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d) Search for optima

It would appear that in any given culture or country there are both upper and lower thresholds. Comparing these upper and lower thresholds should facilitate research on optima to define these programmes. Very likely, these optima vary fairly clearly not only from one country to another but from one social class to another within the same country.

Several imperative factors (apart from space requirements)

In the course of our inquiries we have noted certain factors that are demanded when it comes to construction.

a) Soundproofing

In the one city that was truly sound-proofed there were only a very few complaints regarding drains and lifts. The social life as a whole of the city had been transformed by virtue of this.

b) Communal equipment

In the course of our inquiries over many years we have never failed to stress the serious problems arising from grouping a large number of families together in settlements without giving them certain indispensable facilities. In particular, we have insisted on the necessity of creches, day-nurseries, young people's centres, playing-grounds, supervised activities and others.

c) Facilities for the supervision and education of children

If the supervision and education are sufficiently well planned, we believe that children can benefit considerably from the more easily established contacts within settlements and that their emotional and social development will be better than if they had been alone.

Some trends

a) The liberation of the neighbourhood

The opportunity of establishing social relations with the neighbours is a great advantage on condition that the choice of such relations is as free as possible.

b) Housing and income

Housing and income must correspond.

c) Housing, food and social life

In our inquiries we have discovered that in a country like France working-class families, in particular, regard meals as being the most important feature of family life in its social aspect. The place where the meals are taken and the setting in which they are enjoyed are therefore of primary importance.

More general problems

These few examples, unfortunately too few and too briefly described though they are, will perhaps show the necessity of a general catalogue of needs. The inquiry we recently undertook in the form of interviews with the main manufacturers in France could be extended to other countries to facilitate the comprehension of varying points of view and to produce definitions on which agreement would be possible.

Conclusions

We have stressed the necessity of fairly large-scale research work to avoid attention being paid merely to individual and pragmatic forms of application. We believe that basic research free of obligations and contacts is the only way open to us of maintaining overall concepts. This will be one of the facets of the collaboration that must take root in teams containing both research workers and technologists working together on the elaboration of future plans.

Pierre Dufau

The architect and his client (pages 200—201)

What exactly is a client in the eyes of the architect? In our opinion, a client must be someone whose freedom and responsibility is sovereign, to which the architect must adapt his own without annihilating them. The architect must look for his man. One often hears that the practising of architecture has become impossible since there are neither princes nor patrons. In our opinion, this view of architecture is inaccurate. What is true is that the architect must find the right man in his client. An ideal client will choose his architect not on the basis

of what he is (his wife's cousin, a socialist, Grand Prix de Rome) but on what he has accomplished, which obviously raises problems for young architects at the beginning of their careers. A programme then has to be laid down: the client must know what he wants and not how he wants it. As a general rule it is the other way round and the architect then has to discover the real requirements of his client. The first duty of the architect is to give his client what he needs and not what he says he needs. In any case enough work must go into the programme for it to be certain that it is definitive. Subsequent alterations waste too much energy and time. It is no small matter to satisfy both his client and his own professional conscience, but the architect also depends on another judge, a sort of hyperclient who does not pay but who has the last word: the public.

K. and M. Kawashima

Small two-storey house (pages 190—193)

This is a wooden house of conventional construction in the suburbs of Tokyo. The 64 x 64 m. grid is very well thought out.

Birkin Haward

House set round a hall (pages 194—196)

The extremely interesting central hall of this architect's house should be noted.

Donald Olsen

House on a steep slope (pages 197—199)

The skeleton construction and prefabricated elements will catch the connoisseur's eye.

Hans Busso von Busse

Family house on the Tegernsee (pages 202—205)

The extremely interesting wood skeleton construction and excellent plan should be noted.

Peter Blake and Julian Neski

House based on the module 8' x 8' x 8' m. (pages 206—207)

It should be noted that the building in question can be extended according to requirements. Construction and installations are well thought out.

Buff, Straub and Hensman

Plywood house (pages 208—211)

The very interesting wooden "tubular" construction should be noted. Most of the construction elements are made of plywood. The plan and lay-out of this villa are excellent.

H. Gunnlögsson and Jörn Nielsen

House on the Oeresund (pages 212—214)

A very pleasing house designed for a childless family. Both the construction system and the interior have been very well planned. The spatial concept behind this villa is on the whole extremely interesting. The lucidity and good proportions are incontestable.

Robert Hofer

Holiday house on the Lake of Sem-pach (page 215)

This house has been planned for a three-children family. The construction system and plan of building are well thought out. The very practical furnishings should be noted.

J. H. van den Broek and J. B. Bakema Point block in the Hansaviertel in Berlin (pages 225—228)

Worthy of note here are the extremely interesting differences between the project published in this journal (1/57) and the finished work. The architects have tried to do away with the thoroughly unhealthy impression of a barracks. On the other hand, a certain communal area for the tenants is possible. The orientation of the building, the arrangement of rooms and lifts as well as the concept behind the construction show undeniable mastery.

Biografische Notizen

Kôshi Kawashima

Geboren 1925 in Tokio. Studium an der Waseda Universität. Mitarbeiter an der Bauabteilung des Postministeriums 1949. Assistent am Shibaura Institute of Technology 1957. Assistent an der Waseda Universität 1961.

Birkin Haward

Geboren 1912 in Ipswich. Studium an der Bartlett School of Architecture London. Mitarbeit im Büro von Eric Mendelsohn und Serge Chermayeff in England, später Mitarbeiter von Mendelsohn in Palästina. Chefarchitekt in der Firma Johns & Slater 1946, Teilhaber dieser Firma seit 1949.

Mit Johns & Slater gemeinsam ausgeführte Bauten:

Landwirtschaftliches Forschungszentrum in Levington
Bürobau in Ipswich
Primarschule und Kindergarten in Ipswich
Schulen in Ipswich, Dovercourt, Hatfield und Hemel Hempstead
Fabrik in Haughley Park, Suffolk
Kirche in Ipswich

Donald Olsen

Geboren 1919 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Studium an der Universität Minnesota und an der Harvard Universität (u. a. bei Walter Gropius). Lehraufenthalt in England 1953. Eigene Büro in Berkeley seit 1954. Erhält im gleichen Jahr Lehrstuhl an der Universität von Kalifornien.

Bauten:

Einfamilienhäuser in Berkeley, Point Richmond und El Cerrito, Kalifornien

Projekt:

Kollegiengebäude der Universität Kalifornien, Zusammenarbeit mit Vernon DeMars und Joseph Esherick

Hans Busso von Busse

Geboren 1930 in Prag. Gesellenprüfung als Zimmermann 1949. Studium an der Technischen Hochschule München, am Massachusetts Institute of Technology und an der Harvard Universität. Studienarbeiten bei Pietro Belluschi, Eero Saarinen, Minoru Yamasaki und Prof. Anderson. Mitarbeit im Büro von Minoru Yamasaki 1955—56. Seit 1957 eigene Büros in München und Düsseldorf zusammen mit seiner Frau als Innenarchitekten.

Bauten:

Einfamilienhäuser am Starnberger und Tegernsee, in München und Düsseldorf
Parksiedlung Monheim bei Düsseldorf
Hotel in Bad Gastein
Kirchen Griesheim, Schafflach und Erding bei München

Peter Blake

Geboren 1920 in Berlin. Studium an der Universität London, am Regent Street Polytechnikum London und an der Universität von Pennsylvania. Lehrjahre bei Serge Chermayeff in London 1938—39. Mitarbeit im Büro von Louis Kahn in Philadelphia. Kurator am Museum of Modern Art in New York, Abteilungen Architektur und Industrial Design 1948—50. Redaktor der Architekturzeitschriften »Architectural Forum« und »House and Home« 1953—57. Eigenes Büro in New York. Gewinner des Howard-Myers-Preises für Architektur-Journalismus 1960.

Publikationen:

Marcel Breuer, Architect and Designer 1949
Sun and Shadow 1955
The Master Builders 1960

Julian Neski

Geboren 1927 in New York. Studium an der Vanderbilt Universität, am Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute und an der New

School for Social Research. Mitarbeit im Büro von José Luis Sert und Marcel Breuer 1950—57. Eigenes Büro in New York und New Jersey. Zusammenarbeit mit Peter Blake.

Conrad Buff

Geboren 1925 in Los Angeles. Studium an der Universität von Southern California. Mitarbeit als Chefarchitekt bei Paul Kingsbury und als Entwerfer bei Clayton Baldwin. Seit 1955 eigenes Büro in Los Angeles.

Calvin C. Straub

Geboren 1920 in Macon, Georgia. Studium an der Universität von Southern California, an der Universität von Mexico und am Claremont College. Mitarbeiter von Arthur Gallion. Seit 1950 eigenes Büro in Los Angeles.

Donald C. Hensman

Geboren 1924 in Omaha, Nebraska. Studium an der Universität von Southern California. Mitarbeiter von Langdon & Wilson und Clayton Baldwin. Seit 1955 eigenes Büro in Los Angeles.

Von Buff, Straub und Hensman gemeinsam ausgeführte Bauten:

Einfamilienhäuser in Südkalifornien
Idyllwild-Schule für Musik und Kunst
Wohnbau mit 300 Wohnungen in Bellhurst
Methodistenkirche La Mirada
Bürobau für die Lawry's Foods Inc., Kalifornien

Pierre Dufau

Geboren 1908 in Paris. Studium an der Ecole des Beaux Arts. Beratender Architekt des Bauministers von Frankreich.

Wichtigste Bauten:

Institut Français du Pétrole, Paris 1958
Bürobau der Bank Dreyfus & Cie, Paris 1952

Französische Botschaft in Phnom-Penh, im Bau
Bürobau für Time & Life, Paris, im Bau
Palast des Präsidenten der Republik Elfenbeinküste in Abidjan, im Bau

Halldor Gunnlögsson

Geboren 1918 in Kopenhagen. Studium an der Königlichen Akademie der Schönen Künste in Kopenhagen. Praktische Tätigkeit in Stockholm und Kopenhagen. Eigenes Büro seit 1948 in Kopenhagen. Gewinner der Eckersberg-Medaille der Akademie. Professor an der Akademie seit 1959.

Gemeinsam mit Jörn Nielsen ausgeführte Bauten:

Schule in Slagelse 1953
Stadhalle von Kastrup 1959
Bürobauten für die British European Airways 1960
Fabrik für Fischkonserven in Grönland 1960
Schule in Sukkertoppen, Grönland, im Bau
Einfamilienhäuser in Gentofte, Vedbaek und Birkerød

Projekte:

Stadhalle Toronto (Internationaler Wettbewerb 1958) in Überarbeitung
Wohnhochhaus in Ballerup

Robert Hofer

Geboren 1929 in Burgdorf. Studium in Burgdorf. Mitarbeit bei Jacques Schader 1952—59. Eigenes Büro in Zürich seit 1959.

Bauten:

Einfamilienhaus in Amriswil
Ferienhaus in Bollingen
Industriebau in Nebikon

Anders Grum

Geboren 1930 in Kopenhagen. Studium an der Königlichen Akademie der Schönen Künste in Kopenhagen.