

Summary

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Summary

Iwao Yamawaki, Tokyo

Resort Hotel Shirakawa at Kinugawa

(pages 233—237)

Above the river Kinugawa on a rocky site are situated two new annexes of the Hotel Shirakawa. One is the bathing pavilion of reinforced concrete, the other a three-story building containing the bedrooms. The ground floor, likewise of reinforced concrete, was designed in European style. The corridor is rectilinear and connects four spacious rooms, each one of which has its own bathroom, its toilet and its private loggia.

The 1st and 2nd floors are of wood and were carried out in the native Japanese style. As guests do not appreciate having their doors open to the public gaze, the architect has introduced bends in the corridor. Some rooms have their attached bath, the others share baths.

The dimensions of the rooms on the 1st and 2nd floors always correspond to 6 or 8 mats, those on the ground floor to 10 mats. Each of the large rooms has a Tokonama alcove, a veranda and a rock garden. For all the rooms the architect has employed elements that are traditional in the Japanese home.

Karóly Polóny, Budapest

Vacation Hotel on Lake Balaton

(pages 238—239)

The hotel is located at the end of the Tihany peninsula. It comprises 20 rooms for two persons with shower and toilets. The loggias of the rooms command a fine view of the lake. The glazed surfaces of the elevations are protected from the rays of the sun by sun-breaks. There is hot water only in the two bath-rooms. A remarkable system of pipes installed on the roof delivers sun-warmed water to all showers.

Aris Konstantinidis, Athen

Hotel Xenia on Mykonos

(pages 240—243)

To meet the demands of the ever increasing tourist traffic in the Aegean, a hotel association decided to build modern style hotels on various islands. As an example we have selected the island of Mykonos in the Cyclades. The site is located outside the town on the shore of the sea. The hotel is approached from the north, the entrance being in the form of a terrace. First a courtyard is entered with the restaurant and the kitchen on the right, in the centre, the reception building with the lounge. On the 1st floor are the bedrooms, all with hot water. The upper part of the site was reserved for three buildings of two stories, whereas those on the shore are at ground level. The hotel has 93 beds distributed among 57 single and double rooms. These rooms, moreover, possess a lounging area with covered veranda. An open corridor connects all the rooms.

The hotel is open from June to October and the very mild climate eliminates the heating problem. The restaurant has a seating capacity of more than 100. The complex has its own electric power plant.

The architect has chosen a native style of construction, i. e., granite walls laid up dry. As a harmonious contrast, the floors, the lintels and, in part, the parapets are of untreated white concrete. The whole layout strikes us as a judicious example of modern architecture harmonizing perfectly with its surroundings.

Walter Schlegel, Trübbach

Small Hotel in the "Flumser Bergen"

(pages 244—245)

The Flumser Berge are a region very frequently visited by Zurich people. Since the existing hotels do not have sufficient space, the architect was asked to submit a plan. The building comprises 32 beds distributed among double rooms. The hotel is situated near a cable-railway station. The plan is based on a grid of 3.30/3.30 m, which corresponds to the width of one room. Each room has a shower, WC and a balcony.

Independently of the hotel, but adjoining, there has been installed a restaurant with a seating capacity of 150, a bar, a pantry, a kitchen and an office. In front is a terrace with room for 200 or 300 persons.

Construction:

Ground floor of concrete, upper floor of rendered brick. The restaurant has clinker paving, the ceiling is of natural wood. The bedrooms are plastered and spray-painted, the ceilings being of raw concrete and the floors covered with carpeting. The doors have no lintels.

Joshinobu Ashihara, Tokyo

Youth Hostel at Nikko

(pages 246—247)

This is a small youth hostel in the mountains near the river Daiya about 150 km away from Tokyo.

The central part of the building houses the technical plant and sanitary equipment. To the west there is the girls' wing containing ten beds; to the east there is the section for the young men with 16 beds. The building has been carried out in concrete with the sunbreaks in wood.

Rudolf A. Schoch and René M. Möller, Zurich; M. R. Weber and N. Petrovitch-Niegoch, Lausanne

Swiss Federation of Trade Unions Holiday Village at Leysin

Built 1960/61

(pages 248—250)

20 houses in three groups were planned to be built on a plot of land measuring approx. 20,000 m². All the buildings face towards the south-east. All the houses are alike and contain three bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. The living-room is open on two sides. The dining-area and kitchenette have been set facing north. To the south the view extends over a magnificent Alpine panorama with a covered terrace continuing the living-room, which is completed by a fireplace. To the north-west there is the children's bedroom with two bunks in it. An electric cooker, a refrigerator and a sink have been installed in the kitchenette. Above the cooker there is an air vent which has been let into the roof. The bathroom contains a bathtub, a lavatory bowl and a wash basin. There is a clothes space in the entrance vestibule as well as a cupboard for skis and suitcases. The caretaker's house is at the entrance to the drive up to the village. A 4-room flat, a reception office, a kiosk and a telephone box are on the ground floor. In the basement there is the washroom, the heating and the hot water plant. All the houses are heated and supplied with hot water from the caretaker's building.

Construction: The walls are of concrete or durisol; the floors consist of prefabricated concrete beams covered with durisol panels. All rooms are tiled with ponzano tiling. The outer walls in wood are prefabricated and have an insulating layer of glass fibre; those inside are identical but have no glass fibre. The roof, which is pitched inwards, is also of wood. All the windows have been glazed with the glass.

The village has been running satisfactorily since 1961 and was commissioned by the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions.

Bruno Tinhofer, Vienna

Summer House for a Nautical Sportsman at the Neusiedler See

Built 1958

(page 251)

The house, which has been set on an already existing platform, is made up of two sections. One is for the living-quarters, which comprise the living-room with kitchen, showers and a utility room. The other contains the two bedrooms,

each holding 3 beds and cupboards. The two sections are connected by way of a covered terrace. Both the latter and the windows of the living-room can be cut off with sliding doors.

Wood has been employed for the house. The elevations have been faced with white asbestos cement panels and the flat roof is made of sheet aluman. A fountain in the lake supplies the house with water. The floor is covered with a water-resistant sisal carpet so that one can walk about barefooted. The lavatory is in the reeds. The boathouse has been attached to the house at the back; there is a solarium on the roof of the former.

Yoshiro Taniguchi, Tokyo

Colony of Week-end Houses at Karuizawa

(pages 252—253)

Ten professional families decided to co-operate and build this colony in a beautiful larchwood 150 km away from Tokyo. Two types of one-room flats were projected: type A covering 35 m² and type B covering 44 m². Each unit has its own entrance looking on to a terrace and the garden. Each house has its own kitchenette and the bathroom in the standard Japanese style. The construction costs were 30% cheaper than is normal: 7,900 yen/m² (approx. Frs. 29.—/m²). The emblems of each family have been hung on the parapets of the terrace. The decoration of the interiors depends on the requirements and wishes of the individual tenants. The photos show the interior of the architect's house.

Bertel Saarnio, Helsinki

Holiday House Near Porvoo

Built 1955

(pages 254—256)

The house is situated at the seaside on the fringe of a pine and birch wood. The building has been set on columns so as to enhance the view. The house is centrally heated and the chimney flue runs through the middle of the building. The ground floor contains an entrance hall, a sauna, a bathroom with toilet and a small cloak-room. To the east there is a covered terrace with a fireplace. The living-quarters are bisected by the heating duct. To the west there is the very large living-room, in the middle a kitchenette with an eating-nook and the bedrooms on the west. Much of the building has been carried out in wood. The inner walls have no bearing function and consist of light natural-coloured panels. The brick walls are unfaced.

Charles Eames

"La Fonda" Chairs

(page 257)

The name of this chair, which can be supplied with or without a back, has been taken from that of the famous New York restaurant, "La Fonda del Sol", where it was seen for the first time. Charles Eames designed it especially for this restaurant. The seat is made of glass fibre.

Alexander Girard, AIA, was responsible for the design of "La Fonda del Sol" working on behalf of Restaurant Associates. The atmosphere of the restaurant is typically that of Latin America. Every object was chosen or designed by Alexander Girard.

The chairs we are showing here were the result of research work the aim of which was to design a comfortable chair that would not appear all too overpowering. Of course, these chairs are not intended to be used solely in restaurants and bars but can also be employed in conference rooms, offices, private living-rooms, etc.

Charles Eames

Lobby Chair 675

(page 258)

Chair 675 was designed by Charles Eames for the Time lobby in the Time-Life building. This medium-size chair is a smaller version of the 670/71 lounge chair. The sides and supporting frame are in aluminium and the cushions are covered with black leather. This chair can be used in a number of ways.

Designed: 1960

Manufacturers: Hermann Miller Inc.

Licensed manufacturers in Central Europe: Contura SA, Birsfelden/Basle (Switzerland); in Germany: W. Fehlbaum GmbH, Grenzach (Baden)

Kenzo Tange, Tokyo

Golf Club at Totsuko

(pages 259—264)

The Totsuko Country Club comprises at the present time a large 36-hole golf course on the outskirts of Tokyo. The building itself is situated on a height overlooking the surrounding country. The driveway approaching from the east leads into a vast parking area. The visitor enters the club via the completely glassed hall. The east part contains the offices as well as an information window. A stairway leading up from the entrance gives access to the restaurant and to the lounge located on the upper level, from where there is a magnificent panorama over the entire grounds. A limited area of the ground floor is reserved for players. The dressing-rooms are on the mezzanine level. An annex still under construction will accommodate the baths and the toilets. The basements likewise comprise dressing-rooms. The architecture displays the influence of Le Corbusier, who has for several years been carrying out projects in the country. The pillars of reinforced concrete support the bowl-shaped roof. The corner supports are profiled to take gusts of wind, while the intermediate pillars fan out upwards. Beneath the concrete skin of the roof are located the restaurant and the lounge. In the inter-space appears the lobby rising to mezzanine level. The ground floor with its small windows can be considered as the sub-foundation. The annex pavilion with its pitched roof inclining inwards expresses an original formal conception.

Arne Jacobsen, Copenhagen

Indoor Tennis Court at Landskrona, Sweden

(pages 265—266)

The roof of the court is supported by 10 steel pillars, the interval between each two of them being 18 m. The span is 37 m with a projecting 7.5 m overhang on either side. The hall contains 1,100 seats and 600 standing places.