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The great height of the living room required an above-average heat insulation of floor, walls and roof and a careful arrangement of the radiation units so as to ensure as uniform a heat distribution as possible during the cold weather. In summer the living room is pleasantly cool.

In the bedroom tract on the upper level there are 10 bed sites in 4 rooms. The rooms are small, but on the other hand they have as anteroom a cheerful game room, which also serves to keep noise out of the living room. The house has no corridors and forecourts at all. Every communications area has a double function and is integrated in the other rooms.

The exterior design is deliberately severe. The sharply delineated cubes of the living tract contrast with the rolling pre-Alpine landscape.

**Marjatta und Martti Jaatinen, Helsinki**  
**Vacation house with sauna at Puumala, Eastern Finland**  
(page 242-244)

On a forest lake at Puumala in Eastern Finland the architects have designed a small vacation house with sauna. The sauna is fashioned of timbers and habitable in winter. The vacation house is intended to be only in the summer, without heat insulation and with simple windows, which gave the architects a chance to work out many details without having to cope with the difficult problems occasioned by the Finnish climate.

Wood has been employed here almost exclusively. The roof structure is made up of nailed rafters; ceiling, walls and floors consist of planking. While the house is not being used, wooden partitions can be shoved in front of the terraces, runnings in metal tracks, this arrangement having been devised to prevent wild animals from entering the house through the glass walls that extend all the way to floor level. A garage is accommodated in a small separate building.

**Harry Seidler, Sydney**  
**Mountain House at Thredbo, Australia**  
(page 245-247)

The assignment was to erect a ski lodge in the mountains near the winter sports centre of Thredbo in the northern part of New South Wales. This was

an unusual job, in an exotic landscape, and it was executed in a highly original way that instils in the guest a playful holiday mood. The house appears to be attempting to escape from the pull of the earth. Also, it has to be entered via a long ramp structure. When the visitor has once reached the living tract on the upper level with its interesting spatial disposition, he suddenly becomes aware of a mountain brook through the glass panel in the floor, the water either foaming or frozen up, depending on the season. From the sun deck there is a view out over the trees on to the ski slope with its experts' and beginners' runs.

The studding, joist and rafter construction is stained black. The elegant double supports are particularly noteworthy. The walls are faced with light ashwood from the locality. Foundation masonry and fireplace are of natural stone.

**Prof. Dr. Roland Rainer, Vienna**  
**Summer house at St. Margarethen in Burgenland**  
(page 248-250)

This stony landscape enjoys a hot southerly climate in summer. A quarry in the vicinity supplied the building material for all the walls of this small summer house. Moreover, the architect selected pine for ceiling and roof.

The house consists of one single large living-room with two bunks and a small kitchenette. Shower, WC and storage room adjoin on the east side.

A large, masonry wall enclosed yard is situated on the south side, paved and gravelled, with a pergola at the end, plus a wooden table and a wooden bench.

Also, to the north the living tract expands into a garden zone with pergolas. Vines grow everywhere over the hot walls and the pergolas of fine steel sections. The windows can be closed on the south side by means of sliding wooden shutters. On the north there are large wooden flaps serving as casements over the panes.

The ceiling is composed of untreated beams and boarding of pine, the floors are paved with natural stone flagging, as in the yards. The walls are whitewashed on the inside. The small house fits harmoniously and unobtrusively in the grand austerity of the landscape, unspoiled nature and a piece of crystallized human handiwork.

## Unsere Mitarbeiter

Nos collaborateurs  
Our collaborators

**Ilmo Valjakka**

Geboren 1934. Eigenes Büro seit Beendigung des Hochschulstudiums. Mehrere Preise bei Wettbewerben, u. a. für Projekt Stadttheater Helsinki.

**Timo Suomalainen**

Geboren 1928. Architekturstudium an der TH Helsinki. Abschluß 1956.

**Tuomo Suomalainen**

Geboren 1931. Architekturstudium an der TH Helsinki. Abschluß 1960. Gemeinsames Büro mit seinem Bruder in Tapiola seit 1956.

**Timo Penttilä**

Geboren 1931. Architekturstudium an der TH Helsinki. Abschluß 1956. Eigenes Büro seit 1957. Projekt Stadttheater Helsinki. Schule Sampola in Tampere (Wettbewerbsprojekt 1958; 1. Preis; fertiggestellt 1962).

**Aarno Ruusuvuori**

Geboren 1925. Architektendiplom der Technischen Hochschule 1951. Mitarbeit bei Prof. Aulis Blomstedt und Heikki Siren. Eigenes Büro seit 1952. Lehrer an der TH Helsinki (Grundkurs der Architekturabteilung) seit 1959. Ernennung zum Professor 1963. Ein besonders interessanter Bau Ruusuvuoris ist die Kirche in Hyvinkää.

**Reima Pietilä**

Geboren 1923. Finnisches Pavillon auf der Brüsseler Weltausstellung 1958. Ausstellung mit grundsätzlichen städteplanerischen Ideen, Helsinki 1960. Studentenheim »Dipoli«, 1963 begonnen.

**Toivo Korhonen**

Geboren 1926. Architekturstudium an der TH Helsinki. Abschluß 1952. Eigenes Büro seit 1955. Wichtigster Bau: Hochschule für Soziologie in Tampere. (Siehe Bauen+Wohnen Heft 8/1962.)

**Max Lüscher-Scolari**

Geboren 1937 in Reinach (Aargau). Studium an der ETH Zürich 1957-1962 mit Diplomabschluß bei Prof. Waltenspühl, 1961 Praxis in Dänemark. Seit 1962 Assistent an der ETH bei Prof. A. H. Steiner sowie eigenes Büro in Zürich zusammen mit Silvana Lüscher-Scolari.

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