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of a neighbouring town the life of the village begins to crumble. If the village falls into the hands of real estate speculators it is possible that later it will become a city outskirt.

The permanent coalition of forces in a village—a thing of natural growth—will then be replaced by a planned organization. In the place of the neighbours' voluntary help (help in building, fire protection) will come public systems or commercial undertakings which will be concerned with their appropriate services. Less consideration will be given to the needs of the villagers; a business will operate independently and for quick profits.

Is the change from village life to town life the cause or the result of a different way of thinking? Which came first: the chicken or the egg? It's the hoary old question.

The matter cannot be dealt with by means of a questionnaire; instead the current conditions must be exactly known and studied so that they can be improved by planning.

And plan we must. The huge forces and masses involved do not allow us to jog along following historical examples. The present break with the past is perhaps no more radical than that revolutionary change which occurred when the Stone Age foragers banded themselves together and formed villages for the first time, but it is quicker.

Today science must get to work and trouble itself more than it has done up to now to accommodate itself to the variety of human existence, so that we shall not be overrun by the destructive influences contained in a form of progress which has so many contradictions within itself.

The patent pills of this fervently extolled progress require checking under a "pure food and drugs Act." A saccharine coating can be worse than disgusting! One is not poisoned by the drugs alone that one swallows, but also by other harmful influences which work upon the sense organs. The biological equilibrium can only be restored with the help of planning conscious of its own responsibility which is based on scientific principles. Such a task, however, must be founded on the closest cooperation among people who are convinced of the necessity and significance of science's serving to plan and order our architectural surroundings in the light of reason.

**Lighting fixtures and lamps** (pages 218–219)

**Furniture by Poul Kjaerholm** (pages 220–221)

**Play Apparatus and Playgrounds for Children in Ulm** (pages 222–223)

A work group of the Ulm university extension program first conceived the idea of creating children's playgrounds. In the autumn of 1951 planning got underway in the three work groups "Garden and Landscaping," "Architecture" and "Lay-out." The play apparatus had to meet severe fundamental requirements: safety for children, stimulation of the child's imagination and training of body and character. There were developed as a result revolving platforms, climbing jungles, balancing balls, skipping ropes, slides, seesaws and many other devices.

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