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Summaries in English

University Buildings in Marburg an der Lahn <i>Architects: State Construction Department, Marburg/Lahn</i>	82	'Grüzefeld' Complex, Winterthur <i>Architects: Cramer, Jaray, Paillard FAS/SIA & Leemann SIA, Zurich</i>	104
<p>This assignment, unusual from the standpoint of both scope and theme, induced the planners to begin with a systematic elaboration of all the fundamentals. It was necessary to do something about the lack of space in as short a time as possible, and so to concentrate whole complexes all at once. Another requirement was flexibility, i.e., the possibility to effect later alterations and extensions. All these aims were to be realized only with the aid of a fully standardized construction system. They presupposed a complete modular system in the horizontal and in the vertical. The purpose of this arrangement has to be to get a manifold, three-dimensional adaptation of all dimensions. Thus there arises a structure of general validity and one that is in keeping with the human scale.</p>			
Tanto Complex near Stockholm <i>Architects: Ake Ahlström and Kell Aström, Stockholm</i>	89	The 'Polyvolume' of Mary Vieira <i>by Eugen Gomringer</i>	105
<p>Five residence blocks of 9 to 14 floors and an office block are erected in accordance with the 'Allbeton' method of the Skanska Cementgjuteriet.</p>			
A New Pre-fabrication Construction Method <i>I. Hjertén, R. Kamdal and K. Andersson, Göteborg</i>	91	The Sculptor and Painter Hermann Scherer (1893-1927) <i>by Franz Gerhard</i>	108
<p>This structural method is suitable for star-plan high-rise buildings, in which all flats are diagonally disposed.</p>			
Adaptable Housing? <i>by Christoph Feldkeller</i>	92	<p>Hermann Scherer was the son of a family of small farmers in the Baden village of Rümmingen. At the beginning of the First World War he came as a stonemason to Basel, where in 1915 he became an assistant of the sculptor Carl Burckhardt. Under his influence he achieved a considerable renown of his own in the field of sculpture. The closing years of the war and the first inter-war years were a culturally lively time in Basel; Van Gogh, Gauguin, German Expressionism, also literary, musical and political problems were vigorously discussed by young artists. A series of exhibitions in the Basel Kunsthalle - Lehmbrock, Munch (1922), Kirchner (1923) - exerted on Scherer and his painting friends a decisive influence. Scherer sought out Kirchner in Davos in order to learn the technique of woodcarving. In Davos he collaborated with Kirchner on sculptures and carved furniture, and here too he went over to painting. On New Year's Eve 1924 he founded in Basel, with his painting friends Albert Müller († 1926), Paul Camenisch and Werner Neuhaus († 1934), joined later by Otto Staiger, the 'Red-Blue' Group, and he followed Müller, Staiger and Camenisch to the Ticino, into the Mendrisiotto, where he settled in the Villa Loverciano. Here there were created great Ticino landscapes, some of the best Swiss work in landscapes done in this century. In the summer of 1927 Scherer died following an infection.</p>	
'Ancien Stand' Subsidized Housing, Lausanne <i>Architects: Atelier des Architectes associés FAS/SIA, Lausanne</i>	94	On the Graphic Works of Max Kohler <i>by André Kamber</i>	115
<p>The type already tried out in Fribourg (WERK 5/1961) has here been modified. The buildings are erected in accordance with a construction plan (WERK 3/1962) prescribed by the Municipality of Lausanne.</p>			
'La Gradelle A' Housing, Geneva <i>Architect: Jean Hentsch SIA, Geneva</i>	96	<p>Max Kohler was born in Solothurn in 1919. His artistic training was obtained in Paris with Gino Severini and Johnny Friedlaender. Kohler employs the classical graphic techniques: monochrome and two-colour etchings and aquatint, woodcuts and linol cuts. Since 1960 he has also done oil painting. Looked at from the formal point of view, his works reveal a great wealth of means. As to content, his creations can be divided into three groups: Animals - gods and devils - people. These themes become formulated in ever more general terms: the 'oiseaux' and 'poissons' become 'creatures', the 'hommes' and 'femmes' become 'personnages', the figures merge into 'zodiaques', 'icônes'. Kohler lives at the present time in Paris and Delsberg.</p>	
Subsidized Housing, Bourg-dessus-Renens <i>Architects: Atelier des Architectes associés, Lausanne</i>	96	Sociological Aspects of Construction Research <i>by Wilhelm Vogt</i>	117
<p>The IGECO type of Fribourg (WERK 5/1961) with but a few modifications. The two buildings each contain 32 flats.</p>			
Operation MG in Meyrin-Geneva <i>Architect: Jean Duret FAS, Geneva</i>	98	<p>The newly established Swiss Society for the Co-ordination and Promotion of Construction Research takes a very broad view of its scope of activity: it extends from regional planning to the procurement of building sites, the execution and the maintenance of building projects to legal and sociological questions. The paper here published was read at the meeting of October 13, 1964, at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.</p>	
Building by System <i>by Robert Schmid</i>	100		
<p>There is described an example of a pre-fabricated installations core for kitchen, bath and WC, in which all necessary ducts for roof drainage, gas, telephone, etc., as well as the connections for the sanitary installations are built in.</p>			
Hotel for the Swissair Crews in Cointrin, Geneva <i>Architects: Lozeron & Mozer BSA, René Koechlin, Geneva</i>	102		
<p>On five floors there are accommodated 100 rooms with showers. On the ground floor there are the reception desk, the lounge, a snack bar and the necessary office space.</p>			