

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

docomomo

Journal 27

The history of DOCOMOMO

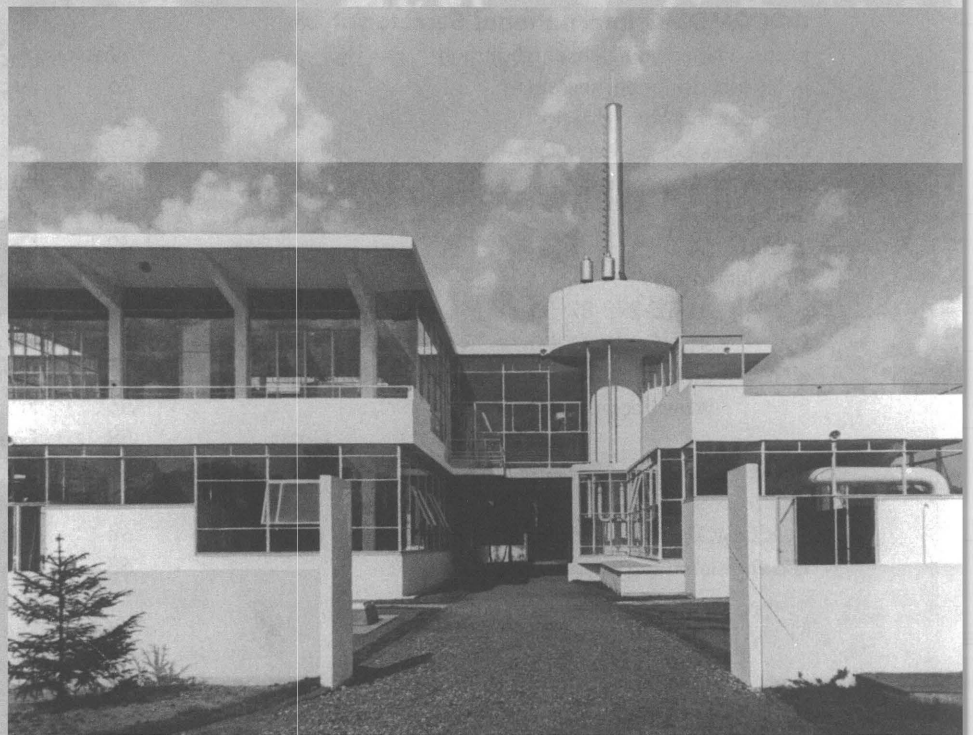
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Top: Duiker's 1926-28 Sanatorium Zonnestraal, the devastation of which gave rise to the creation of DOCOMOMO in 1988. Photo: Eva Besnyő.

Background: Founding Conference Eindhoven 1990.

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The history of DOCOMOMO

This is the last DOCOMOMO Journal produced by the present International Secretariat staff in the Netherlands. Therefore, and on the eve of our move to Paris, this edition is dedicated to the history of DOCOMOMO itself: A variety of disciplines and points of view, represented by an amalgamation of professionals and scholars - a *network of people*, many of whom became friends.

With enormous pleasure I recall the many unexpected acquaintances and heart-warming encounters with people of different cultures and societies. My first mission, to Moscow, with Hubert-Jan Henket in 1988; the various trips to Czecho-Slovakia, later the two separate states, and on to Hungary; travelling the Nordic countries to end in St.Petersburg on the day of the putsch against Gorbachov; our unforgettable meeting at the Bauhaus in 1992; discovering the Baltic States after their regained independence; the many times I was welcomed in Canada and the USA; the remarkable visits to Tel Aviv in 1994, and Buenos Aires and Brazil in 1997; the hospitality I met in Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and Italy; the grand journey to Australia in 2000; and my most recent and probably last mission, to Turkey in 2002 - these all have been highly memorable, personal experiences to me, for which I'd like to thank DOCOMOMO as a whole.

Collecting and editing the contributions from our member countries for this Journal has again created a stunning image of heterogeneity within the cultural universality that may appear to be represented by the Modern Movement in architecture. Reflecting on the successes and failures regarding modern heritage preservation in their own country or region, and the development of the present architectural discourse, our members worldwide, in a collective effort, have created a kaleidoscopic picture of the role that DOCOMOMO has played in the Documentation and Conservation of Modern Movement architecture.

Wessel de Jonge, editor

Emilie d'Orgeix

Nominated secretary of DOCOMOMO International

As a result of the selection procedure conducted by the French Working party, in coordination with future chair Maristella Casciato and the Ifa/Cité d'architecture et du patrimoine, Emilie d'Orgeix has been nominated the new secretary of DOCOMOMO International as of September this year.

Emilie d'Orgeix, born in Paris in 1967, is an architectural historian specialised in the conception, the organisation and the management of exhibitions, international conferences and publications, and experienced in teaching. She holds a PhD in History of Art from Laval University, Department of History and Art, Quebec City, Canada, 1995.

Emilie is a French citizen and a permanent resident to Canada. She is trilingual in French, English, and Spanish,

and has reading knowledge in Italian and Portuguese. She is looking forward to meet you at the 2002 International DOCOMOMO Conference in Paris.

Next Journals

The DOCOMOMO Journals are published twice a year by the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat. Journal 28 is scheduled for December 2002. Authors are herewith invited and are kindly requested to observe the following:

- Main articles, with a maximum length of 2500 words, are only accepted in a digital format (diskette, CD-Rom or e-mail)
- News items must be short and informative, and preferably submitted on diskette or by e-mail as well.
- All texts and captions must be in English or French; if translated, the same text in the original language must be enclosed as well.
- A short resume of the author(s), must be included.
- All texts and illustrations must be received by 15 October, preferably submitted by e-mail or diskette.
- Illustrations are preferably high-contrast black & white photographs, submitted as prints, scanned on diskette or CD-Rom (jpg or tif-file) or send by e-mail; photocopies are not accepted; black & white line drawings (plans, details) will be appreciated. Please notify the International Secretariat before sending illustrations.
- All illustrations must be cleared of copyrights; photographer and/or owner must be credited.

The editors look forward to receive your contribution to Journal 28.



Emilie d'Orgeix, left, the nominated secretary, and Maristella Casciato, the future chairperson of DOCOMOMO International.

Photo: W. de Jonge.

Pierre Vago (1910-2002)

In memoriam

Pierre Vago, Officer of the Legion d'honneur, Architect and Editor, UIA Honorary President, born in Budapest, 30 August 1910, married Monique Lesourd. She died in 1948, leaving him two sons and two daughters. Pierre Vago remarried in 1968 with Nicole Cormier. He died in Noissy sur Ecole, France, on 27 January 2002.

The founding father of the International Union of Architects (UIA), Pierre Vago, died recently at the age of 92 at his home near Paris. He was also founder Editor-in-Chief of the architectural journal *L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui* (L'AA). Vago was born in Budapest in 1910, but soon moved with his family to Rome. His architect father, Joseph Vago won the competition for the League of Nations, Geneva after Le Corbusier had been disqualified. His mother was the famous singer, Ghita Lenart. Vago soon learned Italian and German, and in 1928 when he moved to Paris, France. This prepared him for the international role he was to play in architecture - firstly through the L'AA and then through the organisations he helped create.

On his way to Paris - with a handful of contacts provided by his father - and with the intention of studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, he visited Auguste Perret. Soon afterwards he had an interview with Le Corbusier who told him - just before the Master found out who he was - that the Ecole des Beaux Arts was 'hell': 'the last thing you should do is go to that horrible school, I learnt architecture myself'. Le Corbusier went on 'you should do the same if you want to become an architect; what is your name?' - 'Vago'. The interview was over! After Vago had grown in stature in Paris, through the L'AA, they achieved a good working relationship and an issue of the magazine devoted to Le Corbusier's work followed.

Vago went next to see Michel Roux-Spitz, a hugely successful modern classical architect, who also told him the Ecole was bad, but an essential stepping stone in any architect's career.

Lastly, he went to see Rob Mallet-Stevens - Le Corbusier's arch rival - who recommended attending the Ecole Speciale d'Architecture. Vago took his advice. He began his education as a precocious student - winning the competition for a monument for Joan of Arc at the age of 18 - and found himself in the atelier of Auguste Perret, who was to become a life-



Pierre Vago at the 1990 DOCOMOMO Founding Conference. Photo: TU Eindhoven

long friend. Vago accompanied him to the RIBA when he received the Royal Gold Medal. Vago too was honoured throughout the world with Fellowships from the RIBA, the American and German Architectural Institutes and from the President of France who made him a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur in 1958.

Despite all the honours and his rather haughty patrician-like manner, Pierre Vago was always friendly and approachable - particularly to the hundreds of students he encouraged to take up the study of architecture, and to join in the great family of architects he had done so much to foster. For many years, Vago served as a professor in various schools of architecture. In 1932 Vago through L'AA mooted the idea of a *voyage d'études* calling on colleagues to take the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union. He recalled later in one of my interviews with him that he felt that Russia 'was a new world, which offered an opportunity to establish contacts and have discussions with Soviet architects'. He felt that nobody in the West knew what was happening there. Eventually, 40 professionals went to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Returning to Paris he had the idea that an organisation that represented a 'Reunion' rather than a union, should be set up. The name Reunion Internationale d'Architectes was created (RIA). The chairman was Perret. In 1937, the British architect and planner, Gordon Stevenson, joined the RIA and witnessed an unsuccessful attempt to combine the RIA with Le Corbusier's modern CIAM group. They shared one meeting in Paris and planned something larger in New York for 1939, but events overtook them. The European War began. Vago distinguished himself during the war in the French Resistance. When it ended he felt an urge to bring architects together again. Members of the RIA met at the RIBA in London, for reasons that Vago was to recall later: 'London was really the heart of the free world'. At the same time, representatives from CIAM were preparing a Congress to be held in Bridgwater. Le Corbusier was determined to go it alone. Thus, a new international organisation was created with Sir Patrick Abercrombie as Chairman and Vago as Secretary. The first UIA Congress was held in Lausanne in 1948, providing a neutral ground for delegates from the USA and the Soviets. Twenty-seven countries became members, and Swiss architect, Jean Tschumi, became its first President.

Today the UIA, for which he served as Secretary General (1957-68) and latterly as Honorary President, boasts a worldwide membership of 800,000 architects made up from the statistics of national institutes.

Not content with organising one of the largest talking shops for architects in the world, Vago initiated a new group consisting of editors, writers and critics of architecture at the UIA Mexico Congress in 1978. A year later in Barcelona, the Comité International des Critiques d'Architecture (CICA) was set up.

After the War, Vago revived his dormant practice and began to build, firstly in Algeria, Tunisia and then at Lourdes where, after erecting the famous Grotto of Bernadette, he designed the immense subterranean Basilica dedicated to St. Pius in 1957. Many Catholic churches followed in France at Marseilles, Le Mans, Saint-Cyr and in Israel the Monastery of St Claire at Nazareth, where he also designed the Cultural Center and the University of Jerusalem in 1971. In 1957, he designed one of the major 'demonstration' buildings at the International Building Exhibition in Berlin, the city that plays host this year to the IUA organisation that Vago created.

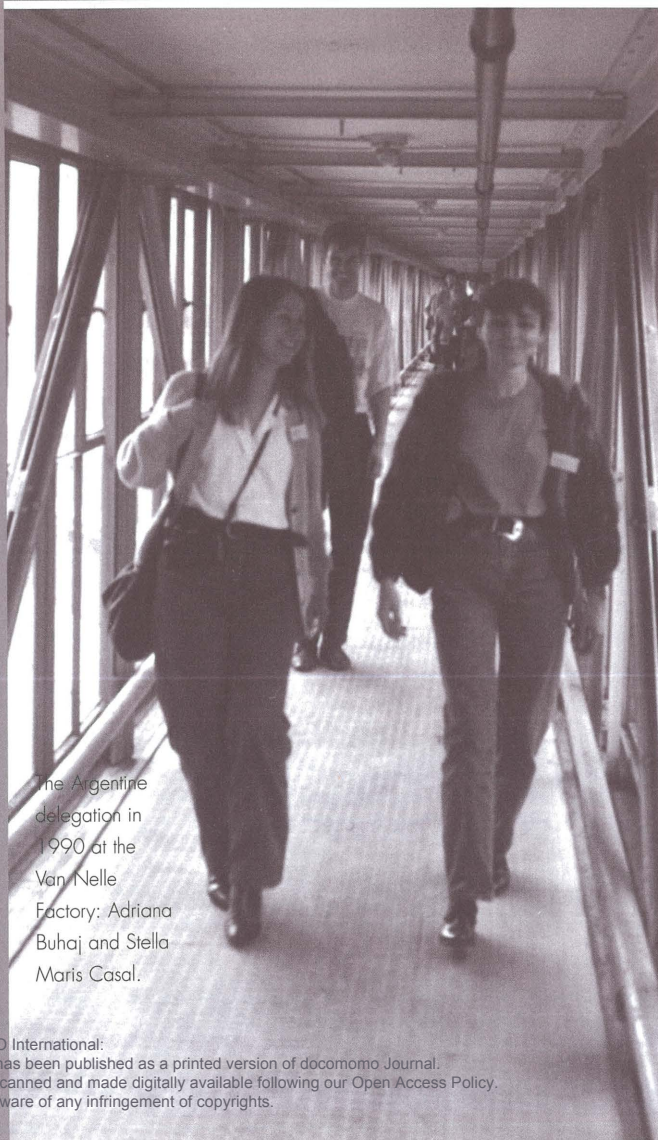
Dennis Sharp

Text previously published in 'The Independent' newspaper and reproduced by kind permission of the Obituaries editor.

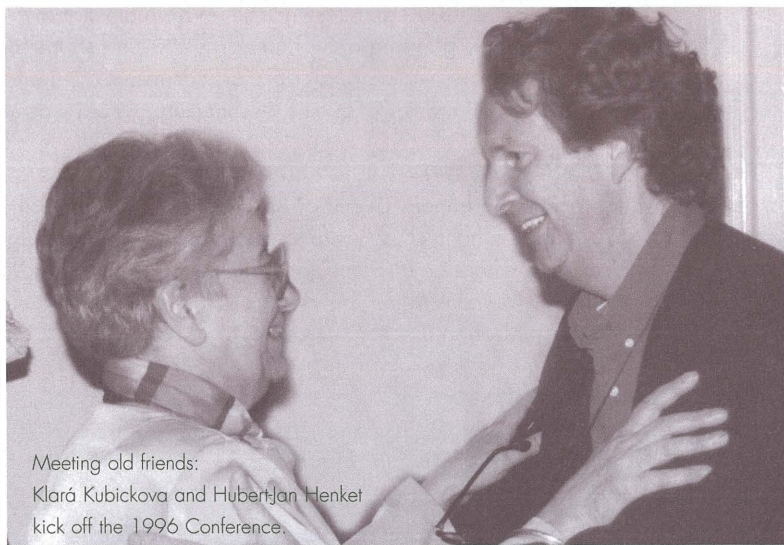


Founding Conference, Eindhoven 1990.

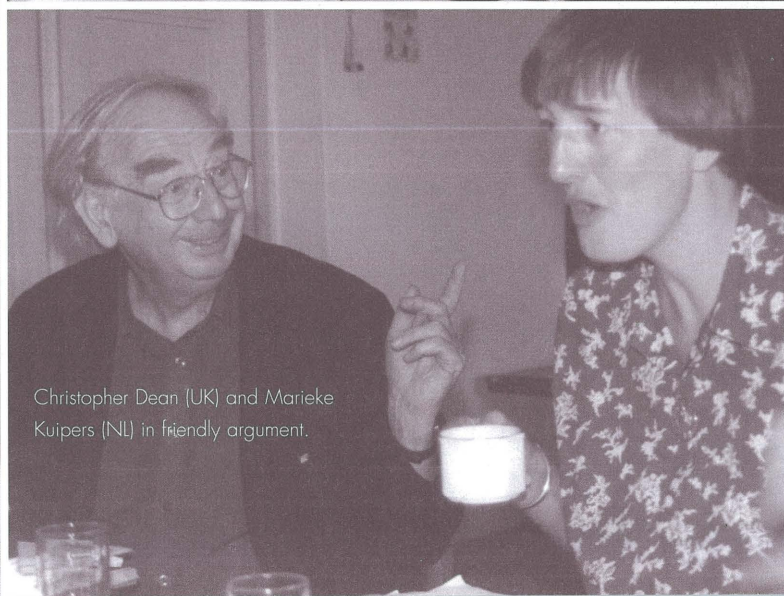
Christopher Dean strikes a pose during debate, Eindhoven 1990.



The Argentine delegation in 1990 at the Van Nelle Factory: Adriana Buhaj and Stella Maris Casal.



Meeting old friends: Klara Kubickova and Hubert-Jan Henket kick off the 1996 Conference.



Christopher Dean (UK) and Marieke Kuipers (NL) in friendly argument.

The Challenge of the Modern Movement

The idea of DOCOMOMO has evolved right from its conception in two related directions, one looking to the past and one to the future. As became clear already in the debate about the acceptance of the Constitution and the wording of the Eindhoven Statement at the first Council Meeting in 1990, the architectural historians and the architects present looked differently at DOCOMOMO's aims. Since the original initiative for DOCOMOMO came from architects it was clear that they not only were interested in exchanging experience and discussing matters related to the preservation of the modern past, but also to debate if and how the Modern Movement could be an inspiration for the future. On the other hand the historians, very understandably considered the idea of the Modern Movement to be an important part of recent history worthy to be studied as any other major architectural movement in the past.

During the last ten minutes of the first DOCOMOMO Council meeting the different aims of those present became clear. Emotion and scholarship collided. It took some diplomatic manoeuvring, in those final seconds of the first Council meeting, to mould the phrasing of the DOCOMOMO aims in such a way that both parties could agree. The Eindhoven Statement was established and DOCOMOMO was born.

Ever since, the coalition of the two differing aims of the architects and the architectural historians turned out to be the unique quality of DOCOMOMO and one of the main sources for its success so far. If one wants to say something constructive about the future, a thorough understanding of the past is necessary. Equally, research into ideas of the past needs its inspiration from relevant contemporary social, cultural and technological issues. In the last 12 years, DOCOMOMO has produced extensive studies and publications enriching our understanding of the past and its documentation and conservation. Yet we have paid relatively little attention so far to questions related to the future, such as: has the idea of the Modern Movement any meaning for the requirements of today and the future, and if so what could that be?

To stimulate this debate I have taken the initiative to ask several architects and architectural historians in the world to shed their light on these questions in a polemic essay. Hilde Heynen, architectural historian of the University of Leuven, Belgium, was so kind to accept my invitation to help in the editing of the material received. The response was overwhelming; 43 contributions were accepted for publication, varying from scholarly papers, to a cartoon strip, photo collage, personal *cris de coeur* and critical essays. The result will be put together in a book with the working title *Back from Utopia. The Challenge of the Modern Movement*. At the moment of writing this, all the material will be copy edited and ready for the printers in two weeks time. The book will be presented at the opening of the 7th International DOCOMOMO Conference in Paris in September, at the occasion of the abdication of the architect Wessel de Jonge as secretary and myself as chairman of DOCOMOMO.

Maristella Casciato, architectural historian, will take over the driving seat of DOCOMOMO. I sincerely hope that the publication of *Back from Utopia. The Challenge of the Modern Movement* may be an inspiration for DOCOMOMO to use her knowledge of the past for contributions to the future.

Today we are again at a threshold of a new era with extremely complex and often contradicting concerns, requirements and facts. It requires again a completely new spirit, a new way of thinking, and an integrated effort of the sciences, technology, the arts and ethics. I hope that DOCOMOMO may be able to contribute in the near future to the debate how to arrive at a new reality based on social, technological and cultural responsibility and innovation.

Hubert-Jan Henket
chairman DOCOMOMO International

What happened?

Fourteen years of DOCOMOMO

At the Founding Conference in 1990, about 140 professionals from 20 countries participated. Even if this was considered already an overwhelming success, since then DOCOMOMO has grown into a network of some 2,500 professionals, historians, preservation officers, researchers and teachers.

Although less than 500 of these participants are actually international members, local and national membership is on the rise and today, Working parties in 42 countries and regions organise symposia and exhibitions, campaign for MoMo buildings under threat, make films and educational documentaries, publish books and reports, debate, train students and throw an occasional big party. Apparently, DOCOMOMO has filled a *niche* in the global scene of architectural conservation. What happened?

DOCOMOMO had initially been established in 1988 to become a small network of primarily European experts on 'modern conservation' ¹, somewhat naively anticipating a total number of about forty participants in five or six European countries.

A research for the Netherlands Department for Conservation on the preservation of modern buildings in the mid-1980s had taken us to some pioneer sites of modern conservation: the Bauhaus Dessau, restored in 1976; Terragni's kindergarten in Como, just restored; the Weissenhofsiedlung, then still under restoration; and the ruins of Zonnestraal, that we took as a guinea pig for our theses.

We realised that - when the architecture of the Modern Movement had been a 'world wide' phenomenon - also the issues of undervaluation, weathering, decay, and improper use were problems not unique to The Netherlands. An international expert network of specialists with hands-on experience could provide a platform for exchange of knowledge and debate, and we invited the few colleagues we knew. But the word spread, and within a year's time we were hundreds, from fifteen different European countries. Just a year later contacts were established in Argentina and Canada, followed by the US and Brazil in 1991.

Low on bureaucracy

We had never planned to grow so big, and instead of taking existing organisations as a model, our organisational structure was designed very light, with a chairman, a secretary (who was then the only staff at the International Secretariat), no constitution, no bureau or other legal body, and no paid membership - funded by research performed by Hubert-Jan Henket's staff at the Eindhoven Faculty of Architecture, of which I was a member as well.

Gradually, we agreed on a Statement and a Constitution in 1990, on International Specialist Committees in 1992, on paid membership as per 1994, before losing our founding sponsor Crittall Windows Ltd. just one year later. The Constitution was amended most fundamentally with the acceptance of regional Working parties and the introduction of paid membership in May 1993, and the addition of a

fourth Executive Committee member and a procedure for recognising new Working parties in September 1994. Still, it contains just 8 articles and reads less than 600 words, with a 900-word appendix.

Our low profile in terms of bureaucracy proved very effective, and also attractive to the professional levels we targeted. One Council Meeting every two years and some informal in-between meetings of the four-member Executive Committee so far appears sufficient to make most decisions on organisational and strategic issues. I sincerely hope that, despite our growth in terms of members and responsibilities, DOCOMOMO will be successful in maintaining this strategy - to the benefit of our members and our mission.

Scope

In retrospect we may say that DOCOMOMO International - as a relative outcast - has been unexpectedly successful in mobilising large numbers of professionals dealing with modern conservation. This is explained from the fact that DOCOMOMO was born at a time when preservationists were getting uneasy about the vast numbers of recent buildings that soon were to come within reach of their competence, without sufficient experience or a consistent theoretical background being available yet, and architects were anxious to see the spirit of the buildings that they loved taken care of appropriately, but were confronted with a lack of expertise.

Originally focused on Europe for pragmatic reasons, we have accepted the challenge posed by our Brazilian colleagues in 1992 to widen our scope towards an approach that is more international and more sensitive towards urban issues. This internationalisation had a great impact on the professional and theoretical debate, and may be on relatively young professionals like myself in particular. Also, the internationalisation of the network has broadened our horizon enormously. Although I realise that I have been exceptionally fortunate as compared to other members of DOCOMOMO - as I had the opportunity to travel more than average over these fourteen years - I am sure that meeting colleagues from other countries and cultures has been appreciated a privilege by everyone.

With enormous pleasure I think of all the friends I made, the unexpected acquaintances and the heart-warming encounters with a variety of people that belong to different cultures and societies. Many of these missions have been highly memorable, personal experiences to me.

Multidisciplinarity

I am particularly grateful that we have managed to maintain our interdisciplinarity, offering rare opportunities to encounter specialists in other, though related fields, to discuss one's own ideas and projects, and to arrive at a mutual understanding of each other's concerns and points of view.

The then topical debate on authenticity was strongly influenced by visions spawned by non-European societies that focused often on the spirit rather than the material interpretation of the Modern Movement. For me as a young architect these points of view were fresh and challenging and have assisted me greatly in my work on some prominent Modern Movement buildings.

DOCOMOMO's interdisciplinarity is also reflected by the palpable results of our work, ranging from technical handbooks to reference works that record modern architectural heritage or address the principle debates on conservation theory and authenticity. It allows studying the Modern Movement along the three dimensions of modernity (aesthetical, technical and/or social innovation) ², revealing that the valuation of modern architecture goes beyond the appearance or material authenticity of the buildings concerned, but lies in the combination of appearance, form, detail, space, and - eventually - the original idea.

Future challenges

The negligence of ICOMOS towards our Advisory Report on the Modern Movement and the World Heritage List has been a disappointing start of a process that we had anticipated to develop into closer collaboration with them. A critical reassessment of our achievements reveals, that DOCOMOMO is short of relations with kin organisations, and we must therefore elaborate our cooperation with such institutions as UNESCO, the WHC, ICOMOS, and TICCIH in the future.

A second, even greater challenge that the new Board of DOCOMOMO International will be facing is the lack of a strong educational project within DOCOMOMO. Despite our activities over the last fourteen years, we have not sufficiently succeeded in developing programs for the training and education of young professionals. Given the dedication to this issue, as formulated by the French Working party in the draft program for DOCOMOMO's next six years, it is clear that we will have to make some principle adaptations to our aims and activities in September.

Mission

DOCOMOMO has a lot to do with professional work and scientific research. But, to my mind - and I know that there are many members with the same interpretation of the meaning of DOCOMOMO - it has to do as well with a professional and personal commitment to explore the spirit of the Modern Movement. Globalisation, commercialisation and individualisation in the 21st Century pose enormous challenges as well as dangers. Respecting human dignity, local characteristics and cultural values, the ideals of the Modern Movement may prove to be of great use to arrive at sustainable solutions for a better world for all.

It is probably no coincidence that the Modern Movement's dedication to 'Spiritual Economy' regarding the use of resources, materials, and constructions - inspired by the ethic principles of the Machine Age as well as the harsh economic circumstances of the era - appear so topical again in view of world poverty and ecological disaster.

Research, both into the positive and the negative impact of the Modern Movement in the past, will prove instrumental in designing our future. The French proposal to increase our efforts in research and training will therefore be vital. Our mission to learn from the past for the future must remain a primary goal of DOCOMOMO internationally.

Wessel de Jonge,
secretary DOCOMOMO International

Notes

1. 'Modern conservation' is a paraphrase of John Allen's 'modernist conservation' - the short wording for the conservation, restoration and adaptive re-use of Modern Movement buildings, that he introduced in his 'Conservation of Modern Buildings' chapter in *Building Maintenance and Preservation*, Edward Mills (ed.), Oxford 1994.
2. The 'three dimensions of modernity' in architecture were introduced by Catherine Cooke and Ivor Richards at the Bauhaus Conference, see 1992 DOCOMOMO Conference Proceedings.

'L'espace m'a toujours rendu silencieux'*

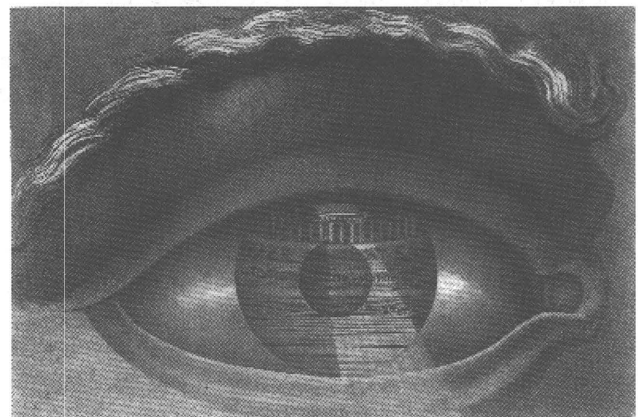
Over the last couple of years we have seen our DOCOMOMO network grow into a global network with members working all around the world. Since *Journal 27* is the last Journal we will produce at the International Secretariat in Delft, I would like to use some space to thank everyone I have worked with during this last five years. For me it was a very hectic, but energetic period. It is and was always nice to work with so many enthusiastic people around the world; and I will definitely miss the beep of my incoming e-mails - from New York, Paris, Rome, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Tokyo, etcetera - when finally our office will be moved to Paris.

I hereby also would like to express my sincere appreciation to our secretary Eva Lute and assistant Emil Fraai for their support during the last years at the International Secretariat.

Hope to see you in Paris next September.

Eleonor Jap Sam
director DOCOMOMO International Secretariat

* Space has always reduced me to silence. Jules Vallès in *L'enfant*.



Claude-Nicolas Ledoux en Pierre Gabriel Berthault, *Coup d'Œil du Théâtre de Besançon*. In: *L'Architecture considéré sous le rapport de l'art des moeurs et de la législation*, Paris 1804.

Image, use and heritage

The reception of architecture of the Modern Movement

7th International DOCOMOMO Conference

Paris, 16-19 September 2002

This is an invitation from the French DOCOMOMO Working party and Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine in Paris.

The seventh Conference will take place in Paris (16-22 September, 2002). Proposed to the international network by the French Working party, the theme of the scientific Conference is: 'Image, use and heritage. The reception of architecture of the Modern Movement'. This will be dealt in a scientific symposium (16-19 September 2002) at UNESCO's Headquarters. Post Conference Tours, as a collaboration between the Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, the Centre Pompidou and DOCOMOMO France, will be available in Le Havre and Paris from Friday 20th to Sunday 22nd September 2002. Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine takes full responsibility for planning and organising this event (budget, facilities, registrations etc).

The Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine (Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadero, Paris) is a public institution, in the planning stage, devoted to architecture and urbanism. Opening in 2004 in the Palais de Chaillot, built for the 1937 International Exhibition, it is at the crossroads between research, professional practice and public debate. The primary goal of the Cité, is to create a place of interaction for forces shaping the built environment: design professionals, researchers, and critics - and citizens and their representatives. The Cité is both a place where documentary and visual resources will be found and a space where partners can meet and produce programmes. The Cité results from the interaction of several departments, developing specific collections, programmes and *modus operandi*, and answering to the expectations of different audiences: the Institut français d'architecture, the Musée d'architecture, the library, the architectural archives, the Centre des hautes études de Chaillot, the galleries for temporary exhibitions, as well as guest institutions active in the architectural field. Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine is pleased to host and support the seventh Conference of DOCOMOMO, as its scientific work and international impact will be a major asset for the safeguard and the restoration of the Modern Movement's heritage. According to the French Working party's proposal, Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine will host the International Secretariat of DOCOMOMO from September 2002.

DOCOMOMO France

The French section of DOCOMOMO has proposed the theme of the International Conference. The French section was founded in 1991. The domain of DOCOMOMO France is the study and the highlighting of the Modern Movement in the widest sense, that is, it starts from an in-depth study of the origins of modern architecture (1900-1918) and continues to include its developments after the Second World War until its recent and contemporary examples. At the international level, since its foundation, the French section has contributed to the International

Specialist Committee on Registers and within this framework has set up an inventory of French buildings of the Modern Movement (114 entries). The French section brings together a wide range of people connected with modern architecture: historians, architects, students, teachers and people employed by the State and at local authority level in the conservation of architectural heritage. Headquarters are in Paris at the University of Paris-I, but the network of DOCOMOMO extends into the regions (Lorraine, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Normandy). The French section produces publications on notable buildings of the Modern Movement. It launches and participates in campaigns to protect modern buildings. It publishes two bulletins a year which give information, with articles and policy statements on questions relevant to modern heritage. It carries out research on modern heritage. It has a teaching role in the diffusion of the cultural importance of this heritage, by organising visits for the general public, both in Paris and in the regions and through internet site (<http://www.archi.fr/DOCOMOMO-FR/>) which is housed in the *archi.fr* network.

UNESCO

By special invitation from this organisation, the Conference will be held at UNESCO, 7 place Fontenoy, Paris 7. The participation of UNESCO in the seventh International DOCOMOMO Conference is the result of the interest in modern architectural heritage developed by the World Heritage Centre.

Part of UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre is devoted to the protection of natural and cultural properties of outstanding universal values against the threat of damage in a rapidly developing world.

Post-Conference Tours

The post-Conference programme results of an active collaboration between the French DOCOMOMO Working party, Ifa/Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine and Centre Pompidou.

Conference Theme

Image, use and heritage, The reception of Modern Movement architecture

The analysis of reception was proposed and developed by Hans Robert Jauss, the literary historian and theoretician. He formulated the methodology of studying the circumstances and environment which give rise to the creation and production of a work of art, including examination of the opinions and judgements of its critics. By its very nature, this approach stimulates new debates in the field of the architecture of the Modern Movement. The objective of the Conference is to re-examine the interpretations of works and the meaning which is given to them by all the actors who have played a part in their history. DOCOMOMO France announced a call for papers on this subject in 2001 and the response has more than satisfied the ambitions of the Conference.

There is a dual originality to this debate. Because it concerns historians, architects, the public audience who see the architecture and those involved in restoration work, the debate puts architecture at the centre of universal human thought, while at the same time appealing to the preoccupations of professionals. The Conference will ask questions on the meaning of works as revealed by the circumstances of their origin. Other important elements of the debate will be the practices particular architectures have generated, the strategies of conservation they have necessitated, the enthusiasm or the dislike they have provoked and the histories they have produced, notably in the mass media. Moreover, points of view from all over the world will be represented at this Conference. This grouping and exchange of opinions will emphasise values held in common, as well as local and national particularities related to modern architecture in its historic and contemporary dimensions.

The Conference has been organised in the form of round tables; each of these is under the direction of a chairperson. This choice has been made to guarantee the coherence of presentations and their quality, with the aim of ensuring clear communication with the public.

Conference Programme

Monday 16th September

11.00 - 13.00 Press Conference

15.00 - 16.30 DOCOMOMO International Specialists Committees meeting

18.00 - 20.00 Opening:

Minister of Culture and Communication or his representative, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

Hubert-Jan Henket, Chair, DOCOMOMO International

Fabienne Chevallier, Chair, DOCOMOMO France, Francesco Bandarin, Director, World heritage Center, UNESCO, Gérard Monnier, Chair of the Scientific Committee

Invited speaker:

Marc Augé, ethnologist, researcher, École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris

Cocktail party

Tuesday 17th September

09.00 - 10.30 Buildings, urban schemes and their interpretations (1)

Chair: Panayotis Tournikiotis, Architect and historian, Hellenic Institute of Architecture, Athens, DOCOMOMO Greece

We will examine certain icons, heroes or doctrines of modern architecture in the light of the meaning which they have acquired in history and the interpretation which can be made of them today

Participants: Prof. Edwin S. Brierley, Principal Lecturer, Leicester School of Architecture, Montfort University (United-Kingdom) Emma Dent Coad, Architectural historian, Critic, (London) Helene Lipstadt, Visiting Associate Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Director DOCOMOMO US (Cambridge, MA) Claude Loupiac, Lecturer, Université Paris-I Prof. Marcello Pazzagli, University of La Sapienza, Rome and Silvia Salvati, Architect, Université Paris-I

11.00 - 13.00 Audience and Uses

Chair: Prof. Jorge O. Gazaneo, Architect, Buenos-Aires

More than any other art, architecture is an object submitted to public collective judgement, that of the users who lead their daily life in the building. But the works of the Modern Movement have also given birth to an imagery of life in modern times: do modern imagery and the collective appreciation of buildings always go together ?

Participants: Marina Botta, Architect, Researcher, Royal Institute of Technology, School of Architecture (Stockholm). Isabelle Chesneau, Architect, Researcher, École d'architecture de Paris Val-de-Seine, Centre de recherche sur l'habitat, CNRS (Paris). András Ferkai, Associate Professor, Architecture Department of the Hungarian University of Applied Arts (Budapest) Emmanuelle Gallo, Architect, Architectural Historian, Université Paris-I, Secretary, DOCOMOMO France and Miles Glendinning, Historian, Writer, Head of RCAHMS Threatened Buildings Survey, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (Edinburgh).

13.30 - 14.30 Lunch. Presentation of the DOCOMOMO International Specialists Committees

15.00 - 16.30 Writings and images of the Modern Movement (1)

Chair: Catherine Cooke, Faculty of Technology, Open University, Cambridge, Chair of DOCOMOMO UK, London

The Modern Movement was constructed through the media, through the personal attitudes of certain architects and through the circulation and reinterpretation of works across frontiers

Participants: Petra Ceferin, Researcher, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia) and Helsinki University of Technology (Finland), Hannah Le Roux, Lecturer, University of the Witwatersrand, (South Africa),

Inge Podbrecky, Researcher, Federal Commission on Monuments (Vienna) Alice Thomine, Conservator, scientific adviser on architectural history (INHA) and treasurer, DOCOMOMO France (Paris) and Nicoletta Trasi, Architect, University La Sapienza (Rome) and University of Pescara.

16.30 - 18.00 Heritage and conservation strategies

Chair: France Vanlaethem, Architect and historian, University of Quebec in Montreal, DOCOMOMO Quebec

How does the work become heritage? What is the purpose of an inventory of modern architecture?

An analysis of the value of buildings

Participants: Bruno Fayolle-Lussac, Lecturer, École d'architecture et de paysage Bordeaux (France) Marieke Kuipers, Netherlands Department for Conservation and Maastricht University, Dutch DOCOMOMO WP, Sarah Moutury, Art historian and city-planner (Brussels) Alexandra Teague, Architect, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Australia) and Andrew M. Waldron, Architectural historian, National Historical Sites Directorate (Hull, Quebec).

20.00 - 22.00 Cultural Programme

Wednesday 18th September

09.00 - 10.30 Writings and images of the Modern Movement (2)

Chair: Richard Klein, Architect and historian, École d'architecture de Lille, DOCOMOMO France

Modernism is written and rewritten by criticism and historiography according to distinguished figures

Participants: Corinne Jaquand, Architect and historian, École d'architecture de Clermont-Ferrand (France), Hélène Jannièrre, Architect and historian, École d'architecture de Paris-La Villette Barbara Klinkhammer, Associate Professor, University of Tennessee (Knoxville, United-State), Nina Rappaport, DOCOMOMO US Board Member, Editor Publications and Lecturer, Yale School of Architecture (New York, NY), Nathalie Roulleau-Simonnot, Architectural historian, École d'architecture de Marne-la-Vallée (France) and Prof. Hugo Segawa, Architect, University of São Paulo (Brazil).

11.00 - 13.00 Reception of technical innovations

Chair: Ola Wedeburn, Architect, DOCOMOMO Denmark, Chairman ISC Technology, Copenhagen *Through case studies, this round table will examine new aspects of the role of technical innovation, its diffusion and the need to take this into account during restoration projects*

Participants: Prof. Massimo Dringoli, Architect, Civil Engineering Department, University of Pisa (Italy). Daniel Bernstein, Vanessa Fernandez and Liubica Mudri, Architects, École d'architecture de Paris-Belleville Dominique J.D. Gilliard, Architect, Conservation expert, Lausanne (Switzerland) Kyle

C. Normandin, Architect, (New York, NY) Prof. Carlo Pozzi, Architect, Architecture Department, University of Pescara (Italy), Jadwiga Urbanik and Agnieszka Gryglewska, Architects, Historians, Technical University of Wroclaw (Poland).

13.30 - 14.30 Lunch

15.00 - 16.30 Buildings, urban schemes and their interpretations (2)

Chair: James Dunnett, Architect, DOCOMOMO United Kingdom, London.

The architectural and urban forms of the Modern Movement have a life-cycle which is composed of several phases: the abstract model, celebration, myth-making and collective usage

Participants: Pier Giovanni Bardelli, Carlo Caldera, Marika Mangosio and Carlo Ostorero, DISET Polytechnico of Turin (Italy), Hubert Beringer, Lecturer, School of Design, Quebec University in Montreal; Research Fellow Université Paris-I, Frederico Rosa Borges De Holanda, Lecturer, Federal University of Brasilia, Marc Le Coeur, Architectural Historian, Université Paris-I and Sonja Vidén, Architect, Assistant Professor, Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm).

16.30 - 18.00 The values of the Modern Movement; local reception and the international dimension

Chair: Danièle Voldman, historian, CHNRS-ITHTP, Paris

Ideas and works of modern reference have circulated widely among countries.

It is fruitful to confront local debates on works with criticism coming from abroad, as well as the power of influence from foreign experience, which have sometimes been used as models

Participants: Vincent Bradel, Architect, Lecturer, École d'architecture de Nancy (France) Olga Alkseevna Bukharkina, Senior Researcher, State Archive of Ekaterinburg Province (Russia) Andrew Leach, Senior Lecturer in Design, Wellington Institute of Technology Merit (New Zealand) Gilles Ragot, Lecturer, researcher, École d'architecture et de paysage Bordeaux (France) and Aleksandra Stupar, Teaching Assistant, University of Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

18.00 - 20.00 DOCOMOMO International Council

Speech by Hubert-Jan Henket and Maristella Casciato, present and future chairs of DOCOMOMO International

Thursday 19th September

09.00 - 10.30 Events

Chair: Jean-Yves Andrieux, Architectural historian, Université Rennes II (France)

Biennals, exhibitions, competitions, all these event, combined with the mass medias, have renewed and fixed the interpretations of modern architecture

Participants: Márcio Correia Campos, Architect, Assistant Professor, Federal University of Bahia (Brazil) Prof. Philip Goad, Faculty of Architecture,

Building and Planning, University of Melbourne, Victoria (Australia) Prof. Lucio Gomes Machado, University of São Paulo School of Architecture and Urbanism, General Coordinator, DOCOMOMO Brazil, Aymone Nicolas, Architectural historian, Université Paris-I. Louise Annabelle Noble, Architect, Lecturer, École d'architecture de Paris Belleville and University of Queensland (Australia) Horacio Schwartz, Arie Sivan, Bezalel Academy Jerusalem and Raquel Rapaport, WIZO School of Design, Haifa (Israel).

11.00 - 13.00 Modern Movement architecture and identities

Chair: Stanislaus von Moos, Architectural historian, Zurich

In many contexts, and particularly in colonial contexts, modern architecture was created in resonance with the architecture of the place. Its preservation is equally linked to its cultural context

Participants: Rachid Andaloussi, Chair of the Casamémoire Association for the conservation of the architectural heritage of Casablanca (Marocco), Riccardo Forte, Architect, Université Paris-I and Genoa (Italy), Prof. Hiroyasu Fujioka, Graduate School of Tokyo, Institute of Technology, Secretary of DOCOMOMO Japan, Andrei Gozak, Architect-researcher (Moscow), Judi Loach, Senior Lecturer, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University (United-Kingdom) and Anja Nevanlinna, Senior Research Fellow, Helsinki University and Academy of Finland.

13.30 - 14.30 Lunch

15.00 - 16.30 Modern heritage as World Heritage

Chair: Francesco Bandarin, director of the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS

16.30 - 18.00 Closing speeches:

Gérard Monnier and Maristella Casciato

Invited speaker:

Dani Karavan, sculptor

Announcement of the next Conference by:

Theodore H.M. Prudon,

Chair of DOCOMOMO US

20.00 - 24.00 Party

Posters Exhibition

In addition to the round-tables' participants the Scientific Committee has selected thirty-two others proposals. They have been invited to present their themes in an A2 size (42x60 cm), that will be shown as an exhibition in the lobby of the UNESCO building during the Conference.

- Fardin Abrishami, Architect, Université Paris-I
- Libero Andreotti, Associate Professor, École d'architecture de Paris-La Villette
- Sangeeta Bagga Mehta, Lecturer, Chandigarh College of Architecture (India)
- Konstantin Boyadjiev, Director of the Centre for

- Architecture, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
- Kaisa Broner-Bauer, Chief of the History of Architecture Department, University of Oulo (Finland)
- Maria Luisa Cantelli, Architect, Researcher, École d'architecture de Paris-Belleville
- Mauro Claro, Mackenzie University São Paulo (Brazil)
- Alfredo Conti, Architect, Researcher, Commission for Scientific Research, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- Madalena Cunha Matos, Architect, Assistant Professor, ICIST, Higher Technical Institute (Lisbon)
- Catherine De Smet, Art historian (Paris)
- Pier Giovanni Bardelli, Emilia Garda, Giovanni Picco, Elena Filippi, DISET, Polytechnic Institute of Turin (Italy)
- Keli Harrison, Architect, Lecturer, University of Western Australia (Perth)
- Klára Kubicková, Architectural Historian (Slovakia)
- Alena Kubova, Lecturer, École d'architecture de Lyon (France/Slovakia)
- Robert G. Lemon, Architect (Vancouver)
- Miguel Angel Iwadare Lijima, ICOMOS Regional Coordinator
- San Luis Potosi, Mexico
- Roberta Lucente, University of Calabria (Italy)
- Joy Martinez-Onozawa, Environment Design Inc. (Cebu, Philippines)
- Henrieta Moravcikova, DOCOMOMO Slovakia WP (Bratislava)
- Tapani Mustonen, Principal architect, (Helsinki)
- Elisabetta Pagello, Architect, Rosangela Spina, Architect and Alessandro Lo Faro, Engineer, Department of Architecture and urbanism, University of Catania (Italy)
- Benoît Pouvreau, Architectural Historian, Université Paris-I (Paris)
- Horacio Schwartz, Arie Sivan, Department of Architecture
- Bezalel Academy Jerusalem and Raquel Rapaport, Wizo school of Design Haifa (Israel)
- Eduardo Rossetti, Architect, Federal University of Bahia (Brazil)
- Lars Scharnholtz, Architect, IBA Exhibition project director Grossraeschen (Germany)
- Hermann Schlimme, Braunschweig Institute of Technology; Resident scholar at the Bibliotheca Hertziana Rome (Germany)
- Claudia Shmidt, Lecturer, Torquato di Tella University, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- Enrique Vivoni-Farage, Head of the Architecture and Construction Archives at the University of Puerto Rico
- Rhodri Windsor-Liscombe, Head of the Architecture and Construction Archives at the University of Puerto Rico
- Sonia Marques, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Recife and Guilah Naslasvsky, Federal University of Pernambuco (Brazil)
- Natasa Koselj, Architect, Lecturer, University of Ljubjana (Slovenia)
- Juan Antonio Zapatel, Professor, Federal University of Santa-Catarina (Brazil)

Post-Conference Tours

This programme has been prepared by Yves Clerget (Direction de l'action éducative et des publics, Centre Pompidou), Alice Thomine and Aymone Nicolas (DOCOMOMO France). All Tours are guided in English and French.

During the week

Visits will be organised through the Cité internationale Universitaire (Le Corbusier, Lucio Costa, Wilhelm Marinus Dudok, etc) and the Maison de Verre (Pierre Chareau). Visits will be offered through the UNESCO's Headquarters (Bernard Zehrfuss, Pier Luigi Nervi, Marcel Breuer) and the Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine's building site (Palais de Chaillot)

Friday 20th September 2002

8.00 - 20.00 Whole-day visit to Le Havre
Reconstructed City centre (Auguste Perret's Team), Musée André Malraux (Guy Lagneau, René Audigier). Visit and inauguration of the Auguste Perret's retrospective exhibition (Ifa/ City of Le Havre/ City of Turin)

Saturday 21st September 2002

14.00 - 18.00 Paris and its networks during the XXth Century, examples and cases studies,

Or:

11.30 - 18.00 From the Centre Pompidou to the town of Créteil, led by the architects 'Périphériques', in the framework of the International Festival of the Town at Créteil

Sunday 22nd September 2002

9.30 - 13.30 Visit by bus to the region west of Paris: the Villa Savoye at Poissy (Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret) and the Villa Poiret at Mézy (Robert Mallet-Stevens),

Or:

14.00 - 18.00 Radicals Architects' Utopias and urban transformations in Paris (1960-1970) : the renovation of the Les Halles area and the Centre Pompidou

French Heritage Days

Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd September 2002

During this event, participants of the Conference will have a free and priority access to several Modern Movement 's buildings, opened at this occasion (for example : La Roche and Jeanneret's villas (Le Corbusier), théâtre des Champs-Élysées (Auguste Perret, Henry van de Velde), La Samaritaine department store (Frantz Jourdain and Henri Sauvage), villas and artists' studios (Robert Mallet-Stevens), rue Raynouard building (Auguste Perret), French Communist Party headquarters (Oscar Niemeyer). These visits are free, but participants will have to register on lists at the beginning of the Conference.

Fee

Conference Fees

DOCOMOMO member	250€
Non member	300€
Student	Free *

*free access to the debates only, according to availability

Registration will be confirmed upon reception of due payment.

Registration should be received before June 30, 2002.

Late registration, received after this deadline, will be extracharged 60€

Conference Tours Fees

Tuesday 17: Cité internationale (Paris)	10€
Friday 20: Day trip to Le Havre	60€
Sat.21: Paris and its networks during the XXth Century	10€
Sat. 21: From Centre Pompidou to the city of Créteil	10€
Sunday 22: Villa Savoye and Villa Poiret (west of Paris)	25€
Sunday 22: Radicals Architects' Utopias	10€

General information

Address of the Conference

UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy - 75007 Paris
Salle II - Entrance at 125 avenue de Suffren - 75007 Paris
Metro: Ségur

Official languages

French and English (simultaneous translation)

Practical informations and registration office

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Sylvie Canal - David Millier
30, rue René Boulanger - 75010 Paris (France)
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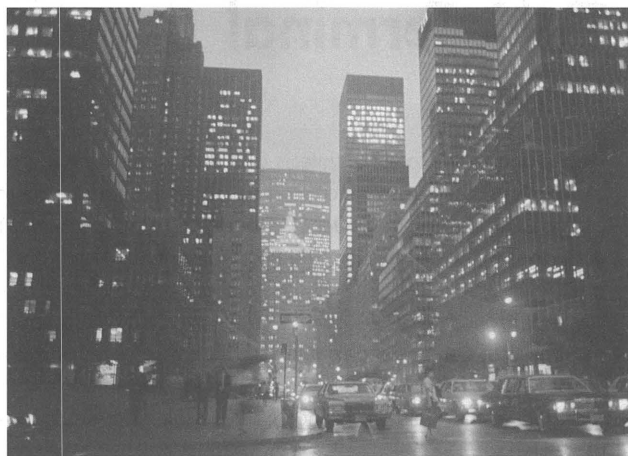
The Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, supported by the French Ministry for Culture and Communication, and DOCOMOMO would like to thank: UNESCO, the Centre Georges Pompidou and ICOMOS.

8th International DOCOMOMO Conference

September 2004, New York, NY, USA

The DOCOMOMO US Working party will organize and sponsor the VIIIth International Meeting of DOCOMOMO in New York City in September 2004, with Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation serving as Host Institution and appropriate buildings as its venue. Its theme, 'International Postwar Modernism and the Conjunction of Preservation and Design', renders it the first DOCOMOMO conference entirely devoted to the postwar period. The conference will bring together the too-often separate perspectives of architecture, planning, landscape and preservation. Evolving definitions and interpretations of International Modernism, postwar reconstruction and development as well as past, recent and possible future modalities of preserving and reconfiguring postwar modernism through design will be considered.

As the capital of the American Century and as the home of 'Corporate Modernism', on the one hand, and to the United Nations, on the other, New York evokes the multiple and often opposing postwar social, cultural and political dimensions as well as the optimism and anxiety that so greatly shaped that modernism and made it much more than merely a style. It is, moreover, the ubiquity of postwar modernism on all continents that differentiates it from the far more geographically limited interwar Modern Movement and makes considering the conjunction of preservation with design an economic and social necessity. The modernisms that manifested themselves internationally or responded to international forces and currents will therefore serve as a platform for our deliberations on the conjunction of design and preservation.



New York, home of 'Corporate Modernism'. Photo: W. de Jonge.

These themes will be elaborated in the Call for Papers, forthcoming in 2003.

Columbia University in Manhattan will be site of the VIII Conference, 'International Postwar Modernism and the Conjunction of Preservation and Design'. The Morningside Heights campus, planned and built by the American Beaux-Art architects, McKim, Mead and White in the late 19th Century was later the object of unrealized projects by I.M. Pei and James Sterling. The campus today includes buildings by American postwar modernists Harrison and Abramowitz and contemporary designs by Gwathmey Siegel, James Stewart Polshek and Partners, Robert A.M. Stern, and Bernard Tschumi. Founded in 1754, Columbia will be hosting the conference during the celebration of its 250th Anniversary.

2004 Working Committee, DOCOMOMO US

Laura Culbertson, Gary Koll, H el ene Lipstadt, Theo Prudon, Andrew Wolfram.



A general view of the United Nations Headquarters taken from the East River. Period photo 1953.

TWA Terminal

Update

Preservation advocates, architects and enthusiasts of modern architecture continue to be concerned about the future of Eero Saarinen's TWA Flight Center (1956-1962), a NYC landmark and icon of modern design. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PA) plans to construct a large U-shaped terminal around the TWA building and convert TWA to non-aviation use, demolishing its innovative gate satellites and part of the tubular jetways. The building was vacated in early October; and to date the PA has not determined a viable new use or tenant.

Since DOCOMOMO, The Municipal Art Society, the Museum of Modern Art, and prominent architects such as Philip Johnson, Robert A.M. Stern and Peter Samton began their advocacy for the building's protection, the PA has made concessions to improve maintenance for the building while it is empty. However, the PA still intends to take it out of airport service and surround it with a new structure, which advocates believe is not in the building's best preservation interest. The Municipal Art Society (MAS) recently explored alternatives to the PA's plan with the guidance of Hal Hayes, an architect and airport planning expert who served as a lead planner in the redevelopment of JFK terminals 2,3, and 4 as well as the expansion and redevelopment of Saarinen's Washington Dulles International Airport. Hayes has developed four schemes that demonstrate how the Terminal site can accommodate a large new terminal while retaining Saarinen's original, in an airport-related function, with a visual

connection between the building and flight activity on the airside. The specific type of airport service Saarinen's building can fulfill - dedicated airline terminal, arrivals hall, or ground transportation center - requires further study; however, MAS maintains that preserving the building's original fabric and basic function is viable. The alternative plans were presented to the PA and the Federal Aviation Administration in December and MAS awaits a response. Because the TWA Terminal building is owned by a government authority, the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission has no official role in determining the appropriateness of the PA's plans, even though it landmarked the exterior and interior of the building in 1994. However, the Terminal's eligibility for the State and National Registers of Historic Places has triggered a Federal provision called the Section 106 Review Process. This means that a number of organizations, including DOCOMOMO, MAS, the New York Landmarks Conservancy and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, are participating in discussions with the PA and the FAA regarding the proposed redevelopment. The advocates at the table hope to see all of their concerns regarding the siting of a new terminal, the use of the original building and the preservation of Saarinen's original design features addressed in a satisfactory manner. The discussions continue, and we hope to hear about improvements to the plans soon.

(Report by Vicki Weinet; Kress Fellow for Historic Preservation, Municipal Art Society. Previously published in the DOCOMOMO US Newsletter, New York/Tri-State, spring 2002)

Modern heritage

Denver conference

Announcement

This session will examine the dialectic between modernity and the idea of monument, including consideration of the reception of the modern heritage, as well as current practice and education in the field of preservation policy.

The awareness of the value of modern monuments emerges from Alois Riegl's essay on 'The Modern Cult of Monuments' (1903). What makes Riegl's study of monuments and his speculation on the historical fate of art and architecture a touchstone of our own thinking today?

From the early 1980s, scholars (Kurt Forster, Françoise Choay, Régis Debray, Sandro Scarroccchia, Jean-Louis Cohen among others, as well as participants in the debate within DOCOMOMO International) have engaged with these ideas and come up with some thoughtful responses.

Modern monuments

Riegl sought to discover the nature of monuments and to define their constantly changing role in culture. The meaning of monuments and their historical development is the core of his theoretical works, which analyze the relationship between

present-day values and the cult of monuments. Imbued with concerns about *Kunstwollen* and *Zeitgeist*, Riegl's theory profoundly changes our perception of the past and our understanding of 'monuments', and particularly of 'modern' monuments. His interpretation leads to a new discourse on 'monumentality'.

The discourse on the modern heritage and its theoretical conditions also implies how 'monument' works as a device to foster memory. If 'monument' performs at the level of 'recalling' and 'communicating' a certain feeling or image, then we realize that the information we receive is all but neutral. It is actually through the emotion of the act of remembering that monuments create a living memory. In his *Cahiers*, Paul Valéry reflected on this process of creation, introducing the concept of 'memory as the body of thought'. As Italo Calvino remarked: 'Memory has true value only if it holds together the imprint of the past and the plan for the future - if it makes it possible for us to act without forgetting the action we had intended, to become without ceasing to be, and to be without ceasing to become.'

In the case of 'young' monuments, living memory becomes a significant motor in the process of protection, preservation, restoration, and finally new use. Some current projects have challenged the concept of 'monument' from the inside, showing that present practices are based on the multiplicity of related 'heritages'.

Another issue concerns the problem of the 'reception' of the

modern heritage and the resurgence of a 'second history' (as Roland Recht labels it), which ties value to the precise process of being recognized as the monumental heritage.

Call for papers

The session will consider papers which explore the use and abuse of this living heritage. Many significant works of the 20th Century - buildings, sites, and landscapes - are in danger due to changes in their cultural appraisal. A lack of recognition aggravates the threat caused by technical, material, and economic factors. In retrospect, the legacy of modern architecture embodies the sine qua non for modern monuments' participation in our cultural environment.

One of the goals of the session is to present new interpretations of the concept of modern monumentality in its different architectural expressions, clearly manifested, masked, or even latent. Of equal interest are papers that will explore the link between modern monuments and national identities, both in Western and non-Western cultures. The issue of memory is also a particular concern of the session, in its effort

to examine typologies based on the idea of making monuments, unbuilt projects, and more recent replicas. On this premise, the session chair encourages proposals for papers with a strong methodological approach. In general, a theoretical focus is critical for a reassessment of the topic.

Paper abstracts' deadline September 1, 2002.

Send proposals to: Prof. Maristella Casciato, Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile, Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata, via del Politecnico 1, 00133 Roma, Italy; tel. +39.06 86800228; fax +39.06 72597005; e-mail: cascima@uniroma2.it

Society of Architectural Historians
56th Annual Meeting
Denver, Colorado, USA
April 23-27, 2003

Conservation decisions

ICCROM Course

The purpose of this course is to understand how decisions about conservation are made. The need to understand cultural material and its meanings is at the core of the process. This understanding must take into account the influence of the different stakeholders, institutional contexts, access to resources, schools of thought and trends in the conservation and use of cultural heritage. The course will focus on the impact of conservation decisions on the heritage and the interdisciplinary character of the process.

Course methodology

The course is an intensive programme combining theory and practice, through extensive use of case studies, workshops and visits. In particular, participants will be introduced in situ to the decision-making that was followed in recent and current interdisciplinary conservation projects of the ICR and OPD.

Objectives

Participants will learn, debate and implement in cooperation the necessary skills to analyse and develop appropriate tools for making conservation decisions. More specifically, the course will focus on skills in critical thinking, communication, planning and prioritisation.

Participants

A maximum of 18 participants will be selected. The course is open to conservators-restorers, curators, keepers, conservation scientists, architects, site managers, exhibition designers, etc. actively involved in providing preservation and access to cultural heritage. At least three years of working experience is required. Preference will be given to candidates involved in training activities or who are heads of conservation teams. Candidates are encouraged to submit a 300 word statement describing an example of their own conservation decision-making.

Lecturers

Art historians, archaeologists, conservator-restorers, conservation scientists and other professionals from leading institutions in Italy and other parts of the world.

Working language Course fee : English 1000 US\$

Scholarships

A limited number of scholarships may be available from the ICCROM Fellowships programme. Candidates interested in applying for a scholarship should attach a separate letter to that effect to their application forms.

Application

Please use the general ICCROM application form which is available at the address below or at the ICCROM Internet website <http://www.iccrom.org>

ICCROM - Training Information and Fellowships Office

13, Via di San Michele

I-00153 Rome Italy

Tel (+39) 06 585531

Fax (+39) 06 58553349

E-mail: training@iccrom.org

Application deadline: 15 July 2002

Dates

4 - 29 November 2002

Place

Rome and Florence (Italy)

Organisation

- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property ICCROM
- Istituto Centrale del Restauro ICR - Rome
- Opificio delle Pietre Dure OPD - Florence

In collaboration with

- Institut National du Patrimoine - Departement de Formation des Restaurateurs - (Ifroa)

Modern architecture

in danger...

by Luc Verpoest

A major monument of early modernism in Belgium is in serious danger to be demolished: the Noordzee Hotel in Knokke at the North Sea coast, designed by architect Huib Hoste (Bruges, 1881 - Antwerp 1957) and built in 1922-1924. The building was extensively published in contemporary magazines and publications, a.o. in *Moderne Architectuur* (Amsterdam, 1927) by J.G. Wattjes and in *Die Sachlichkeit in der Modernen Kunst* (Paris and Leipzig, 1930) by Maurice Casteels.

Hoste was present at the CIAM foundation meeting in La Sarraz in 1928. At that time he was already internationally well known and respected, more particularly for his modern social housing neighbourhoods 'Klein Rusland' in Zelzate near Ghent (1921-1923) and 'Kapelleveld' in Brussels (1923-1926). Also in Knokke, Hoste built in 1924 the 'Zwarthuis' (or the *Dr. De Beir house*, published in *DOCOMOMO Journal 6*), a wonderful *De Stijl*-exercise, listed as historical monument after a long and difficult procedure. The house was recently perfectly restored to its original condition, after about twenty years of serious neglect.

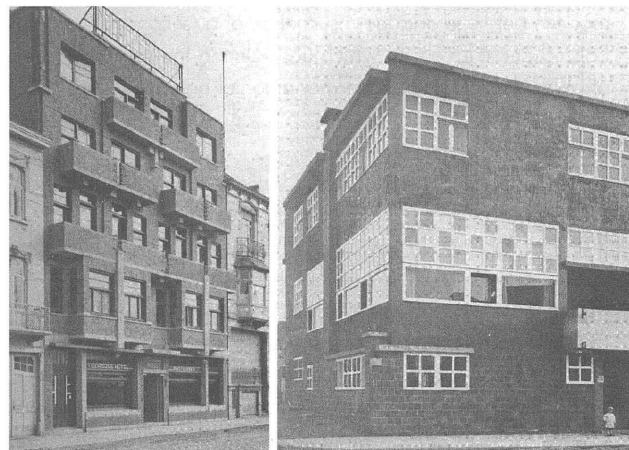
In the early 1990s, the now endangered Noordzee Hotel already lost its exceptional theatre, conceived in collaboration with stage designer René Moulart of the famous 'Théâtre du Marais' in Brussels. The Noordzee Hotel Theatre was a meeting place for Flemish avantgarde theatre in the late 1920s. It was demolished and replaced by garage boxes...

Noordzee Hotel

The procedure to list the Noordzee Hotel as a historic monument was started in 2000 by Johan Sauwens, at that time Minister of the Flemish Government in charge of Monuments and Sites. Local authorities - the Municipality of Knokke, the Provincial Government of West-Flanders and the provincial section (West Flanders) of the Royal Commission of Monuments and Sites - as well as the actual owner objected the protection as historic monument. In spite of these objections, the central section of the Royal Commission of Monuments and Sites gave a positive advise (May 2001), in favour of the protection of the Noordzee Hotel as historic monument, to the actual Minister of the Flemish Government in charge of Monuments and Sites, Paul Van Grembergen. In July 2001 the Minister decided *not* to list the Noordzee Hotel as historic monument (Ministerial Order of 17 July 2001).

Petition

In 2001, the Sint-Lukas Archief in Brussel organised a petition to safeguard the Noordzee Hotel, collecting 615 signatures. In April 2002 a letter was published in one of the major Flemish newspapers in favour of its protection (*De Standaard*, 3 April 2002). The *Vlaamse Bouwmeester* - appointed by the Flemish Government as a government advisor with regard to architectural quality policies - sent a



letter to Minister Van Grembergen to support the protection. Around that time representatives of different political parties also questioned the Minister in the Flemish Parliament. As an answer to all this, Minister Van Grembergen only confirmed his intention *not* to list Huib Hoste's Noordzee Hotel... which is now definitely outlawed.

Call for help...

Please circulate this urgent message. Send your reactions and your support as soon and as much as possible to DOCOMOMO Belgium. You never know... Thank you on behalf of the Noordzee Hotel and of Huib Hoste!

Luc Verpoest is the coordinator of DOCOMOMO Belgium.

Please send your letter of concern to

DOCOMOMO Belgium
Attn. Prof. Luc Verpoest
Groot Begijnhof 95
3000 Leuven
Belgium
f + 32 - 16 - 321984
e luc.verpoest@asro.kuleuven.ac.be

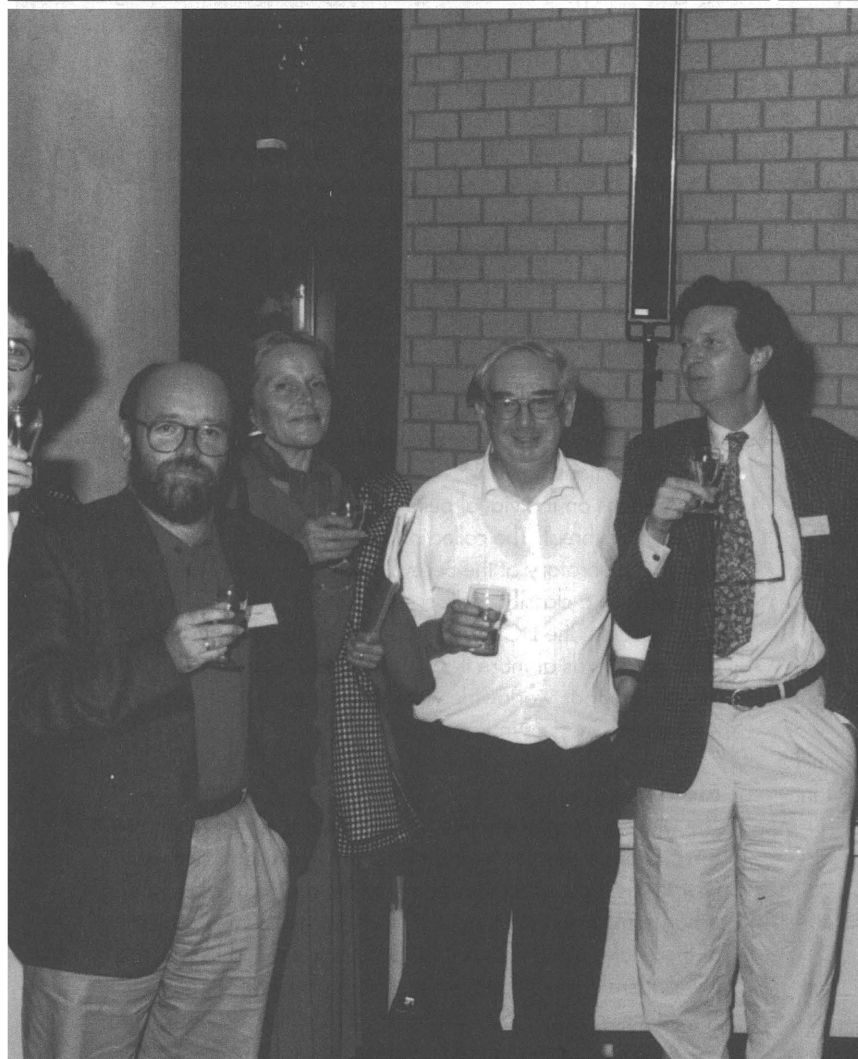


The fresh chairman and secretary at the Founding Conference in 1990, Eindhoven.



The 1996 Council Meeting in a relaxed mood at Sliac Spa, Slovakia.

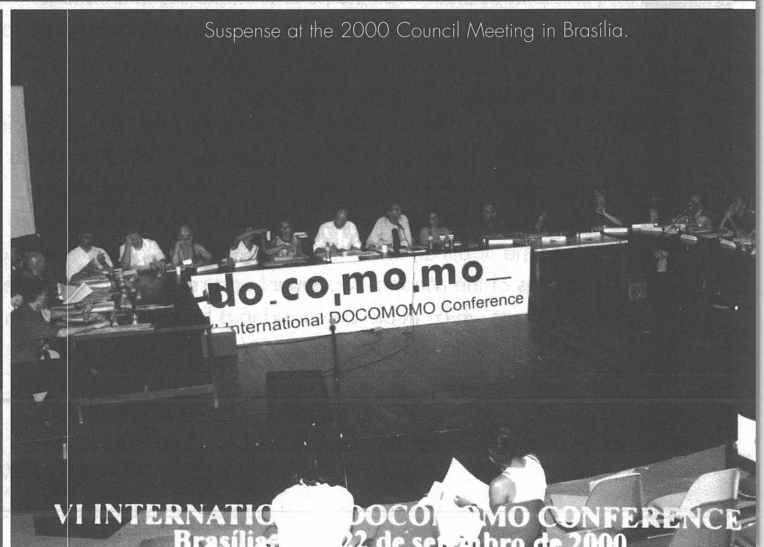
Council Meetings



DOCOMOMO's birth at the Founding Council Meeting in 1990. Left to right: O'Toole (Ei), Verpoest (B), Kajiramo (Fin), Dean (UK), chairman Henket, Morabito (I), secretary De Jonge, Dunnett (UK), Allan (UK) and Paul (Germany). All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



A break during the Scientific Committee Meeting in São Paulo, December 1999, creating the program for the 2000 Conference. Left to right: Anna Beatriz Galvão (Br), Ana Fernandes (Br), Maristella Casciato (I), Frederico de Holanda (Br), Allen Cunningham (GB), Hugo Segawa (Br), Mary MacLeod (US), and Hubert-Jan Henket (NL).



Suspense at the 2000 Council Meeting in Brasília.

VI INTERNACIONAL DOCOMOMO CONFERENCE
Brasília 22 de setembro de 2000

ISC/Registers

10 years after

The constitution adopted by Council at Eindhoven in 1990 stated the objective 'to make an international register of important modern buildings' and directed national Working parties in the period 1990-92 'to make a register of important MoMo buildings to be protected in your country, to develop the debate about (...) policy and approaches to be used for buildings listed (...), and to stimulate interest of the public in general in your country'.

Working parties' experiences at national level were discussed at length at Dessau in 1992. As a result the International Specialist Committee on Registers (ISC/R) was established, under the chairmanship of Gérard Monnier to formalise the recording process, first at national, then at international levels. The Committee was to provide a recommended form of inventory within a year and Working parties to submit their national registers by the beginning of 1994.

In its first year the ISC/R planned the International Register (IR), which would be the sum total of the national submissions, and drafted the IR fiche as the standard report form. The fiche was a 5-page document, quite challenging to use. Besides exhaustive historical and descriptive data it called for 'reasons for selecting as a building of outstanding and universal value'. These reasons included the social, technical and aesthetic dimensions accepted as defining MoMo design, 'evidence of canonic status (local, national, international)' and importance of the building in its historical context. Those who worked on the Register will remember this section of the fiche as testing, far beyond listing one's favourite buildings. It was suggested that each Working party should submit up to 50 reports from their country or region.

Despite the rigorous demands of the fiche 505 reports from 15 Working parties were received in the first months of 1994 in time for analysis and presentation, on file and CD-ROM projection, at the Barcelona Conference in September, a total increased to over 550 by later submissions.

World Heritage

Barcelona was the first milestone for the Registers Committee which now faced a new task, agreed in 1992 between DOCOMOMO and ICOMOS, the adviser on cultural heritage to the World Heritage Committee, to consider the built heritage of modern architecture in relation to the World Heritage List (WHL). In addition was the need to make the International Register more discriminatory: there was much discussion about the 'iconic and the ordinary' and distinction between the important and the merely interesting.

The framework for ISC/R's future work was set up at a special conference in December 1994, hosted by ICOMOS, in Paris where the Registers Committee was joined by international specialists in recording and conservation. The remit included testing the applicability of the current WHL criteria to buildings and sites of the Modern Movement and recommending those monuments which might be considered for assignment. From the beginning it was seen that the World Heritage Committee's

criteria of authenticity of 'design, materials, workmanship and setting' would present problems and basic agreement on that question was the principal achievement of the Paris conference. Completion of the report, with the valuable assistance of the Working parties, occupied much of the ISC/R's time for the following two and a half years.

International Selection

The ISC/R, now chaired by France Vanlaethem, quickly completed revision of the Registers, publishing a revised fiche in May 1995 with detailed guidelines for recording a wide range of works, including sites and neighbourhoods, buildings, civil engineering works and industrialised components in a newly defined International Selection (IS). The 1994 Paris conference had sharpened attention to criteria for selection and accuracy of data, reflected in the rigorous guidelines and distinction between national registers and the International Selection. Both new Working parties and those which had already reported were expected to submit up to say 10 records of works of international importance. As publication was envisaged accuracy of data was essential. Also introduced at this stage was the mini-fiche, a suggested format for national registers and as a convenient supplement to IS records.

Response was again gratifying, new IS submissions extended the Registers and a number of Working parties produced their own publications, in various formats, together with monographs on individual building and sites, particularly those under threat. The collection was at that time stored in a teaching laboratory at the Belleville School in Paris where it was difficult to classify and access. In 1998, realising its value as a resource, the DOCOMOMO archive, by then including detailed records of more than 800 modern buildings and neighbourhoods worldwide were lodged at the Netherlands Architecture Institute in Rotterdam.

Modern cities

The widened field of the International Selection, and some reservations about the World Heritage Committee's attitude to new towns, had directed attention to the problems of recording urban complexes and the ISC/R therefore welcomed a meeting at Stockholm 1998 with the ISC on Urbanism and Landscape.

It was there agreed that the next phase of data collection should include significant examples of modern urbanism, landscapes and gardens in a New International Selection (NIS) based on an extended fiche. Council at Stockholm approved the NIS as well as a proposal for computerisation of the registers for eventual access by internet.

It has to be said that the NIS fiche, circulated to Working parties early in 2000 has stimulated no such response as did its predecessors, even from the Urbanism enthusiasts. Though there has been little formal reaction from Working parties some experienced reporters have expressed alarm at the increasing amount of detailed information required in successive revisions of the fiche. Some data, such as particulars of owners, occupiers and responsible authorities are hard to obtain, liable to frequent change and of little relevance to a historical record.

The ISC/R must consider such criticism. Although a number of

questions suggested at the Stockholm meeting were omitted from the revised fiche it remains a formidable document. Some active Working parties have already suggested that enough is enough, and newer groups, often with few members and limited resources, can be deterred by the prospect of a demanding survey.

Evaluate progress

Brasilia 2000 saw the publication of *The Modern Movement in architecture*, an anthology from the Registers, edited by Dennis Sharp and Catherine Cooke, representing the work of 30 Working parties.

The Rotterdam archive, now comprising detailed records of more than 800 modern sites and buildings, forms a unique historical resource but it has serious limitations; firstly that important MoMo buildings in countries where no Working party exists are not documented, and secondly that the registers can only be consulted by visitors to Rotterdam. While DOCOMOMO International encourages the formation of new Working parties, the ISC/R will also welcome contributions by individuals travelling or located in areas where we have no representation.

The urgent priority is to present what we have to a wider public and the first step should be to provide full documentation in a computerised database, starting with buildings and sites included in the anthology. The minifiche, which has been distributed in a coded format condensing the essential information in the NIS fiche, can be presented as a single-page report form and examples have been produced using various database formats but our progress has admittedly been slow. Experiences of Working parties in database construction and transfer to CD-ROM or website formats could of great help and we hope to find time to discuss these subjects at the upcoming DOCOMOMO International Conference in Paris in September 2002.

The Rotterdam archive and the Registers anthology are real achievements, but should be regarded as a foundation for DOCOMOMO's work. It is time now, after 10 years of

collective effort, to evaluate progress towards DOCOMOMO's greater purpose; to stimulate public concern about and to develop knowledge of the Modern Movement; social and educational objectives towards which the Register, particularly at national level, was from the beginning seen as an essential factor. We hope to promote discussion, in that direction, at the forthcoming Paris conference and to work more closely with the other International Specialist Committees, particularly on Technology and Education and Theory, to advance towards those ends.

David Whitham is a member of the Scottish DOCOMOMO group and a member of the DOCOMOMO International Specialist Committee on Registers since 1994.

A personal note

Throughout my eight years membership of the ISC/R I found it a pleasure and a privilege to work with such a team. Honour is especially due to Marieke Kuipers, who as secretary has powered the registers projects, as well as doing at least two other jobs at the same time, to France Vanlaethem and to Maristella Casciato who succeeded as chairperson in 1998. I have drawn heavily on their reports and notes, but apologise for any errors of fact in this account and stress that the opinions expressed are my own. - DW



At their preparatory meeting in Bratislava, 1996, the Registers Committee kicked off its ambitious project for creating the DOCOMOMO International Register. This project came to a comprehensive result with the publication of 'The Modern Movement in Architecture' in 2000. Left to right: Christopher Dean (UK), Marieke Kuipers (Netherlands), Jorge Gazaneo (Argentina), David Whitham (Scotland), France Vanlaethem (Québec), Maristella Casciato (Italy). Photo by courtesy of DOCOMOMO Slovakia.



The 1999 ISC/Registers Meeting at the NAI in Rotterdam. Seated left to right: David Fixler (US East Coast), Luc Verpoest (Belgium), David Whitham (Scotland). Standing left to right: Eleonoor Jap Sam (International Secretariat), Dennis Sharp (UK), Maristella Casciato (co-chair, Italy), Marieke Kuipers (secretary, Netherlands), France Vanlaethem (co-chair, Québec), Hubert-Jan Henket (Executive Committee), Tony Merchell (US West Coast), András Ferkai (Hungary) and Panayotis Tournikiotis (Greece). Photo: W. de Jonge.

ISC/Technology

Creative technology

Technology has been a main field of interest for DOCOMOMO International since the start in 1988, and one of the sessions at the founding conference in 1990 was already dedicated to technological themes. Over the years, it was felt that the foundation of a specialist' group would be appropriate, as the related issues appeared complex and varied from the historiography of modern building technology to current conservation techniques.

After a proposal by the German Working party in 1992 to establish International Specialist' Committees, or ISCs, to aid the Executive Committee in specific fields, the ISC/Technology was formed and founded at the Barcelona Conference in 1994 by Wessel de Jonge (The Netherlands), who was also its first chairman.

From the beginning, a network of specialists was created who shared an interest in technological matters concerning the Modern Movement. In the first years, however, the activities of the Committee remained a bit short of structure as we were exploring what would be the best format for our activities on an international level.

Two tracks

Our academic conscience told us that research into the historic development of building materials and constructions, technical handbooks and so on, was important. It would even be instrumental in reevaluating our understanding of the relation between the development of modern technology and modern architecture - to an extent that this may even lead to a revision of the historiography of Modern Movement architecture.

At the same time, we realised that this would take years while, in the mean time, many modern masterpieces would fall apart. Therefore, we felt we had to do something to advance restoration practice, and to help in developing appropriate conservation techniques for modern materials and structures.

In the summer of 1996, at the ISC/T meeting in Wroclaw, Poland, we decided to make a distinction between both tracks: the theoretical one would make up our long term



The technology session at the First DOCOMOMO Conference in 1990. Left to right: Jos Tomlow (Germany), Casper van den Thillart (Netherlands), John Allan (UK), Luc Verpoest (Belgium), Crittall's David Blake (UK), and Wessel de Jonge (Netherlands). Photo: TU Eindhoven.

program, while the short term agenda was to include specialised seminars on conservation technology and the creation of a database of MoMo technology experts. The expert database was established in 1996 at the Eindhoven University of Technology and is now hosted by the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen. The database has not proved to be very efficient so far, as it appears difficult to avoid the classical problem of administration and updating. The ISC/T is presently considering to upgrade the database so as to make it more usable, for instance by linking it to the services as provided by the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat and the DOCOMOMO Website.

Latent conservation issues

Since 1996, in order to focus our activities and to advance knowledge and interest in significant technological subjects related to the preservation of Modern Movement buildings in practice, the ISC/Technology Seminars have been organised. The choice of subjects for these seminars has been guided by the intention to identify latent fields of interest in modern conservation, i.e. to address typical technological subjects that are expected to cause serious problems in the near future, rather than reassessing patent conservation issues that are already dealt with otherwise. The six seminars that have been held so far involved such various subjects and themes as:

- Curtain Wall Refurbishment. A Challenge to Manage (Eindhoven, 1996);
- The Fair Face of Concrete. Conservation and Repair of Exposed Concrete (Eindhoven, 1997);
- Reframing the Moderns. Substitute Windows and Glass (Copenhagen, 1998);
- Wood and Modern Movement (Helsinki, 1999);
- Modern Colour Technology. Ideals and Conservation (Louvain, 2000);
- Principles of Cladding. Stone of the Modern (Rome, 2001).

The result of the first four seminars have already been published as 'technology dossiers' - practical handbooks that briefly present some theoretical background of each subject, before giving key technical information on the processes of production, decay and repair. The second half of each volume is made up by a series of case studies that provide an in-depth understanding of conservation, repair and substitution of the building material concerned, in noted international modern buildings.

It is the hope and intention of the ISC/T to support the editing and publication of the proceedings of the latter two seminars, due for the Paris Conference this September, completing the series of technology dossiers by two volumes on colour and stone.

Further themes for future seminar are considered on concrete frame construction, interior finishings, service systems and technical installations, the relation between daylight and structural frames, and we hope to have one of these meetings in a deteriorated building. The Czech Republic, Canada, and Brazil have showed their interest to host future technology seminars and we hope to be able to come closer to the realisation of these intentions at the Paris Conference.

Creative technology

Under the chairmanship of Ola Wedeburn (Denmark), since 1997, the activities of the ISC/T have further internationalised, and seminars were organised by a larger variety of countries. A significant step forward has been our involvement in extending the guidelines for the DOCOMOMO International Register with technological criteria, in view of the 1998 Advisory Report for the World Heritage List and the 2000 Register publication. Also, the Committee extended its scope through our active support for actions in favour of modern buildings under threat, such as the recent campaign to preserve the 1962 TWA Terminal building at New York's Kennedy Airport by Eero Saarinen. The Committee has also contributed with inspiration to research projects in, for instance, Denmark and Italy. We are convinced that the technology of the Modern Movement is an inalienable source of knowledge for the art of architecture. Hence, technology represents theory as well as practice. Its specialists must therefore refer to both fields in order to maintain their credibility for practitioners as well as for theorists. Are not hands-on experience and 'mute praxis' often the very sources for scholars to conceive their theories? Technology establishes an essential balance between man and matter. The main challenge of the ISC/T will be to maintain and even stress the impact of the sensation given by genuinely creative technology. We hope to contribute to this process, not only by (re-)writing the historiography of technology, but just as well by providing possibilities to materialise this wish for the future.

(Report by Ola Wedeburn, chair of the ISC/Technology)

The ISC/T presently consist of: Ola Wedeburn (chair, Denmark), Els Claessens (secretary, Belgium), Juha Lemström (Finland), Mariël Polman (Netherlands), Jos Tomlow (Germany), Jadwiga Urbanik (Poland), Susan Macdonald (Australia), Iveta Cerná (Czechia), and Wessel de Jonge (Netherlands).

ISC/Education+Theory

Waiting for the necessary impetus...

Following my report on the ISC/Education+Theory to the Council meeting in Brasília, as the long-ago retired but not replaced chairman, a French delegate commented on the inactivity of this specialist area and recommended the nomination of a new chairman. This unveiled criticism was entirely justified. Since the establishment of the ISC/Education it is common knowledge that despite the good intentions of a succession of excellent chair people and committee members, papers delivered at conferences, resolutions and many pages of documentation, the formula for 'action' and 'progress' within the parameters of DOCOMOMO International has not been found. The difficulties may be structural (education/theory does not produce hard edged, practical and tangible 'products' on which DOCOMOMO thrives) as much as the straight application of time and availability of resources. Ambitious 'manifestos' were launched from Sliac and Stockholm, but the lack of achievement is palpable and worrying.

What is the problem?

Conventional wisdom would assert education around a newly formulated 'discipline', the conservation of modern architecture, to be a desirable, generating enrichment to be injected into our culture in four ways. First, to establish awareness of our evolving discipline in undergraduate architecture courses, second to assist in the development of postgraduate courses and research, third to promote and support professional application and finally to proselytise through publications.

Given the interdisciplinary nature of architecture as a purposive art, its operating theories and education incorporate two strands, the practical and the historical/theoretical. The primary function of this ISC is to articulate and consolidate the latter. In order to formulate a conservation project an inclusive method incorporates historical analysis generated by a clear philosophical approach to inform practical procedures. In Brasília it was recommended to incorporate the following into education programmes.

HI DOCO FOLKS!
HOW ABOUT A
LITTLE EDUCATION?



AAAARRGGHH

History

- Extension of the 'classical' history of architecture to include analysis and interpretation enabling the decortication of a building;
- History of the conservation of architectural heritage consistent with the evolution of a national conservation policy;
- History of materials, structures and techniques;
- Contextual analysis;
- The 'reception' of a building;
- Technical understanding of a building;
- Case studies and simulations.

Theory

It is no surprise that DOCOMOMO has evolved from, and focuses upon rescuing icons (practice), case studies (ISCs Technology and Registers), somewhat to the exclusion of articulated theory. Educational programmes on the conservation of 20th Century architecture must be encouraged to engage with issues such as authenticity, conservation processes, rehabilitation policy and legislation for comparative purposes and in order to formulate common ground across national boundaries.

Courses

A first priority of this ISC as stated at the Sliac Conference (15 September 1998) was 'Identify all courses specialising in the conservation of modern architecture'. It has transpired that the centres with which DOCOMOMO members are actively involved are in Geneva, Leuven, Lille, Bern and Montreal (conducted in French and German). Individual initiatives include those of Daniel Bernstein, who conducts a special case study module at the Ecole d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville as an option entitled 'Using Twentieth Century

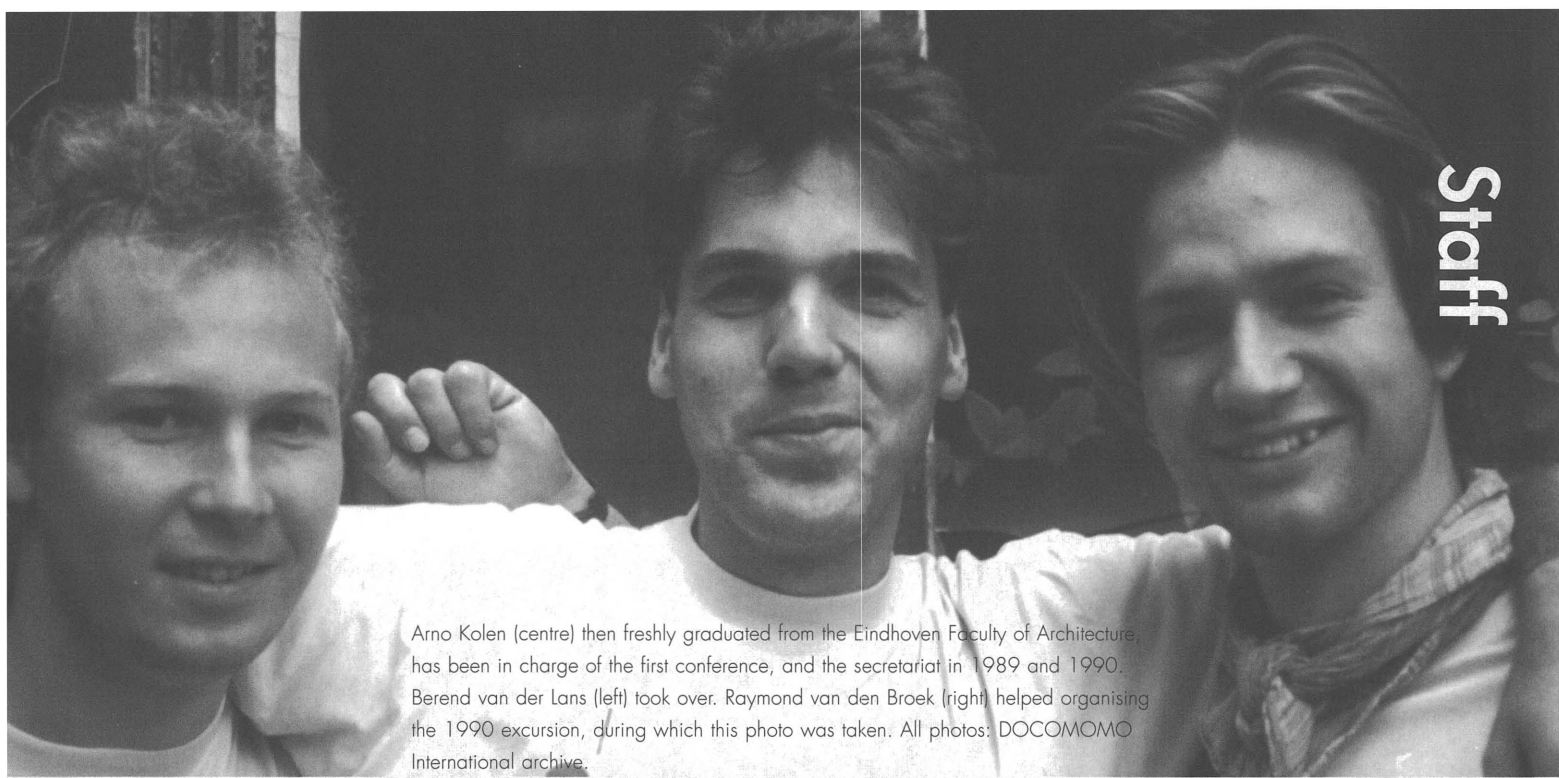
Master works in School' (conducted in French), and the post-graduate MARC courses on Conservation Theory and Practice (1999 and 2002) held in Helsinki (conducted in English) which combine theory and case studies incorporating critical inputs from DOCOMOMO members. In Brasilia in 2000 it was proposed that a first exercise would analyse programmes at these centres, define their specialities and common ground; a second stage would compile working details of staff in order to formalise contacts and establish an informal network by establishing a dedicated web site. A third phase would be to organise regular meetings for exchange and to evolve theories and practices (research programmes) tapping the expertise across a wide range of disciplines and nationalities. In the longer term it might transpire that a shared charter might be evolved which would carry authority in countries evolving conservation policies and/or education programmes and provide a reference for those working in the field.

Fresh agenda

The current members of the ISC/Education+Theory are Daniel Bernstein (Paris), Jean-Marc Basyn (Brussels), Kaisa Broner-Bauer (Oulu), Catherine Cooke (Cambridge), Allen Cunningham (London), Theodore Prudon (New York), Mabel Scarone (Buenos Aires), Arie Sivan (Ein Hod) and Luc Verpoest (Leuven). I feel sure the present members of this ISC would be unanimous in wishing the French succession well to introduce a fresh agenda into the Education+Theory portfolio and inject the necessary impetus to assure education and theory move towards centre stage.

(Report by Allen Cunningham, retired chair of the ISC/Éducation+Theory)

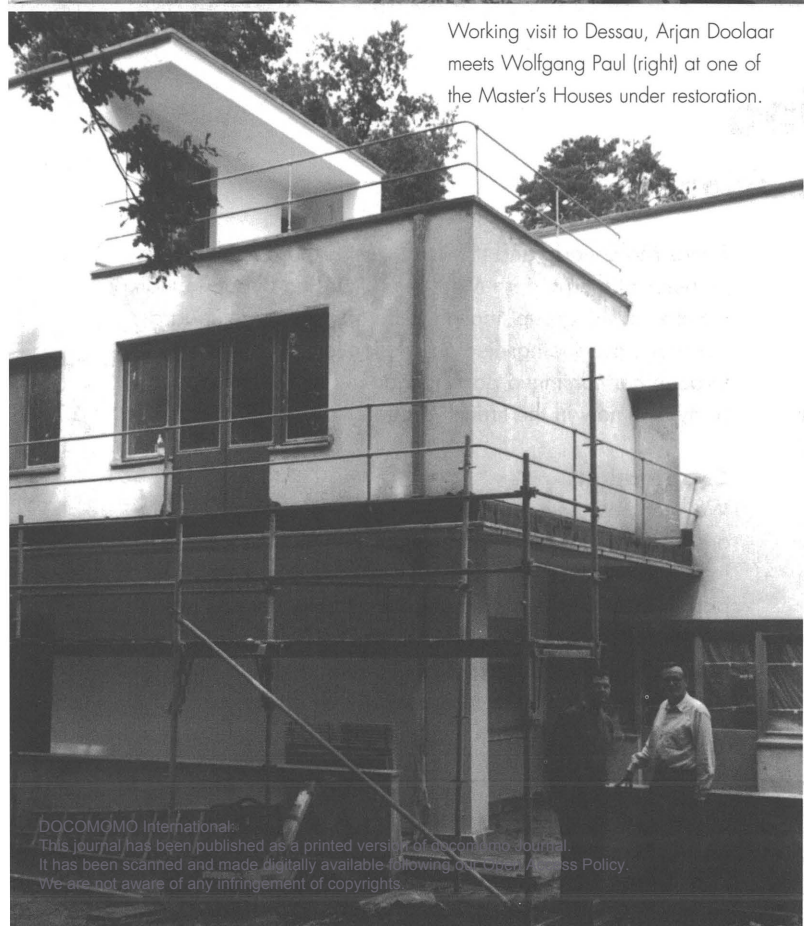




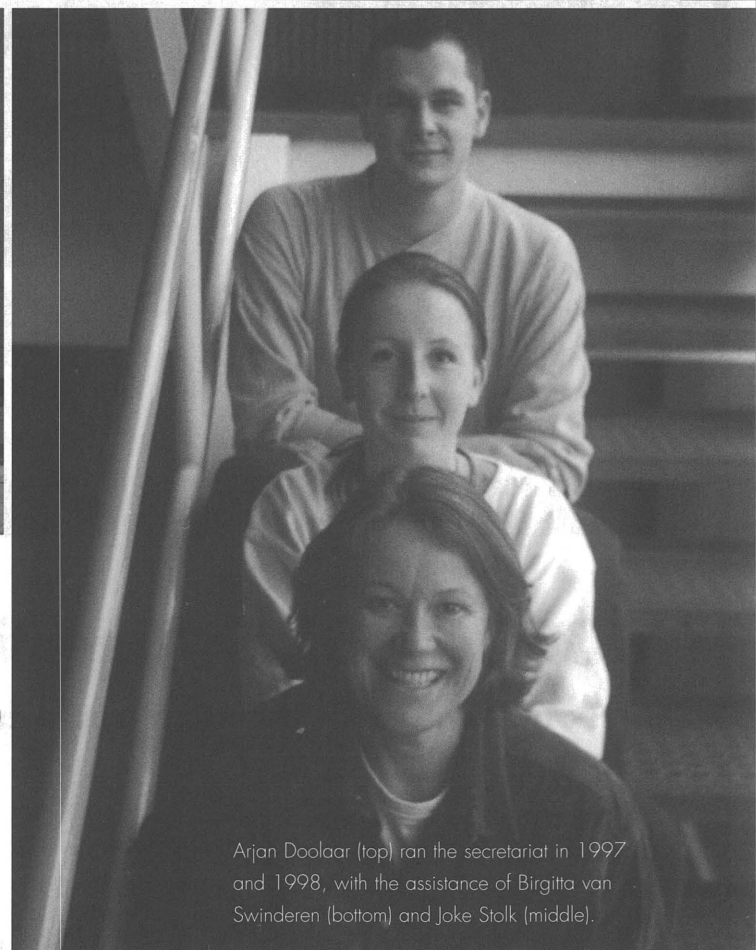
Arno Kolen (centre) then freshly graduated from the Eindhoven Faculty of Architecture, has been in charge of the first conference, and the secretariat in 1989 and 1990. Berend van der Lans (left) took over. Raymond van den Broek (right) helped organising the 1990 excursion, during which this photo was taken. All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



Flowers for Isanne van Dedem, who was the driving force behind the organisation of the Founding Conference in 1990.




Working visit to Dessau, Arjan Doolaar meets Wolfgang Paul (right) at one of the Master's Houses under restoration.



Arjan Doolaar (top) ran the secretariat in 1997 and 1998, with the assistance of Birgitta van Swinderen (bottom) and Joke Stolk (middle).



Ernst van der Vecht, in charge of the secretariat in 1991 and 1992, enjoys a working visit to Slovakia in 1992.



Buenos Aires, 1995. From left to right: Jorge Gazaneo, Hubert-Jan Henket, Mabel Scarone, Fabio Grementieri, Stella Casal and Alfredo Conti, in front of Victoria Ocampo's House, by Alejandro Bustillo, 1929. Photo: Stella Maris Casal.

DOCOMOMO Argentina

Twelve years of research and education

The DOCOMOMO Argentina Working party was established shortly before the First International DOCOMOMO Conference in Eindhoven, in 1990, and it was the only Working party from the Americas present at that meeting. Since then, it has been active in every international event, and its members engaged in the ISCs on Register, Education, Publications and Urbanism.

Individually and as a body, the group had been involved in both research and teaching programmes concerning the Modern Movement since long, and some have been directly involved as trainees or young practitioners with some of the most representative professionals of MoMo architecture in our country. Apart from the active members (Mabel Scarone, our coordinator, Juan Cardoni, Stella Casal, Alfredo Conti, Jorge Gazaneo, Fabio Grementieri, Jose Piña, Jaime Siqueira, Norberto de la Torre, and Esteban Urdampilleta), there are three honorary members: Mario Roberto Alvarez,

Tomas Maldonado and (the late) Hector Morixe, all known pioneers of the Modern Movement. Adriana Buhaj, founding member of the group, moved to Europe shortly afterwards, but ever since she has kept in relation with DOCOMOMO through her continued participation in first the Swiss Working party and now in the French group.

Cooperation

We keep links with the most prestigious professional organisations and education centres, both at national and international level, and our members, some of whom take part in other specialists organisations, have permanently introduced the aims and activities of DOCOMOMO at national and international levels (lectures, articles, the media, etc.). Their contributions to meetings such as Forum UNESCO, ICOMOS XX Century Architecture conference, parliamentary discussions for the proposal of the



Stockholm, 1998. A break during the post conference tour. From left to right: Stella Casal, Mabel Scarone, Alfredo Conti, Jorge Gazaneo and Adriana Buhaj, founding member of our working team, now part of the French group. Photo courtesy of Rob Docter.



Our dear chairman trying the 'mate', a typical beverage mostly from Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay (a sort of green tea) during his visit to La Plata. His suspicious smile led us to think that once he tasted it, he kept faithful to tea. Photo: DOCOMOMO Argentina.

Preservation Act, etc., have been permanent. We hope to count with our own website soon, another tool to help to strengthen the professional and academic environment in the discussion concerned with the enhancement and significance of the MoMo heritage.

Both the visits of Hubert-Jan Henket in 1995 and Wessel de Jonge in 1997, have given a stimulating local boost to our efforts and were of a great help to approach a wider public to grasp the meaning of our activities. We all still cherish the moments of those visits.

Although our major aims are currently focused on actions concerned with register, research and teaching activities, we are also working together with ICOMOS on its request to prepare the preliminary lists of MoMo monuments.

Research

The national MoMo register is considered an open chapter, and right now a register programme for those non-monumental MoMo buildings that have contributed to spread the modern image in the urban areas is being carried out by university volunteer trainees.

Research on 'Resources for the conservation of the physical testimonies of the Modern Movement - development of appropriate technologies' is currently supervised with the coordination of the 'Centro para la Conservacion del Patrimonio Urbano Rural', University of Buenos Aires. It follows the previous investigation on 'Resources applied to the conservation of the physical testimonies of the Modern Movement and pedagogic elaboration of its urban and architectonic principles'.

Principles, methods and designing techniques that have been explored and detected in the gathered documentation in those research activities were transferred to undergraduate and postgraduate courses. We consider this a fundamental achievement, since the Modern Movement had been studied

in Argentina to date only from its historic point of view. Our aim now is to approach, from the preservation point of view, the conservation of those testimonies as social, economic and cultural resources demanding a new and different scientific, technical and methodological approach, a different approach to that applied to the heritage of other periods. Those methods and techniques are being carefully studied and developed presently in our country. At the same time, the principles of the Modern Movement in the field of architectural design are once again beginning to loom as a living source for the designs of buildings and urban spaces, fit to challenge the demands of an ever changing world. This retrospective view has helped to strengthen our will and redouble our efforts in a common world wide effort only possible in a moral, ethical and professional context such as we have found, in the support to our local efforts, by the DOCOMOMO community at large.

(Report by the Argentine DOCOMOMO Working party, Jorge Gazaneo and Stella Maris Casal)

DOCOMOMO Australia

Campaigns and talks by the fire

The recently-established Australian Working party of DOCOMOMO has undertaken a range of activities since its inception, designed to both educate the general public about conserving 20th Century heritage and to involve and inform its members.

Because of the vast distances between capital cities in Australia and because of the federal system of government, which places the primary onus of heritage conservation on state governments, DOCOMOMO Australia's activities have been organised by local cells of DOCOMOMO members within the overall legal framework of DOCOMOMO Australia Inc.

New South Wales

In New South Wales (NSW) the local group of DOCOMOMO Australia has been involved in a mutually beneficial relationship with the Historic Houses Trust of NSW. Together we have organised a series of talks by practising or retired architects whose work is considered representative of modern architecture in NSW. These talks have been held at a Modern Movement icon, the Harry Seidler-designed Rose Seidler House (1950) in Sydney. The talks have been recorded and transcribed for possible publication, thus adding to the written and oral history of the immediate post-war period in NSW.

Another jointly-organised event in NSW was the mounting of a modest exhibition *Fifties Houses: Plus or Minus?* which re-examined 15 modernist houses originally the subject of an exhibition held in a Sydney department store and at a modern art gallery in Melbourne in 1961. The current exhibition examines the fate of 6 of those houses in a small exhibition at the Rose Seidler House, raising public awareness of the domestic architecture of the period.



The Rose Seidler House, Wahroonga, Sydney NSW, 1948-50. The site of the DOCOMOMO/ Historic Houses Trust of NSW monthly talk series 'Meet the Architects', at which architects who practised during the 1950s, 60s and 70s talk about their work and influences in an informal setting by the fire. Architect: Harry Seidler. Photo: Ray Joyce, 2000.

Both these events attracted many non-members of DOCOMOMO and raised the media profile of the organisation. The NSW group has also been involved in the campaigns to save icons of modernism, the Williamson House by Harry Seidler and the 'curtilage' of the Woolley House by Ken Woolley.

Western Australia

In Western Australia (WA) a group within DOCOMOMO was established in September 2001 as part of Architecture Week. A public lecture was held to promote awareness of DOCOMOMO and its activities and aims for documenting and lobbying. There was good newspaper coverage of the launch. Meetings have since been held in collaboration with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (WA Chapter) and the National Trust of Australia (WA), and it is hoped to stage an exhibition and tours of modernist houses during 2002.

There is a sense of urgency in WA to gain a public voice, as already this year a number of notable structures are being proposed for demolition including the Freemasons Hall and low-rise flats designed by the local architectural firm Krantz and Sheldon - both in central Perth.

Queensland

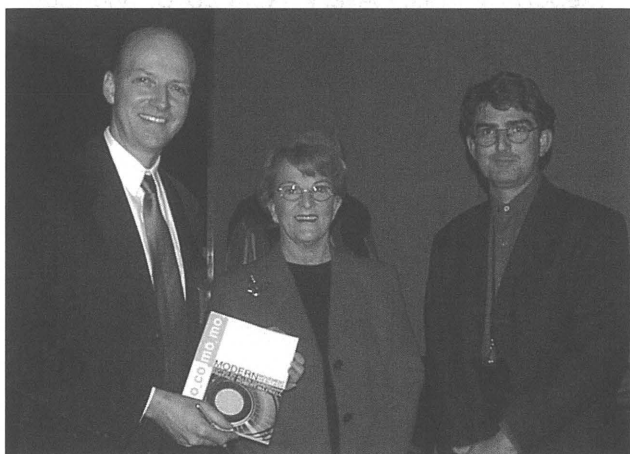
In Queensland (Qld) the local DOCOMOMO group is planning a small exhibition on 1960s houses in Brisbane. The group has been working on the campaign to save Brisbane's 1959 Festival Hall but it appears that the battle has been lost and that the only option now is to archivally record the building. The local branch of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) is interested in producing a short documentary on postwar architecture.



Discussion evening involving past and current owners and the architects of the houses featured in the DOCOMOMO/Historic Houses Trust of NSW (HHT) exhibition, *Fifties Houses: Plus or Minus?* at the Rose Seidler House in Sydney. From the left: Mrs. Kanikorian and son Fadi Chafei, current owners of The Palmer House, Turrumurra (1958, architect Allen & Jack), Keith Cottier, 1958 draftsman for the design (and now a director of Allen, Jack + Cottier Architects) and commissioning owner, John Palmer. Photo: Jom, 2001.



Cameron Offices, Belconnen ACT, 1977. DOCOMOMO and RAI members in the ACT have been trying to prevent the demolition of John Andrews' seminal brutalist megastructure. Comprising parallel wings and landscaped courtyards stepping down the hillside north of Canberra, the building embodied a flexible working environment. The open, accessible arrangement of work spaces did not suit the government owner/occupier of the building which wanted a single entrance/control/address point. The building was sold to a private developer thus circumventing any heritage control, which may have been brought to bear through the Australian Heritage Commission. Architect: John Andrews International. Photo: David Moore, around 1977.



The official launch of DOCOMOMO Australia at the RAI National Convention in Sydney, 1 July 2000. From the left: Wessel de Jonge, secretary of DOCOMOMO International, Hazel Hawke, then chair of the Heritage Council of NSW and Scott Robertson, chair of the Australian Working party of DOCOMOMO. Photo: RAI, 2000.

Canberra

In the Federal capital, Canberra, DOCOMOMO members have been involved in the campaign to stop the demolition of John Andrews' Cameron Offices as well as the proposed alterations to the entry of Edwards Madigan Torzillo and Briggs National Art Gallery.

Whilst the Andrews' building still stands and its replacement has been constructed alongside, the Federal Government remains unconvinced about the heritage significance of Andrews' world class megastructure and its survival would appear unlikely.

Recent amendments to the Copyright Act in Australia involve the rights of architects to be informed about changes to their buildings and to make a record prior to alteration and addition. This has enabled Colin Madigan to be partially involved in the discussions organised by the RAI to modify the proposed alterations to the National Art Gallery's entrance. These discussions are on-going but recent newspaper articles indicate there may not be funds to proceed.

Modernism's local context

Following the completion of the twenty Australian entries for the published selections from the DOCOMOMO Register, DOCOMOMO members have been debating the meaning of modernism in Australia, its starting point, its particular characteristics and its icons. Amendments to note the erratum details in the first edition are sought.

A series of national and state registers of heritage buildings already exist in Australia, which are being considered by the Working party to determine which buildings are appropriate



The Lucas House, Castlecrag, Sydney NSW, 1957. One of the six houses featured in the DOCOMOMO/ Historic Houses Trust of NSW exhibition, *Fifties Houses: Plus or Minus?* which examined the fate of some of the houses featured in the original 1961 exhibition held in Sydney and Melbourne. Architect: Bill & Ruth Lucas. Photo: Ray Joyce, 2001.

to include on the DOCOMOMO Register. These lists have been compiled by State government agencies, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) and the International Union of Architects. Debate has been occurring regarding the general and particular characteristics of modernism in Australia, its starting point, the influence of internationally-trained architects such as Harry Seidler and Frederick Romberg who migrated to Australia, the importance of locally-trained architects such as Arthur Baldwinson and Sydney Ancher who worked overseas and then returned to practice in Australia and the differences pre and post World War II. The influence of icons of the Modern Movement in the Northern Hemisphere can be seen in Australian architecture, as can the impact of the locally available building materials, building regulations and, most importantly, the harsh Australian climate in determining regional variants of modernism.

Activities

It is hoped that a series of the standard fiches will be completed in the next six months, in time for the DOCOMOMO conference in Paris. DOCOMOMO Australia assisted Australia ICOMOS' recent preparation of a short list of twenty heritage places significant for the 20th Century as part of the MAP Programme.

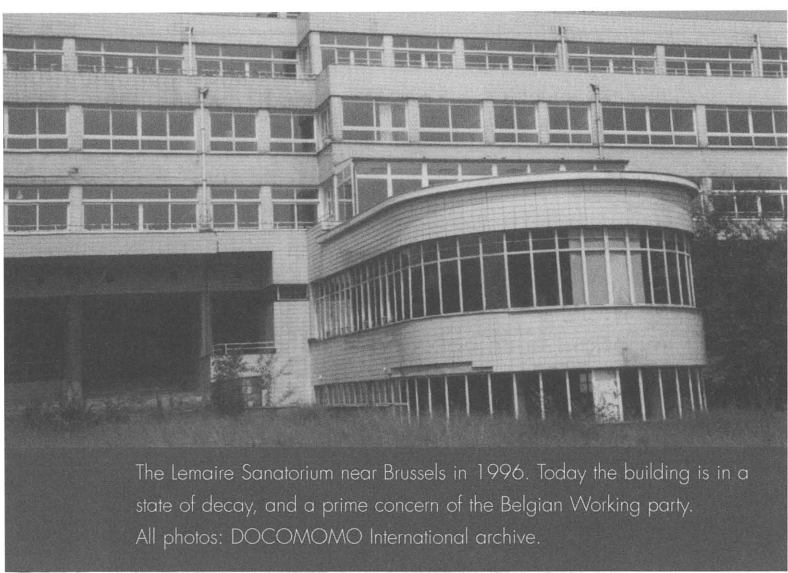
Groups within DOCOMOMO Australia are working on the

establishment of a website so that the far-flung members can better unite as one organisation. Work is also commencing on the production of a bibliography of design and technical books available in Australian architects' offices prior and post World War II.

(Report by Tracey Avery, Noni Boyd, Sheridan Burke, Hannah Lewi, and Scott Robertson for DOCOMOMO Australia)

Note

1. Curtilage means the area surrounding a heritage item which is part of the cultural significance of the item and it is an area to which changes should only be made after considering the impact on the cultural significance of the place.



The Lemaire Sanatorium near Brussels in 1996. Today the building is in a state of decay, and a prime concern of the Belgian Working party. All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



Scaffolding at the Bauhaus during the re-restoration project around 1997, that was later abandoned.

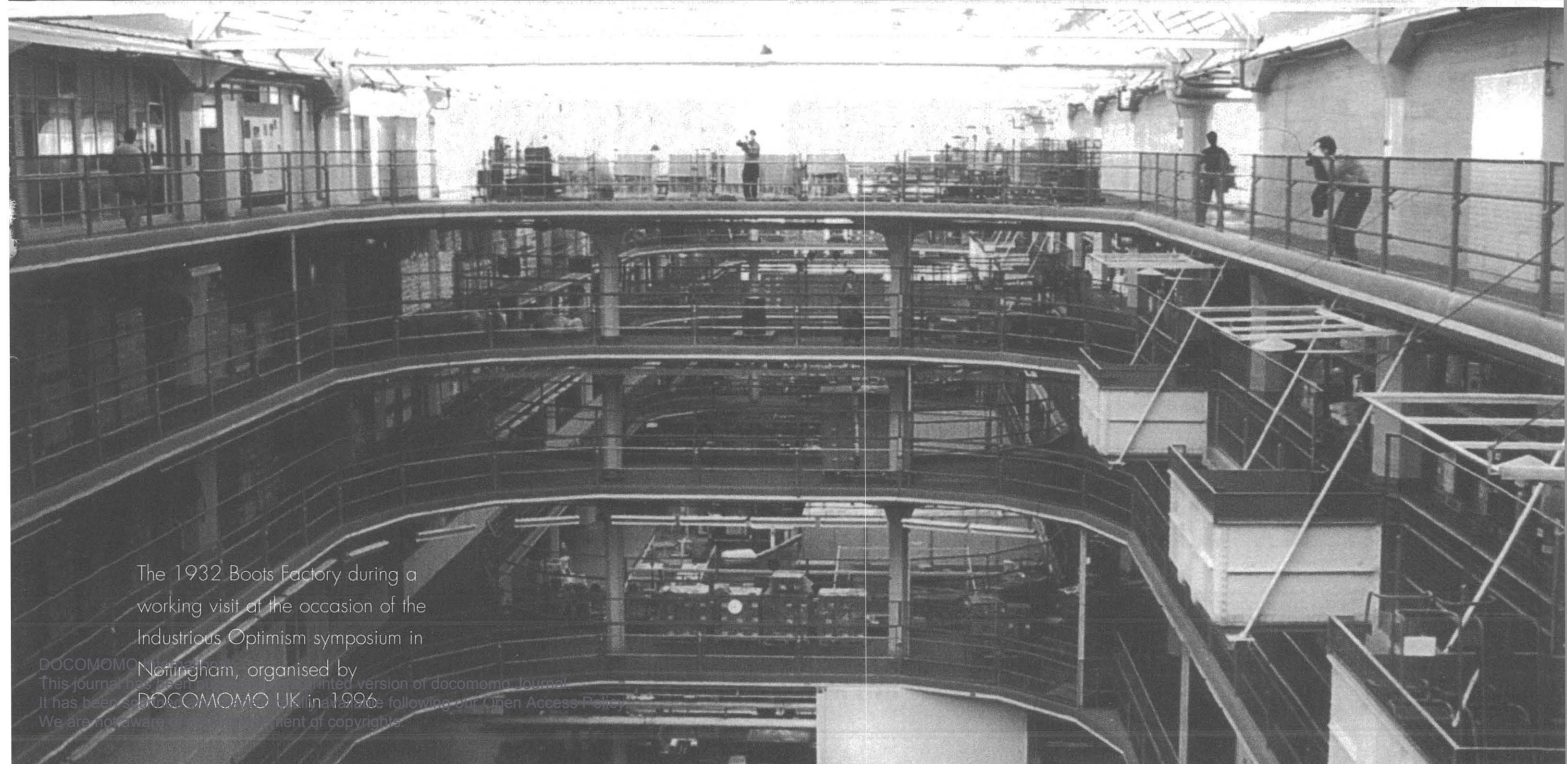
Buildings of concern



The Ekaterinburg water tower has become the subject of a pilot project for modern conservation in the Ural Region, Russia.



Tauf's social housing in Magdeburg, Germany, under renovation around 1996.



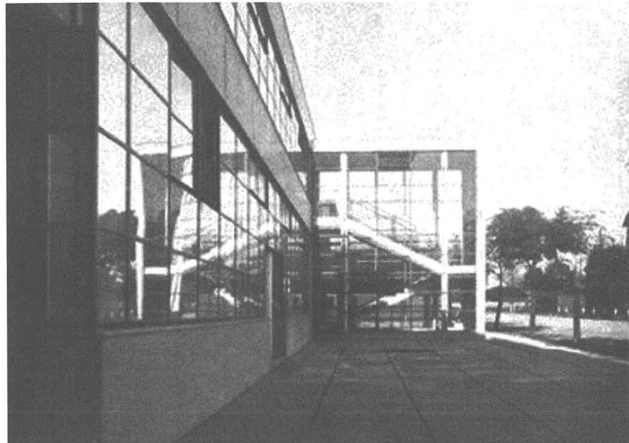
The 1932 Boots Factory during a working visit at the occasion of the Industrious Optimism symposium in Nottingham, organised by DOCOMOMO UK in 1996, following our Open Access Policy. We are not aware of copyright.

DOCOMOMO Nottingham, organised by DOCOMOMO UK in 1996, following our Open Access Policy. We are not aware of copyright.

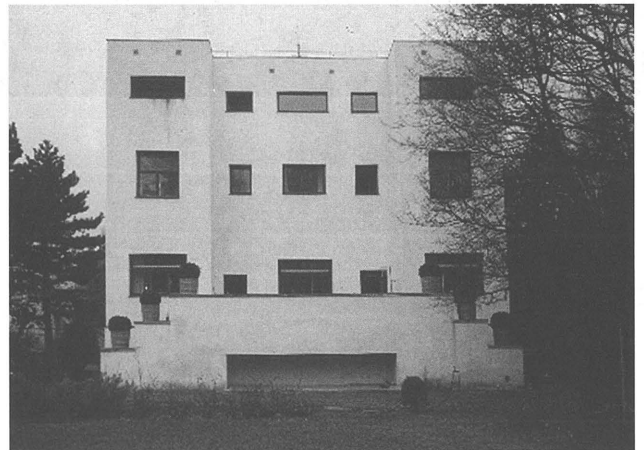
DOCOMOMO Austria

A good start

The aims of DOCOMOMO Austria established in 2001 are to stimulate the interest of the public in Modern Movement architecture, to document and preserve important buildings, and to initiate public campaigns for the preservation of important Modern Movement buildings in danger.



1.1. Liesing Employment Office in Vienna - Liesing, architect: Ernst Plischke, 1930/31. Photo: Contemporary photo.



1.2. Steiner House in Vienna - Hietzing, architect: Adolf Loos, 1910. Photo: B. Maldoner



2.1. Kahlenberg Restaurant in Vienna - Döbling, architect: Erich Boltstein, 1935. Photo: B. Maldoner.



2.2. Purkersdorf Sanatorium in Lower Austria, architect: Josef Hoffmann, 1905. Photo: A. Huber.

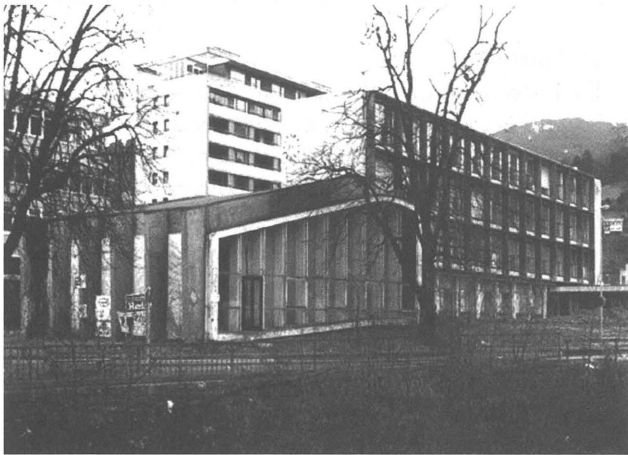


3.1. Kaipalast in Vienna - Inner City, architect: Ignaz Nathan Reiser, 1911/12. Photo: U. Georgeacopol.



3.2. Café Greif in central Innsbruck, architect: Lois Welzenbacher, 1949/50. Photo: Albertina.

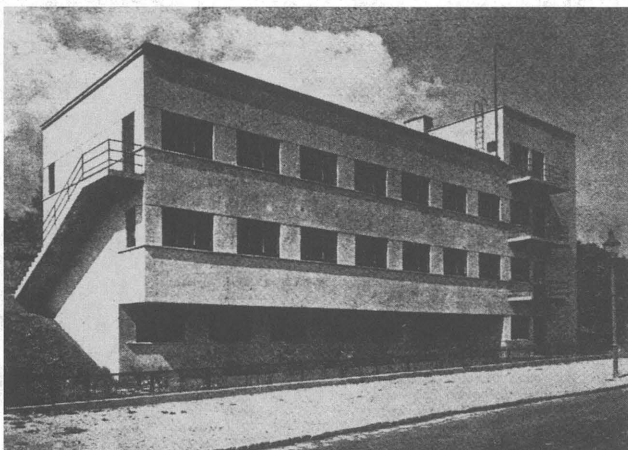
Focussing the Austrian situation:



1.3. Old Textile School in Vorarlberg - Dornbirn,
architects: Willi Ramersdorfer - German Meusburger, 1958.
Photo: Bundesdenkmalamt.



2.3. Heubergsiedlung in Vienna - Dornbach,
architect: Adolf Loos, 1923/24. Photo: A. Huber.



3.3. Settlement, Young Persons Home in Vienna - Döbling,
architect: Anton Brenner, 1930. Photo: Contemporary photo.

1. Saved

1.1. Liesing Employment Office in Vienna - Liesing.

A new function made renovation possible (architect Hermann Czech, ca. 1997).

1.2. Steiner House in Vienna - Hietzing.

The removal of modernisations carried out in the 1950s allows this incunabulum of Modernism to be understood again as what it is (architect Burkhardt Rukschcio, 1996).

1.3. Old Textile School in Vorarlberg - Dornbirn.

By means of a very carefully carried out restoration it proved possible to save both the substance and appearance for a new function that is closely related to the original use (ca. 2001).

2. Endangered

2.1. Kahlenberg Restaurant in Vienna - Döbling.

This landmark is in danger due to economic senselessness.

2.2. Purkersdorf Sanatorium in Lower Austria.

An unimaginative speculative development leaves this architectural monument no longer room to breathe.

2.3. Heubergsiedlung in Vienna - Dornbach.

The increase in people's demands, combined with thoughtlessness, here work in opposition to the architect's original intentions.

3. Lost

3.1. Kaipalast in Vienna - Inner City.

This reinforced concrete frame building could not withstand the march of progress (demolished in 2001).

3.2. Café Greif in central Innsbruck.

This café stood in the way of a planned increase in density and a commercial building (demolished 1970s).

3.3. Settlement, Young Persons Home in Vienna - Döbling.

This home, built by Anton Brenner who studied at the Bauhaus, had to make way for a speculative housing development (demolished 1970s).

(Report by the members of DOCOMOMO Austria)

DOCOMOMO Brazil

Ten years after

One may ask how an organisation like DOCOMOMO - with such a European background - could have flourished in Brazil. Certainly, it can be explained only in view of the improvement of the discussion that widened the organisation's scope in the mid-1990s, as well as the full development of an international dialogue through the six International DOCOMOMO Conferences already realised, including the one in Brasília in the year 2000 - the first one to be organised outside the Old World. The Brasília Conference celebrated and coincided with the 40th Anniversary of the inauguration of the most challenging city scheme of the Modern Movement. And it was an opportunity to the foreigners to visit the very first Modern Movement ensemble to be listed as an UNESCO World Heritage Monument, in 1987. But this interest in the documentation and preservation of Modern Movement architecture has by no means been a recent or shallow concern.

The earliest MoMo building in the Brazilian Heritage List was included as early as 1948: the Ministry of Education and Health Headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, by Lúcio Costa and Team, with Le Corbusier as a consultant. It was listed only three years after its completion. In the same year, the Pampulha ensemble in Belo Horizonte, designed by Oscar Niemeyer in 1939-42, was included in the Brazilian Heritage List - modern achievements

considered as important as the impressive 18th Century baroque buildings of the list. So, in Brazil, MoMo buildings and sites already received attention more than a half century ago. We have heard from foreigners that Brazil is a modern country. But we don't believe that this is enough to explain this peculiar approach that Brazilians have to towards modernity.

Obligation

The first contacts with DOCOMOMO International showed how rich it could be to have the co-existence of so many different interpretations about the so-called 'Modern Movement'. It was quite amazing to observe the plurality of thoughts and to perceive the diversity of goals from those who have searched DOCOMOMO. There was no doubt that it was the opportunity to check some 'unquestionable truths' through an international and open debate - a challenge that could be succeeded or not. Nevertheless, it was 1992, and no Brazilian institution or senior researcher had responded to Hubert-Jan Henket's call to organise a Working party here. Anna Beatriz Galvão went to the 1992 DOCOMOMO Conference in Dessau just to present a paper on the origins of Brazilian modern architecture. On the last day of the event, she was 'intimidated' to establish a Brazilian group. In retrospect,



she has to admit that she appreciated that invitation as an obligation, because it was unconceivable to see Brazil outside of that debate. On the other hand, there was a serious question: how could we possibly establish a true Working party in such a continental-broad country? Just one word has been key to our strategy: collectivity.

Participation

A Brazilian DOCOMOMO network was started in Salvador with the support of the Graduate Program in Architecture and Urbanism of the Federal University of Bahia. Their first task was to identify, through institutional contacts, those who were working on Modern Movement themes in terms of criticism, history, preservation and so on. Just a few responses were received, but these were truly important in the very beginning. They provided the information for the first steps in producing the Brazilian DOCOMOMO Register, that is still in progress today.

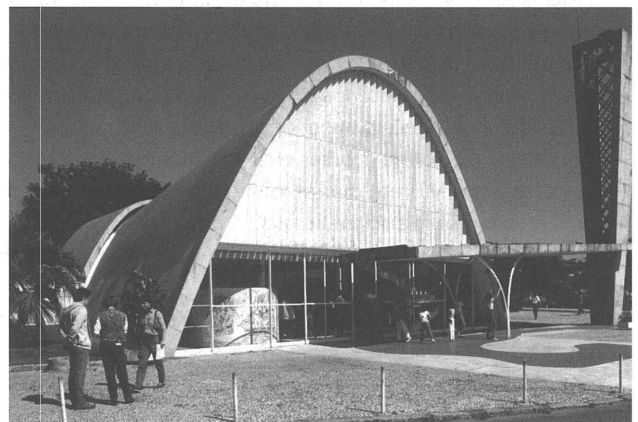
In 1995 it was decided to organise a national seminar, the First Brazilian DOCOMOMO Seminar. It was really a success, with the participation of prominent researchers from the whole country, and a moment to put together the state-of-the-art in the matter.

In an international panorama, this 'collective' strategy has promoted a significant participation of Brazilian DOCOMOMO members in the International Specialist Committees. The ISC on Urbanism was proposed and initially coordinated by Marco Aurélio Gomes, Ana Fernandes and Anna Beatriz Galvão. Also, the International DOCOMOMO Conferences saw many Brazilian papers to be evaluated by the Scientific Committees.

The Sixth DOCOMOMO International Conference, coordinated by Frederico Holanda in Brasília, was another hard task. It allowed many DOCOMOMO members (and MoMo agnostics) to experience both the city of Brasília and a country with so many outstanding examples of modern architecture.

Profile

DOCOMOMO has a special profile that matches actual interests in Brazil. Four national conferences were organised in Salvador (1995 and 1997), in São Paulo (1999), and in Viçosa (2001), the latter two attended by about 250 people. The invited foreign speakers were Beatriz Colomina (Princeton University), Eduardo Subirats (Princeton University), Francisco Liernur (Argentina), Hubert-Jan Henket (DOCOMOMO International), Wessel de Jonge



Right:
Ministry of Education and Health Headquarters, Rio de Janeiro, 1937-1945. Architects Lúcio Costa, Carlos Leão, Afonso Eduardo Reidy, Jorge Machado Moreira, Oscar Niemeyer, Eduardo Vasconcelos; Le Corbusier, consultant. Photo: Hugo Segawa.

Top:
Oscar Niemeyer's Pampulha Chapel in Belo Horizonte, 1939-1942. Photo: Hugo Segawa.

Left:
Brasília, satellite photo.

(DOCOMOMO International), Mary McLeod (Columbia University), Maristella Casciato (DOCOMOMO International), Helio Piñon (Politecnica de Catalunya), Ola Wedebrunn (DOCOMOMO Denmark), Lilia Maure Rubio (Politecnica de Madrid).

The next biannual national conference is planned for 2003 in the city of São Carlos (São Paulo). One regional seminar, in the state of São Paulo, was organised in 1998 by an active group in São José dos Campos (a city in Paraíba Valley in the state of São Paulo) and a second one is now scheduled for later this year to take place in the city of Taubaté. The São Paulo DOCOMOMO group also organised open meetings pointing out some endangered buildings to attract public attention.

Three books were published that carry the DOCOMOMO logo: *Rediscussing Modernism* by Luis Antonio Fernandes Cardoso and Olivia Fernandes de Oliveira (UFBA, 1987, 302 p., Portuguese), *Modernist Architecture in Porto Alegre* by Günter Weimer (Prefecture of Porto Alegre, 1998, 174 p., Portuguese) and *Inventory of Modern Architecture in Paraíba Valley* by the São José dos Campos DOCOMOMO group (UBC/UNITAU/UNIVAP, 1997, 66. p., Portuguese/English).

Privileged events

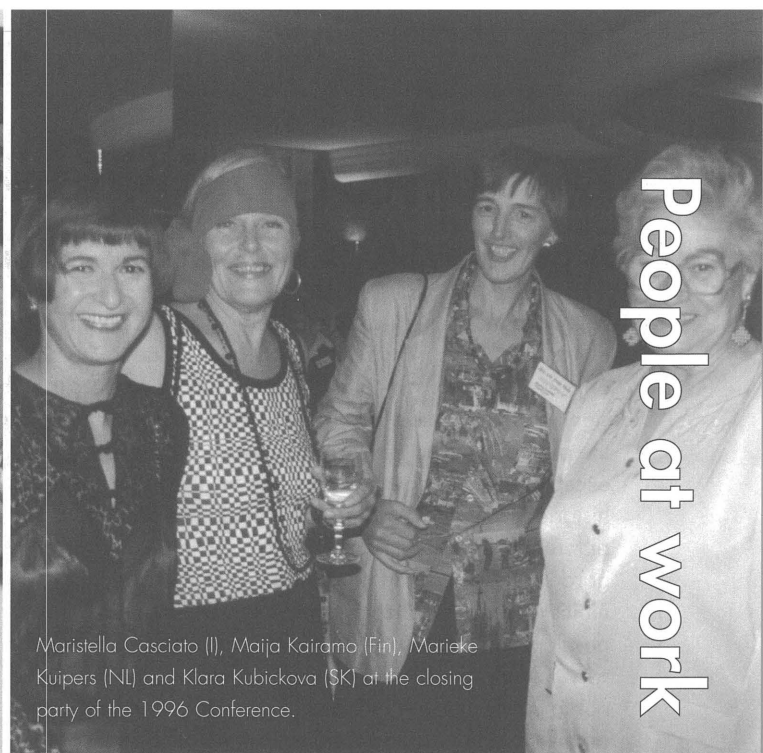
The national DOCOMOMO seminars mirror the vitality of MoMo subjects. The audience of hundreds of architects, professors, researchers, graduate and undergraduate students reveals the increasing interest in Brazil on the study and the recognition of the yet unknown modernity in the country. Most papers deal with Architectural History, Register and Urbanism & Landscape matters. The large participation stands out in the development of academic research in Master and Doctorate courses over the country, mainly in Theory & History area, and all of them demanding a forum for discussion of this scientific output. The DOCOMOMO seminars are now one of the privileged national events with this scientific profile.

Ten years after, it is possible to say that DOCOMOMO Brazil has reached the maturity, thanks to the support and help from Paul Meurs, Ana Fernandes, Marco Aurélio Gomes, Anete Araujo, Angela Pedrão, Naia Alban, Olivia de Oliveira, José Pessoa, Frederico Holanda, Mirthes Baffi, Walter Pires, Ademir Pereira dos Santos, Alexandre Penedo, Lucio Gomes Machado, Martha Camisassa, Alejandra Muñoz, among many other special colleagues.

(Report by Anna Beatriz Galvão and Hugo Segawa. Anna Beatriz Galvão was the founder of the Brazilian DOCOMOMO Working party, the former coordinator (1992-1999), and the co-organiser of the VI International DOCOMOMO Conference in Brasília in 2000. Hugo Segawa is an architect and critic, and the present coordinator of DOCOMOMO Brazil.)



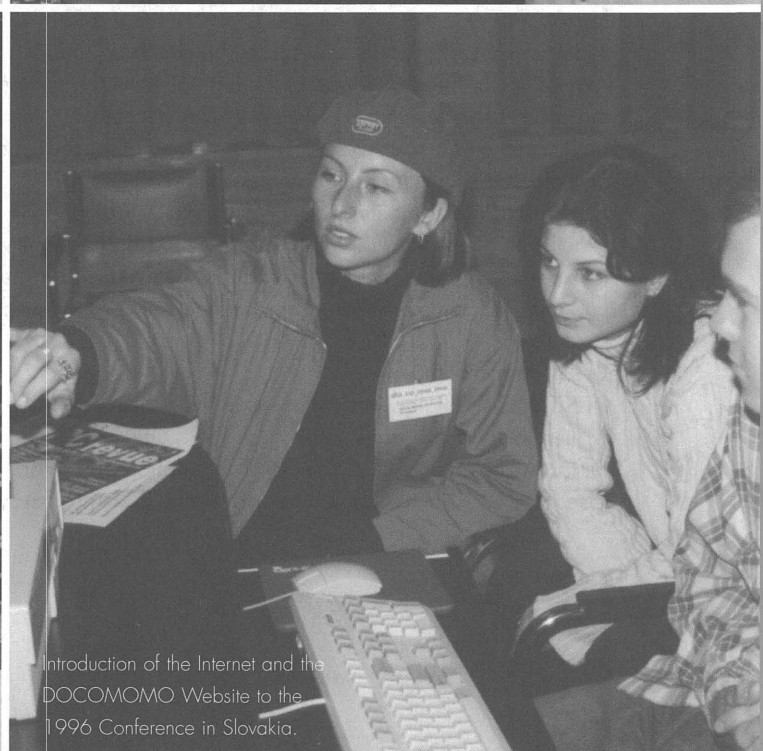
The ISC / Urbanism at work in Bratislava, 1996. Left to right: Rob Docter (NL), Julia Gatley (NZ), Wanda Kononowicz (PL), Marco Aurelio Gomes (Br) and, on the back, Angela West Pedrão (Br).
All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



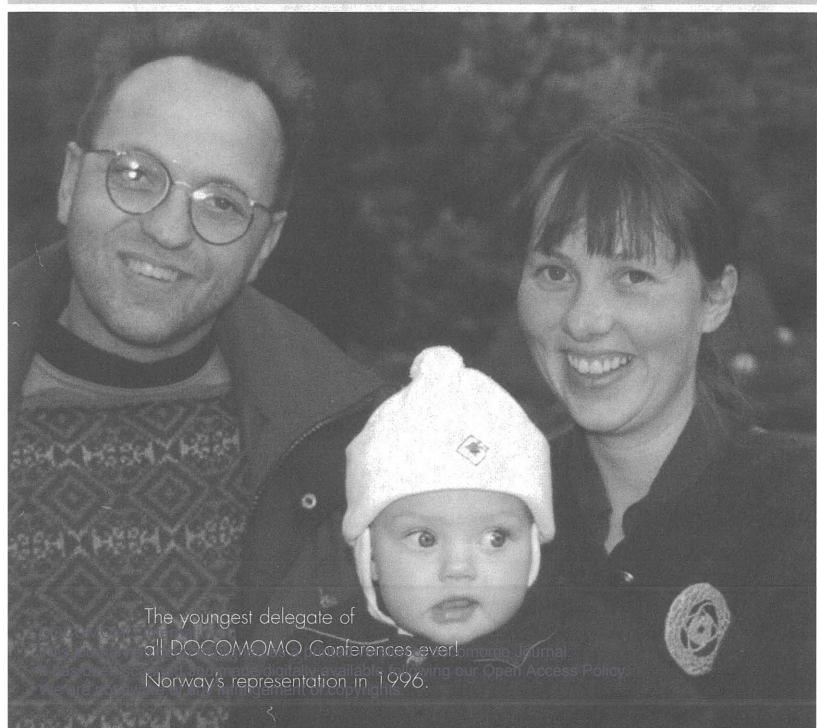
Maristella Casciato (I), Maija Kairamo (Fin), Marieke Kuipers (NL) and Klara Kubickova (SK) at the closing party of the 1996 Conference.



Left to right: Olga, Boris Kirikov and Maria Naschokina with Wessel de Jonge during his working visit to St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1992.



Introduction of the Internet and the DOCOMOMO Website to the 1996 Conference in Slovakia.



The youngest delegate of all DOCOMOMO Conferences ever! *momomom Journal*, Norway's representation in 1996.



It's all about publications. Left to right: Stefan Slachta (SK), Wessel de Jonge (NL) and András Hadík (HR) discuss a recent book.

DOCOMOMO Bulgaria

A partnership in the mission of preservation

Following the ideological trends during a long period of almost fifty years (1945-1990), as well as due to the policy of preservation of the cultural monuments of architecture, the significance of Modern Movement architecture in Bulgaria of the period between the two world wars, with a few exceptions, was neglected and disparaged in architectural historiography. In a wider aspect the public attitude to different examples, ensembles, sites, territories, parks and gardens designed and constructed in that period was nihilistic and very often unconcerned. The modern development after worldwar II was appraised in different ways. Again because of ideological reasons it was viewed not in connection with the world processes of modern architecture but as 'socialist in substance and realistic in form'.

Today in spite of more or less successful efforts of reassessment, the philosophy of the legislation in the sphere of preservation of cultural monuments has become antiquated and ineffective. The Law on monuments of culture and museums, which is still in force was created in 1969. As a result, even emblematic MoMo examples are practically not protected. The financial collapse this country is experiencing in recent years is yet another reason for the financing of documentation projects to be very problematic.

Brief chronology

DOCOMOMO Bulgaria's history is in the process of being written for about 8 years, ever since 1993 when Dr. P. Stolarov (member of DOCOMOMO International), senior researcher P. Yokimov, Dr. L. Stoilova, Prof. Chr. Anastassov,

Dr. D. Zheleva-Martins, G. Georgiev, Dr. A. Dobrinova wrote the declaration/charter that proclaimed the aims and tasks of the formation. In parallel with this, they published a range of articles in the Bulgarian journal *Architecture*. In 1994, M. Iordanova and E. Momirov joined the working group. A small archives unit was created at the Union of Bulgarian Architects Library to keep copies of correspondence and DOCOMOMO Journals. The charter, the list of members of the Bulgarian Working party and the first 13 register fiches of some prominent examples of MoMo architecture in Bulgaria (1920s-60s) were sent to the headquarters in Eindhoven. In April 1995, in a letter to Prof. Hubert Jan Henket, the Bulgarian Working party officially announced the wish for a full-fledged participation in the DOCOMOMO international network. From May 1995, when part of the charter was published (DOCOMOMO Journal 13, p.37), the Bulgarian Working party being one of the other 24 national/regional parties, started to maintain permanent contact with the headquarters. According to requirements of the International Specialist Committee on Registers, Bulgaria did its 'homework', so it acquired voting powers and representation right in Council.

In 1996, DOCOMOMO Bulgaria was joined by eleven more researchers after K. Boyadjiev became a member. An accent on landscape architecture was due to the 1998 contribution of J. Radoslavova. G. Ivancheva, V. Varbanova, G. Stojanova, Y. Bankov and J. Tangarov joined in 2000; I. Dandalova became the 17th member of the group in 2002. All activities were due to voluntary work. Kind support of nil



DOCOMOMO Bulgaria, (above from left to right A. Dobrinova, J. Tangarov, P. Yokimov, V. Varbanova, D. Zheleva-Martins, K. Boyadjiev; below from left to right: M. Iordanova, J. Radoslavova, G. Ivancheva, L. Stoilova. All photos: DOCOMOMO Bulgaria.

membership dues given from DOCOMOMO International ensured the possibility for everyone of the Working party to receive a personal copy of the Journal. An aid from the 'Soros' Art Center was used to cover some administrative expenses.

International contributions

- L. Stoilova, 'The Modern Movement in Bulgarian Architecture', *DOCOMOMO Journal* 15, 1996, pp. 24-25;
- D. Zheleva-Martins, M. Iordanova, K. Boyadjiev, J. Farkov and J. Radoslavova, 'Modern Movement Urbanism Sources'. Bratislava, 1996, poster;
- P. Yokimov and L. Stoilova, 'MoMo Architecture in Bulgaria between two world wars', Bratislava, 1996, poster;
- D. Jeleva-Martins, 'The Modernist Doctrine: An Interpretation in Musman's Plan of Sofia - 1938', Fifth DOCOMOMO Conference, Stockholm. In: *Vision and Reality, Conference Proceedings*. Swedish Museum of Architecture, DOCOMOMO Sweden, 1998, p. 200;
- L. Stoilova, 'Report for 1996-98 period', *DOCOMOMO Journal* 20, 1999, pp. 33-34;
- J. Radoslavova, 'Bulgaria: Post-war Landscapes', *DOCOMOMO Journal* 20, 1999, p. 34;
- M. Iordanova, 'The Return of Modernism. The Architecture of post-war Modernism in Bulgaria', *DOCOMOMO Journal* 21, 1999, pp. 36-40;
- L. Stoilova, 'Reading Contemporary Urban Phenomena: Ensembles', Sixth DOCOMOMO Conference Book of Abstracts. Brazil, 2000, p. 37.

MoMo architecture in Bulgaria was presented in *Architecture of the Modern Movement. Selections from the DOCOMOMO Registers* (edited by Dennis Sharp and Catherine Cooke, 010 Publishers, Rotterdam, 2000). Dozens of offprint leaflets were given to the Union of Bulgarian Architects to be distributed at the World Architects' Congress (UIA) in Berlin in 2002. After prestigious selection, K. Boyadjiev's application for the



Working atmosphere for the exposition '20th Century Architectural Environment. Preservation of the Modern Movement Heritage. DOCOMOMO Bulgaria' preparations. The doyen of the MoMo theory and history, Prof. Ch. Anastasov, in discussion with younger colleagues.

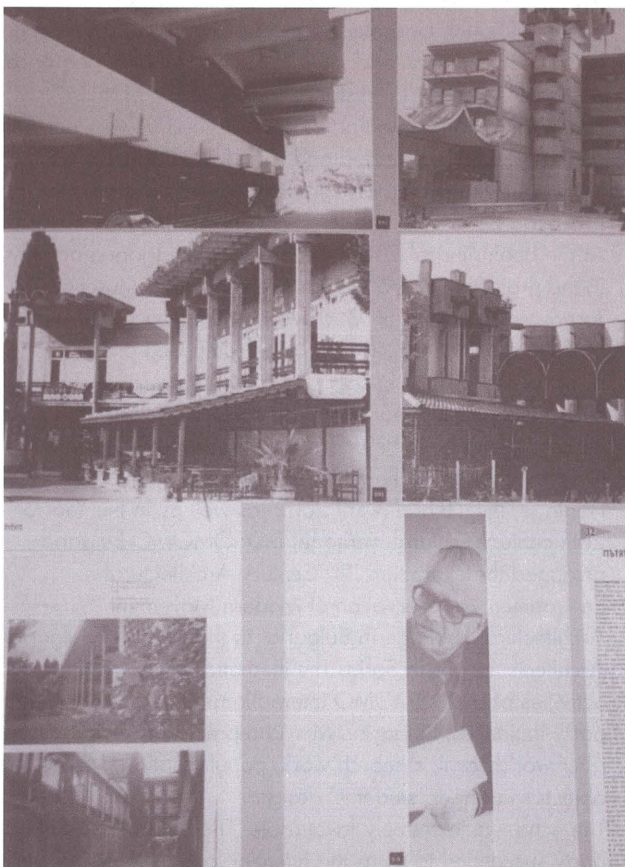
7th DOCOMOMO Conference was accepted.

Unfortunately, for lack of finances, Bulgarians didn't join the international forums with one exception when P. Stolarov participated in Bratislava 1996 and Stockholm 1998 meetings as an ISC/E member.

Most important activities

According to the criteria set by the ISC/Registers, the Bulgarian Working party prepared the documentation fiches for more than 100 MoMo architectural objects in the country; the greatest merit goes to L. Stoilova, P. Yokimov and D. Zheleva. Dozens of publications were made and several research projects were developed. Rather timid attempts were made to provoke the attention and interest of the wider public in that rich period of recent human history, as well as to achieve a shared understanding of the cultural and social value of modern architecture. For a period of a few months from January to June 1998, the Bulgarian Working party made efforts, by sending an the open letter to all institutions concerned as well as some publications and with the support of DOCOMOMO International, for the protection of the MoMo café 'Feyata' and the 'Ropotamo' restaurant buildings in Sofia - both objects listed in the International and in the National Registers and in decay, 'Feyata' especially being reduced to a drug addicts' and vagrants' haunt. Unprotected by the Law, privatisation and future reconstruction endangered their original appearance. As there is too short a distance from the time of their construction, the campaign did not succeed. A very uncouth reconstruction then started and soon it was abandoned. Now, four years later, brutal corroded metal frames irrevocably substitute the original concrete flat roof terrace. At the beginning of 2002, the group was engaged actively in the protection of the National Architectural Museum in V. Tarnovo, the closing of which was announced by a Minister of Culture ordinance, its staff to be composed of just a director and a book-keeper. The museum preserves in its collections original works and personal archives of the numerous creators of modern architecture in Bulgaria. On the occasion of the International Day of Cultural Heritage, the 18th of April 2002, as well as in the Year of 20th century Cultural Heritage, DOCOMOMO Bulgaria arranged the exhibition '20 Century Architectural Environment - Preservation of Modern Movement Architectural Heritage in Bulgaria' in the Union of Bulgarian Architects' House in Sofia. The thematic trends were: activities of DOCOMOMO International; the other Working party initiatives; Bulgarian MoMo representatives before and after worldwar II; research work; popularisation; MoMo objects in danger; students' designs.

The echo was extremely favourable. The Bulgarian Working party succeeded to focus the attention of specialists, as well as the public at large. The main DOCOMOMO goals received a lot of public interest, thanks to participation in a round table debate, devoted to the problems of cultural heritage preservation, participation in press conferences and



Top: Exhibition panel: D. Tzolov - a representative of the Modern Movement between two world wars.

Bottom: Exhibition panel: N. Nikolov - 1960-70s modern ideas development.

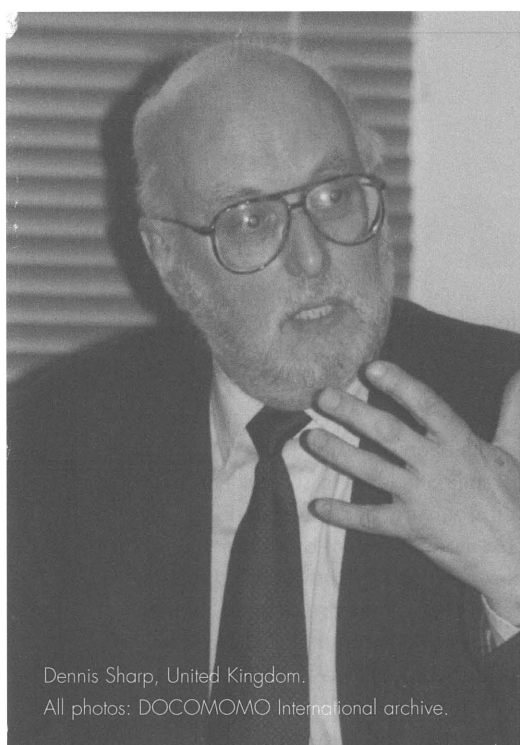
meetings with other non-governmental organisations involved in the problem of heritage preservation like the Bulgarian Committee of ICOMOS, the Bulgarian Committee of ICOM, the Union of Bulgarian Architects, the Union of Bulgarian Artists, the National Civil Forum for Culture, unifying several civil structures also deeply involved in cultural problems. Last April 15 they had signed a memorandum with the Parliament Commission for Culture as well as with the Ministry of Culture, for carrying out an active dialogue with concerned state institutions - a complex and continuing process of interaction in favour of cultural heritage. The Bulgarian Working party was among the initiators of the appeal 'Let's preserve the national heritage!' that was published in the media and addressed to various representatives of the civil society and related institutions expressing our concern about the state of the heritage and willingness for partnership in the mission of preservation.

Conclusion

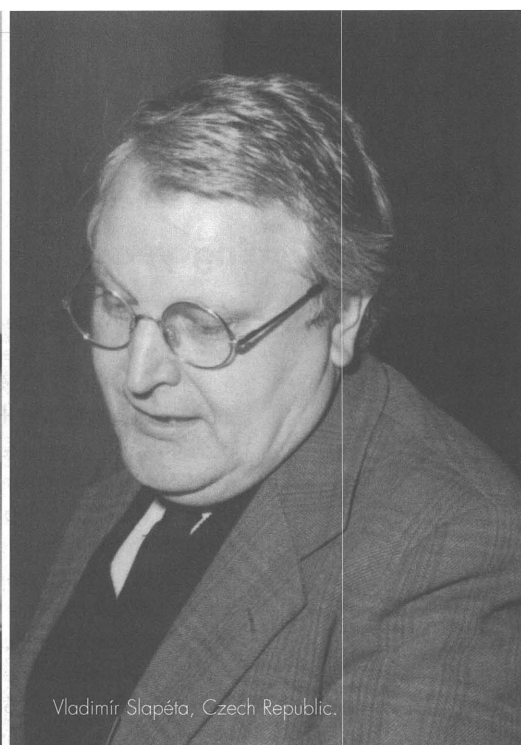
In this short essay we cannot present the activity of the DOCOMOMO Bulgaria as attractive as desired - probably because of the severity of the problems concerning the preservation of Modern Movement heritage, probably because of our awareness of the difficulties that still have to be encountered in advancing the interest of the public at large and all others concerned - to develop a stable environment in which the remaining witnesses of the Bulgarian Modern Movement can be fully appreciated and respected. We therefore extend an invitation to all Working parties for a dialogue concerning the status and legislative circumstances of the Modern Movement heritage in their own countries.

(Report by Miriana Iordanova, coordinator of DOCOMOMO Bulgaria)

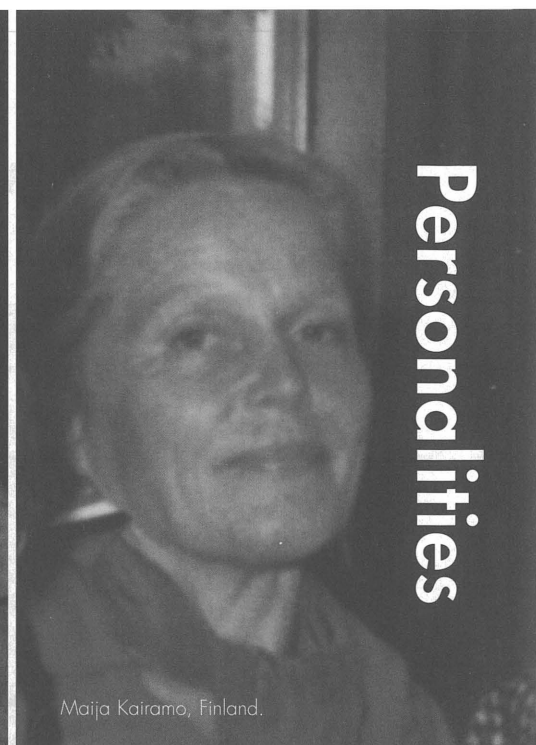
Personalities



Dennis Sharp, United Kingdom.
All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



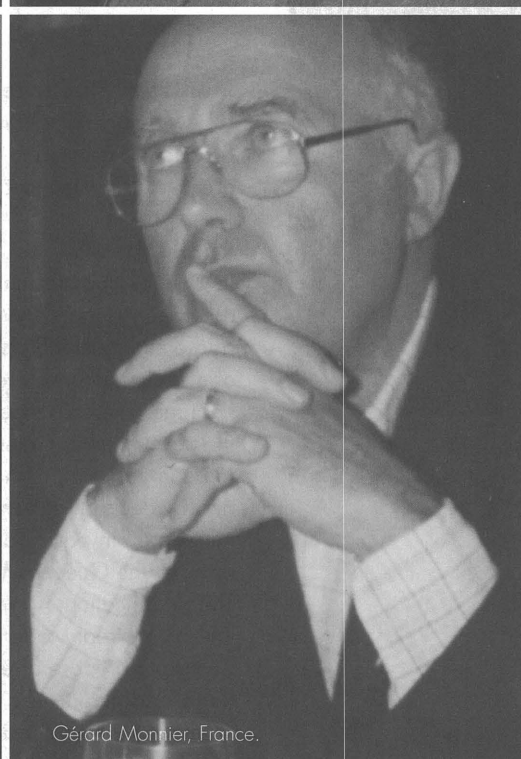
Vladimír Slápěta, Czech Republic.



Maija Kairamo, Finland.



Anna Beatriz Galvão, Brazil



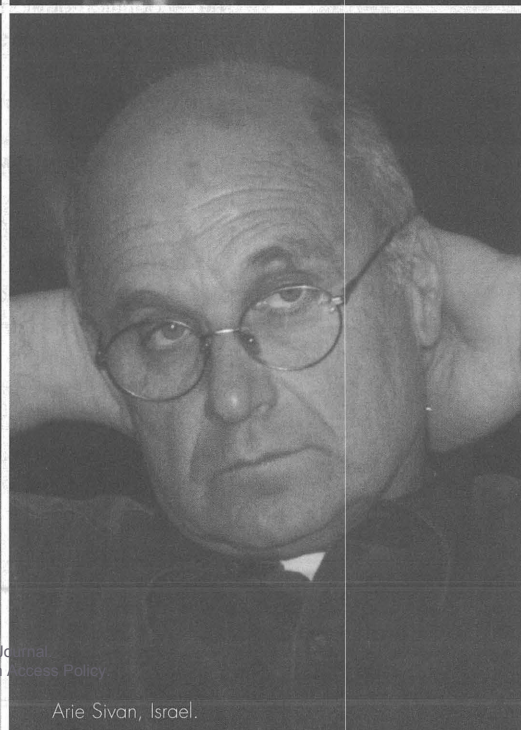
Gérard Monnier, France.



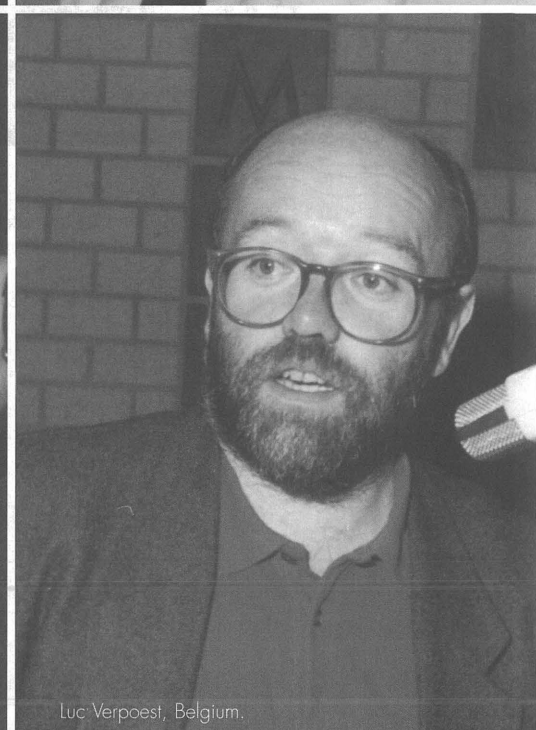
Catherine Cooke, United Kingdom.



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Klára Kubicková, Slovakia.



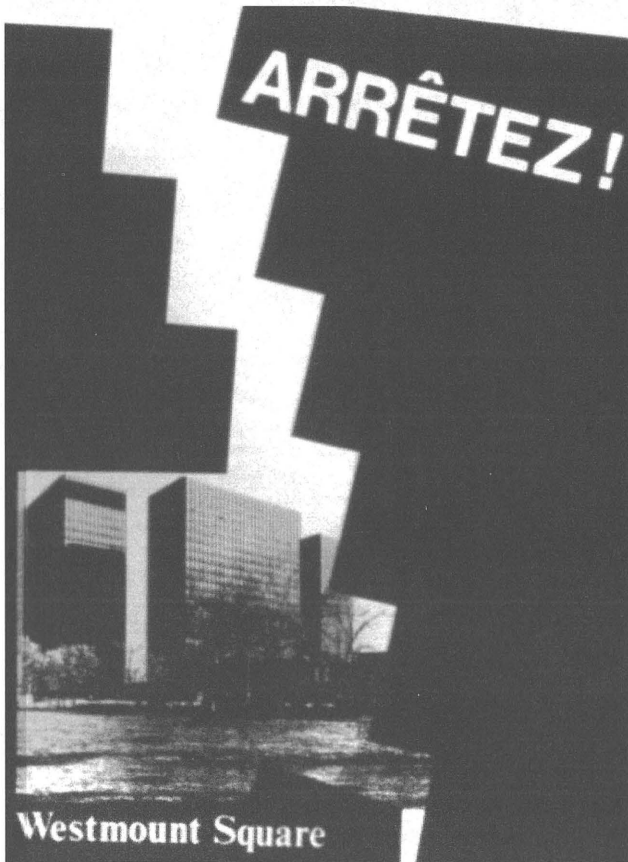
Arie Sivan, Israel.



Luc Verpoest, Belgium.

DOCOMOMO Canada Québec

Questions to be explored in the coming years



Poster *Arrêtez*. Gérard Bochud, graphic designer, 1989. Poster to mobilize against the transformation of Westmount Square.

A few months after the foundation of DOCOMOMO International in The Netherlands in 1988, Québec experiences the first struggles for the preservation of its modern heritage. On this side of the Atlantic, the most urgent problems are not the rehabilitation of social housing, but the transformation of commercial complexes to suit current fashion. A small group of professors and professionals mobilizes against the 'post-modernization' of Westmount Square, an urban complex designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in 1964-69. The renovation works are stopped, but the shopping concourse has already suffered major alterations. A few years earlier the esplanade of Place-Ville Marie by Ioh Ming Pei (1957-66), another remarkable example of modern urban space in Montréal, had suffered similar treatment.

Montréal Moderne 1990-1993

A new association. In March 1990, Montréal Moderne, an association devoted to the study and preservation of modern architecture, is founded.

Challenges

In Québec, modern architecture is largely misunderstood, if not openly despised. Modern architecture is often depicted as the enemy of the historical city, which retains the attention of most groups involved in the preservation of architectural heritage. The challenges ahead are sizeable. They include the development of a study of modern architecture, and, more importantly, to increase its appreciation by the public and by decision-makers. In 1992, Montréal Moderne initiates an inventory of modern architecture through a first grant of the Québec Ministry of Culture.

The classification of Westmount Square is requested, after which Montréal Moderne is commissioned by the Ministry of Culture to prepare a report on the work of Mies van der Rohe in Montréal. *The Commission des biens culturels du Québec*, however, decided not to recommend the protection. The recognition of modern architecture as heritage is confined to a small circle of 'amateurs', in the dual sense of the word, that is, enthusiasts of modern architecture and neophytes in the domain of heritage preservation.

Rallying of DOCOMOMO International

In September 1992, two members of Montréal Moderne participate in the 2nd DOCOMOMO International Conference in Dessau. A crucial debate for the Québec participants is triggered: should the modern architecture that is to be documented and preserved be limited to the one produced between the two World Wars? In September 1994, Montréal Moderne contributes to the inventory prepared by DOCOMOMO International. The association acquires the status of a regional Working party and becomes DOCOMOMO Québec.

do.co.mo.mo.quebec

Comité de conseil pour la documentation et la préservation de l'architecture moderne au Québec

Bulletin 4



Patrimoine architectural moderne au Québec Le supermarché Steinberg n° 67 à Montréal

Pendant la grande Crise, une nouvelle façon de pratiquer le commerce de l'alimentation apparaît au Québec. Les épiceries Steinberg qui, depuis leur début, offrent un service à la clientèle complet avec commandes téléphoniques et livraison à domicile, se convertissent en surfaces libre-service. Situés sur les axes commerciaux des principaux quartiers de Montréal, les supermarchés Steinberg ont participé aux premières manifestations de la modernité architecturale à apparaître au Québec. Parmi toutes les succursales, le supermarché n° 67, dessiné par l'agence Joseph A. Berkowitz, se distingue par la qualité de son architecture et par la synthèse particulièrement réussie des formes établies par la prestigieuse entreprise de distribution.

La compagnie Steinberg fut une pionnière dans la modernisation de la distribution alimentaire. Elle fut aussi l'une des premières entreprises commerciales à bascar l'architecture moderne. Dès l'inauguration en 1917 de la première épicerie Steinberg sur le 4423 du boulevard Saint-Laurent jusqu'aux ouvertures de nombreuses succursales de banlieue à la fin de la construction des centres commerciaux, les magasins Steinberg se sont constamment transformés de façon à offrir à leur clientèle un ensemble de nouveaux modes de consommation mais aussi une architecture moderne et innovante.

L'architecture se est affecté tout un rôle non négligeable dans la stratégie de l'entreprise notamment au début des années 1950 dans que toute succursale ou surface devait être en équilibre au cours d'une période déterminée par une à trois fois annuelle pour évaluer et imposer une image uniforme pour toutes ses succursales. La compagnie a favorisé la présence de l'architecture en faisant appel à différents architectes. Ceux-ci ont pour le magasin n° 67, Milton Rosenberg et Saul Milson-Berkowitz, sont des diplômés de

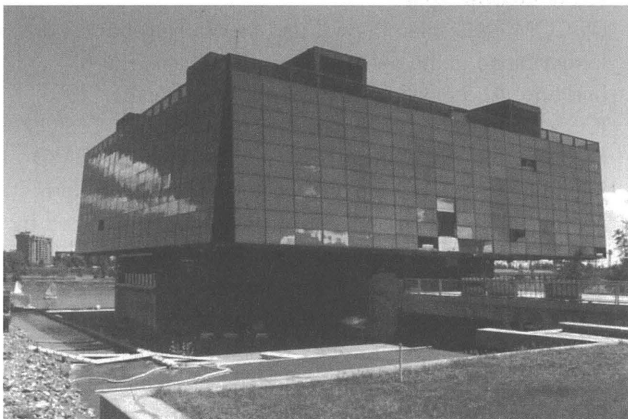
DOCOMOMO Québec 1994-2002

A new Working party

Eight years of studies and interventions made by a small group of volunteers ensues. The inventory of modern architecture is expanded to the whole of the province of Québec. The *Bulletin de DOCOMOMO Québec* is launched, but despite great effort, it proves difficult to ensure the regularity of the ambitious publication schedule.

Awareness campaigns

Conferences for the tenants of Embassy Row (1958), an apartment building designed by the Canadian architect Peter Dickinson are among the campaigns launched to raise awareness. Since 1997, DOCOMOMO Québec participates regularly in the *Journées de la Culture*, including visits to the town of Salaberry-de-Valleyfield and to the Montréal underground. The organization of the international conference *Studying and Protecting Modern Architecture* is held at UQAM on May 20th, 1998, followed by a series of public lectures on modern architecture.



Québec Pavilion, Montréal, 1964-67. Papineau, Gérin-Lajoie, Le Blanc & Durand, architects, Montréal. Photo: Alain Laforest, 1994.



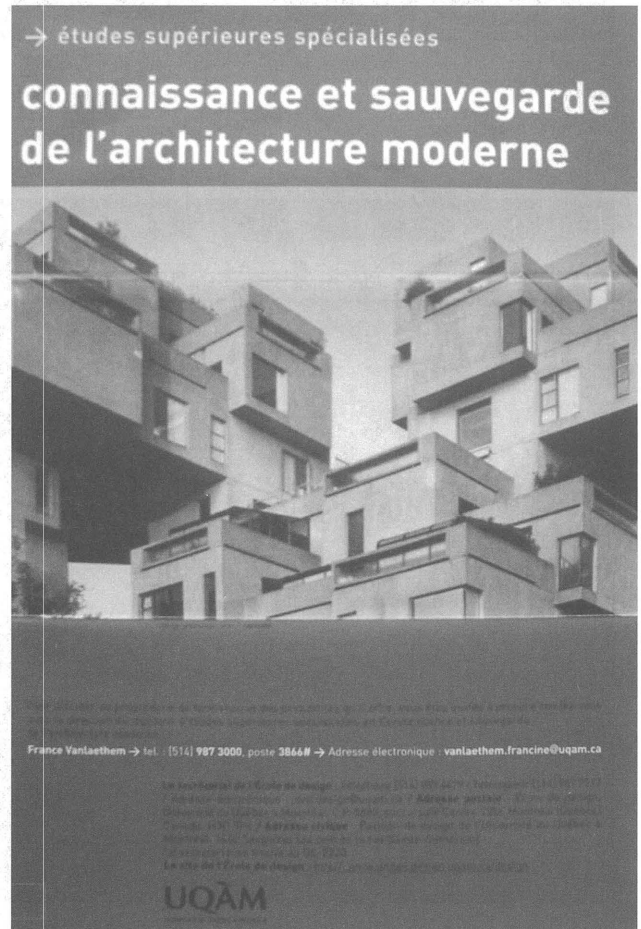
View of the former Québec Pavilion after its transformation and integration into the Casino de Montréal. Photo: Alain Laforest, 1996.

Threats to MoMo architecture

The uncertain future of the Québec Pavilion built for Expo 67 entails a press campaign, in the summer of 1995, that is launched to denounce the transformation of the pavilion as an extension of the *Casino de Montréal* without any respect for its architectural integrity. Downtown Montréal sees a gradual refurbishment of most of the office towers: granite replaces marble, golden chrome replaces steel. Public art works are increasingly destructed or altered. The Pigeon Hole mechanical garage in Old Montréal, the last of its type in Canada, is demolished in 2000. Vigilance and diligence are not always sufficient to prevent irreversible actions.

Public interventions

In the context of broad public forums organized to solicit opinion, DOCOMOMO Québec submits reports on the politics of cultural patrimony of the Québec Government (2000), on the reuse of the buildings of the McGill University Health Center (2001), and on the future of the Mount Royal (2002).



Poster, Jean-F Lacombe, graphic designer, 2000. Poster announcing the graduate degree program in *Connaissance et sauvegarde de l'architecture moderne* (Study and Preservation of Modern Architecture) at the École de design at the Université du Québec à Montréal.

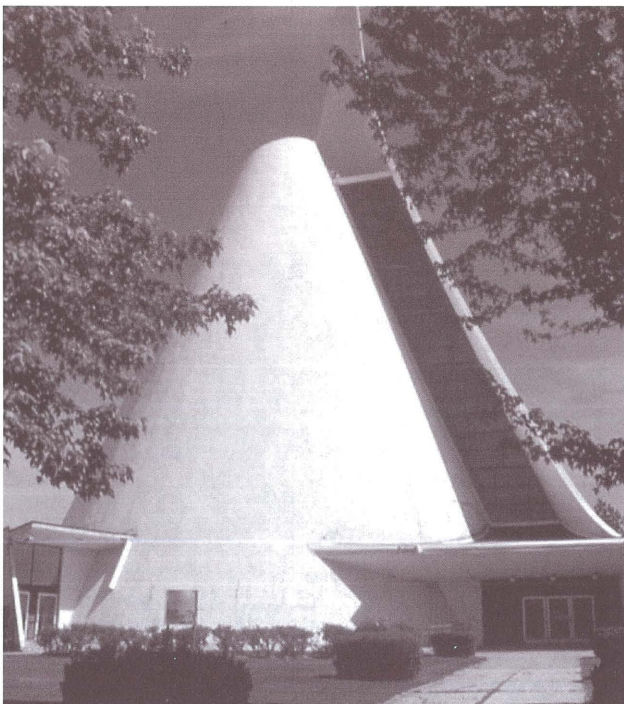
Collective mobilizations

Groups involved in heritage issues – the *Association québécoise pour le patrimoine industriel (AQPI)*, *Héritage Montréal*, *DOCOMOMO Québec* – advocate the preservation of the last urban grain elevator of the port of Montréal. A day-long symposium held at the Canadian Centre for Architecture in October 1998 brings together representatives from all concerned public bodies. Public awareness is intensified through the inauguration of the Silophone event in September 2000, and the organization of an architectural 'charrette' with professionals in architecture and landscape architecture in October 2000. This workshop yields surprising and stimulating results, but



Poster *La machine à voir*, In Situ/Braque, architects, Montréal, 2000.

One of the five projects for the refurbishment of silo # 5 submitted for the 'charrette' organized by *DOCOMOMO Québec*, Montréal, 30 September - 1 October 2000.



Church Notre-Dame-de-Fatima, Jonquière, 1963. Côté et Desgagné, architects, Chicoutimi. One of the churches selected in the report on the preservation of modern religious heritage prepared by the *Fondation du patrimoine religieux du Québec* and presented to the Québec Ministry of Culture in March 2001. Photo courtesy *DOCOMOMO Québec*.

the battle has not yet been won. In Fall 2001, the York Theatre (Perry, Luke & Little, 1937-38), an art deco movie theater, is demolished in spite of efforts made by another coalition.

Strength of the international network

Regular and active participation in the *DOCOMOMO International Conferences* has brought broadening of horizons, intellectual exchanges, comparison of experiences, development of new friendships. Moreover, it is now clear that the affiliation with *DOCOMOMO International* has brought *DOCOMOMO Québec* increased credibility.

Fostering the future

In September 2001, the *École de design* at the *Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)* inaugurates a new graduate degree program in the study and preservation of modern architecture.

2002 and after

Recognition

By 2002, *DOCOMOMO Québec* has acquired both authority and influence on the local scene.

New challenges

DOCOMOMO International and its Working parties are no longer alone in the defense of modern architectural heritage. At a meeting in Montréal in September 2001, *ICOMOS* launched its own action plan for 20th Century heritage. The conferences organized by *DOCOMOMO International* are not the only ones to focus on Modern Movement buildings and sites. Conferences organized by other societies and institutions devoted to the history of architecture are perhaps better placed to foster the advancement of historical knowledge in the field. Today, the urgency is for the preservation, rather than the study, of modern architecture. Indeed, through the efforts of *DOCOMOMO International*, technical knowledge has been disseminated. But what of the need for theoretical reflection and methodological discussion about the preservation of modern architecture? Have we examined how modern architecture can attain the status of monument? What are the contemporary values attached to modern architecture? How are we to justify the restoration 'à l'identique' of modern buildings, 'as if nothing has happened', while this practice has been abandoned for earlier historic monuments? Have we exhausted the discussion of the question of authenticity? These are some of the questions we would like *DOCOMOMO* to explore in the coming years.

(Report by France Vanlaethem and Réjean Legault, members of DOCOMOMO Québec)

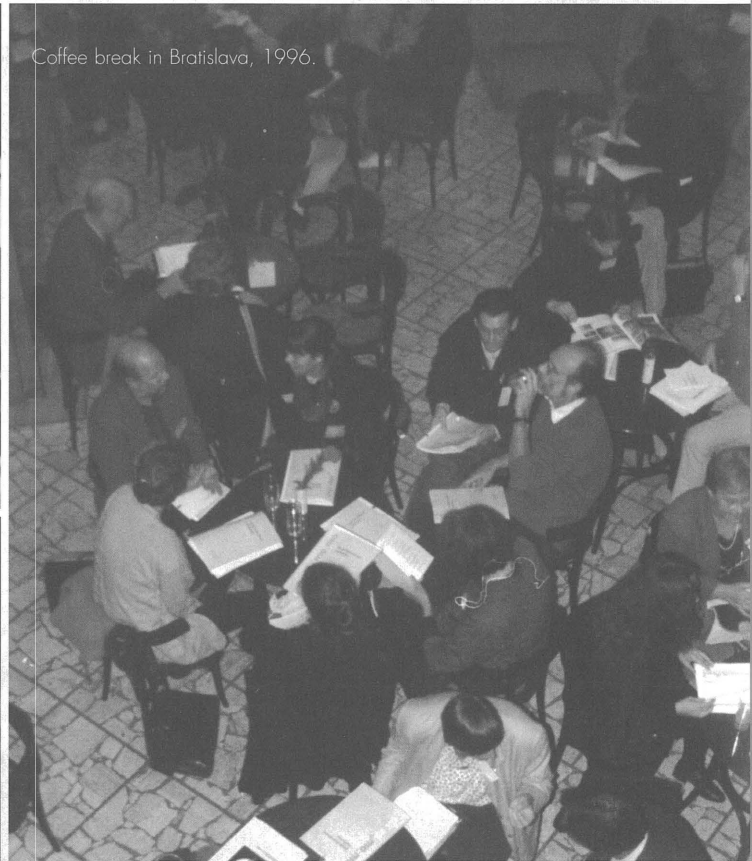
Conferences



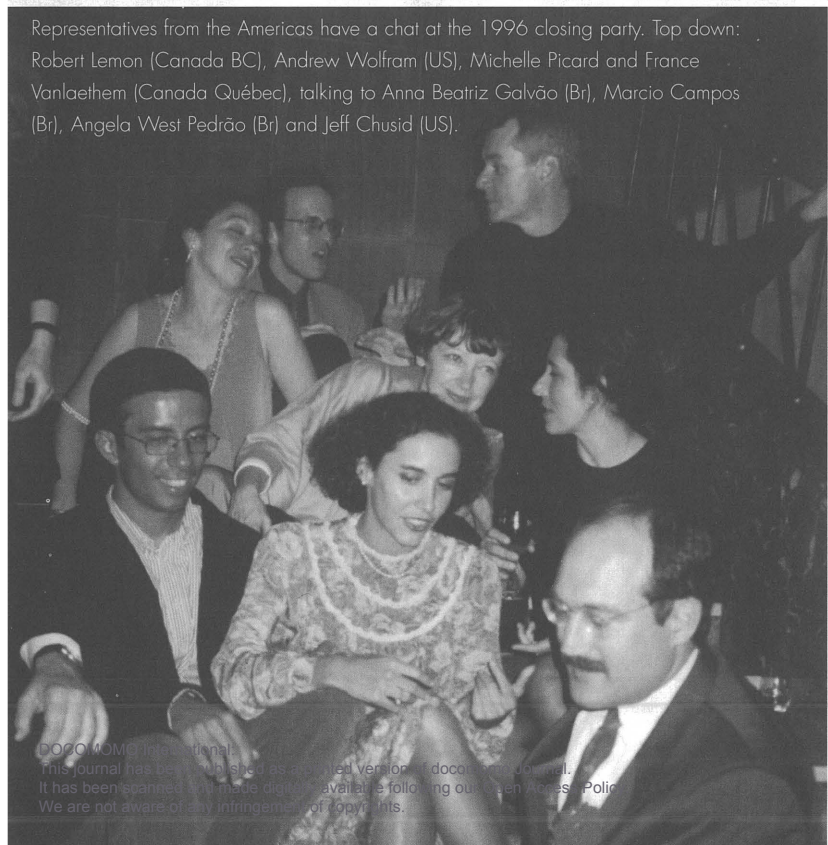
In the garden of Sliac Spa at the end of the 1996 Conference.
All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



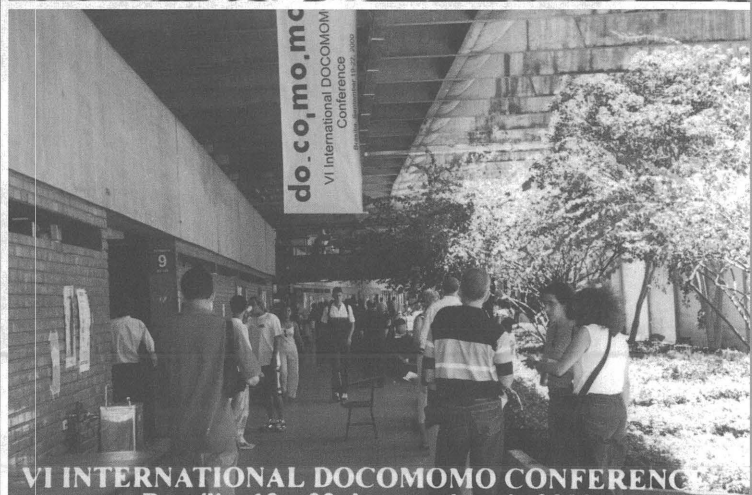
Lunch in Barcelona during the 1994 Conference.



Coffee break in Bratislava, 1996.



Representatives from the Americas have a chat at the 1996 closing party. Top down: Robert Lemon (Canada BC), Andrew Wolfram (US), Michelle Picard and France Vanlaethem (Canada Québec), talking to Anna Beatriz Galvão (Br), Marcio Campos (Br), Angela West Pedrão (Br) and Jeff Chusid (US).



VI INTERNATIONAL DOCOMOMO CONFERENCE
Brasilia, 10 a 22 de setembro de 2000

DOCOMOMO Czechia

The Czech DOCOMOMO group recapitulates

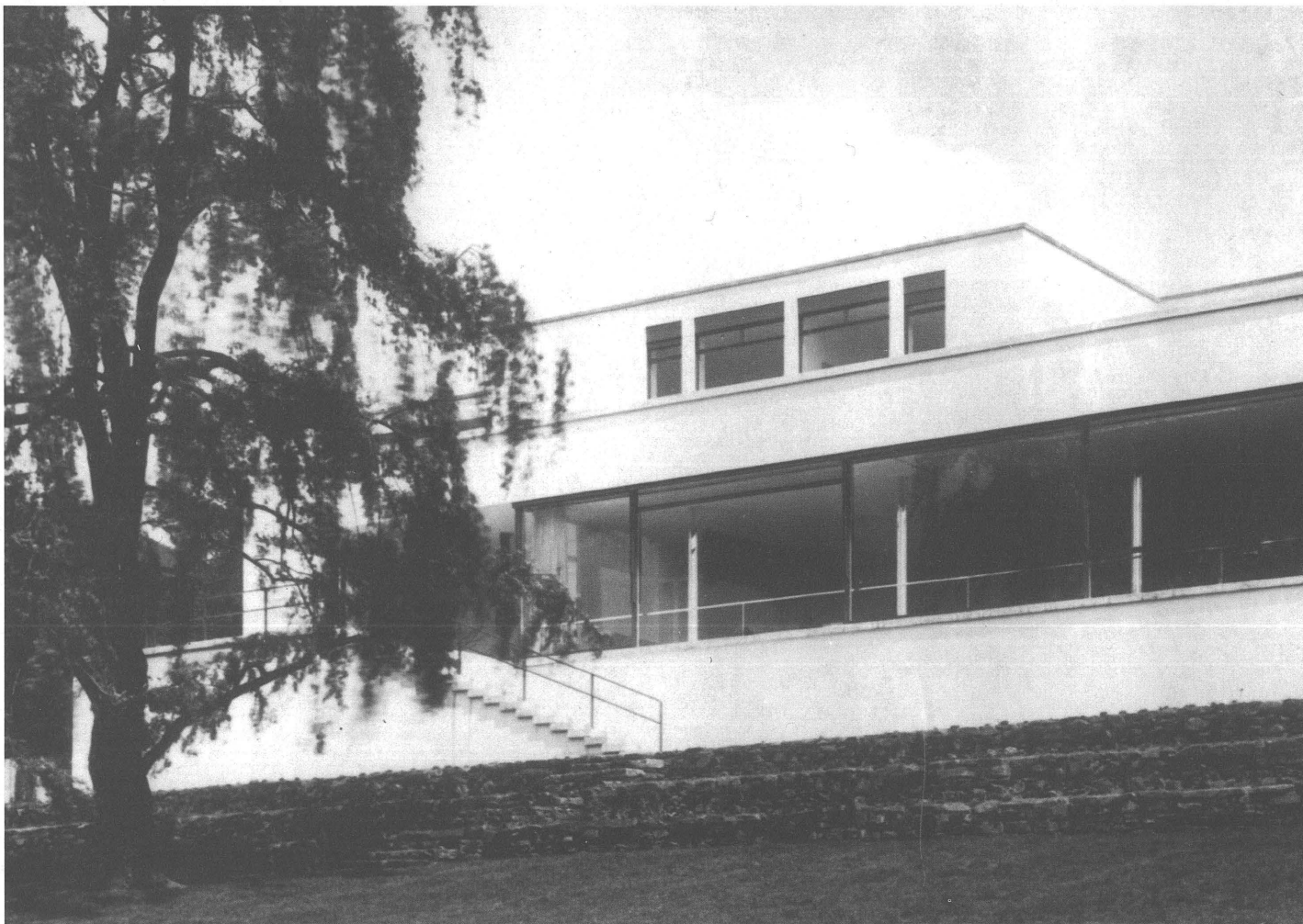
A narrow circle of the Czech experts which has participated in the activities of the DOCOMOMO since 1990 keeps a series of memories of working negotiations, excursions and social events. Many of these events would deserve a record in the form of an essay, reflecting their unique atmosphere and spirit in an adequate way. Nevertheless, we prefer a factual recapitulation of the group's work and activities which should mainly play the role of an impulse to further deeper and more systematic work in the future.

When the general secretary of DOCOMOMO, Wessel de Jonge, was examining the possibilities of cooperation with the Czechs and Slovaks in 1989 and 1990, a big number of art historians and architects from Ancient Monuments Institutes, universities and private architectural offices expressed their interest. However, their number soon decreased. At their first meeting, Mr. Vladimír Šlapeta was elected chairman and Mr. Štefan Šlachta secretary. In 1990, thanks to the generous support of the organisers, seven delegates from the former Czechoslovakia could take part in the first International Conference in Eindhoven. Five of them, Mr. Petr Pečák, Mr. Jan Sapák, Mr. Jan Sedlák, Mr. Štefan Šlachta and Mr. Vladimír Šlapeta gave papers. In the second and third conference in Dessau and Barcelona there were only Slovak delegates.

However, a paper send in by Mr. Jan Sedlák was published in the 1992 Proceedings from Dessau.

At the time of the split of Czechoslovakia two separate national groups were established. Mr. Vladimír Šlapeta remained the head of the Czech DOCOMOMO group and Mr. Jan Sedlák was elected secretary. Both have been holding their positions up to now. The illustrious activities of the Slovak DOCOMOMO Working party resulted in organising the conference in the city of Bratislava and in the town of Šliach in 1996. This extraordinary opportunity was mainly used by the experts from the organising country. There were only two participants from the Czech Republic - Ms. Iveta Černá and Mr. Jan Sedlák. The latter gave a paper. Both of them, together with Mr. Jakub Kynčl, took part in the conferences in Stockholm and Brasilia. This time the Czech members of DOCOMOMO were able to cover the expensive journey to Brazil thanks to grant support of the Czech Ministry of Education, whereas in the previous cases they had covered the costs of their stays from their own sources. This fact had naturally limited their possibilities. Only once a Czech member (Mr. Sedlák) participated in the conference of another national group ('That Wonderful Wrocław Modern Movement' in Wrocław in 1991).

The participation in International Conferences was not the only



activity of the Czech DOCOMOMO Group. Its members, Mr. Petr Pelčák, Mr. Jan Sapák and Mr. Jan Sedlák, also published their articles in the Newsletter (later the Journal) of DOCOMOMO. The non-members, Ms. Radomíra Sedláková and Mr. Karel Ksandr, published their articles in the Journal, too. As for the content of the Conference papers and Journal articles, the history of the Czech interwar architecture and the presentation of the new publications on this topic belonged to the prevailing issues. The issue of methods for the restoration of landmarks of modern architecture was mentioned by the Czechs only at the poster exhibitions during the conferences. A special interest in the functionalist architecture is significant for the present situation in the Czech Republic, where the level of knowledge and interpretation of modern development overtakes the results of the practical care of historical monuments and landmarks.

Mr. Vladimír Šlapeta, the chairman of the Czech DOCOMOMO group and a well-known expert, has played an especially extraordinary role in his position. With his books, papers, exhibitions and lectures he has gained remarkable recognition for the international appreciation of the Czech modern architecture. Mr. Šlapeta's younger colleagues, Mr. Petr Pelčák, Mr. Jan Sapák, Mr. Jindřich Škrabal and others have

been doing a systematic research of Brno's avant-garde architecture for several years. The results of this research have been presented at exhibitions and in several academic catalogues (*Otto Eisler, Jan Víšek, The Jewish Architects in the city of Brno, Generation 1901 - 1910*). According to the projects of the mentioned architects, successful restorations of some main functionalist buildings in Brno have been carried out. All the members of the Czech DOCOMOMO group closely co-operate with the Brno Museum's Department of Architecture and Urbanism which was established by Mr. Iloš Crhonek and which is nowadays led by Ms. Lenka Kudělková. Between the years 1962 and 2000 this Department had put together a unique architectural collection whose resources were in the year 2000 used for a permanent exhibition called 'For new Brno - Brno's architecture 1919 - 1939'. At the same time, the Department issued a two-volume catalogue.

The biggest success, also linked with the initiative and cooperation of the Czech DOCOMOMO group, was the putting of the Tugendhat Villa on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in December 2001. Currently, the plan of restoration of the villa is being designed as well as the project of its further use. At the same time, the competition for the reconstruction project and for its realisation is being prepared by the Corporate Town of Brno which is the owner of the landmark. In this connection, it is necessary to emphasise the effort of The Tugendhat Villa Foundation, established in 1999 (see Journal DOCOMOMO, issue 22, p. 16 and issue 23, p. 9). In February 2000 the Foundation organised the international symposium 'The Tugendhat Villa - Importance, Reconstruction, Future' in the Brno's House of Arts. The symposium brought valuable professional stimuli for the reconstruction and social presentation of the landmark. Another positive step towards the future is expressed by the following fact: In January 2002, the Czech Ministry of Interior registered the Czech DOCOMOMO group as a civic association. This step creates conditions for the necessary financial security of its activities, namely by means of grant projects and sponsorship. In May 2002, the general meeting of the association took place and its main goal will be to invite other experts to active co-operation. The Czech DOCOMOMO group will officially inform the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat about all new organisational and personal changes.

(Report by Jan Sedlák, secretary of the Czech DOCOMOMO group)



To secure proper stewardship for Villa Tugendhat (Mies van der Rohe, 1928-30) in Brno has been one of the main issues for DOCOMOMO in Czechia. Photo courtesy of DOCOMOMO Czechia.

DOCOMOMO Denmark

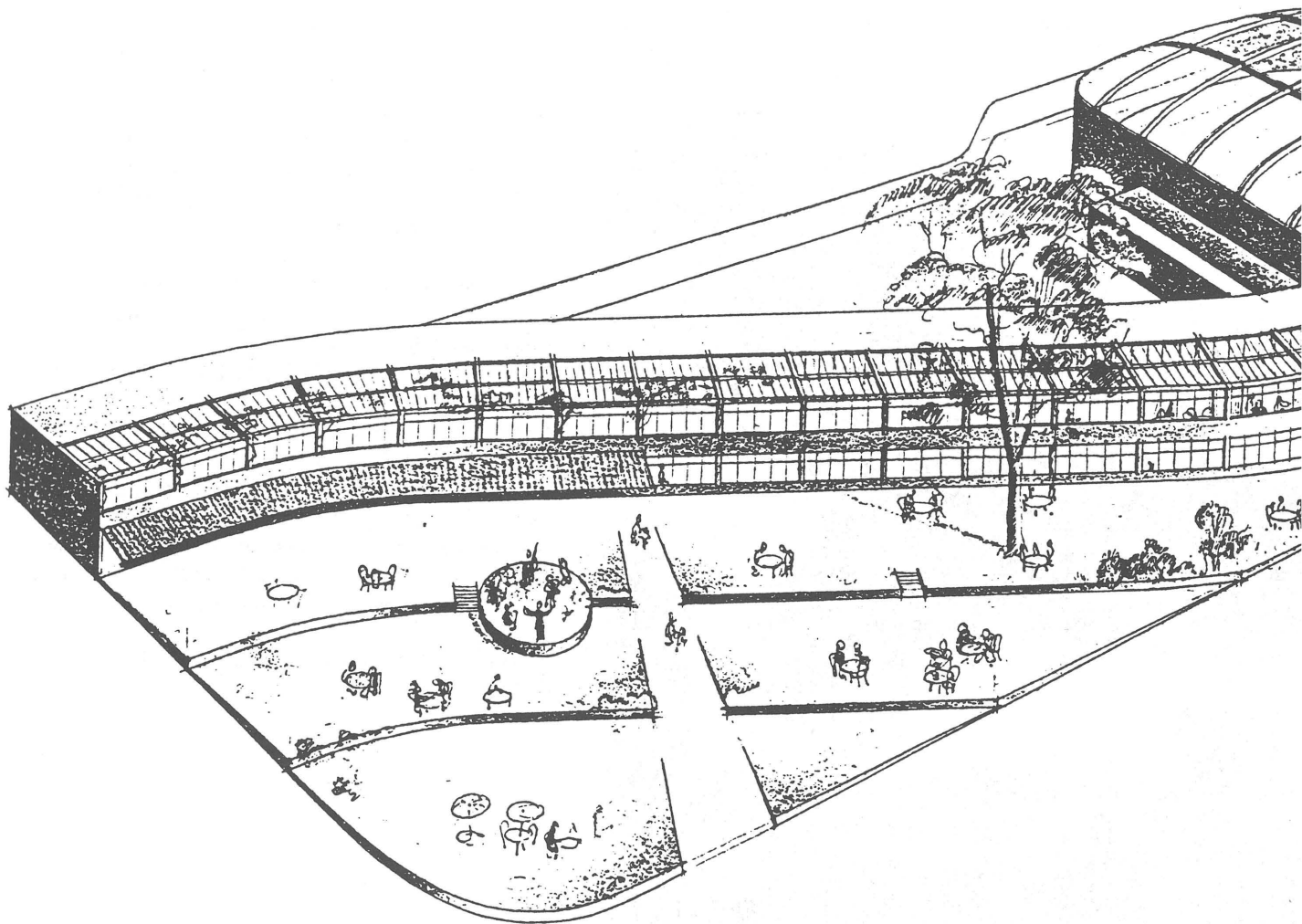
More than Hundred - Greetings from Denmark

The DOCOMOMO Initiative in Denmark started in 1992, but it was only in 1995 that DOCOMOMO Denmark was constituted in the 'MoMo' Bellevue Theatre of Arne Jacobsen, built in 1937. The presence of the modern could never be said to have perished Denmark. Nevertheless DOCOMOMO has raised the interest of documentation and conservation of the Modern Movement as well as the awakening interest and necessity to explore modern architecture as a continuing movement.

The activity of DOCOMOMO Denmark has brought many memorable moments. The speech of architect Erik Møller at the annual meeting in 1996, telling about his collaboration with Arne Jacobsen for the construction of Århus Townhall in 1996. Theatre and dance historian Ole Nørlyng on ballet and Modern Movement, the painter Bjørn Nørgaard, on art in 1997, Professor Tobias Faber, on the Functional Tradition in 1999, literature professor Torben Brostrøm on Modern Movement authors, engineer professor Erik Reitzel on the

possible relocation of the Vilhelm Lauritzen Airport Terminal, and the painter Per Arnoldi on the integration of art and architecture. Not to forget Wessel de Jonge's contribution about Modern Movement and restoration at the 1998 DOCOMOMO Denmark annual meeting.

The wide range of subjects handled at the lectures mirrors an aim to integrate more than architecture within the Modern Movement. Even as time passes and technology changes, modernity continues to be integrated in everyday life in Denmark. PH lamps, furniture, cutlery by Arne Jacobsen, and so much more remains and changes modern reality. DOCOMOMO Denmark has been able to contribute to listing such buildings as the post office and multi story apartment house at H.C. Ørstedvej in Frederiksberg, Copenhagen. The interference for the threatened horse arena designed by Arne Jacobsen in Klampenborg was probably decisive to save the building. Actions in Århus contributed to the restoration of the pavement in front of the Århus Townhal,



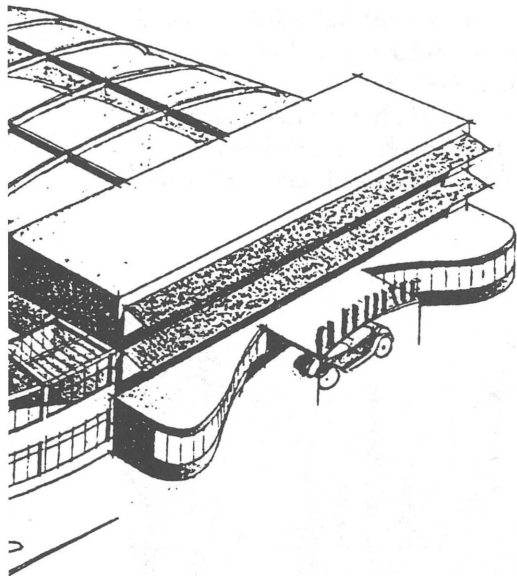
and at many occasions DOCOMOMO Denmark has been able to give opinion and advice for maintenance and restoration of MoMo buildings.

Moving the terminal

Nothing though could compete with the more or less fairytale story of the airport terminal movement. The interventions to protect the buildings started already in the 1980s when an initiative to save the terminal first was raised. In 1991 architect Morten Lund called for support to protect the building in the DOCOMOMO Journal. There is no doubt that the international support from DOCOMOMO meant both inspiration and courage and has contributed to preservation and listing of the terminal. Through the work of DOCOMOMO we have also been happy to mitigate national interest in the heritage of the Modern Movement through visits at different sites and by publications of newsletters such as 'Modernismens Huse', edited by Inge

Mette Kirkeby in 1998. Jacob Blegvad, former chairman, was instrumental to this project that has contributed to broaden public interest for the Modern Movement, as well as the attention of architect's offices and the building industry. Through the publication of *DOCOMOMO Scandinavia*, the book on the Modern Movement in the Nordic countries, contacts were tied between the Nordic DOCOMOMO Working parties. Thus DOCOMOMO has been a generator for regional as well as international exchange. It is our strongest wish that this exchange will grow and we look forward to give as well as to receive the continuous inspiration that DOCOMOMO means to us.

Hundreds of greetings from the DOCOMOMO Denmark Working party: Jens Brendstrup, Lene Colding, Marianne Ibler, Michael Ottosen, Mogens Brandt Poulsen, Claus M. Smidt, Ola Wedebrunn, and Helen Welling.



Arne Jacobsen's Bellevue Theatre of 1935-36. Original drawing by courtesy of DOCOMOMO Denmark.

More than Hundred

This year we wish that we could invite you all to the Centenary of Arne Jacobsen who would have become 100 years old on February 11 this year. From the end of August throughout the year, the Cultural Bridge, an initiative of Denmark and Sweden, marks the Centenary of **Arne Jacobsen** by a large-scale retrospective exhibition at the Louisiana Museum north of Copenhagen. This exhibition presents the width and breadth of Arne Jacobsen's work and strives to provide a comprehensive overview of his impressive range and versatility. Consequently, it spans architecture, furniture design, gardening, textiles, photography, and watercolors. The exhibition also includes a segment where a number of international architects with a history of particular interest in Arne Jacobsen create their own spaces, based on an interpretation on Jacobsen's special qualities. In the same period stage director Robert Wilson will set up a play called **The White Town** based on the life of Arne Jacobsen at Bellevue Theatre in Klampenborg, Copenhagen.

DOCOMOMO Estonia

Ten years of DOCOMOMO

In 1991 Estonia's independence was restored and this brought rapid economic growth. This meant that DOCOMOMO Estonia has had to fulfil a very particular role.

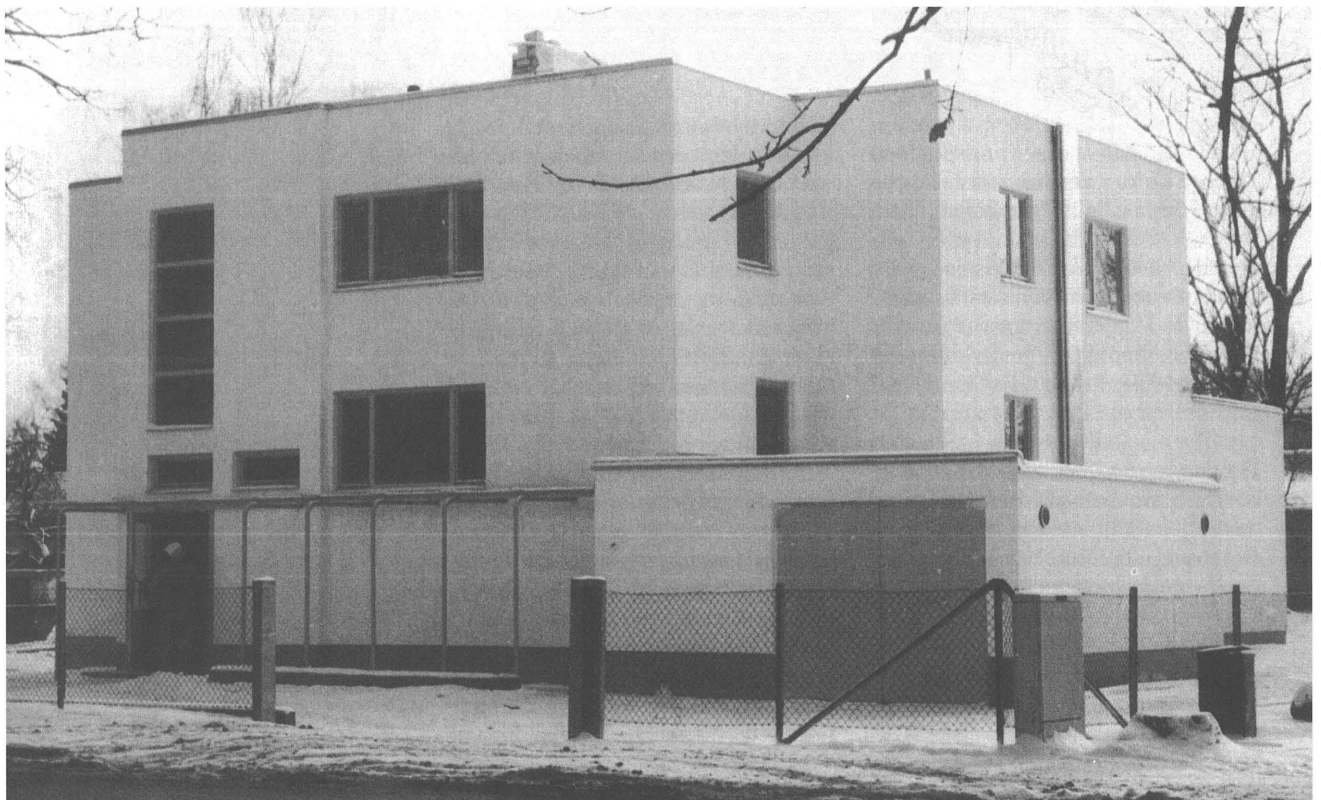
Under the Soviet occupation, which lasted more than 50 years, most of the functionalist buildings built in the 1930s were simply run down. Modern and well built they survived without any significant renovation and were therefore preserved more comprehensively than similar buildings in the West, where the owners have gradually invested and made changes. Naturally the question immediately arises - how has it been possible to preserve these special treasures?

To an extent politics has helped. The whole process of independence in Estonia starting from the year 1986 has been dominated by law driven politics which aimed to restore the nation which had been occupied in 1940. During the Soviet period buildings from the Estonian independence period were popular, not just because they were comfortable and attractive in appearance but because they symbolised our lost independence. Now the idealised symbolic value of these buildings has increased even more. Estonia's early 1920s expressionist parliament building is unique. When this was restored in the mid 1990s, with the assistance of DOCOMOMO members, today's egotistical delegates were able to cope with the intense ultramarine blue walls and lemon ceiling of the assembly hall only because the accurate

renovation of the original was part of the larger process of the restoration of the former state.

The hunger to consume and have new things - the 'childhood disease' of all former communist countries - stands in contrast to this. People, who for so long have been without, find it far more appealing to construct new buildings than to slowly repair old ones.

Having said this there are many 1930s functionalist buildings whose restoration, because they were situated in strategically important locations, was economically viable, and in the beginning there was no money to construct new buildings anyway. The first large projects concerned with the renovation of early functionalist buildings were the Pärnu Beach Hotel (Pärnu Rannahotell, 1935-37, 1991-94) and Beach Pavilion (Rannapaviljon, 1939, 1995). In hindsight the use of new materials and abundant demolition which occurred seems rather crude, but at the time they were like the first swallows returning and brought great joy. By contrast restoration works, which were funded by foreign capital, have been more meticulous. In 1994 as part of Swiss artist Georg Steinmann's art process the Tallinn Art Hall (Tallinna Kunstihoone, 1934) was restored with the financial support of the Swiss Ministry of Education. The house designed in 1932 by Alvar Aalto for Tartu University professor August Tammekann, which at the time had not been completely finished, was finally completed between 1998 - 2000 to house the Turku University office in Estonia.



Alvar Aalto. Villa Tammekann after completion. Photo reproduction 2001. All photos: Estonian Museum of Architecture.

Between these two extremes DOCOMOMO Estonia has worked to highlight the value of recent treasures. Heritage preservation in the 1990s in Estonia has been relatively 'out' as a topic because in the enthusiasm for successful *cowboy capitalism* there is no place for sensitive values. The architectural awareness of the average Estonian today compared with that during the Soviet period has risen considerably and this, dare I say, is partly thanks to the educative work carried out by DOCOMOMO members.

Unique to DOCOMOMO Estonia has been the highlighting of the value of all new, 20th Century, architectural heritage. In Estonia, where a true *avant-garde* does not exist, it would be false to select only white boxes from among the recent heritage and, for example, throw expressionism or Stalinist architecture overboard. It is relatively easy to explain to the Estonian *nouveau riche*, why it is better to restore a 1930s functionalist villa in a Pärnu beach suburb rather than knock it down. What is more difficult is explaining to a local government that there is no point destroying the despised decorations symbolising victory on an early 1950s Stalinist ensemble for the sake of cheaper renovations.

(Report by Mart Kalm, coordinator of DOCOMOMO Estonia)



Alvar Aalto. Villa Tammekann (designed 1932) in Tartu. Photo mid-1990s.



The Helsinki Olympic Stadium of 1940, designed by Lindgren and Jäntti. Photo: Roos, courtesy Museum of Finnish Architecture.

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DOCOMOMO Finland

Use and abuse of the DOCOMOMO Selection

The Finnish Working party was formed in 1989 as a voluntary working group without chair, organisation nor budget but all the more with enthusiasm in the real sense of modernism. The premises of the Museum of Finnish Architecture (MFA) served as the shelter against the elements. Everybody, who was interested to join the work, was welcome. No printed invitations to the meetings were, however, published and soon rumours about a secret society were spreading round corners.

Register and Selection

An important part of DOCOMOMOs work has, without doubt, been the DOcumentation of the MODern MOVement. From 1992, the Working parties have gathered a lot on information of MoMo buildings, neighbourhoods and sites. The DOCOMOMO folks were put to carry out 'homework' of completing the fiches like obedient schoolchildren, but the method proved effective. In a short time Working parties produced data, which today forms the DOCOMOMO International Selection.

In Finland the collecting of data for the International Register was begun in 1993 after the Second DOCOMOMO International Conference of in Dessau in 1994. The Head of Research of MFA, Riitta Nikula, became a core figure of this work. The meetings took place in the coffee room in the basement of MFA with bad acoustics. The selection process proceeded in the true sense of anarchism reminding *viva voce* voting. To limit the Finnish Selection within the limits of the given task, 50 important examples of modern architecture with a top ten list, proved impossible. The Finnish Working party chose a selection of 80 nationally important objects including separate buildings or groups of buildings, plus 11 top buildings.

In the spring 1994 two thick folders of fiches and a collection of slides were ready. Riitta Nikula, who happened to direct her travels to Paris, personally carried the heavy material to Gérard Monnier. The duplication of the slides was too expensive for the poor Finnish Working party, so the only original set of slides hopefully still exists somewhere in Europe.

Variety of properties

On the national level the originals of the fiches were kept in the archives of MFA, sets of copies were sent to the National Board of Antiquities and other organisations. Soon Helsingin Sanomat, the biggest newspaper of the country published the Finnish Selection as a whole page article. ARK, the Finnish Architectural Review, published an attachment to the first issue of 1996 with pictures of the top eleven, a map of Helsinki and a map of the whole country showing the Finnish MoMos.

The major role in the Finnish Selection inevitably is played by Alvar Aalto. Four of the top eleven and fourteen of the other eighty are his works, Erik Bryggman is second with two in the top eleven and four other objects including a group of six villas in the Turku archipelago among the eighty. In fact the

Finnish Selection describes the historical fact that Aalto was a leading figure of the Finnish architects' core from the 1930s to the late 1950s. The reaction of the younger generation in the 1960s against his role led to conflicts and division in opposing opinions, Blomsted - Ruusuvoori - Mies van der Rohe style rationalism against Aalto's individualist free form school.

There is also strong regional concentration. Three of the top eleven and forty four of the other eighty objects are situated in the Helsinki region. This reflects the fact that most architects live and work in Helsinki. Now and then there are debates about the publication policy of 'ARK', the Finnish Architectural Review. The majority of projects presented in ARK is and was built in Helsinki.

The functional diversity of the Selection tells a true story of the history of a young nation seeking its identity and accepting the Modern Movement as a means of this identity. The largest groups are housing projects including groups of buildings and single houses from the Sunila industrial community by Aalto (1936-54) to Tapiola neighbourhood by Aulis Blomstedt, Aarne Ervi, Viljo Revell, Heikki and Kaija Sirén and others from the 1950s and the Kortepohja housing area in Jyväskylä by Bengt Lundsten (1964-69). Office buildings are well represented as well as university buildings and whole campuses. Amazing is that as much as ten religious buildings, churches and chapels were selected. After the war one big task was the electrification of the country. That meant the taming of the big Northern rivers and in the Finnish Selection you can find five power plants with their communities of the Oulu river all planned and designed by Aarne Ervi (1949-57).

Reception

The reception of the Selection was welcomed with almost no oppositions. Of course it did not have any official status but it was silently accepted by planning authorities. The main means to protect the built heritage in Finland is town planning which, according to the Building Act, must be preceded by profound inventories. The DOCOMOMO Selection served as background data in the planning process.

For example, the industrial company of Sunila has agreed to protect some of the factory buildings although they are useless in the contemporary production process. The company understands the value of good planning when trying to develop the site bearing in mind the original landscaping ideas of Aalto.

But the rapid changes of the economy, technology and social structures is at present a serious threat to some of the most interesting objects of the Selection. The fate of for instance the above mentioned Oulujoki power plant communities looks serious. Modern power stations are automated and there are no more people living and working around the power stations. The old clubhouses, shops, kindergartens and houses are on sale.

The future of the famous centre of Tapiola by Aarne Ervi

(1954-68) is also debated at present. The owner of the Gardenia Hotel, a big hotel company, wants to enlarge the building. This would damage the open space around the central pool.

Several shopping centres of the 1960s such as Vuosaari centre with its elegant, minimalist concrete constructions, which was not selected, are today partly abandoned, and threatened by destruction. The small commercial services of those days cannot compete with the modern American type of shopping malls.

In some cases, if an object is not mentioned in the Selection, the owners try to benefit this 'lacuna' when they want to demolish or alter their property. Such is for instance the former Volvo-Auto office, car shop and service building in Vallila, Helsinki by Ole Gripenberg (1939-40). Campaign for its protection is actual today.

Future task

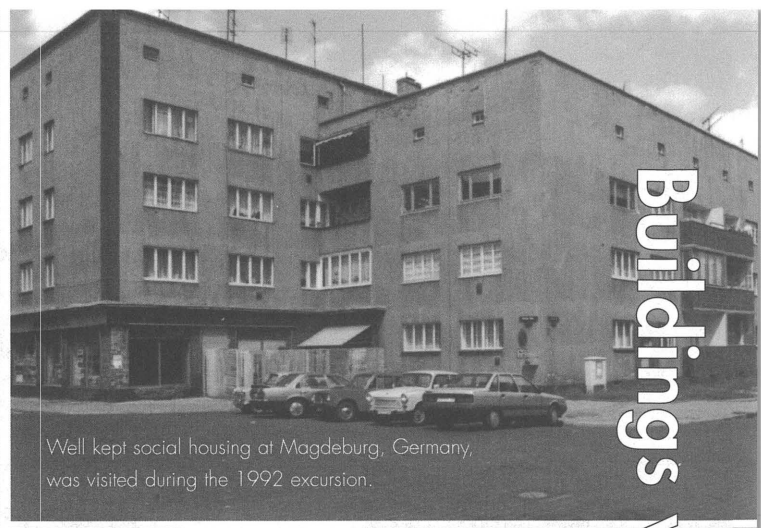
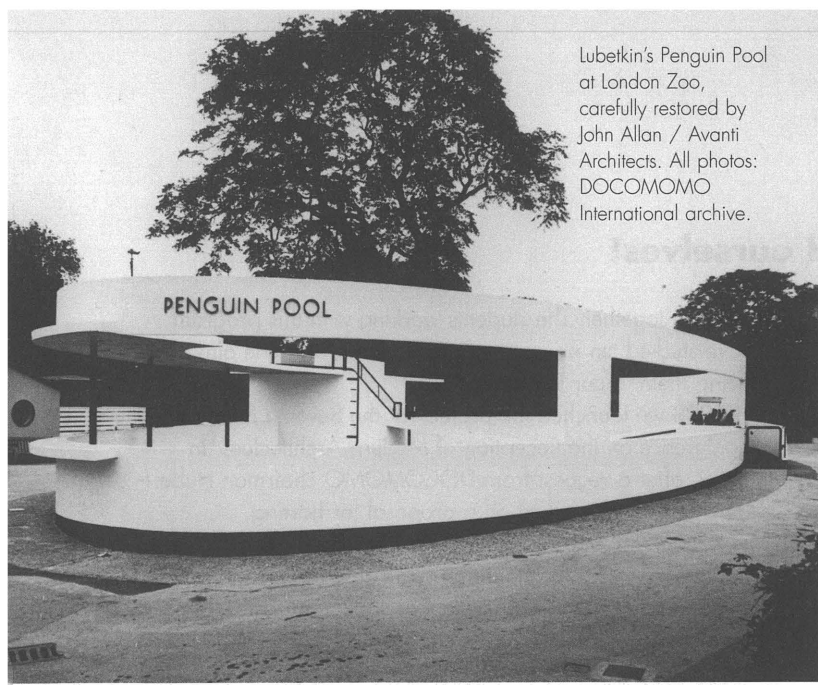
At present the strongest destructive pressure is targeting 1960s and 1970s structures. In Finland the Modern Movement is still a living tradition and the objects of 1960s and 70s will sooner or later be included to the DOCOMOMO Selection. The objects of this period are not yet well represented in the Finnish Selection and that gives new challenges to the next DOCOMOMO generation. Today it might be easier than ten years ago to evaluate the architectural value of that period but the huge amount of buildings and their poor technical sustainability will make the future task difficult.

(Report by Maija Kairamo, an architect and the chairperson of the Finnish DOCOMOMO Working party)



The Oulujoki power plant, designed by Aarne Ervi in 1947, is located in Pyhäkoski. Today, these plants are automated and the communities around them become obsolete. Photo: Roos, courtesy Museum of Finnish Architecture.

Lubetkin's Penguin Pool at London Zoo, carefully restored by John Allan / Avanti Architects. All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.

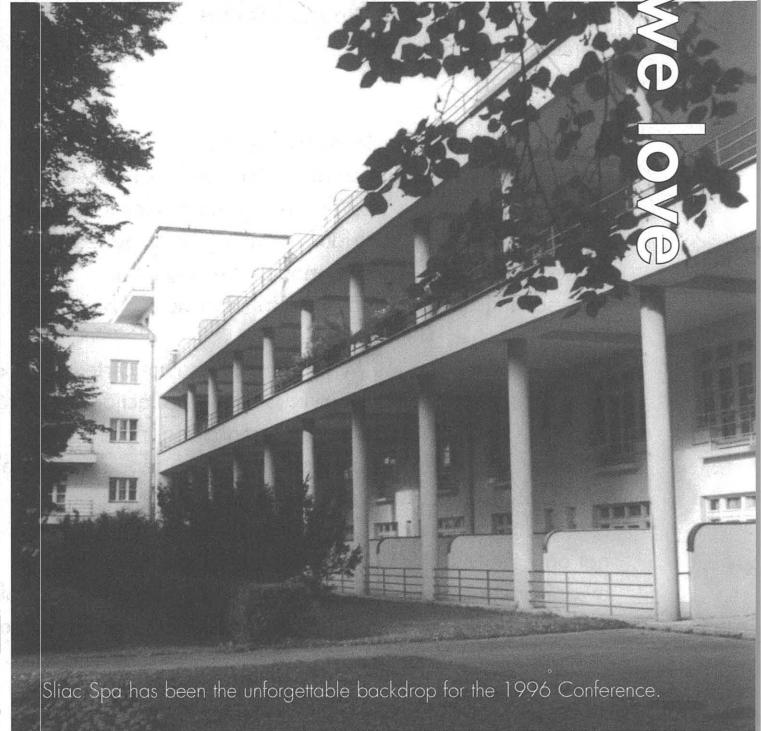


Well kept social housing at Magdeburg, Germany, was visited during the 1992 excursion.

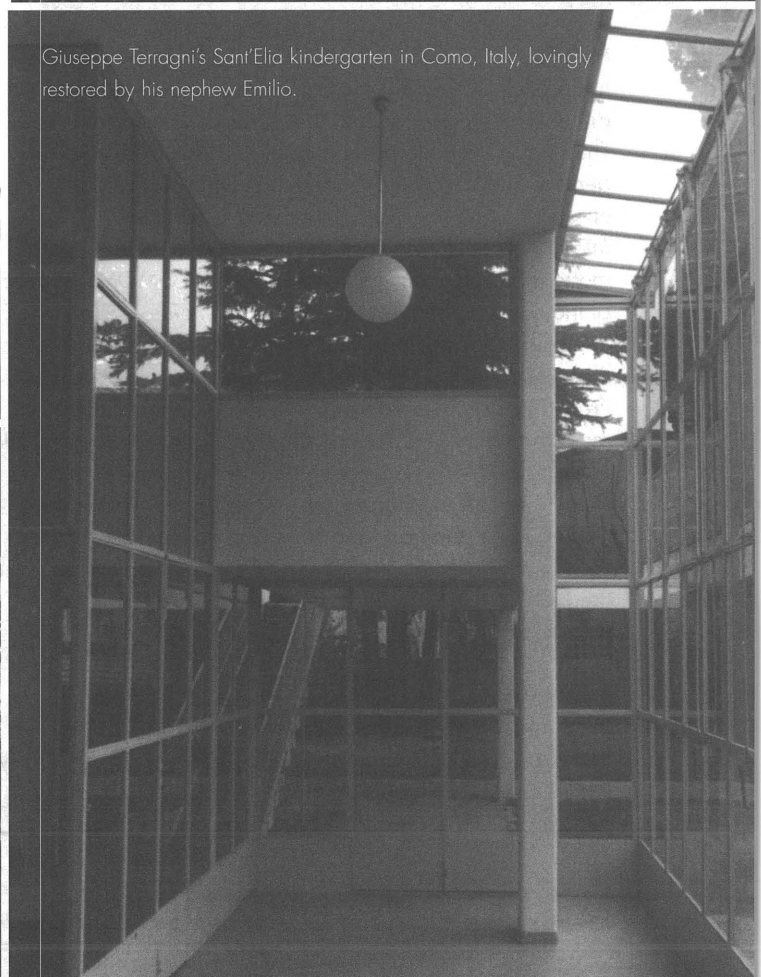
Buildings we love



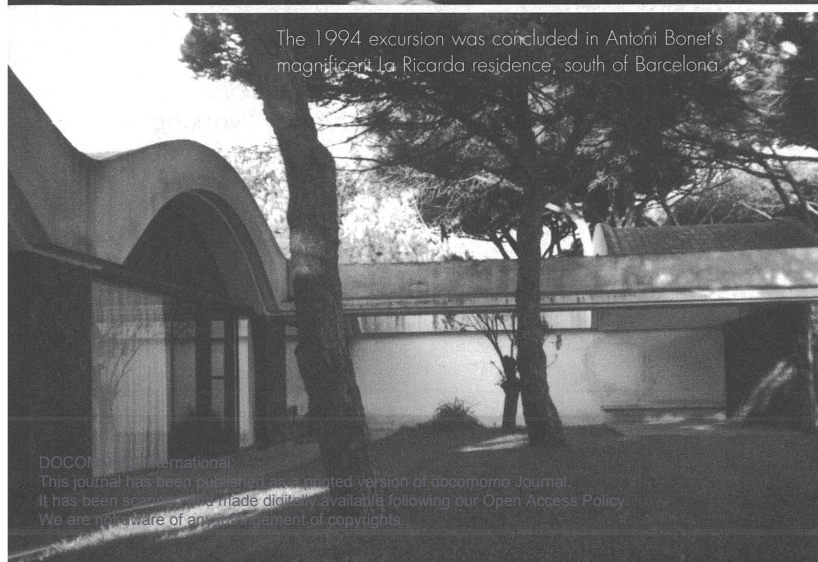
The Gustavo Gil publishing house in Barcelona welcomed conference delegates after the 1994 Conference.



Sliac Spa has been the unforgettable backdrop for the 1996 Conference.



Giuseppe Terragni's Sant'Elia kindergarten in Como, Italy, lovingly restored by his nephew Emilio.



The 1994 excursion was concluded in Antoni Bonet's magnificent La Ricarda residence, south of Barcelona.

DOCOMOMO France

Educating the public, students and ourselves!

DOCOMOMO France was created as an association by Gérard Monnier in 1991, with Christine Mengin (as the first secretary) and Jacques Repiquet (as treasurer). The French section was created at the University Paris-I. The first ambition of the Working party was to launch the French register. At that time, Gérard Monnier also chaired the International Specialist Committee on Registers, between the 1992 Conference at the Bauhaus Dessau until the 1994 Conference of Barcelona.

Registers

The Registers were crucial to the French Working party, because public recognition of modern architecture was just emerging. What was at stake was gaining a level of public attention that would contribute to the cause of protecting modern buildings. In 1997, modern heritage was representing only 2,5 % of the total of protected buildings in France.

DOCOMOMO and the Ministry of Culture concerted some of their actions in the field of inventory and protection. In 1996-98 DOCOMOMO performed a research on modern buildings erected in the period 1945-75. A representative of DOCOMOMO is also a member of one of the regional commissions on heritage, in Orléans. In the French context, not only the Ministry but also cities are more and more aware of the importance of modern heritage. As the case of Le Havre shows, municipalities are increasingly appreciative of modern architectural preservation.

We are also active in the field of preserving architectural archives.

Public

In parallel, DOCOMOMO France began to take part in the diffusion of modern architecture towards a wider audience. The French Working party organised several visits for the general public to noted modern buildings and urban ensembles. The first visits were made to the *Cité Internationale Universitaire* in Paris. Now a wide range of modern buildings can be visited with DOCOMOMO France at the occasion of the *Journées du Patrimoine*, each September. We try to have a wide range of programs for those visits, including social housing in the Paris suburbs. From 1996 on, we have begun a series of publications on modern architecture. Among those publications we have *Villa Noailles* and *Villa Paul Poiret*, both buildings by Robert Mallet-Stevens, the *Library for children* by the Atelier de Montrouge in Clamart, and *Les Grandes Terres* by Marcel Lods in Marly le Roi. We have published a biannual Journal, the *DOCOMOMO Bulletin*, since 1997, and created a website last year (<http://www.archi.fr/DOCOMOMO-FR/>).

Education

We are active in the educational field as well. Last year we launched an educational cooperation between the University Paris-I and the School of Architecture of Paris Belleville. The aim of this cooperation is to have historians and architects

working together. The students working with this program have studied ten primary schools in Paris, with the aim of listing them in our Register.

In 1998 we launched the project for the Seventh International Conference on the Reception of Modern Architecture. In 1999, after a request from DOCOMOMO chairman Hubert-Jan Henket, we worked on a proposal for hosting DOCOMOMO International in Paris. Since the Brasília Conference in 2000, the majority of Working parties have voted in favour of it. Maristella Casciato is in charge of the project and will be the future chair of DOCOMOMO International.

The preparation of the French proposal was very demanding. We used our website to have the post of secretary on international display and to get as many candidacies from as many countries as possible. Organising the Conference was also a lot of work, and it still is. Again we used the web intensively in order to increase transparency. The summaries of the presentations will be on display on the Conference website in anticipation of the event.

International

We like to maintain contacts with other Working parties. Last year we went to The Netherlands to visit the Dutch group. We spent a very nice time with Hubert-Jan, Wessel, Camiel Berns, Pauline van Dijk and the other members of the Working party. We brought back an article for our DOCOMOMO Bulletin on the Van Nelle Factory rehabilitation, because we think it could be a model for French practice.

Last Easter we organised a trip to Romania, to discover the architecture of the Modern Movement and to meet the Romanian Working party. The preservation of modern architecture is crucial in this country. We had very interesting discussions on preservation and on the status of MoMo heritage in this country. We were fascinated by the richness of the Modern Movement in Romania, which is illustrated by figures such as Horia Creanga and Marcel Iancu. This trip was a wonderful opportunity to meet Romanian colleagues: Nicolae Lascu, who is professor at the Institute of Architecture in Bucharest; Serban Sturdza, who is chairing the Romanian Union of Architects; and Luminita Machedon. We intend to extend these exchanges in the future.

(Report by Fabienne Chevallier, Emmanuelle Gallo, and Alice Thomine of the French Working party)



Ramp in Villa Savoye, Poissy, France, Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret, 1929-31. Photo: Emil Fraai.

DOCOMOMO Greece

The state of modern architecture

Despite a number of prolonged campaigns by professionals and architecture historians and the frequently enthusiastic support from knowledgeable newspaper reporters, the record of the acceptance of modern architecture in Greece has been more or less haphazard. In the last few years alone we have been watching the demise of many well-known landmarks, either from the 1930s or the 1960s. Such buildings have routinely been either mutilated or masqueraded, or still worse, torn down. Four eloquent examples would suffice.

Endangered tradition

First, the 'classic' Ford Co. car dealership on Sygrou Avenue (by the architect G. Kontoleon, 1930), included in our International Selection, was demolished in 2001. Second, the Fix Brewery building (by the architect T. Zenetos, 1957), also on Sygrou Avenue, had half of its length cruelly demolished in 1995 to allow for the construction of a new metro station on the site. Both buildings belonged to the priced list of distinguished buildings of modern Greek architecture and have been included both in local and foreign exhibitions. Third, still another work by T. Zenetos - perhaps the most hapless architect in recent times - the central bus station on Kifissias Avenue (1962), after many years of total neglect, was finally demolished. Fourth, a well-known villa by R. Koutsouris (1928) in Kifissia was razed to the ground without creating any reaction; its site was needed for the extension of the garden. Although the last two examples had never enjoyed the appreciation directed toward the

first two, they did also pertain to a valuable, but seriously endangered, 'tradition of the modern' in Greece.

Concrete boxes

Aside from such extreme cases, privately owned modern houses have undergone disfigurement in the hands of unsuspecting clients or insensitive practitioners. In the wake of a strong neo-vernacular trend that swept over Greece, many ill-fated modern houses were transformed to picturesque villas by the addition of tiled roofs and other frills. Still another group of them was promptly provided with neo-classical pediments and mouldings.

There are a good number of reasons for such a display of negative attitude. Following the postwar directives of the Greek state, and especially the increased efforts to preserve the local architecture heritage after 1975, a revived interest in neo-classical architecture ensued. Many doomed 19th Century buildings were thus saved. A different fate however awaited the architecture of the Modern Movement and its postwar sequel. Buildings dating from that period were uniformly classified as 'concrete boxes' and this derogatory name has proved typical of a negative, slanderous approach common among ordinary people on the street and of the majority of public officials.

Ambiguous Combat

To combat this generally felt animosity towards modern architecture, there has been little progress in establishing a creditable state agency to actively protect it from ill



T. Zenetos, Fix Brewery on Sygrou Avenue, Athens, 1957. Half demolished. All photos: DOCOMOMO Greece.

treatment. The creation of a committee for 'more contemporary' buildings - to be distinguished from ancient Greek and Byzantine monuments - under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, proved unable to change things. On many occasions, the committee members appeared to hold controversial opinions on the value of modern buildings. This ambiguity is even reflected in the views of many professional architects who are torn between a denial of the 'evil' modern city and a corresponding beautification of the past.

The Greek DOCOMOMO Working party has decided to keep out of all efforts to save the rich modern architecture heritage of the country. In this decision, it reasoned that in its present capacity it could have little if any impact in the way decisions were made. Notwithstanding their effectiveness, there already exist certain public agencies and bureaus whose official task is to curb destruction of modern buildings. To add one more group of civilians to them, which had no real negotiating power, would be futile. Instead, the members of the Greek DOCOMOMO Working party worked indirectly, publishing books and articles on the subject, hoping to help turn the tide of public opinion. But this, if it ever was to come, it would be quite a slow process of re-orientation, which would never occur unless the Greek state staged a substantial campaign in favour of modern architecture. But this does not seem to be able to materialise in the near future.

Future prospects

Although the past record of the Greek DOCOMOMO Working party has been mixed, with sudden bursts of energy but also with frequent lapses to inertia, some fairly recent developments have taken a most promising turn for its immediate future. Following the decision to change affiliations - from the well known for its activities Greek Institute of Architecture to the prestigious Benaki Museum - the Greek Working party has already charted a number of initial activities. One such step was the invitation of a number of new members to join in, mostly connected to the schools of architecture on peripheral universities (Patras, Volos, and Xanthi). A total number of twelve members were thus accepted, in an effort to open up the organisation to the whole country and bring in the skills and enthusiasm of a younger generation of participants. In view of such a new strategy, the Greek Working party has already begun to organise a conference on the spread of modern architecture outside of major urban centres next fall in conjunction with the School of Architecture at Volos. On the other hand, the Greek Working party, by associating with the Benaki Museum, is hoping to take advantage of the valuable Architectural Archives, an activity also under the auspices of Benaki Museum, which have phenomenally grown in the past few years.

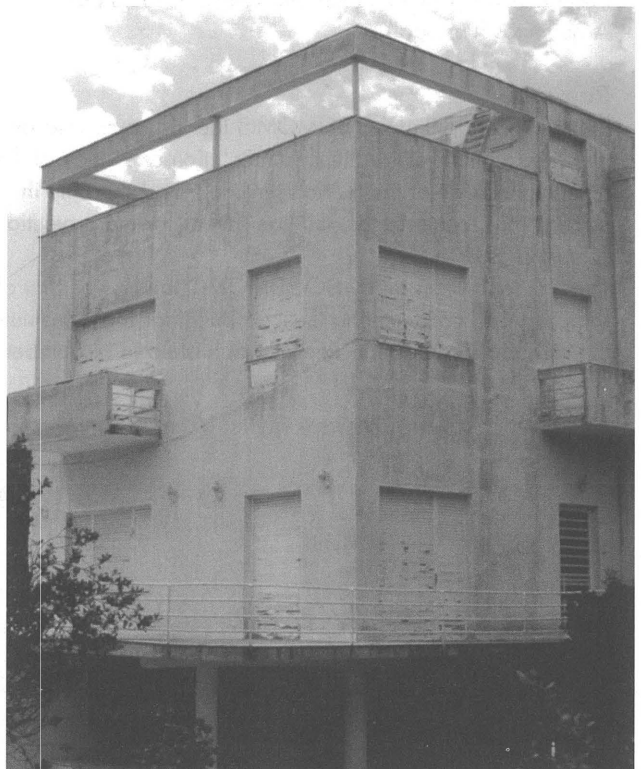
(Report by Panayotis Tournikiotis, coordinator of the Greek DOCOMOMO Working party)



T. Zenetos, Central bus station on Kifissias Avenue, Athens, 1962. Demolished.



G. Kontoleon, Ford Co. car dealership on Sygrou Avenue, Athens, 1930. Demolished.



R. Koutsouris, villa in Kifissia, Athens, 1928. Demolished.

DOCOMOMO Iberia

Report of activities

The project for the Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement (DOCOMOMO) in the Iberian territory is being carried out with the collaboration of various entities and institutions from Spain and Portugal. DOCOMOMO Iberia was created and has developed its activities as a programme attached to the Mies van der Rohe Foundation in Barcelona, whose head office is the emblematic pavilion named after the architect who designed it for the Barcelona International Exposition in 1929.

Members

The following institutions are members of the DOCOMOMO Iberia: Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Aragón; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Asturias; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Canarias; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Castilla León Este; Colexio Oficial de Arquitectos de Galicia; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de la Comunidad Valenciana; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de León; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Madrid; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Murcia; Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Vasco-Navarro; Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya; Col·legi Oficial d'Arquitectes de Balears; Consejería de Educación y Cultura, Principado de Asturias; Consejo Andaluz de Colegios Oficiales de Arquitectos; Conselleria d'Obres Públiques, Urbanisme i Transports de la Generalitat Valenciana; Fundació Mies van der Rohe; Fundación Caja de Arquitectos; Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Consejería de Cultura, Junta de Andalucía; Instituto Español de Arquitectura; Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico; Ordem dos Arquitectos (Portugal).

Register

Since its foundation, DOCOMOMO Iberia has carried out numerous initiatives for the documentation and study of the modern heritage of the Iberian territory, most tangibly in publications, conferences and campaigns for the protection of buildings.

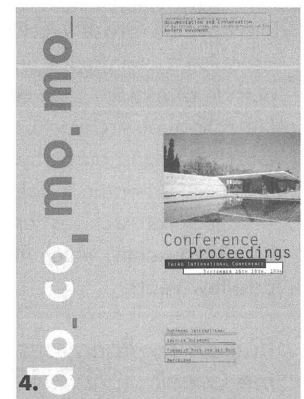
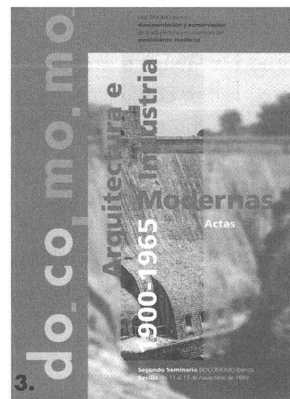
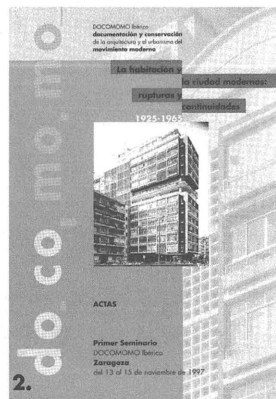
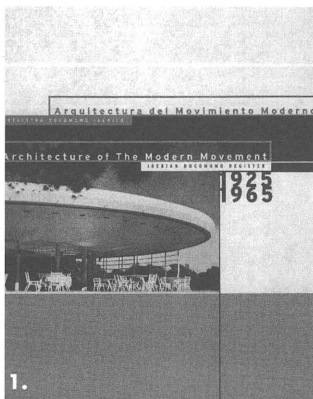
The first task taken on by DOCOMOMO Iberia was that of selecting and documenting the 166 buildings that constitute the DOCOMOMO Iberia Register, published in November

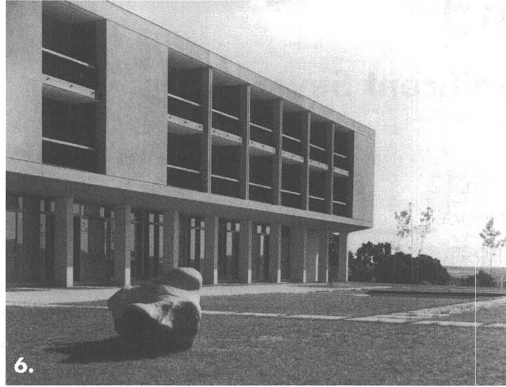
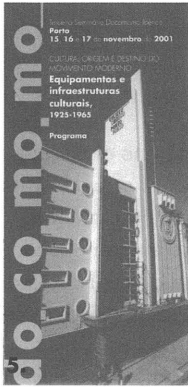
1996 under the title *Arquitectura del Movimiento Moderno. Registro DOCOMOMO Iberia, 1925-1965 (Modern Movement Architecture. DOCOMOMO Iberia Register, 1925-1965)*. (1) This work concluded the task performed over two years by specialists throughout the corresponding territory. The publication of the register is not only a historiographic work and a study of architectural heritage, but is also a renewed look at architecture and the city of the 20th Century from a complex and comparative perspective. This publication achieves the double task of presenting wide-ranging, detailed graphic and documental material while, at the same time, providing a critique of this documentation.

Conferences

At the same time as its work on the Register, DOCOMOMO Iberia has also carried out bi-annual conferences with the aim of examining more thoroughly the most relevant themes of the Modern Movement in Spain and Portugal. The First Conference was held in Zaragoza in 1997 and was entitled 'Modern housing and the city, Ruptures and Continuities. 1925-1965'. This Conference revolved around the theme of housing, modern architecture's main area of influence and a significant core of its production. (2) The Second Conference took place in Seville in 1999 and was based on the theme of industrial architecture, under the title 'Modern architecture and industry. 1900-1965'. In this Conference, the debate on industrial architecture was accompanied by the posing of an issue that has acquired particular relevance in contemporary urban and territorial areas: namely, the intervention in and re-use of inherited industrial architectural assets. (3)

After these experiences, DOCOMOMO Iberia then highlighted the debate on cultural facilities and infrastructure of the 20th Century. To this end it has just held its Third Conference in Porto, entitled 'Culture: Origin and destination of the modern movement. Cultural facilities and infrastructure, 1925-1965'. This opened a forum of debates on cultural facilities and infrastructure as essential elements in the spreading and popularisation of the values of modernity and as key elements for the building of urban structure and characterisation of the city. (4)





The talks and debates of the first two Conferences have been published in the corresponding proceedings, with those of the Third Conference currently being edited. As well as the above-mentioned programmes in the territory it represents, in 1994 DOCOMOMO Iberia also organised, in Barcelona, the Third DOCOMOMO International Conference, entitled 'The challenge of modernity: a critical review and current positions'. Here questions regarding the cultural legacy of Modern Movement architecture were debated, as well as its contribution to contemporary architecture. (5) At the same time as its research, registration and promotion work, DOCOMOMO Iberia also plays an active role in the defence of the architectural heritage of the Modern Movement, encouraging the inclusion of Register works in the relevant heritage catalogues and carrying out protection campaigns for this heritage.

2002 programmes

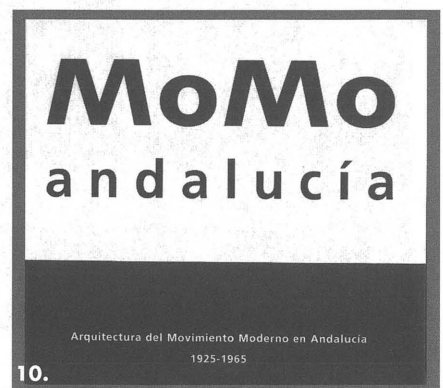
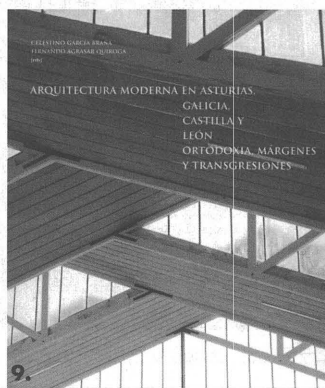
DOCOMOMO Iberia is currently in the process of setting itself up as a Foundation, to be completed in 2002. In this way it hopes to reinforce its objectives and consolidate its activities concerning Modern Movement architecture, as well as incorporate new members. Among the activities planned for 2002, in addition to setting up the Foundation, of particular note is the preparation and publication of the DOCOMOMO Iberia Register (6) for industrial architecture, the publication of the minutes of the Third Conference held last November in Porto, the appearance on the internet of DOCOMOMO Iberia's own website, the organisation of the Fourth DOCOMOMO Iberia Conference, as well as the attendance to the International Conference in Paris.

Other activities

At the same time as these activities, some of the DOCOMOMO Iberia members have also broadened the Register in the territories they represent:

- In 1996, the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, together with the Departament de Cultura and the Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques of the Generalitat de Catalunya, published the *Registre de arquitectura moderna en Catalunya: 1925-1965 (Register of Modern Architecture in Catalonia: 1925-1965)*. (7)
- In 1997, the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos from the Comunidad Valenciana and the Conselleria d'Obres Públiques, Urbanisme i Transports of the Generalitat Valenciana published, under the title *20x20, Siglo XX, Veinte obras de arquitectura moderna (20x20, 20th Century, Twenty works of modern architecture)*, a selection of twenty Modern Movement buildings in Valencia. (8)
- In 1998, the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos of Galicia, together with the Colegios Oficiales de Arquitectos of Asturias, Castilla y León Este and León published *Arquitectura Moderna en Asturias, Galicia, Castilla y León, ortodoxia, márgenes y transgresiones (Modern Architecture in Asturias, Galicia, Castilla y León; orthodoxy, margins and transgressions)*. (9)
- In 1999, the Junta de Andalucía, via the Consejerías de Obras Públicas y Transportes y de Cultura, published the book *MoMo Andalucía, Arquitectura del Movimiento Moderno en Andalucía, 1925-1965 (MoMo Andalusia, Modern Movement Architecture in Andalusia, 1925-1965)*. (10)

(Report by Suzanna Landrove, technical secretary of DOCOMOMO Iberia)



DOCOMOMO Ireland

A Baker's Dozen and the Magnificent Seven

Ireland was represented at DOCOMOMO's founding conference in Eindhoven in 1990. Some months later, on 12 April 1991, the Irish Working party was formed to coincide with a visit to Ireland of the UNESCO Standing Committee Special Group on Jugendstil (Art Nouveau). Included in the Wp's membership were leading architects - including Eoghan D. Buckley, one of the early proponents of modern architecture in Ireland - engineers, historians, educators, critics and other experts.

The 'baker's dozen' Wp - whose other members were Prof. J.W. de Courcy, Peter Doyle, John Graby, Dr. Brendan Grimes, Loughlin Kealy, Sean Mulcahy, Dr. John Olley, Dr. Sean O'Reilly, John O'Regan, Dr. Sean Rothery and Dr. Ronald Tallon - was representative of the schools of architecture, professional architects and the Irish Architectural Archive. Various organisational models were considered for the Wp and it was decided to adopt a 'light' administrative structure - without officers, a formal constitution or annual subscriptions. Operating costs were borne by members of the Working party.

The Irish Wp took part in the unsuccessful DOCOMOMO International 'blitz' in October 1991 which tried to ensure that the contents of Eileen Gray's villa E-1027 would not be dispersed at auction. It is pleasing to report that one of the institutions contacted at that time, the National Museum of Ireland, has recently opened a permanent exhibition in Dublin of the papers and contents of Eileen Gray's Paris apartment, which have been acquired in their entirety by the Irish State. As described in its presentation to the Dessau Conference in

1992, the Irish Wp saw its primary task as one of raising public consciousness - to stimulate the interest of the Irish public in general in Modern Movement architecture. The '60s, '70s and '80s had witnessed a sea-change in public attitudes towards the architectural heritage of the 18th and 19th Centuries, driven in no small part by a 'physical force' tradition, which saw threatened buildings occupied by architectural students in a series of high-profile incidents.

Dearth of knowledge

The Wp's initial strategy was that documentation of the 20th Century heritage must precede conservation. As there had been few Irish architectural publications during the modern period, there was a dearth of knowledge regarding our MoMo legacy. It was also felt it would be dangerous in Ireland immediately to seek national monument or listed building status for structures on the proposed register, as legislation did not then allow for spot listing or temporary protection of buildings while applications for permanent protection were under consideration.

The requirement of the time, to give notice by way of public advertisement of intention to include a building on a list of structures to be protected or preserved, raised the immediate risk to the structure. The famous Aspro Factory (Alan Hope, 1946-49) was only the second MoMo building to win the Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, but was hurriedly demolished in 1988 while included on a list of buildings for preservation contained in the Dublin Draft Development Plan.



Pelican House, originally Irish Life Headquarters, Dublin (1959-63), designed by Downes, Meehan and Robson Architects, demolished 2001, front. Photo: Henk Snoek, 1964.

Listing of Irish MoMo buildings, if it was to be effective, therefore had to await legislative and other changes. Progress in compiling the inventory was slower than anticipated. The inventory form was daunting. The Wp agreed a MoMo chronology for Ireland of 1890-1970, however, beginning with the introduction to Ireland of reinforced concrete.

The Magnificent Seven

In 1994, a representative list of ten outstanding structures was agreed, without ranking: Mizen Head footbridge (1909), the Shannon hydro-electric scheme (1929), Christ the King church (1931), Michael Scott's Geragh (1938), the passenger terminal at Dublin Airport (1942), Busarus (1953), the RTE television studios campus (1961/67), Trinity College's Berkeley Library (1967), Liam McCormick's Church of St. Aengus at Burt (1967) and the Carroll Factory, Dundalk (1967). We did not know then that the majority of these structures - and many others - would be threatened by the voracious Celtic tiger economy within a few years. I have called the best-known DOCOMOMO case studies The Magnificent Seven. It is a tale of resistance and of bearing witness. Of small victories, disappointment and division. Most of all, it is a tale about the surprising fragility of heroic architecture. Just like in the movie, not all of our heroes get to ride out of town when the battle is over. Only a few survive the telling of the tale.

The first pair are the headquarters of Carroll's (Paddy Robinson of Robinson Keefe Devane, 1962-64) on Dublin's Grand Parade and the nearby Pelican House (Harry Robson of Downes Meehan and Robson, 1959-63). Carroll's has unique value as the best of a handful of Irish examples of a universal building type - 'the building in the air, far from the

soil, with gardens stretching beneath.' Pelican House stood unique in Irish architecture, thanks to the finely judged relationship of a very good building to its outstanding gardens. We had nothing else remotely like it. Neither building was protected.

1995 was a very good year for modern architecture: the future of Carroll's was secured following a planning appeal undertaken by DOCOMOMO at the request of Robinson Keefe Devane. It looked like the tide was turning, that the future would be bright. The success radicalised the Wp to a significant extent and altered the focus of its activities. Last year, Pelican House was demolished, following a two-year campaign to save it. The loss is grievous. The tide has turned.

Time bomb

Another demolition, on Bloomsday last year - of the unlisted Wiggins Teape factory in Dublin (John Stevenson, Samuel Stevenson and Son, 1932) - just three days after the planning appeals board decided it was a building of architectural significance and should be protected, exploited a loophole in the planning legislation that permits unprotected structures to be demolished without planning permission. This has placed a time bomb - just waiting to go off - under the entire unprotected architectural heritage. The greatest scandal of the DOCOMOMO years was the illegal demolition in 1999 of Dublin's Archer's Garage (William Baird of A.F. Hendy, 1948), a building that enjoyed the highest legal protection. The sanctions of imprisonment or fines were not imposed. Instead, the building is being reconstructed in facsimile. Is this what we want? What about authenticity?

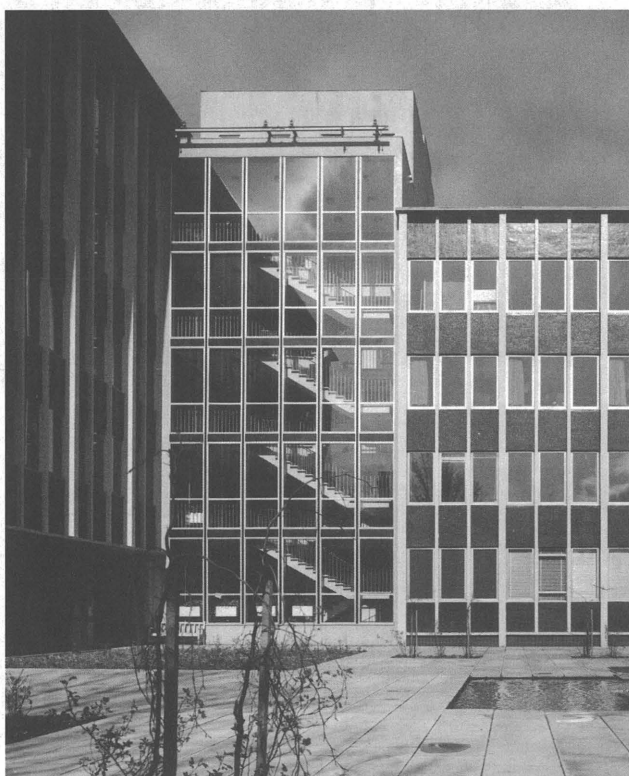
The original terminal building at Dublin airport (Desmond FitzGerald, Office of Public Works, 1937-42), the first MoMo building in Ireland and the subject of an appeal by the Chairman of DOCOMOMO International, remains under threat from a planning permission that is valid for the next 18 months. Perhaps it is not too much to hope it will survive?

Competition

Two listed buildings are threatened this year by the implementation of winning designs in architectural competitions. Enormous weight is attached to such designs during the planning permission process. At least the Berkeley Library in Trinity College Dublin (Paul Koralek of Ahrends Burton Koralek, 1961-67) will be given a new use, but its integration with the new college library demands the 'least worst solution' in terms of damage to original fabric. This has been achieved following negotiation.

The last DOCOMOMO planning appeal involved the tallest building in Ireland, Cork County Hall (Patrick McSweeney, 1968): here, the winning competition design eschewed elaborate concrete repair in favour of a complete new skin, which will alter the building's appearance utterly. The appeal, which was lost earlier this year, was extremely bitter and split the Irish Wp from top to bottom. It is time for renewal here too.

(Report by Shane O'Toole, company architect with Tegral, architecture critic of The Sunday Times and coordinator of the Irish DOCOMOMO Working party)



Pelican House, back. Photo: Henk Snoek, 1964.

DOCOMOMO Israel

World Heritage nomination of the White City

Towards the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 80s a handful of professionals in the arts and culture began considering the hidden architectural values of the city of Tel Aviv. Articles began appearing in professional journals. The White City exhibition, curated by Dr. Michael Levin, was staged at the Tel Aviv Museum of Art. The famous artist Dani Karavan - invited speaker at the upcoming DOCOMOMO International Conference in Paris - convinced mayor Shlomo Lahat of the international significance of the city's buildings. These events culminated in the invitation of several international art and architecture critics to offer their thoughts.

The reports presented by these critics surprised the local enthusiasts as to the importance bestowed on the local collection of 'Bauhaus Buildings', as they are called here. The growing interest in the subject brought the political administration, together with The Tel Aviv Development Foundation, to initiate an inventory of the White City's built heritage, and to raise the required funds for the buildings' rehabilitation.

In the early 1990s a Conservation Team was established at the municipality's Engineering Department, headed by the architect Nitza Szmuk. In 1994 a major conference took place in Tel Aviv, in collaboration with UNESCO and

DOCOMOMO, which focused on the Modern Movement in general - in Israel mostly referred to as International Style - and the Tel Aviv case in particular. The conference raised local public awareness, and revealed the urban and architectural values of Tel Aviv to an international professional audience. At the 12th international ICOMOS/UNESCO meeting in Mexico in 1999, the Tel Aviv municipality received a supportive offer to present the White City for UNESCO's World Heritage List of Monuments. In 2000 mayor Ron Huldai decided to promote the procedures required for furthering the acknowledgement of the city as a World Heritage Site. Since then, the Israeli Committee for UNESCO, on behalf of the Education and Foreign Ministries, together with the Tel Aviv Conservation Team finalised all the required procedures. The Conservation Team, at the same time, continued its mandate for developing the city's Conservation Plan and made great progress in understanding the predominant building technologies and appropriate conservation and repair techniques for the local modern architecture.

Extensive heritage

The urban plan for Tel Aviv has been designed by the Scottish urbanist Sir Patrick Geddes. Between 1931 and



An apartment building at 35 Petach Tikva road of 1935, by the architects S. Liaskovsky and Y. Orenstein, which is under strict protection. A transfer of rights was applied and the building was restored in its original form in 1999 by the architect G. Bar Orion. Photo: Ran Erde.

1956, in Tel Aviv some 4000 buildings, most of which still exist, were built. These make up the backbone of the city's historical centre. The Conservation Plan today involves 1000 'early International Style' buildings, 120 of which were particularly categorised for strict preservation, curtailing their deformation by any extension or addition.

The Plan also includes guidelines for architectural design in several defined Conservation Areas, which include an additional 800 buildings. These structures are regarded as integral to each area, in order to maintain its homogeneity, authenticity, and quality of life.

Over the last ten years, already 300 buildings were rehabilitated. The majority of these buildings received additional stories on top, while the owners were often granted rights for extending the volume towards the back of the lot. Of course, the proper balance between old and new was to be maintained. Some other buildings were saved by a *transfer of rights*, which involved 'site-specific' plans that enabled their preservation in an authentic form.

The preparation of material for the UNESCO nomination involved the identification of urban centres with the highest preservation potential and concentration of International Style buildings. The modern architectural heritage of Tel Aviv is concentrated mainly in three areas, each representing a unique urban core in the White City. Each area entails specific protection and development regulations. They differ in physical characteristics as well as period of construction. The Bialik and Rothschild Boulevard areas comprise buildings from the early 1930s, which still include ground floor apartments. The Kikar Dizengof area, around Dizengof Circle, also called 'The Central White City', consists of late International Style buildings constructed between 1935 and 1956. Typically, these are raised on 'pilotis', and show a variety of solutions for front yards and entrance lobbies.

UNESCO

Modern Movement sites are still rare in the International Heritage List. With only seven modern sites included - amongst them the city of Brasília, the Bauhaus sites at Dessau and Weimar, and several individual buildings that can be seen as historical icons of the architecture of the Modern Movement - the addition of the White City, as the largest urban fabric of the 'early International Style', will reveal the urban and architectural values of the place to the international community.

The main underlying principles for the UNESCO nomination of the White City, addressing its uniqueness and significance over other possible urban sites, have been the following.

- The realisation of the Zionist dream in the first Hebrew city while implementing the ideas of the Modern Movement;
- The integration of Sir Patrick Geddes' urban scheme and local modern architecture;
- The scale and centrality of the site since its early involvement until today. The site consists of the largest concentration of buildings built under the influence of modernism, in a single homogeneous fabric;

- The local architectural wealth, originating in the amalgamation of several sources of influence, which inspired local practicing architects - further to their experience in the best professional schools and offices of Europe. The modernist agenda was imported by them and adapted to local conditions and needs. The *mélange* of different influences and doctrines practiced in Europe of the 1920s and 30s and their integration in the local landscape, brought about a unique local architectural language, which is unmatched in variety and creativity when compared with other urban centres.

International acclaim

Over recent years, the labour for the conservation of Tel Aviv's architectural heritage on a day-to-day basis was met, on the one hand, with growing public support, while, on the other, opposition from property developers and real estate owners amounted as well.

DOCOMOMO has published several articles on Tel Aviv in the past. Also, including the White City in *The Modern Movement in Architecture. Selections from the DOCOMOMO Registers*, published two years ago, has helped to increase the awareness amongst the professional communities.

During one of the legal battles for rescuing a building on 96 Hayarkon Street, the owner of which intended to demolish it, the Conservation Team was supported by a professional article in DOCOMOMO Journal 21, which featured the building. The article assisted in convincing the court of the building's universal values, and the ruling appointed it for preservation.

(Report by Nitza Szmuk, an architect and an external consultant to the City Engineer's Department of Tel Aviv, as Head of the Conservation Team until May 2002, and presently in charge of the WHL nomination of the White City. She is also a member of DOCOMOMO Israel.)

Photo background: Aerial view of early Tel Aviv, with Dizengof Circle in the centre. Period photo.



Internal view of the main staircase of Cinema Esther.
Photo: Ran Erde.



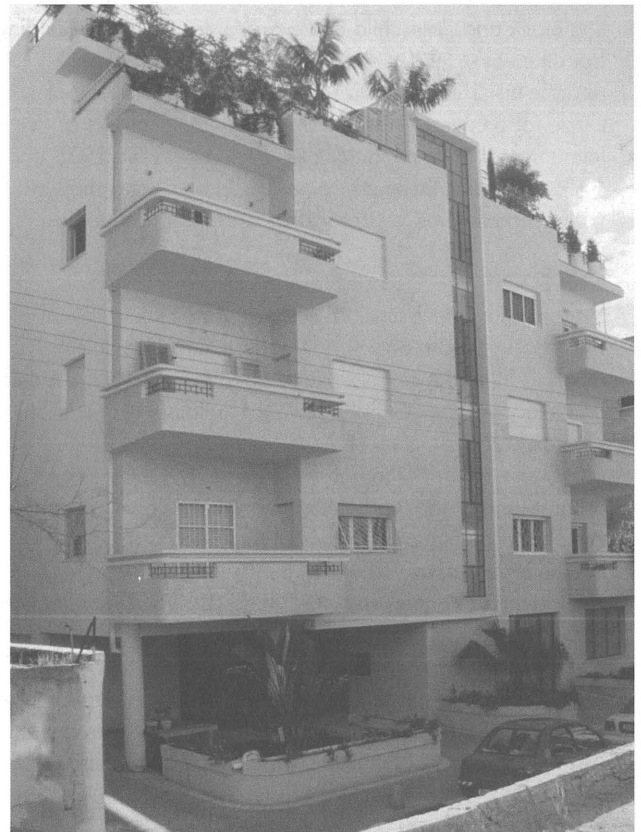
Cinema Esther. This building is part of Dizengof Circle and was built in 1939 by the architects Y. and R. Megidovitch. It was restored and transformed into a hotel in 2000 by the architect Arie Dvilanski. Photo: Ran Erde.



An apartment building at 32 Ben Gurion Boulevard, restored in 1998 adding a new floor by the architect Aharony. Photo: Nitza Szmuk.



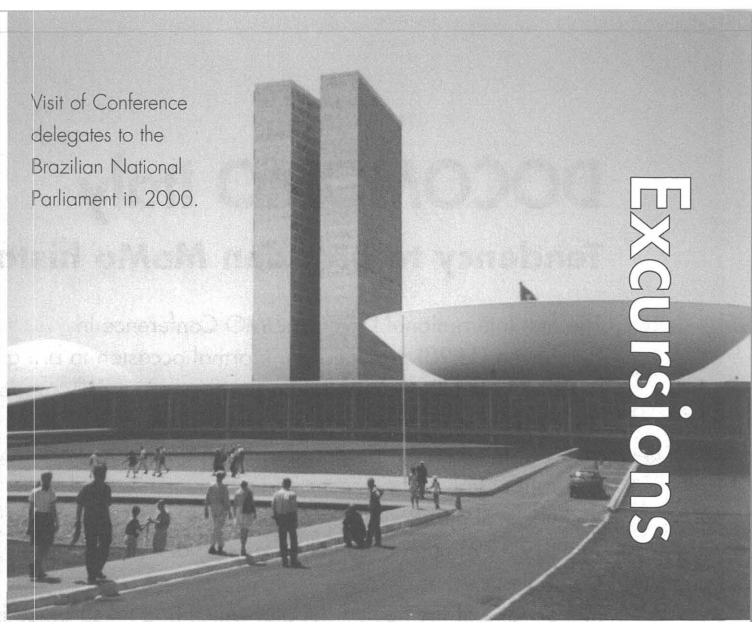
An apartment building at 27 Maze Street of 1930 by the architect Y. Berlin. It was restored in 2001 by the architect Hagai Tamir, who added two new floors. Photo: Nitza Szmuk.



The architect B. Molcho restored the 26 Hissin Street apartment building of 1937 by architect A. Pepper, in 1996. One new floor was added. Photo: Peter Szmuk.

Excursions

Visit of Conference delegates to the Brazilian National Parliament in 2000.



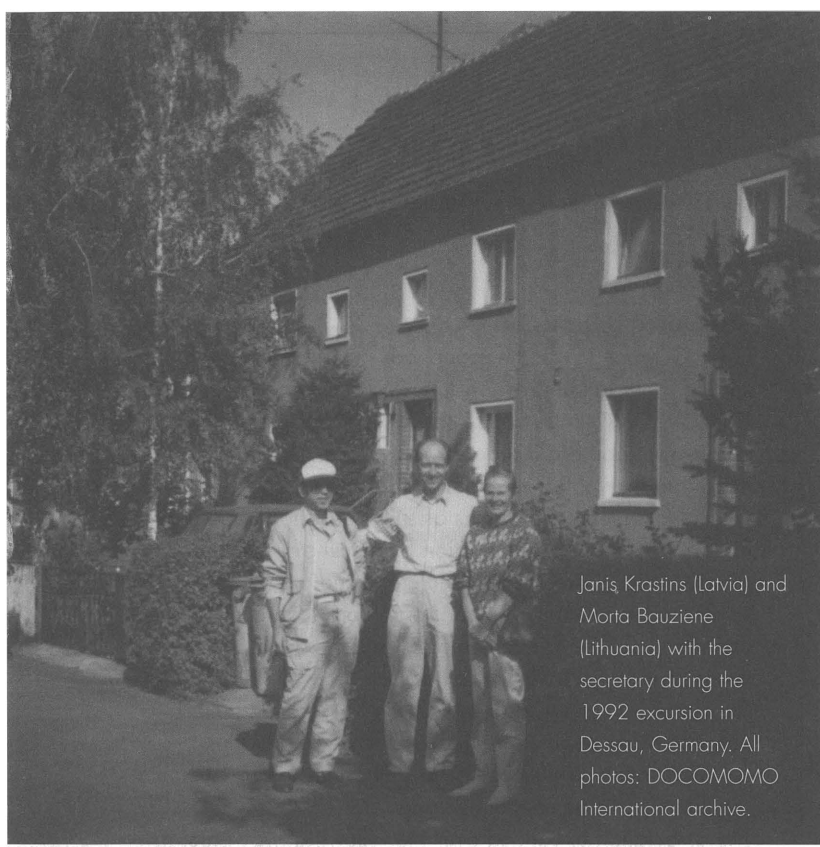
The restored Casa Bloc in Barcelona was carefully examined by Conference delegates in 1994.



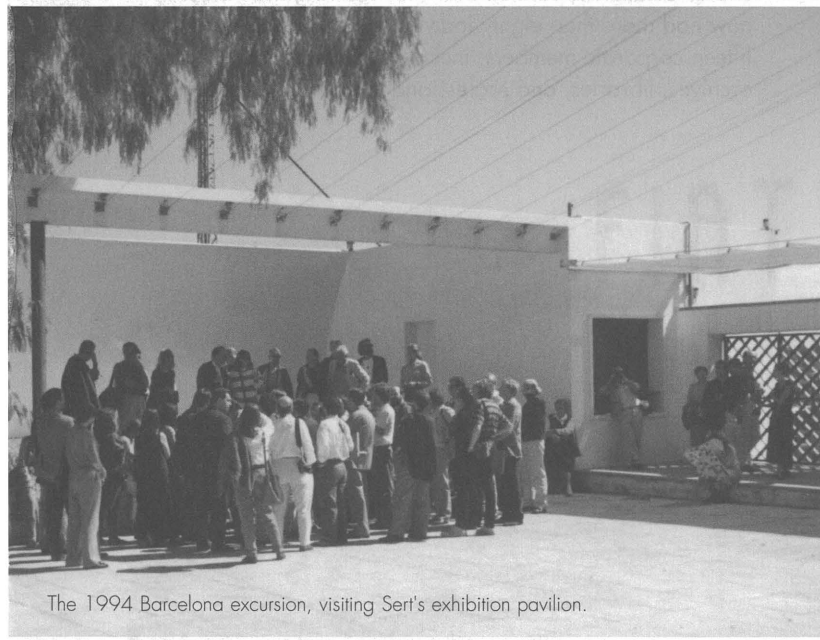
Delegates at Zonnestraal Sanatorium, Hilversum, in 1990.



Janis Krastins (Latvia) and Morta Bauziene (Lithuania) with the secretary during the 1992 excursion in Dessau, Germany. All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.



The 1994 Barcelona excursion, visiting Sert's exhibition pavilion.



The late Christopher and Maya Dean (UK) with chairman Henket at Hilversum Town Hall during the 1990 excursion.



DOCOMOMO Italy

Tendency to broaden MoMo historiography

The first International DOCOMOMO Conference in Eindhoven (1990) provided an informal occasion to bring together a small group of Italian participants, mostly modern architecture scholars, designers, and historians, mainly involved in teaching. Responding to an appeal to work throughout Italy to document and safeguard its modern architectural heritage, DOCOMOMO Italia was set up in January 1991, and originally consisted of about thirty members.

In the wake of the heated debate, which had taken place in Eindhoven about the time limits of 'modern' architecture proposed by the Netherlands group, and about its actual definition, the Italians initiated an intense dialogue concerning the significance of the architectural heritage of the 20th Century. This debate focused on the situation in Italy as well as the key question, in the national context, of 'modern monuments'.

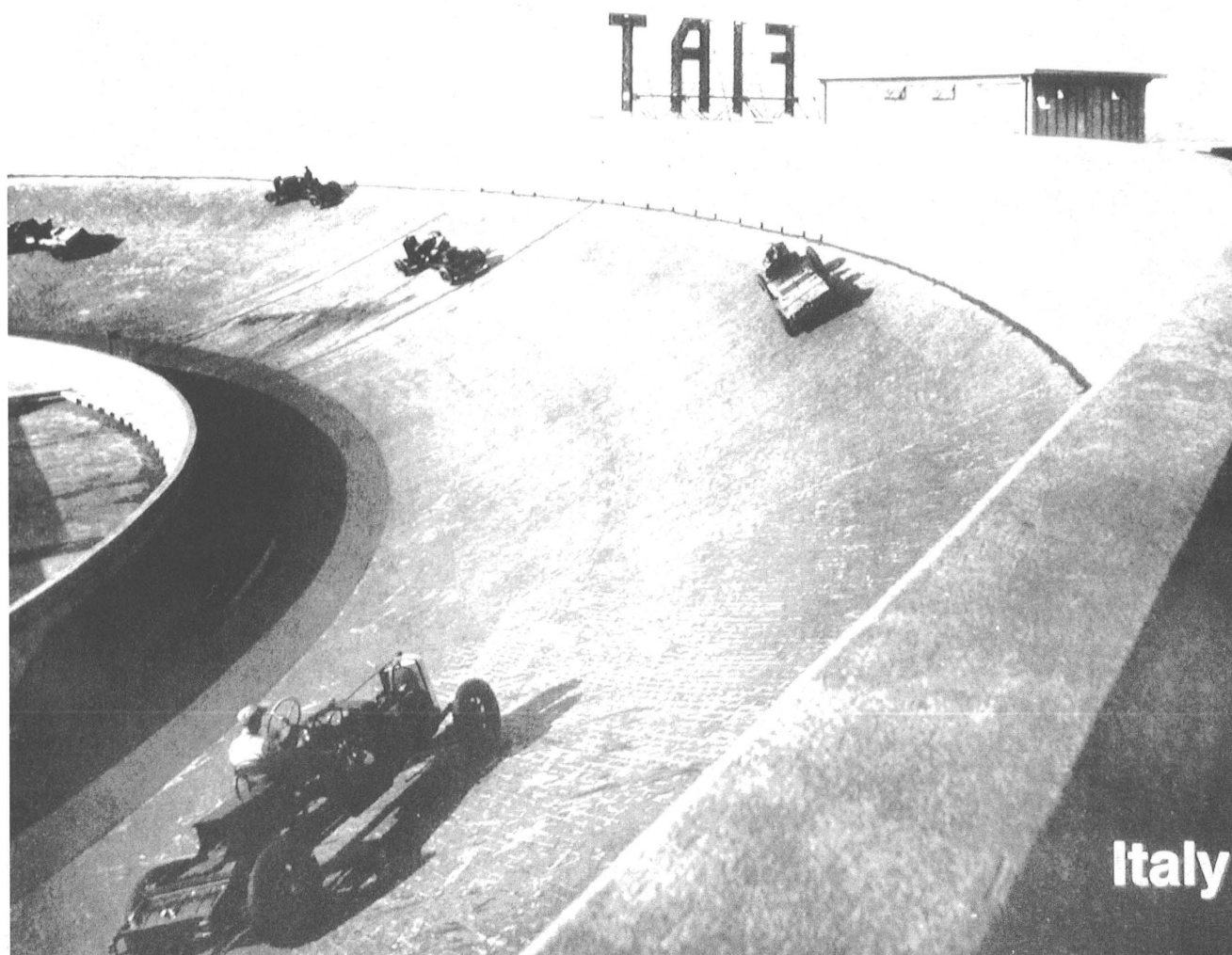
The results were clarified in the contributions given by individual members of DOCOMOMO Italia at international meetings.

Structural expansion

On 9 October 1995, the group was incorporated as a cultural association (later, in June 1999, it became known as 'DOCOMOMO Italia onlus', the latter notion being the acronym of non profit organisations in Italy). This was an important moment of development for the initial group, which was now by no means as small as it had been, gave itself a minimum of organisation by electing a board of directors and a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and set up its operational headquarters. More than anything, it provided the incentive to come out into the open and find the strength to make its voice heard.

The decision was taken to publish an information bulletin to promote study seminars at the national level and thus communicate with the competent authorities to draw up regulations, recommendations and rules.

The association expanded over the following two years: it now had more than eighty individual members and about fifteen corporate members, including university departments, archives, libraries, and professional associations, and its



The test track on top of the FIAT Lingotto factory illustrates the title page of the Italian section of *The Modern Movement in Architecture*. Selections from the DOCOMOMO Registers, published in 2000.

members included representatives of the institutions, as well as scholars such as Bruno Zevi.

The General Assembly of February 1999 passed a motion to set up local sections in order to expand grass-roots membership and promote research programmes in particular regional contexts. The following year, the regulations were drafted and the first local organisation became operational: *DOCOMOMO Italia - Sezione Piemonte* chaired by Pier Giovanni Bardelli. In July of that year, the section organised an international debate in Turin with a conference entitled 'Curare il moderno'.

Massive research

The bulletin has done much to bring the members of the group together. Since July 1986, a tabloid-format six-monthly journal has been published: initially it consisted of eight pages but it later increased to twelve, with a number of regular columns and monographic articles, many of which previously unpublished. In particular, the former include the *IS (International Selection)* and the *NS (National Selection)* pages devoted to the Register. The 'Archives and photographs of modern Italian architecture' divulge the sources of modern design, while 'Modern architecture materials' provide an overview of the wealth of experimentation, involving innovation and tradition, which has been a significant aspect of Italian construction. Lastly, a page is regularly devoted to restoration case histories, thus providing a sort of monitoring centre.

The monographic section, which is the core of each issue, often publishes the results of massive research studies by individual groups. The following are particularly noteworthy: 'Storie di cinema', an appeal to stop the current indiscriminate transformation of great cinemas in Rome (1/97); 'La mostra d'oltremare a Napoli' (2/97); 'Torino - ville industriali' (4/98) drafted by the group headed by Lucetta Zorgno, one of the most prominent figures in our Working party, who passed away tragically young; 'Il caso Ivrea', on the programmes which carried forward the work of Adriano Olivetti in Ivrea (5/99); 'Asmara, architettura italiana d'oltremare', on the tormented history of Italian architecture in Africa (6/99); issues 7 and 8 of 2000, on the relationship between individual architects (Gardella, Ubaldo Badas and Giovanni Battista Ceas) and their home towns, with an examination of the towns founded during the Fascist period; 'Genova città piranesiana', focusing on the complex relationship between infrastructure and modern cities (9/2001). The latest, double issue of 2002 (10/11), provides a sort of balance sheet covering the issues of safeguard and design: the reasons behind modern architecture in Italy ('Salvaguardia e progetto. Le ragioni del moderno in Italia').

Seminars

The first activity of true significance in terms of the exchange and circulation of knowledge took place in January 1998. In



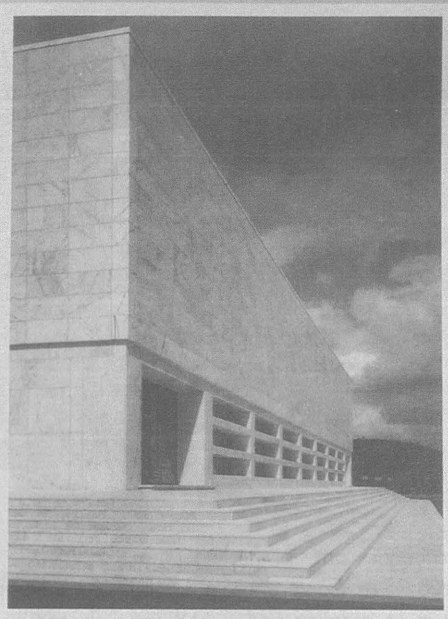
the two intense days of the 'Documentazione e conservazione' Conference, a number of public and private participants, scholars and institutions delivered over seventy papers, providing an important overview of the situation in Italy. The register activities of the archives and the procedures used for the projects highlighted the unsolved problems of a constantly evolving situation, while the collection of case-studies (about thirty papers) presented in the 'modern construction' section confirmed the interest of historians in broadening their traditional areas of study. On a bright, sunny winter's day, the conference came to a memorable end in Sabaudia, a 'new town' in the Pontine reclaimed marshes. In January 1999, the papers were published in the conference proceedings: *Architettura moderna in Italia. Documentazione e conservazione*, still today a landmark work, emblematic of the state of the art in the field of restoration of modern architecture in Italy.

In December 2001, the association assisted the ISC/T in the organisation of 'Stone of the Moderns', the Seventh International Technology Seminar, which took place against the backdrop of the EUR in Rome. The seminar ended with a spectacular visit of the travertine quarries near Tivoli.

Register

When called upon to compile the Register, DOCOMOMO Italia has always responded with a tendency to broaden the confines of its traditional historiography, bringing in a whole range of expression in Italian architectural history. This can be seen in the way it proposed about sixty buildings the length and breadth of Italy as worthy of recognition and preservation. This occurred in 1994 in Barcelona. In 1996 in Bratislava, it included eighteen works in an International Selection: built over a period of about forty years, from 1916 to 1958, they feature the particular characteristics of modern architecture in Italy: from the Lingotto factory 'machine', via the futurist and symbolic works of the Fascist period, right up to the Reconstruction. Lastly, the selection in the volume entitled *The Modern Movement in Architecture. Selections from the DOCOMOMO Registers*, published in 2000, confirmed the original intentions of the Italian Working party.

ARCHITETTURA MODERNA IN ITALIA
DOCUMENTAZIONE E CONSERVAZIONE



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IL MODO DI
COSTRUIRE

Perseverance

DOCOMOMO Italia onlus has launched a number of initiatives to promote cooperation in the field of documentation. In February 2000, it drew up a convention with EUR S.p.A. for a study of the Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana, an E42 monument, which is now at the centre of a project for transformation into an audiovisual museum, for which an international competition has been launched.

It also made a substantial contribution to the incorporation, in July 1999, of the Associazione Nazionale Archivi Architettura Contemporanea, AAA/ Italia.

Lastly, the importance of the work of monitoring buildings at risk carried out by DOCOMOMO Italia onlus is truly worthy of note. This has been carried forward with great perseverance for over ten years: reports have been published in the journal's 'Notizie dal Moderno' and special appeals have been made to safeguard important symbols of modern architecture, such as Villa Muggia by Bottoni at Imola, the home-studio of Sartoris at Cassonay, and Moretti's 'casa-albergo' in Milan.

The DOCOMOMO Italia onlus Executive Committee consists of Sergio Poretti (president), Maristella Casciato (secretary), Luciano Cupelloni, Margherita Guccione, Cristiana Marcosano Dell'Erba, Giorgio Muratore, Luca Veresani (members).

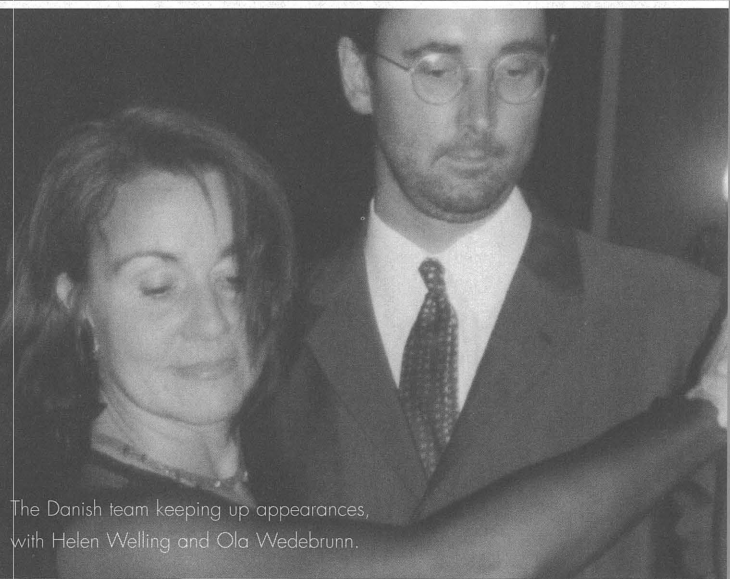
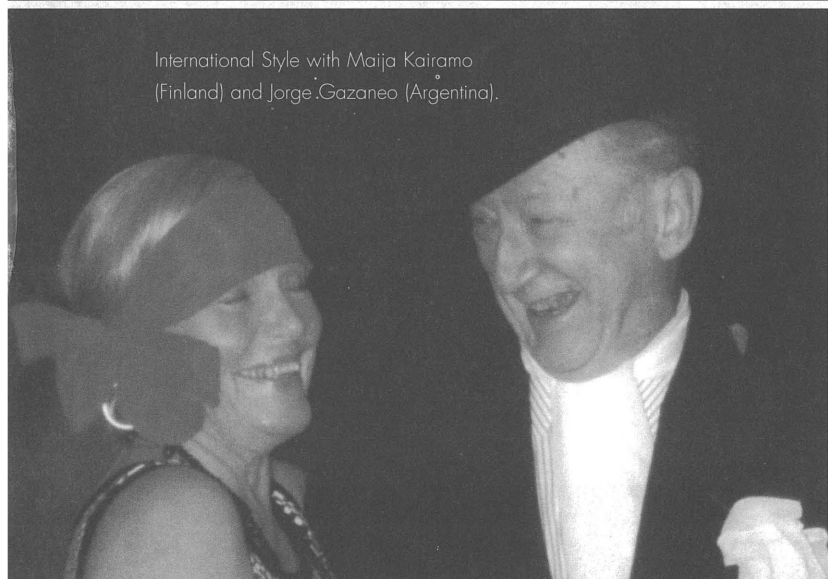
*(Report by Cristiana Marcosano Dell'Erba,
member of the DOCOMOMO Italia onlus
Executive Committee)*

The Slovak Tango, 1996



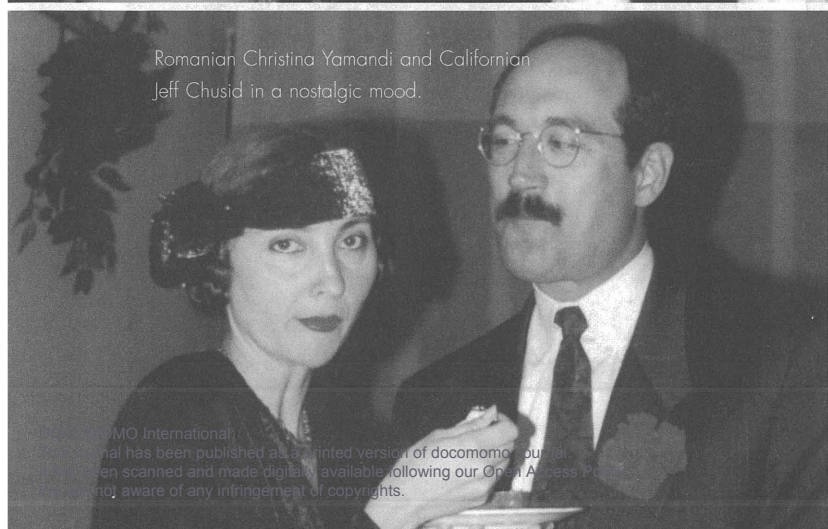
National teams sharply compete at the Night of the Slovak Tango, at the conclusion of the 1996 Conference at Sliac. All photos: DOCOMOMO International archive.

International Style with Maija Kairamo (Finland) and Jorge Gazaneo (Argentina).

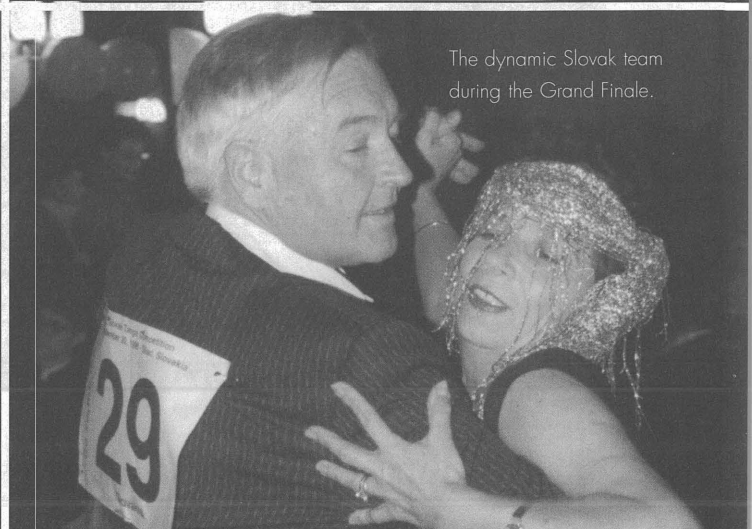


The Danish team keeping up appearances, with Helen Welling and Ola Wedebunn.

Romanian Christina Yamandi and Californian Jeff Chusid in a nostalgic mood.



The dynamic Slovak team during the Grand Finale.



DOCOMOMO Japan

Preserving the historical values of large apartment houses

We, DOCOMOMO Japan, now have a sense of crisis concerning several ongoing redevelopment projects in Tokyo to build new apartment blocks destructing existing ones. The existing ones are listed in the DOCOMOMO Japan Selection 20 as 'Dojunkai Apartments'. Dojunkai, a semi-governmental organisation, was founded in 1924 to help the victims of the big Kanto Earthquake of 1923. It designed and built ferroconcrete apartment houses in the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, where reconstruction of roads and buildings was going on. These apartments, equipped with sanitation and accompanied by cafeterias, clinics, public baths, recreation and meeting rooms, were amongst the best housing complexes in Japan before the war, although each unit was rather small because of economy and feasibility. Dojunkai built 109 ferroconcrete apartment blocks (2,768 units in total) in sixteen estates between 1926 and 1934. They were the envy of ordinary people then. Quite a few intellectuals lived there. The apartments were rental at first and then sold to applicants, many of whom were their residents, in 1953: these apartments and their lots are under shared ownership. Among them, six estates (one of them owned by the Tokyo local government) are extant in Tokyo. Recently, several bodies consisting of developers and residents grouped by each estate have been formed one after another to redevelop the housing. Details of their plans

are not so clear, but it is highly likely that the existing ones are on the verge of demolition. It is said that the buildings are too old and dangerous to continue to be lived in. We, DOCOMOMO Japan, have submitted an appeal to each body to ask for finding a way to preserve historical and architectural values in the existing apartments. Yet, we did not receive any reaction from them.

Shared ownership

The situation is critical to us. The obstacles that we think would prevent these examples of Modern Movement architecture from preservation are as follows:

1. The scale is too large;
 2. Materials have been weathering and have decayed;
 3. The building law of Japan itself is liable to prevent old buildings from preservation;
 4. There is little public consent in Japan to identify and preserve historical values in the buildings of the modern age, especially in the buildings of the Modern Movement.
- The problem mentioned first is one of the major obstacles. Each estate has several blocks with shared ownership. Accordingly, residents participate in associations, each of whom can claim their rights. The bigger the complex is, the more problems arise: it is hard to get unanimous consent by the owners. Some are ready to rebuild their houses, others



Left:
Entrance, Dojunkai Ohtsuka
Women's Apartment House (1930).
All photos by H. Fujioka.

Bottom:
Exterior, Dojunkai Ohtsuka Women's
Apartment House (1930).



are not so prosperous to share the building costs. Since the present floor area ratio for such lot enables them to build a higher and bigger building, their plans involve the redevelopment of each site for more and larger units, to make up for the building cost.

Lack of sufficient maintenance worsened the problem. Shared ownership was liable to make the residents reluctant to pay for maintenance cost for the whole building. Structurally important parts of the buildings had often been left unrepaired.

The materials of the buildings, too, have been weathering. Some of them decayed. To rehabilitate them is not so easy. Similar materials and parts often cannot be found at a reasonable price. And in case it is possible, to apply them could cause similar problems in the near future. It is rather hard to try to keep original materials in good condition respecting historical values.

Seismic proof

The building law of Japan itself has a tendency to discourage preservation of such buildings. The Building Standard Law promulgated in 1950 is applied to buildings in Japan. This law has been formed assuming mainly to build a new building on a vacant lot: how to keep existing buildings has not been its major concern.

One of the important factors in the law is to assure safety, in particular, to keep buildings from damage by earthquakes. Since its standard of seismic proof has been revised every time a big earthquake caused damage, older buildings are

likely to be judged 'disqualified' (needed to be reinforced) when the latest standard is applied. Before the law, buildings were designed and built in accordance with a different standard of seismic proof. The old standard is not always inferior to the new one. But there is a discrepancy between both standards concerning the policies to protect buildings from damage. A researcher once criticised that to judge an old building by the Building Standard Law of Japan is like to judge it applying a standard of another country. Some structural engineers that have a good experience with inspecting old buildings believe that some of the old buildings are tougher with earthquakes than ordinary after-war buildings. But the Building Standard Law is the only official agreement we have now to judge building safety. Old buildings are automatically judged 'disqualified' if the law is applied, even if they may actually be sufficiently tough. It is very true that building safety should be guaranteed, but we have also to notice that the standard of seismic proof in the current law is formed on a specific premise and that therefore it is not perfect. The problem is that we have no alternative to judge safety of an existing building. Modern structural technology has developed to build a new structure safely and efficiently. But technology to keep a building standing and judge its safety in a country where big earthquakes can occur has not developed yet. We must encourage such type of technology, and not only for preserving historical values; also the sustainability of coming societies will surely be one of our interests.

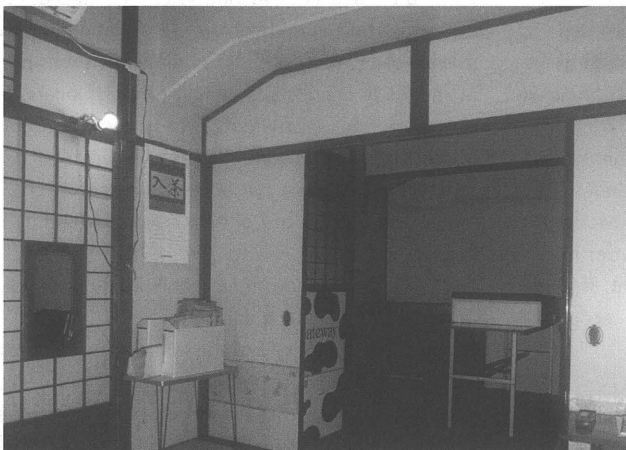
Regarding the protection of 'cultural properties', the Japanese government had long been making much of old shrines and temples since the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Act was promulgated in 1897. It was followed by the National Treasury Act in 1929 and by the Cultural Properties Preservation Act in 1950, but the main concern remained in old shrines and temples. This situation has urged Japanese people to think that cultural properties are special and only seen in the historic cities like Nara and Kyoto; that is, as the ones not to belong to everyday life. The Registering Cultural Properties Program, which can be applied to buildings more than fifty years old, started in 1996 to help focus on the historical values in the buildings of the modern age. But this program has not been effective so far to help preserve big apartments like the Dojunkai's: in this program, few advantages can be found for the owner.

The preservation activities for newer buildings need more of DOCOMOMO's participation, of course. DOCOMOMO Japan has to find more historical values in the examples of the Modern Movement and appeal more vigorously their importance to the public. As shown above, we have been facing big obstacles, which were not easy to clear. But we will keep on acting as a branch of DOCOMOMO to help preserve and keep the records of the buildings of the Modern Movement.

(Report by Hiroyasu Fujioka, Professor, Dr. Eng., Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology and the Secretary of DOCOMOMO Japan)



Court, Dojunkai Edogawa Apartment House (1934).



Interior of a unit, Dojunkai Edogawa Apartment House (1934).



At last, after years of struggle and debate, the restoration of Zonnestraal has started, not in the least thanks to the unbridled efforts of active DOCOMOMO members. Photo: Gerard Dukker, RDMZ



special edition

The Netherlands is the cradle of DOCOMOMO, here Hubert-Jan Henket and Wessel de Jonge, started together with a devoted crew a movement that soon expanded into DOCOMOMO International, with Working parties in over 40 countries. The distinction between DOCOMOMO International and the Dutch Working party was initially rather vague, because of the fact that the secretariat of DOCOMOMO International had its seat in our country. DOCOMOMO The Netherlands however is, at this moment a flourishing Working party, with a devoted and active group of members, which is very promising for future developments.

In 1989 Hubert-Jan Henket and Wessel de Jonge founded DOCOMOMO in the Netherlands. The core of six people was soon to be expanded. From 1989 on Marieke Kuipers, Anita Blom, Dirk Baalman, Rob Docter, Peter van Dun, Jaap Franso, Jan Piet Kloos, Jan Molema, Joris Molenaar, Ben Rebel, Casper van den Tillart, Nic Tummers, Mariet Willinge and the staff of the DOCOMOMO International Secretariat, played an active role in the Dutch Working party.

Nowadays DOCOMOMO is a well-known connotation, but the first group, that was mainly driven by 'new construction' architects with a soft spot for the Modern Movement, had to fight for the objectives in order to preserve the heritage of the Modern Movement. This, not only in a physical sense, but also in order to be recognised as an authoritative organisation of experts.

DOCOMOMO paid not only attention to the technical aspects, but to the immaterial side as well. Important pillars of this starting period were the 'hounddog' function (point out threatening developments at an early stage)

and the philosophy-group. At that time technology played already an important role, especially with regards to the subtleties of preservation - from steel profile to sliding wall.

Bit by bit a selection was made of fifty items of modern Dutch interbellum architecture. At the international conference of 1994 a CD-ROM of these items was presented. By means of actions like writing (protest) letters, organising workshops, participating at symposia and by a good collaboration with other parties involved, buildings and complexes were preserved from demolition or mutilation. The 1999 diary of NAI Editors, edited by Marieke Kuipers and Mariet Willinge, was a DOCOMOMO special on the occasion of our tenth anniversary and was totally dedicated to the Dutch Register.

Because the founders and the International Secretariat were, and still are, settled in The Netherlands, there was not always a clear distinction between the activities of the international organisation and the Dutch Working party. On top of that architects of the Dutch Working party, Wessel, Hubert-Jan, Joris and Jaap became

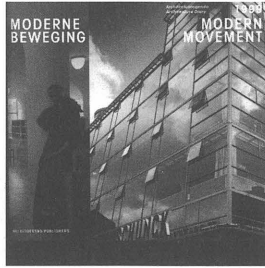
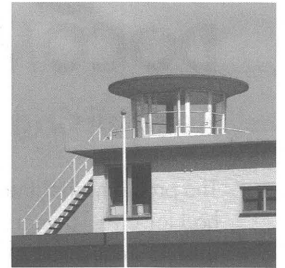


foto: Wessel de Jonge



foto: Arnold Meine Jansen



Newsletter

The first newsletters of DOCOMOMO The Netherlands were soberly made and printed in black and white. The contents, though, was more colourful and reflected the energetic activities in the early years.

MOMO Architecture Diary

To celebrate the memorable fact that both the Netherlands Architecture Institute and DOCOMOMO were ten years old, the 1999 Architecture Diary was devoted to the Modern Movement. This diary was edited by hard-core DOCOMOMOiens Marieke Kuipers and Mariet Willinge.

Preserving the future

A new board was installed in 2000 in order to guarantee the continuity of the activities of DOCOMOMO in The Netherlands. The new committee is standing in front of the recently restored Van Nelle, 'design' factory, scene of our first long and animated meetings. Here we organised several lectures and excursions with amongst others our English and French colleagues.

Stand on the barricades

Radiostation Kootwijk was a topic on one of our recent excursions and is subject of our concern. Thanks to the enthusiasm and support of our members we are able to draw attention to the quality and possibilities of young monuments like Kootwijk and can we convince authorities to use this kind of heritage in order to preserve it for the future.

Future of Ypenburg still uncertain

The main building of former Airfield Ypenburg was designed in 1935 by Brinkman & Van der Vlugt and is an example of a project were DOCOMOMO intervened in order to guarantee the continued existence. The view at the plains was emphasised by the visual and physical interaction between interior and exterior. Unfortunately it is now cast away in a corner of an industrial area and the relation with its surroundings is not visible anymore.

Thank you International !

To found DOCOMOMO International is one thing, to keep it running for 14 years is another. Organising conferences and seminars, publishing the Journal and books, managing the International Secretariat... it must have been a hell of a job. You have set a high standard; it will be tough to keep it up. Thanks!

responsible for important restoration projects of modern monuments, which left little time for the 'hounddog' function. This was an important reason for chairman Hubert-Jan Henket to install a new, young board in 2000 existing of Camiel Berns, Aimée de Back, Pauline van Dijk, Mariël Polman and Lucas van Zuijlen. In fact there hasn't changed a lot over the past 13 years, except for the fact that DOCOMOMO is by now a well-known organisation, that's widely appreciated. Our main objective still is to draw the attention of architects, historians, officials, decision-makers and institutions to the value and qualities of monuments of the recent past. Slowly the focal point moved from the pre-war to the post-war period. Example of this development, are the Registers, which are now focused on post-war heritage. Just like before, a selection of projects has been made and the first result will be presented in Paris in September. Another positive aspect is the increasing number of members (at this moment we have 140 supporting-friends) and the large interest for the activities like excursions, Conferences, Newsletters and Registers.

DOCOMOMO International:

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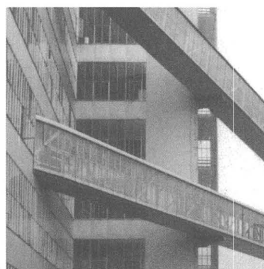


foto: Wessel de Jonge



foto: Gerrit Oorhuys

Van Nelle excursion 2001

The first excursion of the new DOCOMOMO crew went to the Van Nelle factory in Rotterdam, one of the largest modern buildings in the Netherlands, designed by Brinkman & Van der Vlugt in 1927. The Van Nelle was at that moment in the middle of the renovation. The 55 participants saw a good section of the building, from the historical, modern elements to the newly designed, modern elements.

Not always successful

Unfortunately, the efforts to preserve MOMOarchitecture have not always been successful and some buildings have disappeared as a result of moneymaking developers and lack of interest by owners and local authorities in the past. Nowadays more and more people realise the importance of looking after our cultural and architectural heritage, but still a lot of work needs to be done.

COLOPHON

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DOCOMOMO Russia

Revitalising the past for the future

The problems that the Russian DOCOMOMO Working party had to solve 10 years ago remain unsolved nowadays. Having been a small circle of Moscow experts at the very beginning, it became quite a numerous group of colleagues working in several cities of Russia - St. Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, and Samara. The members of the regional groups conduct the work on their own, exchanging the results of their studies during scientific conferences.

The last conference took place in February 2002, in Moscow and it was dedicated to the 100th Anniversary of I.I. Leonidov. A students' competition was included in the programme of the so-called *Dni Leonidova* ('Leonidov's Days'). The Schusev Museum of Architecture prepared a monographic exhibition of Leonidov's works, and a research workshop 'In The Research of the Lost Time' was held in the House of Architects. It demonstrated that the main problem of today is the same as it was in the past - it is the conservation and modern use of the architectural heritage of the avant-garde.

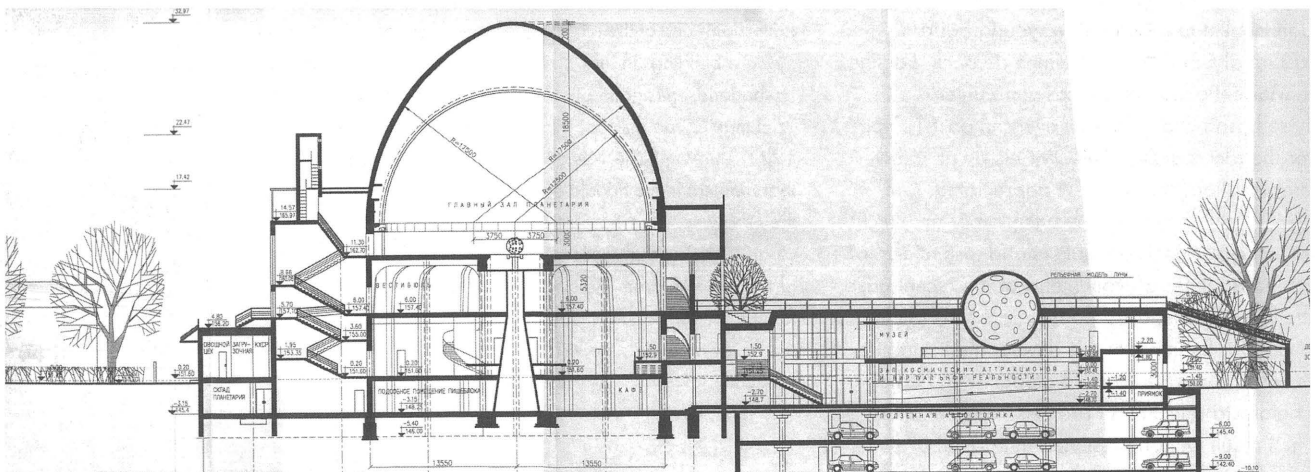
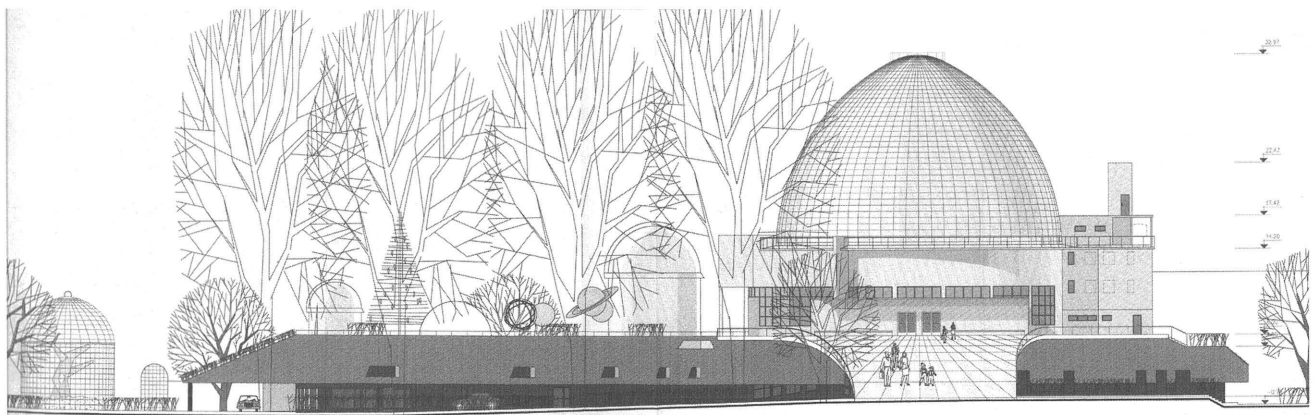
Designation and restoration

The first MoMo monuments in Moscow were brought under State protection in 1987. To include the first 39 buildings in the List of the Monuments of Architecture was rather hard

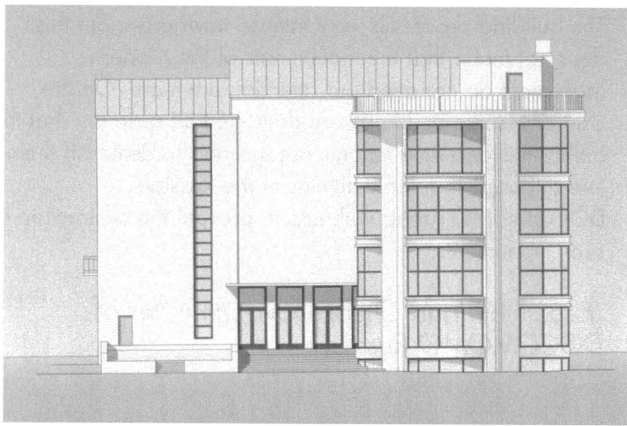
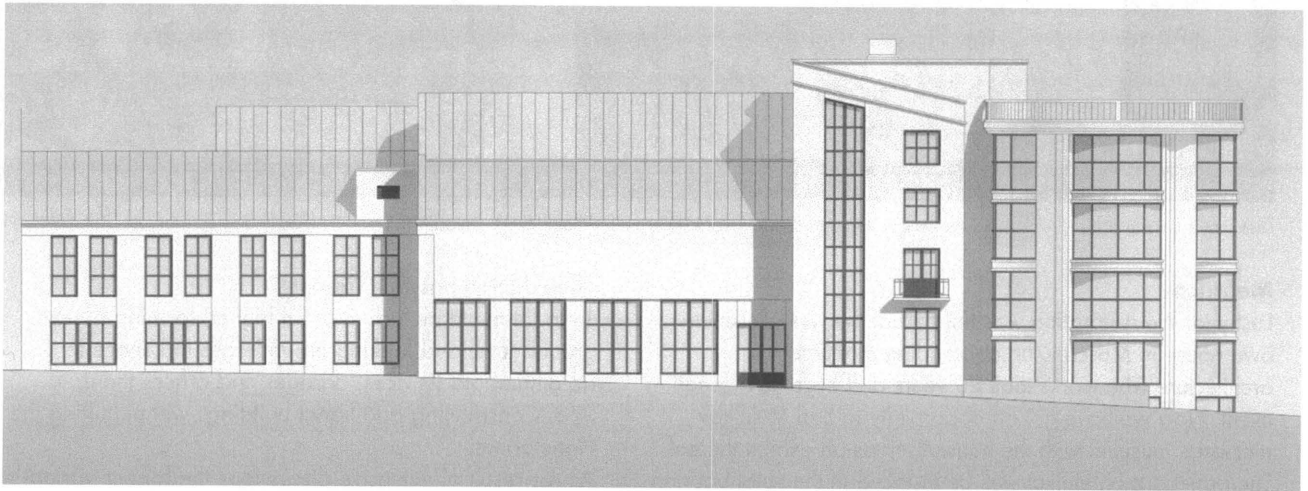
and this work was an important step in the activity of the scientists dealing in the history of the architecture of the 20th Century. After this, the DOCOMOMO Moscow Group along with the State Protection bodies took part in this work, collecting the papers necessary to give a building a status of a monument of architecture. We offered 29 objects more - all of them in need of restoration.

Besides, we spent lots of efforts to convince the city authorities, colleagues and tenants of the fact that careful attitude towards monuments is vital. Repair is mostly dangerous in this respect, as the works are often not controlled by specialists.

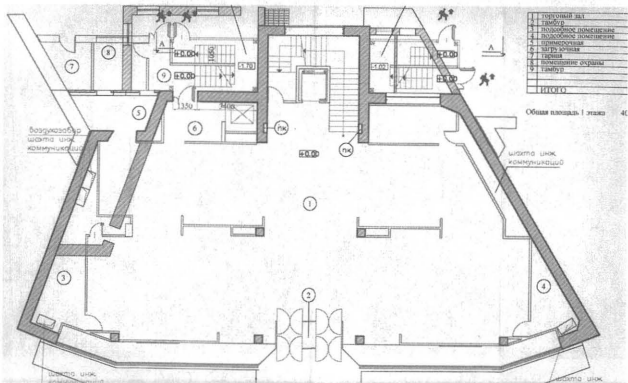
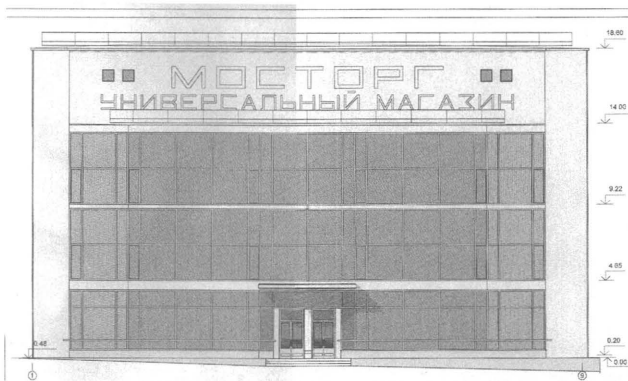
At present the Moscow architects have obtained significant experience in reconstructing MoMo buildings, but in spite of this there is no unique approach as to what principles may be considered basic in creating projects for reconstruction. A constructive resource of the building is defined in each case. The problems arise when the possibility of new usage of these building appears, taking into consideration the present demands and construction technologies. The modification of the initial functions - when a garage is transformed into a cultural centre and a dwelling block becomes an office - is harmful for monuments, too.



Reconstruction and restoration of the Moscow Planetarium by A. Anisimov, O. Semenova, and N. Jemchujnicova. Historical name Moscow Planetarium (1928-1929), architects M. Barshch, and M. Siniavski. Top: Facade. Bottom: Section.



Restoration of the Burevestnic Club by Y. Badanov, and A. Miznikov. Historical name Workers' Club of the Burevestnic Shoe Factory (1927-1929), architect K. Melnikov. Top: Main facade. Left: Facade.



Reconstruction of the MOSTORG supermarket by V. Matcheschnicov, T. Matcheschnicova, and M. Reshetnicova. Historical name MOSTORG Department Store (1927-1930), architects A., L., and V. Vesnin. Top: Photo 1940. Left top: Facade. Bottom: Plan.



Melnikov's private house, Architect K. Melnikov. Reconstruction 1980-2001. Left: Photo 2001. Middle & Right: Interior. Photos courtesy of DOCOMOMO Russia.

Melnikov

Last year the restoration was finished of the K. Melnikov's own house in Moscow, an outstanding monument of architecture. The works took 20 years and became a great event. Now we have got an opportunity to find Melnikov memorial museum with the house itself as an exhibit thereof. The projects by Melnikov will be installed in the neighbouring buildings.

This year one more building by Melnikov has been restored - namely the Burevestnik Club.

The famous MOSTORG by the Vesnin brothers is now under reconstruction. Fortunately, the building has been always occupied by a supermarket. But during the 70 years of its functioning, the constructions were damaged. In the process of repair the windows and doors were replaced and the facade proportions were distorted. The restoration project suggests regenerating the initial appearance of MOSTORG.

Planetarium

The restoration of the Moscow Planetarium will soon be started. This monument of architecture (1927-1929) was designed by M. Barsch and M. Sinyavskii as part of a larger cultural-scientific complex. The Planetarium and the observatory were built in the 1920s, when the construction works for the remaining volumes of the scheme stopped and a part of the site was given to the neighbouring institutions. The rest of the plot was replanned and several small buildings appeared there. Now the Moscow government intends to finish the construction of the cultural-scientific complex which was planned in the 1920s. Naturally, it requires a design for a larger space. The construction site however turned smaller because of the houses occupying the place. The authors of the project

offered three possible variants:

1. To lift the Planetarium 5-6m higher, forming a new ground level and making an underground space to accommodate services, garages and offices there;
- 2/3. Constructing additional buildings without lifting the Planetarium.

As the result of extensive discussions the former variant was chosen.

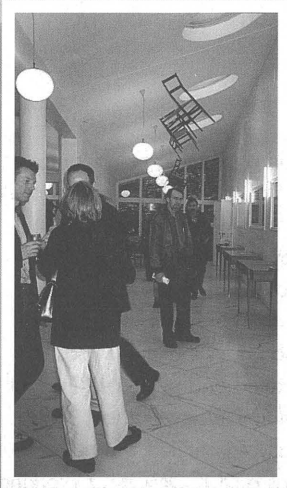
The building process is very intense nowadays. But this does not mean that the monuments of the Modern Movement do not need our attention anymore. On the contrary, some buildings are damaged so seriously that the authorities and new tenants are inclined to demolish them. We still hope that the activities of the Russian DOCOMOMO group will help to prevent the destruction of such monuments.

(Report by Irina Chepkunova, member of DOCOMOMO Russia)



Leonidov's exhibition from February 8 - April 10, 2002, in the Schusev Museum of Architecture, Moscow. Photos courtesy of DOCOMOMO Russia.

Dressing up in Stockholm, 1998



Socialising at Giò Ponti's Italian Institute in Stockholm, as a conclusion to the excursion. All photos by courtesy of the Swedish Museum of Architecture, Stockholm.



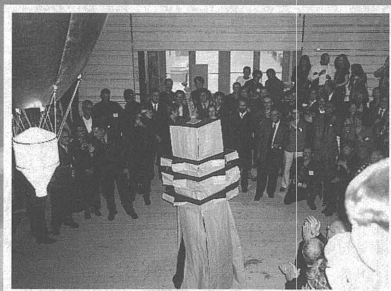
A Zonnestraal stairwell, with curtain walled Wessel de Jonge as its core.



Conference delegates dressed up as their favourite MoMo building in the lobby of Rafael Moneo's Museum of Architecture in Stockholm.



Ralph Erskine, chairman of the jury, announcing the 1998 Costume Awards.



The Television Tower in Stockholm beard by its architect, Bengt Lindroos.



Hötorget on parade with the Swedish team.

DOCOMOMO Scotland

The first decade, 1992-2002

Over the past decade, the Scottish Working party has pursued a growing range of initiatives, at national and international levels, concentrating on documentation and publication. However our group, up to now, has had no 'ordinary members' outside our committee, the total number of active members being a dozen at most. Thus we have always had to be highly selective in our activities.

Postwar heritage

The group was inaugurated by our pioneering Conference, 'Visions Revisited', held at Glasgow University in October 1992. Unusually, it was focused from the very beginning on the increasingly threatened post-1945 heritage - including buildings of all types and 'styles', not just 'Modern Movement' and elite 'architecture' - rather than the already well-protected interwar Art Deco 'modernism'. In that respect, it was sharply differentiated from the mainstream DOCOMOMO approach, including that of the DOCOMOMO UK group. That, added to the general climate of nationalist discontent prior to the achievement of a 'home rule' government in 1997-99 and the practical factor of our separate planning, building and conservation legislation, prompted us to found an independent Scottish group rather than participate in DOCOMOMO UK. At the 1992 Conference, we brought together a variety of designers and 'patrons' of postwar architecture, including politicians, architects and engineers, to balance 'quantity' and 'quality' issues, and to take part in a debate about the importance of modernism in postwar Scotland and the controversial issue of its preservation, a discussion then

focused especially on the question of whether or not to retain the monumental slab blocks of 1960-66 by Sir Basil Spence at Hutchesontown-Gorbals Area C (demolished eventually in 1993, despite several attempts by our group to have them 'listed'). The conference was followed by a series of lectures and seminars in 1993, held in collaboration with the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland under the title 'Minds Meeting'. All this material was edited and presented in a fully illustrated book, *Rebuilding Scotland* (Tuckwell Press, 1997). Once the group had been formally constituted, we began our regular activities. Our first duty as a DOCOMOMO Working party was to prepare our draft selection of national fiches for evaluation by the ISC Registers (David Whitham, from our group, having meantime joined that committee). On receiving the standard fiche form in 1993, we prepared 50 entries, all from 1945-70, and submitted them at the 1994 Barcelona Conference. Eventually, those 50 became our national Register, and eleven (including some from the earlier 20th Century) of them our contribution to the 'International Selection', for eventual publication in the Registers publication, *The Modern Movement in Architecture*, in 2000.

Research

At the international level we have participated in DOCOMOMO International conferences from Barcelona onwards and at Barcelona our member David Whitham was elected to the ISC on Registers. Miles Glendinning joined the Urbanism committee in 1996, but that group has achieved relatively little to date, owing chiefly to lack of



Cumbernauld Town Centre, hailed by Reyner Banham in 1976 as 'the canonical megastructure'. Photo: Bryan and Shear.

agreement over its aims. Within Scotland we have participated in a number of joint research initiatives, including:

- The Planning Archives Network, a group set up in 1997 to help secure the archives of important architect-planners such as Percy Johnson-Marshall and Sir Robert Matthew;
- Joint conservation studies with Edinburgh College of Art students (e.g. for Cumbernauld New Town);
- The Modern Monuments Panel, a liaison group between 1996 and 1999 to encourage interest in modernist heritage;
- The Lighthouse centre of architecture and design in Glasgow (the main architectural research and education centre of the Scottish government), who have asked us to prepare a website focusing on the history of modern architecture in Scotland.

We participated in a succession of exhibitions, seminars and lectures, including:

- (1993) the Royal Fine Art Commission 'Minds Meeting' series (see above);
- (1993) an exhibition on postwar architecture, including many original drawings and photographs, at the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS), entitled 'Scotland the Brave New World';
- (1994) a RIAS exhibition, 'Towers of the Imagination', focusing on the role of high buildings in Scottish architectural history;
- (1996) a major exhibition on the architecture and housing of Hong Kong at the Edinburgh City Art Centre, funded by the Hong Kong government, opened by former governor Chris Patten, and including (at our suggestion) a full-scale mock-up of a public housing flat in a 38-storey tower block;
- (1998) an exhibition and seminar comparing the modernist architecture of Scotland and Hungary.

Publication

Over these years, committee members have also been responsible for a number of publications under the DOCOMOMO aegis, including:

- DOCOMOMO Scottish National Group, *Cluster Citadel*, Edinburgh, 1991 (report on Cumbernauld Town Centre);
- DOCOMOMO Scottish National Group, *Moredun Housing Area*, Edinburgh, 1993;
- M. Glendinning (ed.), *Rebuilding Scotland*, East Linton, 1997;
- M. Glendinning, D. Watters (eds.), *Home Builders*, Edinburgh, 1999;
- D. Watters, *St Peter's College*, Cardross, Edinburgh, 1994;
- D. Watters, *Cardross Seminary*, Edinburgh, 1997.

Other publications on modern architectural subjects including:

- M. Glendinning and S. Muthesius, *Tower Block*, London, 1994;
 - M. Glendinning and D. Page, *Clone City*, Edinburgh, 1999;
- and several articles in the DOCOMOMO Journal, including:
- 10: Scottish prefab bungalows;
 - 15: S. Ewing, 'An early curtain wall in Edinburgh';
 - 25: D. Whitham, 'Kincardine Power Station';
 - 26: D. Whitham, 'North Sea Offshore'.

Forthcoming publication projects include a symposium on the architecture and planning of Cumbernauld New Town, to commemorate its 50th Anniversary in 2006, and an article by M. Glendinning, 'Homes fit for heroes' and the decline of the New Towns ideal', in the forthcoming DOCOMOMO book edited by H.-J. Henket and H. Heynen.

Conservation

Our independent status has enabled us to respond, constructively we believe, to discussion with the Scottish Secretariat on architectural and urban design policies. By comparison with our efforts on documentation, our work on conservation has played a somewhat secondary role. The main reason for this is the difficulty we have experienced, until recently, with 'Historic Scotland' - the government heritage agency in Scotland, charged with responsibility for evaluating monuments for protection, and enforcing that protection. Until the early 1990s, Scotland had a progressive policy on eligibility for protection, with a rolling '30 year rule'; all buildings older than 30 years old becoming eligible for 'listing'. But following the retirement of former Chief Inspector David Walker in 1993, the organisation, in contrast to its equivalent, English Heritage, has seemed to regard the concept of 'postwar heritage' as threatening, treating DOCOMOMO with suspicion and hostility. After most of our initial listing proposals were rebuffed (including Hutchesontown C., in 1992-93, and Cumbernauld Town Centre, said to have been personally vetoed by the responsible government minister), we submitted our 50 draft international fiches to Historic Scotland in 1994 in the form of a massive dossier. This dossier was effectively ignored, as was a succession of well-supported listing proposals, including Monktonhall Colliery, Turnhouse Airport and the Moredun 'prefabs' (all on our 50-fiche International Register list). Instead, the agency embarked on an unbalanced, listing programme of its own - for example, taking in numerous churches by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia while almost ignoring other designers. Our only major success, in 1993, was the listing at category 'A' of the noble Lanark County Buildings complex, a towered, UNO-style secretariat and legislature group in the town of Hamilton. More recently, however, staff changes in Historic Scotland have given hope of a more enlightened policy for the future: we will offer them all the help and advice we can, given the opportunity to do so! In this, our tenth, year we have reconstituted the Working party and have secured recognition as a Scottish charity. We hope, with increasing membership and official recognition, to continue and extend our work at national and international levels.

(Report by Miles Glendinning and David Whitham. Miles Glendinning was a founder member of DOCOMOMO Scottish National Group and since 1996 has been a member of the International Specialist Committee on Urbanism and Landscape. David Whitham is a member of DOCOMOMO International Specialist Committee on Registers.)

DOCOMOMO Turkey

Register of 20th Century architecture

The history of 20th Century architecture in Turkey is characterised by varying tendencies, which sometimes coincided with developments in Western and Central Europe but are influenced by local factors at other times. At the beginning of the Century the predominance of Art Nouveau is observed in the Ottoman lands, just like in other Europe countries. However, this style remained unique to Istanbul and had other counterparts even there. Among the practitioners of this style, there were foreign architects like Raimondo D'Aronco as well as local ones such as the Yenidunya Brothers. In other parts of the country, the predominant style was an Ottoman eclecticism, involving classical and even baroque elements up to the 1910s. Another type of eclecticism, expressing nationalist sentiments, was to follow in the next decades, its most important representatives being Vedat Tek and Kemalettin Bey. This morphology was preferred for almost all public and private architecture, and the nationalist expression and rhetoric was closely related to the specific political conditions of the foundation of the new Turkish Republic after the fall of the Ottoman imperial system.

Modern times

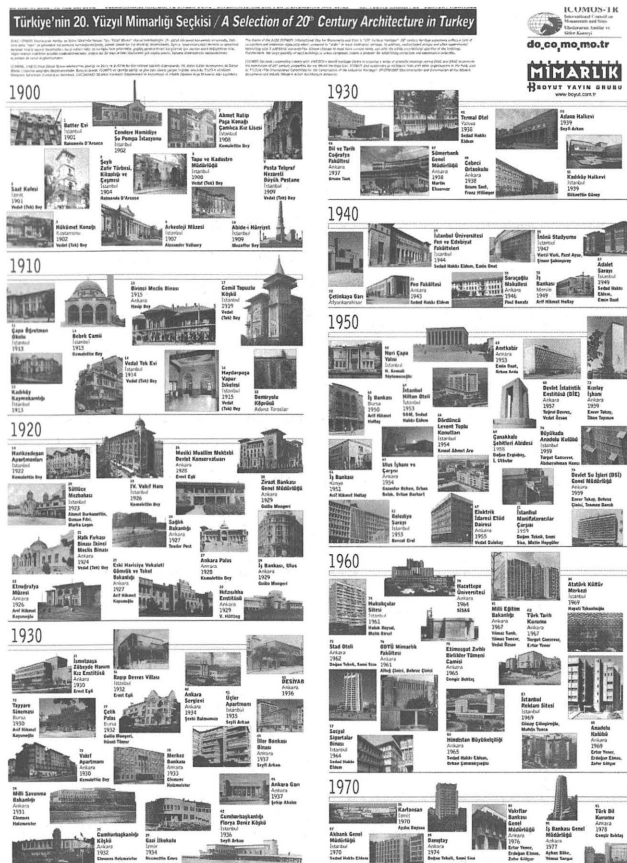
From the late 1920s, the International Style became predominant in Turkey with the works of both Turkish and foreign architects, including Austrians like C. Holzmeister and M.

Schuetze-Lihotzky, the Swiss architect E. Egli, B. Taut from Germany, and L. Mallet-Stevens from France. Also urban planners such as H. Jansen, the Danger Brothers, M. Wagner and H. Prost came to work in Turkey.

Among the outstanding Turkish architects of the period were S. Arkan, S. Balmumcu, A. Mortas and B. Ihsan. Another Turkish architect, S. H. Eldem, who was to maintain his influence for the following 40 years, began his career during this period as well. During the influential years of the Modern Movement between the late 1920s and the 1930s, a period of Art Deco residential architecture designed mostly by Turkish architects was also witnessed in Istanbul as well as in Izmir, though at a more limited scale.

By the end of the 1930s, International Style and Art Deco were replaced by another historicist approach, whose aim was defined as the expression of national identity in architecture. Its most powerful representative and protagonist was S. H. Eldem, followed by E. Onat.

Nevertheless, the changing national and global conditions by the end of the 1940s limited the existence of a nationalist-historicist style. Architectural tendencies in Turkey after 1950 until the global post-modern transformation in the 1980s, would always remain directly connected with their modernist counterparts elsewhere in the world. However, local tendencies were also retained on the architectural scene along with



The Register of Turkish 20th Century architecture has been published as a poster in May 2002



Architect Sevki Balmumcu designed the Ankara Exhibition Hall in 1934. All photos courtesy of DOCOMOMO Turkey.

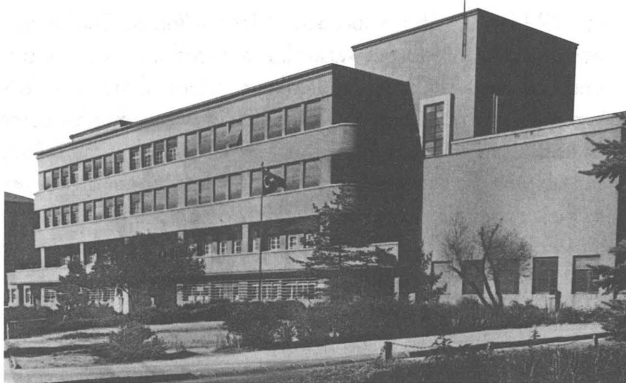


The 1930 Vakif apartment building in Ankara by the architect Kemalettin Bey.

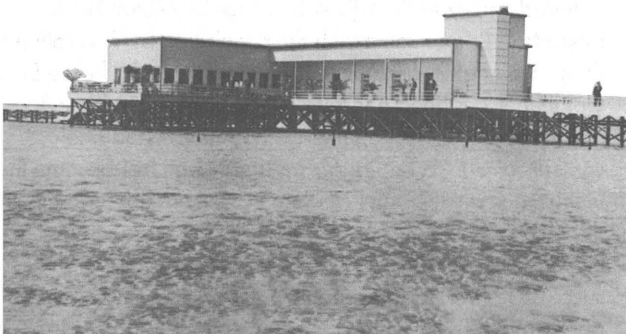
mainstream modernist ones. Following the short period of post-modernism, architecture in Turkey continues to reflect great plurality today.

New Working party

Over the last two years, the idea to establish DOCOMOMO Turkey has gained conceptual strength as well as personal commitment from a number of scholars and practitioners from various parts of the country. In the past year, we have evaluated the architectural heritage of the 20th Century in Turkey, in close cooperation with the Turkish branch of ICOMOS. The decision to study the whole of the 20th Century, rather than selections thereof, has been made in order to make a strong point in our future address to the Turkish authorities to extend the 1900 cut-off date of our national Conservation Act. The project has resulted in a first recording of 20th Century architecture in Turkey, published as a poster last May. These events have encouraged us to apply for formal recognition as a DOCOMOMO Working party. Meanwhile, the application documents have been submitted to the International Secretariat for the next Council Meeting in September 2002 in Paris, including our Plan of Action for the next two years. We even hope, that the work on our Register so far, will suffice to be granted voting rights as well. A Board of DOCOMOMO Turkey and an international representative will be nominated on short term.



Ismetpasa / Zubeyde Hanim Girls' Institute in Ankara, designed in 1930 by the architect Ernst Egli.



The Florya presidential summer residence in Istanbul is one of architect Seyfi Arkan's most remarkable works, and dates to 1936.

Plan of action

Our plan of Action for 2002-2004 includes the following points:

1. the foundation of a documentation centre;
2. the creation of a national inventory for 20th Century architectural heritage;
- a. an inventory of the 20th Century styles and movements in Turkey, their definitions, outstanding contributors and related bibliography;
- b. an inventory of the individual buildings and sites, the main contents of which will be:
 - i. definition of the building types;
 - ii. individual buildings and sites, classified according to location;
 - iii. a technical inventory of the 20th Century Turkish architecture;
- c. an inventory of the endangered buildings and nominations for the UNESCO World Heritage List;
3. to promote the legislation for conservation of Modern Movement architecture;
4. the enlargement of the Working party with:
 - a. specialists and professionals of various disciplines: history of architecture, restoration and preservation, urban and regional planning, material science and technology, conservation, history, sociology, philosophy, law (preservation and construction law), economy and other related humanities disciplines, with a focus on the 20th Century architectural heritage in Turkey;
 - b. the formation of local and regional sub-Working parties;
 - c. the formation of Working parties on specific subtitles in various disciplines;
 - d. as an NGO in order to create a wider public and circle of influence;
5. public relations and activities are to include:
 - a. scientific publications and/or lectures based on academic research on related topics that is already being carried out at various levels and different institutions;
 - b. popular and professional publications, especially guides for modern and contemporary Turkish architecture;
 - c. A website for DOCOMOMO Turkey

(Report by the members of the provisional Turkish DOCOMOMO Working party)

DOCOMOMO Turkey is:

Nilüfer Baturayoglu Yöney (ITU Istanbul), Yıldız Salman (ITU Istanbul), provisional coordinators;
Dr. Nur Akin (ITU Istanbul), Dr. T. Elvan Altan Ergut (METU Ankara), Dr. Aydan Balamir (METU Ankara), Dr. Afife Batur (ITU Istanbul), Dr. Ihsan Bilgin (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Cengiz Can (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Ali Cengizkan (METU Ankara), Dr. Neslihan Dostoglu (Bursa University), Alev Erkmen (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Elvan Erkmen (MSU Istanbul), Ela Gonen (MSU Istanbul), Ela Kacel (YTU Istanbul), Ebru Omay Polat (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Bülent Tanju (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Gulsun Tanyeli (ITU Istanbul), Dr. Ugur Tanyeli (YTU Istanbul), Dr. Belgin Turan Ozkaya (METU Ankara), Dr. Yildirim Yavuz (METU Ankara).

United Kingdom

Working on our post-1945 Register

DOCOMOMO UK, in keeping with the style of its progenitor Christopher Dean, was inaugurated in the grandest meeting room in the grand Headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, on 1 March 1990. Dean, formerly partner in the successful proto-hi-tech architectural practice Castle Park Dean Hook was a friend of Hubert-Jan Henket, who had worked with him in that office. Charming and well-informed, but volatile and maddening for some, Dean had secured personal financial backing for DOCOMOMO UK from no less a figure than Lord Palumbo, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, property magnate, collector of Modern Movement houses and a friend of the Thatcher government. So the best room was made available at the RIBA, with coffee and drinks to match.

This meeting was attended by the author Brian Brace Taylor, UK arts administrator *extraordinaire* Rory Coonan, John Allan of Avanti Architects (fresh from his refurbishment of Tecton's Penguin Pool, largely funded by Palumbo, the iconic project for DOCOMOMO UK); by Dennis Sharp who had pioneered recognition of UK modernism in official circles here in the days of Nikolaus Pevsner, and myself, invited because of my agitation for the work of Ernö Goldfinger. John Allan became first chairman, I was first secretary and Christopher Dean was co-ordinator, paid by Palumbo funds. Our first tasks were to write a constitution, obtain charitable status and prepare for the inaugural international meeting to be held at Eindhoven in September 1990.

Our first casework meeting was almost equally grand. Christopher booked a room in his club - the highly ornate 19th Century Reform Club in Pall Mall. In this incongruous setting we met Laura Cohn to discuss restoration of the austere Isokon Flats designed in 1933 by her father Wells Coates (today finally the subject of a restoration project by Avanti). She had been referred to DOCOMOMO UK by the Thirties Society (now the Twentieth Century Society), founded some years earlier to defend good pre-war architecture of all styles, which enjoyed official recognition. Its broad remit distinguished it decisively from the exclusively Modern Movement concerns of DOCOMOMO UK, but precise definition of the respective roles of the two societies was to remain a problem.

The First International Conference at Eindhoven was an inspiration to us all and back in the UK activity was almost feverish. With enormous energy, Christopher created the exhibition *Modern Architecture Restored*, which was later shown at the Bauhaus during the Second International Conference in 1992 and travelled widely. A regular Newsletter was started. With an RIBA research grant Alan Powers embarked on a Register of pre-war Modern Movement architecture of quality in the UK. Jean-Louis Cohen was invited over from Paris to give the first Annual Lecture at the RIBA. He declared that the fact we were able to pay all his expenses showed modern architectural

conservation was on a better footing in the UK than in France. Henri Ciriani lectured the following year and Herman Hertzberger in the next, both helping to identify us as international in perspective.

By this time the end of Lord Palumbo's initial three-year funding for DOCOMOMO was in sight. Christopher Dean was searching for new sponsorship and approached Norman Foster. But this coincided with the development of Foster's proposals for extending and altering Mendelsohn and Chermayeff's 1934 Cohen house in Chelsea Old Church Street, London, one of the most important Modern Movement houses in Britain. The proposals (subsequently in major part carried out) were clearly damaging and DOCOMOMO UK saw no alternative to opposing them. But from then on it had to survive without any established source of funding beyond its own members' contributions. Life became a battle for survival combined - sadly - in Christopher's personal case with a battle for life as his health failed.

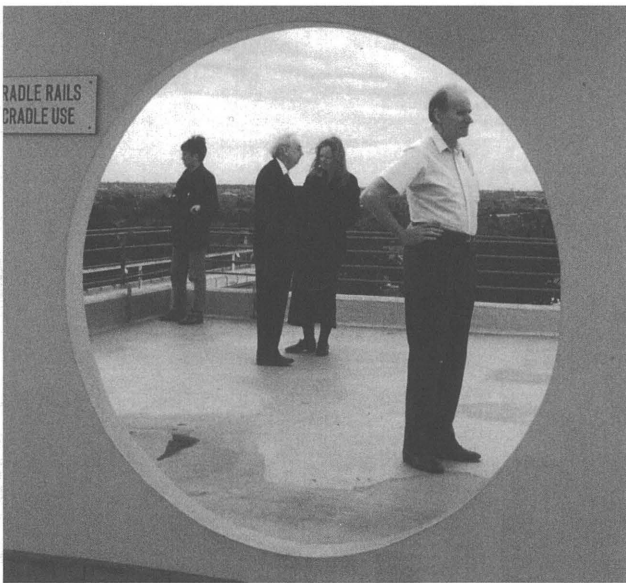
Through the good offices of Derek Sugden of Arups, space was made available to us free at the Building Centre in London, where he was Chairman of their charitable Trust. This remained our base - appropriately surrounded by samples of building materials - until the move to our present address alongside the Twentieth Century Society in 1998.

In 1993 Dennis Sharp succeeded John Allan as Chairman, Susan MacDonald from Australia replaced me as Secretary and I succeeded Catherine Cooke as Editor of the Newsletter. We fought various battles, including a famous one for some of Basil Spence's flats in Glasgow. We lost it, but my father, a poet with his roots in the 1930s, wrote a poem on the eve of their dramatic demolition. With a paid co-ordinator in those days we also organised an annual symposium, and the 1993 one on 'Education for Conservation of Modern Architecture', held at the Architectural Association, was influential in bringing attention to the practical and philosophical aspects of training people in our field.

In 1994 DOCOMOMO brought to the Building Centre an Italian exhibition of furniture by Alison and Peter Smithson with whom Christopher had once worked. This too then travelled widely in the UK. A boost for DOCOMOMO's interests in Britain came with the acquisition by the National Trust - with a little assistance from myself - of the house Ernö Goldfinger designed and built for himself at 2 Willow Road, Hampstead in 1938, together with most of its original contents of art works, library and furniture. This became the first (and is still the only) Modern Movement house in the UK to be open to the public. But with Goldfinger's post-war Player House and Alexander Fleming House we were not successful: they were respectively demolished and transformed. By this time the oeuvres of some offices like Lubetkin's Tecton were becoming accepted and relatively secure but others remained unpopular and precarious.

We started fighting at this time for the Brynmawr Rubber factory in South Wales by the Architects' Co-Partnership (1948), where demolition was finally carried out in 2001 after a battle led by our group in Wales and by Alan Powers, son of one of the original architects. Demolition of Keeling House 'cluster-block' in East London by Sir Denys Lasdun was averted and this block of supposedly 'failed' social housing was transformed into desirable private apartments. Despite Christopher's efforts, however, Lasdun's elegant Peter Robinson department store on London's Strand was lost.

In 1996, Dennis Sharp was succeeded as chairman by Sherban Cantacuzino, former editor of the *Architectural Review*, and that summer DOCOMOMO held a weekend conference at Nottingham University. This centred on the impressive Boots factories by Owen Williams (1929) and SOM with Yorke Rosenberg Mardall (1968) which were then being restored. Impressive tours of Modern Movement buildings in North and South London were organised by an ailing Christopher Dean. A great success of that year was DOCOMOMO's battle, led by Dennis Sharp, to prevent demolition of 'Torilla', FRS Yorke's pioneering thin-walled concrete house at Hatfield of 1935, which was listed, de-



Two visits of 1996: above, Christopher Dean, Catherine Croft and John Winter on the roof of Pulman Court (Gibberd, 1935) and below, Dennis Sharp at Boots Head Office (SOM & YRM, 1968). Photographs by James Dunnett.



listed, then re-listed - and finally expertly restored by John Winter who is now one of our Trustees.

There were UK representatives at all the International Conferences and at the Third Conference in Barcelona, in 1994, we made a bid to stage the fourth. The location would have been the Arne Jacobsen-designed St. Catherine's College in Oxford, with the theme of 'The City and the Modern Movement'. The UK bid was narrowly out-voted by the Slovakian, but the idea of a DOCOMOMO conference on this theme eventually re-emerged as a purely UK event at East London University, where *The Modern City Revisited*, organised by Thomas Deckker, was staged in 1998. In 2000 the resulting book heralded the International Conference at Brasilia that year.

The Newsletter continued to appear twice yearly. Alongside articles about threatened buildings were reminiscences by leading UK Modernists like our President, Sir Philip Powell. Obituaries included one by Trevor Dannatt, another Trustee, of Le Corbusier's collaborator Jane Drew. There were articles by or about artists whose work was related to Modern Movement ideas such as Natalie Dower and Gillian Wise. In autumn 1997 the latter opened our campaign to save the Apollo Pavilion at Peterlee by the artist Victor Pasmore, of 1967. As I write the campaign for restoring this unique abstract concrete bridge seems to be succeeding.

The next year, 1998, sadly saw the final defeat of Christopher Dean in his battle for life. Allen Cunningham stepped in as co-ordinator for a period. Clinton Greyn became secretary and organised our move to the remarkable little 'cultural' colony that the engineer Alan Baxter has created alongside his office. Sherban Cantacuzino was succeeded as chair by Catherine Cooke, well known for her work on Soviet modernism. A wholly new chapter had begun.

In the current terminology, we became a much 'flatter' organisation, with lively monthly meetings at which members talked of their own work and researches, lubricated by wine and generally ending up in Italian restaurants. We already have a tradition of biannual study tours to see MoMo works and conservation abroad. So far these have taken us to Rotterdam, Grenoble and Barcelona. At home we are working on our post-1945 Register. In public and official circles this is now the most threatened and least understood period, which brings us frequent calls for support. Even such major British modernists as Sir Basil Spence remain critically unregarded here and key works such as his Swiss Cottage Pool have recently been lost, but we keep fighting and thus, we hope, educating.

(Report by James Dunnett, an architect and a member of DOCOMOMO UK. He was inspired by the rural vernacular, educated by proto-modernist Sir Leslie Martin, trained by high modernist Ernö Goldfinger, and challenged by Le Corbusier, whose book 'l'Art decoratif d'aujourd'hui' he translated into English.)

DOCOMOMO US

Regional groups have sprouted

The charter meeting of United States chapter of DOCOMOMO US took place at the Palmer House in Chicago on March 31, 1995, in conjunction with the Preserving the Recent Past Conference sponsored by the National Park Service. Participants of the meeting were from all over the US with strong participation from the Chicago, New York City, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, and the Los Angeles areas.

At this meeting it was decided to have different chapters in regions around the US and that the School of Architecture of the University of Southern California be the base. It remained there for two years and then the national board was divided between San Francisco, New York, and Chicago.

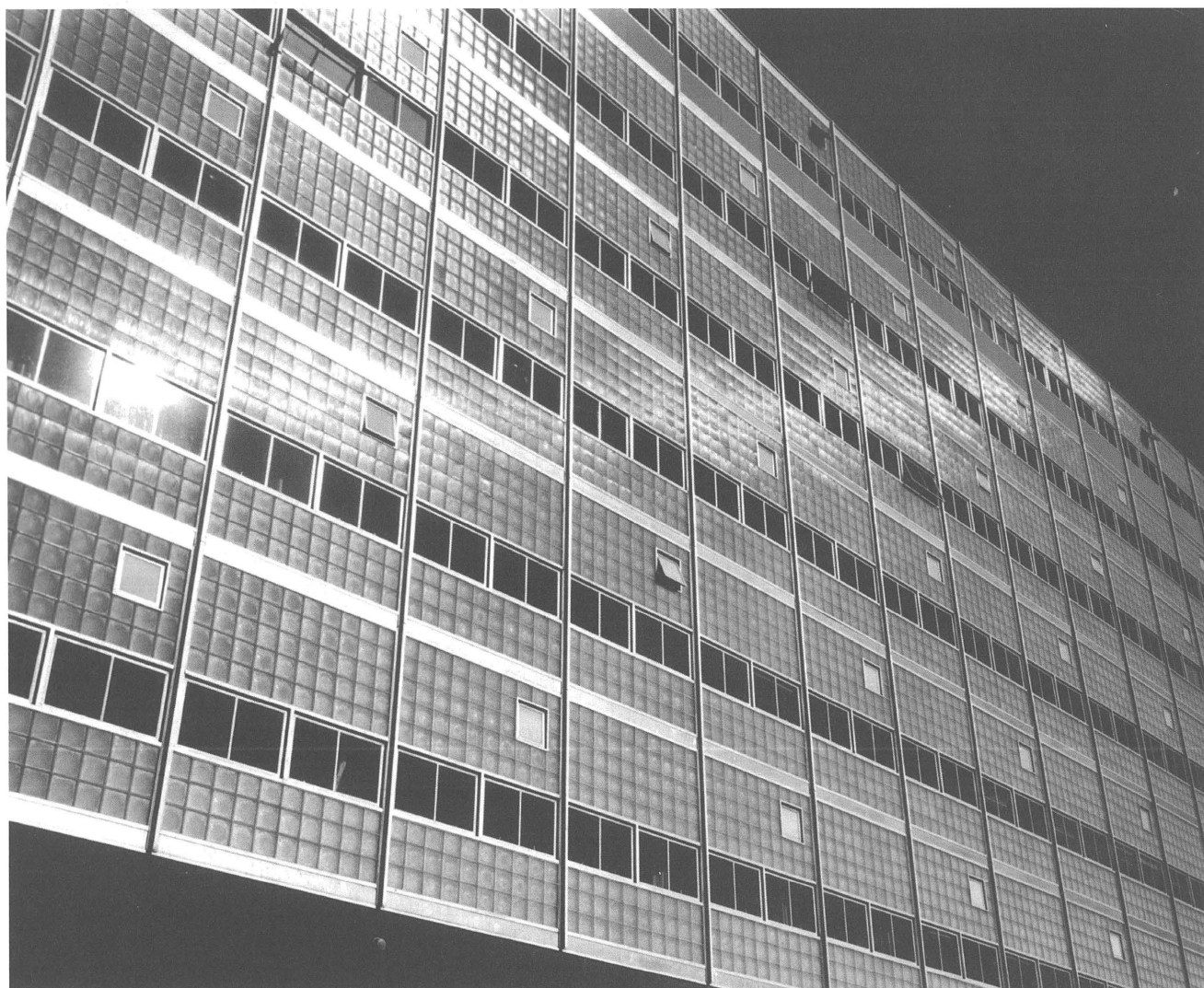
In April 1995 both New York and San Francisco had their first meetings each exploring the definition of modernism as it pertained to the US and broadening the definition from

that of only Modern Movement buildings to the postwar period as well.

Regional groups of all volunteers have sprouted around the country. The most active chapters are: Midwest, New York/Tri-State, New England, Northern California, Seattle, Philadelphia, and Western Washington. Interest has been expressed in Washington, D.C., Atlanta, and Miami.

The present Board of Directors (2002-2003) is: Paul Adamson; Kevin Alter; Laura Culberson; Gunny Harboe; Gary Koll; Jeanne Lambin; Helene Lipstadt; Jorge Otero-Philips; Theo Prudon; Nina Rappaport; and Andrew Wolfram.

DOCOMOMO US publishes an annual newsletter, works on the register, assists chapters in getting their start and assists with advocacy issues in modern preservation. Look for our web site to be launched by June.



High School of Printing, Gruzen Samton Architects. Photo: DOCOMOMO US.

What the architectural critics have to say

From Herbert Muschamp, New York Times, Sunday December 17, 2000:

'An opportunity has arisen to examine the issue of solidarity among architects today. It is my pleasure to report on DOCOMOMO, an international group of architects dedicated to conserving modern buildings and studying the ideas embodied by them. That description sounds innocent enough. Who's against preserving buildings and studying history? But in fact DOCOMOMO is beginning to change the landscape of American architecture. It is forging a bond between two groups that up to now have been opposed: historic preservationists and enthusiasts of modernism.'

'DOCOMOMO, itself a preservation group, seeks not only to protect modern buildings from being wrecked but to understand why these buildings were created. They ask us to reckon with the impact of the preservation movement, itself now an integral part of our history. And they invite us to consider how our relationship to the past has clouded our view of the present. Don't trust anyone who tries to tell you we're not entering new territory.'

From Paul Goldberger, New Yorker, August 18, 1998:

'...the Ford Foundation, the black granite CBS Building, and the Chase Manhattan Bank on Fifth Avenue at forty-third Street, the glass box built in 1954 for the Manufacturers Bank. These buildings were all acclaimed when they were new and have never gone entirely out of fashion. To have a problem with them, you would have to believe that architecture stopped with Stanford White.'

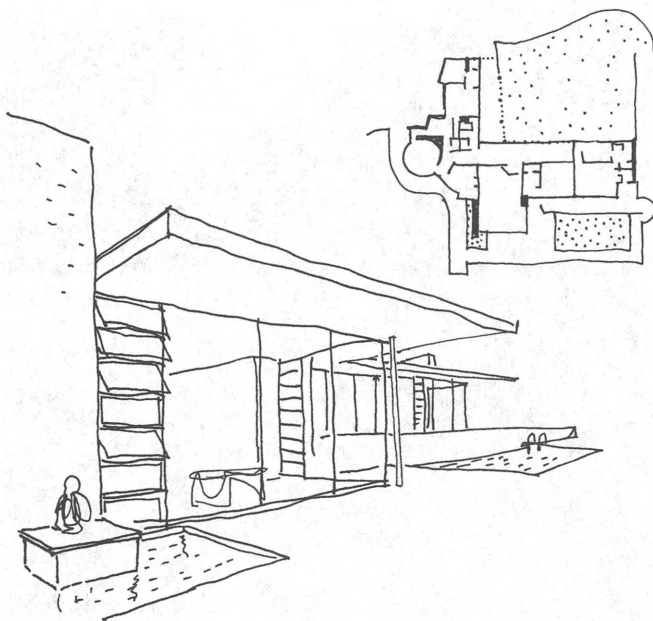
Northern California

DOCOMOMO brings to North California both challenges and promise. The challenge continually faced is the urgency to save significant threatened sites. Currently threatened structures include the A. Quincy Jones' 1953 Daphne Funeral Home in San Francisco; Eckbo, Royston & William's 1956 Mitchell Park in Palo Alto; John Warnecke's U.C. Berkeley Unit I and II Dining Pavilions; Mario Ciampi's 1968 University Art Museum; the Library at Frank Lloyd Wright's 1959 Marin County Civic Center; George Hyam house at 37 Raycliff Terrace; and finally, Gardner Dailey's 1946 house at 2690 Broadway. The promise that DOCOMOMO brings to Northern California is a celebration of our architectural and cultural heritage. It is through diligent research and recognition of modern sites that the most unique ones can be protected and unnecessary demolition avoided.

DOCOMOMO US/Northern California (NOCA) has been involved in various tours and lectures in the past few years including a February 1999 Southern California Modern Tour of Orange County organized by the Society of Architectural Historians and led by Southern California SAH president Ted Wells and allowed the opportunity for DOCOMOMO to associate and discuss issues with organizations having similar goals as Northern California.

In the spring of 1999 NOCA held a walking tour of the modern buildings at the Stanford University Campus. This tour focused on the installation buildings and works by landscape architects Thomas Church and Lawrence Halprin.

NOCA has also sponsored driving tours of modern sites in the San Francisco and Bay Area. In September of 2000 NOCA hosted a tour of Daly City Modern schools, all designed by innovative architect Mario Ciampi, and put out an informational booklet highlighting the innovative plywood roof designs and low cost solutions.



The Conger-Goodyear House, Edward Durell Stone, 1938.
Drawing: Jeff Miles.



One of the many modern architectural tours sponsored by NOCA. Photo courtesy of DOCOMOMO US.

Modern San Francisco



Cover of San Francisco Modern Booklet.

New England

The effort to save the 1934 Field House by Edwin Goodell was a major project of the New England Chapter of DOCOMOMO. H el ene Lipstadt published a history of the house in the Newsletter of the Society of Architectural Historians to demonstrate its significance as the first modern house in Massachusetts, while David Fixler, Henry Moss, and Gary Wolf worked with the town of Weston, Massachusetts and with preservation organizations and the press to bring attention to the house. The chapter is working to bring to greater recognition other New England modern houses and to bring modern architecture to the attention of existing preservation organizations.



Field House by Edwin Goodell, 1934, saved by the New England chapter of DOCOMOMO with local public and private preservation organizations.
Photo courtesy of DOCOMOMO US.

New York/Tri-State

Programs and activities 1995-2002

Current advocacy issues

- The Alvar Aalto Room at the IIE;
- Eero Saarinen's TWA Terminal;
- Connecticut General, Bloomfield, Connecticut;
- Time-Life Building;
- Lincoln Center;
- Two Columbus Circle;
- Maxwell House, Hoboken, New Jersey;
- Viipuri Library, Vyborg, Russia;
- Conger Goodyear House;
- 240 Central Park South.

Recent programs include

- Friends of the Upper East Side Future Landmarks panel, November 14, 2001;
- Co-sponsor of Friends of the Viipuri Library event, March 2002;
- Preserving the Modern House at the Cooper Hewitt, May 3, 2002.

Past programs abound

- Alvar Aalto's Viipuri Library, exhibition at Columbia University (1998) and San Francisco AIA (1999);
- Re-Guarding Aalto, Symposium at the Finnish Consul General, New York (1998);
- Brasília, Symposium at the Americas Society (May 2000);
- Havana Modern, Presentation by Eduardo Luis Rodriguez at The Americas Society (October 2000).

Panel discussions

- A series of panel discussions (1997 co-sponsored with the Municipal Arts Society).

Tours

- Modern Hudson (Fall, 2001);
- New Canaan Modern (Fall 2000);
- Modern Houses on the Upper East Side (Spring 2000);
- Mandell House and Saarinen's IBM New York (Fall 1998).

Documentation projects

- Contributions to DOCOMOMO International Register;
- Midtown Modern Survey with a special project grant;
- New Canaan Connecticut survey of modern houses.

Communication and outreach

- Bi-annual newsletter;
- Web site to be launched May 2002.

DOCOMOMO in the press

- Herbert Muschamp, *New York Times*, December 2000;
- David Dunlop, *New York Times*; August 14, 2001;
- Anthony Vidler, *New York Times*, August 13, 2001;
- Jayne Merkel, *Oculus*, Spring 2001;
- Paul Goldberger, The Leonard Lopate Show, NPR June, 2001;
- Nina Rappaport, *Oculus*, October 2000;
- Paul Goldberger, *New Yorker*, August 18, 1998;
- Mention in other publications such as: *Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, and the *Wall Street Journal*.

(Report by the members of the various chapters of DOCOMOMO US, compiled by Nina Rappaport)



Metropolitan Opera House Lobby, Lincoln Center, Wallace Harrison, 1958. Photo: Kathleen Randall.



Edgar Kaufman Conference Rooms, Alvar Aalto, 1964. Photograph: Wijnanda Deroo, 2000.

Impulses, prophets and losses

Reviews on modern architecture

by Dennis Sharp

There is little let up in the number of books published on the Modern Movement in architecture. In fact there seems to be a new impulse at the moment in the various attempts to enlarge the basis of knowledge on modern architecture and its diaspora. Recent titles serve in providing new information - and often a scholarly back-up - on hitherto little known aspects of modernism and on buildings and architects that have been overlooked or previously neglected or indeed on theories and ideas that were in need of expansion or revision.

Particularly welcome for English language readers are those texts that publishers such as Getty and MIT have supported in both republication and translation including works by Behne, Wagner, Gilly, Semper and Scheerbart.

Journey into the future

The *Gray Cloth and Ten per Cent White: a Ladies Novel* (MIT Press Cambridge and London 2002, hardback) is one such translation. This piece of architectural fiction - now available in a free flowing English version - is a conceptual time capsule that prophetically envisages a world changed by glass architecture. It embarks on a journey into the future based on an architecture that was not yet there in 1914. Having struggled myself as an editor of *Glasarchitektur* (November Books, 1915) with the poetic nature of Paul Scheerbart's 111 epithet's some years ago (with the late James Palmes) it is an immense pleasure to see the publication of the writer who Bruno Taut referred to as the 'Glaspa' of modern architecture! Scheerbart's friendship with Taut proved to be of great significance in the development of ideas for a glass architecture. It was Taut's Glass Pavilion at the Werkbund exhibition in Cologne of 1914 that put prototypical flesh on the Scheerbart prophecy. His glass dream was extended after his death in 1915 by Taut's Glass Chain Group whose correspondence was soon followed by dramatic designs for glass buildings by Mies van der Rohe and the Brüder Luckhardt.

Scheerbart - with a novelistic mission somewhat similar to that of William Morris with *News from Nowhere* (1890) - which depicted a future London - was an important and eccentric protagonist of modern architecture, an individualistic artist, inventor, writer and poet who died in poverty in Berlin after revolutionising German literature of the visionary or expressionistic kind. His 'underground' writing did not remerge until the 1960's - in line with Taut's prophecy that Scheerbart would become more widely known 50 years after his death. He was right. *The Gray Cloth* is germane to Taut's conviction.

Picturing modern architecture

A number of new publications have also recently appeared as photo surveys of 20th Century buildings and although often wildly eclectic and indiscriminate in the choice of examples at the best provide superb visual documentation of the current state of the modern buildings they depict. They include *The Modern House Today* (Black Dog Publishing, London 2002, £24.95) by British flat roof enthusiast and photographer Nick Dawe. It purports to follow F.R.S. Yorke's interwar books on modern houses but is nothing like them. Rather it presents a whole raft of 'modern' domestic examples many of which - annoyingly - lie quite outside the modern movement as builder's spec or art deco examples. However the pictures do provide a welcome record of examples that have stood the test of time. Some of them look like great old movie stars depicted in full colour double spreads, wrinkles and all. They are quite unlike Yorke's black and white photographs. With a less than relevant commentary the book covers the still extant - but now subdivided - villa by Amyas Connell 'High and Over', Amersham up to Peter Moro's less well known early house design in West Sussex.

Another fine photographic survey, this time by the British architect photographer Morley von Sternberg, accompanies a 'popular' book by DOCOMOMO member John Allen on Berthold Lubetkin. John Allen, whose original monograph on Lubetkin is considered one of the best biographies of any modern architect, provides a succinct assessment of Lubetkin's life and career offering brief comments on his major projects. It is a beautifully produced book simply called *Berthold Lubetkin* (Merrill, London 2002 £29.95 hb). The presentation of projects starts with the famous Penguin Pond in London Zoo and recalls at the close the demise (in 1994) of the sculpture of 1965 in Roman Road, London.

Modern continuities

Another ambitious book is concerned with the work of a British practice that brings the story of modern architecture up to date. The new survey of the work of ABK: *Ahrends Burton and Koralek* (August-Birkhäuser, London and Basel 2002, hardback), has a well pitched overview written by Kenneth Powell. He reflects on why the practice went the way it did achieving the applause of modern architect and the *opprobrium* of the Prince of Wales. Powell cites the Smithsons': 'The Heroic Age of modern architecture is the rock on which we stand' thus underlying the huge influence they (and others such as Völcker, Stirling, Killick and Howell) exerted at the AA while re-casting the post CIAM modern architecture of the 1950s, a time when all the ABK partners were at the AA. Today they resolutely stand on the same rock, a wonderful firm of committed architects who thoroughly deserve such a thorough survey.

Colter at the Canyon

Although perhaps not acknowledged as a pioneer of modern architecture, the little known American Southwest designer Mary Colter (1869-1958) in her own way originated an early form of modern vernacular and regional architecture. Nearly all her buildings are to be found in and around the Grand Canyon.

She was one of the first women architects in the US, a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright and a remarkably original designer who opened up the tourist trails of the Southwest for the Harvey Company.

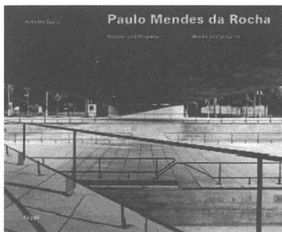
For those interested in the development of a modern, regional vernacular, this well researched and thoroughly documented book *Mary Colter, Architecture of the Southwest*, New York Princeton Architectural Press 2002 (hb) is a must. It is an original and wonderful book written by Arnold Burke with evocative photographs of Colter's buildings and of the stunning Grand Canyon taken by Alexander Vertikoff. It is the first full biography on Colter although a number of videos and magazine articles have previously appeared on her work to learn from and to treasure, if like me, you love the uniqueness and power of the Grand Canyon. Colter supervised everything she built and today most of the buildings remain in excellent condition even down to the oddly named Phantom Ranch guest house which lies like an oasis one mile to the bottom of the Canyon. This book is a revelation. It records the work of one of America's first women architects and a contemporary of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Dennis Sharp is a British architect and writer with close association with DOCOMOMO since its inception. As well as working in a busy practice, he also runs the Book Art, an architectural bookshop in the Volume Gallery in London's Bloomsbury.

Paulo Mendes da Rocha

Paulo Mendes da Rocha, by Annette Spiro, Verlag Niggli AG, 272 pages in German and English, 376 colour and bw illustrations and plans, hardback with dust cover, 28 x 22,4 cm, CH 98.-, € 60.-, ISBN 3-7212-0413-1.

by Hugo Segawa



In July 2000 the Brazilian architect Paulo Mendes da Rocha was awarded the Mies van der Rohe Prize. Behind a name hardly known in our latitude lies one of the most important architects of our time. Paulo Mendes da Rocha began his career in 1957 with a highly

acclaimed first work. Set before the backdrop of the Brazilian modern movement, he developed a body of work in an unmistakable personal language that stands out in its creative power above the more ephemeral currents of the day. Paulo Mendes da Rocha's buildings etch themselves into our memory, and he succeeds like only very few architects in making visible something of the fundamental essence of architecture. The book at hand presents the first comprehensive monograph on Mendes for a German-speaking audience. Besides a

complete list of works, a selection of the most important buildings and projects with drawings, sketches and photographs is presented. Luigi Snozzi introduces the architect, while individual aspects of the work are investigated more closely by the author Annette Spiro.

Hugo Segawa is an architect and critic, and the present coordinator of DOCOMOMO Brazil

Dwelling environment

A pocket book

Zakboek voor de woonomgeving, by Willemijn Wilms Floet and Esther Gramsbergen, Uitgeverij 010, Rotterdam, 2001, 512 pages in Dutch, richly illustrated in bw, hardback, ISBN 90-6450-449-0, € 24,50.



The Dutch Housing Act was issued hundred years ago. It marked the last Century as a period in which for the first time there was a minimum level of quality in social housing, in this way stimulating the quality of the housing market as a whole. Celebrating this, STAWON (Architects Research into Housing and Housing Environment Foundation) initiated

a publication overviewing the production of architecture for dwelling in the 20th Century.

Eight different dwelling environments are presented, reaching from housing estate and garden city to courtyard and building block ensembles. Each of these eight dwelling environments is represented by three projects in the three following categories: social housing, middle class housing and private sector. In total, the book shows a selection of twenty-four successful, yet less known dwelling projects. Each project is identically documented, with photos, drawings, sections, schemes, urban context and characteristic parameters.

Most interesting is the choice of projects. The *Zakboek voor de woonomgeving* shows the importance and influence of the conditions in which a plan comes about by investigating into the typical, not into the exceptional. All projects are exemplary in terms of living quality, determining the relation from individual housing to the exterior and the public area as an important factor. It is a source of inspiration in reaching for craftsmanship in the design of housing, searching for coherence on different levels.

It is just too bad that the book is only available in Dutch, without an English summary. But, because all projects are so carefully and identically illustrated, it can just as well be an inspiration for anyone without reading the texts. When designing, one could carry this pocket book, just to always be aware of what has been reached in housing. - EF

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In the 20th Century Architecture, Urban Planning and Landscape during a brief, exhilarating, unique period were transformed in parallel with the Theory of Relativity, Cubism, Twelve Tone Music, Scientific Method, Rational Philosophy, Economic and Social Theory, Medical Science and Industrialisation.

Modern architecture was, consequently, a cultural imperative, which expressed innovative ideas, the early buildings retaining their potency to this day, and it is as much the spirit which generated these forms as the forms themselves which represent a crucial part of our intellectual heritage.

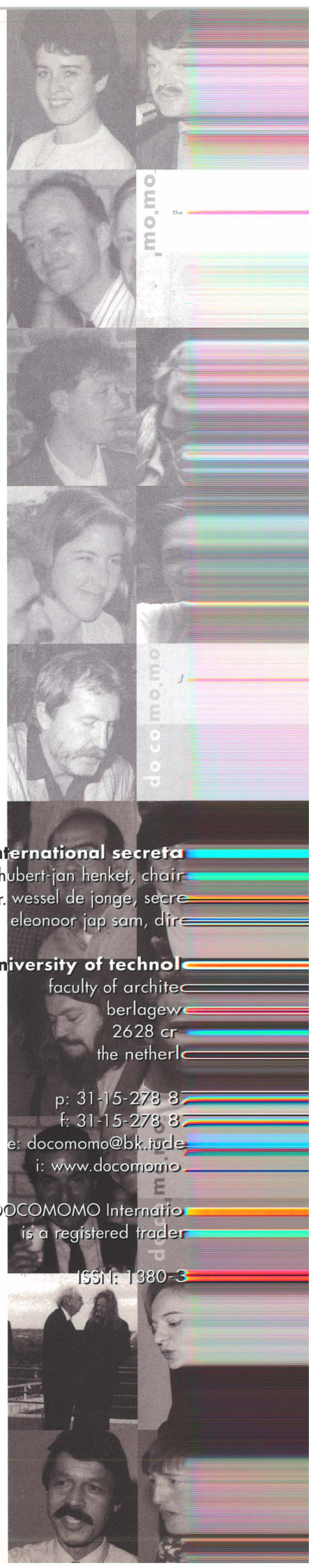
The built inheritance, which glorifies the dynamic spirit of the 20th Century, employed advanced technology which has not always endured long term stresses, and the functions which the buildings originally met have changed substantially.

The preservation of significant buildings, as works of art, presents a demanding economic and physical problem.

The continued life of both the icon and the ordinary as elements in an economically driven world depends first, upon a shared recognition of their cultural and social value and second, upon their continuing economic viability. The reconciliation of these two key factors lies at the core of an international crusade launched in Eindhoven in 1988 which initiated the founding of DOCOMOMO, an acronym standing for the **D**ocumentation and **C**onservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the **M**odern **M**ovement. The aim is to evolve and sustain a network for exchange of experience, public attention to this rich period of 20th Century cultural history, and create a register of the most important Modern Movement buildings.

This initiative is directed towards:

- those who are involved in policy-making, legislation, financing and management;
- those who are professionally interested in the protection of Modern Movement buildings, sites and neighbourhoods including architects, urban and landscape designers, art-historians and critics;
- researchers, technical specialists and consultants who are actively engaged on restoration projects;
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