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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 60x60 m. and is covered with a para-hyperbolic concrete shell resting on 4 massive supports. The roofing material consists of prefabricated concrete plates with dimensions of 2 x 2 m x 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 grand-

stands. The grandstands on the north-west 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 cloak-rooms 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 Lehmbruck, der Autor des Beitrages »Städtebau als politische Aufgabe« (Bauen+Wohnen 1964/1, S.29-34), bittet um Berichtigung folgender sinnenstellender Fehler:

Der vierte und fünfte Absatz im Teil B auf der Seite 31 gehören nicht an diese Stelle. Diese beiden Absätze (eine vertauschte Schreibmaschinen-seite) 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 ...«.

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