-UK chairman John Allen reflects on the life of the Royal Gold Medal winning modernist who abandoned architecture to take up pigfarming.

By John Allen

Lubetkin will be remembered as one of the outstanding architects of the modern age, yet his best known work was accomplished before he was 40. He was almost as old as the century itself, and in a way came to personify its greatest hopes and disappointments.

There were four distinct phases in Lubetkin's life: his formative period of self-education in Russia and Europe; his dazzling and prolifically creative years in 1930's; the long post-war decline; and his latter-day revival in the 1980's.

Lubetkin was born in 1901 in Georgia, in the Caucasian capital Tiflis. He was educated in St. Petersburg and Moscow and began his artist studies in the cultural ferment that followed the Russian revolution in 1917.

His first teachers were thus the Constructivist luminaries Tatlin, Rodchenko, Lissitsky and Melnikov. He took part in the Proletcult movement, which debated the ideological role of art under the new Soviet conditions. He once described those days as a moment when the past seemed to lie in ruins and the new world was still molten; when nothing was certain but everything seemed possible.

Though Lubetkin left Russia in 1922 in search of wider technical experience, he retained a fervent belief in the role of art and architecture as instruments of social progress.

If Russia was Lubetkin's nursery, Europe was his high school. In the next 10 years he studied in Berlin, Vienna, Warsaw and Paris, where he arrived in 1925 and found his eventual artistic direction in the French Classical and Rationalist traditions.

He attended Atelier Perret at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and several other schools of architecture. He designed his first significant building - the apartment block in Avenue de Versailles, with Jean Ginsberg - an extraordinarily assured debut for a man of just 30.

The influence of Le Corbusier, whom he also met in Paris, was but one of the elements of a rich blend of historical and contemporary influences that made Lubetkin such an usual figure in the Modern Movement in England, when he arrived in 1932 to form the Tecton partnership.

The output of Lubetkin and Tecton in the 16 years of the firm's existence produced some of the most poetic and technically accomplished buildings of

the early modern period in the country. Many are famous and most are now listed - the Highpoint flats, Finsbury health centre, several houses, including his own bungalow on the Whipsnade escarpment, and the celebrated series of zoo buildings, of which the penguin pool at Regent's Park was to become a sort of lifelong personal mascot.

Hero penguins

For someone of such fervent socialist convictions and with such a highly developed sense of architecture's philosophical meaning, the irony was not lost on him: "I came to England expecting to build "Homes for Heroes", he said, "but instead found myself asked to design a pond for penguins."

In the darkening climate of economic depression, social injustice and fascism, much of the '30s work had to serve only as a symbolic evocation of the better society that was still felt to be in reach.

The supreme opportunity for Lubetkin to demonstrate his ideals of social architecture came in 1948 with his appointment as architect-planner to the new town of Peterlee. All the ingredients seemed to be there - the site, the backing, and the social program to design a truly urban new town for the local mining community.

But after two years of agonising frustration in the face of technical and administrative difficulties, his dream lay in ruins, and he retired to the farm in Gloucestershire. He entered a period of deep, self-imposed exile from which he emerged only in the 1980's.

The award of the Royal Gold Medal for architecture in 1982 marked the beginning of long-overdue recognition. Lubetkin used the occasion and many subsequent public appearances to re-enter the controversy on modern architecture.

He was dismissive of the shortcomings of modernism as of what he saw as the grotesque irrationality and superficiality of much contemporary design. Architecture, he always maintained, could be a potent weapon aimed at the transformation of our make-believe society, where images outstrip reality and awards outpace achievement.

Lubetkin's work will remain as evidence of the interdependence of theory and practice, art and politics, humanism and technology - and as an enduring message of human hope.

Highpoint flats, designed by Lubetkin and Tecton, 1933 - 35; one of the main achievements of the Modern Movement in Great Britain.

GIOVANNI MICHELUCCI 1891-1990

On December 31 last year, only two days before his 100th birthday, architect Giovanni Michelucci from Firenze, Italy, died. He will no longer be able to join us in this years' celebrations that have been set up to honour him.

Although Michelucci has never committed himself to one style, he was for sure one of the leading theorists' of Italian razionalismo before the Second World War. Later he developed an architectural concept in a highly personal style, based on the idea that architecture is to be seen as the creation of useful objects. His design for the Church in Longarone clearly shows that in the after-War period, Michelucci's work is closely related to that of his friend Alvar Aalto.

Another important aspect of Michelucci's professional carrier was his interest in urban theory. Almost to the end, Michelucci has been active as a designer; in 1990 he worked on a project for a theater in Olbia.

In 1991 several activities will be organized in Italy as a tribute to Giovanni Michelucci, among them exhibitions (Pistoia, Florence, Bologna) and an international conference in Pistoia, where he was born. An anthology of his work will be published by Casa Usher this year.

More information: Fondazione Michelucci, via B. Angelico 15, 50014 Fiesole, Italy.



NEXT NEWSLETTER

Do you want 600 colleagues and experts on MoMo architecture in Europe and the America's to know about your research or case? Are there new developments in conservation policy in your country? Do you need international support to save your favorite MoMo building? Send in your texts with pictures before May 1, 1991.

At the DOCOMOMO Council meeting in Eindhoven delegates expressed their appreciation of the Newsletters. Main aims of the publication should be to inform members about eachothers activities and to publish requests for support for actions that are being undertaken in other countries. In doing so, the Newsletter should form a "bridge" between the international conferences, that are to be organized every two years.

This general concept for the Newsletters requires activities from DOCOMOMO members. News and matters of present interest should be sent to the International Secretariat. These could be information on national policy concerning MoMo architecture, interesting cases, essays on recent research, technical developments etc., including pictures (will be returned). Also should be sent in reports on activities of your national DOCOMOMO working party and acts of meetings. On the basis of this information, we can compose a national DOCOMOMO report on your country as well.

Newsletter 5 is planned for June. Deadline for that issue is May 1, 1991, for texts and illustrations.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

By moving the Netherlands DOCOMOMO Secretariat to the Department for Conservation in Zeist, from now on the DOCOMOMO activities in Eindhoven can entirely be focused on the international network:

- help members to exchange information
- coordinate international watch-dog actions
- help preparing the next conference
- publish newsletters

Arno Kolen, our conference-director and coordinator of the International Secretariat in the past years, concluded his activities for DOCOMOMO most satisfying with the publication of the Conference Proceedings. From 1 February 1991 Arno Kolen is appointed official of the "welstandscommissie" in the province of Gelderland, a local authority for the judgement of architectural merits of projects. Provisionally, he will be replaced by mr. Berend van der Lans. Although International Secretariat-officials are present most of the time, thursdays are most appropriate to contact us by phone.

Expenses for the activities of DOCOMOMO International are partly covered for the period upto and including the conference in Dessau (Sept. 1992) by a generous grant from the Netherlands Department for Conservation, that is meant solely for international activities.

The Executive Committee of DOCOMOMO had its first official meeting at Dessau, Germany, on 6 - 8 March, 1991. Wolfgang Paul, member of the Committee, hosted this first gathering with chairman Hubert-Jan Henket and secretary Wessel de Jonge at the Bauhaus.

The future of the DOCOMOMO network, with respect to organization and finance, was one of the main items. The latter has been made safe partly with the grant from the Netherlands authorities. However, more financial sources will have to be explored.

The second subject of the meeting has been the DOCOMOMO conference at the Bauhaus in 1992, of which several aspects have been discussed.

THE PROTECTION OF TWENTIETH CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE Colloquy of the Council of Europe

By the editor

In Barcelona, Spain, the Council of Europe organized a colloquy for a limited number of specialists on the protection of 20th Century architecture from October 25-27, 1990, in cooperation with the Fundació Mies van der Rohe. The conference had been prepared by Pere Joan Ravetllat and Carme Ribas for the occasion of the concluding assembly of the Group of Specialists on 20th Century Architecture of the Council of Europe, that had been appointed by the Council to formulate a recommendation on the subject for the European Ministries of Culture.

The meeting, chaired by mr. José Ballester of the Council of Europe, was attended by some tens of experts from various member-states of the Council, among them several participants in the DOCOMOMO network. The sessions were interrupted with interesting visits to the Guëll Palace and the restored Pedrera, both outstanding works of Antoni Gaudí.

The contributions to the conference' program were quite various and not restricted to 20th Century architecture only. Papers on the conservation of architects' archives by Maurice Culot (Belgium), on the issue of copyright in architecture by Michel Huet (France) and on the conservation of historic concrete buildings by John de Courcy (Ireland) illustrated both the variety of subjects and the flexibility with which the limitation to the 20th Century was being met.

These contributions were preceded by an interesting lecture by the Spanish art historian Simon Marchan on the very definition of this limitation, one of the central issues in any discussion on the subject of conservation of the recent architectural inheritance. The morning sessions were completed by contributions from various Spanish architects, who explained on recent restoration works being carried out by them. The afternoons were dedicated to case studies, to illustrate the character of problems that have to be met when conservation is the issue. Marianne Råberg from Sweden introduced the audience to the 20th Century extensions of Stockholm, consisting of detached timber housing. Modern schoolbuildings from the 1930's in Greece were explained by Andrea Giacumacatos, while I had the honour to conclude the first day with an explanation on my work as a consultant for the restoration of the Gooiland Hotel in Hilversum. On

the second afternoon the attending specialists were introduced to the problems concerning the conservation of church buildings from the 1950's by John Gerrard (Scotland), followed by a lecture by the Spanish architect Jose Llinas on the Tarragona Civil Service building. The conservation of some buildings by Alvar Aalto was explained by Martin Jokinen from Finland. Mr. Dan Bernfeld (France), consultant to the Council regarding European cities with an Art Nouveau architectural heritage, concluded the session by showing some slides of the WUWA estate in Wroclaw, Poland (see elsewhere in this issue for more information). Some participants felt that, despite the competence of chairmen Tilmann Buddensieg (Germany) and Francois Loyer (France), the results of the round table discussions that concluded both days remained somewhat obscure. Not only had the participants to cope with the wide spread variety of subjects that were to be condensed and discussed, creative new points of view could hardly be dealt with since the Specialist Committee already drew up their final statements and recommendations for the European Ministries of Culture in a meeting preceding the colloquy. However, this only slightly affected the overall positive result of the gathering. The competent organisation of the conference contributed largely to the success of the event.

The final recommendation of the committee will be presented to the assembly of Ministers of Culture in 1991. We hope to give you excerpts of the text in the next DOCOMOMO Newsletter.

FUNCTIONALISM - UTOPIA OR THE WAY FORWARD?

Fifth Alvar Aalto Seminar

The Fifth International Alvar Aalto Symposium will be dedicated to the theme "Functionalism - Utopia or the way forward?". The symposium is meant to explore the position of architecture as part of the global system. From the first announcement we quote:

"In the situation we have today, when societies are undergoing immense changes, there is every reason to return to the roots of modern architecture to discuss whether a critical reappraisal of original functionalist concepts could provide some answers to the manifold problems of our time.

Functionalism, with its ideology of necessity and emphasis on economy in architectural expression, becomes all the more relevant in the disturbing light of present ecological forecasts.

The idolisation of novelty so typical of

EVENTS

The International Secretariat has been informed about the following events.

Seminar on the 20th Century Architecture.

Wroclaw Technical University, Poland.
22 - 27 April, 1991.

inquiries: Jadwiga Urbanik
ul. Stefczyka 8
51 - 662 Wroclaw
Poland

Fifth Alvar Aalto Seminar: Functionalism - Utopia or the way forward?

Jyväskylä, Finland.

16 - 18 August, 1991.

inquiries: Alvar Aalto Museum
PO Box 461
SF - 40101 Jyväskylä
Finland
Phone: 358 41 624809
Fax: 358 41 619004

International Seminar on Architecture of the first half of the 20th Century.

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

Sept. - Oct. 1991.

inquiries: Stefan Slachta, president
Slovak Architects Society SAS
Nalepkova ul. 15
811 01 Bratislava
Czechoslovakia

First DOCOMOMO-UK Symposium

Architects Association, Great Britain.

October, 1991.

inquiries: Christopher Dean Associates
Shoredith Studio
44 - 46 Scrutton Street
London EC 2 A 4HH
Great Britain

Colloquy on conservation of Modern Movement architecture.

II Università di Roma, Tor Vergata, Italy.

15 November 1991.

inquiries: Maristella Casciato
via Emmanuele Carnevale
00173 Roma
Italy.

consumerism promotes superficiality and excessive waste. By emphasising continuity, architecture could counterbalance this tendency and perhaps regain its lost role as the frame of culture. Is there a role for functionalism here? It is not the intention of the symposium to give birth to neo-functionalism, or dwell upon the deficiencies that brought about the decline of the movement. On the contrary, its purpose is to rekindle a discussion of those aspects of the functionalist way of thinking that aim at a humanist solution to the problem of building through a synthesis of the artistic, social and technical facets.

The utopian enthusiasm of many of the pioneers, among them Le Corbusier, the true prophet of functionalism, led them to oversimplified totalitarian solutions. Alvar Aalto, on the other hand, created his own humanistic version of functionalism emphasising individuality and locality. It is just this spiritual inheritance that provides the basis for the fifth international architectural symposium carrying Alvar Aalto's name.

The speakers at the symposium will be distinguished practitioners and lecturers".

The meeting is scheduled for 16-18 August 1991 in Jyväskylä, Finland. For further information please contact the symposium office (see Events).

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXHIBITION MODERN MOVEMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1924 - 1936

Some of the readers will have seen the exhibition on Modern Movement in the Netherlands that was held during the fall of 1990 in Jan Duiker's famous Hotel Gooiland in Hilversum. This exhibition is meant to be sent to other countries. Some representatives at the first Docomomo meeting have already shown interest in having it in their hometown/-country, especially from Eastern and Central Europe.

The exhibition shows work of practically all Dutch architects belonging to the Modern Movement, or as it was called in Holland: "Het Nieuwe Bouwen". Many of these architects were members of "De 8" en "Opbouw" and mainly worked in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The exhibition has as its centre the work of Jan Duiker. He was one of the main architects if not the principal one of the movement collaborating with his lifelong friend and colleague Bernard Bijvoet and with the structural engineer and architect Jan Gerko Wiebenga, who was the main engineer in the group of "De 8 en Opbouw". Their work is shown extensively including some of

their early buildings.

The exhibition covers 1924-1936 because in 1924 Jan Duiker produced his first fundamentally modern works. In 1936 his last work was finished by Bernard Bijvoet: Hotel Gooiland.

The exhibition contains some 70 panels of 80x80 cm on which copies of original drawings, new measured drawings and photographs are shown. The texts are on separate panels of 80x22 cm. All panels are Alucobond sandwichpanels. There are also 5 big panels of 2x3 m., which show interiors of some famous works. They served as a background for furniture and other utensils, thought to belong to the "Nieuwe Wonen" (Modern Living). Also there are about 15 models of which 10 were especially made for exhibition about Duiker (1982) and Wiebenga (1987) by Delft University students of Analyse van Gebouwen (Analysis of Buildings) under the guidance of the organizers of the exhibition. Some videotapes lend colour and movement to the exhibition. In Hilversum we showed also furniture and other utensils but in other places these could be replaced by comparable local items as transport and insurance problems as well as lending are quite complicated.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Dutch government; there are possibilities of sponsoring by European institutes. Local expenses as well as all necessary expenses to be made by officials of the sending country for preparation in the receiving country, setting up the exhibition etc., will be for account of the receiving party. For further information you are requested to apply to:

Dr. Ir. Jan Molema
Kab. 7.13
Faculty of Architecture
Berlageweg 1
2628 CR Delft
The Netherlands
Tel. 31 15 - 560259 or 31 15 - 784094
Fax. 31 15 - 784178

THE DOCOMOMO EDUCATION GROUP

By Hubert Jan Henket

At the last day of the Eindhoven Conference sixteen delegates interested in the subject "DOCOMOMO and Education" met to agree on future action. Since we were all rather exhausted, due to the pace of the conference we only exchanged names and addresses and expressed our interest in starting the DOCOMOMO Education Group.

The participants at that short meeting were:

Maija Kairamo, Technical University of Helsinki, Finland

Murram Fraser, Oxford Polytechnic, Great Britain

James Dunnett, Oxford Polytechnic, Great Britain

Ed Brierty, Leicester Polytechnic, Great Britain

Jemery Gould, Polytechnic South West, Plymouth, Great Britain

Hubert-Jan Henket, Eindhoven University of Technology, the Netherlands

Shane O'Toole, University College Dublin, Ireland

Catherine Cooke, Open University, Cambridge, Great Britain

Herman Wirth, Hochschule für Architektur und Bauwesen, Weimar, Germany

Stella Casai, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Adriana Buhaj, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Jan Molema, Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands

Enzio Godoli, Dipartimento di Storia Dell'Architettura e Restauro delle Strutture Architettoniche, Firenze, Italy

Andrea Giacumacatos, Dipartimento di Storia Dell'Architettura e Restauro delle Strutture Architettoniche, Firenze, Italy

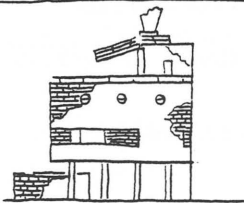
Ben Rebel, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Luc Verpoest, University Leuven, Belgium

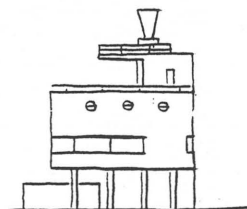
There are four likely lines of activities we could follow:

1. The exchange of information about ones curriculum and material used in relation to DOCOMOMO.
2. The joint development (and publication) of curriculum material, such as lectures excersises etc. This seems rather ambitious.
3. The organisation of joint design projects for students. This is rather simple to do.
4. The organisation of MoMo architecture site seeing trips for students and staff in the various countries.

Conservative versus Creative Restoration



Derelict Modernist Masterpiece



Conservative Restoration (Nostalgic)



Creative Restoration (Forward looking) LK19

Cartoon by Leon Krier, 1989;
from Architectural Design.

Up to now our experience is limited to an exchange project between the Moscow Institute of Architecture and our students of Eindhoven University. The students worked on a joint project concerning the renovation and conservation of Hotel Gooiland in Hilversum, originally designed by Duiker and Bijvoet in 1934, into a community centre.

I like to call on all those present at that meeting and those who would still like to join the DOCOMOMO Education Group to come forward with ideas. I am looking forward to receive the first outlined proposals. Without your initiative nothing much will happen.

Besides I like to propose that each of us will sent the relevant material which is used in your curriculum to the International Secretariat before 1st May 1991 for inclusion in the next Newsletter. The Newsletter may also be used to exchange ideas.

First International DOCOMOMO Conference

By Hubert-Jan Henket

Modern Movement buildings, sites and neighbourhoods form an important part of our social and cultural heritage. They are representative of an approach towards modernity in the recent past, which can widen our understanding of today in general and of the architectural development in particular. Therefore Modern Movement architecture deserves careful documentation, proper management and where and when required appropriate conservation. With these intentions in mind the International Working party for the Documentation and Conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (DOCOMOMO) was established.

At the First International DOCOMOMO Conference, held in Eindhoven from 12-15th September 1990, working parties or representatives from twenty countries were present, consisting of practitioners and of academics, both with varied professional backgrounds and political approaches. The conference was sponsored by Crittall Windows Ltd, the manufacturers of the original steel framed windows of the twenties and thirties.

The very diversity of countries and cultures present at the conference was indicative of the fact that no single universally applicable solution for the conservation of this architecture can be assumed. On the contrary, it was the intention of the conference to start the necessary debate and to continue the polemic for the years to come, in order to arrive at a better understanding of one's own regional position and appropriate approaches. For this reason the programme for the first day was designed so that a kaleidoscope of opposing points of view and sometimes controversial positions

would emerge. The resulting - sometimes forceful - debate about finding an appropriate balance between removal and retrieval, between desirable alteration and authentic repair formed background for the programme of the next two days. This programme concentrated on architectural history, technology, analysis and documentation, urban conservation, policy and numerous case studies. Some fifty-one papers were presented, a feast in itself. Delegates were running from one conference room to the other, eager not to miss a single word.

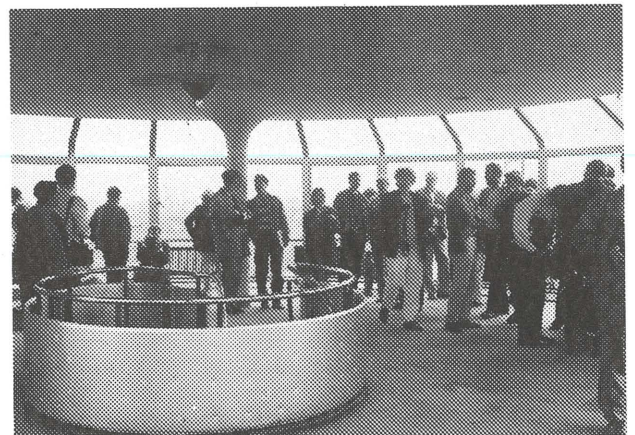
The often emotionally involved interpreters did their very best in getting the variety of ideas, examples and approaches across. And somehow the more far flung the examples, the more pervasive was the sense of rediscovering a common inheritance. This was the atmosphere in which the founding session of the DOCOMOMO Council was held in the afternoon of the last conference day. At this meeting the representatives of the twenty countries present - now all friends - discussed and accepted the following DOCOMOMO constitution:

1. The general aims of DOCOMOMO are
 - a. the exchange of know how and ideas in the field of Modern Movement architecture and urban design and its documentation and conservation;
 - b. to act as watchdog when examples of Modern Movement architecture and urban design are in jeopardy;
 - c. to stimulate the interest of the public in general and the proper authorities in particular in Modern Movement architecture and urban design;
 - d. to make an international register of important Modern Movement buildings to be preserved and/or documented.
2. Since the circumstances in the participating countries are diverse, it is best that national DOCOMOMO working parties operate and organize themselves to suit local requirements.

Discussion after the session of urban conservation. Left to right: Fedorov (USSR), Patijn, Baalman, Docter, Rebel (all Netherlands)



Conference participants enjoy their visit to the tearoom of the Van Nelle factory during the post-conference tour.



3. The national working parties may either take action themselves, or they may primarily function as a 'spider in a web' by stimulating already existing institutions to do so in accordance with their merit.
4. DOCOMOMO International is the sum total of all these national activities. The International Secretariat serves as the general communication centre between the various national and individual initiatives, by maintaining an information network about people and their activities, as well as about Modern Movement buildings in danger. The International Secretariat will also publish a newsletter twice a year and will assist the DOCOMOMO Executive Committee.
5. Every two years an International DOCOMOMO Conference will be held. The host country is appointed by the DOCOMOMO Council at the previous conference. The host country is responsible for the organization and the financing of this conference. The main programme of the conference will be decided by the host country in consultation with the DOCOMOMO Executive Committee.
6. At the International DOCOMOMO Conference a plan of action for the next two years is to be adopted. The national DOCOMOMO working parties report to the next conference about progress being made.
7. The organizational structure of DOCOMOMO is as follows:
 - a. The national DOCOMOMO working parties elect a national representative. In countries where no national DOCOMOMO working party is in existence as yet, the DOCOMOMO Executive Committee can provisionally appoint a national representative.
 - b. The national DOCOMOMO representatives together form the DOCOMOMO Council. The DOCOMOMO Council decides on a plan of action for the next two years. The council elects a DOCOMOMO Executive Committee every two years. Every national DOCOMOMO representative has one vote in the Council.
 - c. The DOCOMOMO Executive Committee consists of an elected chairman, an elected secretary and an elected member. The member represents the national DOCOMOMO working party of the host country for the next international conference. The chairman and the secretary are responsible for general international activities and the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat. The secretary is responsible for the running of the International Secretariat. The DOCOMOMO Executive Committee is accountable to the Council and reports every two years. The DOCOMOMO Executive Committee is in no circumstances responsible or accountable for financial or other decisions taken by national

Conference Proceedings

First International DOCOMOMO Conference
September 12 - 15, 1990; Eindhoven, the
Netherlands

A full report of the first meeting of the independent and international DOCOMOMO network.

- 326 pages in English
- 73 authors from 16 European countries
- all 51 contributions presented at the conference
- plus 10 extra essays on various subjects
- an introduction to the aims and structure of DOCOMOMO
- approx. 250 photos, drawings and maps.

The Conference Proceedings can be ordered at the costprice of dfl. 89,= plus forwarding costs. The edition is limited. Send your order to:

DOCOMOMO International Secretariat
Eindhoven University of Technology
BPU Postvak 8
P.O. Box 513
5600 MB Eindhoven
the Netherlands

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DOCOMOMO working parties or individual DOCOMOMO members.

8. Plan of action 1990 - 1992 for the national working parties for the period between the First and Second DOCOMOMO Conference:
- to make a register of important Modern Movement buildings to be protected in your country;
 - to develop the debate about the best policy and approaches to be used for the buildings as listed in the register, in order to arrive at some general conclusions for your country;
 - to stimulate interest of the public in general in your country.

Afterwards the council voted in favour of the Bauhaus in Dessau, Germany, as the host for the Second International DOCOMOMO Conference to be held in September 1992. Now next a heated debate followed concerning the preparation of the DOCOMOMO final conference statement which was agreed as follows:

The documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement shall be implemented in co-operation with official and voluntary organisations in the Member Countries by the following means:

Christopher Dean, coordinator of DOCOMOMO-UK takes part in discussions.



- Bring the significance of the Modern Movement to the attention of the public, the authorities, the professions and the educational community concerned with the built environment.
- Identify and promote the recording of the works of the Modern Movement which will include a register, drawings, photographs, archives and other documents.
- Foster the development of appropriate techniques and methods of conservation and disseminate knowledge of these throughout the professions.
- Oppose destruction and disfigurement of significant works.
- Identify and attract funding for documentation and conservation.
- Explore and develop the knowledge of the Modern Movement.

Once the statement was accepted a sigh of relief went through the assembly. DOCOMOMO was born, it was time to celebrate and to visit some of the Modern Movement masterpieces in the Netherlands.

The press coverage after the conference was overwhelming, receptive and positive. However, one item of criticism appears in a few reviews which needs further clarification. The argument goes that DOCOMOMO is a singleminded and blinkered organisation, since its members are solely interested in the Modern Movement, to the detriment of other important 20th Century architectural movements. This criticism is based on a misunderstanding. Although the members of DOCOMOMO are dedicated to the Modern Movement this does not mean that by doing so they are opposed to other movements. On the contrary, due to the fact that all architectural movements are part of that complex puzzle called social and cultural heritage, all these movements require the attention they deserve in order to safeguard the past for our future. DOCOMOMO just concentrates on the Modern Movement out of responsibility, interest and love. We sincerely hope that others will develop similar enthusiasm for other movements, because it is vital that this will happen. We will only be too pleased to stimulate others in that direction. At the moment over 300 professionals in 23 mainly European countries participate in the independent DOCOMOMO network. In the next two years more national DOCOMOMO working parties will be developed worldwide.

Having said this, it must be noted that however active an organisation may be in investigating and stimulating the attention, in the end nothing can be done without support, without financial resources. Up to now both private and public initiative all over the world have failed dramatically in financial support for the 20th Century architectural inheritance.

NATIONAL WORKING PARTIES

How can they be organized?

Frequently, DOCOMOMO members from various countries contact the International Secretariat for information on how they should organize a national working party. At the Founding Session in Eindhoven it has been agreed, that these national groups should be set up according to local needs and circumstances, to be most effective. Therefore the International Secretariat will not indicate how the network should be organized in a specific country. However, by giving a brief overview of how these matters are dealt with in several countries, we hope to give you an idea of different possibilities.

Members

DOCOMOMO is an independent network of experts who are involved in documentation and conservation of MoMo architecture or who feel affection for MoMo architecture. In some countries the members represent the institution or organization they are involved in, whereas in other countries working parties have decided that members only represent themselves and under no conditions the organization they are involved in. However, some more aspects should be taken into account as well. It can for instance be vital to see to it that various regions and cities within the state are represented in a national working party. The groups in Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Netherlands for example, are composed of experts from all over the country and organize their meetings in a central location. In the USA, due to enormous distances, they are thinking about three regional working parties.

Organization and financing

The organization of national groups is very different from country to country. In Italy and the USSR the network is loose and coordinated by a national secretariat or a national coordinator, without the appointment or election of a board. The Czechoslovakian and the Netherlands groups elected a board consisting of chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, because such a structure is more appropriate to achieve results in these countries.

If the group develops activities that require expenses (printing of information folders or letter-paper, mailing costs, travel expenses or even colloquys or national conferences), this could effect the structure of the working party. In Great Britain it is being considered to establish an association or society with paying members to cover their expenses, like in France. Also application can be made for financial support from governmental or private funds or sponsoring. Of course in such a case, a board should be extended with a treasurer. For the organization of the First DOCOMOMO Conference the Netherlands working party established a separate

DOCOMOMO Foundation to handle the financial aspects of that event. This national group preferred to abstain from financial liabilities to remain independent, manoeuvrable and active in the field, instead of keeping up lists of members and financial administration. Most other national groups adopted a more simple structure, where necessary activities are fitted into the framework of the various institutions their members are involved in.

However, for taking active part in the DOCOMOMO network two things are absolutely essential. The first is the appointment of a national representative of the national working party. This person will represent the country in the DOCOMOMO Council (next meeting in Dessau 1992). Also, this representative is the main contact with the International Secretariat. The second is the composition of a short report on DOCOMOMO activities in your country every six months, to be included in the Newsletter (before 1 May, 1991, for Newsletter 5).

Activities

The most vital activities for the DOCOMOMO groups in the two years to come are agreed upon at the Eindhoven conference: compose a national register of MoMo architecture, prevent the loss of its' valuable examples and inform the general public about the significance of this part of the cultural heritage.

With respect to local needs and national policies in each country, general activities will be carried out differently in each member state. The first two points of action are to be related to an official national policy; either in harmony with it if that policy is effective, or offering an alternative if not. For the information of the general public and the professions, there is a range of possibilities. The exchange of information to the professions can be achieved by the publications of books and articles, lectures, colloquys etc. (see Events). To inform the public, one can think of television documentaries, newspapers, lectures for students and schools, expositions, the organization of a

National Day for 20th Century Historic Architecture (like in the Netherlands) or even a series of stamps.

To coordinate DOCOMOMO activities in a country, most members feel that such a group should meet on a regular basis. In Great Britain and the Netherlands a frequency of once every six weeks has been adopted, but other national working parties only meet a few times a year.

International

To maintain an international network it is vital to exchange information on activities, research and policies with respect to the heritage of Modern Movement with DOCOMOMO members of other countries. To this end, an international conference is being organized every two years.

However, to bridge these two years interruptions, the DOCOMOMO Newsletter will help you to keep in touch with the members in other countries. Therefore, information on national DOCOMOMO activities, results of recent research and essays on documentation and conservation of MoMo architecture should be sent to the International Secretariat, to keep your colleagues abroad informed on what has been achieved in your country. Without your participation the Newsletter cannot survive.

This article from the Architects' Journal illustrates a watchdog action, that has been set up by the British group. (AJ no. 6, vol 193)



Dismayed conservationists launched a last ditch attempt to save a small part of James Stirling's Runcorn New Town last week, before demolition crews manage to level it to the ground completely. Christopher Dean at DoCoMoMo (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings from the Modern Movement) was marshalling support to preserve some of the buildings that have become a landmark in the development of municipal housing, with letters of protest to the chief executive on the local authority. Dean, however, sounded resigned to failure, saying: 'It looks like the die has been cast, and there is probably very little that we can do now.' Bulldozers have already started laying into the third phase of demolition on these low-rise blocks.

National Reports

Based on received information from various countries the following national reports have been composed by the International Secretariat. No information for this issue has been received from Belgium, Greece, Austria and Spain. We will be glad to receive any news on the subject from participants in DOCOMOMO.

A selection of sent in information will be published in the next Newsletter.

Argentina

At the Eindhoven conference we were pleasantly surprised by the presence of Mrs. Adriana Rosana Buhaj and Mrs. Stella Maris Casa, both from the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, who registered in the last resort. Both architects showed great interest in DOCOMOMO's activities and informed us about the variety of interesting examples of MoMo architecture in their country. The Argentine delegation presented a list of names of the members of the Argentina DOCOMOMO Working party at that occasion (on paper with their own DOCOMOMO letter-head in Spanish, by the way). Argentina thereby became one of the twelve countries where a DOCOMOMO Working party has been officially founded so far. The Argentine DOCOMOMO Working party consists of a member of distinguished experts on documentation and conservation of MoMo architecture, as well as architects and representatives of several institutions. The International Secretary welcomes the establishment of the "Grupo Argentino de trabajo para la Documentación y Conservación de edificios, sitios y barrios del Movimiento Moderno" and congratulates its' members with their constructive initiative. We hope to receive reports on your activities for our next newsletter.

Czechoslovakia

We like to congratulate Stefan Slachta, vice president of the Czechoslovakian DOCOMOMO Working party with his election as president of the Slovak Architects Society SAS. The changes in political circumstances after November 1989 brought about the dissolution of the Union of Czechoslovak Architects. Two independent unions have been established since, being the Czech Community of Architects and the Slovak Architects

Society.

One of the first international activities of the Slovak society will be a seminar on "Architecture of the First Half of the 20th Century", planned for September or October 1991. The seminar will be supplemented with an exhibition on the subject.

The Czechoslovakian Working party took efforts to carry out the two-year plan of action, that was agreed upon at the Eindhoven conference. The Slovak section of DOCOMOMO concentrated on one of the general points of action: the registration of MoMo architecture. The section composed a draft for a register of 34 MoMo monuments in Slovakia. The list will be discussed in detail in the near future with the Czech section of DOCOMOMO, after which a register for the entire Federation of Czechoslovakia can be agreed upon.

The draft list for Slovakia includes important works by Bokoslav Fuchs, Bellus, Karfik and other outstanding designers. It covers a period from 1923 to 1939 and a variety of buildings from synagogues, sanatoriums, sportsclubs and public buildings to villas and housing complexes. We hope to introduce our readers to Slovak modernist' architecture in future issues.

Denmark

At the School of Architecture in Aarhus, Denmark, the Danish DOCOMOMO Working party has been established, composed of teachers and experts from various professional fields. Mrs. Inge Mette Kirkeby will visit the International Secretariat in the second half of February. A full list of members is included in the appendices.

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miatky modernej architektúry
chrániť, či nechať dožiť a po
morálnom a fyzickom opotre
bovaní ponechať ako ruiny...

**DOCOMOMO
A NAŠI ARCHITEKTI**

architektúru vyplýva z jej vý
znamu. Výsledky česko sloven
skej medzivojnovej architek
túry sú totiž nesporne spíčko
vé. Bratislavská medzinárodná
konferencia o ochrane pamä
tok modernej architektúry, kto
rá sa konala vlani v decembri,
bola istým prekopytným či
nom. Tak ju ocenil aj jeden
účastník, pán Wessel de Jong,
sekretár DOCOMOMO. Tým sme
sa zapísali do povedomia vzni
tačce...

Áno, s takýmto názorom vy
stúpil Martin Pawley z Londý
na. Narazil však na tvrdú opo
zícia. Iní účastníci v referá
toch hovorili o konštrukciách
a materiáloch využívaných pri
obnove pamiatok, aby sa za
choval ich charakter.
● Kam bude smerovať akti
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We hope to inform you in more detail on the composition and activities of our colleagues in Denmark in the next Newsletter.

Finland

From Finland the International Secretary received message of the founding of a national group on 31st June, 1990. The Finnish DOCOMOMO Working party consists of distinguished experts representing the Helsinki University of Technology, the Finnish National Board of Antiquities, the Museum of Finnish Architecture and the Ministry of Environment. The group will be coordinated by mr. Timo Tuomi, who will act as secretary (see elsewhere for full list of members).

Some of the members of the group attended the Eindhoven conference, where Finland has been represented in the DOCOMOMO Founding Session by Maya Kairamo. A delegation from Finland also was present at the Barcelona Colloquy of the Council of Europe (see elsewhere). The International Secretary would welcome reports on progress being made with the composition of a record of Modern Movement architecture in Finland. We like to congratulate our colleagues with their initiative and wish them much success with their activities.

France

In France a number of experts on documentation and conservation of MoMo architecture agreed upon the establishment of the DOCOMOMO Section Française at their first meeting in Paris on 24 April 1991. The French DOCOMOMO Working party is located at the Sorbonne Institute of Art. Its nineteen members elected a board consisting of Gérard Monnier (president), Christine Mengin (secretary), Jacques Repiquet (treasurer) and members Paul Chemetov, Bernard Marrey and Emmanuelle Gallo. A full list of members is included in the appendices.

During their first meeting the members exchanged their views on the definition of the Modern Movement in France. What chronological limits should be observed? It was decided to center on individual works, including artworks and interior designs, of architects that were represented by CIAM and UAM (and not to refer to the complete works of the architect concerned). Special attention is given to the esthetic and ethic criteria, that form the essence of the movement, and to the specific circumstances for France. The reuse of buildings that have lost their function is of main concern to the French group.

In principle the assembly agreed to adopt the general objectives of DOCOMOMO, as decided upon at the Eindhoven conference. After a discussion about the dedication of DOCOMOMO to MoMo architecture solely, the members agreed to support the specific activities of DOCOMOMO for the protection of Modern Movement architecture. However, as in most countries, individual members defend objectives that are more wide.

For the years 1991 - 92 the assembly decided to compose two records:

- one of architecture to protect, to be proposed as a supplementary list for official classification.
- one of MoMo architecture that has been or is being restored.

A questionnaire will be distributed amongst members to sound their view on the draft of these lists.

As a preparation for the next conference in Dessau in 1992, the group also decided to compose a leaflet on DOCOMOMO activities in France that will be sent to architectural schools, involved institutions, museums etc. and a press release.

Germany

As a result of the recent unification of Germany and the radical changes that emerged from that, DOCOMOMO members in the former DDR and BDR decided to join forces and establish a German DOCOMOMO Working party (Deutsche DOCOMOMO Nationalgruppe). Hartwig Schmidt, who coordinated DOCOMOMO activities in West Germany so far, agreed that the Bauhaus in Dessau is the most appropriate basis for the new national group, since the former DDR Working party had established a considerable network of experts already and also applied to organize the next international conference in 1992. The International Secretary would like to thank Hartwig Schmidt for his efforts to coordinate DOCOMOMO in the BRD. We trust cooperation between experts in Germany will be very fruitful on short term. Experts in Germany who would like to join the network are kindly invited to contact the DOCOMOMO secretariat in Dessau (see elsewhere for full address).

Consequently, dr. Wolfgang Paul will be coordinator of the German Working party. Recently he was appointed Head of the Dessau Department for Conservation and thereby responsible for the policy with respect to the architectural heritage in that city. Wolfgang Paul was elected member of the Executive Committee of DOCOMOMO

International at the Eindhoven Conference in September 1990.

Karl Schleichert recently retired from his position at the Bauhaus and, as a result, stepped back as secretary of DOCOMOMO. He will be succeeded by Karl Heinz Burmeister. We would like to thank Karl Schleichert for his energy and dedication to establish the DOCOMOMO network in the former DDR.

A national meeting of DOCOMOMO members in Germany has been held 22 February 1991 in the Bauhaus. All contacted experts in West Germany had been invited to be present to attune activities on a national level.

Main objective for the national group will be to execute to first point of the plan of action that was agreed upon in Eindhoven, being the composition of a national register of MoMo architecture.

A handicap with respect to this, is that the conservation of historic buildings is not a matter of national policy but is taken care of by the distinctive states of the German Federation. The DOCOMOMO Working party will therefore try to extend its' network in such a way, that all states will be represented. The register of MoMo architecture can than be dealt with on a national level.

Second topic of the national meeting was the organisation of the Second International DOCOMOMO Conference in 1992.

On 7 and 8 March 1991 the Executive Committee of DOCOMOMO International will have its' first meeting in Dessau to discuss the achievements of the network on an international level and to prepare the next international conference. We hope to report on that in our next issue.

In Bernau, former DDR, an association has been established to safeguard the Bundesschule des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerbeschafsbundes (Federal Trade-union School). This complex of boarding schools, housing facilities and union buildings, settled in the woods near Bernau, has been designed by Hannes Meyer and Hans Wittwer between 1928 and 1930. Its' architecture reflects the humanistic and social commitment of the designers, not only with respect to the appearance of the buildings, but also concerning the quality of the living environment.

The superstructure of the buildings is constructed in reinforced concrete, while the facade is made of unplastered yellow brick with steel framed windows.

The complex has been extended and refurbished several times. Especially the interventions carried out in the 1950's, when the Modern Movement was rejected in the DDR as formalistic, are

incompatible with the original character of the Bernauer Bundesschule.

Although activities of the association are limited to the restoration of the original coloring by lack of financial means, chairman prof. Heinz Deutschland indicated that the association is taking efforts to find sponsoring to have the complex fully restored in its' original state.

Great Britain

The British DOCOMOMO group took much efforts to have the Eindhoven conference covered in the English professional press, to come up to one of our general points of action: information of the public. This resulted in publications in Architects Journal, Building Design, Architectural Review, RIBA Journal, Architecture Today and the Guardian.

Sir Norman Foster expressed by telegram his regret that he could not be present at the Eindhoven conference. He stated to support the aims of DOCOMOMO and had conveyed to the conference his personal vote of confidence and support for "the important tasks that lie ahead".

Main concern of DOCOMOMO UK at the moment is to come to a register of MoMo architecture in Great Britain. The working party is in close contact with officials from English Heritage to coordinate activities in this respect. Also information is obtained from the Netherlands Department for Conservation, that is working on a national registration campaign for architecture from 1850 - 1940.

from: The Independent, 24 December 1991

Palumbo's elevation may lift Modernism

HOW WILL Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, prominent Conservative, godfather to Princess Beatrice, landlord and collector of Modern Movement houses, be known now that he is a peer of the realm? Lord Palumbo of Poultry, perhaps? writes Jonathan Glancey.

Lord Palumbo has been connected with Poultry, a street in the City of London for 30 years, during which time he has been trying to demolish the Victorian Mappin & Webb buildings in the street.

Lord Palumbo commissioned a design from Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, the Modernist architect, for this site in 1959. It was rejected by the City in the mid-1980s. Since then, he has been trying to get an alternative design - by James Stirling - built on the site. But he did manage in the teeth of fierce

criticism to erect an altar by Henry Moore in Wren's church of St Stephen Walbrook nearby.

Elsewhere Mr Palumbo's enthusiasm for Modern architecture has been better rewarded. He has restored the Penguin Pool at London Zoo, designed by Berthold Lubetkin, in 1935 and he is keen to help with the restoration of the De La Warr Pavilion designed by Erich Mendelsohn and Serge Chermayeff in the mid-1930s.

He has bought houses by Frank Lloyd Wright in Pennsylvania, and Le Corbusier in Paris and he backs the new European Modern architecture fan club, DoCoMoMo (Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement). But will elevation to the peerage enable him to build, rather than to buy and protect Modern buildings?

Some drafts for a list of 1920's and 30's modern architecture have been discussed over the months. The members are still to agree on certain aspects of such a register, i.e. whether the list should incorporate architecture built after 1940 and if the register will include specific technical comments on the buildings.

The UK group considers the possibility of obtaining professional help with coordination of the register.

Apart from these more general activities, DOCOMOMO UK keeps alert with respect to two particular cases.

The campaign to safeguard Erno Goldfinger's Alexander Fleming House in London, that had already been started by DOCOMOMO member James Dunnett, is now being fully supported by the UK Working party. The group contacted RCHME for advice to obtain their support and to have the building properly recorded. Also lectures on the subject are being prepared by members to be presented at the Architects' Association. DOCOMOMO UK keeps in close contact with the tenants' committee of Isoken Flats, designed by Wells Coates. Members of the group had a joint meeting with W Coates family, the Thirties Society, London Survey, BPAAC and representatives of the tenants to discuss possible future repairs and renewal of the heating system. It was agreed that applications should be made for upgrading the official listing of the building to the Two Star category.

General view of the belltower of the Varosmájor church in Budapest, of which the particular top is being restored.



For their activities, considerable expenses have to be made by the members of the group. So far, these could be covered by grants from the Arts Council. A more structural financial basis however would be preferred by our British colleagues. Several possibilities for funding are being surveyed.

An interesting option that is being considered by DOCOMOMO UK is becoming an association with paying members, a newsletter etc. For DOCOMOMO Working parties in other countries this construction might be very interesting to become informed about. We hope to report on that in our next issue.

Hungary

The situation in the profession in Hungary at the moment is quite uncertain. Our colleagues in Budapest reported about the problems concerning the establishment of an "architects chamber" that should stand up for professional rights and interests of architects. Previously taken care of by the authorities, the new political situation in the country necessitates a new independent body to defend the architects' position, a.o. with respect to their fees. However the national parliament has not yet passed the law referring to the issue.

A second origin of uncertainty is the somewhat precarious position of the National Department for Conservation OMF. Falling under the Ministry of Construction, Telecommunication and Transport until recently the OMF became a department of the Ministry of Environment, that is in charge of both the natural and the built environment. Although this must be regarded as a positive development, mutual attuning will require its' time.

Another farreaching change in this respect might be the possible merge of OMF with the Budapest Department for Conservation BMF. However, this might present better opportunities for a consistent approach of MoMo architecture in Hungary.

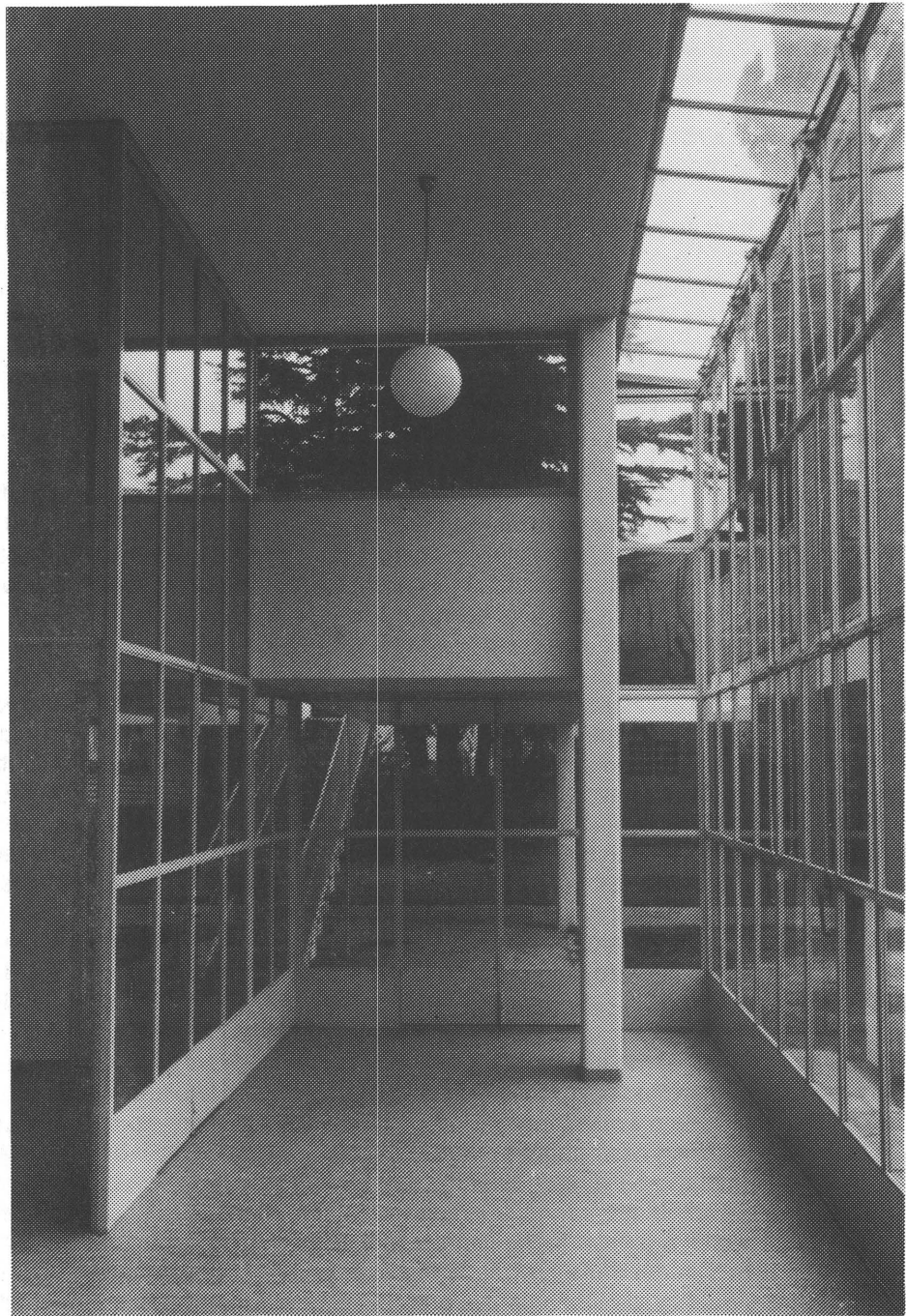
Despite the indicated problems the DOCOMOMO members in Hungary are preparing their activities for the composition of a draft register of MoMo architecture in their country.

The National Museum of Hungarian Architecture is preparing an exhibition on the Netherlands' Modern Movement. Andras Hadik of the museum expects to agree soon upon the terms with Jan Molema of the Delft University of Technology, who compiled the material.

A recent and interesting case is the restoration of the belltower of the Varosmájor church in Budapest, designed by Aladár and Bertalan Arkay

The interior of the elementary school Sant' Elia (G. Terragni, 1936/37) after restoration in 1987.

Photo: Wessel de Jonge



in 1932-33. The church itself is a composition of stone covered cubic volumes, with an entrance portico showing some classical influences and an interesting interior with huge windows of stained glass. The slimly constructed belltower forms a contrast with the solid volume of the church. Although both church and tower have been constructed in reinforced concrete, the latter distinguishes itself by its' graceful and thin top, composed of slenderly constructed orthogonal volumes.

The construction of the top however, became unsound over the years. The concrete itself became affected by climate and pollution while the

reinforcement, hardly covered by other material suffered from severe corrosion. Fortunately, the tower is now being restored in its' original splendour.

Italy

The Italian DOCOMOMO Working party is developing a solid basis to carry out the two-year actionplan, that has been agreed upon at the final session of the conference last September.

Mr Fabrizio Aggarbati, who had been appointed by the national group to represent the country during

the Founding Session, has prepared a summary of the conference, that will be the main component of an information leaflet on their activities. The material will be complemented with general information on DOCOMOMO and invitation to experts to join. The leaflet will be spread in 500 copies. Aims of the publication are to inform the profession in Italy about DOCOMOMO and to broaden the group by attracting specialists from other parts of the country. In addition it has been planned to organize a National DOCOMOMO Colloquy in Italy on 15 November, 1991.

In the light of the two-year actionplan, the Italian group formulated a research program that covers the same period. The program on the conservation and restoration of Modern Movement architecture has been composed by the Tor Vergata and La Sapienza Universities in Rome and the Faculties of Architecture of the Universities of Venice and Reggio Calabria. The Italian National Research Institute has been asked for financial support to execute the program. The project is expected to result in a map and a catalogue to register the main elements of the Modern Movement's inheritance in Italy. Each object or ensemble will have to be described in its original and actual state and condition, while supplementary information will be given on the applied materials and constructions as well as earlier restoration works. It is yet being considered to process the gathered information in a data-system to make future changes and additions more easy.

Maristella Casciato of the Italian DOCOMOMO Secretariat, informed us that the Casa del Fascio, one of Terragni's main works, is likely to be restored. The building has been well kept and the actual condition of the building is certainly not disastrous, but some major renovation and maintenance works are nevertheless necessary. Although not yet certain Emilio Terragni might be asked to carry out the restoration of his uncle's masterpiece. As has been proven with his restoration of the Sant' Elia elementary school in Como, the works on Casa de Fascio will be in good hands.

The Netherlands

The National DOCOMOMO Secretariat has recently been separated from the International Secretariat in Eindhoven and will be taken care of by the National Department for Conservation RDMZ from now on. The International Secretariat will remain in Eindhoven. One of the RDMZ officials that participate in DOCOMOMO-NL will be

appointed secretary on short term. This means that the national groups' activities such as "watch-dog actions", can be coordinated independently from the International Secretariat, and also that the latter can concentrate its' limited means to international matters. To the same end DOCOMOMO-NL has appointed as vice chairman mr. Dirk Baalman of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Hubert-Jan Henket, chairman of the working party, will concentrate on the coordination of DOCOMOMO International.

The Netherlands DOCOMOMO Working party has been extended with mr. Fred Dubbeling, architect from Groningen, and mr. Victor Freyser, art-historian and Head of the "Welstands-commissie" (local authority for the judgement of architectural merits of projects) of The Hague. Both experts are professionally involved in preservation of MoMo architecture and urban design.

The last few meetings of DOCOMOMO-NL have been largely dedicated to come to a strategy to make the two-year actionplan work. Discussions concentrated on the first point; the national register of MoMo architecture, and more specific on the matter what to include and what not. After four members put their view on paper, in the following discussion consensus could be achieved on some registration principles, while others need more reflections and will be put on the agenda again. The members agreed first and for all, that the perception of the design-approach of MoMo architects is more important as a selection-criterium than the presence of style-elements. Some examples were identified of buildings that are largely defined by MoMo principles (e.g. rational plans on the basis of the program, facades related to the functions behind them) but don't look like it, while at the other hand buildings can be put forward that have a MoMo image, whereas further analysis will learn that this mainly has been used as cosmetics. The members agreed that the former category should be considered more valuable. For instance, this could mean that most works of Dudok will not be included in the register, what clearly illustrates the argument that raised by adapting this guideline. However, discussions will continue!

Another special point of interest is the matter of the limited period. Members agreed that the 1940-limit should not be respected and that post-War architecture must be included in the register. This means that the DOCOMOMO register will not be in harmony with the national register of RDMZ, for which an age of fifty years is a formal condition for official listing. This is not regarded as a

disadvantage though. The national register is being based on a specific policy and is mainly of importance to protect the most precious architectural heritage and to distribute restoration-subsidies. The DOCOMOMO register on the other hand will serve as a guideline for ourselves to decide whether action is required with respect to a certain example of MoMo architecture and, if so, what kind of activities are needed. This latter issue implies that our register needs a certain hierarchy, each category related to a set of appropriate measures to be taken if the object is jeopardized.

Several watch-dog actions have been undertaken. On request of Karin Kirsch the Netherlands DOCOMOMO group expressed its' great concern with respect to developments in the Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart (see elsewhere in this issue), in letters to the German government and local authorities. The effect of these are not yet clear.

In our own country we have taken action for Roosenburgs' Rijksverzekeringsbank in Amsterdam. As a result, local authorities rejected the extension of the building by adding another floor. The renovation of the steelframed glass facades will be reconsidered.

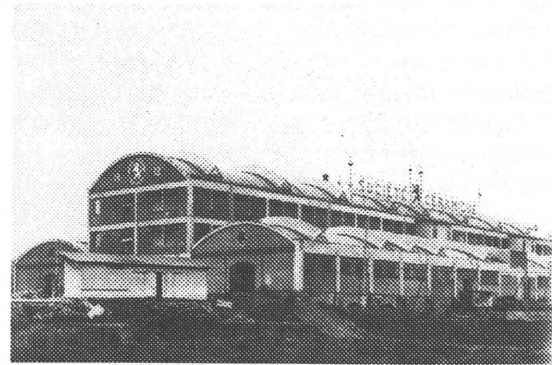
The latter has also been required in our letters to the Rijnlands' Lyceum in Wassenaar, a school

designed by J.P. Kloos in 1956. A reply is being expected shortly.

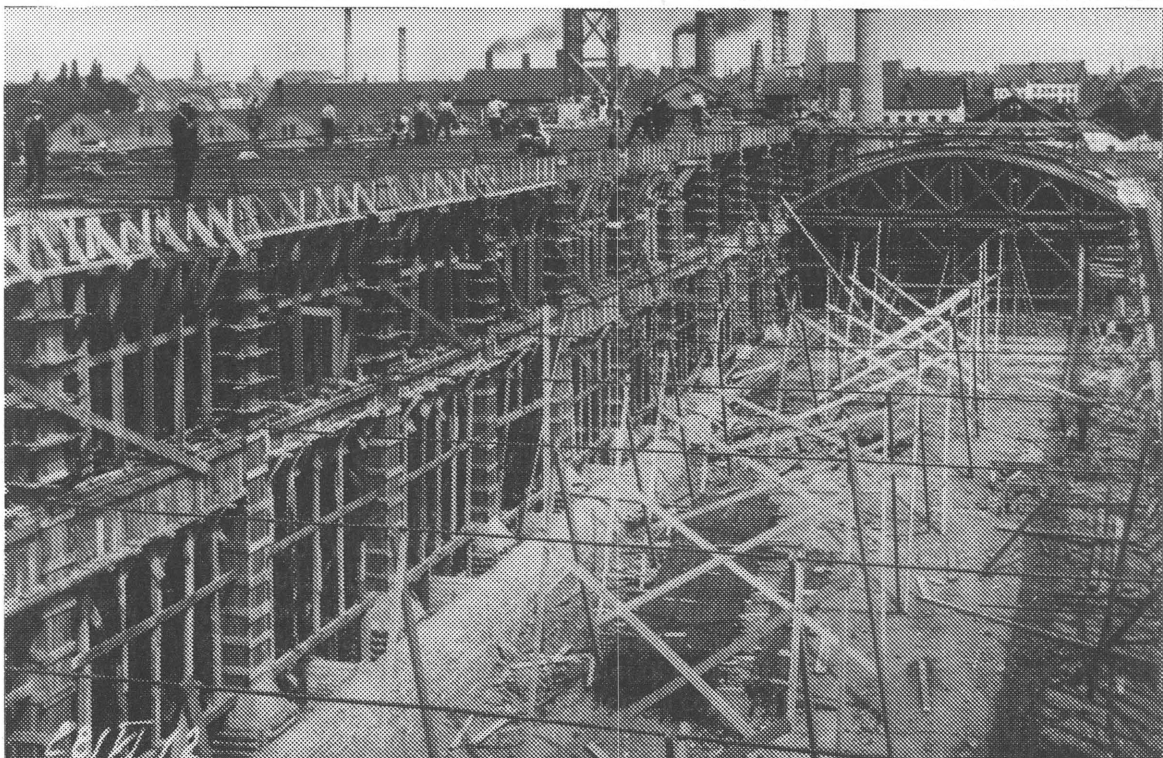
The restoration of the Papaverhof Estate (Jan Wils, 1919 - 1922) in The Hague has been awarded. Europa Nostra announced that this project was one of the 1990 winners of the annual heritage and conservation Diplomas of Merit, being the only representative of MoMo architecture among them. Also, this project of architect Jaap Franso has been nominated for the National Renovation Prize.

The architect Herman Herzberger has been awarded with the Premio Europa Architettura by the Tetraktis Foundation. This Italian based foundation thereby for the first time laureates an architect from the CEC with a prize for his complete works.

The Céramique factory in Maastricht (Wiebenga, 1912)



The reinforced concrete structure of the Céramique factory during construction.



Half of the prize of \$ 25.000 has to be dedicated to stimulate architectural survey, after preference of the winner. Also an exhibition on his work will be presented in l'Aguiła, Italy, in April.

The international Jury (Giancarlo de Carlo, Oriol Bohigas, Ralph Erskine, Henri Ciriani, Günther Behnisch, Aldo van Eyck) emphasized the social impact of Hertzbergers' work as a "creative functionalist".

The demolition of the famous industrial plant Céramique in Maastricht can be avoided to a limited extent. The main buildings, large halls in reinforced concrete with several floors, were designed by J.G. Wiebenga in 1912. This structural engineer, who cooperated with Duiker for the design of sanatorium Zonnestraal and other buildings and with Van der Vlugt for the Van Nelle factories, later on was the architect of a number of Modern Movement buildings of outstanding quality. Italian architect Aldo Rossi has been asked by the provincial authorities to survey the possibilities to house the Bonnefantenmuseum in this industrial complex. After his negative results, mainly due to the unsuitable climatological conditions of the buildings' interior, safeguarding this unique industrial complex seemed no longer possible. However, the municipality of Maastricht as well as the Provincial Council favoured the idea of another socio-cultural use, since the complex represents an important part of Maastricht's social history. Local awareness had been stimulated earlier by the WIAM, a local working party of experts for historical industrial architecture.

Last month the province and Maastricht agreed to maintain only a very small and relatively uninteresting part of the buildings as an exhibition center, that will be related closely to the new Bonnefantenmuseum that will be erected next to it. The hall will be used mainly for sculptures, since these will not suffer from the interior climate. The museums' director reacted enthusiastically to this - in fact - extension of his institution:

"it is perfectly suitable for the exhibition of contemporary sculpture, that artists like Richard Serra and Robert Longo cannot show anywhere." However, the WIAM will continue to generate support for a museum for the ceramic-industry in another part of the complex, thereby hoping to safeguard a more substantial part of the complex. More information can be obtained from J.B.

Vercauteren's paper in the Conference Proceedings.

Poland

With great pleasure the International Secretary has learned about the official establishment of the Polish DOCOMOMO Working party. After a preliminary meeting on November 23 in Wrocław, the group had its' founding session in Krakow on December 14 last year. The group consists of experts on MoMo architecture and urban planning from six universities in Gdansk, Warszawa, Poznan, Szczecin, Wrocław and Krakow. The National DOCOMOMO Working party will have its' secretariat at the Krakow University of Technology (see elsewhere for full address). We like to congratulate our Polish colleagues with their achievements on such a short term and we hope to hear about results of actions and registration of MoMo architecture as soon as available.

One of the first activities in Poland will be the organisation of a colloquy on MOMO architecture, planned for April 22-27, 1991 in Wrocław. For more information write to Mrs. Jadwiga Urbanik 51-662 Wrocław, ul. Stefczyka 8, Poland, telex 715 201.

From Wrocław in Poland we welcomed some colleagues at the First International DOCOMOMO Conference last September. Prof. Olgierd Czermer of the Wrocław Museum of Architecture informed the conference of the situation on the conservation of Modern Movement architecture in his country. An interesting contribution from Jadwiga Urbanik however could not be scheduled in the program on such a short term. Fortunately, the paper will be included in the conference proceedings. Mrs. Urbanik has been so kind to send us a short essay on the WUWA estate in Wrocław, that is published in this issue elsewhere.

The WUWA estate is in bad need of restoration, but both the private owners of the detached houses as well as the authorities responsible for the social housing complexes lack the money to do so. Mrs. Urbanik composed a condensed catalogue on this Werkbund exhibition in Wrocław to inform others experts. Our Polish colleagues are trying to find funding and sponsors for restoration of the estate, since this is not to be expected from the proper authorities due to the poor economic situation in Poland. The DOCOMOMO members are invited to give their support and to send in any suggestion which could help to solve the problem.

Rumania

From Peter Derer, secretary of the Rumanian National Commission for Historical Monuments, Ensembles and Sites, we received the information that this commission could resume its activities since February last year.

The Direction of Historic Monuments is the executive body of the commission and is led by mr. Derer as director. At present this institution is engaged in registering, protecting and preserving the historical and archeological monuments and sites in Rumania. Within the commission a working section on modern architecture will be set up in the future.

Identifying the common aims, mr. Derer expressed his hope to establish active scientific cooperation with the DOCOMOMO network and gives his adhesion to our work on behalf of the commission. DOCOMOMO participants who are interested to cooperate with the Rumanian Direction of Historic Monuments are kindly requested to contact:

mr. Peter Derer,
Str. Lenachita Vacarescu nr. 16
70528 Bucuresti - Of. postal 53
Rumania

Soviet Union

A large delegation from the USSR attended the First International DOCOMOMO Conference in Eindhoven last September.

Since the Soviet Union established a National DOCOMOMO Working party in 1989, the very first one that came into being, some changes have occurred in its composition. The International Secretariat welcomes two new members to the group from Leningrad, being Sergei Federov from the Leningrad Institute of Architectural and Urbanistic Theory (LenNIITAG) and Boris Kirikov from the Architectural Department of the Leningrad Museum of History, both distinguished experts on twentieth century architecture.

For practical reasons the coordination of the USSR DOCOMOMO Working party has been transferred to the Shushev State Museum for Architecture in Moscow. Mr. Vladimir Reswin, recently appointed as director of that institution, will act as coordinator for the DOCOMOMO network in the Soviet Union. The International Secretariat likes to express its' gratitude to the USSR Union of Architects and its' vice president mr. Abdul R. Akhmedov for their activities with respect to the coordination of the DOCOMOMO network in the Soviet Union up to now. We hope that the Union of Architects will

continue its' participation in DOCOMOMO with the same energy in the future.

In the course of 1991 the Shushev Museum hopes to present an exhibition on the Modern Movement in the Netherlands. This exposition has been composed by dr. Jan Molema of the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands, for the occasion of the reopening of the restored Hotel Gooiland in Hilversum. Final arrangements are likely to be made in January 1991. After Moscow, the exhibition will be presented in Leningrad.

After suggestion of one of our colleagues in the USSR, the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat recently contacted mrs. Jolita Kanciene of the Central Lithuanian Institute for Architectural Studies in Vilnius.

Sweden

Eva Rudberg of the Swedish Museum of Architecture reported the establishment of the Swedish DOCOMOMO Working party. Although sofar the group is composed of involved experts from Stockholm only, a publication on DOCOMOMO and the conference in Eindhoven in one of the leading periodicals is likely to interest more specialists from other parts of the country. Some professionals from Lund and Goteburg have already been contacted and are likely to join on short term.

Members of the group are officials of the National Board of Antiquities, the City Museum of Stockholm, the Stockholm University of Technology and the Swedish Museum of Architecture in the same city. Please see elsewhere for a full list of members. Mrs. Rudberg will act as coordinator of the national group. The International Secretary likes to congratulate the colleagues in Sweden and is looking forward to be informed on activities.

In Sweden, like in most countries, there is no national record of twentieth century architecture. The national group will therefore center its' activities on the composition of such a list. To this end a strategy has been formulated to first get an idea of the people who might have much information on the subject and that could indicate which buildings might be interesting. As everywhere, the hard part is to follow: how should objects and ensembles be selected for recording? We are eager to learn about progress being made by our Swedish colleagues.

USA

Some distinguished experts on MOMO architecture in the USA have shown their interest to become involved in DOCOMOMO.

Prof Van Duzer and Mr. Kleinman of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan, contacted the International Secretariat to explore the possibility to establish a working party for the US East Coast. Whilst in the USA, British DOCOMOMO coordinator Christopher Dean investigated the matter also with Kenneth Frampton of Columbia University New York.

We hope to inform you about things in more detail in the next newsletter.

Hellmanisms

P O M O O H N O

D E A D A S D O D O

N O W A L L S O P R O

D O C O M O M O



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A full list of the members of national working parties and all associated members is available on request at the International Secretariat.

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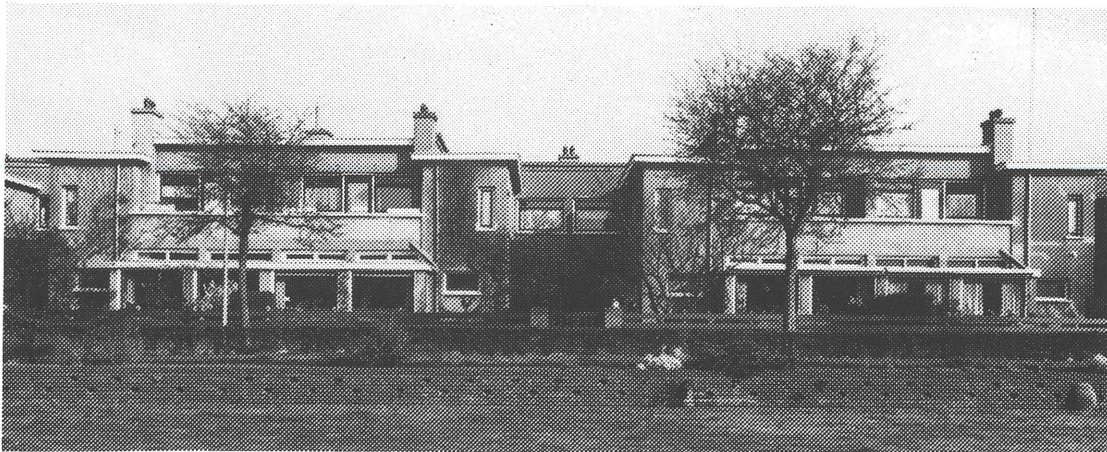
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N. Smourova, USSR Union of Architects, Moscow
Anatoli Strigalov, art-historian, Moscow

The Papaverhof social housing
in The Hague, designed by Jan
Wils in 1919 - 22, is an
outstanding example of MoMo
architecture.



Action for the Weissenhofsiedlung

From several sources the International Secretariat learned about some alarming developments concerning the Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart, Germany.

Karin Kirsch, author of "die Weissenhofsiedlung" one of the most important publications on the subject and certainly the most complete one, informed us in more detail about the plans of the Federal Government to sell a site to a private owner. According to her, this could mean an attack on the significance of this world-famous ensemble. Although the use of the site is restricted under regulations of the Department of Conservation, recent information indicates that restrictions might be only applicable to the exterior of a new building, thus creating the undesirable prospect of an exterior reconstruction with an uncorresponding contemporary interior.

Under these circumstances it is not unlikely that the result will be a piece of "kitsch", as has been the case with the "reconstruction" of J.J.P. Oud's café "de Unie" in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Karin Kirsch opposes the idea of introducing any new element into the estate, except for the complete and exact reconstruction of houses that have previously been there. She asks for support for her efforts to prevent selling sites of the estate to private owners.

National DOCOMOMO Working parties as well as individuals are invited to respond to Mrs Kirsch's request and express their concern with respect to the sale of this part of the Weissenhofsiedlung by letter to: (please send a copy to the International Secretariat)

Bundesfinanzminister
Dr. Theo Waigel
Graurheindorger Strasse 108
5300 Bonn
Deutschland

Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart
Bundesvermögens - Abteilung
Herrn Finanzpräsident Manke
Talstrasse 40
7000 Stuttgart 10
Deutschland

Baubürgermeister der Stadt
Stuttgart
Prof. Hans Martin Bondemann
Rathaus 1
7000 Stuttgart 10
Deutschland

The Weissenhofsiedlung - an indivisible whole

Almost everybody knows the Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart and her importance for early modern architecture. However I would like to introduce you to the facts briefly.

In 1927 the "Deutsche Werkbund" organized the exhibition "Die Wohnung" ("The Dwelling"), of which the main part was the Weissenhofsiedlung, built on a site owned by the city of Stuttgart, that also financed the project. The dwellings in the estate were not erected as temporary exhibition constructions but were meant as model houses, as examples for their use by tenants.

The Deutsche Werkbund appointed Mies van der Rohe as artistic director of the project, while Richard Döcker was commissioned to act as local building manager. Apart from these two architects, Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret (France), J.J.P. Oud and Mart Stam (Netherlands), Josef Frank (Austria), Victor Bourgeois (Belgium), Walter Gropius, Ludwig Hilberseimer, Peter Behrens, Hans Poelzig, Max and Bruno Taut, Adolf Rading, Hans Scharoun and Adolf G. Schneck (Germany) executed their proposals for "dwellings for the modern inhabitant of large towns", after regulations set by the exhibitions

Die Weissenhofsiedlung - ein unteilbares Ganzes

Beinahe jeder kennt die Stuttgarter Weissenhofsiedlung und ihren Stellenwert für die frühe moderne Architektur.

Ich will trotzdem kurz die Fakten darlegen: 1927 veranstaltete der Deutsche Werkbund in Stuttgart eine Ausstellung mit dem Titel "Die Wohnung", deren Hauptteil die auf städtischem Gelände gelegene und mit Geldern der Stadt Stuttgart finanzierte Weissenhofsiedlung war. Es sollten nicht kurzlebige Ausstellungsbauten errichtet werden, sondern vorbildliche Häuser für die Nutzung durch Mieter.

Der Deutsche Werkbund beauftragte Ludwig Mies van der Rohe mit der künstlerischen Gesamtleitung, Richard Döcker mit der örtlichen Bauleitung. Neben ihnen bauten Le Corbusier mit Pierre Jeanneret (Frankreich), J.J.P. Oud und Mart Stam (Holland), Josef Frank (Oesterreich), Victor Bourgeois (Belgien), Walter Gropius, Ludwig Hilberseimer, Peter Behrens, Hans Poelzig, Max und Bruno Taut, Adolf Rading und Adolf G. Schneck (Deutschland) Häuser nach Aufgabenstellungen, aufgestellt von der Ausstellungsleitung, und ihren Vorstellungen von der "Wohnung für den modernen

direction. Of the 21 original houses, a mere eleven survived the course of history.

From the very start of it, the project was opposed by right wing and Nationalist' circles.

After taking over the government in 1933, the Nationalsocialists declared the Weissenhofsiedlung a "blemish of Stuttgart". In 1939, the city sold the whole site to the German Reich, that organized an architects' competition for the design for a military use. Demolition of the estate was called off when World War II broke out. In 1944 some houses were destroyed by bombs. After the war some more houses were demolished and replaced by insignificant constructions.

In the 1950's one site of only 300m² has been sold to a private owner already and now , in 1991, a second is likely to follow. Both sites had been built upon from 1927 to 1944, with houses designed by Richard Döcker, main protagonist of Modern Movement architecture in Stuttgart.

Already one piece of this precious mosaic, as the estate should be considered, has been taken out and instead of trying to make up for that loss, now a second piece (and how many to follow ?) is likely to be pulled out. In my view this sets a precedent that affects both lots: a real reconstruction of the destroyed houses will never be possible on the proper spot again. While works of contemporary architects could be built anywhere, Döcker's designs of 1927 are only fit for these very sites.

Dr. Theo Waigel, Minister of Finance, is responsible for real estate transactions on behalf of the Federal Government, that should be considered as legal successor of the German Reich. As his answer to a letter on the subject

Grossstadtmenschen" in seiner ganzen Vielfalt.

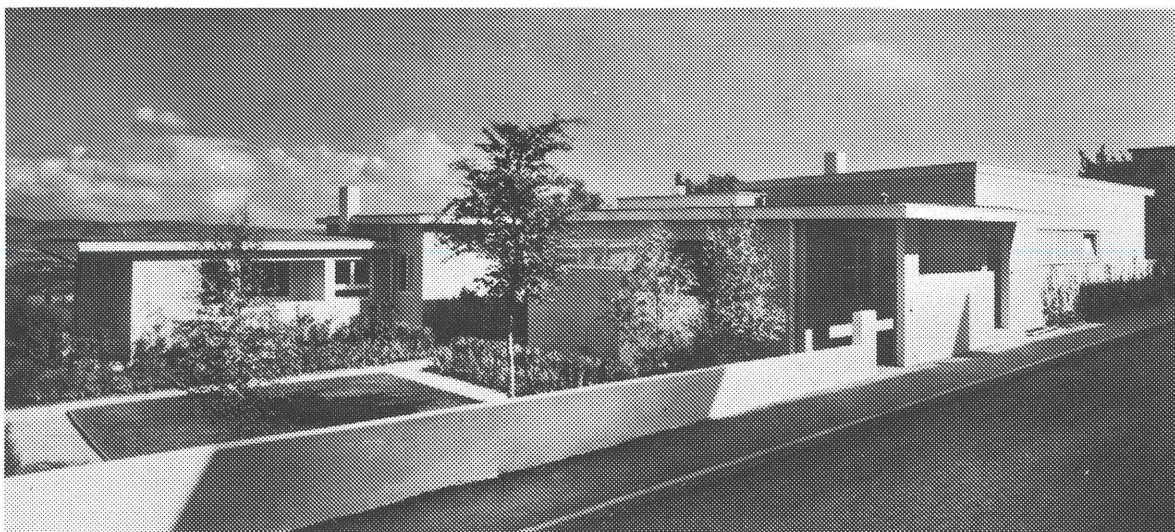
Von Anfang an gab es in den Kreisen der Nationalisten und der Rechten Widerstand gegen dieses Projekt. 1933, nach der Regierungsübernahme durch die Nationalsozialisten, wurde die Weissenhofsiedlung zum "Schandfleck Stuttgarts" erklärt, 1939 verkaufte die Stadt Stuttgart das gesamte Gelände mit allen Häusern darauf zum Abriss an das Deutsche Reich, für das Generalkommando V des Heeres wurde ein Architektenwettbewerb ausgeschrieben. Durch den Ausbruch des Krieges, dessen Verlauf und Ausgang mit Sicherheit anders aussehen sollte, wurde der Abbruch verhindert. 1944 wurden einige Häuser durch Bomben zerstört, nach dem Krieg andere abgerissen und durch belanglose Neubauten ersetzt. Von ursprünglich 21 Häusern sind noch 11 erhalten geblieben.

Ein Grundstück (300m²) wurde Ende der 50er Jahre an einen Privatmann verkauft, nun soll ein zweites ebenfalls verkauft werden. Beide Grundstücke waren 1927 bis 1944 mit Häusern des Stuttgarter Hauptvertreters der Moderne, Richard Döcker, bebaut. Aus dem Ensemble, das man als kostbares Mosaik sehen sollte, wurde ein "Stein" herausgebrochen und statt zu versuchen, diesen Verlust wieder gut zu machen, will man nun einen zweiten "Stein" - warum nicht später weitere ? - veräussern.

Wie ich meine ist dies ein Präzedenzfall, der beide Grundstücke angeht: eine Rekonstruktion der zerstörten Häuser wäre für alle Zeiten unmöglich.

Finanzminister Dr. Theo Waigel ist letztlich verantwortlich für die Liegenschaften des Bundes, also auch für Besitz, der während des "Dritten Reiches" an das Deutsche Reich überging.

Döckerhaus. The original house in the Weissenhofsiedlung, designed by Döcker in 1929.



clearly indicates, Mr Waigel does not agree with me:

"The Federal Government does not deny the architectural significance of the estate. A future owner of the site Bruckmannweg 10 will have to take into account the protection under law as a monument and as an ensemble. This is in the hands of the city of Stuttgart both as Department for Conservation as well as the Local Building Authority, that is responsible for the necessary permits.

The Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart is in close contact with the city of Stuttgart, to ensure participation of the Department of Conservation. A future owner will have to come up to the conditions put forward by the Department of Conservation. Also, the Federal Government is open to the suggestion to sell the site to the city itself. I cannot follow your idea, that a new building on the site Bruckmannweg 10 will disturb the ensemble of the Weissenhofsiedlung anyway, even if it would not be a copy of the original Döcker house.

Besides, to renounce a new building development on that lot seems to me undefensible in the light of the actual housing shortage." [cited from a letter dated 9.8.1990 from the Bundesminister der Finanzen dr. Theo Waigel to Karin Kirsch]

An official of the Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart certified in addition, that this government authority does not take cultural interests into account as a matter of principle.

I oppose to this attitude and like to ask for your support in this matter.

Karin Kirsch, Stuttgart, 12 December 1990.

English text edited by Wessel de Jonge.

Waigel antwortete mir auf meine Bitte um Zurückstellung der Verkaufsoorder:

"Der Bund verkennt die architektonische Bedeutung der Siedlung nicht. Ein künftiger Eigentümer des Grundstücks Bruckmannweg 10 muss bei der Nutzung unter Beachtung des Denkmal- und Ensembleschutzes die Umgebungsbebauung berücksichtigen. Hierüber wacht die Stadt Stuttgart sowohl als Denkmalschutzbehörde als auch in ihrer Eigenschaft als Bauaufsichtsbehörde bei Erteilung der erforderlichen baurechtlichen Genehmigungen.

Die Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart hält wegen des Verkaufs enge Verbindung mit der Stadt, um eine Beteiligung der Denkmalschutzbehörde sicherzustellen. Ein Käufer würde vertraglich verpflichtet, denmalschutzbedingte Auflagen einzuhalten. Auch Überlegungen der Stadt, das Grundstück selbst zu erwerben, steht der Bund aufgeschlossen gegenüber.

Iher Vorstellung, eine Neubau auf dem Grundstück Bruckmannweg 10 würde das Ensemble der Weissenhofsiedlung verschandeln, vermag ich nicht zu teilen, auch wenn ein Neubau keine Kopie des früheren 'Döcker-Hauses' darstellen wird. Der Verzicht auf eine bauliche Nutzung erscheint mir auch angesichts des Wohnungsmangels nicht vertretbar."

(Der Bundesminister der Finanzen, Graurheindorfer Strasse 108, 5300 Bonn an Karin Kirsch, 9.8.1990).

Ein Beamter der Oberfinanzdirektion Stuttgart äusserte zudem, dass diese Behörde aus Prinzip keine kulturellen Belange berücksichtigen dürfe. Ich finde dies nicht in Ordnung und bitte um Unterstützung!

Karin Kirsch, Stuttgart 12.12.1990



Aerial view of the Weissenhofsiedlung, that shows the Döcker house.

Weissenhofsiedlung as new again or a Modernists' Disneyland

By Wessel de Jonge

Exactly 60 years after the inauguration, the restored Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart was reopened on 23 July 1987. It is clear that the decision to restore the estate was warmly welcomed at the time. Still, after so many years and a large sum of money being spent, euphoria prevails. However, the question should be put forward if the neighbourhood is really "as new" again.

The houses, built in 1927, were part of an exhibition on modern social housing, organized by the Deutsche Werkbund. Already before the war, the detested estate was bought by the German state with the objective to demolish the houses and to reuse the site for military purposes. The war left its traces and the neglect afterwards bought the Weissenhofsiedlung close to the edge.

A public discussion on the restoration principles to be adapted for the estate never took place. In coordination with the Association of Friends of the Weissenhofsiedlung, the Department for Conservation of Baden Württemberg and other institutions, the Staatliche Hochbauverwaltung chose to balance the aspects of architectural history with contemporary users requirements. Herman Naegele, restoration architect, has carefully tried to come up to the historical value of the estate. However, he had to cope with the high standards for building physics that are thought to be applicable for every dwelling that is being delivered, whether it's a new built house, a renovated flat or a world famous set of houses that needs tender caring. All dwellings had to be thermally insulated, while double glazing and contemporary service systems had to be installed. Since the originally applied methods of construction had been different from house to house as part of the experimental character of the exhibition, these interventions required individual solutions for every object again. The architect consciously took a lot of efforts to match the restored buildings with their original appearance.

Superficially speaking, one has succeeded in this, but somehow some of the buildings of the Weissenhof make an unreal, smooth impression. Particularly Mies van der Rohe's apartmentblock seems to be treated with a contemporary finish,

that prevents defilement to attach to the facade but at the same time also keeps the original character at a secure distance.

More serious however is the application of a 60 - 80 mm thick layer of insulation on the outer surface. Inevitably a shift in dimensions occurs. For instance in Oud's dwellings the more outward placed windows do not follow the systematically composed dimensions of the loadbearing construction. In Mies' apartmentbuilding windows have not been mounted more outward, so that the layer of insulation caused a much wider nude. Although this has been camouflaged by painting the nude in the colour of the window frames, the character had been changed unmistakably. Originally the facade was rather flat, to stress the immaterial, non-loadbearing character of it. Now, the facade looks like a monolithic concrete wall.

Now that we seem to have arrived at the eve of major restoration works on some of the most important examples of Modern Movement architecture in Europe, a stroll through the Weissenhofsiedlung makes one think. Here, very little is perceptible of the experiments in building technology, that have been such an important point of departure for the Werkbund. The pragmatic restoration approach avokes a phantom, where the original straight forward use of materials and techniques in minimized dimensions has not been respected sufficiently.

Often, there is being assumed that such a pragmatic approach is most advantageous with respect to running costs. This argument needs to be viewed upon critically. Recent research carried out by the staff of the Eindhoven University of Technology arrived at contradictory conclusions. Interventions like the ones carried out at the Weissenhofsiedlung require much investments, while the results on the running costs will not necessarily be positive. For the Zonnestraal Sanatorium as well as the Gooiland Hotel, both in Hilversum and both designed by Duiker and Bijvoet, this was proven to be not the case at all.

It is to be hoped that the relative arrears of the rest of Europe concerning restoration of top-of-the-bill Modern Movement architecture will have a positive result on the decisions that will have to be made. It will allow us some time to start a discussion about the general approach to these restorations. In my view, the buildings in the Weissenhofsiedlung are far too important to have them spoiled by pragmatism and to have them turned into a Modernists' Disneyland.

Recording the recent architectural heritage in the Netherlands

a report from the field

By *Marieke Kuipers*

Introduction

In the Netherlands a national registration project is being carried out, surveying the architecture and town planning of the 1850-1940 period to overcome the lack of knowledge about the later 19th- and early 20th Century townscapes and architecture, (including the 'Modern Movement'), and to stimulate its public appraisal. This survey, initiated by the national Department for Conservation, is called MIP for short (Monuments Inventory Project) and I have presented this project during the First DOCOMOMO Conference at Eindhoven (see Conference Proceedings). The limits of the 1850-1940 period for the so-called 'younger heritage' are caused by previous preservation practice on the one hand, focused on historic townscapes and monuments dating before the middle of the 19th Century, and on the other hand the limitation to objects older than fifty years due to regulations.

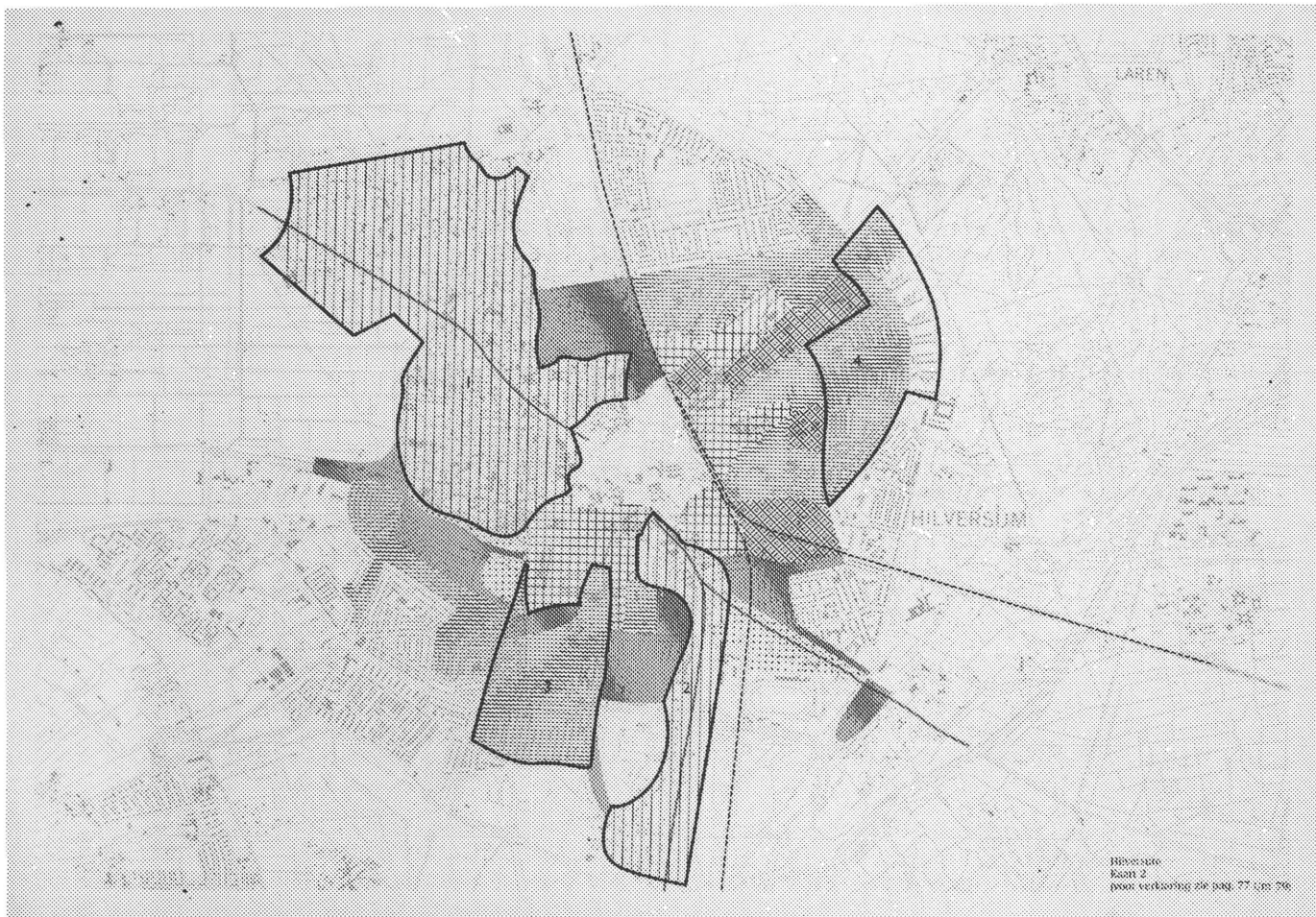
The MIP-campaign has a unique character because of the intensive cooperation between the national, provincial and municipal departments for conservation of historic buildings and areas. Started in 1987 as a relay with sixteen different cooperating partners (our twelve provinces and four largest cities) it is intended to be finished in 1992. At the moment (end of 1990) the results are available of the cities Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht, and of the provinces Drenthe, Flevoland, Overijssel and Zeeland. Moreover, a popular book has been published about the MIP results in the city of Utrecht, being the first of a series of sixteen lavishly illustrated publications. After this areal oriented registration campaign a similarly organized selection project will follow, to start in 1991, in order to select the areas and architecture of national value which should be protected by the Monuments Act. Besides, new methods of control are being developed and investigated, especially for all those registered buildings and areas of local and regional value.

General organization

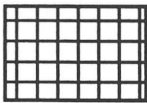

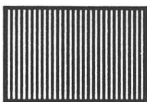
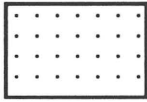








In bad need of an all over and consistent survey of our 'neglected heritage' (1850 - 1940) after several pilot projects we decided to start our registration project focused on determined regions instead of particular building types or architectural styles. Therefore, the whole country has been divided into almost sixty 'registration areas'. These areas are being defined by coherent cultural historical characteristics and by already existing administrative limitations like provincial and municipal boundaries. For instance, the industrialized region of Twente in the eastern province Overijssel acts as such a 'registration area'.

The central idea is to investigate the whole country on a declining scale, starting from the level of the defined region to the level of the municipalities and ending with the individual buildings, according to the same standards. The national department contributes the general budget, methodical instructions and supervision, while the provincial departments are responsible for the field work. With the exception of the four large cities, the role of the municipal departments is rather passive; they are providing useful local (historical) information and, sometimes, a 'pied-à-terre' for the fieldworking MIP-teams.

At the national department (RDMZ) the supervision-team consists of eight experts (one historic geographer, four town planners, three architectural historians) and the national MIP manager, Peter Nijhof; all of them are part-time working for the MIP in addition to their regular job. Each province (or large city) has a permanent project manager too, who is responsible for the budget and time table of their share in the MIP. Besides, for every project partner an advisory committee is installed with very differing voluntary members, varying from mayor to professor or a member of the provincial monuments committee. These committees are meant to provide broad social support for the project. They meet about five times a year, sometimes also at location. For the actual registration, special assistants have been attracted, most of them temporary, some of them as part of an employment plan or alternative national service. At its height, there were about a hundred persons working at the project. The MIP-assistants received their instructions, both



Hilversum
Kaart 2
postverkoop nr pag. 77 om 76

Type	Description	Zones of special value or interest	Type	Description
1. Urban zones 1.1. General 	Function: residential/ mixed Both planned and unplanned developments Street pattern often simple or based on pre-urban structure Metalled streets, no front gardens Mainly continuous building Some planned complexes of variable size		3. Non-residential zones 3.1. Industrial zones 	Function: commerce/ industry trade/ transport (airfield, railway yard) Layout and building often related to location and function (port, mine, water undertaking)
2. Suburban zones 2.1. General 	Function: residential/ mixed Both planned and unplanned developments Street pattern often simple or based on pre-urban structures Front gardens usual Little continuous building Few planned complexes		3.2. Green zones 	Function: outdoor recreation (parks, sports grounds), cemeteries etc. Few buildings Layout and buildings often related to location and function
2.2. Garden suburbs 	Function: residential Planned developments Some distinctive street patterns Tree-lined avenues, front gardens Mainly half-open blocks or strip development Planned complexes	3. Zone in first of Dudok's development plans, 1915	4. Other zones 	
2.3. Villa estates 	Function: residential Both planned and unplanned developments Frequently distinctive street patterns Tree-lined avenues, large gardens Little continuous building Few planned complexes	4. Dudok's partial eastern expansion plan 1. Villa estate between Hilversum and 's-Graveland 2. Villa development on Utrechtse-weg and Soest-dijkestraatweg	Other symbols Linear developments  Function: residential/ mixed Planned and unplanned developments Principal infrastructure  Road  Waterway  Railway  Zones rebuilt after 1940	

centrally by means of a manual and one day instruction sessions and by casework on the spot, all supervised by the RDMZ team and the project manager in charge. For the internal coherence of the project several meetings of project managers and supervisory meetings are being held, while twice a year a national conference is organized with work shops, lectures and many other possibilities to exchange experiences and to solve practical and methodical problems. It is very stimulating to experience enthusiasm from North to South and from East to West and to learn from each other how many interesting buildings and areas, so often ignored before, still are witnesses of our 'recent past'. Even the well-studied field of the Dutch Modern Movement can profit from several surprising discoveries of unknown exponents.

Regional and local description

The output of the MIP is, roughly spoken, divided into two parts: one consisting of the regional and local descriptions with analyses of their specific characteristics and the present town planning values of the extensions made during the 1850-1940 period, the other consisting of the MIP-inventory forms concerning all screened buildings. Both of these parts follow the same systematic approach, but there is one great difference: the first package can only be consulted by reading the soberly produced reports, while the second information bulk will be stored in a computerized database. However, it is still too complicated and too expensive to computerize all maps, pictures and other images illustrating the reports and inventory forms. We hope that this will change in the near future.

As mentioned above, the registration work starts at the regional level to obtain the necessary cultural historic background. Each of the defined 'registration areas' or regions are being described in a general way, beginning with the geographical aspects (nature and use of soil, drainage), then the infrastructure (roads, waters, railroads, military works) and ending with the structure of the settlements, ordered in a typological manner, and the scattered buildings, with several illustrating maps.

In addition to this regional description (containing about twenty pages typescript) a more detailed description is being made of each municipality within the same 'registration area' according to the same division of contents (with reports from about six pages to fourty). In case of large extensions or other interesting developments, a so-called 'urban typology' is needed, which means that there should be made a specific map showing these developments according to a general standard.

For instance, when a garden-village has been built, it should be marked apart, just like an industrial zone or a green belt (see the illustrating map of Hilversum).

Then a step further can be made in the estimation of the present values of the investigated town and village extensions by applying a general scoring list in order to assign so-called 'areas with special town planning values'. This distinction is important for two reasons, one for the futural (or even actual) town planning and control of housing complexes, another for the following phase of the project: when making the registration of buildings, the fieldworkers have to inspect these 'special areas' intensively (just like the historic centres), while they can work in a more rough way in the other parts of the settlements.

These 'special areas' can vary from rather planless reclamation villages like Griendtsveen in the southern high moorlands to a carefully planned large town extension project like H.P. Berlage's layout for South Amsterdam or a specific garden village like 't Lansink at Hengelo or the company town of Heyplaat at Rotterdam. Although we intend to assign these 'special areas' not too narrowly limited, also the smaller housing complexes like the Papaverhof at The Haghue by Jan Wils or the Kiefhoek at Rotterdam by J.J.P. Oud are being distinguished as such.

Moreover, it is not necessary to restrict these 'special areas' only to residential quarters. In our view, for instance, the penal colony of Veenhuizen should be considered as a 'special area' as well as the whole area of the Loosdrecht wood where the aftercare colony of Zonnestraal has been built, including not only the famous main building and two pavilions by Duiker and Bijvoet, but also all the minor outhouses in their peculiar setting.

These examples illustrate the broad approach of the registration campaign, based on a cultural-history point of view in the very first place. The preponderation of the obvious architectural (or town planning) qualities are being discussed during the next stage of selection for legal protection. Being halfway through with the project, we are estimating that there will be about fivehundred 'special areas' to be distinguished and approx 200.000 buildings to be documented and that approximately 50 to 60 % will belong to architecture and planning of the first part of the 20th Century.

Fieldwork

The survey and documentation of all existing buildings from the 1850-1940 period must be considered as the most labour consuming part of the project. However, this is not the most

problematic part, as far as the methodical aspect concerned. The screening criteria for such registers are mentioned in our MIP manual and they have been explained more detailed during the instruction sessions and fieldwork cases. For the MIP, two sets of criteria have been developed: one group to select the 'town planning areas of special value', and another group to distinguish the characteristic and valuable buildings, both in respect of the present local values and both representing the following aspects:

- 1) cultural historic values
- 2) historic-environmental and town planning values, c.q. values of architectural history
- 3) situational or ensemble values
- 4) soundness and/or recognizability
- 5) rarity.

Because the registration project is intended to result in a large survey of valuable areas and buildings (to be stored in a national data bank), the registration criteria are very broad and based on local standards. However, there is a difference between the more selective criteria for marking the 'special areas' and the more general criteria which are meant as guidance for the fieldworkers to choose what buildings should be included in the survey and those which should not. For instance, the cultural and social-economical historic value is of great importance for all types of buildings dating from the 1850 - 1940 period, especially when they are connected with industrialization or typical planning processes. Specific architectural value and soundness are particularly important for domestic architecture. After several joint instructions in practice some consensus arose about what buildings should be registered, but slight differentiations in interpretation are inevitable.

The fieldwork, in its preparation as well as in progress, also has an impact on the public relation affairs. First of all, each registration team contacts the local authorities and local press in order to explain their tasks and the importance of investigating the 'modern heritage'.

Secondly, by publishing in the local papers the registration work becomes generally known by the public. This way it can be avoided that inhabitants or owners become suspicious, when somebody is taking pictures of their house or is making notes and sketches on an official registration form.

Thanks to these preparings and the polite behaviour of the fieldworkers no problems have occurred in practice. On the contrary, several inhabitants became enthusiastic when hearing of the purpose of the MIP and contributed some 'oral history' spontaneously, which caused sometimes a short delay in the project schedule.

Database

The fieldworkers take pictures of all those buildings being of interest for the MIP and fill in a standard form, answering questions about address, architect, date of construction, used forms and materials, style and so on. This information will be stored in a computer, entered by a unique code number given to every object or complex of buildings.

For the input we adapted the English CAIRS programm, which is not the easiest in use, but has the intention to consult several files at once. For instance, it will be possible to print lists with the addresses of the desired buildings sorted out on building type, style, period, architect, method of construction and/or building materials. So, in principle, the Netherlands DOCOMOMO Working party could ask to sort out the already documented buildings of the Modern Movement. Unfortunately, this moment has not yet been reached, due to some technical and practical problems.

Nevertheless, when the next newsletter will be published, I hope that we can announce that the intended MIP-study at our national department has opened its doors for all interested visitors. You will be welcome by then!

For more practical information about the MIP and our planning for the future, please contact the author.

Notes

1) For instance, in the 1980's a large selection of Neo-Gothic churches has been listed, a small selection of railway-stations and a great number of our historic lighthouses. After a small selection of "modern monuments" in Amsterdam, a systematic investigation of the "younger heritage" within the historic centre has been executed in 1979-83. Other pilot projects dealt with the former mine- and southern district in Limburg, de Peel and Twente.

2) See for more details our manual (Handleiding MIP, 1987)

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The WUWA Estate in Wroclaw, Poland

Although less well known than some examples in Western Europe, the "Dwelling and Workplace" exhibition, that the Werkbund organized in Breslau in 1929, must be considered of prime interest for the historical record of Modern Movement architecture.

Breslau, in those years still part of Germany but today known as the Polish city of Wroclaw, owns its fame largely to the Jahrhunderthalle (Centenary Hall). However, not far from there to the east, the WUWA estate was erected as a permanent model housing exhibition ground, including designs from eleven Breslau architects, amongst them Scharoun and Rading.

Compared to the Weissenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart, where its world fame could be used as an argument to generate funds for large scale restoration works, the situation in Wroclaw is contrary. The houses on the Werkbund exhibition grounds are for the greater part in possession of private owners, who lacked financial means for renovation. Also the proper authorities have other priorities, partly due to the relative obscurity of the WUWA estate, partly also to the present general shortage of funds in Poland. However, at the same time these circumstances created a remarkable situation: the dwellings and housing complexes of the estate are virtually in their original state, although in bad condition, since far reaching interventions could never be carried out by lack of money. The estates' lay out, the houses' exterior as well as their interior arrangements and even the detailing of the buildings are still almost entirely original. Therefore the WUWA estate must be seen as a unique opportunity to conserve an ensemble of Modern Movement architecture in its original state. Still, the question remains as ever: who will pay for it?

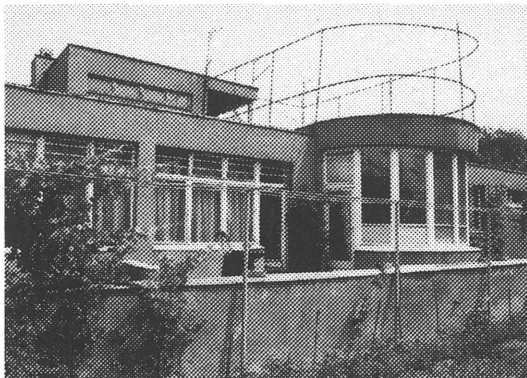
Jadwiga Urbanik, member of the Polish DOCOMOMO group, carried out a survey on the WUWA estate last year. As a researcher of the Institute of History of Architecture, Art and Technology of the Wroclaw University of Technology, she published a report on the subject, that contains general historical and actual information as well as a description and documentation of the buildings in particular. The full WUWA report can be obtained via the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat. An excerpt of these results is to be found on the next pages.

By Jadwiga Urbanik.

"Dwelling and Workplace" Werkbund exhibition in Breslau, 1929

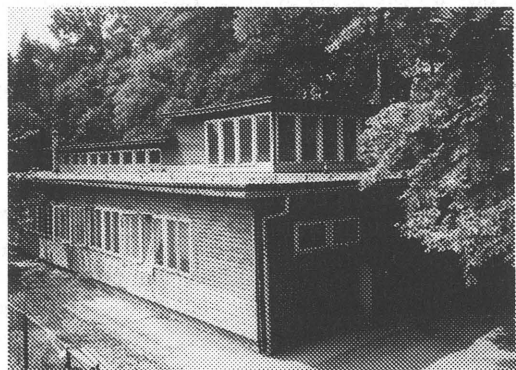
In 1929 the Silesian Section of the International Werkbund Organization prepared an exhibition entitled "Dwelling and Workplace". Its aim was to introduce new possibilities of housing industry and to present small and cheap houses and flats. It was a kind of offer in view of the existing housing crisis.

The one-family house, designed by M. Hadda for the WuWa exhibition, in 1929.
(photo Krzysztof Wojtas)



The Wroclaw exhibition "Dwelling and Workplace" consisted of two parts: the presentation of materials, technologies and dwelling furnishings, situated in the area of the Centenary Hall (today's People's Hall) and a model housing estate (among the present streets: Wroblewskiego, Tramwajowa, Dembowskiego, Zielonego Debu and Kopernika) financed by the Breslau Estate Joint-Stock Society (Breslauer Siedlungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft). Eleven Breslau architects, who were given a total creative freedom, were invited for the estate's realization. They were Paul Heim, Albert Kemper, Gustav Wolf, Paul Hausler, Moritz Hadda, Theo

The timber framed Kindergarten in its present condition.
(photo Krzysztof Wojtas)



Effenberger, Emil Lange, Heinrich Lauterbach, Ludwig Moshamer, Hans Scharoun and Adolf Rading. For three and a half months it was possible to visit the completed buildings with the arranged interiors. Afterwards they were let for two years in order to check the functional assumptions of the proposed architecture. The general conception of the housing estate was developed by Adolf Rading.

General conception

The estate is stylistically coherent although it consists of a complex of buildings of individual character, such as Scharoun's and Rading's realizations and several one-family houses. The arrangement of the house surroundings and green areas were also presented there. A ground floor kindergarten of a new type, designed by P. Heim and A. Kempter, was a part of this complex. The estate can be divided into two parts - one presenting multi-family housing of different types while the second showed one-and two family houses.

Rading's and Scharoun's realizations form the basis and dominate the whole estate. Together with the gallery building of Heim and Kempter they are the largest buildings of this exhibition.

The plan was to present 37 units. These could either be detached houses or those in the ribbon development, each section treated as a separate unit. However, five of them were not realized. Many buildings were prototypical for mass housing but also one-family dwellings of higher standards than the tenement flats were shown.

Detached houses

One- and two-family detached houses (no 26/27,28,29/30,34,35,36,37) are in a separate part of the exhibition ground. The site of each house exceeds 150m². Some of these are of interesting architectonic form and clever projection. The green gardens surrounding the houses enter through the big windows of the livingrooms, via terraces and roof gardens. These houses may be identified today as products of an organic architecture: an architecture according to Corbusier's five rules (formulated during the creation of the model Weissenhof estate Stuttgart) : 1) posts, 2) flatroofs - gardens, 3) free projection, 4) vertical window, 5) free elevation.

Many of the dwellings are not in very good condition at present and should be renovated, although they are still inhabited. The owners of these buildings cannot afford the costs of renovation. However they try to keep them in good condition. Mainly due to these circumstances, in

many houses a lot of original details have been preserved (window carpentry, metal balustrades, doors, doorknobs etc.). It seems that this might be the last chance to save this architectonic heritage of the 1920's in its original form.

Appartmentbuilding by Hans Scharoun

Hans Scharoun introduced a completely new type of lodging for childless families and single people at the Wroclaw exhibition "Dwelling and Workplace". The building presented was innovative in a functional, formal and technological sense. Scharoun applied a ferro-concrete superstructure and partly concrete with aggregate. The frame was plugged with aggregate brick and cork board constructions being at the same time heat insulation. The building joins two dwelling parts (left and right wings), consisting of 48 small two level flats, with a restaurant, a recreation hall and a garden on the roof. One wing comprises 16 large flats with balconies for childless couples (37m²), the second one consists of 32 smaller flats for single people (27m²). The flat arrangement is original and bold. In the north wing, one corridor situated on an intermediate level, gives access to two levels of appartments. From the corridor level there is an entrance down to a livingroom with kitchen niche and further down (under the corridor) one enters a bedroom with bathroom. In the nextdoor module the livingroom is entered from downstairs etc. The flats were furnished conventionally.

Scharoun was influenced by the shipbuilding architecture. He believed that "technology is the master of architecture". He designed a building of innovative architecture, dynamic in form, drawn with a soft line with large planes as walls, glazed partitions and horizontal ribbons of windows. However the building wasn't approved upon by critics both because of the form, as well as technical defects. The designed terrace-gardens were also criticized. "Life shows how such rash construction revenges itself" - it was written when the rifts and leakages appeared and plaster began to fall off. Moreover, it was written that "a house for single people is an architectonic embodiment of unrest". "Does the waste, which was done in the name of art, in fact have any sense?" - the traditionalists asked.

Today it seems that Scharoun's building is the only one which has resisted time. This building is an eminent masterpiece of one of the greatest architects of the 20th Century (see photo on frontispiece).

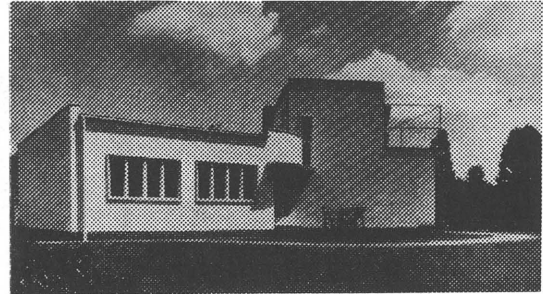
Construction

Half-timbered (G. Wolf) and reinforced concrete (P. Heim, A. Kempter) constructions, as well as steel frameworks allowing the construction of high rise buildings (A. Rading) and steel frames filled with gasoconcrete (E. Lange) were applied in the WUWA estate. The designers wanted to achieve the maximal effects with minimal dimensions and minimal costs. Building flats of small and medium sizes and applying new techniques and new building forms, were the aims of the exhibition. The result has become a source of inspiration for many developments connected with the social life of the inhabitants and their appartements. The economy of space and the improvement of the way it had been arranged were main achievements. Formation of a new appearance on the basis of new interior arrangements of the building, gave birth to architecture of a beautiful and specific realism.

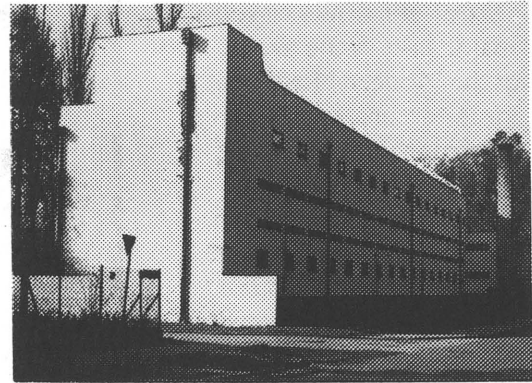
WUWA yesterday and today

The opinions about the exhibition have been different. The traditionalists didn't like the manifestation of a new architectonic form. Besides, within three years the first technical defects appeared: rifts, leakages, falling off of plaster and badly installed doors. New materials had not always been properly used. The short time for realization also affected the quality achieved. However the exhibition had wide repercussions in European architecture and housing industry. The buildings still exist and are inhabited. The WUWA estate is still an excellent example of

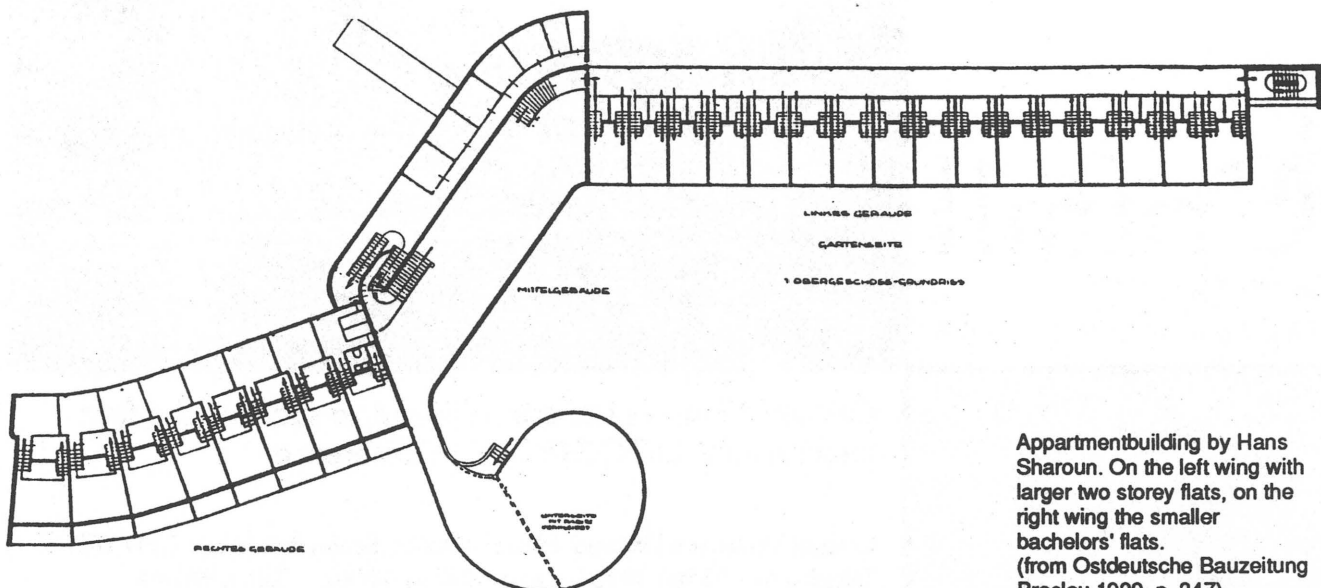
architectonic and technological trends that were new in the 1920's. As a document of that era it is a precious monument of architecture and town planning, visited by architects from all over the world.



House no. 37. Detached one-family house by Ludwig Mashamer in the original state. (photo Ostdeutsche Bauzeitung Breslau 1929, p. 445)



Eastfacade of the south-wing with small appartments. The roof is made as a roof terrace. (photo Krzysztof Wojtas)



Apartmentbuilding by Hans Sharoun. On the left wing with larger two storey flats, on the right wing the smaller bachelors' flats. (from Ostdeutsche Bauzeitung Breslau 1929, p. 347)

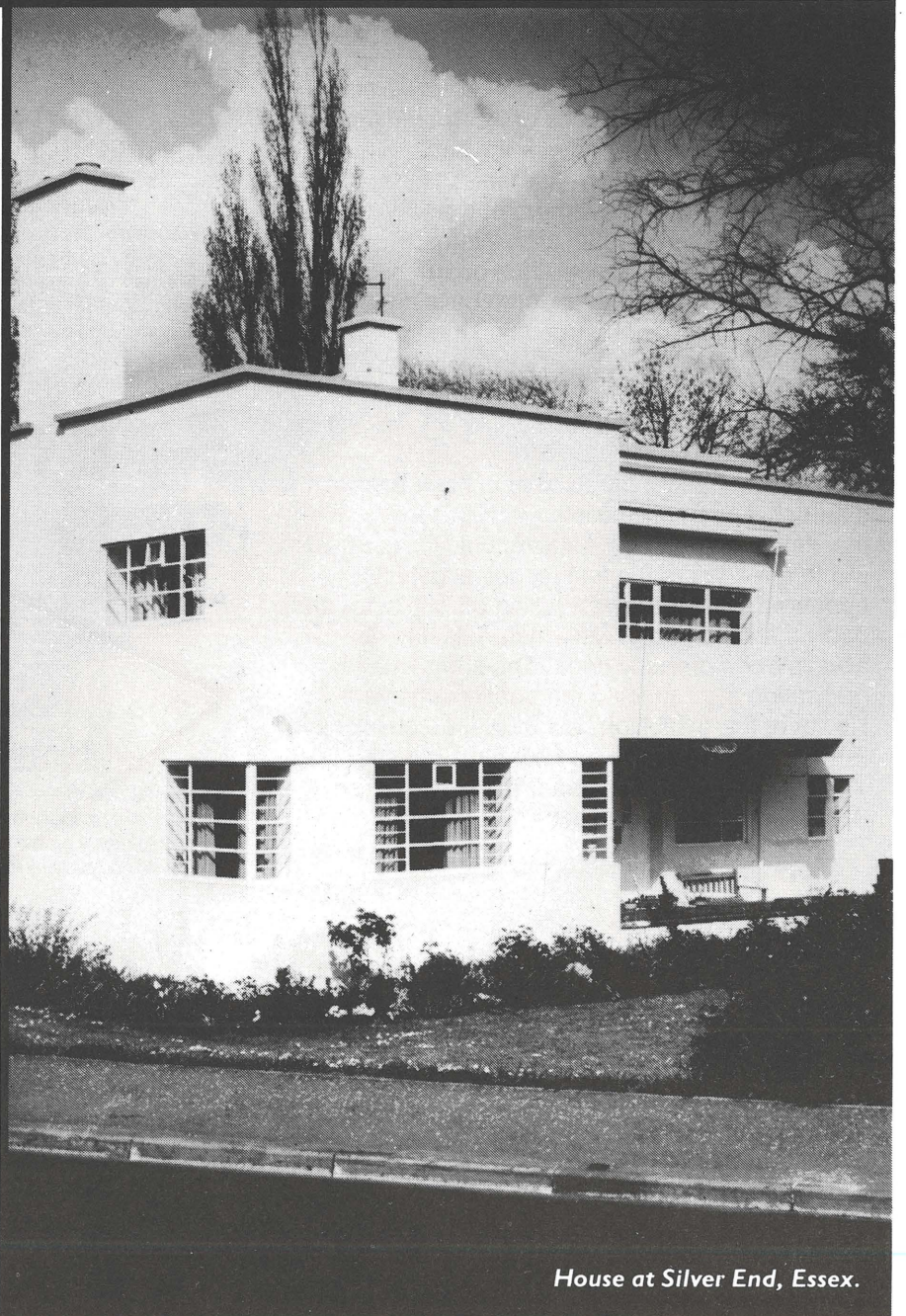
Crittall Windows

Catalyst of the Modern Movement

Crittall's world-famous steel windows played a major part in the evolution of the Modern Movement in architecture, with strong, slim frames providing maximum daylight. Their distinctive sharp, clean lines can be seen worldwide, from the De Stijl-influenced homes at Crittall's own model village of Silver End to historic buildings in Europe and the Americas.

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House at Silver End, Essex.

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