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Sandkasten Schweiz

Sandkästen gibt es in Parkanlagen (für Kinder), aber auch im Militär (für Generäle und solche, die es werden wollen). An Sandkästen wird häufig ein Ernstfall geprobt, der dann doch nicht in der erwarteten Form eintritt.

In der Tat: die Schweizer Architektur scheint parat für den Ernstfall. Kaum ein Schulbaukonzept, das im Zeichen des Booms nicht ausprobiert worden wäre. Von der Beton-Megastruktur über den"Systembau", bis zur"Eingliederung" ins Ortsbild, wurde fast alles ein- oder zweimal versucht.

Und heute, wo der Boom vorbei ist, und wo man nicht mehr so ganz an ein grenzenloses Wachstum und an die Technik als Garantie von Fortschritt glauben mag, muten bereits viele der kühnen Vorstösse von gestern wie breitspurige Gehversuche deutlich verjährter Utopien an. Etliche unter den hier gezeigten Lösungen bieten aber auch Ansätze für einen Schulbau nach dem Boom. Dieses Heft versucht, eine Zwischenbilanz zu ziehen und das, was ist, zu benennen.

Die Redaktion

Die Arbeit wurde ermöglicht durch die Bereitwilligkeit zahlreicher Architekten, uns spontan Unterlagen zu überlassen; wir danken ihnen dafür. Eine erste Orientierungshilfe bot die reichhaltige, vom "Institut für Hochbauforschung" an der ETH-Z zusammengestellte Anthologie neuer Schulen in der Schweiz (Zürich 1977).

Jeux de sable

Il existe des jeux de sable dans les parcs (pour les enfants) mais aussi dans l'armée (pour les généraux et ceux qui veulent le devenir). Dans le cadre des jeux de sable on expérimente souvent des situations qui ont tendance à ne jamais avoir lieu de la façon anticipée.

L'architecture suisse semble en effet prête à affronter toute éventualité, et il n'y a guère de concept d'architecture scolaire qui n'ait pas été expérimenté pendant les années du boom: de la mégastructure en béton aux "systhèmes" préfabriqués, en passant par"l'intégration" dans le site, presque tout y est.

Aujourd'hui, alors que le boom est terminé et qu'il reste presque plus rien de la confiance en la croissance illimitée et dans la technique en tout que garantie de progrès, beaucoup parmi les solutions téméraires tentées ces dernières années apparraissent commes les premiers pas maladroits d'utopies désormais passées. Mais il y a aussi certaines solutions qui pourraient servir de point de repère pour un développement futur. Nous avons tenté dans ce cahier de dresser un bilan provisoire.

La rédaction

Notre travail a été rendu possible grâce à l'aide d'un grand nombre d'architectes qui ont été d'accord de nous mettre à disposition leurs documents. Nous les en remercions. Une première orientation nous a été facilitée par la documentation sur l'architecture scolaire en Suisse rassemblée et publiée par l'Institut für Hochbauforschung à la EPF-Z (Zurich 1977).

Mitarbeiter

Othmar Birkner, * 1937, Dipl. Arch., Arisdorf BL. Verfasser von *Bauen und Wohnen in der Schweiz 1850–1920,* Zürich 1975; zahlreiche Publikationen in *Werk/Œuvre, architheses* u.a. Zeitschriften. Mitarbeiter des INSA (Inventar Neuerer Schweizer Architektur).

Claude Lichtenstein, * 1949, Architekt; Studium an der ETH Zürich mit Diplomabschluss 1975; seit 1976 Assistent an der Architekturabteilung der ETH Zürich.

Alan Colquhoun, * 1921, Architekt, Professor am Polytechnic of Central London (PCL); Mitarbeiter des London County Council (1950–1955), von Candilis, Josic und Woods (1955/56) und von Lyons, Israel und Ellis (1956–1961); seither selbständig (Colquhoun + Miller, London); zahlreiche Schriften zur Architekturtheorie (eine Auswahl davon erscheint demnächst in Buchform); Gastprofessor an der ETH Lausanne (Herbst 1977).

Pierre De Meuron, * 1950, Dipl. Arch. ETH, Basel; seit 1977 selbständig (Büro mit Jaques Herzog).

Jaques Herzog, * 1950, Dipl. Arch. ETH, Basel; seit 1977 selbständig (Büro mit Pierre De Meuron).

André Corboz, Genevois, historien de l'architecture, professeur à l'Université de Montréal, Canada. Auteur de *Invention de Carouge* (1968) et du volume *Haut Moyen Age* dans la collection «Architecture universelle», Fribourg (1970).

Bruno Jenni, Dipl. Arch. ETH, Zürich. 1974–1975 Assistent von E. Studer an der ETH-Z.

In this issue

André Corboz: Architectural drawing. On the crisis of a genre

The main purpose of this article is to attempt a typology of the various *genres* of architectural drawing practiced today. Gropius once wrote to a client: "I cannot send any drawings of the building, because I never make any." – The modern movement in fact, at war with the Beaux-Arts-renderings, tended to admit only the most aseptic kinds of descriptive drawings.

After the end of the CIAM many architects tried to recuperate the potentialities of that medium, and the present return to an architecture without program as well as the rediscovery of the Beaux-Arts is a climax of this trend. Today the radical refusal of drawing as an appropriate medium of architectural ideas is more and more often challenged by architects who consider the rendering as the actual fulfillment of their practice.

Viganello, TI

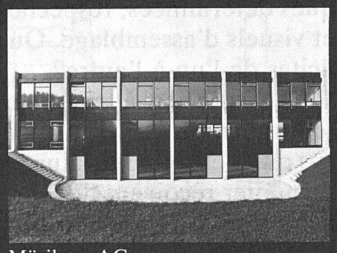
Birkner/Herzog/de Meuron: The Peterschule in Basle; Hannes Meyer's project of 1926 compaired to the Peterschule as built

The competition program (1926) had suggested the possibility of filling the plot immediately adjacent to the church of St.Peters in Basle, but Hannes Meyer preferred to create a Piazza which exposes the church in a quite unmedieval, 19th century fashion. His relation to the historic city is highly conscious (his well known projects for the Freidorf and the Hörnli-cemetery in Basle had worked with explicit quotations from historic sources), but it is defined in terms of dialectical opposition clearly influenced by Russian constructivism. – The executed version by Mähly + Weisser (1928–29) is based in turn on a merely picturesque appropriation of external forms from the neighbouring buildings.

Appenzell

Jenni/Lichstenstein: Architecture and Landscape A study of recent competition projects

The authors have examined a series of important competition projects submitted for a sports field in Kloten, Zurich (1973), a national sports center in Tenero, Ticino (1977), and an educational center of the Swiss Federal Railways in Löwenberg, near Murten (Fribourg; 1974). They analyze these projects – which in most cases have not achieved high ranks in the jury's verdict – in terms of their relation to the landscape and they especially acknowledge the approaches of Aurelio Galfetti, Luigi Snozzi and Ernst Gisel for their attempts at defining their respective projects via an explicit reference to the topography of the site. – In an introductory statement, the authors raise the issue of accomodation and question the validity of the renewed interest in the picturesque.



Möriken, AG

S. von Moos: A review of some recent Swiss school-buildings

Both the day school at Vaduz by Ernst Gisel (completed 1973) and the primary school Röhrliberg in Cham (Zug, completed 1977) can be described in terms of their relation to the work of Alvar Aalto. Both celebrate the virtues of vernacular architecture and small-scaled urban space, and both do it on a considerable level of formal achievement. The two following examples – Tita Carloni's school in Stabio near the Italian border (1972), and Roland Gross' school in Buchs near Zurich (1976) – inturn refuse the regressive utopia of a preindustrial "Gemeinschaft". These architects deliberately work with elements of the typology of industrial architecture which has become a primary factor of the built landscape, not only in Stabio and Buchs. The two last projects – Livio Vacchini's secondary School in Losone (1973), and Mario Botta's secondary School in Morbio Inferiore near Chiasso (1974) – are no doubt among the most imaginative realizations in the field of recent school building in Switzerland. This is not so much due to the "temperament" of the Ticino, than to the specific institutional circumstances which made these projects possible: confronted with a sudden need of secondary school buildings (no less than 8 *scuole medie* were realized in the Ticino between 1971 and 1975) the authorities have decided to avoid the organization of competitions and to commission various architects with the realization of the individual portions of this program. "Even in the Ticino it is not likely that this will happen again in the near future."

Egelsee, AG

Alan Colquhoun: Notes on recent ETH-buildings

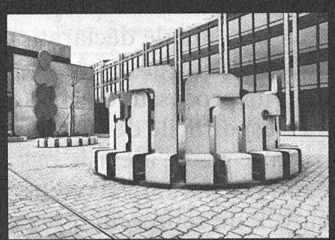
The author discusses the campuses of the ETH in Zurich and Lausanne and puts them into the context of the 1960's and their trend towards relocating tertiary education outside the great cities. He is surprised to see that both in Lausanne and in Zurich no residential facilities have been provided as part of the respective campus projects. But the ideology of continuous economic growth has not only determined the general strategies of these campus projects, but also their imagery, especially at Lausanne. As a result "we are left with a number of extravagant university projects whose *plan directeur* bear little relation to reality and will never be fullfilled. The sites of Dorigny and Hönggerberg are no exception."

Ebikon, LU

The problem of the EPF-L (Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne) is that only a part of the originally project of this "cybernetic city" (originally planned for 8000 students) will be realized, and that the changes which have occured during the realization will make a future expansion according to the original plan difficult, if not impossible. Concerning the panel system of the laboratory and educational buildings the author wonders: "Just now 'sachlich' is a panel system type *Deux Chevaux Grand Luxe?* And do the forms which result from an *ad hoc* arrangement of modules really give the impression of organic variation, or do they not rather imply a 'composition' which is not under the designer's control?"

Concerning the ETH campus in Zurich, the author deplores the fact that the original concept has been wrecked by the later addition of the architecture and building science's wing, a building which stands "astride the entrance to the sight – enigmatic, forbidding and unpenetrable".

Comparing Lausanne with Zurich Colquhoun concludes: "Unity will no doubt be achieved at Ecublens, but to accept this unity one would have to take a great many doubtful assumptions for granted. The other sites have been content merely to reflect the present chaos in architectural production."



Zürich

Catalogue of recent school building in Switzerland

This catalogue provides a survey of recent school building in Switzerland organized according to criteria of style and symbolism.