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and building regulations. The surface of the building covers 46.7 m. x 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 sun-breaks 30-cm. wide sheets of aluminium. These hang down to the ground

and use is made of weights to guarantee their movement.

Atmer and Marlow, Hamburg

New Palace of Justice in Lubeck (pages 41-43)

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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