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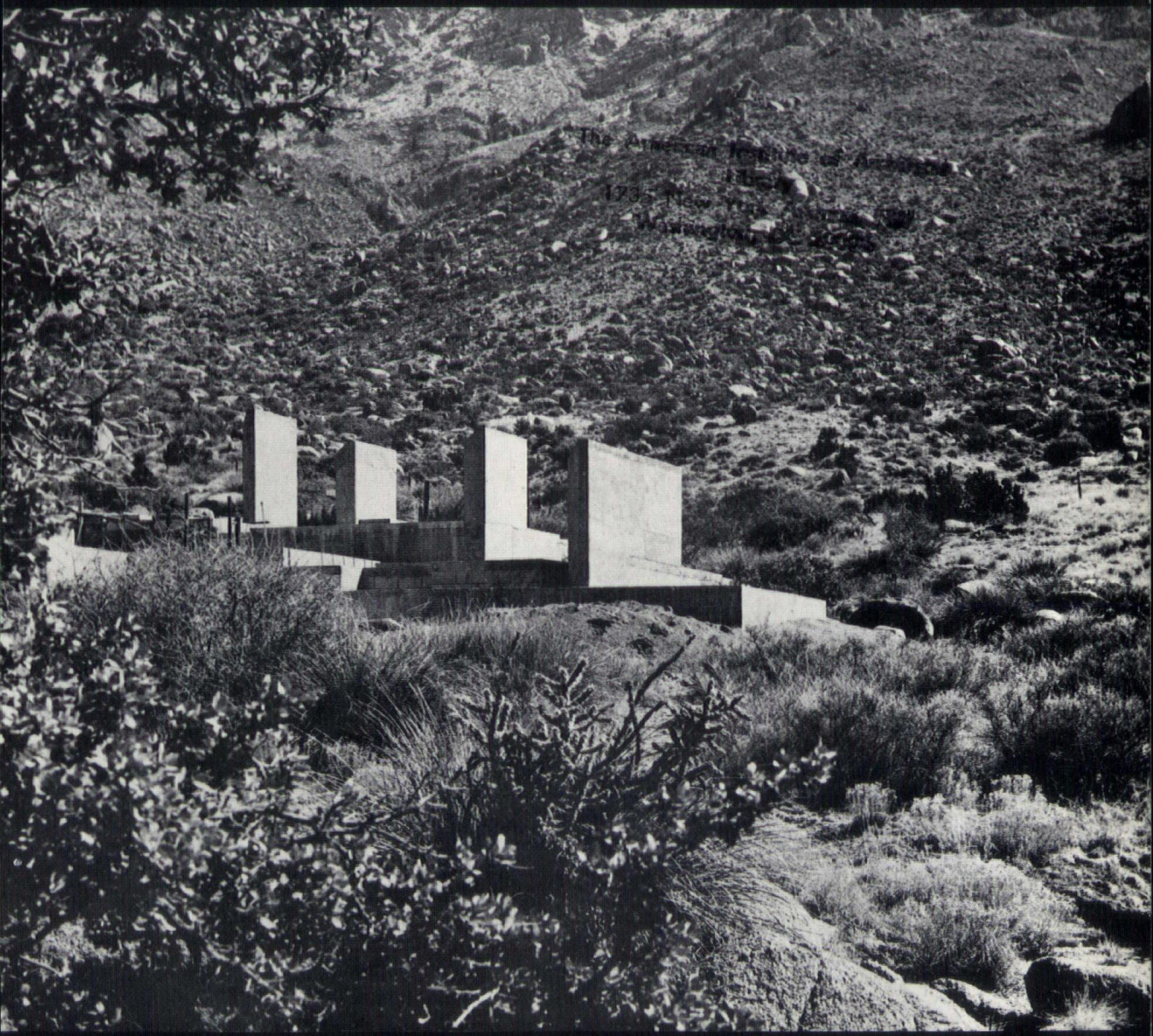

awards issue

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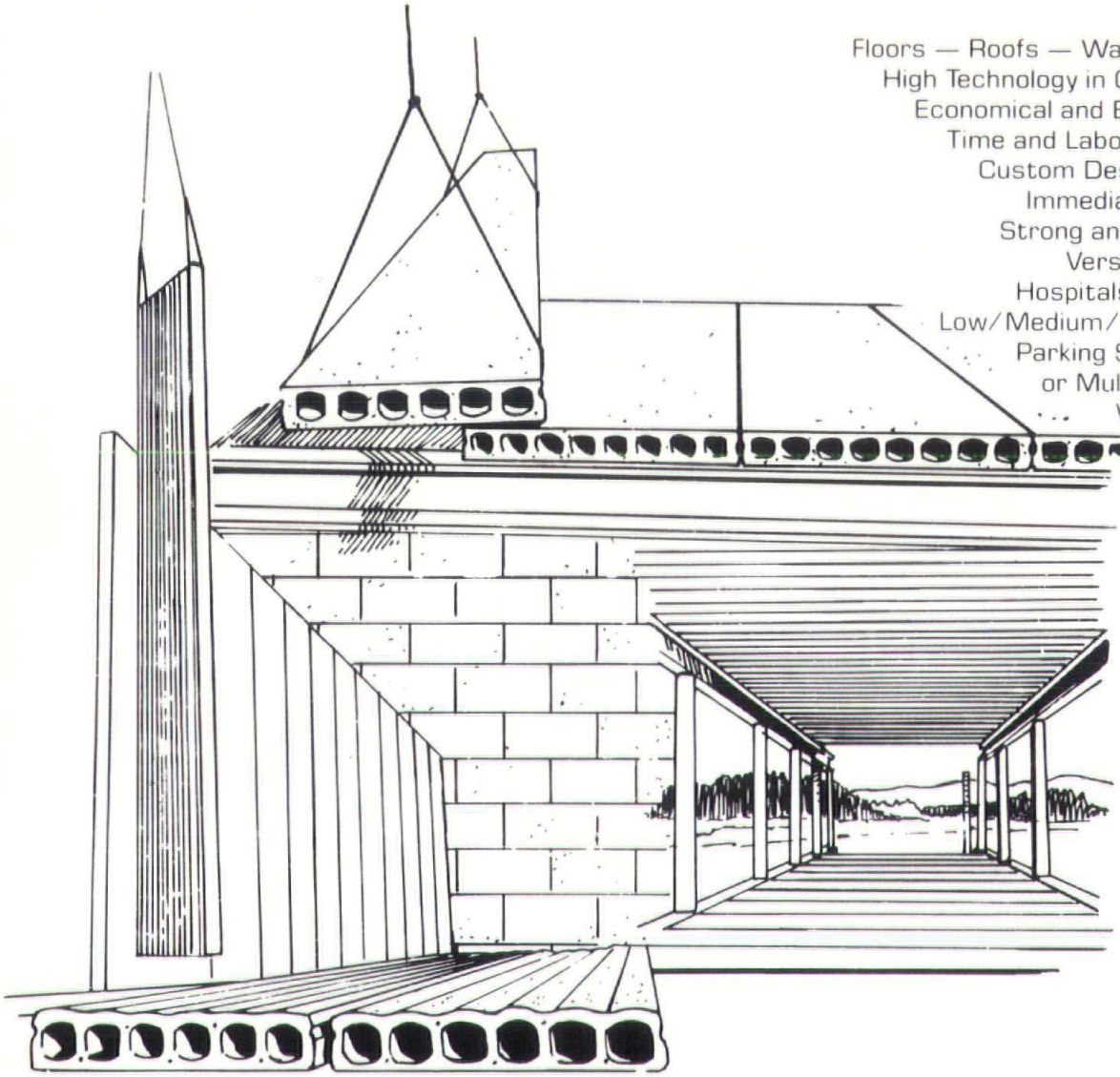

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• *vol. 24 no. 1* •

NMSA HONOR AWARDS

We begin another year, the 24th year of continuous publication. We are two and one half months late; I expect to catch-up and get onto a proper schedule with the next two issues of *New Mexico Architecture.*

I apologize to our subscribers, readers, advertisers. But, somehow, 1981 seemed to be rather out-of-joint. While 1982 begins in the same pattern, I see a brighter year ending—in spite of Ronald Reagan and "Tip" O'Neil. In fact things do look brighter; John Mershon is not going to be returning to the state legislature next year!

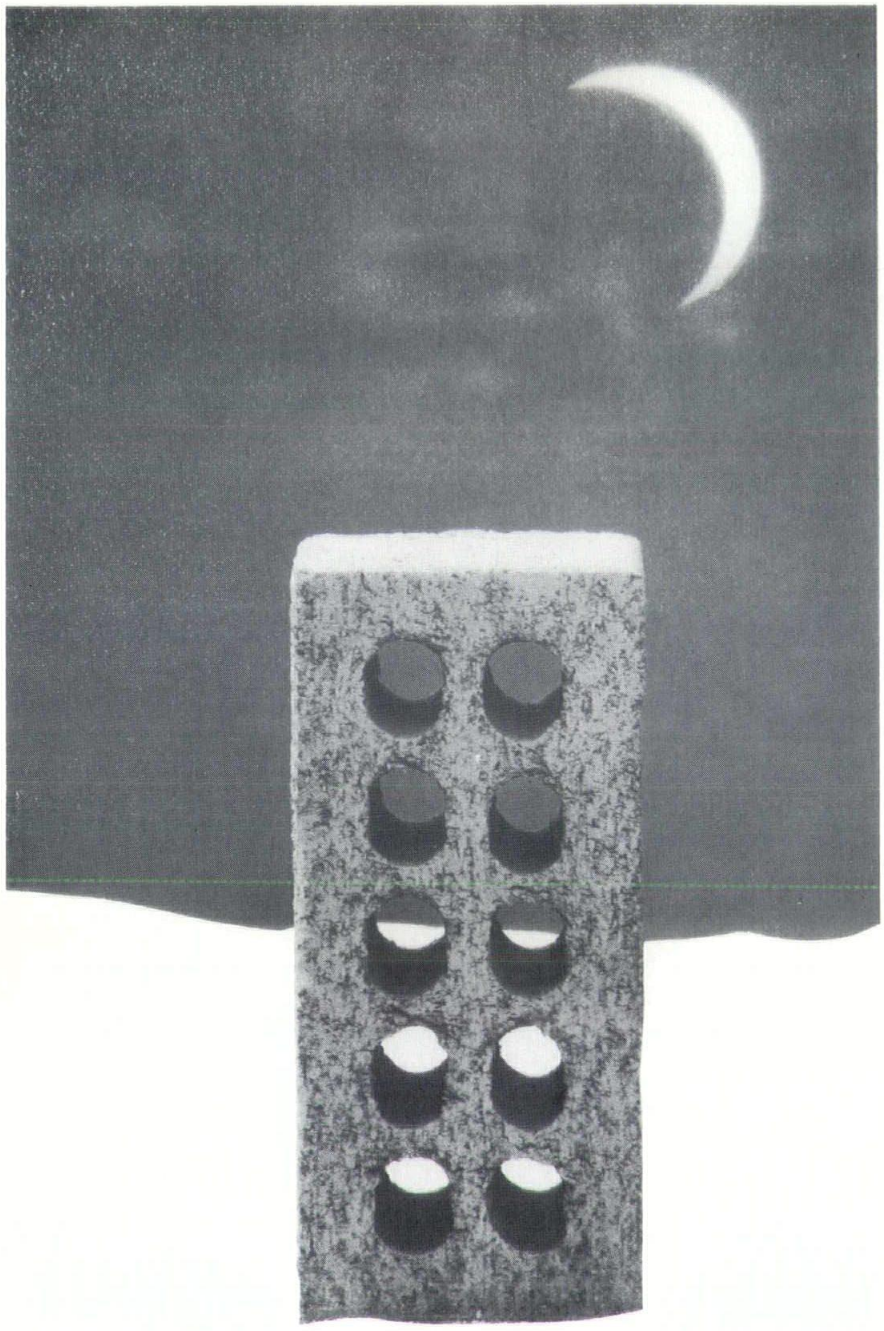
The March/April *NMA* will contain the annual roster of the members of the New Mexico Society of Architects. It will, also, feature additional solar energy projects that space did not allow for inclusion within the Solar Energy Series.

JPC

(Cover—Morning sunlight highlights concrete monoliths soon to form part of the Trombe Wall Passive Solar Heating System of the Kress Residence, Sandia Heights, New Mexico, see Honor Awards.
Photograph by Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.)

—Official Publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects, A.I.A.—

International Standard Serial Number—0545-3151



The best passive solar heating system under the moon.

Thanks to the unique thermal performance of masonry, it's possible to use the sun's heat to warm buildings at night.

Masonry, because of its mass or weight, absorbs heat more slowly and holds it longer than any other building material. In passive solar heating systems, masonry walls and floors collect and store the sun's heat during the day. Then, because of masonry's thermal conductivity, the stored heat is slowly radiated back into the interior at night, providing enough free warmth to substantially reduce mechanical heating requirements.

The natural energy efficiency of masonry materials—brick, concrete block, stone—is enhanced by the skill with which masonry craftsmen use them. Every wall masons build is carefully hand-fitted to reduce air infiltration and heat loss.

What's more, masonry walls and floors designed to function as elements of a passive solar heating system can serve many purposes—structural, decorative, enclosure—and they don't occupy extra living space. Masonry enables building designers to meet the demand for energy efficiency without compromising on aesthetics.

Masonry—the most beautiful building material under the sun. And the best passive solar heating system under the moon. Doesn't your next building deserve masonry?

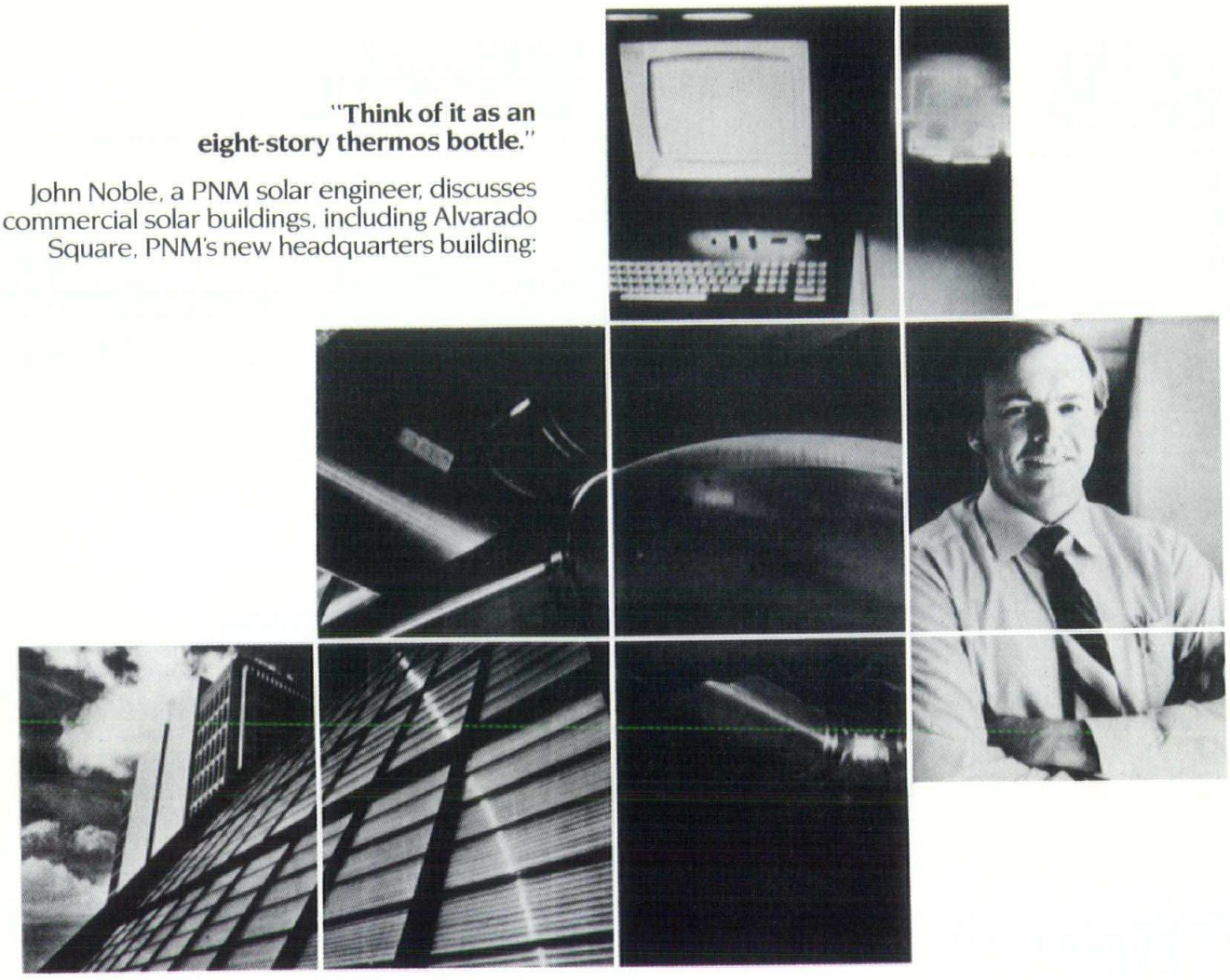
If you'd like to know more about passive solar masonry buildings, write to the International Masonry Institute, 823 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20005.

INTERNATIONAL MASONRY INSTITUTE
(The Bricklayers' International Union and the Mason Contractors in the U. S. and Canada)

MASON CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION of NEW MEXICO

"Think of it as an eight-story thermos bottle."

John Noble, a PNM solar engineer, discusses commercial solar buildings, including Alvarado Square, PNM's new headquarters building:



"By itself, solar heating would not be a cost-effective addition to Alvarado Square. But the building is also fitted with thermal energy storage, in the form of huge water tanks which allow us to manage our energy sources more efficiently. Like a thermos bottle, the outside walls are heavily insulated, keeping the inside at a nearly constant temperature. The building can retain inside heat for long periods of time.

"PNM will use Alvarado Square as a test bed for measuring how well new solar and conservation ideas work under everyday conditions...and what impact that has on electric demand. But we also hope it will serve as an example.

"We figure the payback for solar and conservation measures at Alvarado Square is less than eight years. That makes it worth investigating for nearly every new office building in New Mexico."

For more information on how the PNM solar engineers can help on your next project, call the PNM EnergyLine, 1-800-432-6881.

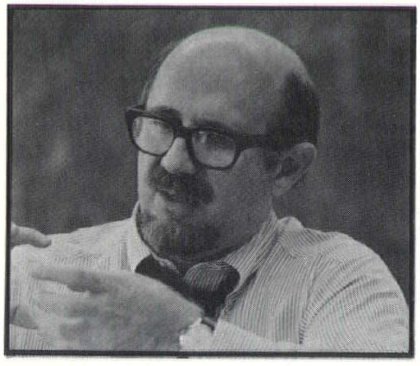
PNM PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO

1981 Honor Awards

The New Mexico Society of Architects Annual Awards Program is a highly respected tribute to architectural excellence. The selection is made on the basis of design excellence, sensitivity to human and functional needs and to the built environment. The purpose of this Awards Program is to encourage a high level of architecture, recognize the clients and architects who have distinguished themselves by their accomplishments and to inform the public of the high architectural quality being brought to bear in the physical environment.

Every year a jury of renowned professionals, architects and others from allied fields are invited to judge the year's work by New Mexico architects. Their personal review and inspection of the local work is done on an anonymous basis so that they may not be influenced by the identity of any local architects. The projects this year were reviewed on an individual basis from slides. This year's jury included the following members:

The Jury

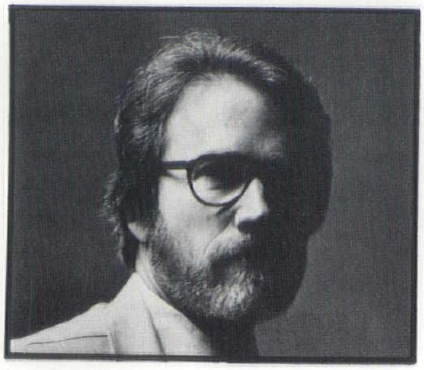


George Anselevicius, A.I.A.
Awards Jury, Chairman

Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico since August 1981, Anselevicius was formerly Chairman and Professor of Architecture, State University of New York, Buffalo; Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University; and Dean of the School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis. He has also taught in Zurich, Switzerland and Ahmedabad, India, as well as the Institute of Design, I.I.T. Chicago. A Graduate of the School of Architecture, Leeds, England, he is a partner of Anselevicius and Rupe, St. Louis, and has worked with S.O.M., Chicago, and Minoru Yamasacki, Birmingham, Mich. He has served on juries nationwide, and has lectured at numerous American Universities. He is organizer of a summer program in architecture held at San Miguel De Allende, Mexico, since 1974.

Jakob Schilling, Dipl. Arch. BSA/SIA
Awards Juror

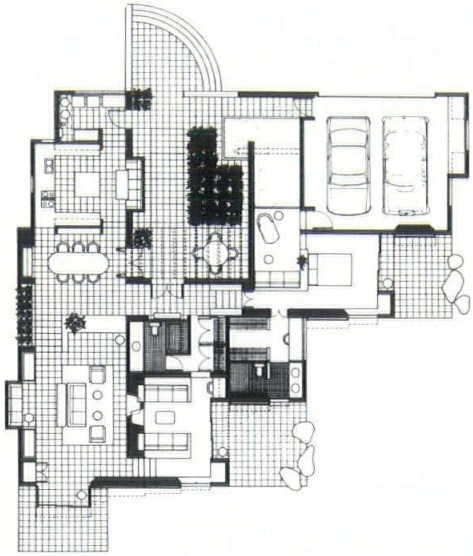
An architect born and practicing in Zurich, Switzerland, Schilling has also worked in Finland and France. He was educated at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich and is a member of the Swiss Federation of Architects (BSA) and the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (SIA). He has made numerous study tours to Egypt and North African countries, and to the U.S. and Mexico. He was visiting critic during the fall semester, 1981 at the University of New Mexico.



James Collins Moore
Awards Juror

Director of the Albuquerque Museum of Art, History & Science since 1979, Moore was formerly with the Toledo Museum of Art and Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Toledo, Ohio. He also served as Adjunct Curator of American Art at the Wichita Art Museum and as chairman of the Department of Art History, Wichita State University. A graduate of the University of New Mexico, he received his masters and doctors degrees from Indiana University, Bloomington, where he was also a teaching associate, and a Woodrow Wilson Fellow. He is author of numerous articles on 19th and 20th Century American Art History.

Alianza Arquitectos
An Architects' Alliance



A Passive Solar Residence
Sandia Heights, New Mexico

Client:
Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Kress

Architect:
Alianza Arquitectos: An Architects' Alliance
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Design Team:
Ervin E. Addy III, A.I.A. (Partner-in-charge)
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.
Jerry W. Geurts, A.I.A.

Interior Design:
Alianza Arquitectos

Structural Engineer:
W.R. Underwood Jr.

Mechanical Engineer:
William Helfrich

Solar Consultant:
Susan Nichols

General Contractor:
Armstrong Brothers, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Photography:
Alianza Arquitectos

Honor Award: Residential

A Passive Solar Residence
Sandia Heights

This passive solar house occupies a 1.75 acre high desert of chamisa, cactus, granite boulders and pinon trees at the edge of the Carson National Forest, elevation 6500 ft.

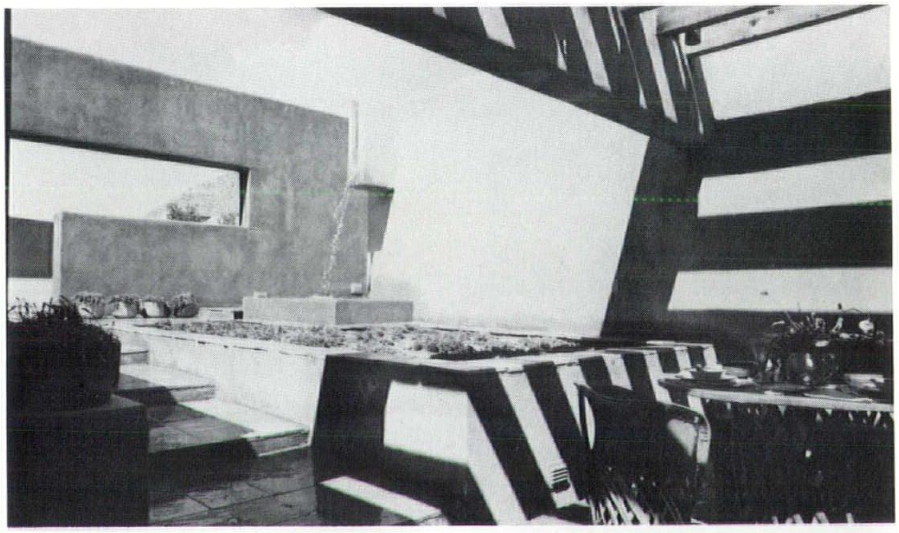
The hacienda form of house surrounding a courtyard is here given new definition. From the road on the North side of the property, the house steps down toward the arroyo, allowing clerestory lighting and solar heating at each level, while framing a consistently varied series of views of the mountains, arroyo landscape and the vast western panorama.

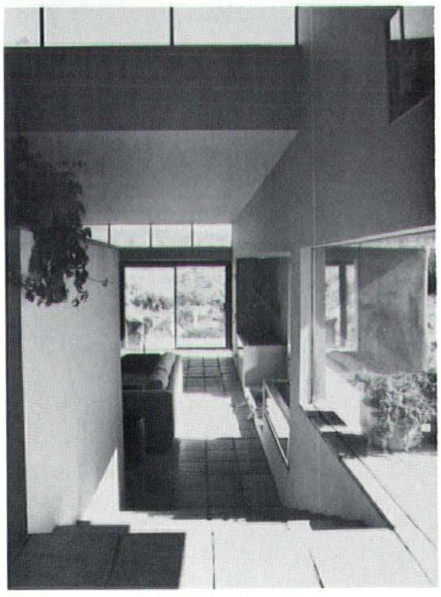
An areas of 447 sq. ft. of south facing glass is used for solar heat collection. South surfaces include sections of trombe wall, clerestory windows and viewing windows all recessed or shaded from 78° summer sun by overhangs which form part of the grid of bronze aluminum frames for trombe glass and windows. This system is set in relief against the deep grey-green surface of the stucco wall masses which absorb upward of 90% solar gain. The total heat use of the house is 77,640,467 BTU/hr. Of that amount 48,956,630 BTU/yr. is provided by the south wall and the solar hot water heater. This results in a solar contribution of 64% of the total heating requirement.

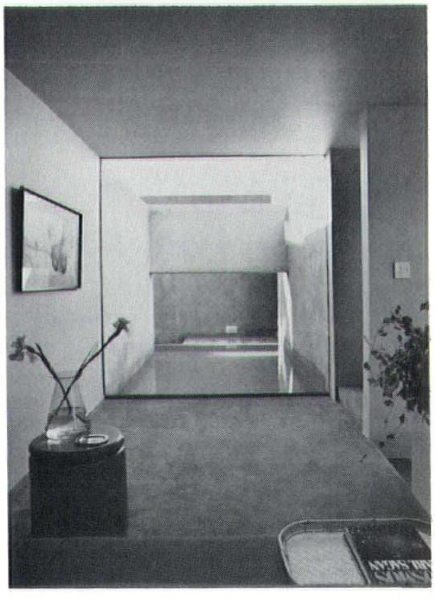
The house contains 2100 sq. ft. of which 1700 sq. ft. is heated living space. Construction cost was $151,268.

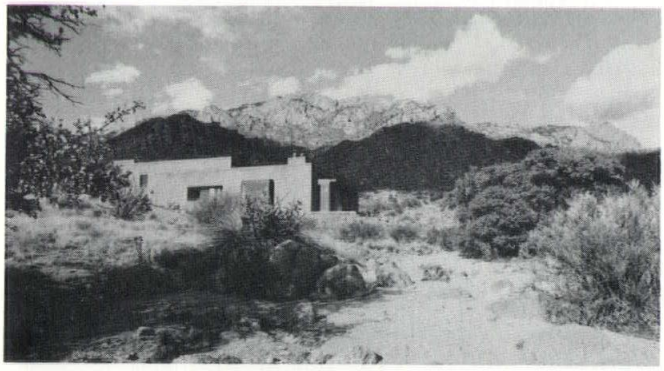
The backup heating includes Heatilator-type fireplaces in principal rooms and under-floor electric coil systems.

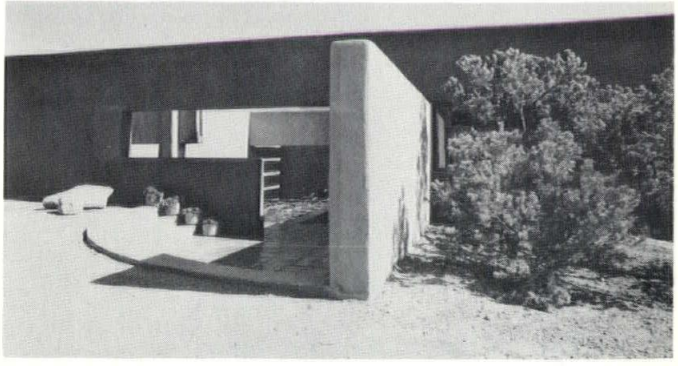
The 6500 ft. high elevation, at the foothills of the Sandia mountains, allows natural summer cooling through use of hopper vent windows and sliding doors introducing southwest summer breezes at low level and exhausting heated air through higher openings on the north and east facades, as the floor levels rise (see plans.)

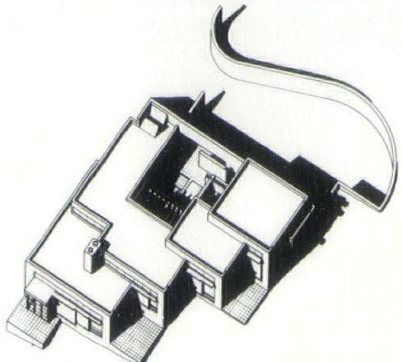












Axonometric (Noon — Winter Solstice)

Jury Comments

A spirited and elegant design for a passive solar house. The house responds sensitively to its special site conditions such as view and sun. Interior spaces are highly attractive and finely detailed. Transition spaces from exterior to interior, such as the entrance court, are especially appropriate.

Boehning, Protz, Cook, Pogue & Associates

Merit Award: New Building

PNM Phase I Office Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

This building is the first phase of a 3-phase office building development to be constructed around Public Service Company's (PNM) 15 year old headquarters tower. This total development is called Alvarado Square and incorporates landscaped open space, fountains, and elevated pedestrian walkways (skyways).

The building has 293,739 gross square feet, including public spaces, banks, restaurants, speciality shops, atrium, and office space. This building connects to the older headquarters at the 5th, 6th, and 7th floors with a 30' foot long, 3-level glass enclosed bridge.

It was the Owner's desire that this structure be a keystone to downtown redevelopment, and that it create exciting people oriented spaces. These spaces include a 125' high atrium which has glass elevators, escalators, plants, skylights, and a fountain. A skylit skyway connects the atrium to a parking structure, with restaurants and shops along the way.

Ground level has banks, restaurants, and an exterior plaza. The plaza features a splashing fountain with integral ceramic cooling towers, landscaped seating areas, trees, and an elevated outside cafe.

The 8-story structure lies horizontally and spans the street using air rights. East window treatment blocks out the sun at all times except early winter mornings, and the stepping southwest walls shade glass below most of the time.

The office space incorporates the open office concept for maximum flexibility. Speech privacy is achieved with acoustical screens, high performance ceiling, and electronic sound masking. Computer controlled parabolic light fixtures are used for energy conservation. The executive offices on the 8th floor are full-height partitions.

Energy conservation is achieved in many ways. An underground thermal storage system has a capacity of 600,000 gallons. This system stores chilled water that is generated during off-peak power usage periods as well as chilled water generated by the 5,400 square feet of flat plate solar collectors mounted on the south end of the building. It also stores heated water from the heat recovery heat pump system or the solar collectors. With the use of a patented flexible membrane, the same tank can store either heated or chilled water with different temperatures at the same time, and in varying amounts. The entire building is heated with the heat recovery heat pump system and the solar collectors.

A computerized building automation system maintains and monitors all operations involving heating, cooling, ventilating, and fire alarm central control.

PNM Phase I Office Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

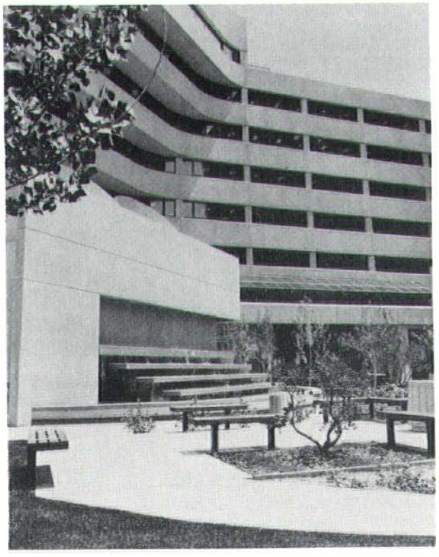
Client:
Public Service Company of New Mexico

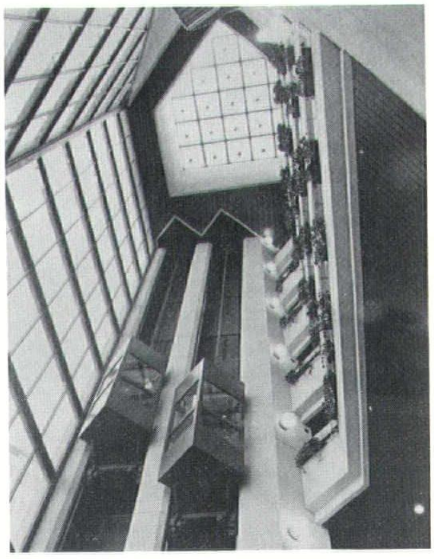
Architect:
Boehning, Protz, Cook, Pogue & Associates
Suite 500 - Sunshine Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

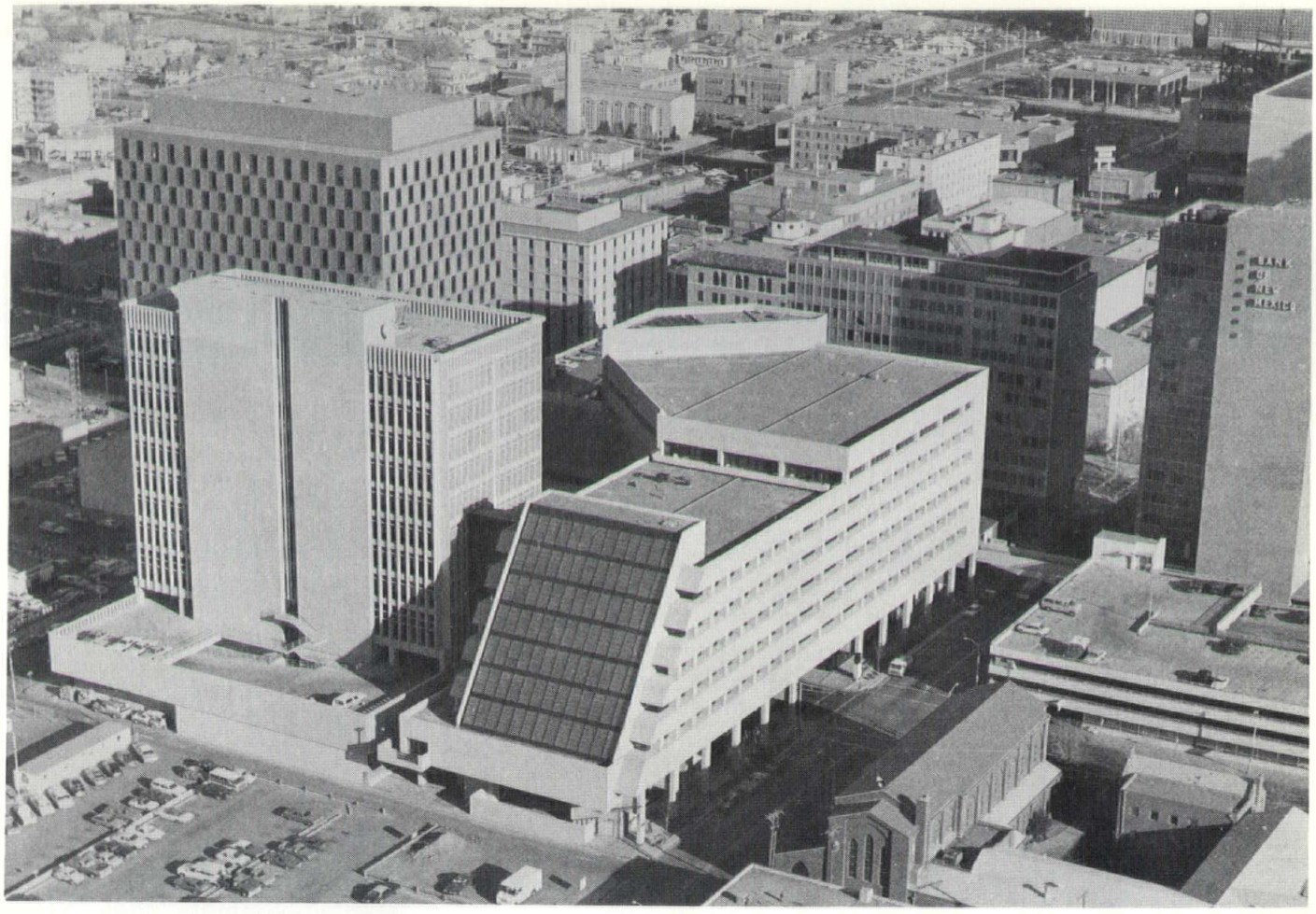
Consultants:
Mechanical—Bridgers & Paxton
Structural—Boyle Engineering
Electrical—Zerwer Engineering

Contractor:
G.E. Johnson Construction Co., Inc.

Photography:
Boehning, Protz, Cook & Pogue

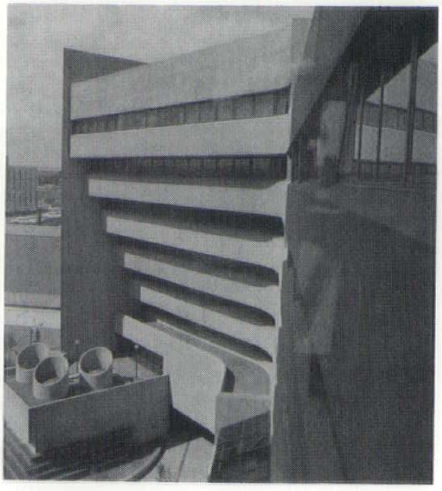


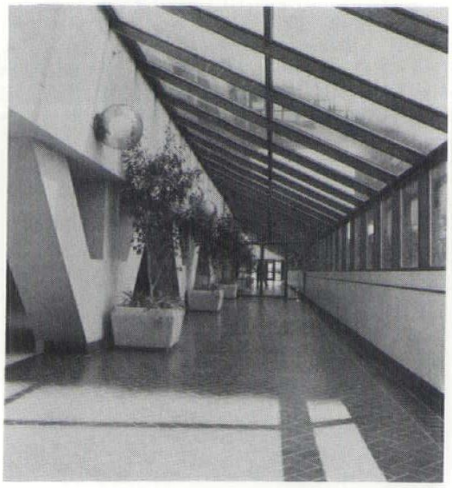


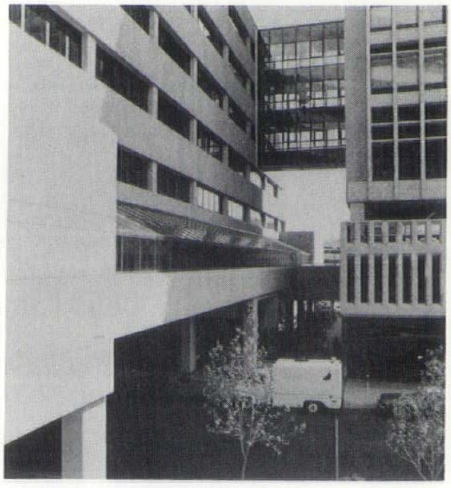


Jury Comments

The important beginning of an urbanistic concept to develop linked pedestrian-oriented environments within city blocks, as well as connecting older and newer buildings. The building responds to climatic concerns creating interesting building forms and spaces.







Channell Graham Architecture P.A.

Honor Award: Restoration

Federal Building Courtroom Albuquerque

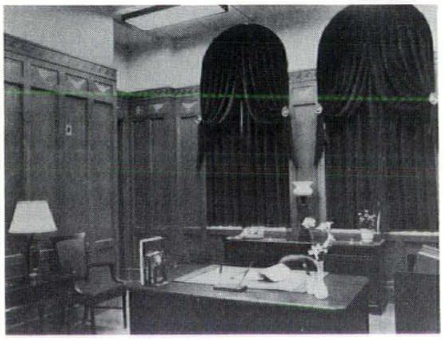
When the 421 Gold Avenue Building was erected in 1930 its sixth-floor courtroom was the only Federal courtroom in Albuquerque, and remained so until the construction of the 1961 Federal Building at 517 Gold S.W. Expansion of the Federal courts in 1979, and a Federal policy calling for re-use of existing facilities, brought about its restoration.

After its discontinuance as a court facility, the courtroom was altered with the addition of partitions, a suspended ceiling (with decorative fixtures removed), and complete removal of all court facilities and furniture. Offices had been redecorated and remodelled extensively.

The program called for courtroom restoration and design for the remodelling of the rest of the sixth floor including judge's chambers, library, jury room and offices, in a style harmonious with the restoration. All finishes and furniture were included in the design commission.

Modern courtroom electronic and security equipment was incorporated into the new judge's bench, jury box, and other furnishings. An old photo showed the color and style of the red velvet draperies. Missing decorative fixtures were reproduced and all were restored and reinstalled as part of a modern energy-saving lighting system. Limed oak paneling with its ornamental dado was cleaned and restored in the courtroom and reproduced in the adjoining areas. The courtroom's fine stenciled ceiling was entirely restored to the 1930 condition.

The project was cited in 1981 by the State Cultural Properties Review Committee for Historic Preservation of an important structure.



Federal Building Courtroom Albuquerque, New Mexico

Owner:
General Services Administration
Region 7
819 Taylor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Architect:
Channell Graham Architecture, P.A.
709 Central Avenue, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

Consulting Engineers:
Mechanical
Walker Engineering
Electrical
Zerwer Engineering

Interior Design Consultant:
Jean Pettingell & Associates

General Contractor:
Landgraf Construction, Inc.

Jury Comments:

A restoration handled with great integrity and care. Here the client as well as the architect must be honored for their concern for our cultural heritage. The jury responded strongly to the need of retaining the fine qualities of important older buildings and spaces, so well restored in this project by the architects.

Cherry and See Architects

Merit Award: Restoration

Hope Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

The Hope Building is one of the few remaining 19th Century buildings constructed in the New Albuquerque that grew up west of the railroad tracks after the arrival of the railroad in 1880. Built a mile and a half east of the adobe houses and plaza of Old Albuquerque, New Town began in tents and flimsy wooden buildings. The Hope Building, built in 1894, belongs to the second wave of downtown construction, in the 1890's, when substantial brick and stone replaced the temporary structures of the first boom.

Originally the Hope Building was surrounded by other and often grander Queen Anne commercial structures on Gold Avenue, the financial center of downtown Albuquerque. An Urban Renewal project in the late 1960's and various private demolitions have left the Hope Building as one of only three downtown buildings recognizable as 19th Century work. A small building, it is typical in its detailing and construction of many that no longer exist.

For its first fifteen years, this Panel Brick style building housed the offices—and, for part of that time, the family—of Dr. Walter G. Hope. Since 1909 the first floor has been tenanted by retail enterprises. For the forty years preceding 1950, the building's second story was a residence, often occupied by the proprietor of the business downstairs. Since 1950, the second story has been used for professional offices.

It is the second oldest building remaining Downtown, succeeded in age only by a neighboring adobe structure. Along with the large Yrisarri Block to the northwest, the Hope Building at 220 West Gold provides the last glimpse of the Central Business District's Victorian heritage. The building has been placed on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and has been nominated to the National Register.

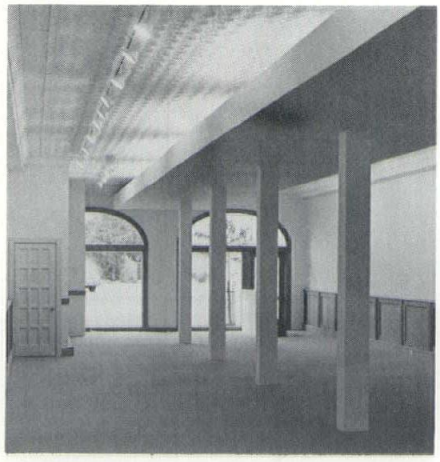
Restoration efforts included removal of a 1950's stucco facade on the first floor, brick patching and brick trim replacement, and the installation of a new oak store front. The interior was renewed without the benefit of records of the original. Interior improvements included new handicapped accessible front door ramp and rest rooms. A new metal ceiling was added along with new oak wainscot. Electrical and mechanical service was replaced in parts and upgraded.

Hope Building
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Owner:
Edith Cherry

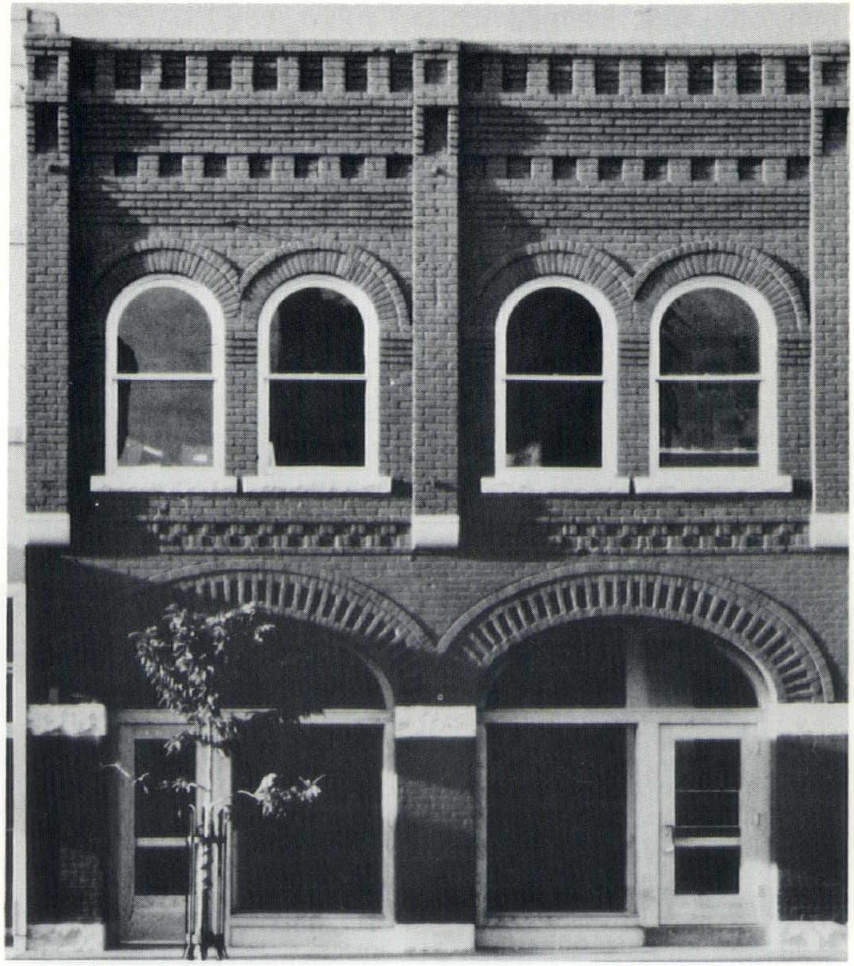
Architect:
Cherry and See

Building:
Hope Building
220 Gold Avenue S.W.



Jury Comments

The architects exhibited care and love for an older traditional building which had been mistreated by previous remodeling. Their sensitive restoration plays an important urbanistic part in the quality of our city, which in true 4 dimensions should mix buildings of various periods.



Merit Award: New Buildings

Grants Campus, New Mexico State University
Grants

Arthur W. Dekker
Architect

Schaefer & Assoc., P.A.
Alianza Arquitectos:
An Architects' Alliance

The Project comprises Phases II and III of a community college branch of New Mexico State University, serving Western New Mexico. The site is at the edge of a small community impacted by growth generated by uranium mining, and consists of 39.5 acres at the foot of Black Mesa, forming a backdrop for the town. The site, at elevation 6500 ft., offers southeast views to the town and across the valley toward lava beds, while northeast views focus on 11, 300 ft. Mt. Taylor.

The initial campus core provides the first major cultural facility of Grants. To allow the institution, opened in 1969, to continue functioning, construction was in the central open space surrounded by 14 former Job Corps pre-fab structures, all but two of which were demolished or relocated later. Expansion along the north-south level axis will include replacement of remaining gym and shop structures.

Light steel frame provides flexible space within thick-wall stuccoed block enclosure. Carefully oriented areas of transparency comprise 25% of vertical surface, 8% of total building envelope, well within A.S.H.R.A.E. standards for energy conservation. The zoned heat pump mechanical system includes tanks to which solar collectors have been added to provide solar assisted heating cycle, operated for two heating seasons of 95% solar efficiency. The collector array has been located on a terrace west of the building for ease of maintenance, at the University's request.

Slope of site allows fully two level compact core, while curving sweep of parking area offers direct exterior access into either level. Students and citizens of the community enter according to their destinations with community oriented facilities and administration on the lower level, classrooms and teaching laboratories on the upper level.

Grants Campus, New Mexico State University
Grants, New Mexico

PHASE II
Architect:
Arthur W. Dekker
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Consulting Architect:
Schaefer & Associates, P.A.
Albuquerque, NM & Wichita, KS

Project Team:
Arthur W. Dekker, A.I.A. - Partner-in-charge
A. W. Dekker, Architect
John L. Greer, A.I.A. - Partner-in-charge
Schaefer & Associates, P.A.
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A. - Director of Design
Brent C. Carlson - Project Architect
Edward Koser, A.I.A. - Job Captain

Structural Engineer:
James Innis
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mechanical Engineer:
Bridgers & Paxton Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Electrical Engineer:
Schaefer & Associates, P.A.

Landscape Architect:
Schaefer & Associates, P.A.

Interior Architect:
Schaefer & Associates, P.A.

Contractor:
Bradbury & Stamm Construction Co., Inc.
Albuqueruqe, New Mexico

PHASE III
Architects:
Addy & Peters
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Project Team:
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A. - Partner-in-charge
Ervin E. Addy, A.I.A. - Project Manager
Allan E. Stadler, A.I.A. - Job Captain

Structural Engineer:
W. R. Underwood
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mechanical Engineer:
Allison Engineering, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

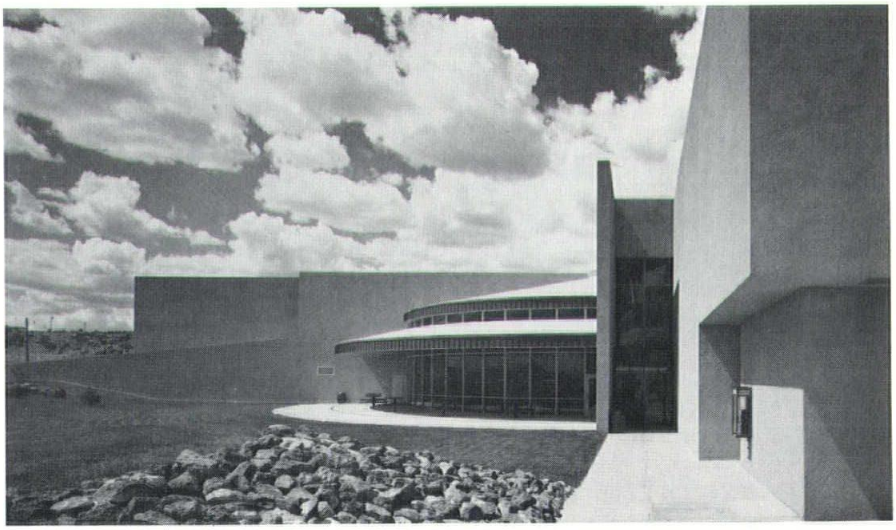
Electrical Engineer:
Allison Engineering, Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

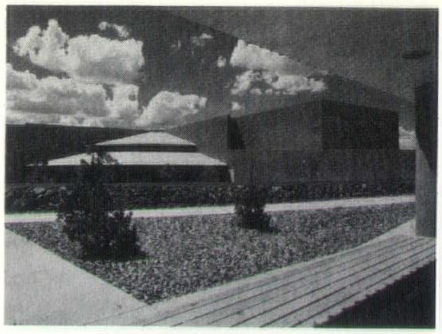
Landscape Architect:
Craig Campbell Associates
Albuquerque, New Mexico

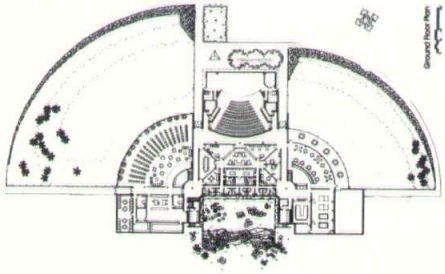
Contractor:
Bradbury & Stamm Construction Co., Inc.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

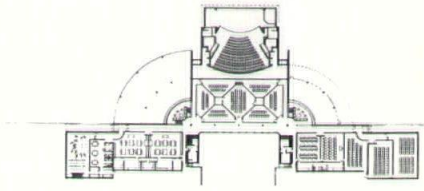
Jury Comments

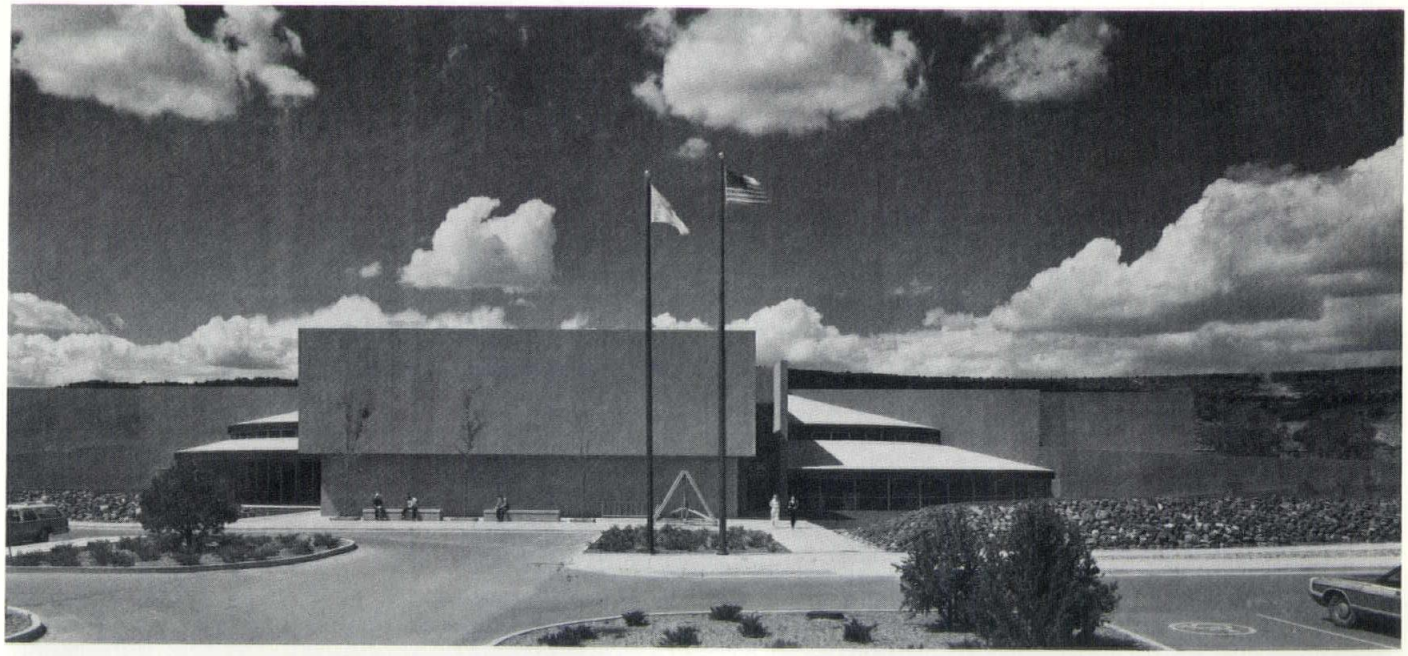
This building creates a strong and powerful image, responding with its mix of closed and open spaces to academic and social uses of students and faculty. The spatial qualities of cafeteria and lounges are especially joyful and inviting.

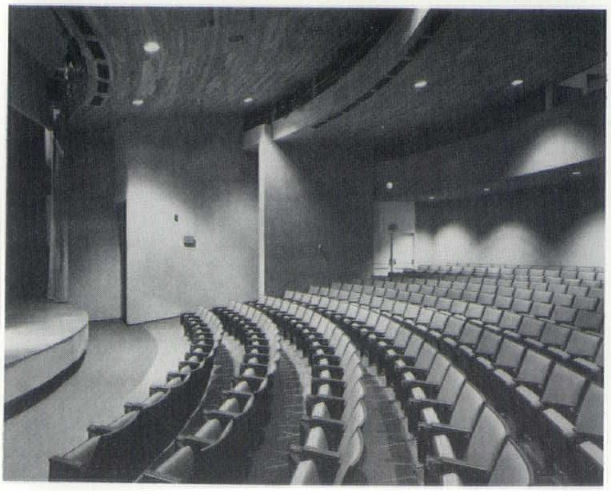


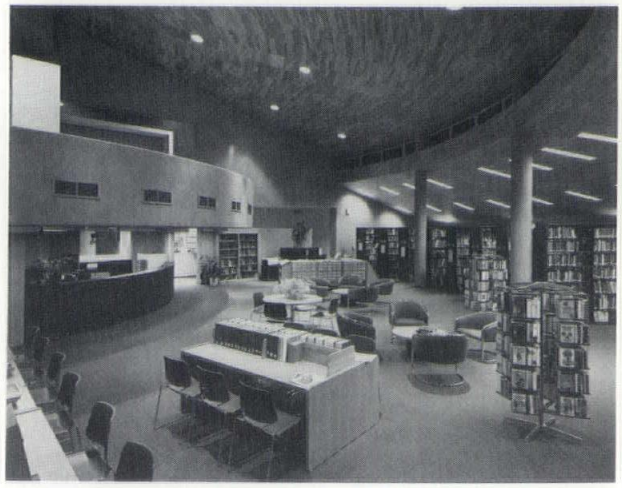



Ground Floor Plan







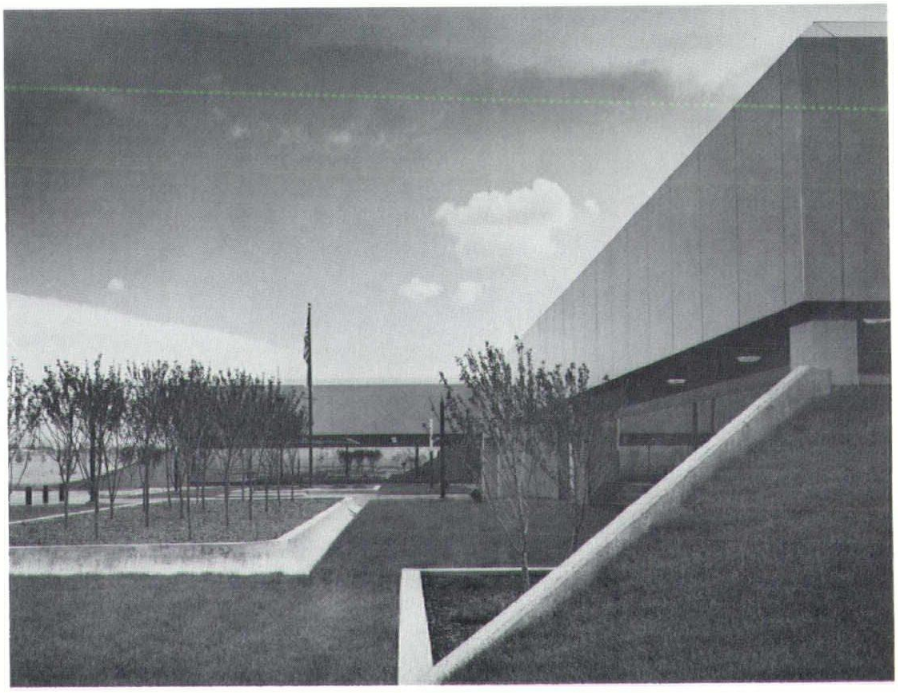


Dorman and Nelson Architects

Merit Award: New Buildings

Defense & Space Systems Division
Sperry Flight Systems
Albuquerque, New Mexico

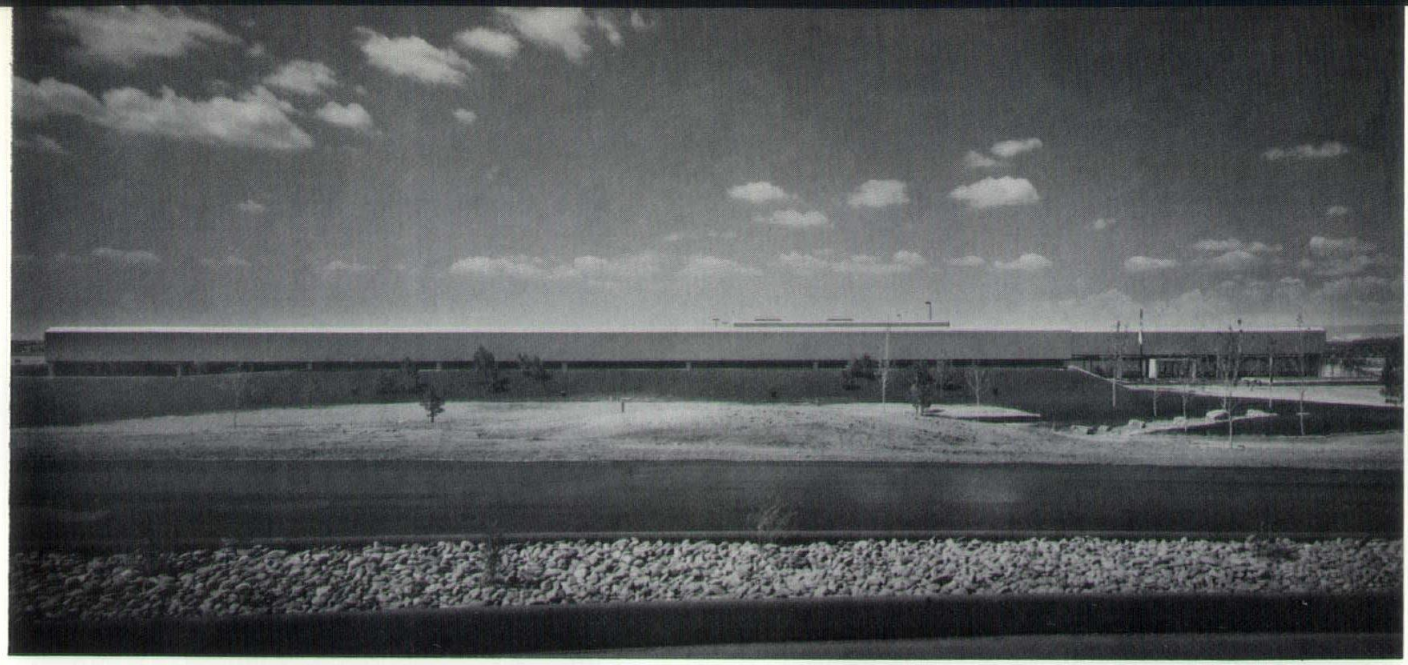
A 112,000 sq. ft. highbay research, development, and production facility for the flight space industry. Initial design is situated on a 75 acre site north part of Albuquerque, master plan for a future of 500,000 to 600,000 sq. ft. Sperry is one of the more active industries to come to Albuquerque this past year, and has separated from the Phoenix plant for specifically military contracts. Master plan will provide Sperry continuous growth on a five year basis. Design of building is reinforced concrete slab columns and partial tilt up walls. Additionally, the facility is a steel frame structure in terms of its roof and sidewalls. Maximum flexibility is part of the basic design concept which allows complete diversity of space usages. All interior partitions are flexible and moveable. Facility includes areas for administration, engineering, purchasing, and experimental as well as a cooking-cafeteria area. The Sperry project phase I is complete and the second phase is now under way.

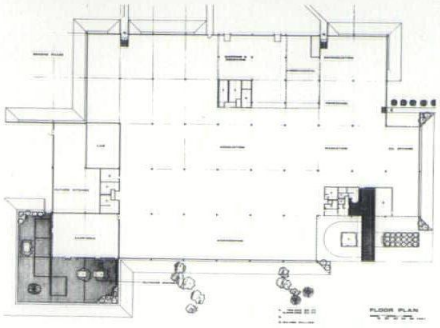


Defense & Space Systems Division
Sperry Flight Systems
Albuquerque, N.M.

Client:
Sperry Rand

Architect:
Dormon and Nelson
Santa Fe, N.M.





Jury Comments

A clear, direct and appropriate design responding to the needs of research and technology. Flexible space powerfully integrating structure and mechanical systems. The building sits well within the landscape, and real concern for users is indicated by the handling of the cafeteria and its garden.

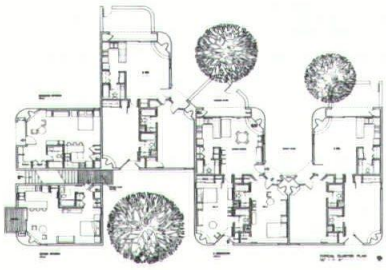
Antoine Predock, FAIA
Architect

Merit Award: Residential

Tennis Ranch of Taos
Taos, New Mexico

On a relatively flat site, with spectacular views of the Sangre de Cristo mountains, housing units are arranged to enclose the tennis complex. The long axis of the clusters of units is perpendicular to the southwest prevailing wind in order to protect the tennis courts. This long east west axis also maximizes sun exposure on this site which, since it is at 7,000′, experiences severe winter conditions. The housing units are a combination of one and two stories and all have private balconies or patios.

The units are arranged on the site so as to produce a feeling of a connected building asserting an almost landscape like presence of its own. Most units in the project have glass areas aimed towards the view of Valecito Peak. Enclosed pedestrian courts between clusters are protected from the wind and act as solar receptors to enhance their use during the cooler weather. Vehicular roads and parking are kept at the perimeter of the project with short pedestrian walkways to the units themselves. The owner of each living unit can opt to live on site or place the management of the unit in the control of the project developers for transient use during ski or tennis season.

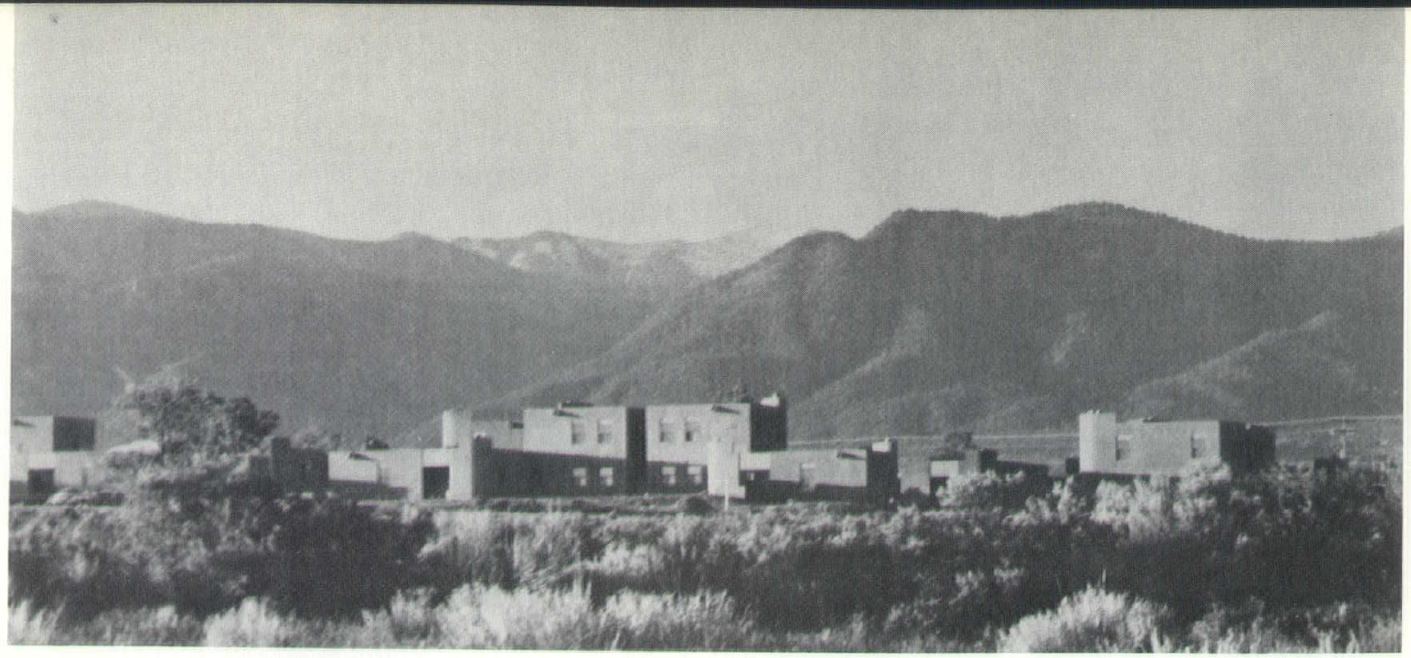


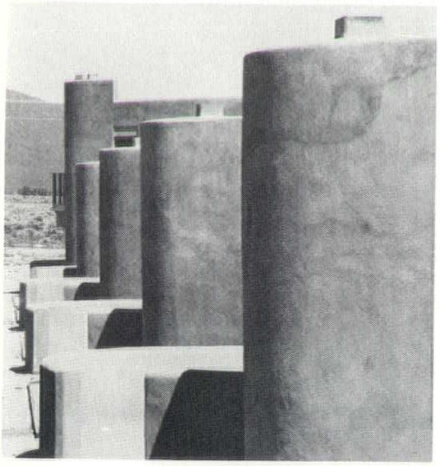
Tennis Ranch of Taos
Taos, New Mexico

Owner:
Ski & Tennis Ranch Associates

Architect:
Antoine Predock, FAIA

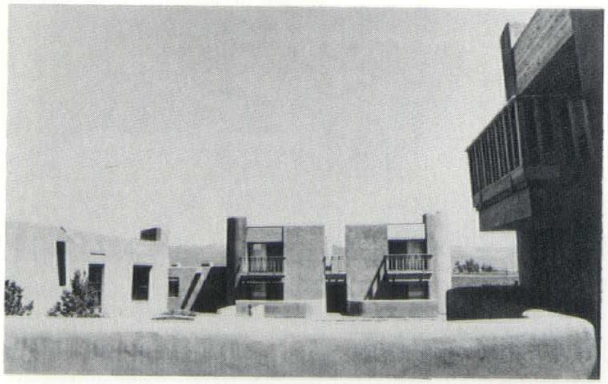
Contractor:
R. A. Peck., Incorporated

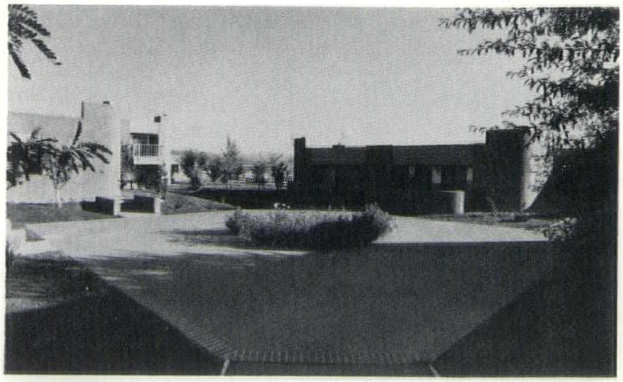


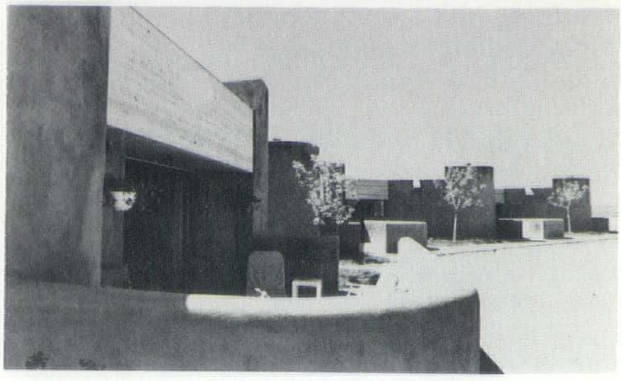


Jury Comments

This multiple housing project exhibits high sensitivity in the relationship of buildings to open space. Simple and clear floor and site plan show an appropriate balance between community and privacy. The buildings sit well in the landscape and are aesthetically responsive to the color and quality of the environment.



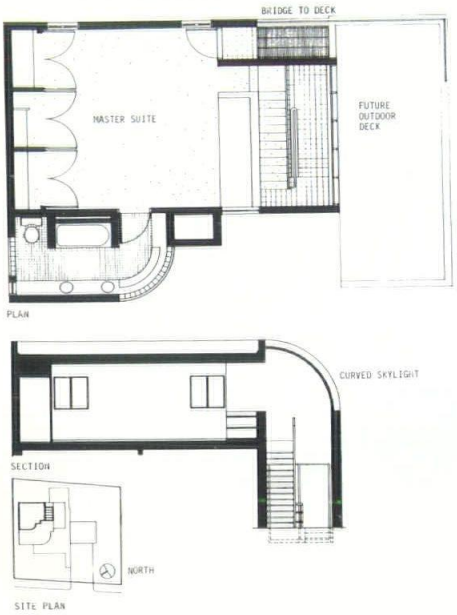


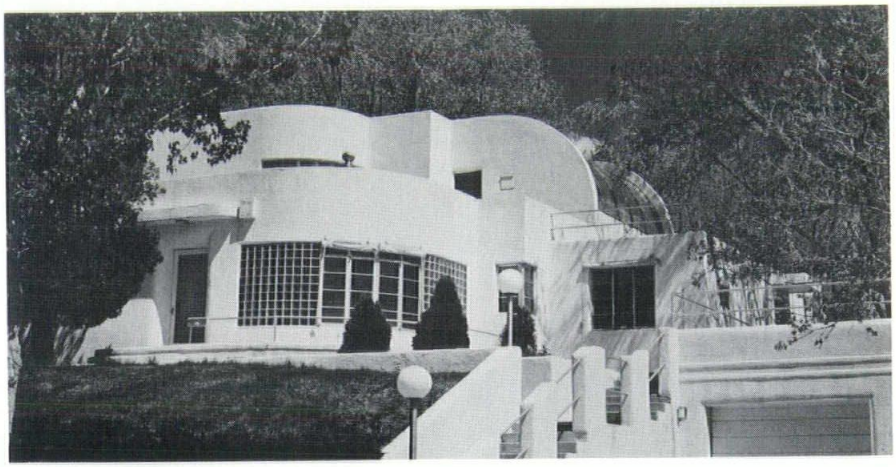


Antoine Predock, FAIA
Architect

Merit Award: Residential
Addition to A Private Residence
Albuquerque, New Mexico

The Barrow Residence was a single story, with basement, Art Deco style house built in 1939 and added to in 1949. Curved walls, white stucco, steel tube railings, and glass block wall areas were part of its initial design. A forthcoming addition to the family created the need for additional living and working space. The building addition utilized a former service zone between two wings of the house to create a generous Suite addition above. The Master Suite has within it two work areas and a new bathroom. A bridge link was made to the existing roof deck for skylight maintenance and cleaning. The solar gain through the skylight contributes substantially to winter heating of the addition. Warm weather solar gain is controlled by natural ventilation and a canvas awning.





Jury Comments

A small fine addition to a special art-deco house. The solution integrates old and new parts simply, yet creatively without being over-literal. This results in well lit and joyful spaces, and a house where old and new belong to each other.

Addition to a Private Residence
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Owner:
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Barrow

Architect:
Antoine Predock, FAIA

Project Manager:
Ronald Jacob

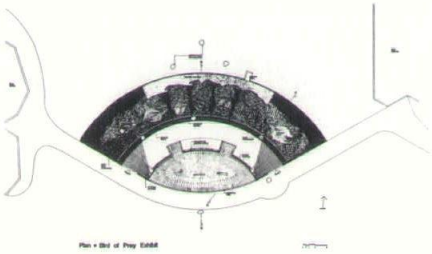
Consulting Engineer:
James Innis-Structural

General Contractor:
Charles Scott

Van H. Gilbert
Architect

Merit Award: Special Use

Bird of Prey Exhibit
Rio Grande Zoo
Albuquerque, New Mexico



Jury Comments

A good design for a more responsive environment for both birds and viewers. A good balance between manmade construction and a simulated natural landscape makes this project an imaginative contribution to a better zoo.

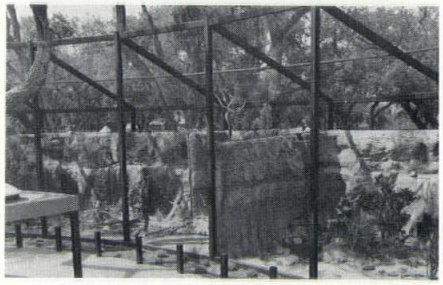
Bird of Prey Exhibit
Albuquerque, New Mexico

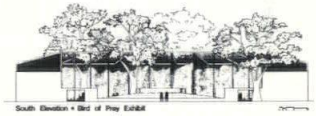
Owner:
City of Albuquerque
Rio Grande Zoological Park
Mr. John Moore, Director

Architect:
Van H. Gilbert Architect, AIA

Engineers:
Randy Holt and Associates, Structural
Four Seasons Engineering, Mechanical
Don Fowler, Electrical

Contractor:
Landgraf Construction Co.
Frank Seminario, Artifical Rock Work





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ROCKY MOUNTAIN—NORTHWEST REGION PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES ANNUAL AWARDS PROGRAM FOR BRIDGE DESIGNS.

The Rocky Mountain-Northwest Region of the Portland Cement Association announces its annual program to recognize excellence in structural and architectural design of bridges built in the States of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Awards will be made in recognition of creativeness and imagination in the structural, functional, aesthetic and economical design of concrete bridges.

Any organization, public or private, may submit bridges for consideration for an award, according to Regional Manager M. J. Holland. The program includes all types of bridges—highway, railway, and pedestrian—which the basic structural system is concrete. Selection of awards will be made by a jury of distinguished professionals.

Entries for bridges completed during 1981 must be submitted before June 30, 1982. Further information on the program may be secured from Portland Cement Association, 925 South Niagara St., Denver, CO 80224.

1982 NMSA CONVENTION AT INN OF THE MOUNTAIN GODS

We could not keep a secret any longer—the Southern Chapter of the NMSA will host the 1982 NMSA Convention on October 2, 1982 at the fabulous Inn of the Mountain Gods in Ruidoso. The convention seminars and banquet will be held in the new Convention Center at this beautiful resort.

Put a star on your calendar *now* for this gala event, and plan a weekend to include boating, fishing, tennis, skeet shooting, and horseback riding. In addition, George McGill's Annual Golf Tournament will be held the same weekend.

You will be receiving more detailed information the next few months on the convention. Plan *now* to make this 1982 Convention a true celebration of Architecture. For more information contact:

Steve Newby, A.I.A., President
Southern Chapter, NMSA
P. O. Box 367
Las Cruces, N.M. 88001
505—524-4695

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