Summary

725.23 (43)

Walter Henn, Braunschweig

Immeuble de bureaux Gütersloh

avec des grands locaux à 900 places de travail

(pages 25–28)
projet 1961

Comme les décisions résultant d'un nouveau projet ont une portée de plusieures dixaines d'années, il est important de prévoir une disposition qui permet la plus grande flexibilité; autrefois, elle était réalisée par des cloisons mobiles qui subdivisaient les espaces situés de chaque côté d'un couloir central. Actuellemnt, l'organisation de bureau exige des locaux de travail pour 200, 300 jusqu'à 1000 personnes.
Dans ces locaux, plusieures sections travaillent ensemble, avec toute l'échelle de leurs employés. Il n'y a ni portes, ni cloisons fixes, ni antichambres pour séparer les chefs du personnel. Ces espaces se subdivisent d'une manière souple et adaptée au programme du moment.
L'immeuble de Gütersloh est conçu pour 2000 places de travail. L'organigramme a été établi durant des mois de travail entre le maître de l'ouvrage, l'organisiteur et l'architecte.
Les nouvelles dispositions ont en partie été mises à l'épreuve dans un ancien local groupant 270 personnes. Comme les résultats avaient été entièrement satisfaisants, on n'hésitait pas à prévoir des locaux pour 900 personnes.
L'immeuble se place sur un terrain à la périphérie de la ville en voisinage direct avec les entreprises techniques de la société Bertelsmann. Cependant, la distance prévue empêchera toute restriction sur le bâtiment projeté.
Le programme complet se composera de deux locaux ayant chacun une superficie de 9000 m² à raison de 10 m² par personne. Il abritera donc 2000 places de travail, si l'on compte les 200 places prévues au rez-de-chaussée. Dans la première étape de construction, on réalisera 700 à 800 places de travail.
La réalisation finale du projet sera un bâtiment bas de trois niveaux avec deux cours intérieures. Les deux niveaux supérieurs seraient exclusivement réservés à des bureaux, tandis que le rez-de-chaussée contiendra le hall d'entrée, la section de photo, l'imprimerie-maison, les vestiaires collectifs, les installations techniques et les bureaux de l'administration de l'immeuble. Le bâtiment n'a pas de sous-sol.
L'accès central des bureaux se fait par trois escaliers roulants à deux volées en passant par le hall d'entrée le long duquel se trouvent les vestiaires. L'accès depuis les parkings se fait par une entrée secondaire à l'est. Les prescriptions de la police de feu imposent un certain nombre d'escaliers de secours qu'on avait rapporté à la façade.
A part les appuis de la structure, les étages de bureau ne contiennent aucun élément fixe. La subdivision des grands locaux se fait par des panneaux autoportants et des bacs à fleurs qui indiquent également le sens de la circulation. La profondeur des locaux permet une disposition indépendante des divisions de façade pour le mobilier de bureau qui avait été conçu spécialement pour ces grands espaces («paysage de bureau»).
La structure du bâtiment est composée d'une dalle champignon sans sommiers apparents en élément de béton armé préfabriqués dont les points porteurs sont écartés de 8 m dans les deux sens. La façade est composée d'éléments dont la hauteur est de un niveau: chassis en aluminium, isolation thermique, verre thermopane; des stores à lamelles extérieurs servent de brise-soleil. Six stations de climatisation fournissent l'air chauffé ou réfrigéré; les stations centrales se trouvent au rez-de-chaussée, les sous-stations à l'intérieur des éléments raidisseurs fixes des étages. Dans les bureaux, le changement d'air se fait sept fois par heure. L'injection d'air frais se fait dans les zones centrales par le plafond et sous les allèges par un canal; il est aspiré au-dessus des fenêtres par une fente du plafond acoustique et au noyau central. Le faux-plafond est composé de plaques métalliques et d'une isolation de laine de verre; des cadrillages en matériaux absorbants le son sont fixés sous les corps d'éclairage. Cette isolation au plafond et un tapis en velours de nylon servent à créer une densité de bruit faible et régulièrement répartie. L'éclairage est monté sous le plafond anti-sonore; son intensité est de 500 à 600 lux. Pour éviter l'aveuglement, on a fixé des lamelles verticales en quinconce. On évite les effets de lumière double le long des fenêtres par une couleur adaptée et par une intensité suffisante de la lumière artificielle.
Les locaux de récréation donnent sur la cour intérieure à côté du noyau central. Ils sont prévus pour de courtes récréations pendant le travail et ils sont équipés avec des armoires frigorifiques pour les boissons et les aliments emportés. Le coût par place de travail n'est pas plus élevé que celui d'une place de travail conventionnelle; il est moins important que celui d'une place de travail dans un immeuble-tour: pour 10 m² par personne on compte 12500 DM.
Le projet et la réalisation d'un tel bâtiment signifie l'inauguration d'une nouvelle voie dans la conception des immeubles de bureaux.

725.23 (73)

Craig Ellwood Associates, Los Angeles
Sheldon Pollack, ingénieur

Edifice de bureaux de 11 étages à Beverly Hills

(pages 29–30)

Le projet de ce bâtiment de 11 étages fut soumis à deux facteurs: prix et réglementation concernant la construction. La surface de construction comprend 46,7 m×47.4 m, soit 2,213 m².
La réglementation concernant la construction limite l'espace total des bureaux à un volume correspondant 4 fois à la superficie totale de construction; ainsi qu'un parking pour 307 autos (1 auto chaque 29 m²).
Le Département pour la construction recommande les garages en surface depuis qu'un garage souterrain de 4 étages non terminé s'effondra (la moitié du boulevard Wilshire s'était déja affaissée). Un seul étage souterrain est prévu. Une partie du rez-de-chaussée servira également de garage.
Il fut rencontré un problème difficile dans l'exécution de ce projet, étant donné que la superficie du parking couvre complètement le terrain à bâtir, tendis que la structure des bureaux ne doit correspondre qu'a la moitié de la construction surélevée. Il en résulta une séparation des deux parties de bâtiments par une paroi de verre à hauteur du toit qui fut aménagée sur la partie des garages et forme ainsi, au 4e étage, un jardin (qui sera vraisemblablement transformé en restaurant). La construction, située sur le Boulevard Wilshire, le rez-de-chaussée représente avant tout un espace utilitaire; la paroi de verre a pu être aménagée quelques pieds sous terre.
La réglementation concernant la construction exige également que les parois extérieures des garages soient ouvertes en partie par des panneaux (fausses-fenêtres). Ceux-ci n'ont pas encore été choisis. Les parties de bureaux et des garages ont des hauteurs différentes dû aux installations mécaniques et électriques des bureaux. Le diamètre des piliers portants dépend de la réglementation concernant la construction pour garages et rampes. Pour obtenir une construction harmonieuse, ces mêmes piliers traversent aussi la tour des bureaux.

725.23 (54)

Paul Schneider-Esleben, Dusseldorf

Maison haute d'administration pour la firme Calinga à Calcutta

(pages 31–32)

Sera édifié sur la Showringhee Road, rue au trafic le plus intense. Le terrain à Calcutta est particulièrement mauvais dû aux marais et aux lagunes du Ganges et aux tremblements de terre du Golfe du Bengale. La ville est en outre menacée par les typhons et cyclones venant des régions le l'Himalaya. Pour ces raisons la structure du bâtiment doit avoir une base aussi large que possible pour que le poids soit régulièrement réparti sur la construction sur pilotis, alors que le haut de l'édifice doit être aussi petit que possible. La hauteur est de rigueur, le prix du terrain étant très élevé au centre de Calcutta, et le terrain difficile à obtenir. La charpente supporte le poids de la construction en une courbe statique sur les fondations.
L'édifice comprend en outre un noyau moyen pour cage d'ascenseurs, escaliers et services. Les bandes horizontales recouvrent les étages et sont pourvues de tôles en aluminium de 30 cm de large contre le soleil. Celles-ci pendent jusqu'au rez-de-chaussée et les mouvements en sont assurés à l'aide de poids.

725.158 (43-2.24)

Atmer et Marlow, Hambourg

Nouveau Palais de Justice à Lübeck

(pages 41–48)

Ordre des plans et organisation du projet

La construction comprend deux bâtiments, respectivement de 7–8 étages pour bureaux et de 3 étages pour salles. Les deux corps de bâtiments communiquent entre eux par le hall de l'entrée principale, qui conduit également au terrain de parking, ainsi que le chemin principal recouvert pour piétons.
L'édifice des bureaux de 7– (sur la rue Kleiner Vogelsang) 8 étages, sera divisé en trois parties. Dans le noyau se trouvent les escaliers, cages d'ascenseurs, toilettes, pièces de nettoyage et une partie des dossiers. Les compartiments individuels des différentes autorités sont groupés en tenant compte du public qui les visite. Au rez-de-chaussée, les tribunaux social et du travail, les tribunaux de première instance, et à l'étage supérieur le ministère publique.
La contine et les cuisines sont reliées par un jardin sur le toit. Dans le bâtiment des salles, séparées par étage, se trouvent les salles de débats, les pièces des avocats et un hall de deux étages pour le public. Pour la cour d'assises il a été prévu une entrée spéciale. Le rez-de-chaussée de ce bâtiment comprend le bureau des hypothèques.
Le compartiment de présentation se trouve à l'étage en socle où s'effectue ra également l'entrée des voitures de prisonniers. Il est prévu une «cour d'arrêt» spéciale pour assurer l'entrée et la sortie des prisonniers qui seront isolés de tout trafic et amenés aux salles pénales par des escaliers séparés. Les salles d'arrêt de récréation et une habitation pour le concierge seront aménagées dans une construction plus petite de deux étages au nord-ouest du terrain.
Le parking se trouve au nord. Le chemin des piétons n'est pas interrompu par le trafic. La surface libre devant la construction sera recouverte de gazon.

Mesure d'axe et formation de la façade

Le bâtiment des bureaux d'administration comprend de nombreuses pièces de grandeurs différentes. Pour que tous les groupes de pièces prévus au programme puissent être emménagés, une mesure d'axe de 1,25 m fut fixée. Si les piliers, de par cette mesure, rendent les fenêtres encore plus étroites, une penture de fenêtre deviendra indispensable et exigera une plus grande utilisation de verre.

Arrangement urbain

Etant donné la riche plantation d'arbres ainsi que la distance qui l'en sépare des autres bâtiments, cette construction plus élevée n'affecte pas l'aspect de la ville. Un édifice d'appartements pour le personnel domestique sera construit dans la partie sud-ouest du terrain pour combler l'espace qui existe entre les tribunaux social et du travail.

Summary

Skidmore, Owings and Merrill
in Chicago

Inland Steel Administrative Building in Chicago

(pages 2–7)

This building is the first large one to be built in the Loop for 20 years. It is not attached to its neighbours and thus creates an impression of height despite the exiguity of the site. 60% of the site, which measures appr. 58×36 m., will be utilized.

Planning

The very restricted surface of the site proved to be an obstacle. How could the building appear spacious when finished? There are three important features to be found in it: 1. glass is employed to cover the 19-storey office tower and the two additional floors; 2. the 25 storeys of the installations block are in stainless steel; 3. a one-storey annex.
By virtue of its design the structure of the Inland Steel office building is seen to possess pure, flowing and well-defined lines. All the vertical installations for ventilation, machinery, electrical equipment and sanitation are in the installations block and the office tower can be subdivided into as many offices as are required. A partition wall can be set up every 1.55 m. and this module is valid for lighting, ventilation, telephones and electricity.

The first floor underground contains a garage for 60 cars with the space over being used for technical equipment.
Steel (in all its forms) is used as a building material inside and outside. Its use speeds up prefabrication and makes for a building which is both lighter and capable of being built more quickly. Cladding in the form of stainless steel resists the corrosive effect of the air in large towns and is easy to maintain.

Dimensions and module

Office tower: 54×17 m.
Module: 1.55×1.55 m.

Construction

Fireproof steel is used in the construction of the three parts of the building, which rests on steel girders. 14 pillars carry the storeys of the office block. Wide T-beams cover the 17 m. between each pair of pillars with openings let in for the leads. The cellular elements (electricity, telephones) are attached to the ceiling between the pillars and carry the warm air to the external walls of the building.

Technical core

The 25-storey tower contains emergency stairs, toilets, porter's booth, lift shafts for staff and service, each storey's electrical installations, heating and ventilation piping, mail distributors, stores and a cooling tower.

External elevations

The external elevations of the office building have been carried out in stainless steel and glass, which is coloured. The windows have double glazing, metal frames and vertical profiles. The metal panels for the ceilings are lined with insulating foam and are also used in the installations block.

Interior of building

With the exception of the ground floor and the first and eighteenth storeys, the ceilings are covered with metal panels. Neon lighting is employed.

The movable partitions are made of either aluminium or glads, or steel or plaster.

Mechanical installations

The building contains an air-conditioning plant working on ground level by means of apertures along the windows. The air also circulates through the ceiling elements. A regulating system distributes air from the installations block at considerable speed.

Paul Schneider-Esleben, Dusseldorf

Philips' Administration Building in Dusseldorf

Built 1962

(pages 8–9)

The construction comprises the finished concrete elements, which will subsequently be attached to the skeleton. The elevation comprises:

1. External support
2. Concrete
3. Support for heating (tubular system)
4. Power points for electricity and telephone
5. Telephone system
6. Aluminium windows

All the joints in the concrete elements make use of aluminium screws.
The building as a whole will be four storeys high with a central core for the lift shaft and stairs, and shops on the ground floor. The windows have no frames and are attached to the unfaced section of the concrete. The upper floors contain administrative offices. A separate staircase leads to the caretaker's residence.

Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Chicago

Harris Trust and Savings Bank Building in Chicago

(pages 10–13)

This building takes up 85% of half a block in the Loop. The site measures 27×57 m., i. e. 1,556 m².

Planning

The building incorporates 3 constructional units: to the east on the corner of Monroe and Clark there is the 23-storey bank and office building; to the west of the office block the 50-year-old Harris Bank, which is 20 storeys high and has been renovated; and farther to the west a three-storey garage building, which has also been renovated to meet the requirements of the bank and offices. The site of the new 23-storey bank building is the result of a detailed research programme covering the requirements of the bank, its equipment plans, stipulations regarding the strong room, maintenance questions, increase in value and the setting up of something which will act as a worthy symbol of the concern.
The plan projected envisages a 23-storey building. The ground floor will be set back and so will the eleventh and twelfth in part to take installations. It is thought that the first ten floors of the two buildings will meet the needs of the bank. The eleventh and twelfth will be rented out on a revocable contract basis (Harris is thinking of using them later), the 13th to 22nd storeys in the two buildings will be let.
A research project carried out when the plans were being elaborated resulted in the plant rooms being sited in the core of the new building; in addition it was settled that stores should be set up in the basement and that there should be an administration restaurant on the 23rd floor.
Each storey in the new building is linked directly to the corresponding floor of the adjacent structure. In certain cases where differences in height had to be countered use was made of stairs or ramps. The rooms are 2.7 m. high in the office sections and 2.4 m. in the corridors. The glass skeleton of the block will be attached to the masonry of the old building by means of a recessed element.

Module

On each floor there is an office surface of 1104 m² on the basis of a 1.5 m. module.

Construction

Foundations: caissons on rock.
Basement foundations: all the girders, walls, strong rooms and ground floor are in reinforced concrete.
Construction flush with the street: 6×7.5 m. caissons with fireproof steel girders, main and secondary supports and cellular metal ceilings reinforced with concrete. The two buildings are joined at the side to counter the wind.

Groups of lifts

To the north: Lifts used by the bank and offices, with a new staircase and electro-technical installations.
To the south: The shaft is used for a goods and public lift which communicates directly with the reception hall on the first floor. It also holds public lavatories, a new staircase and rooms for plant.

Structure

Three ways of handling the glazed elevation were envisaged: reinforced stainless steel, aluminium profiles and bronze profiles.
Steel has the same property as sheet metal: it bends easily. Assembly is difficult. On the other hand, it is easy to maintain and can withstand corrosion by the air; but it is very expensive.
The use of aluminium profiles is easy as regards details. It corrodes rapidly and quickly loses its pristine appearance; its life is short. In comparison with stainless steel and bronze, it is cheap.
Bronze ages well and has the properties of extruded metals. It is, however, very expensive and difficult to maintain. SOM recommends it.
Despite this, it was decided to utilize stainless steel because supply facilities are better and recommendations had been made by United States Steel.

Interior of building

The Harris building has a minimum of partitions and, in consequence, there are large open areas to be found in it.

Ground floor:
The ceiling of the ground floor has a network of aluminium with strip lighting set in it. The floor is covered with granite slabs. The party walls and lift shaft are covered with black granite.

First floor:
The lighting fixtures are contained in the ceiling and the points to which they are attached are also used as air vents. The floors are carpeted.

Other floors:
Ceilings – coffered sound-insulating fibre-glass panels; diffused lighting from points used as air vents.
Floors: rubber tiles or carpets.
Walls: walnut, glass, and aluminium partitions.

Ventilation system

1. On the third subterranean level for the basement and ground floor of the new building.
2. On the 1st and 10th floors for the first 21 floors.
3. In the roof construction for the 22nd floor.

To enhance performance, a regulating system has been installed on the 3rd subterranean level of the new building.

Distribution of air

1. 32.5 cm. intake ducts in the windows of outer walls.
2. Combination of air vents and light points in rooms within the building.

Electrical equipment

The following installations have been planned so as to reduce costs of supervision in the bank:

1. Fire alarm.
2. Burglar alarm.
3. Secret television in every room.

Cowell and Neuhaus, Houston, Texas

McAllen State Bank, Texas

(pages 14–15)

The architects C. Herbert Cowell and Hugo V. Neuhaus, Jr., from Houston obtained the American Institute of Steel Construction prize in the annual competition for the most beautiful buildings in steel. The bank is situated in a town of 35,000 inhabitants with surroundings where the population is increasing steadily. The building in question is a one-storey structure with a basement of which full use can be made. The cubic shape of the building proved cheaper and more profitable. The platform on which the building stands adds to its dignity and made all too deep excavatory work unnecessary.
By and large, the architects have attempted to express beauty in the structure, richness in the constant play of light and shade brought about by the framed windows and a feeling of spaciousness inside.
Palm trees have been planted on the raised platform along the glass wall and in the internal courtyard.

Werner Stücheli, Zurich
Udo von Schauroth, Frankfurt

"Zurich-Haus" in Frankfort

(pages 16–18)

As this is a town building, the following requirements had to be met:

- it must not clash stylistically with the former opera house;
- it must be an optical focal point for 4 roads; and
- it must be linked to Rothschild Park.

So as not to detract from the massive shape of the former opera house a very narrow tower was designed, the glazed surfaces of which would enhance the lightness of its structure even further. To balance this out there is the long set-back building, which has been raised up on pillars. Pedestrian paths will pass under this second building and will thus connect the neighbouring gardens as required. Two subterranean garage levels have been incorporated.
The construction of the tower and the second building will be heightened by the addition of 1 or 2 storeys for shops which will be built exclusively in steel and glass.
The second building is 9 storeys high: on the ground floor, on each side of the open passage, there are the entrance halls with subsidiary rooms. 7 storeys are used for offices, while the eighth contains the canteen and kitchens. This building is utilized by the Zurich insurance company whereas the tower is rented out.
Both buildings have elevations in glass. The bearing section of the complex consists of a metal skeleton reinforced by steel profiles, to which are attached windows, bearing slabs and heating fixtures. The slabs are 9 cm. thick. The vertical strips of sheet aluminium on the east and west fronts act as backgrounds for street signs.

The technical equipment includes:

- a pressurizing plant for water;
- hydrants for the subterranean garages.

The roof storey contains the machinery for the lifts and the refrigerating plant for the air-conditioning apparatus.
The wall of the lift shaft is in aluminium. The lavatories, incinerators and electric switches are opposite behind a wooden wall. The ceilings are sound-baffled.
The internal walls of the long building are in wood and can be positioned where required. The rooms are also soundproof. The restaurant below the roof overlooks the park.

Office Building Gütersloh

with large premises accommodating 900 employees

(pages 25–28)

Plan 1961

As the decisions stemming from a new plan cover a period of several decades, it is important to envisage an arrangement allowing for maximum flexibility; formerly, this was done by means of movable partitions subdividing the areas situated on either side of a corridor in the centre. At the present time, office organization requires working premises for 200, 300 and even up to 1000 people.
In these offices several sections work together, with their entire staff organization. There are neither doors, nor fixed partitions nor anterooms to separate the personnel managers. These tracts are subdivided in a very flexible manner adapted to the organization in effect at any given moment.
The Gütersloh building is designed to accommodate 2000 employees. The organigramme was set up during months of work among the contractor, the organizer and the architect. The new arrangements were partially tested in an old location accommodating 270 people. As the results were entirely satisfactory, there was no hesitation in providing for premises accommodating 900 people.
The building is situated on a site on the outskirts of the city in the direct vicinity of the technical plant of the Bertelsmann Company. However, the distance planned will obviate any restrictions on the building under study.
The final programme will be made up of two tracts each having an area of 9000 sq. meters, with 10 sq. meters per person. It will thus have 2000 working-units, if there is included the 200 units planned on the ground floor. In the first construction stage, 700 to 800 units will be completed.
The final building will on completion have a low silhouette, comprise three levels and have two interior courtyards.
The two upper levels are intended exclusively for offices, while the ground floor will house the lobby, the photographic section, the house printing-shop, the central cloakrooms, the technical installations and the administration offices of the building.
The structure has no basement level.
The central access to the offices is via three escalators of two flights approached through the lobby along the sides of which are the cloakrooms.
The entrance from the parking area is by way of a secondary access on the east. The fire regulations require a certain number of fire escapes, which are attached to the face of the building.
Aside from the supports of the building, the office floors contain no fixed elements. The subdivision of the large offices is effected by means of self-supporting panels and flower troughs, which also indicate the direction of flow. The depth of the offices allows for an independent arrangement of the face divisions for the office furniture, which was especially designed for these large spaces ("office space").
The structure of the building is composed of a mushroom floor without visible templates, of concrete elements, reinforced and prefabricated, the bearing-points being 8 meters apart in both directions. The face is composed of elements one floor in height: framed in aluminium, with heat insulation and thermopane glazing; exterior slatted blinds serve as brise-soleils.
Six air-conditioners furnish heated or cooled air; the central plants are located on the ground floor, the subplants on the inside of the fixed reinforcement elements of the floors.
In the offices the air is replaced seven times an hour. The injection of fresh air is effected in the central areas via the ceiling and under the windowsills through a duct; it is drawn out above the windows through an acoustic ceiling vent and in the central core. The false ceiling is composed of metal panels and glass wool insulation; casings of absorbent material are attached beneath the lighting fixtures. This ceiling insulation and nylon velvet carpeting muffle and uniformly distribute the noise. The lighting fixtures are mounted beneath the acoustic ceiling; they possess a candlepower of 500–600. To cut down glare, vertical slats have been installed, in a staggered arrangement. Any effect of double illumination along the windows is avoided by the use of an appropiate colour scheme and by adjusting the artificial light to a sufficient intensity.
The recreation tract opens on to the interior courtyard beside the central core. It is designed for brief breaks, and it is furnished with refrigerators for beverages, etc. The cost per unit is not higher than that of a conventional office; it is less than that of an office in a high-rise building: for 10 sq. meters an estimated 12,500 DM.
The plan and the realization of such a building mean the inauguration of a new line of development in the conception of office buildings.

Craig Ellwood Associates, Los Angeles
Sheldon Pollack, engineer

11-storey Office Building in Beverly Hills

(pages 29–30)

Two factors were of importance in the design phase of this building: price

and building regulations. The surface of the building covers 46.7 m. × 47.4 m., i. e. 2,213 m². The building regulations covering the building limit the total space of the offices to a volume corresponding to 4 times the total construction area. These regulations also require a car park for 307 cars (29 m² per car).
The office of works recommended surface garages in view of the fact that a little while before a 4-storey underground garage had caved in when still under construction as half of Wilshire Boulevard was already excavated. It is planned to have one subterranean level with part of the ground floor being used as garage space.
One source of difficulty lay in the requirement that the office area had to be no more than half the built-up surface, which clashed with the fact that the parking area extended over the whole site. This was overcome by setting the roof-high glass wall back over the garage section, thus forming a roof garden, which will later probably be turned into a restaurant. As the building stands on Wilshire Boulevard, the ground floor should be made full use of in the first instance; fortunately enough the clients gave permission for the glass walls to be set a few feet below the parking area.
The building regulations also require the external walls of the garages to be half open with the result that these have to be provided with a form of blind (not yet chosen). The office and garage sections are of different heights owing to the mechanical and electrical installations in the former. The diameter of the bearing pillars was dependent on the regulations for garages and ramps and this diameter has been maintained throughout the whole structure in order to achieve a harmonious effect.

Paul Schneider-Esleben, Dusseldorf

Administrative High-rise Building for the Firm of Calinga in Calcutta
(pages 31–32)

This will be built on Showringhee Road, the street with the greatest amount of traffic. The land in Calcutta is particularly bad owing to the marshes and lagoons of the Ganges and the earthquakes in the Bay of Bengal. In addition, the town is threatened by typhoons and cyclones from the Himalayas. For these reasons the base of the building must be as wide as possible so that the weight may be regularly distributed over the pile structure, whereas its summit should be as narrow as possible. Height, however, is of vital importance as land in the centre of Calcutta is very expensive and difficult to get. The ribs carry the weight of the building in a static curve down to the foundations.
Furthermore the building contains a central core for the lift shaft, stairs and service installations. The horizontal decks project and have as sunbreaks 30-cm. wide sheets of aluminium. These hang down to the ground floor and use is made of weights to guarantee their movement.

Atmer and Marlow, Hamburg

New Palace of Justice in Lubeck
(pages 41–48)

Planning Order and Organization of Project
The complex is made up of two buildings: one of 7–8 storeys for the offices and another, 3 storeys high, for the courtrooms. The two buildings are linked by the hall in the main entrance, which also leads to the car park and the principal covered way for pedestrians.
The 7–8-storey office building will be divided into three parts. In the core there will be the stairs, the lift shaft, the toilets, utility rooms and a section of the files. The various departments will be grouped in such a manner that the public will be borne in mind. On the ground floor the courtrooms for civil and labour disputes and the provincial court and on the upper floor the public prosecutor's offices.
The canteen and kitchens are connected by way of a roof garden. In the courtroom building there are the various courts on separate floors and in addition rooms for the lawyers and a 2-storey hall for the public. It is planned to provide a special entrance for the assizes. The ground floor of this building will house the land registry office.
Appearances in court will take place on the lowest floor and it is here that police wagons will bring prisoners. It is also planned to have a special yard for remanded persons, who will thus be cut off from all other traffic and led to the cells by two separate staircases. The detention rooms and a caretaker's flat will be sited in a smaller building, which will be two storeys high and in the north-west part of the site.
The car park is in the northern part of the plot of land. The pedestrian way is free of traffic. The free space in front of the complex will be covered with grass.

Axial Standard and Handling of Elevation
The office building will house a number of differently sized rooms. So that all these rooms could be brought together an axial standard of 1.25 m. was specified.
If the pillars make the windows even narrower because of this, it will be necessary to employ a glazed strip and this will necessitate an increased use of glass.

Townplanning
In view of the fine stand of trees and the distance of the complex from other buildings this rather higher structure will not alter the appearance of the town. A block of flats for the personnel will be built in the south-western section of the site to fill up the gap brought about by putting the civil and labour courts in the office building.

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