Summaries in English

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Oberhub Colony on a slope in Zollikerberg ZH 637

1965–1968. Architects: Marti+Kast SIA, Zurich

Single-family houses with L-plan which are vertically and horizontally staggered in the contour of the slope.

Zurbriggen-Abgottspon House, Visp VS 640

1964–1967. Architect: André M. Studer SIA, Gockhausen ZH

This house at Visp contains fourteen flats at seven levels. They range from two-room to five-room types. Access to the terrace flats is from the interior of the house. On the sides, exits lead to adjoining garden plots.

Terrace Colony of 'Brüggliacher' in Oberrohrdorf AG 642

1968. Architect: Hans Ulrich Scherer †. Contractor: Park AG, Baden

The last of the series of terraced settlements by H. U. Scherer. This time it is not divided into vertical rows but forms a 'carpet'. House types with from 5 to 9 rooms are grouped closely around the common, partly covered swimming-pool.

Rennweg housing project in Basel 647

1967. Architects: Johannes Gass + Wilfried Boos, BSA/SIA, Basel

The self-owned flats of this project are put on the market before the interior partitions are installed; these installations can be done in accordance with the special wishes of the occupants of the flats. The disposition of the fixed elements, the entrance, the kitchen, bathrooms, guarantees a clear separation of the utilization zones: living, dining, sleeping. The complex as a whole is integrated in the 'Gellertfeld' project, where various architects have put up blocks of flats, detached houses, a home for the aged, shops and a church.

Small housing complex at Udligenswil LU 650

1966/67. Architect: Walter Imbach SIA, Lucerne

This complex stands on a south slope with a permanently unimpeded view over pre-alpine country, in a rural district; it comprises a house for one family with adjoining workshop along with quarters for two additional families. Two single-family units at grade level are loosely tied in with the workshop building, above which is situated the third unit. Each family has its own garden, closed off from the neighbours' areas but open to the view.

Housing and community hall in Cologny, Geneva 652

Architects: D. Gampert SIA, J. Hacin SIA and J.-J. Oberson, Geneva

To relieve the pressure on the City of Geneva, the communities in the vicinity are promoting housing projects. Here on public land there have been erected around thirty housing units, plus shops and a community hall. The complex has to be adapted to the traditional rural character of the village. This stylistic unity is ensured by an architectural idiom that is apparent in the handling of the designs, intervals, relationships of parts and construction materials.

'Grüzefeld' housing project, Winterthur 654

1965–1968. Architects: Claude Paillard BSA/SIA and Peter Leemann SIA (Atelier CJP), Zurich and Winterthur

The development comprises 370 flats built according to the prefabricated concrete method. The site is architecturally broken up by five elongated blocks varying in height between two and twelve stories. The complex contains a large number of types of flat, but they are all based on as uniform a grouping as possible comprising living-room, kitchen, balcony and bathroom. The flats are staggered laterally in relation to one another and staggered vertically by half-storey intervals. This makes possible a south orientation for all living-rooms and balconies and an east or west orientation for all bedrooms. The bulky grey mass of the concrete buildings is animated by the articulation into individual flats and by the high degree of dimensional staggering.

The Schönbühl Project near Lucerne 659
The High-rise Building

1968. Architect: Alvar Aalto, Helsinki
Consulting Architect: Karl Fleig, Zurich

The Schönbühl Shopping Centre

Architect: Prof. Alfred Roth BSA/SIA, Zurich

The high-rise apartmenthouse and the adjoining shopping centre constitute the most important component of an overall complex on the periphery of Lucerne. The author of the article, Lisbeth Sachs, first compares the high-rise house in Bremen by Aalto with the new variant in Lucerne. Whereas the former stands in flat country among low-silhouette structures and constitutes the only strong accent there, the Lucerne high-riser is obliged to assert itself architecturally against a richly articulated alpine landscape.
In the rear of the high-riser there is adjoined the flat-topped construction of the shopping centre. Its contours are partly rectangular, partly curved. It serves the growing population centre – in the final stage 3,000 residents – as well as a more extended area. The roof has the form of a terrace with parking facilities for customers; underneath are the shops, and on the basement level are additional parking facilities for the residents of the hig-rise apartmenthouse. In the middle of the roof-terrace there is a pavilion giving access to the interior of the shopping centre.

Sculpture in urban surroundings: Grenoble 665

by Jeanine Lipsi

In the summer of 1967 the city of Grenoble, in preparation for the Winter Olympics, was transformed into an enormous building-site. There was also being held here at the same time the first French Symposium for Sculpture, in the city, in the Parc Mistral and in the Olympic Village – under the direction of the architect Novarina. The fifteen sculptors invited from eleven countries could themselves choose the sites for their works and could select their own material.

Urban sculptures. On the work of Mary Vieira 669

by Enrico Hartsuyker

The author of this article describes his periodic encounters with the work of the Brazilian sculptor Mary Vieira, who has lived in Europe since 1951, and he discusses the progressive synthesis between sculpture and space and sculpture and movement which has become apparent in her works. The artist seeks to express this synthesis in three ways, by means of sculptures that render the volume transparent, by sculptures that are wholly or partly mobile and by those that can become 'foci' for an entire town plan.

Sculpture exhibition in a Ticino village: Vira Gambarogno 674

In the village of Vira Gambarogno on Lago Maggiore in August and September 1968 there was held an exhibition of Swiss sculptures in the lanes and on the church terrace. In this show it became quite clear how much the milieu, and space as such, contribute to the total effect of the work of art.