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in a single morning and they must all receive individual attention.
The design of the building was deter-

The design of the building was determined by the three main branches of business in which the Exchange deals. The six-storey block contains the rooms for administration, vocational guidance and the health service, and to this are annexed two low wings with rooms to cope with the large number of visits connected with insurance, unemployment pay, and inquiries for work. So that the large crowds of visitors can be split up as quickly as possible and distributed to the appropriate rooms, all departments are directly accessible through special entrances from the surrounding streets. The paydesks, where the press is greatest, lie on a courtyard with spacious covered waiting-rooms, both entirely closed-in and open. The building is constructed according to a method which is new for Hanover on a ferro-concrete frame with an axial spacing of 2.50 and a casing of pre-fabricated concrete slaks.

New Hispano-Suiza factory building at Breda, Holland (pages 311-315)

The Dutch branch of Hispano-Suiza in the small frontier town of Breda is an interesting and instructive example of a factory conceived as an entirely new building. The chief consideration in planning the structure was to allow for further expansion at a later date. In addition to a machine-shop measuring 186 × 60 metres, which could be extended by 45 metres to a size of 186 × 105 metres quickly and without disturbing production, arrangements had to be made for the usual office departments (technical office, management, book-keeping and staff departments) sanitary and social features (cloakrooms, wash-rooms, canteens) and technical auxiliary buildings (heating, electricity station, packing and raw material stores). The whole structure is on the north side of an approximately square site and occupies roughly two thirds of the ground available.

available. Flanked by a railway line and lorry ramps, the large machine-shop stretches from west to east. Situated in front at the east end there is a two-storey structure with administrative and drawing offices, and in front of this, at right angles, is the two-storey wing containing the management offices. The one-storey raw-material stores is annexed to the north-east corner of the machine shop; in the centre to the north is a corridor which leads to the cloakroom, wash-rooms as well as the canteen and the technical offices. Production flows in an east-west direction and concludes with the loading of the

Production flows in an east-west direction and concludes with the loading of the finished goods onto railway trucks or lorries.

lorries.
The large machine-shop has a foundation of concrete rings. After these have been placed on the ground, the earth is excavated from the interior, thus causing the ring to sink slowly into the ground. The ring is then filled with concrete and forms the base of a pillar. These pillars carry the 25-30 cm thick floor of the machine-shop. Resting on two stanchions, strong solid steel girders span the hall at intervals of 10 metres. The exterior walls consist of pre-fabricated concrete elements with square windows. The internal partitions of the machine-shop are made from standardized steel units.

Seat of Unesco in Paris. Preliminary design (pages 316-318)

The site of the projected seat of Unesco lies by the Bois de Boulogne in the midst of squares and streets laid out on a grand scale. The site measures 670 metres from north to south, and 85 metres from east to west.

to west.
The building programme is determined by three main considerations. The most important part of the structure contains a large number of offices with greatest possible ease of access and intercommunication. There is a preponderance of small offices over large rooms.

The second main section contains the conference rooms, which together with their surroundings should form a pleasant background to work. Radio and press sections are directly connected with these rooms. The library and restaurant had to be fitted between the office section and the conference building. In addition arrangements had to be made for spacious accommodation for publicity, documentation and stores.

The plenary assembly hall with seating

The plenary assembly hall with seating for 1000 persons was to be planned not only for the special requirements and events of Unesco, but also for theatrical and cinematographic performances, concerts and ballets.

Ciné 7 at St. Gall (pages 319-332)

The particular difficulty inherent in designing a room which was to be used primarily for showing films with the concomitant acoustic problems was realized and surmounted in a very modern way in this building.

The toyer with box-office and cloakroom not only provides access to the auditorium proper but also serves to draw the public. The staircase and the upper-floor foyer are part and parcel of this more enticing section of the cinema. The example under consideration entailed the designing of an attractive cinema, Cinema 7 at St. Gall (so called because it is the 7th cinema in the town), as an annexe to a new office building and as the last building of a large square in the centre of the city. The whole structure, consisting chiefly of three very different interior rooms, has a festive and inviting look which is fresh and modern and free from any hankering after traditional effects.

"Il Forte" Hall and Cinema at Gavi, Piedmont (pages 322-323)

A twin staircase takes the visitor to the level of the square terraced into the slope on which the new structure stands. A wide door leads to the foyer, which gives access to the cinema on the right and the open-air dance-floor on the left. In a niche opposite the entrance there is a small coffee-bar which is connected with the dance-floor by a sliding window. Behind the bar are the WCs and the cloakroom. The hall itself and the front building are linked together by a heavy cornice which continues over the terrace as a wide pergola-like structure. The exterior wall of the room is strongly profiled by jutting pillars and a bulging stretch of wall formed by the niche inside.

"t'Venster" cinema "de Lataarn" theatre in the centre of the "ons huis" quarter of Rotterdam (pages 324–326)

In the course of a scheme to make different districts of the town culturally self-contained, a new cinema was provided in an existing theatre with three lecture-rooms, and the theatre itself was reconstructed. The cinema was formed by making the three lecture-rooms into one and can seat about 200 persons. This reconstruction has given the district a cultural centre with a wide range of uses. The principal feature of the building is the neatly executed brickwork to which the smooth-plastered concrete of parapets and projecting roofs offers an effective contrast.

The whole structure bears the unmistakable imprint of Dutch "stijj" architecture and this is particularly noticeable in the entrance of the cinema.

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