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flottants, sur 2 cm de nattes de cocos et chape de béton.

Les murs de la cage d'escalier ainsi que ceux séparant les appartements sont doubles avec, également, une natte de cocos de 2 cm entre-deux.

Tous les galandages reposent sur une double couche de carton bitumé.

Les planchers des cuisines, WC et chambres de bain ont été revêtus de plaques en matière synthétique.

Les résultats de cette construction se sont révélés satisfaisants.

Le chauffage ainsi que la répartition de l'eau chaude furent exécutés par Hälg & Cie.

Le chauffage à radiation dans le plafond et dans les parois de la chambre de séjour donne une température agréable. Le tout est complété par des cheminées.

J.-P. Schaerrer, Genève

Projet pour appartements variables

(page 117–118)

Nous reproduisons un intéressant projet pour appartements variables érigés à Genève.

J.-P. Schaerrer a développé un bloc d'installations permettant d'augmenter sensiblement les surfaces habitables d'un appartement ordinaire. Sur une trame de 80 × 80 cm, les locataires peuvent placer selon leur désir les parois intermédiaires. La loggia située sur la paroi extérieure est également mobile et peut, selon les nécessités, avoir 80 cm, 1,60 ou 2,20 m de profondeur.

Les plans détachables représentent le côté technique des éléments mobiles: parois intermédiaires, portes, armoires, etc.

Description technique

Sanitaires: 2 colonnes de chute seulement sont utilisées par étage. Le bain peut être séparé du WC.

Loggia: La loggia peut avoir 0,80 m, 1,60 ou 2,40 m de profondeur; elle est séparée des chambres par un vitrage qui laisse pénétrer un maximum de lumière. Elle comporte sur toute sa bordure un bac. Celui-ci peut être, soit rempli de terre pour des fleurs ou d'eau et de sable pour les enfants, soit encore recouvert d'une dalle. Cette solution établit un premier contact avec la nature, contact nécessaire dans un immeuble élevé.

«Brises-soleil»: La barrière de la loggia est composée d'éléments horizontaux et mobiles permettant une juste orientation pour la vue, le soleil ou l'ombre. Au-dessus, elle est prolongée par un store à lamelles jouant le même rôle.

Insonorisation: La cage d'escalier avec l'ascenseur et le dévaloir au centre est séparée du reste de l'immeuble par un espace de 2 cm sur le pourtour. Ainsi une insonorisation maximum peut être garantie pour chaque logement. Les murs de séparation seront également isolés par un vide. Deux portes séparent l'appartement de la cage d'escalier.

Chauffage: Nous avons retenu le chauffage par rayonnement dans le sol et la dalle, le chauffage à pulsion d'air (climatisation) se révèle très économique dans le cas présent.

Erwin Mühlestein, Zurich

Proposition pour une nouvelle méthode de construire

(page 119–120)

La méthode de construction suivante est basée sur un système d'éléments en matière synthétique et métalliques entièrement préfabriquées en usine.

Une telle conception est aujourd'hui encore souvent considérée comme utopique; il semble cependant certain que, tôt ou tard, nous enarriverons à utiliser des méthodes industrielles dans la construction.

Il est même étonnant de constater le manque d'évolution qu'ont subi les méthodes de construction. Malgré les machines et les moyens de transport mis à la disposition des entreprises, nous construisons aujourd'hui des habitats à l'échelle de la brique. Le développement des pierres de terre cuite en des éléments de dimensions et de poids plus grands n'a rien changé au système de pose.

Pour pouvoir développer une nouvelle méthode de construction il faudra tenir compte de toutes les possibilités techniques et scientifiques. Certains articles subissent déjà cette nouvelle tendance.

Aujourd'hui déjà il est possible de définir approximativement l'accroît de l'humanité future. Ce qui était réservé, il y a quelques années encore, à une classe aisée fait partie aujourd'hui du standing de la classe moyenne. D'après un communiqué de l'ONU, la population de l'émisphère occidental aura augmentée, en l'an 2000, de 42%, celle de l'orient de 147% et celle des pays sous-développés de 150%. D'après ces révélations il est indispensable de concevoir les villes de demain sous un angle différent. Ceci entraîne inévitablement une conception nouvelle des méthodes de construction.

Cette évolution entraînera également un développement de la profession de l'architecte. L'établissement d'appartements sera basé sur des connaissances scientifiques exactes et devra s'effectuer en collaboration avec les ingénieurs, les sociologues et l'industrie.

Lors du planning de complexes résidentiels, de centres communautaire, de zones industrielles, un autre collaborateur viendra se joindre au groupe susmentionné: l'urbaniste.

Ce projet essaie de présenter une solution capable de résoudre tous les problèmes aujourd'hui connus dans une unité d'habitation. Avec 3 types d'éléments démontables il est possible d'établir un appartement et de le développer selon les désirs personnels de chacun. Le montage se fera sur un squelette métallique. Avec l'emploi approprié du matériau qui est transparent, les fenêtres deviendront superflues. Les locaux seront aérés, chauffés et tempérés mécaniquement.

Cette conception permettra de développer les appartements vers l'intérieur.

Roland Rainer, Wien

Halle à buts multiples paraboloïde-hyperbolique à Ludwigshafen sur le Rhin

(page 121–128)

Les autorités de la ville décidèrent de construire une halle pouvant s'adapter à différents usages: expositions, séances de cinéma, présentations de pièces de théâtre, cirque, meetings sportifs. Le lauréat du concours restreint fut le professeur Rainer de Vienne.

Son projet propose un plan rectangulaire de l'étage dont la halle peut contenir 2000 personnes. L'espace réservé aux spectateurs mesure 60 × 60 m et est recouvert d'un voile en béton en forme de paraboloïde hyperbolique reposant sur 2 puissants supports. La couverture du toit se compose de plaques en béton préfabriquées mesurant 2 × 2 m et 7 cm d'épaisseur. Les nervures statiques dans lesquelles vient s'emboîter la couverture sont coulées sur place. Les sommiers en béton armé sont conçus en forme de caissons pour pouvoir servir de corps creux au canaux de ventilation.

Le parti statique de la construction du toit a été maintenu jusqu'à l'extérieur de la halle et dépasse les tribunes. Les tribunes au nord-ouest et au sud-est sont fixes et exécutées en béton armé. Toutes les autres sont métalliques et mobiles. C'est ainsi que cet aménagement permet la réalisation des différentes manifestations.

Les locaux de service se trouvent dans un bâtiment annexe à proximité immédiate.

L'accès aux entrées s'effectue par la partie étroite du plan située au sud-est. Les guichets, le téléphone et les vestiaires entourent une cour intérieure, devant l'entrée immédiate de la halle que précède le foyer. Les locaux de service: loges des artistes, entrepôts, cuisine etc. se trouvent à l'opposé de l'entrée.

Le béton laissé brut donnera son expression à l'édifice. Les fenêtres métalliques et les portes seront peintes en noir, et le mobilier intérieur est prévu en acajou.

L'entreprise de construction qui à été chargée de l'exécution de cette ouvrage nous communique encore les détails suivants:

Le halle se compose en principe de 3 éléments:

le voile en béton monolithique du toit,

le système statique supportant cette coquille,

les fondations supportant la superstructure.

Le toit recouvre la scène ainsi que les tribunes et mesure très exactement 56,8 m de côté. Il révèle deux points hauts et deux points bas opposés. Les sommiers périphériques ont un profile creux et servent à recevoir les canaux de climatisation. Le principe de construction repose sur le béton précontraint. Les piliers, au nombre de 8, supportant les sommiers, sont du même matériau.

Les travaux débutèrent par les pièces de fondation et le jugband. Les sommiers périphériques de la coquille en béton furent répartis en 6 étapes successives. Les tribunes demandèrent deux étapes. Cette construction en étapes permit de sensibles économies quant au coffrage et au parc de machines. Actuellement la construction en est à l'exécution du voile de béton.

Une sous-construction garantit à chaque instant la stabilité pendant le montage de la superstructure. Le résultat de l'étude et de la construction d'une œuvre de cette importance a révélé qu'il est aujourd'hui presque impossible de concevoir une construction de cette envergure sans avoir recours au béton précontraint.

Summary

J. H. van den Broek and
J. B. Bakema, Rotterdam
E. F. Groosman, Amsterdam
Associates: J. Boot, T. C. Brouwer

Flats with shopping center in Amsterdam-Amstelveen

(page 88–93)

In 1956 the planning assignment for the new Amstelveen quarter in Amsterdam was entrusted to the architect team of J. H. van den Broek and J. B. Bakema, A. Staal and P. Zanstra. The programme comprised among other things a town hall, a cultural center, a library, a police station and a post office. Between 1960 and 1962 these buildings were completed with the addition of a residential shopping center.

Amstelveen is situated to the south of Amsterdam. The plan calls for a final complex accommodating 100,000 people. The shopping center comprises most of the business concerns and retail outlets. At the present time two large stores, 46 shops and 63 housing units are open. The center is composed of 2 buildings in U-layout. One is 2 floors high and contains only shops and public facilities, and the second, located on the southest, also comprises residential units. The latter fall into 4 categories. Type A, 4 rooms, is known as maisonette flat, and its dimensioning is based on a width of 5.50 m. Type B is a variant of type A, but its dimension unit is 4.40 m. Its orientation is northwest and southeast. Type C is a 4-room flat, situated on the southwest. Type D is a 2-room flat located like type C on the southwest-northeast. Its dimension unit is 8.80 m.

The flats are grouped in threes served by 3 stairwells.

The shops and the 2 department stores are grouped around two interior courtyards. Large canopies protect the interior of the display windows from direct sunlight and shoppers from rain. These canopies tied in with the pedestrian ways recall the Lijnbaan in Rotterdam. What strikes us above all in Amstelveen is the feeling of intimacy in the center, whereas the Lijnbaan gives the impression of being only a thoroughfare.

The architectural expression is typical of the builder: hard, clear rectangular shapes, a marked preference for raw masonry, a tendency to conceal nothing, indeed to accentuate the natural beauty of the materials, while at the same time preserving an uncompromising unity.

Magnus Ahlgren, Tobjörn Olsson,
Sven Silow, Stockholm
Associate: Per Borgström

Nybohov project, Stockholm

(page 94–97)

In 1957 the architects Ohlgren, Olsson and Silow were given the assignment to study the planning of the Stockholm-Gröndal district located near Lake Trekanten. The programme comprised a study of the possibilities of integrating this part of the city in the road network and of developing types of apartments and single-family houses plus parking sites, playgrounds and green zones required for a healthy residential milieu. This type of project is worked out carefully down to the most minute details. There has been defined the number of floors, the siting of the houses and the arrangement of all the public facilities.

The Hyreshus A. B. concern, Stockholm, entrusted the architect Bertil Ringqvist with the execution and the working out of the blueprints and of the elevations and with the superintendence of the work. This complex has been in service for 6 months.

The 4000 housing units are approached from the east via the north route. It was necessary to provide a bus line to serve the district until the underground railway is completed. The extension plan stipulated that the houses be 2 or 3 floors in height, of a fixed type; it also fixed the type of the 9- to 12-storey high-rise houses. The technical installations comprise a heating plant, a laundry, shops, a primary school, kindergartens, a nursery, playgrounds, a sauna open to the public and youth facilities.

To provide protection against the north wind 3- to 4-storey houses as well as others 6 to 7 floors high were aligned on the crest of the hill. At the south end of the west part are 6-, 8- to 10-storey buildings. On the east are other 4- to 5-storey houses.

To the southeast of the latter, two high-rise buildings 13 floors high complemented lower down by 3 identical buildings 11 to 13 storeys high constitute a prolongation of the complex. To the north of these high-rise buildings is the access route running from the Underground Station. In this part of the district there are going up at the present time service and business premises. The parking sites are as a general rule located on the north side in direct connection with the access route. No through traffic is permitted.

The areas among the groups of houses are reserved for the children. To the south of the slope there is a primary school with a football field and playground. The northwest of the district is delimited by an old reservoir.

Nybohov accommodates around 4000 people in 1017 units. 176 of these are earmarked for the aged and have been installed in the two high-rise buildings on the east. The units are divided as follows:

95 1-room flats with kitchenette,

92 2-room flats with kitchenette,

233 2-room flats with kitchen,

477 3-room flats with kitchen,

121 4-room flats with kitchen.

The rental amounts to Kr. 57.90 per sq. meter, gas included. Plus a charge of Kr. 3.00 per sq. meter for heat.

The youth center is publicly managed. This hostel is reserved for young people under 25. It comprises 180 rooms measuring 16.5 sq. meters with bath, WC and wardrobe. Laundry facilities and pantries are located in each floor. The whole center is served by a central restaurant.

The north slopes of the hill extend to Lake Trekanten. Winter sports facilities, such as a slalom run, a ski run, bobsleigh run and a ski-lift are available during the winter season.

In summer, there are bathing facilities by the Lake as well as a pool located on the northeast.

This new urban quarter is given a certain style by the presence of old buildings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. They have been maintained and now house public services.

Giselher Wirth, Zurich

Plan for the Eichwies district at Rüti, Zurich

(page 98)

The regional town-planning commission recommended that the commune of Rüti set up a planning project for the Eichwies district. The area available is surrounded by 4 traffic arteries. An already existing apartment house was to be incorporated in the plan. Some houses for single families on the northeast side were also to be kept provisionally.

The scheme adopted provides for 3 garden zones to articulate the complex. The three high-rise houses have been sited along the drive to the highway. The contractor is going to employ exterior soundproof walls on the side facing the highway, to seal out traffic noise. To the north of the district there will be an hotel and a shopping center. A nursery is planned on the south end of the site.

The units, of 1 and 2 rooms, are intended to be sold separately. The ground floor will be open over $^3/_4$ of its area.

Walter Gachnang and son, Zurich

Project for a social building association at Rümlang, near Zurich

Planning: 1958/59
Construction: 1960/63

(page 99–102)

Near the airport of Kloten there has been built over the last few years 300 housing units intended for airlines personnel. The flats range from 2 to 5 rooms. Their height varies from 1 to 9 floors. In the centre of this complex is a playground measuring 3000 sq. meters.

The different apartments have similar plans. The arrangement of the high-rise houses reveals 4 apartments per storey. To complement the whole complex there have even been built single-family houses combined with parallel interior garden courts allowing thus for an extension of the green zone. In these houses, as elsewhere, the dining-room is the core with access to 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom and the living-room. The bathrooms are situated on the inside of the flats, directly tied in with the kitchen, which arrangement allows for the installation of a central sanitary block. Special attention was devoted to the problem of acoustics. The stairways were constructed of prefabricated elements, as were the balconies.

The doors, the windows and the kitchen combinations are standardized. There is radiant heat, with units built into the concrete decks.

The financial problem involved in the building of 43 houses comprising 222 flats was resolved in the following manner:

1st mortgage by the banks, around 60–65 %,

2nd mortgage by the Canton of Zurich, with 3 million francs private capital, around 6%.

7 houses comprising 70 flats were erected with the aid of subsidies:

1st mortgage by the banks 65%,

2nd mortgage by the City of Zurich around 29%,

subsidy of the Canton of Zurich, Fr. 100,000.– private capital around 6%.

The cost of the ground and connections to the public mains came to Fr. 52.– per sq. meter. The cost per cu. meter of the high-rise houses was Fr. 122.50. That of the single-family houses was Fr. 136.– and for the rest of the units around Fr. 120.–. Rentals without heat and without hot water are as follows:

2-room flats	Fr. 145.–/170.–
3-room flats	Fr. 180.–/205.–
$3^1/_2$-room flats	Fr. 200.–/215.–
$4^1/_2$-room flats	Fr. 238.–/250.–

Single-family houses

with $4^1/_2$ rooms	Fr. 275.–

The subsidized apartments without heat and without hot water run as follows:

3 rooms	Fr. 140.–/160.–
$4^1/_2$ rooms	Fr. 185.–/205.–

Toivo Korhonen and Sakari Halonen, Helsinki

4-storey house with 5 flats per floor, with central staircase, in Lauttasaari, near Helsinki

(page 107–109)

On a site measuring 36 × 33 m it was possible to build a 4-storey house. It commands a view to the south and the east over a park.

The judicious plan allows for the accommodation of 5 flats per floors. They are distributed into 2 1-room flats, one of 2 rooms, one of 3 rooms and one of 7 rooms. Each flat has its balcony facing south. In the sub-basement, below grade level, are the garages, the sauna and other facilities.

Construction is of reinforced concrete. The outer walls are insulated with rockwool and covered with cement panels. The balcony parapets are rendered and painted white. The woodwork is black. The stairwell is illuminated by a skylight.

Viljo Revell, Helsinki

Two-storey apartment house in Helsinki

(page 110–113)

In one of the finest districts of Helsinki, located on the shore of the sea, an apartment house was built during 1961/62. There are 5 flats, 4 of them facing on to the sea. The fifth belongs to the janitor and is situated in a recessed wing. The entrance to the south apartment is via a hall with cloakroom and WC. The living-room, which is very spacious, opens on to the sea on the south. The kitchen is separated by a wall of cupboards coming up to full door height. The same separation principle was maintained for the 4 bedrooms and the bathroom. The whole is completed by a small studio placed in front of the bedrooms, also facing south.

Whereas the upper floors each have a balcony running all round the house, the ground floor opens on to the garden via glass partitions.

The fireplace in the living-room is standard equipment in Scandinavian houses. The total area of the flat is 120 sq. meters.

The floors have wall-to-wall carpeting. The ceilings are wainscotted and contain the electric installations. Construction is of concrete, and the supporting pillars are steel tubes. The elevation elements are of asbestos, and the black aluminium window frames give the house its accent of servere sobriety.

Hannes Trösch, Zurich
Garden: Ernst Meili, Winterthur

3 apartment houses at Niederglatt, near Zurich

Year of construction: 1961/62
Duration of construction: 9 months

(page 114–116)

Programme:

The site is located between two highways, in the commune of Niederglatt. The latter is on the outskirts of Zurich. The outdated zoning plan permitted only $2^1/_2$-storey buildings. After three attempts the authorities approved construction of 3-storey houses with attics instead of steep roofs. Moreover, the buildings were not to exceed 40 m in length. The owner's wish was to build housing for moderate income families.

Architectural aspect:

The static part is of reinforced concrete left untreated. Large picture windows with blinds provide illumination. The exterior and interior colour scheme is based for the most part on the colours of the natural materials employed. The few exceptions are white and grey paint. The sole contrasting colour on the outside comes from the blinds, which are red, and on the inside, the floors.

Construction:

The exterior walls are of reinforced concrete 16 cm. thick, insulated on the inside with 7 cm. Duplex panels, plastered. Ceilings of reinforced concrete. Intermediate partitions of brick. On the basement level these have been left untreated, whereas in the flats they are rendered and papered.

Special attention was devoted to acoustic insulation:

The floors are of floating construction, i.e., the concrete deck, 2 cm. of coco matting and a top dressing of concrete.

The walls of the stairwell as well as those separating the flats were assembled in duplicate with, again, a 2 cm. coco mat in between.

All the intermediate partitions rest on a double layer of tarpaper.

The floors of the kitchens, WC and bathrooms were covered with synthetic tiles.

This type of construction has turned out to be satisfactory.

The heating as well as the hot water distribution system are centrally controlled, carried out by Hälg & Cie.

The radiant heating system in the ceiling and in the living-room walls provides an agreeable temperature. The whole system is complemented by fireplaces.

J.-P. Schaerrer, Geneva

Plan for variable housing units

(page 117–118)

We are publishing here an interesting plan comprising variable housing units erected in Geneva.

J. P. Schaerrer has developed an installations block allowing for an appreciable increase in residence surface in an ordinary apartment. On a unit area of 80 × 80 cm. residents can instal as desired the intermediary partitions. The loggia situated on the outside wall is likewise movable and can, should the need arise, have an interval from the outer edge of the house wall of 80 cm, 1.60 or 2.20 m.

The design sheets show the technical details of the mobile elements for intermediate partitions, doors and cupboards.

Technical Description

Sanitary: 2 drainpipes only per floor. The bath can be separated from the WC.

Loggia: The loggia can have a depth of 0.80 m, 1.60 or 2.40 m; it is separated from the rooms by a picture window allowing for maximum light. There is a plant trough running all along the edge. It can be either filled with earth for flowers or with water or sand for the children, or simply covered over. This arrangement permits early contact with the outdoor world, so vital in urban high-rise living.

Brise-soleil: The loggia railing is made up of horizontal and movable elements allowing for proper orientation of the view, sunshine or shade. Above, it is extended by blinds performing the same function.

Acoustic insulation: The stairwell with the lift and the refuse chute in the middle is separated from the rest of the building by a space 2 cm. wide all around. In this way each flat is guaranteed maximum acoustic insulation. The partitions will also be insulated by a hollow space. Each flat is separated by two doors from the stairwell.

Heating: We have retained radiant heat, via floor and ceiling deck. A hot air system has in the present case proved to be very economical.

Erwin Mühlestein, Zurich

Proposal for a new method of construction

(page 119–120)

The following construction method is based on the use of synthetic and metal elements manufactured entirely in the factory.

Such a conception is nowadays often considered to be a utopian idea. This way of thinking is quite false, for it has been proved that sooner or later we shall in fact get to the point where we can build employing industrial methods.

It is astonishing to note the stagnation in the development of construction methods. Despite the machinery and the means of transport at the disposal of building concerns, we are at the present time building housing on the scale of the individual brick. The development of larger elements has involved no change in the manner of laying up walls.

A new construction method will call for consideration of all available technological and scientific possibilities. Certain articles are already being influenced by this new trend.

Even now it is possible to define approximately future population growth. What, even some years ago, was reserved for the well-to-do is now regarded as normal for all moderate-income groups. According to a report of the UN, the population of the western hemisphere will have increased, by the year 2000, by 42%, that of the eastern hemisphere by 147% and that of the developing countries by 150%. In view of these facts, it is absolutely necessary to conceive of the cities of the future from an entirely different angle. This entails inevitably a new conception of construction methods.

This development will likewise involve a reorientation of the architect's profession. The designing of housing units will be based on exact scientific knowledge and will have to be worked out in association with engineers, sociologists and industry.

When it comes to the planning of different population centres, industrial zones and communities, still another associate will come into the picture: the town-planner.

The illustration given here attempts to present a solution to these problems capable of application to a residential unit. With 3 types of elements that are capable of being disassembled it is possible to design a housing unit that can be developed as required. Assembly is effected on a steel skeleton. By the use of appropriate transparent material windows will become superfluous. The rooms will be ventilated, heated and air-conditioned mechanically.

This conception will permit development toward the interior. The planning problem ought to be resolved from case to case but cannot be taken up here in this brief summary.

Roland Rainer, Wien

Multi-purpose building with parahyperbolic roof in Ludwigshafen on the Rhine
(page 121–128)

The city authorities decided to build a shed construction capable of being adapted for exhibitions, cinema and dramatic performances and circuses, plus sports events. The winner of the competition was Prof. Rainer of Vienna.

His plan is based on a rectangular scheme, with capacity of 2000. The area reserved for the spectators measures 60×60 m. and is covered with a para-hyperbolic concrete shell resting on 4 massive supports. The roofing material consists of prefab concrete plates with dimensions of 2 × 2 m × 7 cm. The static ribbing into which the plates are fitted is poured on the site. The 4 outer walls of reinforced concrete are designed in the form of coffers so as to serve for the installation of the ventilation ducts.

The static part of the roof construction has been carried to the exterior limit of the building and exceeds the grandstands. The grandstands on the northwest and the southeast are fixed in position and are of reinforced concrete. All the others are movable and of steel. This arrangement allows for flexibility.

The service premises are located in a nearby annex.

Access to the entrances is on the narrow side to the southeast. The ticket windows, telephones and cloakrooms are disposed about an interior courtyard, in front of the immediate entrance to the arena via a foyer. On the other side are the utility rooms for the use of performers, storage, kitchen, etc.

The faces are of raw concrete, left untreated. The steel window frames and the doors will be painted black, and the interior furnishings are planned to be of mahogany. The contracting firm assigned the job of building this arena has also given us the following details:

The arena is composed fundamentally of 3 elements:

the monolithic concrete roof shell,

the static system supporting this shell,

the foundations and base structures supporting the superstructure.

The roof covers the stage as well as the grandstands and its exact dimensions are 56.8 m along each side. It has two apexes and two opposed depressions. The peripheral girts have a hollow profile and house the air-conditioning ducts. Construction is based on pre-stressed concrete. The 8 pillars supporting the girts are of the same material.

Work began on the foundations. The peripheral girts of the concrete shell were executed in 6 successive stages. The grandstands called for two stages. This method of construction in stages permits appreciable savings as to boarding and machinery. At the present time building is at the stage where the concrete shell is being erected. A substructure guarantees at all times stability during the assembly of the superstructure. The result of the study made and of the building of a project on this scale shows that it is nowadays all but impossible to conceive of a construction of these dimensions without having recourse to pre-stressed concrete.

Berichtigung

Josef Lehmbrock, der Autor des Beitrages »Städtebau als politische Aufgabe« (Bauen+Wohnen 1964/1, S.29–34), bittet um Berichtigung folgender sinnentstellender Fehler:

Der vierte und fünfte Absatz im Teil B auf der Seite 31 gehören nicht an diese Stelle. Diese beiden Absätze (eine vertauschte Schreibmaschinenseite) müssen vielmehr im Anschluß an den ersten Satz des viertletzten Absatzes des gleichen Teiles auf der Seite 32 gelesen werden.

Weiterhin darf es im letzten Satz des vorletzten Absatzes der Seite 30 nicht heißen: »... in der Revolution der Entwicklung ...«, sondern »... in der Evolution in der Entwicklung ...«.

Inhaltsverzeichnis