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glass windows of the auditorium provide an unimpeded view of the magnificent trees of Bella Vista Park. Bilateral lighting deliberately avoided in all grades, and in upper grades movable seats permit formation of class groups as desired. A special gymnasium for the school is available in the Stadium, and a swimming pool is planned on the Stadium grounds; it will be at the disposal of the students and will complete the whole complex.

Primary School in the Geisendorf Park in Geneva (pages 390—393)

Important school complex in midst of park with magnificent old stand of trees, ideal setting. Consists of a pre-school (first and second primary classes) of six classroom units, pre-school extension (three classroom units), a primary school of sixteen classroom units, two gymnasiums, and the extension of the primary school (five classroom units); it will comprise a total of thirty classroom units. Buildings sharply differentiated. Individual buildings separated from one another by groves of trees, stand of trees preserved to great extent. Focus of whole complex is primary school building, classrooms of which are grouped around a patio.

As time was severely limited, pre-fabricated elements were utilized to a great extent. Nevertheless, this did not lead to any lack of technical perfection in the way of bilateral ventilation, diffuse daylight and artificial light and radiant ceiling heat. Floor construction consists of pre-fabricated concrete beams and hollow flue covers, resting on concrete foundations. Supporting structure welded steel framework bolted together on the site. Roofing material: Aluman sheeting. Classroom partitions in Durisol brick left untreated, panels filled in with concrete. This material provides excellent sound insulation. The hollow flue covers of ceiling were merely painted white and reflect the partially indirect light from "Slime line" fluorescent lamps. All woodwork in natural oak. Vertical sash windows permit school rooms to be opened completely to outdoors. On south a projecting windbreak. The painter Charles-François Philippe advised on colour scheme and decorations.

School Pavilions in Hamburg (pages 394—396)

Pre-fabricated school pavilions in Hamburg. In every case these school pavilions consist of two classrooms with a recess area, hallway with cloakroom and neces-

sary toilet facilities. Classrooms measure 72 sq.m so that 2 sq.m. per child can be allotted, given an average of 36 pupils per class. These pavilions so arranged that several of them can be combined in one group and connected together. This construction system makes it possible to reduce construction time from twelve to three months. Individual parts pre-fabricated in factory, construction thus independent of weather. Bilateral lighting and ventilation. Reinforced concrete supporting structure. Walls serve only to keep out weather and to provide insulation, consist of Fulgurit slabs and heat insulation slabs outside, Lignat slabs inside. Joints closed outside and inside with light metal sections. Ceilings covered with acoustic slabs on boarding. Floor coloured poured asphalt with base of slag 30 cm. thick with cement coating for heat insulation. Roof corrugated Fulgurit. Gas radiators built into window parapets. Window construction pressed steel sections.

Wangen Schoolhouse near Olten / Contest project 1955 (page 397)

Project attempts to combine an essentially pavilion lay-out with a central courtyard, avoiding the disadvantages of both. Classrooms grouped in twos for the primary school. These two classrooms share a common entrance, cloakrooms and toilets. Missing corridors inside replaced by covered passageways and an open court. On completion the primary school can be subdivided into a lower and an upper grade. The six classrooms of the lower grades (2nd construction stage) are at grade level; the seven classrooms, the room for the final class, school kitchen, manual training and handicraft shop are above the open court. The court is the real centre of the school. It gets light from three sides and through a large glass roof. West side closed off by glass wall to avoid drafts. District school (3rd construction stage) has special approaches from south and from north. In spite of large court, covered passageways, etc. volume less than in most other projects. Spatial disposition serves two purposes: it separates class groups and age groups, and it concentrates the school lay-out around a clearly defined centre. Architecture and grounds closely integrated, in the sense that the landscape forms part of architecture, in contrast to principle that seeks to make architecture part of landscape. Buildings disposed in such a way that rooms are staggered disclosing different views of surrounding landscape. Without this particular landscape much of the architectural effect would be lost.

Project for a Primary School at Wetzikon (pages 398—399)

In this project, the whole lay-out is situated on the north-east of the site. Driveways rather too close to classrooms, but in principle correct. Three buildings similarly constructed cubes, aligned in a row. Plan for open-air theatre, fine per se, questionable owing to restricted room and approaches. Enlargement of intermediate grade classrooms by hobby areas is a welcome idea. Structural unity of first stage preserved throughout.

Plan for a Public School at Hausham (page 400)

This is a project for an elementary school. Distinguished by good disposition of different sections, by clearly thought-out designs in harmony with function. Aims at creation of community centre. Gymnasium can at same time be utilized as community hall. School connected with playing field. Modern ideas on school construction applied here. Combination of ground-floor school with several-storey building, in this case classrooms do not have bilateral lighting and ventilation. But there is an open-air space closed in on three sides for outdoor classes. Florin to be congratulated on doing the best he could in view of circumstances in a district, pre-alpine Bavaria, where all are heavily prejudiced in favour of local traditional styles.

Town Hall at Rødovre near Copenhagen (pages 401—408)

New Town Hall for suburb of Copenhagen. Site perfectly level, permitted creation of ample green spaces around buildings. In addition to office space comprises Council Chamber and three committee rooms along with subsidiary rooms. Long narrow plan, extremely simple, with annex on north for Council Chamber. Construction likewise simple, cubic. Main building three storeys, Chamber two storeys high, connected with main building by one-storey passageway. Both long sides of main building completely glazed, two ends completely windowless and with black granite facing. Entrance from east left centre, wide hall with main staircase and lift installations. Council Chamber heated from a completely separated heating plant. Main staircase steel and hardened glass, unusual elegance and lightness. Cross section of three-storey building reveals two rows of supporting columns right and left of central corridor, intervals of 3.39 m. Ceiling slabs are pre-fabricated and project around 5.3 m. to east and to west.

In this way office space can be subdivided with utmost freedom for which reason also electrical wiring, ventilation and heating ducts laid on at short intervals. East and west elevations are large "curtains" of steel sections and glass. Every second window can be opened. Parapets consist of opaque grey glass. Gable ends of main building and longitudinal walls of Chamber wing faced with black Solvag granite. Floors and ceilings run all the way through and completed before partitions put up. All partitions are standardized light constructions, each element 1 m. wide, 78 mm. thick and insulated against sound with light concrete facing. Particularly thick double insulating walls put up around offices. Acoustic slabs suspended from all ceilings. Most wall and door elements painted. Flooring: in offices, plastic tiles on Vinyl base; halls, corridors and Chamber Norwegian Gjellebäck marble. Foundations, basement walls, gable and stair-well walls are the only structural elements which are not pre-fabricated. All other elements pre-fabricated in factories or shops whereby construction time could be appreciably shortened: begun in June 1954, the building could be put into service as early as April 1956. This building, distinguished by its splendid simplicity, is the latest and particularly mature creation of Arne Jacobsen, leading Danish architect. With Jacobsen, Denmark steps into first place in the field of architecture in Scandinavia.

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