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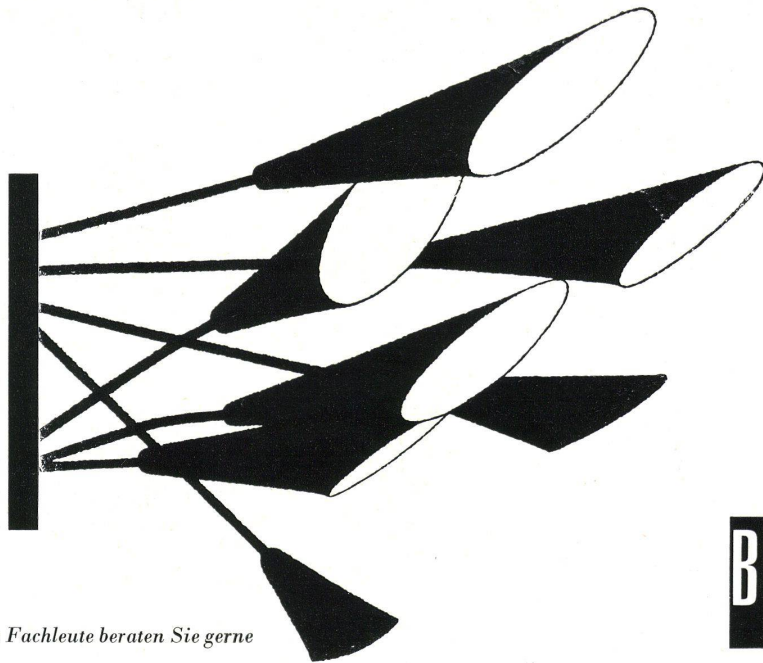
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Administration building of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company in New Orleans, La (pages 295-298)

The site chosen for the regional head offices of the Pan-American Insurance Company is at the end of one of New Orleans's main streets. In addition to the large rooms for office work and the usual single offices, the building contains a lecture-room, to which are attached a cafeteria with larder and kitchen. The ground itself is practically square and lies between two streets. The building is carried by a steel skeleton. The frames span over about 19 m and permit a ground-plan solution entirely free of supports. The pillars are flush with the windows. The impression the building creates from outside depends on the aluminium venetian blinds and the parapets clad in natural stone. That part of the ceilings which is visible in the elevation is also clad in aluminium.

New laboratory building of Hausmann Ltd., St. Gallen (pages 299-300)

The spatial program comprises seven departments:

- 1) Administration
- 2) Science
- 3) Ampule department
- 4) Galenical department

- 5) Chemical department
- 6) Stores and dispatch
- 7) Power house

As very inflammable materials are being treated, a ferro-concrete structure was chosen. In order to leave all possible freedom for interior arrangements, and because maximum lighting was desired in the numerous workrooms into which the building is divided, a perron roof-construction was developed with only very light outer pillars and strong longitudinal supports down the middle, as well as a roof ascending to the exterior. All elevation elements have no supporting function and are screwed on. They are either of glass or asbestos sheeting, or are clad framework elements.

School and Kindergarten at Plittersdorf/Bad Godesberg (pages 301-303)

This first-grade school adjoins a new estate on the banks of the Rhine at Bad Godesberg for members of the American embassy and has been built for their children. Requirements: five classrooms with a double classroom where music may be taught. Furthermore a library with reading-room had to be provided, as well as a recreation hall with milk distribution, three rooms for teachers and the school administration, rooms for storing ma-

terials and the usual subsidiary rooms. The project had to be carried out in winter and in an exceptionally short time.

The classrooms were formed into five pavilions, each containing one class. They are spaced in such a manner that each classroom has its own independent free-area of the same size. Owing to the unfavourable building conditions, factory-made wood elements were employed and mounted between the wall sections.

French School at Saarburg (pages 304-307)

The plans provided for an elementary school with six classrooms, a recreation hall and a caretaker's flat. In a second building a nursery school and a gymnastic hall are to be built. The construction of the school consists of the usual elements. The walls are of pumice cavity bricks, the classroom partition-walls of bricks of one-and-a-half thickness. The corridor ceilings are of concrete, while those of the classrooms, living rooms and the recreation-hall are ribbed steel concrete with pumice cavity elements.

French School at Treves (pages 308-310)

The site of this school in Trier with ten classrooms is in a residential area. The

building was constructed in such a manner as to render possible the erection of further floors at a later date. For that reason a construction capable of supporting a heavier load was chosen. Staircases can be added later at the terminations of the cross-corridor, and a large suspended ceiling in the recreation hall leaves room for another staircase. When extensions are undertaken the recreation hall will be doubled in height, the rooms above the teachers' rooms, caretaker's flat and porch being made accessible by a gallery.

Leibniz school in Hanover (pages 311-313)

The first new secondary school in Hanover was opened in January 1954. It is the Leibniz school, a three-winged complex built in two stages and containing twenty-seven classrooms. The grammar school, with twenty classrooms is still under construction.

Both schools are planned as independent units, but in relation to the planning of the town as well as to the site itself they appear as one homogeneous whole.

The administration wing, biology and first classroom wing enclose the garden courtyard which, together with the spacious school garden and its moorland and heather, is also used for lessons in



Tisch

Modell Architekt Max Bill, Entwurf 1950. Das Geheimnis der vollendeten Form liegt in der Konstruktion aus einem Kreis, unterteilt in drei Kreise unter Verwendung ihrer Tangenten. Ausführung in Ahorn mit Linolplatte. Durchmesser 110 cm. Höhe 44 cm. Preis Fr. 230.-.

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