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visitors bear right to the Coffee-shop, Grillroom and restaurants or up the stairs to the upper "convention floor." Here are 2 large Ballrooms and several smaller function rooms which divided with movable acoustic, partitions allows 10 room combinations accomodating between 40 and 2200 people. Similar partitions serve to merge the grill and restaurant (on the ground floor) to cope with demands. The main kitchen is on the ground floor with which the separate banquet set-up immediately above shares the dish-washing and some preparation areas. A third kitchen in the sub-basement serves meals to the 600 hotel employees. Here also are the house-keeping department, the mechanical plant and laundry. The air conditioning plant is split for economy between the 4th floor and the roof. On the roof too is a heliport. The Dallas justifies its careful planning with its economical building costs at \$ 9350/ room and its subsequent low running costs.

Motel on the Mountain, New York
(Page 125)

This imaginative project takes advantage of a seemingly unsuitable site, an almost inaccessible hill between two busy highways. A horseshoe of twin motel units crown the hill-top facing out to the view and closing the circle is the multistoried main building with restaurant bars and reception lounge. An exciting site plan, careful detailing and beautiful furnishings makes this an outstanding motel which throughout reflects its architects own cultural background.

Hotel Amelia Earhart, Wiesbaden
(Pages 126—127)

The hotel has 8 bedroom floors arranged in maid modules of 3 x 16 rooms per floor. All rooms are of the same size that of a large single room (with the possibility of squeezing in a second bed), a concession to the structural module hardly justifiable even in a resort hotel! The ground floor shows an interesting attempt to introduce the flexibility of American public rooms. But an area of 5700 sqft. hardly seems sufficient to accomodate the overlapping functions of breakfast room, restaurant, bar and conference room.

Hotel Europa, Salzburg (Pages 128-129)

The hotel is situated on a very restricted site indeed, so that the structure rises as a vertical slab of 16 floors with only 8 bedrooms per floor! The 44 double and 52 single rooms and 8 suites occupy 13 of the upper floors and each chamber maid serving 16 rooms must work 2 floors. The ground floor allows only for a small reception area and one shop. However on the next floor are the hotel lounge, bar and breakfast room, while on the roof to enjoy Salzburg's magnificent views is a roof restaurant. This is a simple and straight forward building. Nevertheless, it is obvious that a less restricted site would have resulted in an equally suitable and considerably more economical solution.

Hotel de France, Conacry, Belgian Congo (Pages 130—131)

This tropical resort hotel has been developed virtually as an open breezeway, to take advantage of the regions prevailing winds and to retain that link between interior space and surrounding landscape—which would have been broken by the hermetical sealing of the rooms for air conditioning. Thus each of the 5 bedroom floors of 8 singles, 6 doubles and 2 suites has an open, louvred, single loaded corridor. Louvres across the bathroom and dressing area allow complete cross ventilation of each room by virtue of a grilled storage wall suspended as a partition between bath and bedroom. Again to catch the breezes the main public floor is raised with direct access to the open lobby below. The French kitchen is also naturally lit and cross ventilated. A short service corridor links it to dining room, detached from the hotel as a circular pavilion. The latter again is virtually open, with alternate movable partition of glass and louvred screens adjustable to catch the fluctuating breezes.

Barinas Hotel, Venezuela
(Pages 132—133)

The hotel is located on a wooded hill south of the city of Barinas between the Andean Mountains and the open plains. In the main building an open loosely-knit group of lounges, shops, recreational

and dining facilities kitchens and administrative services are combined by a series of courts and covered ways. In adjoining wings lie the guest-rooms linked by open corridors to the main building. The whole project has been developed horizontally to harmonize and integrate with the existing landscape while the "In-situ" building materials selected also reflect the local character. Local timber, the earth products, adobe, roof and glazed tiles—and river boulders, all so characteristic of the indigenous architecture, are used for floors, ceilings and partitions with white paint to set off their natural colours. In the warm climate, windows proved unnecessary and the prevailing winds—controlled by wooden louveres—provide satisfactory cross ventilation.

Coach Hotel in Dover, England
(Pages 134)

This hotel has a rather special function that of accomodating for only a single night, people crossing the channel. Thus its 40 double and 15 single rooms are modestly furnished and are without separate bathrooms. The splayed bedroom walls give each balcony room the morning sun and a view of the sea. 4 V-shaped supports carry the whole of the upper block on 2 deep concrete beams spanning clear across the public rooms. These consist of 3 bars, a dining room, and a ballroom. The whole building is a complex of shapes, colours, textures and materials—possibly confusing rather than refining a basically small and simple structure.

Apollonia Hotel, Stockholm (Page 135)

This building combines a hotel with quite independent "out-side" businesses (a 370 seat theatre, 2 floors of professional rooms and shops). The 81 rooms occupy the top 3 floors. They are tastefully furnished and with all possible units cantilevered from the walls. A ground floor reception lobby, a first floor restaurant, a sub-basement service area and 20 car garage complete the hotel departments. Outstanding are the beautiful interiors and furnishing—natural materials and colours utilized in a characteristic Scandinavian manner.

Hotel Beau Lac, Neuchâtel
(Pages 136—137)

This pleasant little resort hotel incorporates a modified box frame (diag. 14) for its 3 storey bedroom block, 2 rooms per bay are characteristically all of the same size, furnished as double or expandible single rooms. 3 staff bedrooms per floor could expand the accomodation to a hotel of 110 beds. 6 massive reinforced concrete hurdles illuminate all column obstructions in the public areas. Adjacent to the reception lobby is the hotel cocktail lounge and beyond this the French restaurant. A further coffee shop and a snack-bar have alternative entrances for outside clientele. These are served by a kitchen combining a French and American service—in fact 2 mutually supporting kitchens sharing preparation, cooking and dishwashing facilities. The lower ground floor contains all storage and service rooms and on the lake side dressing rooms for bathers.

The Beau Lac is one of the newest Swiss hotels and as such typical of the countries contemporary hotel developments.

Astoria Hotel, Lucerne (Pages 138-140)

In this Hotel the street level has been devoted almost entirely to shops and a public snack restaurant and with merely a small reception area for a concierge who accompanies the guest in the express lift direct to the main lobby on the roof. Here is the hub of the whole hotel. A lobby and lounge virtually surrounded by glass, enjoy the sun and the fine view and are complemented by the architects pleasant interiors.

The first floor contains professional suites, coiffeur and 2 conference rooms for 30 and 100 persons. The basement is shared by the cold kitchen, staff, mechanical, services and storage rooms. 4-bedroom floors are composed of 12 doubles, 7 singles and 2 suites per floor. All rooms are carefully furnished with units built-in wherever possible. Nut wood and anodized aluminium harmonize with the light grey and white walls and ceilings. With an original plan, pleasant space development of the interiors and excellent detailing this is a noteworthy project.

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